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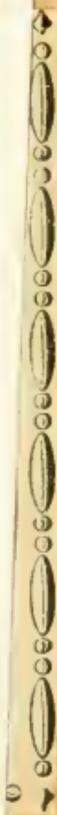
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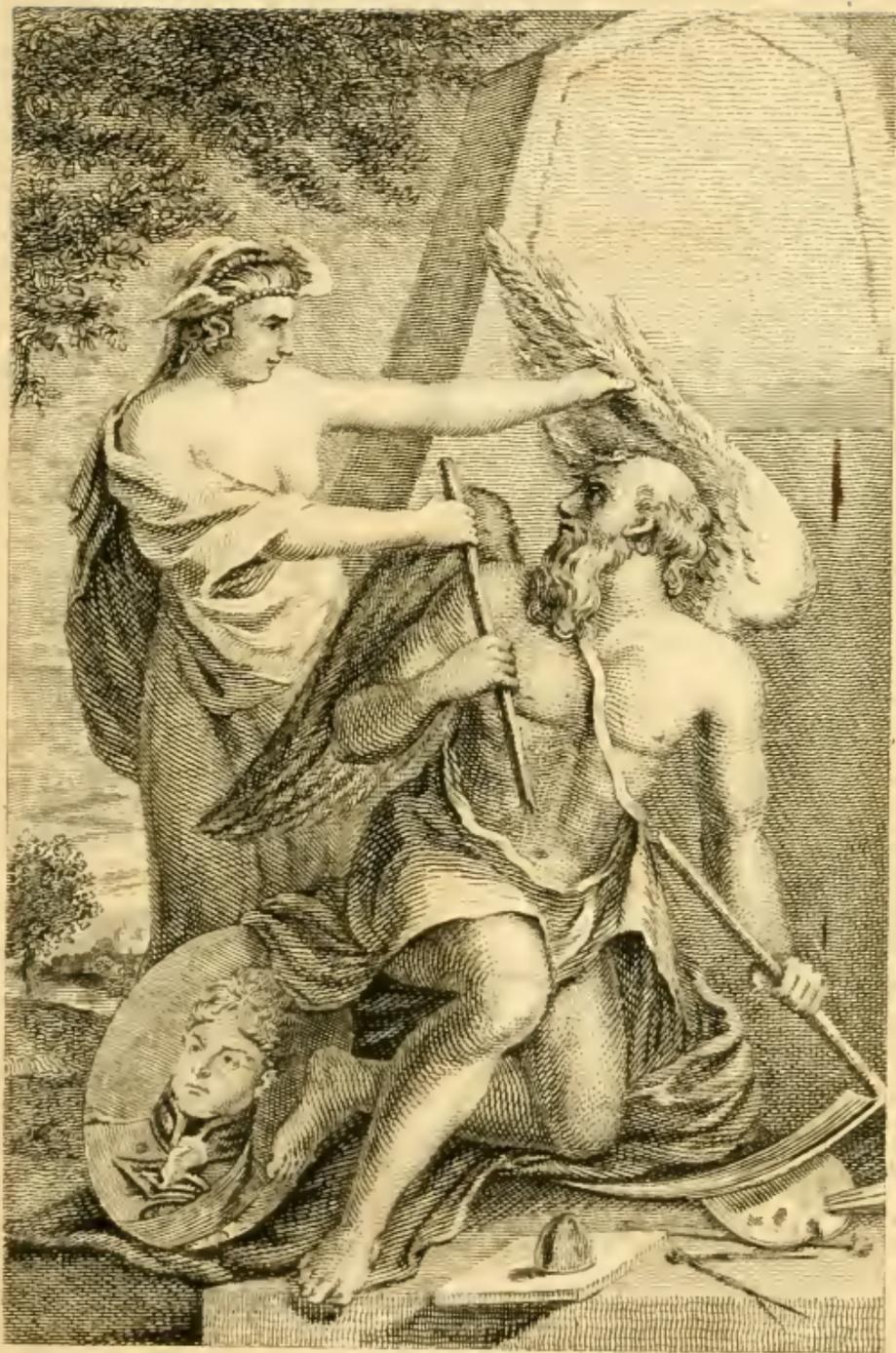












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1828.

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# CUMBERLAND'S LIVES AND PORTRAITS

OF

## Public Characters.

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SIR R. T. WILSON. M. P.

## SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON, M. P.

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The youngest son of Mr. Benjamin Wilson, a distinguished historical and portrait painter. He was educated at Winchester and Westminster schools; and after being some time at the desk of a respectable solicitor, he joined, as a volunteer, the army, under the Duke of York in Flanders, in 1793, and served in all those campaigns, being present at the principal battles and actions till the return of the cavalry. In April 1794, he was appointed Cornet in the 15th dragoons; and in the same month received from the Emperor of Austria the gold medal and ribband of Maria Theresa, accompanied with a gold chain, for his conduct in the action of Villers en Couche. The 31st of October 1794, he was appointed Lieutenant, and Captain in the same year. He served on the staff as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General St. John, during the rebellion in Ireland; and in 1799, went to Holland, and was present at all the considerable actions. In June 1800, he succeeded to a Majority in Hompesch's mounted riflemen. He went through Germany and Italy by Marmora and Cyprus to Egypt, and was present in all the battles and actions of the campaign in the latter country; he afterwards embarked with the expedition for Corfu. In February 1802, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in Hompesch's corps, and in October placed on half-pay. In 1823, he served as Inspecting Field-Offi-

cer of Yeomanry Cavalry to the counties of Devon, Somerset, and part of Cornwall. In August 1804, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 19th light dragoons; in March 1805, he was removed to the 20th, and went to the Brazils and the Cape of Good Hope; and was present at the capture of the latter place. He next accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent, and was attached to the combined armies, and present in all the operations, battles, and actions, from the one at Pultusk to that of Freidland inclusive: he returned from thence through St. Petersburg, and was immediately sent back to the latter place on a special mission; and came to England in December 1807. The Portuguese Minister in London, having, in 1808, proposed that the Portuguese refugees in this country should be embodied under British officers, and sent to Portugal, Sir Robert Wilson was selected to superintend this levy. In August of that year, Sir Robert went to Portugal. He raised and formed the Royal Lusitanian Legion, and was engaged in various encounters with the enemy in Castille and Estremadura, during, and for several months after the retreat of the British from Spain. He was ordered by General Cuesta and Marshal Beresford to take the command of a corps of 10,000 men on the Tietar; but the battle of Midellin frustrating that arrangement, he was afterwards directed to take the command of the advanced guard of Marshal Beresford's army, in pursuit of Marshal Soult: subsequently, he was ordered into Spain by Sir Arthur Wellesley to command a legion and a Spanish Brigade, forming the advance of the combined army. Here he was engaged in various encounters, and penetrated within nine miles of Madrid. At the battle of Talavera, he was posted with infantry and guns, but without cavalry, two miles in the rear of the enemy's centre, within half a mile of his head-quarters, and finally cut off, but saved the corps under his command by

passing the mountains; at Baines he fought the enemy, 12,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry with thirty guns, for nine hours, he having neither guns nor cavalry, and only 3,000 infantry, of which 2,200 kept posts that covered passes. From this period to the close of the war, Sir Robert was constantly employed as British Military Correspondent at the head-quarters of the allied armies on the Continent, and was present at the principal occurrences in the eventful years of 1812, 1813, and 1814. At the battle of Lutzen, Sir Robert, in person, rallied a Prussian detachment, and carried the village of Gros Gorschen, of which he kept possession for several hours, until the evening, when the enemy renewed the attack with three columns, and drove the allied troops from this position. At this juncture, Sir Robert having put himself at the head of the Prussian reserve, and uniting with the Russians, who were still disputing the skirts of the village with the enemy, he drove the French back to Lutzen, and at the close of the combat remained master of the contested spot.

The 25th of July 1810, he received the rank of Colonel in the army; the 10th of December 1812, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 22d light dragoons; and the 4th of June 1813, he was appointed Major-General.

If any circumstance more than another tended to raise Sir Robert Wilson in the estimation of his countrymen, and of the world, it was that generous part he took, in conjunction with Mr. Bruce and Mr. Hutchinson, in aiding the escape of Monsieur Lavalette. The circumstance is well known, and probably will never be forgotten. For this noble act, Sir Robert and his two illustrious companions, were brought to trial in Paris, when, after a manly defence, they were ordered to be imprisoned. It was not to be expected, that Sir Robert and Mr. Hutchinson, being officers in the British army, their

government at home could overlook the transaction ; consequently there was a general order to the army, issued by the Commander-in-Chief, dated Horse Guards, May 10, 1816, in which the Prince Regent desired the Commander-in-Chief to declare his decided and severe displeasure at their conduct as British officers on that occasion.

At the general election in 1818, Sir Robert was solicited by the independent electors of Southwark, to be a candidate for the representation of that borough in Parliament, free of expense. This generous call, he immediately obeyed ; and after a severe contest, he was elected, to the exclusion of Mr. Barclay, the ministerial candidate.

In 1818, Sir Robert Wilson addressed a letter to his constituents, in refutation of a charge for despatching a false report of a victory to the Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Peninsula in the year 1809 ; which charge was advanced in the Quarterly Review, published in September 1818.

As a member of the British parliament, Sir Robert was always found opposing corruption in every shape, and firmly advocating the rights and liberties of the people. Indeed, so satisfactorily did he fulfil the trust reposed in him, and the confidence of his constituents thereby so greatly increased, that at the general elections in 1820 and 1826, they again elected him to represent the Borough of Southwark in Parliament.

At the funeral of the late unfortunate Queen Caroline, Sir Robert attended on horseback, as a mark of respect to her memory ; his conduct on that occasion giving offence, a notice appeared in the London Gazette of September 20, 1821, stating " that the King had been pleased to remove Sir Robert Thomas Wilson from the British army." A meeting of the Electors of Southwark was held on the 5th of October following, for the purpose of raising a sub-

scription to indemnify Sir Robert for the loss of his commission; and on the 25th of the same month, another meeting was called at the City of London Tavern, for the same purpose. The Marquess of Tavistock, the Hon. Grey Bennet, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Lambton, and several other gentlemen, were nominated a committee to co-operate with the Southwark committee. In a short time, nearly £10,000. was subscribed.

Sir Robert, after having in vain demanded a court martial, moved for an inquiry into his conduct, in the House of Commons; which was also refused him.

In April 1823, Sir Robert took leave of his constituents, and left England to join the patriotic forces of Spain. On the 2d of May following, he arrived at Vigo, where he took the oath of fidelity to the Spanish government; and, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Flood and a grandson of Lord Erskine's, entered the ranks as private grenadiers of the Vigo battalion of disposable Militia; after this interesting ceremony, a grand dinner was given to Sir Robert and his friends, in compliment to the British nation. On the 8th, he set off from Vigo to Corunna, where he arrived on the 10th. Here Sir Robert remained till the 15th of July following; on which day, he headed the garrison, in repelling an attack of the French, and was wounded in the thigh.

General Foy bears the following testimony to the spirit, activity, and humanity of Sir Robert Wilson:—"Fourteen hundred French prisoners were nearly massacred by the Portuguese, and they sought protection on board the English vessels in the river Douro. The assailants embarked in boats, surrounded the ships, and tried to board them. The soldiers (200) had only sixty cartridges per man for their defence. The bishop and the magistrates interposed; their influence, however, would have been

unavailing, but for the presence of Sir Robert Wilson, Colonel of a newly levied Portuguese corps, organizing at the expense of England. This generous enemy succeeded, at the risk of his own life, in rescuing the luckless French from the rage of the people. But he could save only their lives."

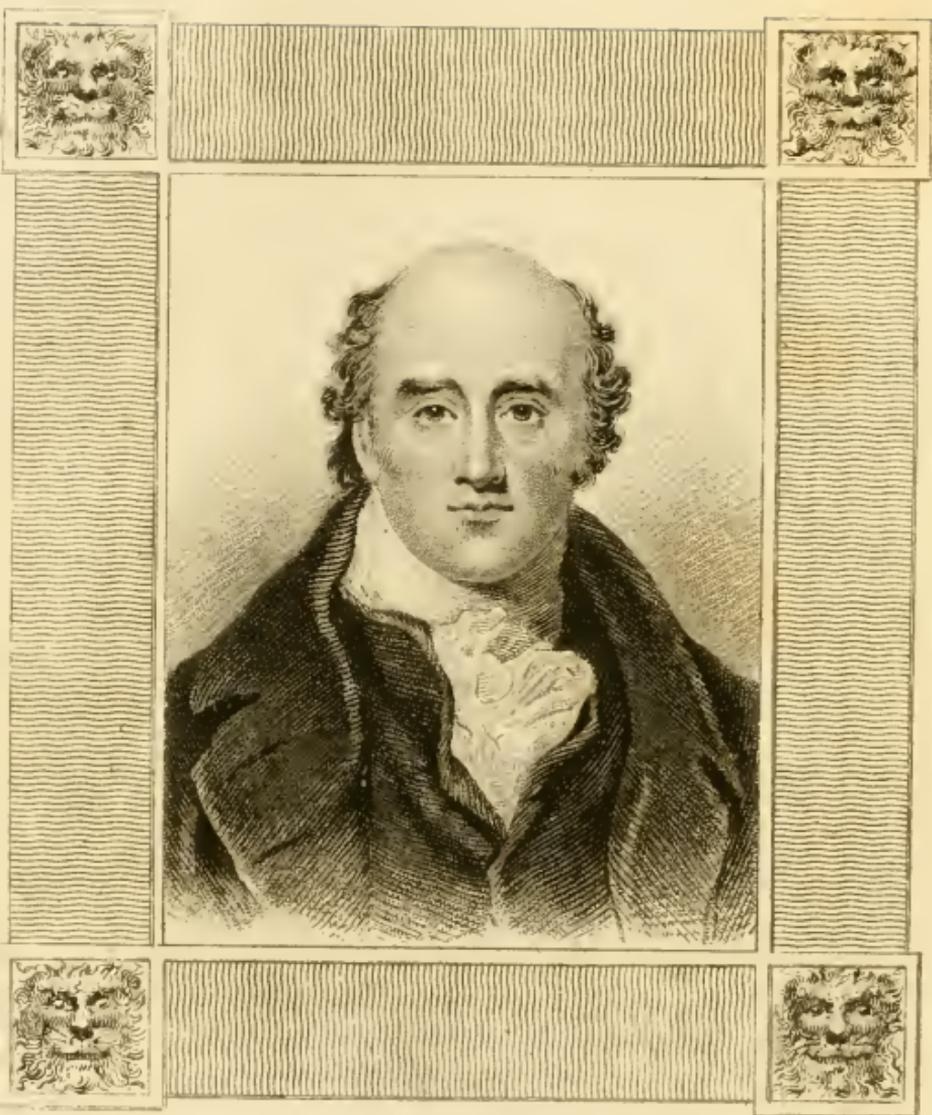
Sir Robert Wilson has published the following military and political works. An Account of the Campaign in 1801, between the French army of the East, and the English and Turkish Forces in Egypt, translated from the French of General Regnier, 8vo. 1802. An Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, with some important Facts relative to General Buonaparte, 4to. 1802. The British Expedition to Egypt, carefully abridged from the larger volume, 12mo. 1803. An Enquiry into the present State of the Military Force of the British Empire, 8vo. 1804. Account of the Campaign in Poland in 1806 and 1807, with Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army, 4to. 1811; and lastly a Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia.

Sir Robert married a daughter of Colonel Beresford, niece of the late Sir Adam Williamson, by whom he has several children: this lady died on Tuesday, August 12th, 1823.

Sir Robert has had more Orders conferred on him than any British subject, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington; but on account of the very conspicuous part he took in the struggle between the Spanish Cortes and Ferdinand, in 1823, he was deprived of those of Maria Theresa; Red Eagle of Prussia; and St. Anne of Russia.

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DR. HENRY, OF CHICHESTER

## THE RT. HON. GEORGE CANNING, M. P.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TALENTS are, in this country, the road to celebrity; a road that has been travelled with success by so many eminent men in former ages, that their names, were they mentioned, would fill a volume. Waving therefore, as their characters are public, their nominal enumeration, we shall mention two splendid characters, of modern times, equally eminent and equally successful; we mean the late Rt. Hon. Joseph Addison, and Mr. Canning. Betwixt the former and Mr. Canning, we think, a tolerably correct picture may be drawn: as, for example; both were educated at public schools; both derived celebrity from their juvenile productions, and advantage from their juvenile connexions; both delighted in the same kind of studies, communicated them to the public through the same medium; and, from the impulse of genius, both ascended to the important office of principal Secretary of State. It is useless to pursue this comparison any further, feeling the truth of the assertion, viz. that although in this country, we sometimes see merit neglected, yet we much more frequently have occasion to observe it luxuriating in an ample reward.

The Right Hon. George Canning, the thread of whose memoir we now mean regularly to unwind, is a descendant of a family of great respectability in Ireland. [Camden, in his *Britannia*, makes mention of a William Canning, who founded the church of St. Mary de Radcliffe, in Bristol.] His father, the late George Canning, Esq. having left his native country, settled in this, and is said to have displeased one of his parents by an early marriage with a lady destitute indeed of the gifts of fortune, but

neither devoid of beauty or accomplishments.—The old gentleman, however, proved inexorable; and is said to have confined his bounty, both present and future, within the narrow limits of an allowance of £.150 per annum. In this situation, the son became a member of the honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. He was the author of many excellent tracts in favour of public liberty; but he was a better poet than either a lawyer or politician, having ranked with the Whiteheads and the Keates of his day. He is stated to have composed the verses said to have been written by Lord William Russel the night before his execution, and was also the author of a number of fugitive productions.

With the success that attended either the legal or the literary efforts of Mr. Canning, we are unacquainted. He died April 11th, 1771, soon after the birth of his son George, the subject of this memoir.

Passing over the infancy of this gentleman, let us observe, that under the care of an uncle, a respectable merchant of the city of London, his education commenced; by him he was sent to Eton. The exact period when he was entered, or how long his sabbath continued, we are unacquainted; but his admission into that school must certainly have been at a very early period; for we find, that in 1786, he was one of the senior scholars, and had besides, from his talents, attained a very distinguished rank among his contemporaries.

It is a singular circumstance, and therefore the more honourable to that celebrated seminary, Eton, that a periodical paper should issue from a public school, and still more extraordinary, considering that works of this nature generally arise from observations on practical, rather than speculative morality, that such a paper should be produced by a combination of the talents of youths nurtured in the academic groves, and placed far remote from those scenes that could add keenness to their perceptions.

On Monday, the 6th of November 1786, the first

paper of "The Microcosm" appeared; and this work continued to be published in weekly numbers, until Monday, July 30th, 1787, when in consequence of the death of the learned editor, Gregory Griffin, Esq. it closed its mortal existence. To this work, Mr. Canning contributed ten or twelve papers, under the signature B. This production he dedicated to Dr. Davis, his master, as a mark of respect. That the doctor was proud of his pupil, and highly commended his talents, we have great reason to believe; and the advantage of such a commendation will be easily appreciated.

The transition of Mr. Canning from Eton to Oxford, was extremely auspicious: his literary reputation had flown thither before him; he was therefore received at Christ Church, the college wherein he had fixed his residence, with all that respect which, in that learned seminary, the efforts of genius constantly elicit. This respect was exceedingly increased during his stay at college, by the success of some of his orations, which were considered as admirable, and by several of his latin productions, that, it was by all admitted, spoke the language of the Augustan age.

But as Mr. Canning was not possessed of an hereditary fortune, it became absolutely necessary, that he should exchange the luxury of literary repose for the activity of professional exertions. With a view to the attainment of the first honors of the State, he was, it is said, through the medium either of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, or that of the Middle Temple, called to the bar. He was possessed of the ground-work of learning; and all that appeared necessary to be now wanting, was a habit of speaking with facility in public. About this period, a few young men met together in an apartment in the neighbourhood of Bond Street, where, it is said, Mr. Canning practised the art of rhetoric.

In 1793, Sir Richard Worsley, among many others, entertained such hopes of the talents of Mr. Canning, that he vacated his seat, for the express purpose of making room for him. He accordingly succeeded that baronet

as one of the members of the borough of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. It was not, however, till the 31<sup>st</sup> of January, 1794, that he made his maiden speech, on the treaty between his Majesty and the King of Sardinia, which excited great admiration.

After this, he was accustomed to speak on most of the important debates; and his talents at this critical juncture, were of vital importance to the ministers of the day. He became one of the joint-secretaries of State under Lord Grenville. On the dissolution of parliament, he was returned for Wendover, and became an ardent advocate for the abolition of the Slave Trade. On the dissolution of Mr. Pitt's administration, Mr. Canning retired with his friends. In 1803, we find him again a member of the administration, having succeeded Mr. Tierney as Treasurer of the Navy; and honoured with a seat at the board of Privy Council.

A transaction took place in 1809, which excited much interest at the time, and was expected to be the prelude to many disasters in this country. It is known, that in the autumn of that year, a hostile meeting took place between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh—his lordship charged Mr. Canning with want of faith and honour in his conduct towards him—that Mr. Canning obtained a promise on his personal solicitation, that Lord Castlereagh should be removed from office—and, that with this promise in his pocket, he not only concealed the whole affair from Lord Castlereagh, but permitted him to remain in this state of delusion, to continue to conduct the entire arrangement of the Walcheren campaign, and to engage in a new expedition of the most important, extensive and complicated nature, under the full persuasion that he enjoyed Mr. Canning's support as a co-operating colleague.

On the 19th of September, 1809, Lord Castlereagh wrote a letter to Mr. Canning, which was the prelude to the meeting; in which his lordship says—He had no right to resent his demanding upon public grounds, his removal from the particular office he held, or even from

the administration, as a condition of Mr. Canning continuing a member of the government; but he had a distinct right to expect, that a proposition, justifiable in itself, should not be executed in an unjustifiable manner, and at the expence of Lord Castlereagh's honour and reputation. And that he considered, that Mr. Canning was bound, at least to avail himself of the same alternative, namely, that of tendering his own resignation, and thus take himself out of the predicament of practising such deceit towards Lord Castlereagh which Mr. Canning did practise in demanding a decision for Lord Castlereagh's removal from office. Under these circumstances, his lordship concludes, that he must require that satisfaction from Mr. Canning, to which he thinks himself entitled to lay claim.

Mr. Canning, on the same day, returned the following answer.

Gloucester Lodge, April 20, 1809.

My Lord,

The tone and temper of your lordship's letter, which I have this moment received, of course preclude any other answer on my part to the misapprehensions and misrepresentations with which it abounds, than that I will cheerfully give to your lordship the satisfaction which you require.

GEORGE CANNING.

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Castlereagh.

In consequence of the above letter a meeting accordingly took place on the next morning at six o'clock, near the Telegraph, Putney Heath, between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. Lord Yarmouth accompanied the former to the field, Mr. Ellis the latter. After taking the ground, they fired by signal and missed: and no explanation taking place, they fired at each other a second time, when the ball from Lord Castlereagh's pistol went through Mr. Canning's thigh, on the outside of the bone. Thus the affair terminated. Mr. C. did not fall from the wound, and the principals were in the act of firing again, when Mr. Ellis observed the blood on Mr. Canning's leg.

Mr. C. accompanied by Mr. Ellis, was carried home to his house at Brompton: Lord Castlereagh and Lord Yarmonth returned to town.

On the 12th of October following, Mr. Canning attended the Levee, and resigned the Seals of his Office.

In 1821, Mr. Canning had the misfortune to lose his Son, a very promising youth; to whose memory he composed a beautiful and pathetic Elegy.

On March 16, 1822, Mr. Canning was appointed Governor General of India; but on the death of Lord Londonderry the August following, he was called to succeed him; and on the 17th of September took his oaths as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

There is not a more eloquent or more powerful orator in the House of Commons, than Mr. Canning. His delivery is graceful—his conceptions are correct and luminous. Like all honest men, he goes into his subject too warmly—he feels too intensely. He stands in need of that quality which his predecessor so prominently enjoyed—coolness in reasoning, and command of temper in replying. Mr. Canning has the misfortune (and a great one it is!) of being a wit: and in many of his speeches gives utterance to flashes of merriment, that in his cooler moments, we are satisfied, he feels sorry for. It is with wit, as it was with the late Mr. Horne Tooke—"The difficulty is not in speaking the words, but in stopping them as they come out." Such is the curse of a jester, that the repartee which, in the profligacy of his imagination, he gives birth to, the "million" take to be the feelings of his heart. But it is impossible, that a man like Mr. Canning, an amiable and affectionate husband and parent, and a kind master, can be unfeeling or callous-hearted.

Mr. Canning married a most amiable lady, one of the daughters of the late General Scott: by this connexion he acquired a very considerable fortune.





LORD BYRON.

## GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON.

THE family of Byron were early seated at the lordship of Clayton, in Lancashire. Sir Richard Byron, who died in 1396, acquired possessions in Nottinghamshire, by marrying the heiress of Colewick, of Colewick. Two of the Byrons fell at the battle of Cressy; and another, Sir John de Byron, of Colewick, took part with Henry, Earl of Richmond, at the battle of Bosworth; and died in 1588. His grandson, Sir John Byron, had a grant of the priory of Newstead, in Nottinghamshire, in 1540. His son, Sir John, had three sons and five daughters.

Sir Nicholas Byron, the eldest son, was an eminent loyalist, who, having distinguished himself in the wars of the low countries, was appointed Governor of Chester in 1642.

He had two sons, who both died without issue; and his younger brother, Sir John, became their male heir: this person was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of James I. He had eleven sons, of whom the major part distinguished themselves for their loyalty and gallantry on the side of Charles I. Sir Thomas, a younger son, commanded the Prince of Wales's regiment at the battle of Hopton Heath; and Lord Clarendon calls him "a gentleman of great courage, and very good conduct, who charged with good execution." His elder brother, Sir John Byron, makes a conspicuous figure in the pages of that noble historian, for his activity, and the important commands entrusted to him. "In truth," says he, "there was no gentleman in the kingdom of a better reputation among all sorts of men."

## LORD BYRON.

On his appointment to the lieutenancy of the Tower of London, the opponents of the court remonstrated; and the King answered, that "he did not expect, having preferred a person of known fortune and unquestionable reputation to that trust, he should have been pressed to remove him without any particular charge:" but afterwards, when Sir John himself desired to be "freed from the agony and vexation of that place," His Majesty consented to the alteration.

He was created Lord Byron, Oct. 24, 1643, with a collateral remainder to his brothers. After various honourable services, he was, on the decline of the king's affairs, appointed governor to the Duke of York; in which office he died in France, in 1652, without issue. His brother, Richard, became second Lord Byron; he was knighted by Charles I. and had a command at the battle of Edgehill. He was governor of Appleby Castle, and also distinguished himself in the government of Newark. He died 1679, aged seventy-four, and it is recorded on his tomb, in the church of Hucknall Torkard, that, "with the rest of his family, being seven brothers, he faithfully served King Charles I. in the civil wars," and that they "suffered much from their loyalty, and lost all their fortunes: yet it pleased God so to bless the honest endeavours of the said Richard, Lord Byron, that he re-purchased part of their ancient inheritance, which he left to his posterity, with a laudable memory for great piety and charity."

His son William, third Lord Byron, died 1695, leaving his son William, fourth peer, who died at Newstead Abbey, 1736, leaving five sons, of whom John, the second, was the well-known admiral; but William, the eldest, became fifth peer, and died, without surviving issue male, May 19, 1791, on which the honour fell to his great nephew, George Gordon Byron, the late and sixth Lord Byron.

The mother of the late Lord was Miss Gordon, of Gight. She is said to have been the last of that branch of the family who are descended from the Princess Jane

## LORD BYRON.

Stuart, daughter of James II. of Scotland, who married the Earl of Huntley : from the elder branch, the Countess of Sutherland is descended. John Byron, his lordship's father, died soon after his son was born.

Lord Byron was born in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, on January 22, 1788. At the age of seven years, young Byron, whose previous instruction in the English language had been his mother's sole task, was sent to the grammar-school at Aberdeen; and the celebrated school at Harrow, and the university of Cambridge, had the honour of adding the polish of education to the innate powers of Lord Byron's mind. In 1817, when at the age of nineteen, he published *The Hours of Idleness; a series of poems, original and translated.*

On arriving at the age of manhood, Lord Byron took leave of his native country, in the view of making a tour in foreign lands; and after an absence of nearly three years, his lordship revisited his native shores, and exhibited the advantages of travelling in his *Childe Harold*. He published in rapid succession the *Giaour*, the *Bride of Abydos*, and the *Corsair*.

On the 2d of January, 1815, Lord Byron married at Seaham, in the county of Durham, the only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart.; and towards the close of the same year, his lady brought him a daughter, for whom he always manifested the strongest affection. Within a few weeks, however, of that event, a separation took place; for which various causes have been assigned: shortly after this separation, Lord Byron left this kingdom with the resolution never to return.

During his lordship's stay at Pisa, in Italy, he wrote numerous poetical productions, including his *Don Juan*, *Beppo*, *Mazeppa*, and three or four tragedies; and in conjunction with Mr. Percy Bysshe Shelley, and Mr. Leigh Hunt, commenced the *Liberal*, to which he contributed some papers.

In many of his poems, Lord Byron displays the most fond and ardent attachment to Greece; and, though no

soldier, it will not excite surprise that Lord Byron endeavoured to assist the Greeks to throw off the yoke of Turkey; and with this view he repaired to Greece, where his personal counsels, his pecuniary aid, and his magnificent talents were all given to her cause. On his lordship's arrival at Missolonghi, after paying the fleet, he set about forming a brigade of Suliotes. Five hundred of these, the bravest and most resolute of the soldiers of Greece, were taken into his pay on the 1st of January, 1824. An expedition against Lepanto was proposed, of which Lord Byron was given the command; but owing to a variety of disappointments and delays, it did not proceed. That it did not fail with his lordship is evident from the following passage in one of his letters, in which he says, "As I pay a considerable part of the clans I may as well see what they are likely to do for their money; besides, I am tired of hearing nothing but talk." The project of proceeding against Lepanto being thus suspended at a moment when Lord Byron's enthusiasm was at its height, and when he had fully calculated on striking a blow which could not fail to be of the utmost service to Greece, the unlooked-for disappointment preyed on his spirits, and produced a degree of irritability which, if it was not the sole cause, contributed greatly to a severe fit of epilepsy, with which he was attacked on the 15th of February. From this severe fit he recovered for a time; but on the 9th of April he got wet, and remaining too long in his damp clothes, he was attacked with a rheumatic fever; and his illness continued increasing till the 19th of April, on the evening of which day a rattling and choking in the throat took place, and at six o'clock this inspired poet perished in the prime of youth, and in the midst of his exertions in the cause of Greece! This melancholy event took place at Missolonghi, the 19th of April, 1824. The Provisional Government at Missolonghi issued a proclamation, ordering all public offices and courts of justice to be shut for three days; as also all shops; every sort of public amusement,

festivity, and merriment to cease for the same period. A general mourning for twenty-one days to take place, and funeral ceremonies to be performed in all the churches.

On the arrival of Lord Byron's body in England, it was carried to Great George-street, Westminster, where it laid in state for two days. The coffin was covered with rich Genoa velvet, and at the head and tail were coronets entwined in a wreath composed of brass furniture: the edges of the case were adorned with three rows of brass-headed nails, the sides had three handles, and cherubins were placed between them. On the inscription plate was engraved—

*“ George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron, of Rochdale. Born in London, January 22, 1788. Died at Missolonghi, in Western Greece, April 19, 1824.”*

On the case or urn, which corresponded with the coffin, was inscribed—

*“ Within this urn are deposited the Heart, Brains, &c. of the deceased Lord Byron.”*

On July 24, 1824, vast crowds assembled at an early hour to witness the grand funeral of this distinguished Nobleman. The whole street was one mass of human beings; nor were they only confined to this spot, for every street through which the procession passed was lined with people.

Soon after nine o'clock, the relatives and friends of the deceased Lord began to arrive, and were conducted to the drawing room, where they were robed in their funeral habiliments.

At a quarter before eleven the coffin was divested of all the outward embellishments and carried out to the hearse, into which it was put. A mourning coach and six then came up, into which the urn, containing the heart, &c. was placed, covered with a rich black velvet pall.

## LORD BYRON.

The procession then moved on: in the mourning coaches were Colonel Leigh, Captain Byron, Mr. Hobhouse, M. P. Mr. Hanson, Mr. Douglas Kinnaird, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Bruce, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Thomas Moore, Mr. Thomas Campbell, Mr. Rogers, Dr. O'Meara, &c. &c.; the Dukes of Sussex and Bedford, and many other noblemen sending their carriages. The procession moved along Parliament-street to Tottenham Court Road, and then proceeded at a quicker rate to the Church of Hucknall Torkard, eight miles from Nottingham, where it arrived on the 16th of July. The Church has, for nearly two centuries, been the burying-place of the Byrons, though the only memorial of them is a neat monument in white marble, to the memory of Richard, Lord Byron.

The funeral was attended by the Corporation of Nottingham, and an immense multitude of persons from the neighbourhood. The doors of Hucknall Church were thrown wide open, and great numbers of persons were there at an early hour, going in and out all the morning, and inspecting the vault which was to be the last resting place of the Noble Lord. The vault is but small, and will not hold more than three coffins abreast upon the floor. Those which were already there spoke loudly of the vanity of worldly grandeur. Scarcely a bit of wood or velvet was visible. Nothing but six or seven leaden coffins remained of all the grandeur which had been deposited in that lonely habitation; the most legible inscription is that of the Hon. Catherine Gordon Byron, mother of him whose wishes were fulfilled, when he said, speaking of the noble deeds of his ancestors—

“ Like you will he live, or like you will he perish;  
When decay'd, may he mingle his dust with your own.”

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GENERAL ESPOZ Y MINA.

## DON FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y MINA,

WAS born at Estella, in Navarre, in 1784. His father was a small farmer. In the year 1808, the French having invaded Spain, Xavier Mina, nephew of our hero, gave up his scholastic studies at Logrona, and placed himself at the head of a few brave guerilla partizans ; but being soon after made a prisoner by the French, his followers prevailed, though with difficulty, upon his uncle to leave his occupation of ploughman and take the command of them. Mina soon gave proofs that he was not only a brave soldier, but also an able commander. The little troop confided to his care was not long before it became regularly organized. Its numbers augmented so rapidly, that soon after it became one of the most considerable divisions of the Spanish army. Always relying upon the courage and affection of his soldiers, Mina never hesitated to undertake the most bold and perilous enterprises. He made himself complete master of all the roads and passes leading from France into Spain, along nearly the whole of the range of the Pyrenees, and never allowed a French detachment or a convoy to pass without taking, or at least attacking it. In October, 1810, he carried off a convoy composed of military equipments and of large sums of money. The Central Junta rewarded this important achievement, by bestowing upon him the rank of Colonel. The almost daily incursions which he made for the purpose of intercepting the supplies for the French army, exposed him to the hostile combinations of many wise and courageous French Commanders. On one occasion, two French Generals having united their divi-

sions, marched against Mina more than twenty thousand strong. They compelled him to retire into the mountains, and followed him there. During three whole weeks he contrived to keep them employed in the pursuit of his own division, which only amounted to six thousand men. Finding, however, that it was impossible for his troops to escape in a body, as the French had at last succeeded in entirely surrounding them, he desired them all, at the close of evening, to disperse, and each man to make the best of his way to a place where they were to meet on the morrow. On the following morning the French marched in extended columns towards the centre, where they expected to make prisoners Mina and his army; but they were not a little surprised to find that they had all disappeared. On the evening of the same day, Mina and his men were at the distance of thirty miles from the enemy, and actually carried off a French convoy just coming from France.

In 1812, General Pannetier surprised Mina at the village of Robres, where he was dining at the house of the Curate, with some of his officers. The French surrounded the house where he was with a large body of cavalry, posting several other bodies at various distances. The officers of Mina, on seeing the French approach, jumped out of the windows of the house to make their escape; but were all made prisoners. Mina, on the contrary, mounted his horse, placed his chaplain behind him, and ordered the court-gate to be thrown open. He then put spurs to his horse, and rushed out of the court. The French discharged their carabines at him, and advanced towards him; but Mina, preserving his accustomed presence of mind, cut his way through the enemy with his sabre, and succeeded in making his escape, carrying away the priest unhurt. In the same year he was betrayed by Tris, his second in command, and was completely routed by several numerous columns of the Imperial Guard, under the command of Generals Reille and Caffarelli. But even this disaster did not drive him from the field. Having caused the traitor Tris to be shot,

he rallied his followers, and presented himself before the enemy fifteen thousand strong; thus becoming the assailant at the moment they believed him totally subdued; and thus giving an extraordinary proof of the fecundity of his resources, and the constancy of his efforts. The regency of Cadiz, in consideration of his great services, conferred upon him the rank of Brigadier-General; and in 1813 he was made Field Marshal.

On the return of Ferdinand to the throne of Spain, Mina was summoned to Madrid to gratify the curiosity which the King had of seeing him. When in the presence of the King, he fearlessly addressed him on the degraded state under which he held the nation, and on the obligations which a liberated monarch owed to the Cortes, with the zeal of an ardent patriot, and the frankness of a courageous soldier. This conduct, however, drew upon him the hatred of the Government. He was on the eve of being arrested, when he withdrew to Navarre; but seeing that even there he would be exposed to the persecutions of the ruling faction, he resolved to carry, by a *coup de main*, the citadel of Pampeluna, where he wished to hoist the standard of liberty, and to make that fortress the centre of the operations of the Liberales. He would have succeeded in this bold attempt, had he not been betrayed by some of those in whom he had placed confidence, particularly by *Juanito*, of whose military advancement Mina was the author, and on whose fidelity he chiefly calculated. Having taken refuge beyond the Pyrenees, he was arrested by the French government, at the instance of the Spanish Minister at Paris; but he soon regained his liberty by the intercession of the Duke of Wellington. On the entrance of Napoleon into France, from Elba, he retired into Flanders, and was present, though without being officially employed, at the battle of Waterloo. In the year 1820, when the cry of liberty was raised at *Las Cabezas* by Riego, he secretly left Paris, and reached Navarre at the head of a few Spanish patriots, among whom was the brother of the writer of this notice.

There he was joined by several of his ancient companions in arms ; but the King having soon after yielded to the anxious wish of the nation, and solemnly sworn to the Constitution of the realm, Mina was immediately nominated Captain-General of Navarre, and afterwards of Galicia. In the year 1821, when the Spanish ministry struck the mortal blow at the Constitution of the Cortes, by ordering the disbandment of the Patriotic army, Mina, in conjunction with Riego and several other patriotic Chieftains, having opposed this most fatal measure of the government, was deprived of his command, and sent an exile to Leon. After the brilliant defeat of the Guards by the National Militia, on the 7th of July, 1822, he was called to the command of the army in Catalonia, where his great successes against the Army of the Faith procured him the highest rank in the Spanish army, and the Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand. During the two first months, his time was wholly occupied in creating and organizing an army ; and, in short, in surmounting a thousand difficulties. In the following months he reaped the fruits of his labours, in the total expulsion of the rebels, and in the subjugation of the fortresses held by them.

On the French invading Spain in May, 1823, in order to replace Ferdinand in possession of all his former powers, and to annihilate the Cortes and the Constitutional party, Mina immediately flew to arms, and commenced his successful mode of mountain warfare, harassing and attacking the invading army, to whom he was a constant terror. Unfortunately for Spain, the Constitutional armies were not sufficiently organized, and but very poorly equipped ; they therefore were ill-conditioned to oppose the French legions, who in consequence, in a short time, overrun the whole of Spain, and enabled Ferdinand to abolish the Cortes, and follow with vengeance the whole of the liberal party.

Mina, knowing his services were now of no use to his country, retired to England ; and landed at Plymouth, November 30, 1823.

## GENERAL MINA.

*Extract of a private Letter, dated Plymouth, November 30, 1823:—*

“ That patriotic man and skilful soldier, General Mina, was released from quarantine this day, and about one o'clock had the happiness, the honour, the felicity, of setting his feet on British land. The day was extremely inauspicious, so much so that we had a gale from S. W. with heavy rain. Notwithstanding this, the pier and its suburbs were crowded with spectators, all ready to give the gallant stranger a hearty welcome. He was scarcely permitted to place his feet on English *terra firma*, when the populace placed him, evidently contrary to his wishes, upon their shoulders, and bore him, amid dinning huzzas, to a carriage in waiting. No sooner were Mina and his suite seated, than the horses were forced from the chariot, and their situation occupied by those persons most ardent in their desire and determination to give the inmates a good specimen of English enthusiasm. Surrounded by an immense crowd, in this state the General was conveyed through the principal streets to the Royal Hotel, a distance of a quarter of a mile. Upon his arrival he was again cheered till he made his appearance at the window, accompanied by an English gentleman, who, in Mina's name, returned his grateful thanks. Three other cheers followed, when several gentlemen of the town were admitted, and had the honour of shaking the distinguished foreigner by the hand. Although it was Sunday, had the weather been fine, it was estimated at least six thousand persons would have followed the procession; the windows of all the houses in the line of procession were crowded. General Mina remains here some days; and to-morrow we understand the inhabitants will have the gratification of seeing him at our elegant theatre. General Mina has more the appearance of an Englishman than a Spaniard; at all events, he is what we should call a tight-built, close-set little fellow. There are four or five Colonels

## GENERAL MINA.

in the General's suite, all of whom appear well adapted to the arduous duties of their profession."

The bells rung upon the occasion, and the greatest unanimity prevailed among all classes, to welcome to the shores of this country so worthy and brave a patriot.

The Borough of Taunton invited him to a public feast; but on account of his ill health, and from the unfortunate circumstances which brought him to England, and leaving his wife, parents, brother and friends still behind him in his unhappy country, he said the most appropriate sentiments in which he could indulge were those of grief and mourning. These reasons prevented most of the principal towns in England from paying him the respect they ardently wished.

Mina arrived in London, in December, 1823, where he has since been living in the most secluded manner.

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LORD COCHRANE.

## LORD COCHRANE.

ALEXANDER, Lord Cochrane, is the eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, a nobleman whose life, like that of the Marquis of Worcester, of a former period, has been devoted to pursuits which had in view the interest and the glory of his country. His mother was Ann, the daughter of Captain Gilchrist, a naval officer of considerable eminence. He was born December 27, 1775; and after a proper education, was placed under the immediate inspection and tuition of his uncle and godfather, Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane. After serving as a midshipman, and being actively employed in the West Indies, the Bay of Biscay, and on the Home Station, he passed for a Lieutenant; and by regular gradation, rose to the post of Master and Commander, and in due course was appointed Captain. His first action was in 1801, when off Barcelona, he engaged, boarded, and took a Spanish sloop, the *El Gamo*. In the course of this year he captured 33 vessels.

He shortly after attained the rank of Post Captain, and hoisted his pendant on board the *Pallas*, 32 guns. In this vessel his lordship attacked three French ships of 18, 22, and 24 guns, and drove them on shore, where they were wrecked. In May, 1806, he disembarked his crew on the coast of France, and taking the personal command of them, destroyed all the signal posts. A few days after this exploit, the *Pallas* attacked and conquered a French frigate.

In the same year, when his Lordship returned to Plymouth from a successful cruise, he happened to read an appeal from the electors of Honiton, inviting a candidate, uniting wealth with respectability, to represent that virtuous borough. Lord Cochrane immediately posted

to Honiton, and offered his services. The election took place on the 10th of June; but his Lordship was unsuccessful. Notwithstanding this disappointment, he at the dissolution of parliament, occasioned by the death of Mr. Pitt, repaired once more to Honiton. He was in this instance victorious; but his triumph was of short duration, for on the dissolution of the short parliament, he offered himself a candidate to represent the City of Westminster. His first appearance made a considerable impression upon the minds of the public: and he was finally elected together with Sir F. Burdett.

Soon after his Lordship took his seat for Westminster, he was called into hotter and more dangerous service, being appointed to the command of the Imperieuse frigate of 40 guns. After cruising independently for some time, he was placed under the command of Admiral Collingwood, whose squadron was then blockading the harbour of Cadiz. On the 1st of July, 1803, he stormed and carried the castle of Mongal, which commands an important post between Barcelona and Gerona. He then rescued the fortress of Rosas from the French.

On the return of Lord Cochrane from the coast of Spain, he received orders to join the fleet in the British Channel, under the command of Admiral Lord Gambier, and accordingly we find the Imperieuse frigate in Basque Roads. Here his admiral gave him directions to destroy the French fleets then laying in the roads. The orders were no sooner given, than his lordship hastened to put them in force. His valour, coolness, and decision, were pre-eminent upon this dangerous but glorious occasion. In contemplating the magnitude of the idea, and the tremendous consequences of the explosion that almost in an instant annihilated the greater part of the French fleet, lying as their commanders vainly thought, secure in their own port, we are struck with admiration at the sublimity of the genius that planned this astonishing attack. His lordship caused about 1500 barrels of gunpowder to be started into puncheons, which were placed end upwards: upon the tops of these were placed between 300 and 400

## LORD COCHRANE.

shells, charged with fuses; and again, among and upon these were between two and 3,000 hand grenades. The puncheons were fastened to each other by cables wound round them, and jammed together with wedges: and moistened sand was rammed down between these casks, so as to render the whole, from stem to stern, as solid as possible, that the resistance might render the explosion the more violent. In this instrument of destruction, Lord Cochrane committed himself, with only one lieutenant and four seamen; and after the boom was broken, his lordship proceeded with this explosion-ship towards the enemy's line. At this moment, the batteries on shore were provided with furnaces to fire red-hot shot. When Lord Cochrane had conducted this dreadful engine of destruction as near as possible, the enemy having taken the alarm, he ordered his brave little crew into the boats and followed them, after setting fire to the fusee, which was calculated to give them 15 minutes to get out of the reach of the explosion. However, in consequence of the wind getting very high, the fusee burnt too quickly; so that, with the most violent exertion against wind and tide, this intrepid little party was six minutes nearer than they calculated to be, at the time when the most tremendous explosion that human art ever contrived, took place, followed by the bursting at once in the air, of near 400 shells, and 3,000 hand grenades, pouring down a shower of cast metal in every direction! Fortunately our second Nelson was spared; but his lordship had the distress of witnessing the death of his lieutenant, who died in the boat, partly from fatigue, and partly drowned with waves that continually broke over them. Two of the four sailors were also so nearly exhausted, that their recovery was for a long time doubtful. When his lordship reached his ship the *Imperieuse*, he immediately went down to the attack, and was for more than an hour the only English man of war in the harbour. He attacked and captured the *Calcutta*. Besides this ship, the French lost three sail of the line, in action, and the whole of their vessels were shattered and driven a-shore.

## LORD COCHRANE.

Shortly after this action in Basque Roads, he was elected a Knight of the Bath.

The enemy's fleets being now annihilated, Lord Cochrane returned with the fleet to Plymouth: like Othello, his occupation was gone, and he returned to London, to enjoy the fruits of his valour.

In February 1814, a person proceeded from Dover with false news of Buonaparte's death, with the intent of raising the price of the funds. In this plan, it was said, Lord Cochrane was a party; and the Committee of the Stock Exchange prosecuted his lordship, together with Mr. Butt, Random de Berenger, the Hon. Cochrane Johnstone, and six others, for thus conspiring to commit a fraud by making a false report. The trial came on in the Court of King's Bench, on the 8th June, 1814, and on the following day they were all found guilty. On the 21st of the same month, they were called to receive their sentence. Lord Cochrane was fined £.1,000; to be imprisoned in the King's Bench Prison for twelve calendar months; and during that period, his lordship, together with De Berenger and Mr. Butt, were to stand one hour in the pillory opposite the Royal Exchange, London.—The other parties were all fined and imprisoned; except Cochrane Johnstone and Alex. Mc Rea, who did not appear in court.

On the 5th of July following, a motion was made in the House of Commons, for the expulsion of Lord Cochrane: his lordship appeared, and made a speech in his defence. After a long debate, the motion for expulsion was carried; on a division, there being 140 ayes and 44 noes.

On the 16th of the same month, his lordship was unanimously re-elected for Westminster.

On a motion made by Lord Ebrington, relative to Lord Cochrane being placed in the pillory, Lord Castlereagh informed the House that that part of the sentence had been remitted by the crown.

In consequence of a meeting of the members of the Order of the Bath, at which a warrant was agreed upon,

## LORD COCHRANE.

authorizing Francis Townsend, Esq. King at Arms of the Order of the Bath, to remove Sir Thomas, commonly called Lord Cochrane, from being a member of the Order; Mr. Townsend accordingly attended on Thursday morning, August 12, 1814, with a warrant, signed by Lord Sidmouth, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, a few minutes before one o'clock in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, and proceeded to ascend a ladder placed for that purpose, to remove the banner of Lord Cochrane from its conspicuous appointed situation, which was the fourth from the top, on the right side of the Chapel, between those of Lord Beresford and Sir Brent Spencer.

His lordship's arms were afterwards unscrewed from his stall. The helmet, crest, mantling and sword, with all his lordship's insignia of the Order were then taken down from the top of the stall.

The most degrading part of the ceremony then took place, by his lordship's banner being kicked out of the Chapel, and down the steps leading to the Chapel, by Mr. Townsend, King of Arms of the Order.

Nothing of the kind as to the removal of a Knight from the Order of the Bath occurred since its establishment in the year 1725.

His lordship had remained some time in the King's Bench, when he escaped and made his appearance the same day in the House of Commons, to take his oath as Member for Westminster: while he was in the House, Mr. Jones, the warden of the King's Bench, together with several Police Officers, came in, and forcibly dragged him out, carried him back to prison, and confined him in the strong room; here his health so soon became impaired, that he was obliged to be again removed, to have the free use of the interior of the prison. At the expiration of the twelve months, he was liberated. It was during his lordship's confinement in this prison, that the accompanying portrait was taken by Mr. Walton.

It was a subject of pride and gratification to his lordship, that his constituents commenced a subscription

## LORD COCHRANE.

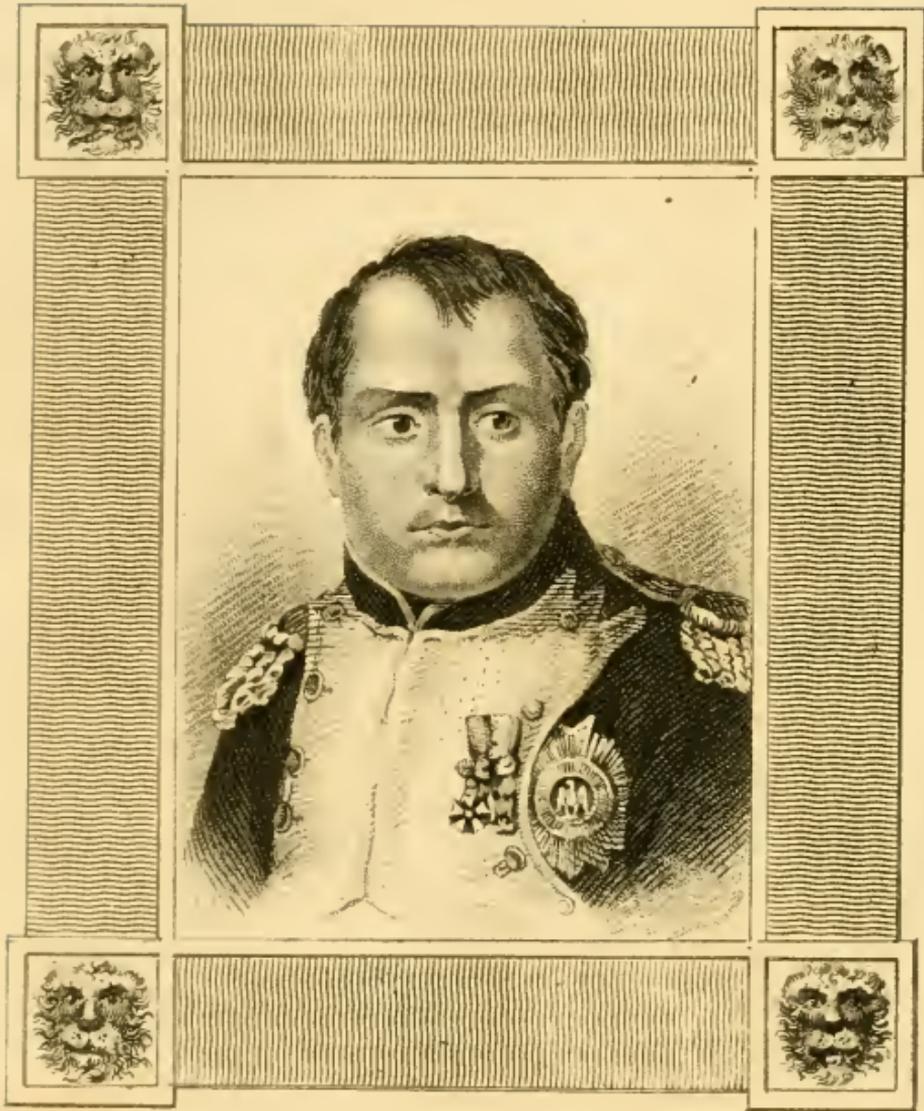
to raise the amount of the fine; no person to subscribe more than one penny—and in a short time the amount was thus raised, and his fine paid.

On the day of his liberation, he immediately repaired to the House of Commons, took his oath, and was just in time to give his vote against the proposed increased salary to the Duke of Cumberland—the majority was only one against the grant.

It was no wonder, that after suffering so many insults, his lordship should turn his thoughts to leaving England. The independent South Americans wanted a naval commander; and after taking a formal leave of his constituents, at a public dinner, he repaired to take the command of the Chili fleet. His lordship has not since been in England: the last accounts received state that he had taken the command of the Brazilian Squadron.

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BONAPARTE.

## NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

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“They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee, saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms?” *Isaiah*, xiv. 16.

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### *A Chronological Account of the principal events of his life.*

1769. *Aug. 15.*—Napoleon Buonaparte, son of the Town Clerk, Charles, born at Ajaccio, Corsica. He was sent at an early age to the Military School at Brienne, in France. Returned to Ajaccio in 1790. Easter Monday, 1792, he excited the people against the priests, and was driven from his native country, and went to Marseilles.
1793. ———— An Officer of Artillery at the siege of Toulon, and appointed General of Brigade.
1794. *Oct. 4.*—Commands the Conventional Troops, and defeats the Parisians.
1796. ———— Appointed to the command of the Army of Italy.
- May 10.*—Battle of Lodi.
- Aug. 3.*—Battle of Castiglione.
- Nov. 16.*—Battle of Arcola.
1797. *Feb. 2.*—Surrender of Mantua.
- Mar. 23.*—Trieste surrenders.
- April 18.*—Preliminaries with Austria signed at Leoben.
- May 16.*—French take possession of Venice.
- *17.*—Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria.
1798. *May 20.*—Buonaparte sails for Egypt.
- July 21.*—Battle of Embabe, or of the Pyramids.
- Oct. 24.*—Insurrection at Cairo.
1799. *May 21.*—Siege of Acre raised.
- Aug. 23.*—Sails from Egypt for France.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

- Oct.* 7.—Lands at Frejus.  
*Nov.* 9.—Dissolves the Directorial Government.  
 — 10.—Declared First Consul.
1800. *Feb.* 15.—Peace with the Chouans.  
*May* 15.—Buonaparte crosses Mount St. Bernard.  
*June* 16.—Battle of Marengo.  
 ————Preliminaries with Austria signed at Paris.  
*Dec.* 3.—Battle of Hohenlinden.  
 — 24.—Explosion of the infernal Machine.
1801. *Feb.* 9.—Treaty of Luneville with Austria.  
*Oct.* 8.—Preliminaries with England.
1802. *Jan.* 26.—The Cisalpine Republic placed under Buonaparte.  
*Mar.* 27.—Definitive Treaty with England.  
*May* 15.—Legion of Honour instituted.  
*Aug.* 2.—Declared Consul for Life.
1803. *March*——Proposals made by Buonaparte to Louis XVIII. then at Warsaw, to abdicate the Throne of France.—Offer rejected by the French King.  
*May* 18.—English Declaration of War.  
*July*——Declaration of all the Princes of the Bourbon Family, approving of Louis XVIII's refusal to abdicate.
1804. *Feb.* —— Moreau arrested.  
*March* 20.—Duc D'Enghien shot.  
*April* 8.—Pichegru murdered in prison.  
*May* 18.—Buonaparte made Emperor.  
*Nov.* 19.—Crowned by the Pope.
1805. *Feb.* —— Writes a Pacific Letter to the King of England.  
*April* 11.—Treaty of Petersburg between England, Russia, Austria and Sweden.  
*May* 26.—Buonaparte declared King of Italy.  
*Sept.* 24.—Buonaparte heads his army against Austria.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

1805. *Oct.* 20.—Mack's army surrenders at Ulm.  
*Nov.* 13.—French enter Vienna.  
*Dec.* 2.—Battle of Austerlitz.  
 — 15.—Treaty of Vienna with Prussia.  
 — 26.—Treaty of Presburg with Austria.  
 —————Murder of Captain Wright in prison.
1806. *Mar.* 30.—Joseph Buonaparte declared King of Naples.  
*June* 5.—Louis Buonaparte declared King of Holland.  
*July* 26.—Convocation of the Jews.  
 — 27.—Confederation of the Rhine published.  
*Sept.* 24.—Buonaparte marches against Prussia.  
*Oct.* 14.—Battle of Jena.  
 — 27.—Buonaparte enters Berlin.  
*Nov.* 19.—Berlin Decree.
1807. *Feb.* 8.—Battle of Eylau.  
*May* 2.—Massacre of the French at Madrid, by order of Murat.  
 —————Royal Family of Spain kidnapped at Bayonne, by Buonaparte.  
*June* 14.—Battle of Friedland.  
*July* 7.—Treaty of Tilsit.  
*Sept.* —Entry of the French troops into Spain as friends and allies.
1808. *July* 7.—Joseph Buonaparte declared King of Spain.  
*Sept.* 20.—Conferences at Erfurth.  
*Nov.* 5.—Buonaparte arrives at Vittoria.  
*Dec.* 4.—Surrender of Madrid.
1809. *Jan.* 22.—Buonaparte returns to Paris.  
*April* 6.—War declared by Austria.  
 — 13.—Buonaparte heads his army against Austria.  
*May* 10.—French enter Vienna.  
 — 22.—Battle of Esling, or Asperne.  
*July* 6.—Battle of Wagram.  
*Oct.* 14.—Treaty of Vienna.  
*Dec.* 13.—Lucien Buonaparte arrives in England.

NAPOLÉON BUONAPARTE.

1809. *Dec. 16.*—Buonaparte's marriage with Josephine dissolved.
1810. *Mar. 11.*—Buonaparte marries Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II.
- July 9.*—Holland and the Hanse Towns annexed to France.
- Aug. 21.*—Bernadotte elected Crown Prince of Sweden.
1811. *Jan. 1.*—Hamburgh annexed to the Empire.
- April 20.*—The Empress delivered of a son, who is styled King of Rome.
1812. *Jan. 22.*—Swedish Pomerania seized by Buonaparte.
- May 2.*—He heads the army against Russia.
- June 11.*—Arrives at Königsberg.
- 28.—Enters Wilna.
- Aug. 18.*—Smolensko taken.
- Sept. 7.*—Battle of Moskwa.
- 14.—French enter Moscow.
- Oct. 22.*—Evacuate it again.
- Nov. 9.*—Buonaparte at Smolensko.
- Dec. 5.*—Deserts the army.
- 18.—Arrives at Paris.
1813. *April*—Takes the command of the army on the Elbe.
- May 1.*—Battle of Lutzen.
- 20.—Battle of Bautzen.
- June 4.*—Armistice agreed on.
- 21.—Battle of Vittoria.
- Aug. 17.*—Hostilities re-commence.
- 28.—Battle of Dresden—Moreau killed.
- Sept. 7.*—English enter France.
- 28.—Buonaparte evacuates Dresden.
- Oct. 18.*—Battle of Leipsic.
- Nov. 15.*—Revolution in Holland.
- Dec. 1.*—Declaration of the Allies at Frankfort.
1814. *Jan. 4.*—Allies cross the Rhine.
- Mar. 30.*—Battle of Montmartre.
- 31.—Allies enter Paris.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

- April* 11.—Buonaparte abdicates the throne.  
*May* 8.—Arrives at Elba.  
1815. *Mar.* 1.—Sails from Elba to France.  
—— 20.—Arrives at Paris and re-ascends the throne.  
—— 25.—Is declared an outlaw by the Sovereigns of Europe then assembled at Vienna.  
*April*——Calls a new House of Peers and Chamber of Representatives of the people.  
——Calls a Camp de Mai.  
*June* 16.—Defeats the Prussians.  
—— 18.—Loses his army in the great battle of Waterloo.  
—— 21.—Abdicates the throne a second time.  
*July* 15.—Surrenders himself to Capt. Maitland, commanding the English ship of war, the *Bellerophon*, in Basque Roads.  
—— 22.—Arrives at Torbay.  
*Aug.* 11.—Sailed from England in the *Northumberland* for St. Helena.  
1821. *May* 5.—Died at St. Helena.  
—— 9.—Buried there!

It would be idle for us to attempt any detail of the extraordinary life of this most extraordinary man, other than the above chronological account presents: we therefore conclude with giving the following interesting narrative of his death.

“He gave directions about his affairs and papers until five or six hours before he died. One trait of character displayed itself in his last moments, which marks the

‘Ruling passion, strong in death.’

As he found his end approach, he was habited, at his own request, in his uniform of field-marshal, with boots and spurs, and placed on a camp bed, on which he was accustomed to sleep when in health, and preferred to

every other. In this dress he expired. Though Buonapare is supposed to have suffered much, his dissolution was so calm and serene that not a sigh escaped him, or any intimation to the by-standers that it was so near. His attendants wished his body to be conveyed to Europe; but on opening the will, it was found that he had left a request that it should be interred in the island, and pointed out the spot where he wished his remains to rest, in a beautiful valley under the pendant branches of the combined shade of several flourishing weeping willows, near his favourite spring, and not far distant from the place of his residence. The grave was ten feet long, ten deep, and five wide: the bottom is a solid rock; the sides and ends are walled in with Portland stone; the top of the grave is elevated about eight inches above the surface of the ground, and covered over with three rough slate-stones, which had been taken from the kitchen floor of the new house that had been constructed for his residence. The tomb was railed round with green railing, and a sentinel walked round it night and day to prevent approach within the railing. There was no inscription upon the tomb. The ground surrounding it, it was understood, was to be laid out as gardens for the accommodation of those who came to visit the grave of the departed Emperor.

“The cemetery of Napoleon is a singular instance of adaptation to the character of the individual buried—a vast rock rising out of the ocean, alone, towering, unshaken, and magnificent; a perfect emblem of the genius of the man, as it must appear in future history. When the feminine apprehension of the magic of his name, or hatred to his ashes, that consigned them to such a grave, instead of bringing them to Europe, has subsided, and his virtues and vices are duly weighed, unwarped by modern prejudices, his name, connected with his gigantic exploits, will still more resemble the rock of St. Helena rising ‘majestic ’mid the solitude of time.’”

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H. BROCKMAN ESQ. M. P. F. R. S.

*Engraved by J. Smith, 1784.*

## HENRY BROUGHAM, ESQ.

M. P. F. R. S.

THIS Gentleman is the descendant of a very respectable family, in the county of Westmoreland, and although professionally a lawyer, has passed the most valuable part of his life in the senate, where his exertions have been pre-eminently useful. Indeed his duties in the House of Commons, preclude him from undertaking any cases in the courts of law, except those of magnitude.

Mr. Brougham has also displayed considerable talents as a literary character. He is the author of several papers in Nicholson's Journal and the Philosophical Transactions; and many of the best papers of the Edinburgh Review, are from his pen. He also published "An Enquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," in 2 vols. 8vo. and that celebrated pamphlet "On the state of the Nation," which went through numerous editions, and was highly applauded by the Whig interest. Many of his speeches have also been published, at various periods; and Mr. Brougham is supposed to have contributed much to the floating literature, which does not bear his name. In the early part of his life, Mr. B. was a member of the celebrated Debating Society at Edinburgh.

Mr. Brougham first took his seat in the House of Commons for Camelford, a borough in the interest of the Duke of Bedford. At the general Election in 1818; he stood for the county of Westmoreland; in this struggle to rescue that county from the Lowther family, he was unsuccessful; but this disappointment did not deter him from again offering himself to the Westmoreland freeholders to represent them in Parliament; for, on the

death of the late King, a dissolution of Parliament taking place, he immediately repaired to his friends in Westmoreland; but after the most severe contest perhaps ever experienced in that county, he was again unsuccessful. He however took his seat for Winchelsea, which place he now represents. In 1812, he was the rival candidate of Mr. Canning for the representation of Liverpool, and though unsuccessful, was respectably supported.

It would be almost endless to enumerate the services of Mr. Brougham, as a member of parliament. In the House of Commons he is listened to with the most intense silence and respect; and his speeches are of the first order in point of argument, political research and learning, breathing an honest and pure love of liberty, that reflect on him the highest credit. In fact, Mr. B. is a star of the first magnitude in the political hemisphere of the present day; and in politics, is attached to the Whig interest.

England owes an eternal debt of gratitude to Mr. B. for his laborious exertions in promoting investigations into the state of its Charitable Institutions; for many of them being founded centuries past, the property in land which was bequeathed for their maintenance, has in the course of time become more valuable, and, in many cases, leaving a vast surplus of cash, over and above sufficient for the support of the respective charities. It was to inspect these cases, that Mr. B. pleaded so forcibly, so humanely, and so successfully in the House of Commons; and after a very lengthened and protracted debate, a committee was appointed to investigate the state of the various charities of the kingdom, and inquire into the application of their funds.—From this committee great public good has resulted.

It is chiefly to the efforts of Mr. Brougham that the present glorious system of Universal Education, is to be ascribed. His zeal in advocating that cause in the House of Commons, is beyond all praise. He painted in all the glowing colours of truth, the incalculable ad-

vantages that would arise to England from having every member of its community educated: thus rendering them valuable subjects, forcibly proving that sound doctrine—"that crime would decrease, as learning became general."

As a lawyer, he has chiefly distinguished himself in defending actions for libel, and in vindicating the liberty of the press. It was his successful defence of the Hunts, on a charge for libel published in the Examiner Sunday Newspaper, at a time when the Attorney General of the day was seldom foiled, that first brought Mr. Brougham into notice.

On the death of George III. he was appointed Attorney General to Queen Caroline, on which occasion he was admitted within the bar, and assumed the silk gown, of which, since Her Majesty's death, he has been deprived.

It coming to the knowledge of Mr. Brougham, that the Queen intended to leave the Continent, he hastened to meet her, with the intent, it is supposed, of advising her from visiting England; but her Majesty was determined, and in anger left Mr. Brougham, and hastened to Great Britain.

In June, 1820, Mr. Brougham with Mr. Denman, on behalf of the Queen, met the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh, on behalf of the King, to propose measures for an amicable arrangement: they had frequent conferences, and were agreed on all points, except the insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, whereupon these negotiations failed.

Mr. Brougham always attended her Majesty, on receiving addresses, standing on her right side, and reading the Queen's answers.

On the 26th June, 1820, Mr. Brougham spoke at great length in the House of Lords, against the Secret Committee appointed to inspect the papers and charges against her Majesty.

The great legal talents and zeal which Mr. Brougham displayed for the cause of his royal mistress, the late Queen, previous to, and during Her Majesty's eventful

trial, is well known: it is on record, and will for ever be a model worthy of imitation by all future advocates. It is painful to recal the remembrance of our readers to that memorable trial; but, as Mr. B. formed so conspicuous a character during the investigation, we cannot refrain adverting to that eventful period. Not only as a private adviser, but also in his place in the House of Commons, and as a public counsel, his exertions in behalf of the Queen were unremitting. He strove anxiously to prevent the affair coming to a public trial; but all was unavailing; and on Tuesday, October 3, 1820, he commenced his defence of the Queen, at the bar of the House of Lords, which continued the whole of that day, and the greater part of the succeeding one; when Mr. Brougham, amidst an awful silence, concluded one of the most splendid speeches ever heard within the walls of that House—in the following words:—

“ My lords, I call upon you to pause. You stand on the brink of a precipice. You may go on in your precipitate career—you may pronounce against your Queen, but it will be the last judgment you ever will pronounce. Her persecutors will fail in their objects, and the ruin with which they seek to cover the Queen, will return to overwhelm themselves. Rescue the country; save the people, of whom you are the ornaments; but severed from whom, you can no more live than the blossom that is severed from the root and tree on which it grows. Save the country, that you may continue to adorn it—save the crown, which is threatened with irreparable injury—save the aristocracy, which is surrounded with danger—save the altar, which is no longer safe when its kindred throne is shaken. You see that when the church and the throne would allow of no church solemnity in behalf of the Queen, the heart-felt prayers of the people rose to Heaven for her protection. I pray Heaven for her; and I here pour forth my fervent supplications at the throne of mercy, that mercies may descend on the people of this country richer than their rulers have deserved; and that your hearts may be turned to justice.”

Mr. Brougham, in the Sessions of 1822, brought in a most salutary Bill, to throw open the Beer Trade, like all other trades ; and to allow persons to sell beer without a license ; but after much discussion and debate, he withdrew the Bill ; with the promise of renewing it the following session ; and accordingly Mr. B. again brought this measure before the consideration of parliament during the present session ; and it is now in its progress through the House of Commons.

Spain has found in Mr. Brougham a most intrepid advocate. His admirable speech in the House of Commons, on Monday, April 14, 1823, on the consideration of the policy observed by Great Britain in the affairs of France and Spain, was a master-piece of eloquence and pure liberal feeling. His remarks on the French government were bitterly severe. " I do not," said Mr. Brougham, " identify the people of France with their government ; for I believe that every wish of the French nation is in unison with those sentiments which animate the Spaniards. Neither does the army concur in this aggression ; for the army alike detests the work of tyranny, plunder, cant and hypocrisy. The war is not commenced because the people or the army require it, but because three or four French emigrants have obtained possession of power. It is for such miserable objects as these that the Spaniards are to be sacrificed ; it is from such despicable motives that the Spaniards are to be punished, because they have dared to vindicate their rights as a free and independent people. I hope to God, that the Spaniards may succeed in the noble and righteous cause in which they are engaged."

Mr. Brougham also enrolled his name as one of the subscribers towards relieving the Spanish people, at the Meeting held for that purpose at the London Tavern, on Friday, June 13, 1823, where he also enforced the justice and necessity of the glorious cause for which they were assembled to support.

In a work, entitled, " Criticisms on the Bar," the following opinions are given of Mr. Brougham as an Orator.

“The chief characteristic of Mr. Brougham’s style of speaking, is nervous energy: he aims at little refinement; he would rather say a thing in a strong than in an elegant way; and to make himself distinctly intelligible, does not scruple to utter acknowledged vulgarisms. He takes no pains about the formation of his periods; and if his expressions are well chosen and well adapted, he is more indebted to the inspiration of the subject, than to previous and deliberate purpose. I do not think that his eloquence ever goes beyond the forcible and the argumentative; and though, when he was a younger man, I have once or twice known him attempt to wind up an harangue by a studied peroration, I cannot say that he was successful; and his early abandonment of the practice shews his persuasion was the same. His style of address is therefore peculiarly adapted to replies; and his memory appears so tenacious, that he has little need of notes to prompt him either with the arguments on the other side, or with the answers he intends to give them.”

Mr. Brougham, a few years since, married a lady by whom he became possessed of considerable property.

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SIR F. BURDETT BT M.P.

## SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, Bt. M. P.

THIS truly illustrious British worthy is descended from an ancient equestrian family, celebrated in former times for its patriotism and love of liberty. One of his ancestors (Thomas Burdett) was cut off under colour of, or rather in defiance of laws, for having wished "the horns in the belly of the man who had moved Edward IV. to kill a favourite white buck at Yarrow." In the year 1618, Sir Francis Burdett, Knight, was created a Baronet. Sir Robert Burdett, grandfather to the present baronet, succeeded to the title and estate in the year 1739. His son Francis (who died before his father) had three sons, Robert, Francis and Jones; the former was unfortunately drowned in descending one of the cataracts on the Rhine; and Francis, the subject of this memoir, succeeded to the title and estate, on the death of his grandfather, Sir Robert.

Sir Francis was educated at Westminster School, and for a time assumed his mother's name, Jones, as an addendum, on succeeding to certain estates which devolved in the female line. After travelling through France and Switzerland, he returned to England in 1793.

On his return to England, he married the second daughter of the late Mr. Coutts, Banker, of the Strand; by this lady he has several children.

In 1796 he was returned to Parliament for Borough-bridge, in Yorkshire. In the House of Commons he soon became a strenuous advocate for the rights of the people and a reform in Parliament, and proposed his celebrated inquiry into the state of the Cold-Bath Fields Prison; which caused the dismissal of the keeper, and a complete reformation in the regulations of that prison.

## SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

The boldness and integrity of Sir Francis had now made him a very favourite and popular character in the country. At the dissolution of Parliament in 1802, Sir Francis was called on by a number of freeholders, to represent the county of Middlesex; and after a severe contest of fifteen days, he was returned by a majority of 271 votes. His opponent, Mr. Mainwaring, petitioned Parliament against the return; and on examining the votes, the balance turned in favour of Mr. M.: but as he was incapable of coming forward, a fresh election took place, between Sir Francis and the younger Mr. Mainwaring, which was most obstinately contested; and at the close of the poll, the numbers were, for Sir Francis, 2823—Mr. M. 2828, upon which the latter gentleman was declared duly elected. On the succeeding general election, Sir F. again stood for Middlesex: the poll was kept open the usual time; but Mr. Mellish was returned with Mr. Byng, to the exclusion of Sir Francis. On these several contests, it is said, Sir Francis expended the sum of £100,000.

Shortly after this period, Sir Francis had a misunderstanding with Mr. Paull, a candidate for the city of Westminster. Mr. P. had advertised that Sir Francis would preside at a public dinner, without the consent of Sir F. The impropriety of this behaviour Sir F. pointed out in a letter, which Mr. Paull considered had materially injured his cause; and, after dinner, hastened with another gentleman to Wimbledon. Sir F. was awakened out of his sleep; messages passed between them, which ended in a challenge from Mr. Paull. The parties met the next morning, when, on the discharge of the second brace of pistols, both fell. Sir Francis was shot in the thigh; and Mr. Paull in the leg; and the wounded combatants were brought back in the same carriage to town.

The electors of Westminster were now determined to put Sir Francis in nomination to represent them in Parliament; and the public knows with what ease, prudence, and insignificant expense, the Committee carried on the arduous contest, and finally succeeded in

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placing him at the head of the poll, without one farthing expence to Sir F. and without his knowledge. 5134 electors voted for him. Sir F. was too ill to be chaired at the close of the election ; but it took place on Monday, the 29th of June, 1807. It excited great expectation, and drew together an immense multitude. It consisted not merely of the population of the metropolis, but of crowds from the vicinity, who covered the roads in every direction from an early hour. The procession commenced from Covent Garden at 12 o'clock : it consisted of electors on horse-back : to them succeeded a horseman, with a dark blue flag, with " Burdett and our Country" inscribed in letters of gold : next came a large white flag, with the inscription, " Purity of Election : " next followed the flags and electors of the several parishes of Westminster ; the electors walking four and four, with favours in their hats : next followed a large dark blue flag, inscribed, " Burdett, the Choice of the People : " then followed the Committee, three and three : then a large dark blue banner, motto, " The Triumph of Westminster : " next followed the splendid Triumphal Car, which was surmounted on four wheels, classically constructed. On the more advanced part was the figure of Britannia, with a spear crowned with a cap of liberty. In the centre was a faggot firmly bound, the emblem of union ; and on the back part of the platform was a pedestal, on which was placed a Gothic chair for Sir Francis. He sat with his head uncovered ; and his wounded limb rested on a purple cushion, while the other was sustained on a sort of imperial footstool, under which the monster Corruption was seen in an agonizing attitude. This equipage was drawn by four cream-coloured horses, richly caparisoned, and decorated with purple ribbands. About two hundred horsemen followed the car ; and the procession was closed by an immense number of the populace. The car arrived at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, exactly at 5 o'clock, and the Baronet was carried into the house by four gentlemen, amidst the huzzas of the people. Tables were laid for 2000 people ; the stair-case and

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

floors were propped with strong pillars. Thus did this memorable day end without the least turbulence or accident.

Sir Francis, shortly after his return for Westminster, generously transmitted £. 1000 to the Westminster Hospital.

When Mr. Gale Jones was ordered to Newgate for writing a libel on the House of Commons, Sir Francis, in a letter to his Constituents, dated March 25, 1810, denied the right of the House of Commons to commit a person to prison, as in the case of Mr. Jones. This letter was declared by the House to be a high insult, and gross breach of privilege; and after a lengthened debate, it was, on the motion of Sir R. Salisbury, resolved, that Sir F. Burdett be committed to the Tower, for so publishing the said letter.

A requisition, signed by nearly 2000 electors, was immediately presented to the High Bailiff of Westminster, requesting him to call a meeting, to adopt such measures as might be expedient, in consequence of the House of Commons having deprived them of one of their representatives. The meeting was accordingly held on Tuesday, April 17, 1810.

Instructions were immediately given to Earl Moira (Constable of the Tower), to cause the necessary preparations for the reception of Sir Francis; and the Speaker's warrant was put into the hands of Mr. Colman, Serjeant at Arms, to arrest Sir F.; who, conceiving the warrant to be illegal, declared he would not surrender himself but by force. Troops were stationed on Tower Hill, and the guns mounted on the ramparts. The Serjeant at Arms mustered all his officers, and met at Sir Francis's house in Piccadilly, and communicated the purport of his visit through the door, while the chain held it fast: the servant answered he was forbidden to open it: upon this the Serjeant retired. Consultations were held among the Magistrates; the opinions of the Judges were taken; troops from all parts of the country marched into London, together with a field of artillery from Woolwich.

Mobs assembled opposite the Baronet's house, and cheered him when he made his appearance at the windows. At length the populace became so numerous and disorderly, that it was found necessary to call out the Horse Guards, and the Riot Act was twice read: at length, Monday morning arrived; and the Serjeant at Arms, together with his officers, were resolved to arrest Sir Francis: they accordingly repaired to his house, and placed a ladder to the drawing-room window, which they found fastened: two of the officers then effected an entrance by one of the kitchen windows. They then went to the hall, and from thence to the drawing-room, where Sir Francis was with his family. Oddy and Townsend, two of the officers, immediately seized the Baronet, who, as force was used, went with them. A glass coach was brought to the hall-door, into which Sir Francis, his brother, and a messenger of the House of Commons, entered: the carriage was immediately surrounded by the Horse Guards, and the procession moved off to the Tower, where Sir Francis was safely lodged. London was never in such a state of terror and confusion as on this day, since the riots of 1780. The troops on leaving the Tower were pelted by the mob, and facing the Trinity House the action became pretty general, and several people were killed and wounded. By the evening the populace had dispersed; and all was quiet.

Sir Francis remained in the Tower till the day Parliament was prorogued: he then took water at Tower Stairs, and went to his home at Wimbledon; this was a sad disappointment to thousands of his friends, who went in procession to the Tower in hopes of bringing him home through the streets in triumph.

At the next general election, Sir Francis was again returned for Westminster, with Sir Samuel Romilly.

Sir Francis, at the time of the melancholy proceedings at Manchester, published a letter to his Constituents, calling on them to convene a meeting on the subject: in this letter were passages deemed libellous and seditious; and accordingly Sir Francis was prosecuted by the

## SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Attorney General, and took his trial at Leicester, on which the jury found him guilty. He arrived in town, however, to be present at the last day of the election for Westminster, when he was returned with Mr. Hobhouse, his present colleague.

Sir Francis shortly after appeared in the Court of King's Bench, to receive his sentence for writing the letter to his constituents respecting the proceedings at Manchester, when he was fined One Thousand pounds, and ordered to be imprisoned in the King's Bench for three months.

It is to the parliamentary exertions of Sir Francis Burdett, that the disgraceful practice of flogging soldiers has been discontinued.

The **UNIQUE** only intends stating facts and events, abstaining as much as possible from remarks or opinions: else how fondly would it dilate on the illustrious honest career of this pure and immaculate Senator—the most spotless of politicians—the true patriot—the real friend of his country and of mankind.

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DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE MOST NOBLE, HIGH AND PUISSANT PRINCE,

ARTHUR,

DUKE, MARQUIS, and EARL OF WELLINGTON,

Marquis Douro ; Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley ; Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter ; Field Marshal of His Majesty's Forces ; Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blue) ; one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council ; Colonel in Chief of the Rifle Brigade ; Master General of the Ordnance ; Governor of Plymouth ; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order ; Knight of the Order of St. Esprit of France ; Prince of Waterloo ; Grandee of Spain of the First Class ; Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo ; Marquis of Torres Vedras, and Conde de Vimiera in Portugal ; Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, of the Royal Spanish Military Order of St. Ferdinand ; Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, of the Imperial Russian Military Order of St. George, of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword ; Knight of the Grand Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia ; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of Sweden, of the Sword ; Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Elephant of Denmark, of William of the Low Countries, of the Annunciade of Sardinia, of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and of several others ; Commander of the Forces of His Majesty the King of the Low Countries, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, &c. &c.

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THIS celebrated Commander was born at Dengan Castle, in Ireland, on the 1st of May, 1769. He was the third son of Garret, Earl of Mornington. His mother was Anne, daughter of Viscount Duncannon. His grace is brother to the present Marquis Wellesley, and Lord Maryborough. His grace has two sons, Arthur, Marquis of Douro, born February 3d, 1807 ; and Charles, born January 16, 1808. The Wellesley family emigrated to Ireland in 1172, the first Irish ancestor being standard-bearer to Henry II.

## DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

At an early age he was sent to Eton; and, at the close of the American war, went to Angiers in France, in order that he might acquire the theory of military science in that celebrated school. After laying a good foundation of future observation and study, our hero received his first commission in the army as an Ensign in the 41st regiment, December 25, 1787: Lieutenant, 23d of January, 1788. June 30, 1791, he bore the rank of Captain in the 18th regiment of light dragoons; from which corps, on the 30th of April, 1793, he was appointed to the majority of the 33d regiment. On the 30th of September following, he became Lieut. Colonel in the same regiment, by purchase. Lieutenant Colonel Wellesley was now engaged on active service, under his gallant countryman, the Earl of Moira; and early in 1794 proceeded to Ostend, being present at all the skirmishes in repulsing the French at Antwerp and Brussels. On the army evacuating Holland, Lieut. Colonel Wellesley arrived in England, and was appointed Colonel on the 3d of May, 1796. On his brother the Earl of Mornington (now Marquis of Wellesley) being appointed Governor General of India, he accompanied him with his regiment: and a new era arrived, when he had an opportunity of bringing forward his splendid abilities. On the rupture with Tippoo Saib, Colonel Wellesley had the general command of the British forces ordered to join Meer Allum, and advanced to Seringapatam, there to meet the army under the command of General Harris. Colonel Wellesley commanded the reserve in the advanced works, and bravely seconded the efforts of his companions in arms at that memorable siege. On the 5th of May, 1799, he was appointed to the permanent command of Seringapatam.

From this period, the life of the Duke of Wellington has been one continued series of astonishing exertions, and big with important events: we shall therefore give a

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

*Chronological Table of the remarkable events of his Life.*

1800. *Sept.* 10.—Defeated Dhoondia Waugh, at Couag-hull.
1801. *April* 23.—Resumes the command at Seringapatam  
*July* 17.—Gazetted as Brigadier General in India.
1802. *April* 29.—Attained the rank of Major General.  
*Aug.* 10.—Storms and takes Ahmednaghur.  
*Sept.* 1.—Takes Jalnapoor.  
 — 24.—Battle of Assye.  
*Nov.* 28.—Battle of Argaum.
1804. *February*—Presented with a Vase of Gold, value 2000 guineas, by the officers of his army.  
*May* 3.—Receives the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.  
 ————Presented with a sword, value 1000 gui<sup>s</sup>, by the inhabitants of Calcutta.  
*Sept.* 1.—Elected a Knight of the Order of the Bath.
1805. *Nov.* — Arrives in England.  
 ————Appointed Colonel of the 33d regiment.
1806. *Jan.* 1.—Takes his seat in the House of Commons for St. Michael's.  
*April* 10.—Married the Honourable Miss Elizabeth Pakenham, daughter of Lord Longford.
1807. *February*—Appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, under the Duke of Richmond.  
*April* 8.—Sworn in a Member of the Privy Council.  
*Aug.* 18.—Lands before Copenhagen.  
 — 29.—Defeats the Danes at Roschild.  
*Sept.* 6.—Appointed one of the Commissioners to arrange the Capitulation of Copenhagen.
1808. *Feb.* 1.—Receives the thanks of the House of Commons.  
*July* 20.—Lands with his army at Corunna.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

1808. *Aug.* 17.—Battle of Roleia.  
 ——— 20.—Battle of Vimiera.  
*Sept.* ——— Returns to England.
1809. *Jan.* 25.—Receives the thanks of the House of Commons.  
*April* 29.—Lands at Lisbon.  
*May* 11.—Defeats Marshal Soult, and takes Oporto.  
 ——— 27.—Battle of Talavera.  
*Aug.* 26.—Created Viscount Wellington of Talavera.  
*Oct.* ——— Appointed Captain General of the Portuguese forces.
1810. ——— Parliament vote him an annuity of £. 2000 per annum.  
*Sept.* 27.—Battle of Busaeo.
1811. *May* 9.—City of London vote the Marquis of Wellington a sword, of the value of 200 guineas.  
*Oct.* 28.—Created Comte de Vimiera, in Portugal.
1812. *Jan.* 20.—Takes Ciudad Rodrigo.  
*Feb.* ——— Created Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.  
*June* 21.—Battle of Salamanca.  
*July* ——— Created Earl of Wellington.  
*Aug.* 12.—Enters Madrid.  
*Aug.* 18.—Created Marquis of Wellington  
*Sept.* 4.—Assembles his army at Arevalo.  
*Oct.* 2.—Appointed Commander in Chief of all the Spanish forces.  
 ——— 20.—Raises the Siege of Burgos.  
 ——— 26.—Crosses the Pisuerga.  
*Dec.* 3.—Receives the thanks of Parliament.  
 ——— 7.—Parliament vote the Marquis £100,000 to be vested in lands.  
 ——— 18.—Created a Grandee of Spain of the first order.
1813. *Jan.* 1.—Appointed Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

1813. *March* 4.—Elected a Knight of the Garter at Carlton House.
- June* 21.—Battle of Vittoria.
- July* ——— The Spanish Cortes vote Marquis Wellington, for his services, the estate of Soto de Roma, estimated worth £. 10,000 per annum.
- July* 5.—Appointed Field Marshal in the British army.
- Splendid illuminations in London in honour of Wellington's victories.
- 7.—Receives the thanks of Parliament.
- 9.—Receives the thanks of the Common Council of London.
- 20.—Splendid Fete at Vauxhall in honour of Wellington and his army.
- Oct.* 7.—Crosses the Bidassoa.
- 11.—Enters Bayonne.
- Nov.* 13.—Defeats Soult near St. Pe.
1814. *Feb.* 23.—Struck by a spent cannon ball in the thigh at Pae.
- Defeats Soult at Thoulouse.
- March* 24.—Receives the thanks of Parliament.
- 31.—Enters Paris.
- Repairs to Madrid, where the King of Spain creates him Captain General of Spain.
- Returns to Ghent.
- June* 23.—Lands at Dover.
- 28.—His patents of Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke, read on the same day in the House of Lords.
- Congratulated by the House of Commons on his return: all the Members rose, and enthusiastically cheered him as he entered.
- July.* ——— Created by the King of the Netherlands, Field Marshal of the United Netherlands,

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

1815. *June* 18.—Battle of Waterloo.

—————Enters Paris a second time, which capitulates to him.

—————The Parliament add £.200,000 to its former grants to the Duke, in order that a Palace might be built for him.

—————Created Prince of Waterloo by the King of the Netherlands.

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W. WILBERFORCE, ESQ. M.P.

## MR. WILBERFORCE.

THE town of Hull has had the high honour of being the birth-place of two eminently distinguished senators, Marvel and Wilberforce, both of whom were the representatives of their native place. Marvel, the friend of Milton, and Latin Secretary to Cromwell, was, about the time of the Restoration, elected Member of Parliament for Hull, in which situation he continued till his death, in the year 1678. He distinguished himself by his integrity as a senator, and by his wit as a writer against the corruptions of the Court. Great pains were taken to seduce this patriot from his principles, but he steadily withstood the attacks of the Monarch, preferring poverty and honour to the wealth and splendor which the prodigal Charles wished to bestow upon him.

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When Mr. Wilberforce came of age, which was but a few weeks prior to the general election in 1780, the inhabitants of the town of Hull were invited to share in scenes of great festivity: for the populace an ox was roasted whole, which was accompanied with several hogsheads of ale. By these means he attached the lower orders of the freemen to his interest: and his own respectable character having already made him the friend of those who were not to be seduced by selfish motives, he was, in conjunction with Lord Robert Manners, almost unanimously elected the representative of Hull. During the existence of that Parliament, we do not find that Mr. Wilberforce took any very active political part. In the year 1784 he was re-elected with Mr. Thornton; but this honour he then declined, having been chosen also a representative for the county of York.

As a senator, Mr. Wilberforce has chiefly distinguished himself on the subject of the Slave Trade. His exertions in that cause, which, for several successive years was considered as a national cause, have enrolled his name among those who are most distinguished for humanity and the love of their fellow-creatures.

Soon after the meeting of Parliament in 1787, Mr. Wilberforce gave notice of his intention to bring forward a measure respecting the Slave Trade. This was the first public notice that was taken of the subject. Mr. Fox at the same time observed, that he had intended to introduce the business for the consideration of parliament. In consequence of this notice, a great number of petitions were presented from the Universities of Cambridge, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; from the Society of Quakers; from the counties of Huntingdon, Leicester, Stafford, Northampton, Hertford, Middlesex, and Cambridge; from the cities of Bristol and Norwich; from the town of Birmingham, and from other cities and towns, demanding the abolition of the Slave Trade. The request of these petitions was built upon a very obvious principle; they did not desire violently to interfere with the state of our West Indian Islands; they did not wish

the immediate emancipation of the slaves ; but they conceived that no wise and salutary measure could be adopted short of the entire and instant abolition of our commerce to Africa for this purpose. The petitioners were, in general, sufficiently averse to slavery as a condition to human beings, but contented themselves with the hope that the putting a stop to the importation of slaves would meliorate the situation of the persons actually placed in that state, and that the gradual improvement of agriculture in the Atlantic islands would be sufficient universally to diffuse the blessings of liberty, without occasioning violent concussions in any part of the world.

On the 9th of May, 1788, Mr. Pitt came forward in the name of his friend Mr. Wilberforce, whose ill state of health would not allow him to appear in public, to propose a resolution to the House of Commons, founded on the petitions that had been presented, to declare that they would, early in the next session, proceed to take into consideration the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures it might be proper to adopt with respect to it. He trusted that the decisions of that House on this important subject would be equally dictated by humanity, justice, and policy. He also hoped that Mr. Wilberforce would be sufficiently recovered against the commencement of the ensuing session to take the conduct of the business into his own hands, and he believed it would be generally agreed, that a measure of philanthropy and national interest could not be more advantageously placed.

Notwithstanding the high importance of this subject, a full year elapsed before it was again regularly discussed in Parliament. During this interval various petitions had been presented from persons principally interested in gains arising from the horrid traffic in human beings, the object of which was to demand that the abolition of the African trade might not be adopted. Mr. Wilberforce, on this occasion, after a speech not more distinguished for eloquence and energy, than for every principle of sound reasoning, moved twelve propositions; the substance of which was, that the number of slaves

annually carried from Africa and imported into the British West Indies, amounted to thirty-eight thousand. They farther entered into the probable demerits of the persons sold to slavery; the consequences produced upon the inhabitants of Africa; and the valuable and important commerce to that country which might be substituted in the room of the Slave Trade. They stated the injury sustained by the British seamen, and the fatal circumstances that attended the transportation to the slaves; they detailed the causes of the mortality of the negroes, and enumerated the different items of calculation respecting the increase of population in Jamaica and Barbadoes; and they concluded with declaring, that it appeared that no considerable inconvenience would result from discontinuing the farther importation.

These propositions were ably supported by Mr. Pitt, Fox, Burke, and, in short, by all the eloquence of the House of Commons: the opposition to them was violent, though feeble in point of argument, and the question was carried without a division. The friends of humanity cherished great hopes that this was an auspicious commencement of the work to which they had put their hands. Their opponents, however, by examining witnesses, and by other protracting causes, effectually prevented any farther important public discussion of this business till April, 1791, when Mr. Wilberforce moved for "leave to bring in a bill to prevent the farther importation of African negroes into the British colonies." On this occasion he concluded a most able speech, with declaring, that whatever might be the fate of his motion, he was satisfied of one thing, that the public had already abolished the Slave Trade. Supported by this consideration, he should continue to persevere, and would never abandon the object till it was accomplished. Notwithstanding the eloquence and talents exerted by the great leaders of administration, as well as by Mr. Fox, and other members of the Opposition, Mr. Wilberforce's motion was lost by a majority of 75.

The fate of this business excited a lively interest in

the people at large ; petitions were presented in favour of the abolition from all parts of the country : so that on the 2d of April, 1792, which was the day Mr. Wilberforce had appointed to renew the discussion, the number of petitions on the table of the House of Commons amounted to 508. The debate on this occasion was, perhaps, the most eloquent and interesting ever witnessed in the British Senate. The want of success hitherto seemed to have awakened all the energies, and to have roused every honourable feeling of which the human heart is capable.

The speeches of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Fox, and particularly that of Mr. Pitt, are still remembered by the witnesses of this scene with the most lively emotions of intellectual pleasure. So irresistible was the eloquence of Mr. Pitt, who did not rise to speak till four o'clock in the morning, that it was imagined the question would have been carried by acclamation. Eighty-five persons were only found to vote against the total abolition. However, by a skilful manœuvre of Mr. Dundas, who has given an uniform opposition to the abolition, the word *gradual* was introduced into the motion before it was passed.

The subject was again resumed on the 28th of April, when it was agreed, "That it shall not be lawful to import any African negroes into any British colonies, in ships owned or navigated by British subjects, at any time after the 1st day of January, 1796."

As a friend to human kind we have given ample evidence to Mr. Wilberforce's character ; and his benevolent, though hitherto unsuccessful exertions in favour of an injured race of men must entitle him to the esteem of every philanthropist. We are now to consider him in another, but not less respectable character, as a friend to religion. In the year 1797, Mr. Wilberforce published a work, entitled "A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians, in the higher and middle classes in this Country, contrasted with real Christianity."

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This work had a rapid and most extensive circulation ; several editions of it were sold in the course of the first year. It was soon after published in a form better adapted to answer the purposes of those Christians who conceived it a work proper to be given away among the lower classes of society : and many thousands have in this way been distributed in different parts of the country. The work in general consists of regular essays on almost every branch of religion, according to the Calvinistic system. The style in which it is written is simple, and very well adapted to the subject.

Notwithstanding the great popularity of Mr. Wilberforce's " Practical View," yet by many denominations of Christians it was thought to possess but a small share of that spirit of mildness and charity which is uniformly recommended both in the precepts and example of their common Lord and Master. And justice to the public obliges us to say, that the hon. member for Yorkshire met with an able opponent in the Rev. Thomas Belsham, who published a masterly Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Treatise, in a series of Letters to a Lady.

In 1793, Mr. Wilberforce married Miss Spooner, the amiable daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq. a wealthy and popular Merchant of the town of Birmingham. By this union he considerably improved his fortune, and consequently augmented the sphere of his usefulness.

In person Mr. Wilberforce is below the middle size, and slender ; his health is extremely delicate. The least exertion in public speaking disorders him. This constitutional weakness must, it is feared, at no great distance of time, deprive his country of the benefit of that eloquence and those parliamentary exertions which have been celebrated in the remotest corners of the world.

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GEORGE IV.

MEMOIR  
OF  
GEORGE THE FOURTH.

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PASSING by the intermediate genealogies of the House of Brunswick through the course of the middle ages, it will only be necessary very briefly to show in what way the proximity of blood came, which in the early part of the last century caused the Brunswick line to be called to the throne of these kingdoms.

Elizabeth, daughter of James I. married Frederic, Elector Palatine, afterwards King of Bohemia. By this prince she had a daughter, Sophia, married to Ernestus, Elector of Hanover, and representative of the Houses of Brunswick, Hanover, Lunenburgh, Wolfenbittel, Zelle, &c., whose posterity, by virtue of the act of settlement, now fill the throne of Great Britain.

George the Fourth was born August 12, 1762. The birth of this prince diffused a general joy through the nation, and loyal addresses were voted to their majesties by both Houses of Parliament, by the City of London, the two Universities, and all the other great bodies corporate in the kingdom. A few days after his birth, he was created Prince of Wales, by letters patent. The mode of conferring this dignity is by investiture with a cap, coronet, gold verge, and ring, and by issue of letters patent under the great seal. In 1765 he was elected a knight companion of the Order of the Garter, and installed at Windsor, July 25, 1771.

The education of the Prince of Wales was conducted on a plan perfectly well calculated to render him a respectable scholar and an accomplished gen-

tleman, but ill calculated to make him a prudent prince. It was so austere—perhaps we should not use too harsh a word if we were to say, repulsive—that the moment of his royal highness's emancipation was as that of a prisoner from confinement. Debarred from pleasures so natural to youth, he plunged into all the felicities of society with the avidity of one who had never tasted of joy.

Dr. Markham, the late Archbishop of York, was appointed preceptor to his Royal Highness. The sub-preceptor was Dr. Cyril Jackson, who was offered the primacy of Ireland, but refused it. Drs. Markham and Jackson continued preceptors to the prince till the year 1776, when Dr. Hurd and Mr. Arnold succeeded; both celebrated tutors at Cambridge.

It is naturally to be expected that we should allude to an incident in his royal highness's life, but which requires great delicacy in the relation, yet it is of so peculiarly romantic a nature, that we cannot refrain. Before his royal highness attained his majority, an attachment subsisted between him and the lovely but unfortunate Mary Robinson; a woman whose beauty, talents, and misfortunes, must at all times interest every susceptible mind in her favour. This beautiful creature was better known at that time by the name of Perdita, from the character she performed in the play of the Winter's Tale, which was commanded by their majesties: the prince became captivated by her charms, and honoured her with every mark of attention that so public a scene as the theatre would permit. In a few days after, Lord Malden, one of the attendants of the Prince of Wales, waited on her, by desire of his royal highness, and delivered a letter full of gallantry, addressed to Perdita, and signed Florizel. This was the first overture on the part of the prince; and Mrs. Robinson ingenuously confesses that it was flattering to her vanity to know that the most admired and most accomplished prince

in Europe was devotedly attached to her. No immediate interview followed, owing, in all probability, to the restraint in which his royal highness was kept; but letters were almost daily conveyed to her through the agency of Lord Malden. Mrs. Robinson says, "There was a beautiful ingenuousness in his language, a warm and enthusiastic adoration expressed in every letter, which interested and charmed me." An interview at length took place between Mrs. Robinson and her royal lover. She has left an account of this interesting meeting, written by her in such glowing language, and with such apparent openness, to a friend, that we feel assured such of our readers as have never before read it, will thank us for the insertion: besides, it presents us with a more faithful portrait of the manners and accomplishments of the Prince of Wales, at this period of his life, than is any where else to be met with.

"At length," says Mrs. Robinson, "an evening was fixed for the long-dreaded interview. Lord Malden and myself waited the signal for crossing the river in a boat. Heaven can witness how many conflicts my agitated heart endured at this important moment! I admired the prince; I felt grateful for his affection; he was the most engaging of created beings. Lord Malden took my hand, I stepped into the boat, and in a few minutes we landed before the iron gates of old Kew Palace. The moon was now rising; and, after a few words of the most affectionate nature, uttered by the prince, we parted. Many and frequent were the interviews which afterwards took place at this romantic spot. Nothing could be more delightful or more rational than our midnight perambulations. The rank of the prince no longer chilled into awe that being who now considered him as the lover and the friend. The graces of his person, the irresistible sweetness of his smile, the tenderness of his melodious yet manly voice, will be remembered by me till every vision of this changing

scene shall be forgotten. The prince sang with exquisite taste ; and the tones of his voice, breaking the silence of the night, have often appeared to my entranced senses like more than mortal melody. Often have I lamented the distance which destiny had placed between us : how my soul would have idolized such a *husband* !”

Such is the account as given by Mrs. Robinson.— But fate decreed that this state of earthly paradise was to be of short duration ; for she received a letter from the prince, saying they *—must meet no more* !— It would take up too much space for us to follow Mrs. Robinson’s narrative ; but she blamed not the prince. She says, “ I did then, and ever shall, consider his mind as nobly and honourably organized ; nor could I teach myself to believe that a heart, the seat of so many virtues, could possibly become inhuman and unjust.” On her death-bed she requested that a lock of her hair might be presented to his royal highness ; and this mark of her regard is said to have been received on the part of the prince with strong demonstrations of sensibility.

On August 12, 1783, his royal highness attained his majority, and that event was celebrated with great joy. An income of £50,000 a year, exclusive of the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, which amounted to £13,000 a year, was granted by Parliament.

At the opening of Parliament, 11th of November, 1783, his royal highness was introduced into the House of Peers, supported by his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Dukes of Richmond and Portland ; and took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and made and subscribed the declaration ; and also took and subscribed the oath of abjuration.

In the beginning of the year 1786, the transaction of the friendship between Mrs. Fitzherbert and the prince caused general conversation ; and so great was the credulity of the people, that a report

was propagated, and even believed by some of them, that the prince was married to that accomplished lady!

The year 1786 was farther distinguished by a circumstance in the history of the illustrious subject of these memoirs. The prince possessed a narrower income than former princes of Wales, and his royal highness was found at this period to have contracted a debt to the amount of between two and three hundred thousand pounds. In this situation he felt like a man of honour, and, with a promptitude that did honour to his spirit as a man, resolved, in justice to his creditors, immediately to suppress the establishment of his household, to abridge himself of every superfluous expense, and to set apart a large annual sum, which was rumoured to be to the amount of £40,000, for the liquidation of his debts. Indeed, he sold off his favourite stud of horses at Newmarket, his hunters, and even his coach-horses, to satisfy the claims of his creditors. The interior decorating of Carlton House was also stopped.

From this period till the year 1795, no matter of peculiar moment to his royal highness transpired, when a proposition was made for him to marry. This was at first declined on the part of the prince; but, the Duke of York having no issue by his duchess, the Prince of Wales was prevailed on by motives of state policy, and a desire to relieve himself from the load of debt under which he laboured. The person fixed upon for his consort was his cousin, her Serene Highness the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, born 17th May, 1768. On the evening of the 8th of April, 1795, the solemnity of the marriage was performed in the chapel royal, St. James's, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The evening concluded with very splendid illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, throughout London and Westminster.

Parliament now increased the revenue of his royal highness to £125,000, and gave £50,000 per annum to the princess. £28,000 were also voted for the expenses of the marriage; and £26 000 for furnishing Carlton House.

On the 7th of January, 1796, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was delivered of a princess, at Carlton House. The royal infant was christened in the grand audience-chamber at Carlton House, on the 16th of February following.

We have now to touch on a point which, from its extreme delicacy, we feel reluctant to discuss. Our readers will immediately perceive that we allude to the unhappy separation which took place between the Prince and Princess of Wales. Various causes have been assigned for this separation; but none by which it is satisfactorily accounted for.

His royal highness was appointed regent of the united kingdom on the 5th February, 1811, and continued that important trust till January 29, 1820, when his royal highness succeeded to the throne of Great Britain. He was proclaimed next day, and was crowned with great splendour on July 19, 1821.

No king ever evinced a greater desire of increasing the glory and prosperity of his country than his present majesty. Let but an impartial person view the improvements in London alone, made under his direction and patronage—let him remember the gift of his royal father's matchless library to the nation; and also his own collection of coins and medals (which, we are informed, will be followed by his cabinet of armour); his continued patronage of the fine arts; his anxious wish to patronize the endeavours of the most humble of his subjects; his never-ceasing encouragement of trade;—and he cannot but say, that GEORGE THE FOURTH is one of the most enlightened and *truly English* monarchs that ever swayed the British sceptre.





LORD ERSKINE.

## THOMAS, LORD ERSKINE, K. T.

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### “ TRIAL BY JURY.”

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THE subject of this memoir is the third son of the late Earl of Buchan. How the boyhood of his lordship was spent, we have no satisfactory means of informing ourselves; but it is certain that at a very early age he entered into the navy, a service for which he had imbibed a strong predilection. He went to sea with the late Sir John Lindsay, nephew of the celebrated Earl of Mansfield. Mr. Erskine never, it is believed, held the commission of a lieutenant, but acted some time in that capacity by the appointment of his Captain. His reason for quitting the navy is said to have been the slender chance of obtaining promotion; and as his father had not the means of enabling him to study and pursue a learned profession, he entered into the army as an Ensign in the Royals, or 1st regiment of Foot. This was in the year 1768. He went with his regiment to Minorca, in which island he spent three years, and continued in the service about six.

Whilst he was in the army he acquired considerable reputation for acuteness and versatility of talents in conversation; and not only read prayers, but preached two sermons to the regiment.

Mr. Boswell, who met him in a company in London, mentions, in his *Life of Dr. Johnson*, the delight which the Doctor and himself felt in hearing him.

His lordship having now left the army, entered as a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1777, and at the same time inserted his name in the books of Lincoln's Inn as a student at law. One of his College declamations

is still extant, as it was delivered in Trinity College Chapel. The thesis was the Revolution of 1688. This declamation gained the first prize; but with that delicacy of feeling which always characterized his lordship, he refused to accept it.

Shortly afterwards an Ode appeared in the Monthly Magazine, in imitation of Gray's Bard, which was written by Mr. Erskine. It originated in an occasion truly humorous. The author had been disappointed by his barber, who neglected his usual attendance upon him, and prevented his dining in the College-hall. In the moment of disappointment, hunger, and impatience, he is supposed to have poured forth a malediction against the whole tribe of dressers of hair, with a prophetic denunciation of a future taste for cropped crowns and unpowdered heads.

Mr. Erskine did not enter the University with the intention of deriving any other benefit from it, than merely taking a degree, to which he was entitled as a son of a Peer, and by which he saved two years and a half in his progress to the bar. His education had been previously completed in Scotland.

Previously to his entering into the army, Mr. Erskine had led to the altar an accomplished and amiable lady; and the part the late Mrs. Erskine took, before the cloud that overhung their first entrance into life was dissipated, is highly honourable to her feelings: she accompanied her husband to Minorca, followed his fortunes with the most cheerful constancy, and while he was in the pursuit of a most laborious profession, never suffered any pleasure or amusement to interrupt her in the assiduous discharge of her domestic duties.

In order to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the mechanical parts of his profession, he was persuaded to enter as a pupil into the office of Mr. Buller (afterwards Judge Buller), then an eminent special pleader at the bar. While he continued in this office, he pursued the business of the desk with unremitting activity and ardour; and on that gentleman's promotion, he went into the office of Mr. Wood, where he remained a year. While

## LORD ERSKINE.

his days were employed at the desk, his evenings were very frequently spent at Coachmaker's Hall, where a debating club of some estimation was at that time held.

Mr. Erskine having now completed the probationary periods allotted to the attendance in the Inns of Court, he was therefore called to the bar in Trinity Term, 1788. He is a singular exception to the tardy advancement of professional merit at the English bar. An opportunity was almost immediately offered for distinguishing himself in Westminster Hall, in vindicating Captain Baillie, who had been removed from the superintendence of Greenwich Hospital by the late Lord Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty, charged with having published a libel on that nobleman; and the Attorney-General was instructed to move for leave to file a criminal information against him.

The next affair of importance entrusted to Mr. Erskine, was the opposition on the part of Mr. Carnan, the Bookseller, to a bill introduced into the House of Commons by Lord North, then prime minister, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to revert by act of parliament the monopoly of Almanacks, which had fallen to the ground by reason of certain judgments which Mr. Carnan had obtained in the courts of law. The successful results of Mr. Erskine's powerful address caused the bill to be rejected; and it is to the reputation these speeches conferred upon him that he attributes his subsequent success. He was now surrounded by clients, and occupied by business.

The public feelings were now altogether occupied by the interesting trial of Admiral Keppel. Mr. Erskine was retained as counsel for that brave commander, for which he received a fee of one thousand guineas; and he had the satisfaction of saving a good and honourable man from disgrace.

One of Mr. Erskine's noblest efforts was his defence of Lord George Gordon, whose trial took place not long afterwards; and it was to his tremendous address that a verdict of not guilty was recorded.

In May, 1783, Mr. Erskine received the honour of a silk gown, at the suggestion of Lord Mansfield.

From no transaction of his life is a greater and more permanent reputation derived by Mr. Erskine than in his noble struggles in defence of the Trial by Jury. The law, as it is now expounded by Mr. Fox's bill, which Mr. Erskine paved the way for in the courts, and seconded and supported in parliament, is a monument erected to his patriotism and ability.

We next find Mr. Erskine pleading the cause of the celebrated Thomas Paine, who was prosecuted for writing the *Rights of Man*. This defence, however, occasioned his sudden dismissal from the office of Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

In 1783, Mr. Erskine was elected one of the members for Portsmouth; an honour he held till he was created a peer.

The most brilliant event in Mr. Erskine's professional life was the part he took with Mr. Gibbs in the state trials, 1794. The accused persons looked up to Mr. Erskine as their instrument of safety. He undertook their several defences with an enthusiasm which rendered him insensible to the fatigues of a long and continued exertion. Nothing was omitted that could elucidate their innocence; nothing overlooked that could tend to weaken the force of the case stated against them by the crown lawyers. These trials lasted several days: the public expectation hung upon them with the most inconceivable anxiety, and the feelings of good men and virtuous citizens accompanied the accused to their trial, with hopes, not unmingled with apprehension, that, from their acquittal, the liberty of the subject would receive additional strength and confirmation. It is useless perhaps to state, that the accused were all acquitted, after the trials of Mr. Hardy, and the celebrated John Horne Tooke.

Mr. Erskine thus concluded his argument in the case of the trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, at Shrewsbury.—  
 "It was the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what conscience told me to be my duty, and

to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth; and I shall point it out as such to my children."

In no part of his professional engagements has he deserved or acquired an higher reputation than in the mode of conducting trials for *crim. con.* His speeches on conjugal duties and affections were strikingly beautiful and touchingly tender, displaying the brilliant powers of his mind. The following is an extract from one of them:—

"I had occasion, not a long while ago, to remark to a jury, that the wholesome institutions of the civilized world came seasonably in aid of the dispensations of Providence, for our well-being in the world. If I were to ask what it is that prevents the prevalence of the crime of incest, by taking away those otherwise natural impulses, from the promiscuous gratification of which we should become like the beasts of the field, and lose all the intellectual endearments which are the pride and happiness of man?—What is it that renders our houses pure, and our families innocent? It is that, by the wise institutions of all civilized nations, there is placed a kind of guard against the human passions, in that sense of impropriety and dishonour, which the law has raised up and impressed with almost the force of a second nature. This wise and politic restraint bears down by the habits of the mind, even a propensity to incestuous commerce, and opposes those inclinations which nature, for wise purposes, has implanted in our breasts at the approach of the other sex. It holds the mind in chains against the seductions of beauty—it is a moral feeling in perpetual opposition to human infirmity—it is like an angel from heaven placed to guard us against propensities which are evil. It is *that* warning voice, Gentlemen, which enables you to embrace your daughter,

however, a more voluntary feeling than you are of a different sex.—It is that which enables you, in the same manner, to live familiarly with your nearest female relations, without those desires which are natural to man.

"Next to the tie of blood, is not indeed being it, is the sacred and spontaneous relation of friendship. The man who comes under the form of a married friend, ought to be under the dominion of the same moral restraint; and, thank God, generally is so from the operation of the causes which I have described. Though not susceptible of the charms of female beauty, he receives his impressions under an ideal reserve, which neither impresses, nor is the object of desire, and however told him that he does not love, those thoughts may arise, but they are rebuked and dissipated."

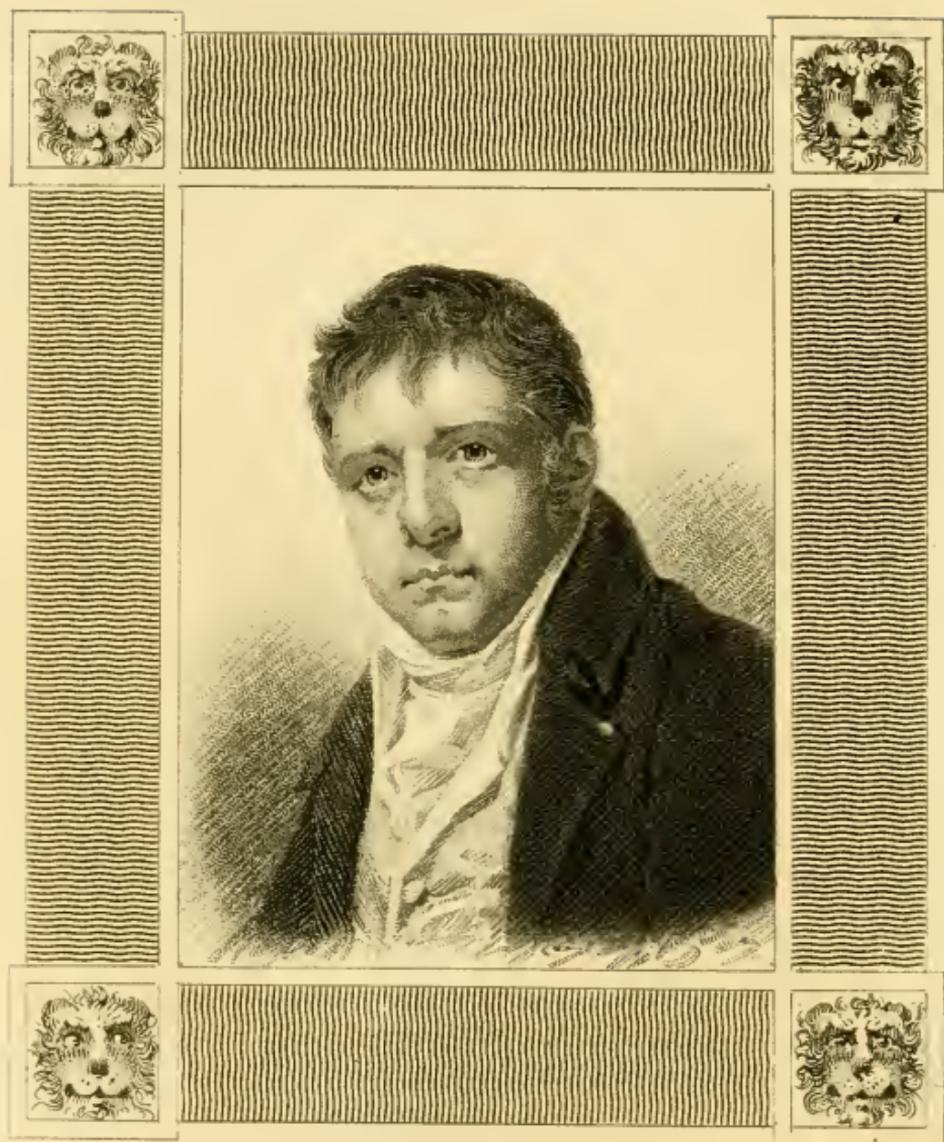
On the change of administration, Mr. Erskine was created in the peerage, February 7, 1801, by the title of Lord Erskine of Rosendean Castle in Orkney; and took his seat as Lord High Chancellor of England.

The short period, however, during which the friends of his measures remained in power, being expired, he resigned the seals, and accepted a pension of four thousand pounds per annum.

Since that period, his lordship has assiduously attended to his duties in the House of Lords; and has invariably supported those principles, and advocated those measures, which had been the pride and glory of his life. Ever his Majesty's, among us, and, found in Lord Erskine a most zealous and powerful advocate: his eloquence on that memorable occasion was of the first order—age seemed to have made no inroad on his wonderful faculties—he was as irresistible in argument and as sweet as in the very flower and prime of life.

His lordship has been twice married, and has several children.





SIR WALTER SCOTT BT

## SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bt.

SIR WALTER SCOTT was born on the 15th of August, 1771; and is the eldest son of Walter Scott, Esq. writer to the Signet in Edinburgh. His mother was the daughter of David Rutherford, Esq. who was a very able and popular practitioner of the same profession. His mother was author of several poems, possessing some merit, and was intimate with Burns, Blacklock, and Allan Ramsay. Her poetry, if it did not gain a wreath for herself, certainly had a considerable share in procuring one for her son, by eliciting and cherishing the germ of poetry which existed in his bosom. This lady died in 1789, equally esteemed and respected for her talents, her accomplishments, and her virtues.

There are some verses extant (certainly none of the very best that ever were penned), written by a Walter Scott, Esq. an ancestor of the subject of this memoir, eulogizing the ancestry of the family. It is no wonder, then, that with these examples before him, Young Walter should have discovered an early propensity to poetry, and to which his having been born lame, and consequently incapacitated from the general amusements of youth, probably conduced in no small degree. Dr. Adam, of the High School of Edinburgh, was his first tutor; and the celebrated Professor Stewart, at the university of that city, completed his education.

After Mr. Scott had served a clerkship to a writer of the Signet, he was, on the 11th of July, 1792, regularly called to the bar; and through the interest of the Buccleugh family, to whom he was related, after being appointed Deputy Sheriff of Selkirkshire, obtained the

situation of one of the principal Clerks of the Session in Scotland, in March, 1806. In 1798 he married Miss Carpenter, by whom he has a family of four children.

The late Mr. Pitt intended to confer on Mr. Scott the valuable appointment of Clerk of the Sessions; but his death, by dissolving the then administration before the warrant had passed the Seals, annulled all that had been done, as well as all that had been intended. But, fortunately for Mr. Scott, the new administration consisted of such men as the late Mr. Fox, Sheridan, and the present Lord Erskine, Earl Grey, and the Marquis of Lansdown, and many others attached to literature and philosophy, and in a manner that did them infinite honour, they voluntarily presented their poetical opponent with the place which had been intended for him.

Mr. Scott, like many of his celebrated and eminently talented cotemporaries, his genius was not precarious. He did not, in his boyhood, discover any peculiar trait of natural ability; and probably had it not been for his mother's attachment to poetry, which drove him to literature and the muses, it is more than probable that the advocacy of legal causes at the Scottish bar would have been the summit of Mr. Scott's ambition.

The first productions of Mr. Scott were "The Chace," and "William and Mary," ballads from the German, but published without his name. "Goetz of Berlenchingen," a tragedy of considerable power, appeared in 1799, translated from the German of Goëthe, by W. Scott, Esq.; and at nearly the same period he contributed the two romantic and interesting ballads, called "The Roe of St. John," and "Glenfinless," to Lewis's 'Tales of Wonder. This work had the honour of being indebted for some of its sweetest pieces, to the talents of the late Dr. Leyden.

"The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" appeared in 1802, and was the first proof Mr. Scott gave of his having acquired sufficient confidence to present a work of considerable consequence to the notice of the world. He was not disappointed; it was read with universal

interest, and received with unanimous approbation. The publication of many of the pieces thus redeemed from the oblivious stream of Lethe, displayed a greater love for antiquity than the beauties of poetry, as several are rough and inharmonious; yet all possess a peculiar charm, arising from their associations, and from their accurate elucidation of a most interesting portion of Scottish border history.

The studies of Mr. Scott at this period were entirely antiquarian. He lived and breathed only among the knights, the heroes, the monks and robbers of olden time; the feats of chivalry, and the rough heroism of northern warfare and border feuds, were the scenes on which his soul delighted to dwell. He drank deeply of the stream of history as it darkly flowed over the middle ages, and his spirit seemed for a time to be imbued with the mysteries, the superstitions, and the romantic valour which characterised the then chieftains of the *north countrie*.

“*Sir Tristram*” appeared in 1804, as one of the first remembrances of the ancient minstrels by our author, resulting from the prosecution of those studies.

In 1805 appeared “*The Lay of the Last Minstrel*,” one of Mr. Scott’s most splendid, rich, and original poems; and certainly one of the first and most successful attempts made by modern bards to revive the old English character and style of poetry, and decorate it with the refined beauties of the present state of our language. The manners, the pursuits, the vices and the virtues of the ancient chivalry of Scotland, are admirably delineated; the characters and the description of the scenery are richly and vividly presented to the view.

“*Marmion, a Tale of Flodden Field*” which was first published in 1808, was the next favoured production of Mr. Scott’s,—a work of intense interest, blending most successfully the old ballad style with the beauties of modern poetry.

“*The Lady of the Lake*,” which first appeared in 1810, is esteemed the best, as well as the most popular, of our

favourite author's works. Its characters are the most productive sources of delight to all readers of works of imagination. Knights, nuns, and nobles; monarchs, monks, maniacs, and minstrels; hardy and desperate rebels, warlike and courageous soldiers, with ladies, charming in beauty, and chieftains shining in chivalry. Its descriptions are also of the most fascinating nature.

"The Vision of Don Roderick" appeared in 1811, and was intended by its author to commemorate the achievements of the Duke of Wellington and the British army in Spain. This work is considered a complete failure.

"Rokeby" was published in 1812. It comprises, in an eminent degree, all the beauties and all the defects of Mr. Scott's muse.

In 1814, "The Lord of the Isles" appeared, but failed to excite equal interest with its predecessors. This is the last grand original poem of the Northern Bard.

In addition to the works already mentioned, Sir Walter has published "Waterloo;" "Border Antiquities of England and Scotland;" and has edited the Works of John Dryden; Lord Somers's Collection of Tracts; Sir Ralph Sadder's State Papers; Poetical Works of Anne Seward; the Works of Jonathan Swift, and the Edinburgh Annual Register. It is said that Sir Walter has been a long time employed in a History of Scotland; which is a work "devoutly to be wished;" and which from the very great sources of information he exclusively possesses, we feel satisfied will be a valuable work.

It still remains a matter of great doubt, whether or no Sir Walter is the author of "*The Scotch Novels.*" We think they are not the production of one person; they must certainly be *manufactured* by a company of literati; but let that be as it may, the author, or authors, ought not to pervert historical *facts* in the manner that has been so glaringly done in some of the late productions, particularly in *Peveril of the Peak*. The mania for reading these works is now nearly subsided.—However, the parties have no cause for grumbling—they have proved a famous speculation.

Sir Walter Scott is the first person who received the honour of knighthood from his present Majesty, on his ascending the throne :—it was highly honourable to both parties.

Sir Walter inherited from his father and mother a very considerable property. The different offices he holds are very lucrative ; and the various sums which are known to have been given for his works, are beyond all precedent. A very large portion of his property he has expended on his estates in Roxburghshire, where he resides. He is one of the principal landed proprietors in that part of the country, and enjoys the blessings of a rural life, for which his disposition is evidently inclined. He rises early, and though he is lame, he frequently, both in walking and riding, tires out his stoutest guests : in fact, as a pedestrian or equestrian, there are few equal to him. Near his mansion are many scenes dear alike to the antiquary, the patriot and the poet :—these he is particularly delighted in contemplating. In general society he is rather reserved in his manners.

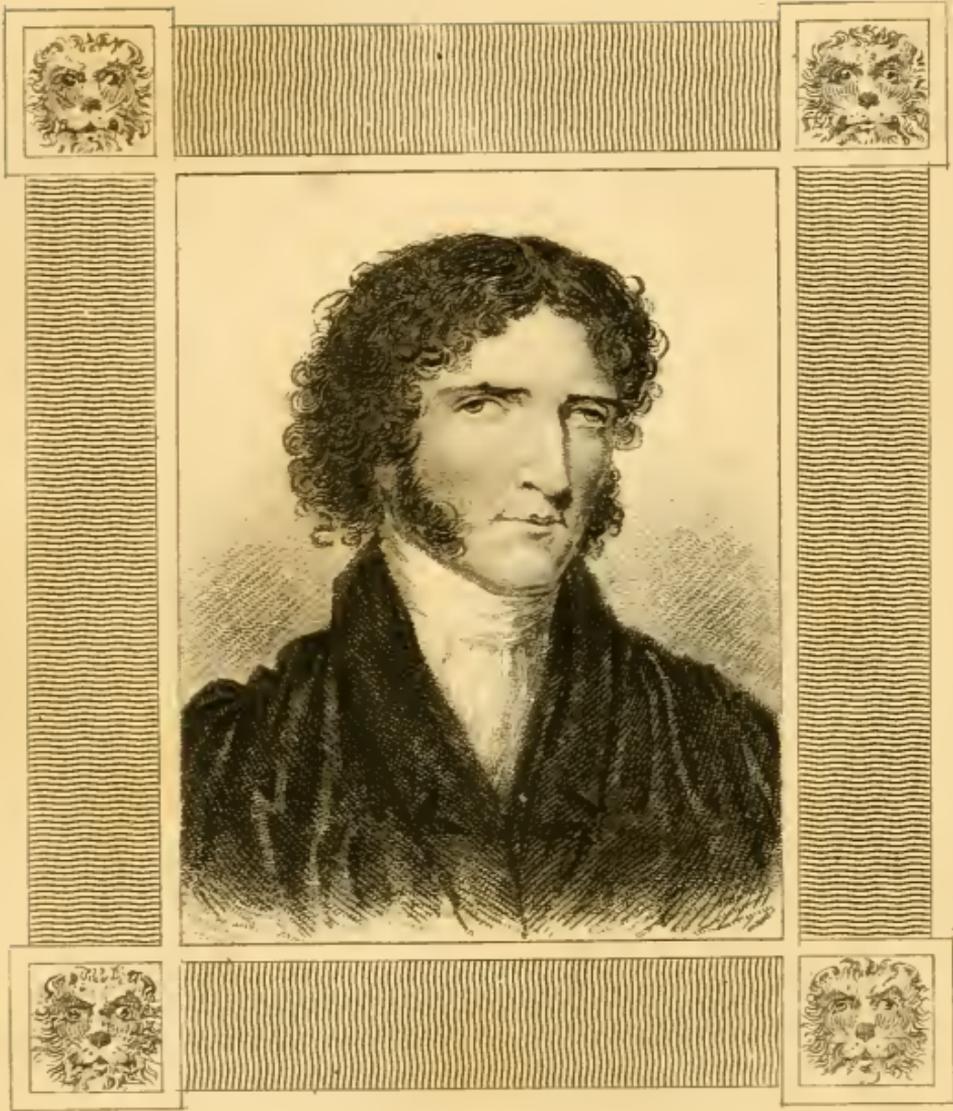
In political opinion, although he has vigorously supported the present administration, and is undoubtedly a very loyal subject and magistrate, he is known to be warmly attached to the Stuarts.

As a man, Sir Walter Scott is known to be prudent without being avaricious, and generous without being prodigal. Many circumstances of his life are recorded in the hearts of his friends, exemplifying the noblest and purest benevolence ; and he is always particularly solicitous that the honey-dew of his charity should fall in silence on its object, and not be ostentatiously blazoned by the trump of fame. Posterity only will know its full extent ; and that his generous actions deserve as noble a monument as his literary compositions.

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REV. EDWARD IRVING.

## THE REV. EDWARD IRVING.

THE above celebrated Preacher is a native of Annan, one of the border towns of Scotland. When only eighteen, he taught mathematics at Dunbar, where there is a grammar-school of some celebrity; and he is a proficient in this branch of science, to which the clergy of the north pay frequently no small share of attention, though the nature of their parochial duties obliges them to sacrifice their predilections. During his stay at the University of Edinburgh, where he studied, he was well known for his warmth of heart, and ardour in pursuit; and took a rather prominent part in a contest about rights connected with a class of divinity, which was not ended without considerable disturbance. Subsequently he was settled at Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, where he taught a highly respectable academy, and there became first known as a Clergyman.

Having left Kirkaldy, not without a heartfelt recollection behind, he remained for some time in Edinburgh, renewing his attendance on the lectures of some of the most distinguished professors, and preaching occasionally in the various churches of the city. At this time he had resolved, as he himself states, to devote himself awhile to solitary foreign travel; but was unexpectedly disappointed after his friends were acquainted with his design. Dr. Chalmers in want of an assistant to share his laborious duties, heard of Mr. Irving, and by the arrangement of Mr. Thompson, the Doctor had the opportunity of hearing him in St. George's, without his knowing any thing of what was going on. In ignorance of this transaction, Mr. Irving soon after made a visit to some friends in Ireland, whence he was recalled by the offers of Dr.

Chalmers. In Glasgow he excited more attention than any person; except Dr. Chalmers himself, and was much more handsomely received than any who had formerly occupied the same situation. It was a trial of such a kind that any thing akin to acceptability was honourable; and his gaining even a few admirers, where the reign of idolatry was so complete, afforded a presage of what he could accomplish, apart from such a master-spirit. As to his intercourse in private life, I have heard many speak with esteem and admiration: indeed, Dr. Chalmers used to rank him in the high estimate which he formed of his intellectual character, rather from the powers of conversation, than of pulpit eloquence. Among the poor he has left a memorial which is not to be overlooked; he secured their confidence, unlocked their sympathies, and was regarded by many as a brother.

Having been some time without the labours of a settled Clergyman, some person belonging to the Caledonian Church happened to hear such a favourable report of Mr. Irving's abilities, as induced him to suggest to the proper authorities, the propriety of endeavouring to induce him to come up to London, as a candidate for the place. He came in compliance with their invitation, and was introduced to public notice, as the assistant of Dr. Chalmers. During the four successive days which he filled the pulpit, he convinced those to whom the right of election belonged, of his suitability for such a scene of labour; and having called him to the charge, his friends entered into a liberal subscription to ensure him an adequate stipend. The difficulty which they anticipated, however, was still to be overcome, and was eventually surmounted. A grant had been received by the Caledonian Asylum, to support a Clergyman, to preach Gaelic as well as English; and the diverting the pulpit from this use, could only be sanctioned by Act of Parliament. The friends of Mr. Irving found it necessary to interest in the cause the directors of the Asylum, and his Royal Highness the Duke of York honoured the

Candidate with his presence during his time of probation, as President of that National Institution. The permission of the legislature was obtained, and in August, 1822, Mr. Irving commenced his ministerial labours in the capital.

At this period he was so little known, that the Caledonian Church, where he preaches, mustered for some time not more than fifty persons; and now, to judge from the numbers who flock to hear him, his congregation would fill St. Paul's. Indeed, there is a subscription now on foot to raise the sum of 3000*l.* to build a more capacious National Scotch Church: among the Subscribers are many of our most distinguished scholars, nobility, and members of Parliament. His popularity is among the highest class: the aristocracy are his mob; they crowd to his little church with as much eagerness as if they thought him in possession of the "Desflagator" for making diamonds. The professed literati—men, whose fastidious praise and pride of conscious talents are conceived to stand in the way of their attendance on public worship—are also among his followers.

His manner, his figure, his style of preaching, are all so uncommon, that these, doubtless, must come in for a share of the honour attending on his unexampled success. The novelty, too, of the doctrines which he delivers, adds not a little to the attraction; for that they are new to many of his congregation, we have no doubt.

It has been gravely lamented by some peculiar people zealous of good deeds, that, among all the societies so excellently designed to benefit the age by the diffusion of religious instruction, not one has yet been established to convey to the rich and the highly cultivated the knowledge of the truth of the gospel. "We have the warrant of Scripture," it was said, "for the lost condition they are in, and for the difficulty they will have to enter the kingdom of heaven; and yet no steps are taken for their rescue. We see with our own eyes their melancholy situation too plainly evidenced by Sunday parties and

other external signs of Sabbath-breaking; but there is no man to be found so bold as to arrest their attention, and attempt to bring them under Christian discipline." Suddenly, however, Mr. Irving comes like a missionary into these dark regions, and astonishes all ears with the nature of his communications. Mr. Irving, doubtless, considers himself, in some degree, like John the Baptist, sent to call the great people of a great city to repentance. Many of his discourses, when delivered from the pulpit, so much favour this idea as to make the thought enter irresistibly into the mind of the audience. His lofty look and stern voice encourage such an impression: severity appears to suit his character, and his strong language loses nothing of its force by his deep and passionate earnestness.

In his delivery, he times the utterance to the ear better, we think, than any orator we have before heard: his words come out just as fast as they can be agreeably collected and understood; he neither over-runs our attention, nor fails to keep it occupied; in this illustrating the well-expressed conceit of Ben Jonson:—"If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a funnel, and by degrees, you shall fill many of them, and spill little of your own; to their capacity they will receive and be full."

With science in no common degree, well conversant with history, ancient and modern, and to judge from the conduct of his argument, a good mathematician, Mr. Irving also possesses a full imagination, and a full flow of language, any thing but common-place. Having all these requisites, he comes near to Cicero's definition of a complete orator; but that which chiefly distinguishes him from other preachers, is the freedom of his censures, the liberality of his eulogies, and the wide range which he allows himself to take while speaking on a religious subject. In this latter particular, he reminds us of Jeremy Taylor. We cannot, however, compliment Mr. Irving quite so highly on his style—it is more metaphor-

ical than Milton's, and reminds us again of Jeremy Taylor; but the latter was more discreet than Mr. Irving in the management of his luxuriance—he exhibits better taste—his pages do not glitter with a profusion of figurative terms, but they are “embossed, if with unnecessary, yet with graceful ornaments,” which always shew distinct and appropriate. We admire him for his manly utterance of truth without respect to persons—for his enlarged conception of the privileges of the Christian character—for his connection of piety with literature and philosophy—for his patriotism and philanthropy; and lastly, for that eloquence of the heart, not of the head, without which all oratory is unpersuasive as the sound of a cymbal.

He throws a glancing pleasing light over the gloomy ground of Calvinism. There is something humane in his appeals, striking in his apostrophes, graceful in his actions, and soothing in the tones of his voice. He is not affected and theatrical; neither is he deeply impassioned or overpowering from the simple majesty of his subject. He is above common-place both in fancy and argument; yet he can hardly rank as a poet or philosopher. He is a modernized covenanter. His pulpit style has a resemblance to the *florid gothic*. In the discourses he has lately delivered, he has laboured to describe the Sensual Man, the Intellectual Man, the Moral Man, and the Spiritual Man; and has sacrificed the three first at the shrine of the last. He gave certainly a terrific picture of the death bed of the Sensual Man—a scene where few shine—but it is a good subject for oratory, and he made the most of it. He described the Poet well, walking by the mountain side, in the eye of nature—yet oppressed, rather than satisfied, panting with beauty and sublimity. He then fell foul of the Moralist and Sentimentalist—weighed him in the balance and found him wanting. But Religion comes at last to the aid of the Spiritual Man, couches the blind sight, and traces the paralytic limb; the Lord of Hosts is in the field and

the battle is won, his countenance pours light into our souls, and his stretched out hand imparts strength to us, by which we tower to our native skies! In treating of this subject, Mr. Irving introduced several powerful images and reflections, to shew how feeble moral and intellectual motives are to contend with the allurements of sense and the example of the world.

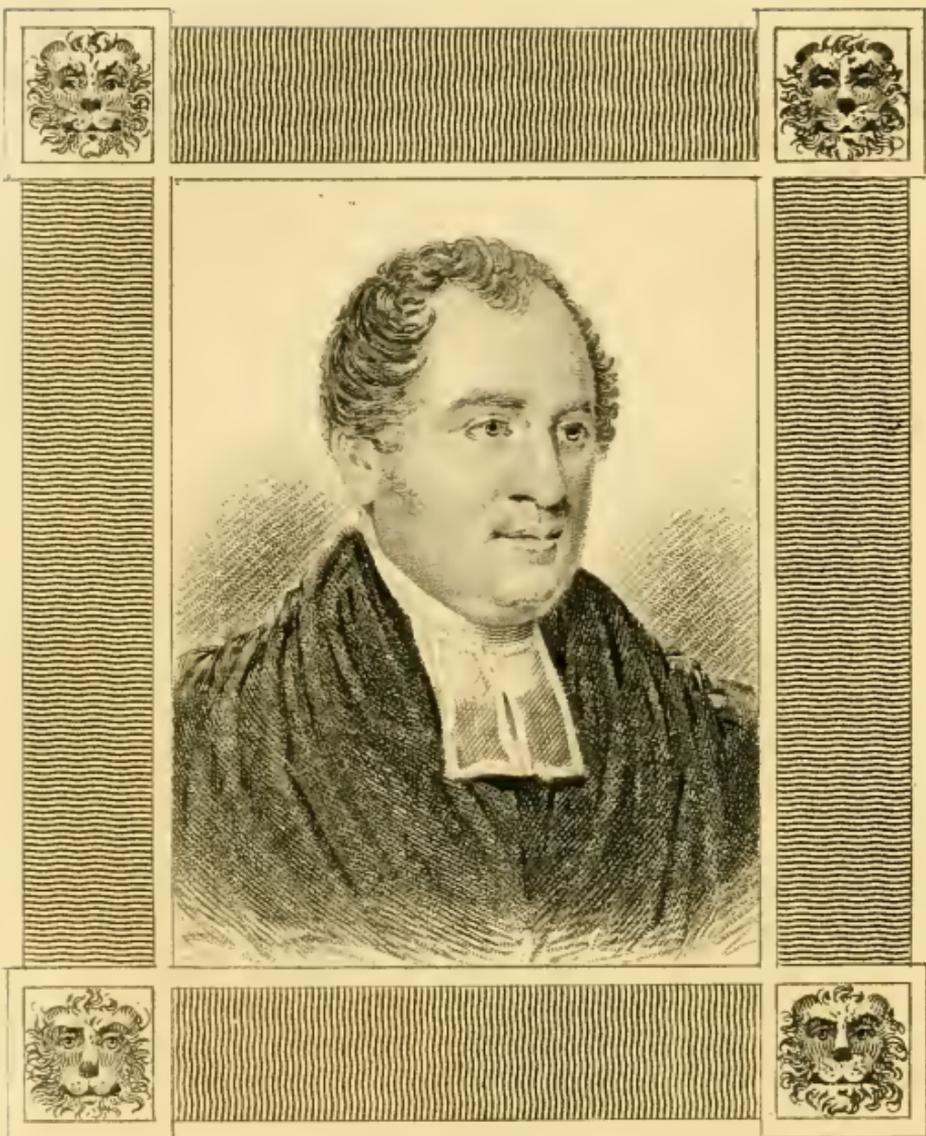
We deem Mr. Irving an able and attractive expounder of Holy writ; and more, we believe him to be an honest man. His strokes aimed at iniquity in high life are bold, unsparing, and repeated.

In person, Mr. Irving is very much above the common size. He has a manly countenance, and abundance of long black hair: if he was to allow his beard to grow, the painters would ask no better model for the head of an Apostle.

Mr. Irving has published Four Orations, entitled, "For the Oracles of God," and "For the Judgment to Come," an Argument, in nine parts.

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REV<sup>d</sup> W. B. COLLYER, D. D.

REV. DR. COLLYER, D. D. L. L. D. & F. A. S.

WE feel more than satisfied our readers will thank us for the portrait and biographical sketch of the above celebrated divine; and as a most wicked and dreadful attack has lately been made on his spotless character, we have subjoined such particulars as must for ever banish every thought of his guilt from the minds of his severest opponents, or even his enemies *if* he has any!

Dr. Collyer is now in the 42d year of his age, and has passed 23 years of his life in the discharge of the duties of a Dissenting Evangelical Pastor, with a popularity and success that have been equalled by few, and surpassed by none, either of his contemporaries or his predecessors. He was the only son of a respectable builder at Blackheath, and having from his very childhood destined himself for the ministry, he, at the early age of thirteen, entered the Dissenting Academy at Homerton, where he devoted himself with uncommon ardour and pre-eminent ability to the regular studies of the establishment, and from whence he made his first essay in public life, when he was only in his nineteenth year. At this period of life his extraordinary talents burst at once into maturity, and he achieved at one step that which few men acquire only by long and laborious practice. The pulpit of an old established meeting-house at Peckham had just then become vacant, and the small remnant of the congregation, (which had almost entirely worn out with their venerable pastor) immediately and "without one dissenting voice," elected Mr. Collyer to the situation. He became instantly and universally popular as a preacher, and had the honour of increasing the members of that church from a small handful to an

immense overflow, by which he has been constantly attended, both at his own chapel, and wherever else he preached upon any particular occasion. Rank, talent, wealth, and beauty, one and all contributed their testimony to his excellence and his fame; his chapel was attended by the most celebrated characters of the day; his works were patronised by the first dignitaries of the church and the most eminent of the nobility and gentry; and he ranked among his private and intimate friends some of the most distinguished personages, of whom it is sufficient to name the late lamented Duke of Kent, the Duke of Sussex, Lord Erskine, and Mr. Wilberforce. In process of time he was presented with the honorary diplomas and other titular distinctions which now grace his name, and was married to his present amiable lady, with whom he received considerable landed property in Leicestershire.

At Midsummer, 1816, he purchased the lease of his late residence in Addington-square, Camberwell, determinable at seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, at his own option. About this time he began, with the assistance and under the direction of several friends of high repute in the medical profession, to study anatomy and medicine, with the view of rendering gratuitous assistance to the diseased poor in his neighbourhood, who flocked to him in great numbers, and from none of whom he ever withheld either professional advice, pecuniary aid, or moral and religious instruction. This extension of a benevolence as active as it was pure, afforded to his own heart the most laudable gratification, but has since, alas! been perverted, by the misapprehension or misrepresentation, partly of ignorant or envious tattlers, and partly of the very individuals to whom he has rendered so much benefit, to the basest, the most disgusting, and the most injurious purposes. In the spring of 1822, the public baths in Addington-square being under repair, Dr. Collyer perceived among the workmen employed at that building, two young men of the names

of Robert Piper and Richard Povey, both of whom he had known, and one of whom he had been in the habit of relieving with money for some years, and both of whom he then perceived to be sinking into a premature grave, one from natural delicacy of constitution, and the other from the effects of disease, brought on by vicious indulgencies. To the wants of these men he, as usual, administered medical advice, and to one of them pecuniary aid; and both of them, in order better to ascertain the nature of their ailment, and more effectually to serve them, he *surgically* examined, as he had for several years done, most of the patients that applied to him. This was on the 3d of May following. Two years previous to this occurrence the Doctor, finding his situation become both unpleasant and unhealthy from its increasing dampness, had endeavoured to let his house, but without success, and at Christmas, 1822, he gave legal notice to his landlord of his intention to give up the lease at the ensuing Midsummer. At Midsummer he, in consequence, quitted Addington-square, and removed to his present residence, at Brunswick-place, Deptford, and shortly afterwards, the chapel at Peckham being shut up for repair, he accompanied Mrs. C. upon a visit to his estates at Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. Here, on the 13th of August, while preparing to resume his public duties at Hanover Chapel, which he then expected to re-open on Sunday, the 17th, but which could not, in fact, be got ready until the following Sunday, the 24th, he, for the first time, heard that scandal had been busy with his name, and that the moment of his absence had been that selected by the assassin, to inflict upon his honour and his happiness a mortal blow. Upon arriving in London, he was, to his utter astonishment, informed that his surgical examinations of the men, Piper and Povey, had been maliciously misconstrued, and industriously circulated abroad as acts of the most horrid and disgusting indecency, and embracing crimes which went not only to destroy his character, but to affect his life;

that his change of residence had been imputed to his consciousness of that charge—and that the very men whom he had thus benevolently laboured to redeem from misery, and to restore to health and virtue, were themselves the authors of the most serious accusations against him. These men were immediately sought out, and, together with another person named William Towsey, who was *supposed* to have witnessed the perpetration of a criminal act between Dr. Collyer and the man named Povey, were examined by the Doctor's confidential Counsel, by whom affidavits were prepared, which have been sworn by all the parties, abstracts of which are given in the course of this Memoir; and the Doctor also circulated among his friends a manly and decisive vindication of himself. The Committees of the Trustees both of Hanover Chapel and of Salters' Hall Meeting, of which latter place the Doctor is Pastor, and where he regularly performs afternoon service, had separate meetings upon the subject. The former unanimously resolved that the rumours in circulation formed no criminal charge against Dr. Collyer; that it was quite unnecessary to call upon him for any explanation or defence; and that the Chapel should be opened and the service conducted by him on the following Sunday, as usual. This Resolution operated as a full and perfect acquittal of Dr. Collyer, and the very numerous and respectable congregations which flocked to hear him both morning and evening, afforded the most decisive proofs of the undiminished esteem and regard in which the public still held him. The Trustees of Salters' Hall were not quite so decisive in their measures.—They requested Dr. Collyer, both on the 17th and 24th, to suspend his public services at their Meeting-house, though without assigning any specific or satisfactory reason for that request. The Doctor, however, assented to their wish, and those gentlemen have subsequently had a third meeting, on Thursday, August the 28th, at which they came to a Resolution, that they had no

accusation before them against the Doctor, and ordered that he should be requested to return to his pastoral duties at their chapel, and which he did on the Sunday following.

The Doctor and his professional friends were anxiously and unceasingly occupied in endeavouring to trace the infamous reports up to some particular individual, and to reduce them to some specific and tangible shape: but these efforts were unsuccessful; the only parties to whom rumour had alluded as the authors of the scandal, all, upon their oaths, disavowed it; and a life of many years passed in active philanthropy, honourable exertion, and unblemished fame, was invaded by dark surmises, unfounded hints, and vague insinuations, against which innocence itself is no protection, and to which past reputation is no defence.—From such an imputation purity itself shrinks with horror and alarm; from contact with such a charge even friendship and affection retreat in dismay; the very suspicion carries irretrievable ruin in its train, and to be accused is to be thought guilty; to be shunned, is to perish! Such is the too common result of the cruel attack which Dr. Collyer sustained; but happily for him, and creditably to his friends and to the public, the result will not be such to him.

The Affidavits of Robert Piper, of Marlborough-place, Havel-street, Camberwell, Surry, labouring stonemason, who made oath before Sir John Pinhorn, states that Dr. Collyer for several years relieved him and his family with money, and that on meeting the Doctor one day, he enquired after his health, to which Piper replied, that he felt pain when he walked fast: the Doctor then asked him if he had any objection to be examined, which Piper assented to: they then repaired to a room adjoining the baths, where the Doctor examined his person, and discovered he had a great weakness upon him, and advised him to bathe four times a week, and to drink camomile tea every other

morning; and gave him two shillings and sixpence. Piper also declares on his oath, that nothing indecent or improper was said or done to him by Dr. Collyer.

Richard Povey, of Artichoke-place, Camberwell, Surry, stone-mason, deposed to undergoing an examination by the Doctor, nearly similar to the above Robert Piper.

The next deposition is that of William Towsey, of Norfolk-street, Southwark, who says, he saw through a hole in the ceiling the Doctor examining Richard Povey—that the Doctor had a stick and a telescope in his hand, and that Dr. Collyer and Richard Povey stood face to face during the time they were in the room together.

These Affidavits are conclusive evidence of the absence of any criminal act; his own candid statement is a satisfactory explanation of his motives; and he stands before the world in all the pride of conscious innocence, and in all the glory of public acquittal and esteem. In the very neighbourhood where the infamous charge is said to have originated, he received the most gratifying proofs of unaltered attachment and respect from all classes of persons; and the letters of condolence and sympathy, concluding with declarations of a conviction of innocence, which poured in upon him from all quarters; from his brethren in the ministry; from laymen; from medical men; from his intimate friends; from slight acquaintances, and from perfect strangers, would already fill a volume, and must have afforded him the most cordial satisfaction. In the mean time the Doctor was constantly and assiduously before the public eye—preached several anniversary sermons—presided at several charitable institutions—and while his heart was bleeding from a keen sense of the injury he had sustained, and the danger in which he has been involved, he proudly held up his head above his slanderers and persecutors, and courted rather than shunned the examination and inspection of the public.

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HENRY HUNT, ESQ<sup>R</sup>

## HENRY HUNT, Esq.

THIS gentleman, in the *Memoirs of his Life*, written by himself, says, "I was born on the 6th day of November, 1773, at Weddington Farm, in the parish of Upavon, in the county of Wilts; and am descended from as ancient and respectable a family as any in that county; my forefather having arrived in England with, and attended William the Conqueror, as a Colonel in that army, with which he successfully invaded this country. He became possessed of very considerable estates in the counties of Wilts and Somerset, which passed from father to son, down to the period of the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First, when in consequence of the tyrannical government of that weak and wicked Prince, resistance became a duty. When the Commonwealth was established, and Cromwell declared Protector, my great great grandfather, Colonel Thomas Hunt, who was in possession of those estates in Wiltshire, unfortunately took a prominent and decided part in favour of Charles the Second, who had fled, and was then remaining in France." The narrative then goes on and states that Colonel Hunt, together with Mr. Grove and Mr. Penrudduck, (all country gentlemen of large property in the county of Wilts, and firmly attached to the Stuarts) each raised a troop of horse, and at the head of some other partisans, marched into Salisbury in favour of Charles; but their men being seduced by the threats and promises of Cromwell's spies, refused to engage, and laid down their arms. Colonel Hunt, Mr. Grove, and Mr. Penrudduck were taken prisoners, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. Colonel Hunt was sent after trial to Ilchester Gaol, the identical

## HENRY HUNT, ESQ.

place where the subject of this biographical sketch was imprisoned, and where he wrote his Memoirs, from which these particulars are extracted. From this prison Colonel Hunt happily escaped through the heroism of his sister Margery, who made him dress himself in her clothes, and in this disguise he walked out of the prison with his other sister, Elizabeth. After many imminent dangers, Colonel Hunt succeeded in reaching France and joining the standard of Charles the Second, with whom he remained till his restoration; when he accompanied his Sovereign to England, but Charles declined to restore him his estates that were confiscated by Cromwell. Thus was this faithful partisan of royalty rewarded for all his services, by one of the basest acts of ingratitude that ever disgraced the character of a Prince. Colonel Hunt, in disgust, retired into the country, where he married, and passed the remainder of his life in tranquillity. He lived to a good old age, leaving an only son, who was Colonel of a regiment of foot in the reign of Queen Anne. The estate which descended to Mr. Hunt's father was considerably encumbered; and he then turned his mind to business, and to the improvement of his fortune. At the age of forty he married a Miss Powell, of Week, near Devizes, as worthy and good-hearted a woman, as perhaps ever lived. Mr. Hunt had the misfortune to lose this excellent mother at an early period of his life, and he deploras her loss in terms the most moving and affectionate, alike honourable to his head and heart. At the age of twenty, the subject of this memoir run away from his father, who had very properly rebuked him for leaving home for four days without leave, and notwithstanding all the prayers of his sister, he left the abode of his father—the fond husband of his devoted mother—no one knowing what life he intended to pursue—and repaired to Bristol, where he engaged with the Captain of a Slave vessel to accompany him as Clerk. However, by the solicitations of his friends, and on receiving a letter from his father (who had discovered his haunt), he relinquished the

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idea of going to sea, and hastened to throw himself at his father's feet, to beg his blessing and forgiveness. A happy reconciliation took place, and Mr. Hunt remained with his honoured father, toiling with the utmost industry and zeal in the management of the farms. He shortly after married a Miss Halcomb, with whom he separated in 1802, by mutual consent, after having three children by her, two sons and a daughter. His lady he describes as young, blooming, fair, and sprightly; and he tenderly and dearly loved her. This marriage, like the major part of Mr. Hunt's early transactions, was decidedly against his father's wish. On the 27th of August, 1797, his father died. Mr. Hunt's narration of the dying moments of his father, is written with that feeling and filial duty which characterised his account of the death of his mother. After his father's death, Mr. Hunt became possessed of 600*l* a year, and was one of the greatest farmers in England—he kept his hunters, his hounds, his curricles; and the best of company.

Mr. Hunt retired in disgust from the Eberly troop of yeomanry, on account of their refusing to volunteer their services out of their own country, an invasion being expected. His spirited behaviour on this occasion was the general conversation; and Lord Bruce wrote Mr. Hunt a request that he would join the Marlborough troop, to which he complied: but he had not been in this corps more than a few months, when he received a letter from Lord Bruce, the commander, stating that "he had no further need of his services." Mr. Hunt, being quite ignorant of the cause of this laconic epistle, joined his corps the next field-day; and on his name being omitted in the roll-call, he immediately rode up to Lord Bruce, and demanded the cause of his being discharged: his Lordship refusing any answer, Mr. Hunt then demanded the usual satisfaction due from one gentleman to another. His lordship refused this call, but filed a criminal information against Mr. Hunt for provoking him to fight a duel: the trial came on at the next assizes at Salisbury,

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when Mr. H. suffered judgment to go by default, and some time afterwards came up to the Court of King's Bench, where he was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred pounds, and to six weeks' imprisonment in the King's Bench. It was while here, he became acquainted with Mr. Waddington, who introduced him to counsellor Clifford; and it was owing to the arguments of these gentlemen that Mr. Hunt became a reformer. Mr. Clifford introduced him to all the principal politicians of the day, particularly the late Mr. Horne Tooke and Sir F. Burdett.

Mr. Hunt was proposed twice as candidate for the city of Bristol, but was unsuccessful on both occasions. He next started for Westminster, in the memorable contest between Sir F. Burdett, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Murray Maxwell, and himself; when he was again unsuccessful. At the general election, 1820, he was proposed for Preston; and it is the general opinion, that had he not been obliged to leave that place during the election, to take his trial at York, for the Manchester business, he certainly would have been returned member for that borough.

On the 16th of August, 1819, Mr. Hunt presided at a meeting of Reformers, at Manchester; which meeting being considered illegal, was dispersed by the Manchester yeomanry cavalry, when 14 persons were killed, and upwards of 600 wounded. Mr. Hunt was seized, and confined eleven days in the New Bailey, under a charge of High Treason. This charge was subsequently abandoned; but he was detained, with many other persons, for conspiracy.

On Mr. Hunt's liberation after the affair at Manchester, his friends in London determined he should have a hearty welcome to the metropolis, and immediately prepared for his triumphant entry into London, which accordingly took place on Monday, September 10, 1819; and perhaps a greater concourse of people never assembled in England than on this occasion—it was one continued line from Islington to the Crown and Anchor

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Tavern, Strand, where Mr. Hunt's friends celebrated his return by a dinner. The procession started from Islington at 12 o'clock, and arrived at its destination at 6 in the evening.

The time had now arrived for him to proceed to York, to take his trial for the conspiracy. Mr. Hunt pleaded his own cause, and defended himself with uncommon talent; when, after a long trial, he was found guilty; and on the 15th of May was sentenced to be imprisoned in Ilchester Gaol for two years and six months, and at the end of that period to enter into recognizances for his good behaviour for five years, himself in one thousand pounds, and two sureties in five hundred pounds each. On the 17th of May he arrived at the prison. During his stay here, by repeated letters and applications, the grievances of the prison were inquired into; which ended in the discharge of the keeper, and an order to have the prison taken down. Before the term of his imprisonment had expired, Sir F. Burdett, in the House of Commons, moved that an address be presented to His Majesty, praying that Mr. Hunt be liberated from his confinement: this was refused on the part of ministers, and Mr. Hunt remained in Ilchester Gaol two years and six months. On his liberation he was again honoured with a public entry into London, on Monday, November 11, 1822. The Committee met the trades and friends at Hyde Park Corner, at nine o'clock in the morning, and proceeded with Mr. Hunt to the Eagle Tavern, City Road, through the following route—Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Cheapside, Cornhill, Bishopsgate Street, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, City Road; where the procession arrived at five o'clock, when Mr. Hunt and his friends sat down to a good dinner—Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins in the chair.

A very salutary lesson may be drawn from the life of this extraordinary man; shewing forcibly the ill effects

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resulting from the neglect of the advice and admonition of our parents. Had Mr. Hunt complied with the dying wishes of his father, and abandoned the *yeomanry cavalry*, how many years of anxiety, vexation and trouble would it have saved him! For had he resigned at the time he was required so to do, he would not have entered the King's Bench prison for challenging his commander—he would not have become acquainted with those gentlemen who dragged him into that labyrinth of political warfare, where he has remained ever since. His father said, in his dying moments, “I have never meddled in *religious* discussions:” Perhaps it would be much better for the son if he could now say, “I have never meddled in *political* discussions.”

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JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ESQ.<sup>R</sup>

## JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ESQ.

THE family of John Cartwright, Esq. (or, as he is more generally called, Major Cartwright) is of great antiquity in the county of Nottingham. By the female line, through a descent of five generations, he is sprung from the Pierrepoints (which give him relationship by blood to the late Duke of Kingston and the present Duke of Portland): one of his ancestors represented the borough of Thetford, in the reign of Charles I. and a younger branch of his house has represented the county of Northampton in several parliaments. Clarendon makes mention of an ancestor of Mr. Cartwright's, who was Comptroller of the Navy, and commanded a squadron of King Charles's ships. Sir Hugh Cartwright, another ancestor, had been so strenuous a supporter of the royal cause, that he was obliged, on the elevation of Cromwell, to retire to Antwerp. Mr. Cartwright is a younger brother of the gentleman who spent so many years in Labrador. He is also brother to the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, author of *Armine* and *Elvira*, and other poems. There are some of our readers to whom these circumstances may most recommend him; but the proper merit is in himself. Mr. Cartwright is mild in his manners; of a temper warm, but governed; ardent and steady in his affections; elevated in his sentiments; daring and indefatigable; possessed of all that is essential in politeness, yet negligent of frivolous forms and fashions, with a strong sense of moral and religious obligations, as appears in all his writings.

While but a boy, he left his father's house to engage in the service of the King of Prussia, whose heroic deeds had stimulated his youthful ambition: but he was prevailed upon to return and enter into the service of his own country; and accordingly embarked in 1753 (he

being then of the age of 18), and became a lieutenant in 1762. He was present, in 1758, at the capture of Cherbourg and the destruction of its naval basin; and, in 1759, was in the glorious action on the French coast, when Sir Edward Hawke defeated Conflans. When Lord Howe, who commanded the *Magnanime* in the above action, was selected by the admiral to make an attack on that part of the French fleet which escaped into the river Vilaine, only one lieutenant and two midshipmen were taken by his lordship out of his own ship, to attend him on that important service. Mr. Cartwright was one of the latter. It was while with his lordship that he showed his daring spirit, by leaping from a 74-gun ship into the sea, as the ship was under sail, in order to save the life of a young gentleman who had fallen overboard. He distinguished himself under Sir Hugh Palliser and Admiral Byron, at Newfoundland, for five years successively, by his able and upright administration of justice in the extensive districts committed to his jurisdiction; by supplying the defects of the laws, in cases of difficulty, with judgment, address, and firmness; and in being the proposer of several reformations. He will also be remembered in that settlement, as the discoverer of the country to the very centre of the island, to which he penetrated through unexplored woods and retreats of hostile savages, with the view, amongst other generous purposes, of rendering them friends, and affording them the means of becoming Christians.

In 1771, he was obliged to quit his ship for the recovery of his health; but sickness could not repress the activity of his mind; for he soon wrote a manly pamphlet on the rights and interests of the adventurers in the Newfoundland Fishery, against the neglects of the Legislature, and the oppressions of Governors; which he presented to the Secretary of State. He drew up a plan for a perpetual supply of English oak to the Navy, by cultivating the royal forests.

In 1774, he could no longer suppress his feelings for the sufferings of America; and wrote his first Treatise

on Politics—a work as prophetic as it was replete with instructions of the soundest policy. This has been followed, from time to time, by other political publications, in all of which he has exhibited a true knowledge of our constitution, an ardent love of liberty, and a contempt of private interest and personal danger, when in competition with public good.

On his return from Newfoundland in the year 1770, he was invited by Lord Howe to become one of the Lieutenants in the *Queen*, of 90 guns, which invitation was gladly accepted: but the dispute with Spain being adjusted, and Mr. C. not liking the inactive life of a lieutenant of a guard ship, he, after a service of thirteen years, retired from the Navy.

In 1775, he published a pamphlet, entitled, “*American Independence, the Interest and Glory of Great Britain*,” in which Mr. C. proposed an union between Britain and America, under one and the same crown, but separate legislature. In the same year, Mr. C. received his commission as Major of the Nottinghamshire Militia, then raised for the first time since the passing of the Militia Act in 1757. It was in this year also, that he published a letter to Edmand Burke, Esq. controverting the principles in his speech of April 19, 1774.

Lord Howe, in 1776, sent an invitation to Mr. C. to accompany him on service—such an invitation was certainly most alluring; but he had read and reasoned on the American dispute, and refused to draw his sword against the cause of liberty—he shed tears, but preserved his principles—and he did really forego all those splendid advantages which would evidently have attended his services, and which were actually obtained by the officer who supplied his place.

In 1777, the Major published his “*Letter to the Earl of Abingdon*,” expostulating with his lordship on certain constitutional points, on which he judged his lordship to have erred.

On the 2d of April, in the same year, the Major presented to the King, at his levee, “*Proposals for recovering America and saving Great Britain*;” and it is

doubtless that, if his advice had been taken, George the Fourth would have been king of all English America.

Early in the spring of 1778, the Major published "Take your Choice, &c." and again in July, a second edition, under the title of "The Legislative Rights of the Commonalty vindicated; or, Take your Choice, &c."

In 1778, the militia being then embodied, the Major was with his regiment at Hull, where it seems that his assiduities drew from the general of the district, Earl Percy, the late Duke of Northumberland, an honourable mark of approbation. It was while with this corps he drew up standing orders and instructions, which were printed of a pocket size, and distributed to all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

In 1779, the regiment marched from Hull to Portsmouth, and encamped on South Sea Common, where it witnessed the retreat of the British fleet into port before the combined fleets of France and Spain.

In the year 1780, Major C. was the original mover of a general meeting in the county of Nottingham, for a redress of grievances, which was well attended; and, with the exception only of a single negative, a petition to parliament and a committee of correspondence were voted. It was in this year, also, that Major C. after months of the greatest exertion, effected, with the assistance of Mr. Capel Lloft and Dr. John Jebb, the formation of the society for constitutional information; and its first address was of the Major's composition. This society soon became numerous, and among its members were many distinguished individuals.

In the spring of the year 1780, Major C. published "The People's Barrier against undue Influence and Corruption." At the close of this year the Major married Miss Dashwood, the eldest daughter of Samuel Dashwood, of Well, in the county of Lincoln, Esq. Mrs. Cartwright's mother was sole heiress of James Bateman, Esq. of Well aforesaid.

The summer of the years 1780 and 1781 were spent by the Major in camp at Gosport; and about the end of the latter year, he lost his father.

In 1782, he published "Give us our Rights; or, a Letter to the present Electors of Middlesex and the Metropolis;" and in August of the same year he took a leading part in promoting a county meeting in Nottinghamshire, to petition for a reform in parliament. In this year, also, appeared the "Declaration of Rights, without which no Englishman can be a free man, nor the English nation a free people." This production was not only printed and widely circulated in a plain dress by the society for constitutional information, but was also published in an elegant style for being framed and glazed; it having a broad margin or border with emblems and allegories, verses and quotations, expressive of the contrast between liberty and slavery, and illustrative of the doctrines of the declaration—a declaration, of which it was said by the immortal Sir William Jones (a member of the society) that "it ought to be written in letters of gold:" and a declaration, over which the equally-immortal Chatham, with tokens of deep emotion, emphatically pronounced these words—"Aye, this is very right."

In 1783, Major C. purchased a farm at Darlton, in Nottinghamshire, which, in 1788, he sold, and purchased an estate in Lincolnshire, where he fixed his residence, and cultivated his farm with great taste and judgment.

In 1784, the Major vindicated the cause of parliamentary reform, in an answer to a witty attack of Soame Jennings.

In 1785, Major C. was instrumental in assembling the county of Nottingham in the great and vital cause of parliamentary reform. From this period to 1792, the Major relaxed from his accustomed political labours, most probably in the hopes that Mr. Pitt would bring about that reform which, when he went into office, he declared as indispensable to the salvation of the country.

In 1791, Major Cartwright met the friends of freedom at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on the 14th of July, to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille; and for which the worthy Major received

so many insults and provocations from the lord lieutenant that he was provoked to resign the office of Major of the Nottinghamshire Militia; but the deputy lieutenants "resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to John Cartwright, Esq. for his services in the Nottinghamshire regiment of militia."

In 1792, Mr. Cartwright was a constant attendant at the society for constitutional information: and he was neither inactive or lukewarm.

At the time of the state trials in 1794, he commenced "The Commonwealth in Danger," which was published in 1795.

In 1796, Mr. C. received an offer from a body of electors of the borough of Boston, of a seat in parliament; but he did not make his appearance. In the same year, he published his "Constitutional Defence of England, internal and external."

In 1799, Mr. C. published a new edition of the "Appeal."

From that period to the present, the exertions of Mr. C. have been incessant towards obtaining a reform in the House of Commons; and in 1821, he was indicted, together with Sir Charles Wolsely and Mr. Wooller, for illegally meeting and proposing resolutions at Birmingham; and shortly afterwards appeared in the court of King's Bench, where he was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred pounds.

The last production of Mr. Cartwright is a voluminous and elaborate Treatise on the Constitution of England.

In 1822, some friends of Mr. C. proposed him to represent Westminster; but on account of a misunderstanding between his friends and those of Sir Francis Burdett, he polled but a very few votes.

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W. BECKFORD, ESQ.

OF FINTHILL

## WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq.

This celebrated gentleman is of royal and noble descent; as appears by an order registered in the Herald's College, bearing date 20th March, 1810, which recites that his father (the celebrated patriotic Lord Mayor of London, whose statue is in the Guildhall, London,) married Maria, daughter and at length co-heir of the honourable George Hamilton, who was the second surviving son of James, the sixth Earl of Abercorn. This lady was descended, in a direct line, from James, the second Lord Hamilton, by the Princess Mary Stuart, his wife, eldest daughter of James II. King of Scotland.

Mr. Beckford married the Lady Margaret Gordon, only daughter of Charles, late Earl of Aboyne, by whom he has issue two daughters, namely, Margaret Maria Elizabeth Beckford, and Susanna Euphemia Beckford, who married the present Duke of Hamilton.

It is remarkable that individuals of three branches of the noble house of Howard are descended from the family of Beckford; viz. 1. Henry Howard, Esq. (only son of Lord Henry Molyneux-Howard and nephew to the present Duke of Norfolk), whose grandmother, Mary Ballard Long, was daughter and heir to Thomas Beckford, Esq. grandson of Peter Beckford, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica. 2. Charles Augustus Ellis, Lord Howard de Walden (of the Suffolk branch of Howard), whose great-grandmother Anne, the wife of George Ellis, Esq. was elder sister to the Countess of Effingham, and aunt to the present Mr. Beckford. 3. Thomas and Richard, the two last Earls of Effingham, sons of the above Countess.

Mr. Beckford, on coming possessed of his fortune, made the grand tour, and resided many years in Italy; it was here he improved that exquisite taste and love of

the Fine Arts, for which he is pre-eminent. On his return to England, he resolved on building Fonthill—which he accomplished; and in August, 1822, he as hastily determined to dispose of it—and accordingly gave directions to that eminent auctioneer, Mr. Christie, of Pall-Mall, London, to dispose of it; and so great was the anxiety to view the splendid edifice, that upwards of 9000 catalogues, at one guinea each, were sold before the day of sale; on the day preceding which, to the surprise and mortification of the public, notice was given that the estate of Fonthill, with all its immense treasures, was sold to Mr. Parquhar for 300,000*l.* This gentleman has since employed Mr. Phillips to sell the whole of the effects, which will occupy *thirty-nine days!*

We are told the possessor of this splendid treasure left it almost without a pang. His first resolution was to build a cottage lower down in the demesne, near the fine pond, and let the Abbey go to ruin. "I can live here," he said to his woodman, "in peace and retirement for four thousand a year—why should I tenant that structure with a retinue that costs me near thirty thousand?" Subsequently, however, he resolved to part with the entire, and announced his intention without a sigh. "It has cost me," said he (gazing at it), "with what it contains, near a million. Yet I must leave it, and I can do so at once. Public surprise will be created, but that I am prepared for. Beckford, they will say, has squandered his large fortune: to me it is a matter of perfect indifference."

It would much exceed our limits to attempt even a description of this justly celebrated Fonthill.

On one occasion, whilst the tower was rearing its lofty crest towards Heaven, an elevated part of it caught fire, and was destroyed. The sight was sublime; it was a spectacle, it is said, which the owner of the mansion enjoyed with as much composure as if the flames had not been devouring what it would have cost a fortune to repair. This occasioned but small delay in its re-erection, as the building was carried on by

Mr. Beckford with an energy and enthusiasm, of which duller minds can form but a poor conception. At one period, it is said, that every cart and waggon in the district were pressed into the service, though all the agricultural labours of the country stood still. At another, even the royal works of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, were abandoned, that 460 men might be employed, night and day, on Fonthill Abbey. These men relieved each other by regular watches, and during the longest and darkest nights of winter, the astonished traveller might see the tower rising under their hands, the trowel and torch being associated for that purpose. This must have had a very extraordinary appearance, and it is said, was another of those exhibitions which Mr. Beckford was fond of contemplating.—He is represented as surveying the work thus expedited, the busy levy of the masons, the high and giddy dancing of the lights, and the strange effects produced on the woods and architecture below, from one of those eminences in the walks, of which there are several; and wasting the coldest hours of December's darkness, in feasting his sense with this display of almost superhuman power. He had, for a long time, more than four hundred persons employed at both, who were regularly paid every week. The works went constantly on; there have been instances of individuals paid for sixteen days' work during a week, including Sunday as a double day. Mr. Beckford superintended all himself. He stood amid torch-light, urging on the growth of the Abbey towers, and rode during the day among his labourers to see the plantations made. These traits of character will not surprise those who have made mankind their study: the minds most nearly allied to genius, are the most apt to plunge into extremes, and no man at present in existence, can make higher pretensions to a mind of this cast, than the founder of Fonthill Abbey.

Mr. Beckford's style of living, as described by persons who had daily opportunities of witnessing it, is calculated to excite surprise and astonishment. The gorgeous

array of the banquet he provided for Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton has long since been detailed with all its splendid attributes of pomp; but his ordinary mode of living, which regarded only himself and his solitary foreign guest, was costly and luxurious beyond what the most extravagant Englishman could possibly imagine. He allowed his cook 800*l.* a year, and appropriated 2000*l.* a month to supply provisions for his kitchen. He has been known on frequent occasions to sit down with Franchi, (for there was scarcely ever a third person at table) to a dinner consisting of twenty covers, served upon gold plate. Meanwhile the servants were all stationed in a line of communication between the dining room, the pantry, and the kitchen, so that they were in constant readiness to pass his orders from one to another. With him the words servant and slave were synonymous, and he considered it derogatory to his dignity not to have a train of menials waiting his commands at all hours. He was as despotic in this respect as an Eastern Rajah, yet at the same time never was any man more liberal to his servants. They not only enjoyed his bounty, but shared his magnificence, and while they trembled at his nod, they feasted on viands with which the first potentates of the earth might regale themselves.

Among the many anecdotes of this gentleman, the following is related:—

Mr. Beckford resolved on going to Italy, and accordingly purchased two vessels and fitted them up in the greatest magnificence: he had scarcely been at sea a day, before he encountered a *stiffish* breeze, which continued one night and part of the next day, during which time the vessels made but little way on their voyage: this so enraged Mr. B. that he summoned the captain to his presence, and asked him how long he imagined the breeze would continue. "Perhaps, Sir," says the captain, "it may last another day or so." "Another day!" replied Mr. B. "land me, my servants, and the carriages immediately at the first port." This order was obeyed; and Mr. B. remained on shore,

making the captain a present of the vessels for his trouble.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that no man living is more fanatically superstitious than Mr. Beckford. He is said, while he resided here, to have had so great a veneration for St. Anthony, that when he once made a vow in his name he never in any instance failed to fulfil it. A ludicrous proof of this occurred while he was building the Abbey. He vowed, by all the power of his favourite Saint, that he must have his kitchen built within a certain number of days, so that his Christmas dinner should be cooked in it. The workmen knew right well that the vow was not made in vain. They plied their labours incessantly; the kitchen was actually built; but in consequence of the extreme wetness of the weather the mortar could not cement the stone and brick-work. The Christmas dinner was, however, cooked in time to save Mr. Beckford's conscience, but scarcely was it dished for dinner when the walls of the kitchen tumbled about the ears of the domestics. Fortunately nobody was injured by the crash, for it gave just notice enough for them to escape its effects. How strange that a man of Mr. Beckford's great intellectual powers and vast attainments should labour under such an influence!

Mr. Beckford, it is generally supposed, possesses little now beyond the remnant of what he acquired by the sale of Fonthill. His once magnificent income has fallen to almost nothing. He lost a large portion of his West India estates from defect of title, after a most expensive legal contest of several years, and was subjected to the heavy arrears of produce while he held them. So far from deriving any thing from the remnant of those once proud possessions, there was last year a loss on the expenditure and produce of 200*l*. Mr. Beckford possessed a fine taste, but he attached little value to any thing that was not costly, and is said to have been long the dupe of picture-dealers and collectors. His establishment, too, for years, was most lavishly expensive. "The lazy vermin of the hall, those trappings of his folly," swarmed

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at Fonthill. Mr. Beckford never moved but with a circle of them in attendance. They formed an appendage of his invincible pride; there was not a bell throughout the entire Abbey; but he needed no summons to command attendance. His liveried retainers stood, in numerous succession, watchful sentinels at his door, and at fixed periods anticipated their proud master's wants. With all this expense few visitors were ever seen within the Abbey gates, and his own habits were most temperate. The Chevalier Franchi had been his companion for years; Mr. Beckford met him, we believe, in Portugal. The Chevalier was then a married man, and with a family, but was induced to attend his patron to England: his wife and children did not, however, accompany him, or quit Portugal during the many years the Chevalier remained in England. He acted for several years as comptroller of the household at Fonthill, is said to be a man of very cultivated mind, and is now with Mr. Beckford at Bath, who took from the Abbey 16 or 18 servants with him beside. Soon after the latter's first visit to Portugal, he became, it is generally supposed, a Catholic, and a member of the monastic order of St. Anthony. The Chevalier Franchi was also an extern associate of that order, and initiated with Mr. Beckford in its mysteries: both always wore the cross of the order, as a distinguishing character, in their breasts; and, like Louis XI. of France, Mr. Beckford always carried about him a small silver image of the saint. He had also in his chamber a picture of the Anchoret, to which he addressed his constant orisons. Mr. Beckford for years rose early, and retired as early to rest. He read constantly during the evening; half the books in the library bear marks of his studies; his days, with few exceptions, were devoted to the improvements in the building and demesne.

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ROBERT OWEN ESQ.

## ROBERT OWEN, ESQ.

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“Peace on Earth; and Good Will towards Man!”

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THIS truly excellent, enthusiastic, and active philanthropist, was born at Newtown, in the county of Montgomery; he received a plain education, and remained here till he was ten years of age; when he repaired to London, and afterwards went to Stamford in Lincolnshire, where he resided three years, after being initiated into business. From Stamford he retraced his steps, and entered into the service of Messrs. Flint's, the celebrated Haberdashers, of London Bridge: while here, his inclinations were very remarkable and widely different from those of the other men of the establishment: his self-seclusion and continual pensiveness were the subjects of general notice and approbation.

With Messrs. Flints, the subject of this memoir did not remain long; but proceeded to Manchester; and after being a short time with the celebrated Mr. John Satterfield, Draper, of Manchester, he commenced business as a machine-maker and cotton-spinner, in conjunction with a Mr. Jones. His business proved a field for Mr. Owen to display his talent and active faculties: but here he remained a short time, and undertook the immense cotton-spinning establishments belonging to Mr. Drinkwater, at Manchester and Northwich. There he remained four years, when he commenced business with Messrs. Moulson and Scarth, as cotton-spinners.

Mr. Owen, in conjunction with Messrs. Borradaile and Atkinson, erected the Chorlton cotton-mills. Some time afterwards this firm purchased the mills and establishment at New Lanark, the property of Mr. Dale, the father-in-law of Mr. Owen; where he has now resided for near twenty years.

But what brought Mr. Owen so particularly before the  
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public, was the developement of his plan for the relief of the poor, and the emancipation of mankind; which he delivered at a Meeting held in London, 1817.—His plan was perfectly new; he took an entire novel view of the wants of mankind, and the means of alleviating them. By many persons he was considered a madman: by others, a desperate enthusiast; and at that day, by very few, 'as a practical and excellent philanthropist: little thinking he would prove himself the founder of a new system of mutual industry and comfort.

The plan which was published shortly after his first meeting in London, convinced many of the goodness of his heart, and purity of his intentions; if not of the practicability of his scheme.

In stating the difference between the Old State and the New State of Society—he says—"They (the Old State) decreed it to be just, that as nature was always passive before birth—in infancy, childhood, and youth—and was made beneficially or injuriously active by the treatment she had previously experienced—that *Nature could do no wrong*; and, therefore, could never become a proper subject for punishment; that the cause of all her errors proceeded from the powers that acted upon her in her passive state; and that, if these were consistent and proper, *Nature would become actively good*, and in consequence *universally beloved*; but if they were irrational and improper, *Nature would become disgusting and wicked*, and in consequence, *disliked and hated by all*.

"Charity, Truth and Sincerity, therefore decreed, that *not one child of Nature ought to be neglected or improperly treated*; that it should be well trained, instructed, associated, and occupied and placed amidst circumstances most congenial to the general feelings of Nature; and which were to be arranged by the twin sisters, *Science and Practice*, who were to unite their efforts in the execution of every thing that was to be accomplished.

"Every minor regulation was in strict unison with these general laws; and truth was ever watchful to mark the *least deviation* from her favorite rule, "*that inconsistency is error*;" and therefore inconsistency must never be

admitted into any transactions within the dominions of the New State of Society.

“ Such as have been now described, are the fundamental differences of man in the *old*, and man in the *new* state of society; in the first he has been a wretched, credulous, superstitious hypocrite; in the last he must become rational, intelligent, wise, sincere and good. In the *old*, the earth has been the residence of poverty, luxury, vice, crime and misery; in the *new*, it must become the abode of health, temperance, wisdom, virtue and happiness. The change from one to the other, however, must not be too hasty. All I ask is, let it be gradual, and conducted in the true spirit of benevolence; and let no one be injured in mind, body, or estate.

We have, therefore, my friends, a most important duty now to perform. The institutions of our forefathers, erroneous as they are, must not be handled with violence, or even rudely touched. No; they must still be preserved with care, supported, and protected, until the new state of society shall be far advanced in quiet practice; until it has proved its numberless important benefits to mankind, even to the conviction of the most unbelieving. No one must suffer in person, property or comfort; all will be soon reconciled to the change, and lend an helping hand. The instructors of the endless, varied, existing creeds or faiths, which have deluged the world with blood, and rendered it a curse and desolation, will all become the unresisting teachers of Charity. Benevolence will pervade all their language and all their conduct; and an evident and substantial success will crown every step of their future progress. They will no longer say, we piped unto you, and you have not danced, or, that we preached in vain.

The whole frame of society may remain as it is; the British Constitution will readily admit of every improvement requisite to ensure the interest and happiness of all the subjects of the empire. A change of the most extensive magnitude the world ever contemplated, will be accomplished; without violence or confusion, or any very apparent opposition. The feelings and the interests of

man kind imperiously demand this change; the world approves—and none can resist!

“ Thus, in the fulness of time, ere its commencement was well known, is the great work accomplished.

“ The change has come upon the world, like a thief in the night!

“ No man knows whence it cometh, nor whither it goeth!”

Mr. Owen held, after the promulgation of his plan, several meetings in London, Dublin, and other places; and many persons became converts to his proposition—a small institution was commenced in London, agreeable to his directions, which thrives prosperously; the members of the society being all perfectly happy and respectable. In 1819, a deputation of the town of Leeds, inspected Mr. Owen's establishment at New Lanark, and they spoke of it in the highest terms of commendation.

New Lanark consists of a population of 2293 individuals, of whom 483 are children under ten years of age; these are all in schools, learning reading, writing, accounts, music, and dancing. The next class of the population comprises the boys and girls between ten and seventeen years of age. These are regular in business, and mild and engaging in their manners. The adult inhabitants of New Lanark are clean, healthy, and sober.

Intoxication, the parent of so many vices, and of so much misery, is almost unknown: the consequence of which is, that they are all well clad and well fed, and their dwellings are clean and inviting; and “ in this well regulated colony,” says the Leeds Deputation, “ where almost every thing is made, wanted by either the manufactory or its inhabitants, no cursing or swearing is any where to be heard. There are no quarrelsome men, nor brawling women.”

Such a state of society as this forms, no doubt, a striking contrast to the population in the great manufacturing districts: and to these Mr. Owen declares his plan applicable, as well as to the community in general. As the public seems sceptical as to the practicability of Mr.

Owen's plan, he proposes the formation of a new establishment on the same principle, at Motherwell, near New Lanark, on the following scale ;

In the centre of from 600 to 1200 acres of land, it is proposed to erect a large square\* capable of accomodating about 1200 persons, men, women, and children. To give both children and adults the best *education*, consisting of the introduction of every circumstance favourable to the formation of good character, and the exclusion of whatever might be productive of a contrary result ; the whole founded upon a system of instruction combined with amusement, and conducted with such undeviating kindness, as to supersede the necessity of either reward or punishment.

Each person, according to his ability, to labour for the good of the whole, their employment being directed by an economical arrangement, which shall combine their interests—unite their exertions—provide for the beneficial introduction of scientific improvements, and diminish expenditure.

This system of education has already been proved to be efficacious by the extensive experiment at New Lanark ; the thousands of visitors to that spot bear ample testimony to the happiness that reigns there. That the establishment will pay its expenses, will be evident from the following calculations :

The cost of these erections, furnishing the apartments, fitting up school-room, and places of worship for Dissenters, the church, infirmary, lecture-room, inn, and library, will be about 40,000*l.*

Interest of 40,000*l.* rent of land, farming stock, &c. clothing, &c. 300 families at 20*l.*, taxes and contingencies, 10,750*l.*

In the working population of 1200 individuals, there appears, from the most accurate data that can be attained, an average of 248 individuals, male and female, under 10 years of age ;—173 ditto, ditto, from 10 to 15 ;—

\* For an interesting view of Mr. Owen's intended village—see that justly popular work, "The Mirror of Literature, Amusement and Instruction."

719 ditto, ditto, from 15 to 60;—55 ditto, ditto, from 60 and upwards.

In the following calculation the labour of the 248 children, under ten years of age, is not taken into account, nor the labour of 32 individuals employed in various domestic purposes and superintendance, nor of 35 who are supposed to be at all times ineffective, either from indisposition or other causes.

The annual value of the labour of the community will then be as follows:—165 individuals from 10 to 15,

|                             |         |   |   |
|-----------------------------|---------|---|---|
| at 4s. per week.....        | £.1,716 | 0 | 0 |
| 680 ditto from 15 to 60, at |         |   |   |
| 10s. ditto .....            | 17,680  | 0 | 0 |
| 40 ditto above 60, at       |         |   |   |
| 5s. ditto .....             | 520     | 0 | 0 |

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Total value of labour..... 19,916 0 0

Total expenditure..... 10,750 0 0

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Surplus..... £.9,166 0 0

From the preceding calculations it is evident, that the inhabitants of these establishments will be in full possession, even at the commencement of their exertions, of far more substantial advantages than are now acquired by many of the middle classes at an expenditure of several hundreds per annum.

It has been urged against Mr. Owen's plan, that by making mankind so happy, the world would become over-populated; and much has been latterly said about "population pressing upon subsistence;" now whatever truth there might be in such a doctrine some centuries hence, that it does not apply to the present time will be evident from the following consideration:—four acres and a half of land are necessary to the supply of one horse. In Ireland one man can easily cultivate an acre of potatoes, which will support twelve persons, allowing each seven pounds per diem, consequently the land that supports one horse will support fifty-four Irishmen!

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HER LATE MAJESTY,  
QUEEN CAROLINE.

## HER LATE MAJESTY, QUEEN CAROLINE.

HER late Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, Queen of England, and Consort of his present Majesty King George IV. was born on the 17th of May, 1768. She was a descendant of the illustrious House of Brunswick, which, in the reign of James, became connected with the royal family of England. Her father, Charles William Ferdinand, hereditary Prince of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, espoused, January 16th, 1764, the Princess Augusta, eldest sister of the late King George III. Of this marriage Caroline was the offspring. In 1780, Charles, her father, succeeded to the dukedom; and, in 1787, was placed at the head of a Prussian army. The Duke of Brunswick on various subsequent occasions, gave eminent proofs of great military talents. At the battle of Auerstadt, after the most strenuous and heroic exertions, he received a wound by a cannon-ball in his forehead, through which he was deprived of sight and sense. Being carried off the field, he was first taken to Brunswick; but, on the approach of the French, removed to Altona, in the Danish territory.

October 25th, 1806, the House of Brunswick was declared to have lost the sovereignty of its ancestors. This event was followed by the death of the wounded and gallant veteran, who expired November 10th, a few days previous to the entrance of the French into Hamburg.

The Princesses of Brunswick received their education almost entirely under the inspection of their mother, the Duchess. Their father's court was the seat of hospitality, the resort of military officers, the asylum of unfortunate foreigners. The Princesses were early introduced into society, and had opportunities of observing the variety of national manners and characters. These circumstances led to a more easy and familiar mode of social enjoyment

than was consistent with the formality and etiquette usually prevailing in courts. The Princess Caroline was of a gay and lively temper; pride certainly was not among her faults.

For the English, "the good and brave English," as she was accustomed to style them, she manifested a peculiar partiality. Some months after the French Revolution, she had a personal interview with her cousin the Duke of York: from that period the family alliance appears to have been in contemplation. In such a measure the Duchess of Brunswick, of course, took a lively interest.

The marriage of the heir-apparent to the British empire was considered as a subject of high national importance.

Negotiations for a marriage between his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, were accordingly entered into; and every satisfactory arrangement having been completed, on the morning of the 20th of December, 1794, Caroline, now become, by contract, Princess of Wales, accompanied by her mother, and a numerous retinue, departed from Brunswick, her native city, amidst the acclamations and regrets of the people.

The Duchess, on her arrival at Vienna, was indisposed; but, after a short repose, being in some degree revived, they proceeded to the palace of Hellinghausen, near Hanover, where the royal party dined. On the 3d of January, 1795, the travellers reached Osnaburg, where a messenger met them from Lord St. Helens, to announce the return of Commodore Payne's squadron to England, and the danger of entering Holland. The Bishop's palace had been prepared for the reception of the Princess and suite. After a residence of a few weeks at Hanover, they proceeded to Cuxhaven, and the Princess embarked, March 28th, on board his Majesty's ship *Jupiter*.

The following is a narrative of the proceedings of the squadron, under the command of Commodore John Willet Payne, appointed to conduct her Serene Highness

Princess Caroline of Brunswick to England, as taken from the minutes of an officer belonging to the flag-ship, the *Jupiter*, of 50 guns.

“The squadron, consisting of the *Jupiter*, of 50 guns; *Phaeton* and *Latona*, of 38 guns each; *Martin*, *Hawke* and *Larke*, sloops of war; and *Coburg*, *Active*, *Rose*, *Fly* and *Princess Royal*, cutters, sailed from the Nore, on the 2d of March, 1795, and on the 7th anchored off Cuxhaven. On the following day the Elbe became full of ice; which, driving down with the tide in immense masses, rendered the situation of the ships extremely perilous. The severe season continued, with little intermission, till the 28th. ‘That day,’ says the *Jupiter*’s officer, ‘had been unusually fine, and the weather had become more genial; and the whole scene had lost much of its gloom and dreariness—when, at half-past 4, P. M. guns were heard off the offing, and soon the standard being discovered in a cutter standing out in the Elbe, announced that the Princess of Brunswick was on board. The preparative signal was immediately made with one gun. The barge was despatched with the First Lieutenant to steer, accompanied by the boats of the squadron. The scene that followed had a peculiar interest and grandeur. The procession of the boats, with their pendants flying, rowing in order, and keeping time with their oars, had a fine effect. When the Royal standard was unfurled in the barge, the ships of the squadron manned their yards; and a salute of 21 guns was fired from each ship. The evening continued remarkably favourable; the sun seemed to linger in the horizon, and for the time, owing to the smoke, had the appearance of an eclipse: it then darted out with fresh lustre. On the sides of the accommodation ladder of the *Jupiter*, were placed midshipmen in their uniforms, and the officers and a guard of marines were drawn up on each side of the quarter-deck. The moment her Royal Highness ascended the first step, which was about six o’clock, the standard was hoisted on the main-top-gallant-mast-head of the *Jupiter*, and received by the other ships with the customary marks of respect.

## HER LATE MAJESTY.

The favourable weather, with the exception of some foggy days, continued during the remainder of the voyage. Her Royal Highness particularly endeared herself to the crew, and showed the utmost affability and attention to every one on board. The Princess was attended by Lord Malmesbury and Mrs. Harcourt. An admiral of high rank in the service of the Prince of Orange was on board. The 29th being Sunday, her Royal Highness at two o'clock had divine service performed on the quarter-deck of the *Jupiter*. At half-past seven in the evening of the 3d of April the *Jupiter* anchored at the Nore. At seven o'clock the next morning the *Jupiter*, accompanied only by the *Princess Augusta* yacht, stood up the river, and at eleven came to off Gravesend. Early on the 5th her Royal Highness went in the barge on board the *Princess Augusta*, when the standard was hoisted at the main-top. As the Princess passed Woolwich the whole band of the Royal Regiment of Artillery played *God save the King*, and the military cheered the standard; it was the first burst of loyalty her Royal Highness had heard on English ground, and it drew from her tears of joy. About noon the *Augusta* yacht reached Greenwich, when the Princess embarked in the barge, and landed on the right of the stairs in the front of the Hospital, where she was received by Sir Hugh Palliser, the Governor."

Thence the Princess of Brunswick proceeded, blooming in health, in youth, in hope, amidst eager and admiring crowds, to the palace of St. James, which she reached between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. Great preparations had been made for her reception with a magnificence suited to the British name and character.

On the 8th of April the marriage was celebrated between George, Prince of Wales, and Caroline of Brunswick, to the apparent satisfaction of the royal family, the court, and the nation.

The Princess, amidst sad vexations, continued to advance in pregnancy, anticipating in the pleasure and tenderness of the mother to find consolation for the disappointed hopes of the wife.

## HER LATE MAJESTY.

On January 7th, 1796, she was delivered, at Carlton-house, of a daughter, an heiress to the British empire, the late ever-to-be-lamented Princess Charlotte of Saxe Coburg.

A few months after the birth of the Princess Charlotte, a separation took place between the Prince and Princess of Wales; and reports, highly destructive of her Royal Highness's reputation and honour, being promulgated, an investigation into her Royal Highness's conduct took place; when after a minute enquiry, the Noble Commissioners appointed to hear the necessary depositions, declared their perfect conviction of her innocence; which acquittal was confirmed by the Privy Council.

Parliament about this time made a provision for her Royal Highness of £50,000 a year—£15,000 of which, from a sense of the great expenditure of the country and its heavy pressure on the people, she voluntarily relinquished.

The Princess took leave of her daughter and of England, in August, 1814, and remained abroad six years.

When, having observed all that in Italy was worthy of attention, the Princess, actuated by a liberal curiosity, determined to visit Africa, Greece, the islands of the Archipelago, and the ruins of Athens. Thence she passed into Asia, to Jerusalem, to the Holy Sepulchre, and to other objects by which the classical, the ingenious, and the inquisitive traveller is attracted and interested. While her Royal Highness was abroad, she had the mortification to lose her only child, the Princess Charlotte; and shortly after, the death of her venerable father and uncle, the late good King, on the 29th of January, 1820, succeeded. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales thus became Consort of George IV. and Queen of England.

Her Majesty, understanding a charge was laid against her, of extreme mis-conduct while abroad, hastened to England, to meet her accusers, and landed at Dover amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of an innumerable concourse of people. She repaired to London, and took

## HER LATE MAJESTY.

up her abode at the house of Alderman Wood; here her Majesty remained for a few days: at length Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith, was purchased for the Queen; and it was here she received more addresses of congratulation and assurances of affection from the people, than ever were addressed to all the monarchs of England before her!—Her trial commenced in the House of Lords, on Thursday, August 17th, 1820; whither her Majesty repaired in state, the people cheering her on her way.

This memorable trial continued till Friday, November 10th, 1820: when, on account of the small majority (nine) in favour of the Bill to deprive her Majesty of the title, rights, &c. of Queen Consort of the realm, Lord Liverpool, the prime minister, withdrew the Bill, to the great joy of the nation.

Little remained after this for the Queen, but sad and bitter disappointment in not being allowed to bear her part in the coronation of his Majesty—it is more than probable it took great effect on her; for in a few days after she fell ill, and expired without a struggle at Brandenburg House, August 7th, 1821.

On Tuesday, August 11th, 1821, her remains were privately removed from Brandenburgh House, in a hearse decorated with ten escutcheons, drawn by eight horses, and preceded by the Knights-marshal's men on horseback with black staves, and followed by the carriages of her late Majesty, conveying her chamberlain, the ladies of the bed-chamber and others of her establishment. The whole were escorted by a squadron of Horse-guards, (blues), to Harwich, and there the body was embarked on board the Glasgow frigate, to be conveyed to Brunswick, where the remains of this unfortunate Queen sleep in peace, the "sleep of death!"

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EARL OF ELDON.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
JOHN SCOTT,  
EARL OF ELDON,  
*LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND,*  
§c. §c. §c.

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“ An honest man 's the noblest work of God.”

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THE Right Honourable John Scott, EARL of ELDON, was born in 1750, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where his father was a tradesman, of no great opulence. His elder brother, Lord Stowell, was bred to the practice of the civil law, was formerly advocate-general, and now judge of the Admiralty-court.

Mr. Scott (the subject of this memoir), is said to have been at first troubled with what few gentlemen of the profession have occasion to complain of—a certain timidity of character, which made him shun the courts as a pleader for a considerable time, and employ himself chiefly in the business of a drafts-man in chancery, in which he was allowed to be able, and had great practice. He found, however, that this branch of the profession was equally injurious to his health and advancement in life, and he at length determined to get the better of that species of torpor, to which he was naturally inclined, and which he resolutely determined to overcome.

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He accordingly betook himself to a more public and active line, and in a short time evinced that he was apt and ingenious at reply.

Sir John was not long at the bar, before he attracted the notice of the late Lord Thurlow; and as he always avoided opposition to the bench, received great countenance in his practice; it is even said that the chancellor one day took him aside, after the business of the court was over, complimented him on his merit, and offered him the place of one of the masters in chancery, then vacant. This he politely declined; and he had the satisfaction to find that he acted right, as his business continued to increase rapidly.

About the year 1783, he obtained a patent of precedence, which entitled him to all the honours of a king's counsel, and freed him from certain disadvantages attendant on that station. He had just before been introduced into parliament, through the interest of Lord Weymouth, who seated him for the borough of Weobly. Mr. Scott was said to have struck a bargain with his right honourable patron, when he accepted this situation, which, if true, was much to his honour: viz. "that he would be at liberty to vote as he pleased." He might, however, have spared himself this trouble, for as soon as he got into the House, he acted decidedly with the Pitt party, and in the debate on Mr. Fox's India Bill, placed him in opposition to the late Mr. Lee, then attorney-general. Although in this attempt he did not acquire much importance as a parliamentary speaker, yet he gained every thing he could wish for, by his connexion with those whose cause he espoused; for they took the first opportunity to promote him. Accordingly, in 1788, he was advanced to be Solicitor-general, in the room of Sir Archibald, then Mr. Macdonald, promoted to be attorney-general. When these two were presented to the king, the attorney-general received the honour of knighthood. The officer in waiting was then ordered to bring up Mr. Scott, when the latter begged leave to decline; but the king, *who*

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*knows the real value* of these things better than any other man, perhaps, in his dominions, replied, "Pho, pho, nonsense! I will serve them both alike." Thus Mr. Scott gained honours unasked, and even against his will.

In the business of the regency, Sir John was said to be the man whose legal talents formed the basis of the minister's plan of conduct.

In 1798 he was made Attorney-general; and while in this post, he prosecuted, perhaps, more men for libels, than ever fell to the lot of any two of his predecessors! It was during this period, too, that *secret imprisonment* crept into practice!

In 1799, Mr. Scott was created Baron Eldon, of Eldon, in the county of Durham; and appointed Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and in 1801, was made Lord Chancellor; which office, on a change of ministry in 1806, his Lordship resigned to Lord Erskine; but again received in 1807, and has ever since retained. We believe his Lordship has been in possession of that high honour for a longer period than any of his predecessors.

Upon the memorable occasion of the coronation of his present Majesty in 1821, his Lordship's long and meritorious services were rewarded by his elevation to an earldom.

The Noble Earl is now old, but his mental strength is unabated. The history of his rise from a humble rank is well known, and is as creditable to him as it is animating to every mind conscious of talent and capable of industry. Of course he has uniformly and zealously supported the principles and measures of the Administration which has prevailed in this country, with little intermission, for forty years; but it would be uncandid, and, I believe, unjust to suspect that his Lordship has not been as conscientious and patriotic in his views as any political character can pretend to be. As an equity-lawyer, he never can be surpassed, perhaps not equalled, for subtleness of distinction, clearness of arrangement, and soundness of decision. The Speaker of the Lords, unlike the Speaker

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of the Commons, can take part in debate, the form of address there being "My Lords," and not the uneloquent "Sir." His Lordship is not eloquent—what lawyer is? Eloquence is scarcely compatible with the measured accuracy and subdued attention of the judicial character—certainly it is very foreign to the habits of a Judge in Equity. But the Lord Chancellor speaks with fluency, clearness, precision, and force. His authority is the very highest, and yet not a Peer in Parliament presents himself more frankly and unaffectedly, or addresses the House with less of the pomp of rank, office, or talent. With the true courage, or rather pride, of superior intellect, he scorns the stilts on which mediocrity would seem great, and relies on the force of reason and the dignity of truth. His Lordship quits his place at the woolsack when he makes a speech, and takes his station on the Opposition side, probably in order to have the larger portion of audience in his view. His forehead is large and intellectual—the brows, protruding and full of wisdom—the general expression, voluminous and thoughtful—and genuine good-nature diffuses an air of paternal goodness over the whole.

His Lordship has been blamed for being parsimonious: if being an enemy to empty shew, and noisy entertainment merits such a character, certainly there may be some truth in the assertion: but the Earl of Eldon, like a true christian, employs that money which many of our Nobles foolishly and rashly expend in splendid parade, to the relief of his fellow-creatures: and the UNIQUE has the great pleasure of stating a god-like trait in his Lordship's character which is not generally known: his Lordship is in the constant practice of *privately* relieving distress: in many weeks the amount of £150 have been paid by his Lordship's agent for charitable purposes. *This statement, the reader may be assured is a positive fact.* Here then, indeed, is the very essence of Charity; because the relief is administered *privately*, without ostentation, spurning the too fashionable mode of having it blazoned forth in all the public papers.

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Like the true Samaritan, his Lordship cares little for public applause: his wish is to relieve the wants of his fellow-creatures, many of whom little thinking from whose hands the relief comes. The true Christian and charitable man communes only with his GOD; and he enjoys all those heavenly pleasures which spring from good and virtuous actions; and which pleasures are of more value to him than all the treasures of the world. O Charity! thou glorious attribute of Heaven—thou softener of human woes—thou that driest the orphan's tear, and dispels the widow's sigh!—thou that mitigates the wants, and relieves the pining agonies of penury and wretchedness! Happy—thrice happy—are they whose hearts are warmed by thy god-like powers! and such a happy mortal we feel assured is the Earl of Eldon.

The Earl of Eldon has ever proved himself a staunch efficient and virtuous supporter of the Protestant cause; and his speeches in the House of Lords, on the various motions for the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, display great reasoning, and depth of argument. In fact, the Protestants of England look up to this Nobleman as one of the principal, if not the chief, supporter of their cause.

His Lordship is Lord High Chancellor of England; Speaker of the House of Lords; a Lord of Trade and Plantations; official Visitor of Oriel College, Oxford; of Pembroke and Catharine Halls, Cambridge; and official Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums; High Steward of the University of Oxford: and a Governor of the Charter House; D. C. L.: F. R. S. and F. S. A.

His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Aubone Surtees, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Esq. by whom he has had issue, John (who died soon after his marriage to a daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, leaving a son—the presumptive heir to the title), William Henry John, F. R. S., Elizabeth, and Francis.

Perhaps some persons may say, this is all too panegy-

## EARL OF ELDON.

rical : in answer to which, it is necessary to remark, that the UNIQUE ever feels a singular pleasure in recording the good and virtuous actions of every person ; notwithstanding it has been accused of partiality : the UNIQUE never dipt its pen in gall, nor ever will. The writer of this is, in political opinion, decidedly hostile to Lord Eldon ; and is he, for that reason, to refrain doing the Noble Earl every justice ?—Heaven forbid ! No : the times, it is hoped, are passed, of villifying a man because we differ with him in politics or religion. Can any thing be so bigotted, or so illiberal, as a minister refusing to attend a city feast, merely because he differs with the Lord Mayor in opinion ?—Yet we have seen such times—but let us hope they are gone for ever ! The most illustrious minister of the present day has lately set a conciliating example, which if followed, will be productive of great good.—The time is rapidly approaching when Englishmen will have something else to think about, besides their little differences in opinion.

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CAPTAIN PARRY.

WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, R. N. F. R. S.

*Commander of the Polar Expeditions,*

1819-20.—1820-1-2-3.

THIS Gentleman, fourth son of the late Dr. Parry, was born at Bath, the 19th December, 1790: he received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of that city, under the care of the Rev. N. Morgan; at this celebrated and excellent school, he remained till the year 1803; when he was recommended to the Hon. William Cornwallis, then commander of the Channel-fleet; and his conduct in the *Ville de Paris* attracted the particular notice and admiration of his officers; and while on board that ship he received the most flattering testimonials of his talents and valour, particularly from Captain T. R. Ricketts, Admiral Domett, &c. &c. During the three first years of his service, (from 1803 to 1806) our young hero served on board the Admiral's ship, and was repeatedly engaged in the difficult task of blockading the French fleets in Brest. It was this sort of service that young Parry was engaged in till the Admiral quitted the *Ville de Paris*, which was in 1806; and as a proof of the regard Admiral Cornwallis had for him, he says in one of his letters, "He is a fine steady lad. It is almost a pity he had not gone to sea sooner; for he will, I am sure, be fit for promotion before his time of servitude is out." And again, in March, 1806. "I would not have him go to Portsmouth to stay; though he is so well disposed, with such good sense, that I do not think even a sea-port guard-ship could hurt *him*, who at fifteen has been the pattern of good conduct to all our young people. Indeed, I am very anxious for his welfare."

## CAPTAIN PARRY.

In 1806, Mr. Parry joined the *Tribune*, of 36 guns, Capt. Thomas Baker, and was through the whole of this year off L'Orient, blockading the French squadron. In 1807 and part of 1808, he was cruising off Cape Finisterre, Lisbon, &c. On the 20th May 1808, he left the *Tribune* and joined the *Vanguard*; and on January 6th 1810, Mr. Parry was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 9th of February of this year, Lieut. Parry joined the *Alexandria*, and was again employed in the Baltic. In this and the preceding year he was several times engaged with the enemy. In 1811, Mr. Parry continued on the Leith station, and was employed in protecting the Spitzbergen Whale-fishery. In this and the following year, Mr. P. was much engaged in the practice of observing the stars, in order to obtain the latitude and longitude at sea by night. He also employed himself in making a survey of Balta Sound and the Voe in Shetland. In 1812, the *Alexandria* was still employed in the protection of the Greenland fisheries, with orders to proceed as far as 70° N.; but was prevented reaching this latitude by immense bodies of floating ice. Mr. Parry, in January 1813, being discharged from the *Alexandria*, was ordered to proceed to Portsmouth for a passage to Halifax; and in March sailed from Torbay in the *Sceptre*. The year 1813, he spent off Halifax. In May 1816, Mr. Parry was at the top of the Admiralty list for promotion, but was so unfortunate as not to attain it. In June, however, he was appointed first Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Niger*, and was stationed off Halifax. In 1817, Mr. Parry obtained leave of absence to see his honoured father, who was visited with a severe affliction, and arrived at Bath in May: he remained with his parent till the autumn of the same year, when the first of the expeditions to discover a north-west passage was conceived, and fitted out by order of Government. Mr. Parry was strongly recommended to the Admiralty, and in consequence appointed to the command of the *Alexander*, the second ship under the orders of Capt. Ross, in the *Isabella*. The issue of this voyage is well known to the

## CAPTAIN PARRY.

public; and as it gave satisfaction neither to the country nor the admiralty,—a second expedition was determined on, to be entrusted to the sole care of Mr. Parry, who was allowed to choose his own officers and men. This second expedition sailed in May 1819, and returned in November 1820, having, if not entirely completed the whole object of its destination, at least surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine calculators on his safety and success, for he passed the meridian of 110 degrees west longitude, which entitled him and his crew to a bounty of 5000*l.*, and wintered in the high latitude of 75° where he was frozen up ten months.

Though the attempt at a north-west passage, by Lancaster Sound, failed, Captain Parry did not, however, despair of the north-west passage into the Pacific Ocean. Therefore on the 10th of May, 1820, Captain Parry, in the *Fury*, and Captain Lyon, in the *Hecla*, sailed from the *Nore*. On the 19th May, the ships reached the Orkneys, whence they sailed on the 30th. By the 20th of June, they gained the main body of the ice. The *Nautilus*, a store ship, accompanied them till the whole reached Resolution-Island, Hudson's Bay, where the *Nautilus*, having unloaded her cargo into the *Fury* and *Hecla*, left them on the 1st of July. Captain Parry had now provisions for three years, and calculated on devoting three summers to his daring enterprise; he only wished, that if not heard of in the beginning of 1824, a vessel with provisions might be sent into Behring's Strait in the autumn of that year.

On Saturday, October 12th, 1823, Capt. Parry returned to London, where he received a hearty welcome at the Admiralty. The following letter from an officer on board the *Hecla* will give the reader a correct picture of this last voyage.

“ After an unavailing struggle of two years and a half to get to the westward, we are again thus far upon our passage homeward, by the same route as we went out. In the beginning of October the frost set in so fast that the ships were scarcely manageable or the sea navigable.

## CAPTAIN PARRY.

It was then thought prudent to look out for a place to winter in, and a small shallow bay on the south-west point of an island, in lat. 66. 11. 44., long. 83., was found, which promised us shelter from the northerly winds and drift ice. A canal was cut in the new formed ice, and the ships properly placed by the 10th, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. We were soon afterwards frozen up and snugly housed over, and otherwise prepared for the winter, which now set in very fast: the land was covered with snow, and deserted by almost every animal; foxes and bears seemed to be the only exceptions. Our recreations and amusements now became so regular, that the history of a single day may suffice for the whole winter. At seven o'clock in the morning we got up, at eight breakfasted, at nine we mustered on deck: the rest of the afternoon was generally spent in visiting our fox-traps, of which almost every officer contrived to have one. This amusement lasted till Christmas, or in walking over the snow. At one p. m. dined; the afternoon was spent by some in sleep, others reading, or playing chess, backgammon, or cards, till five o'clock, when we took tea; at six attended muster, reading or writing, until eight, when we supped; after that, continued in general conversation over a glass of grog and a segar, until bed-time. On the 1st of February, when all our tales had been at least twice told, and the time began to hang rather heavy on our hands, a most seasonable relief appeared in a tribe of Esquimaux, who were approaching the ships. This appeared the more astonishing to us, as we had seen none of them since leaving Hudson's Straits, except one family that we fell in with by our boats at the top of the inlet, and some others that were heard on the shores to the westward during the summer, although in every place we landed we met with remains of their huts, and some of them wore the appearance of being lately occupied. They came towards the ships without hesitation, entirely unarmed, one of them carrying an old man on his back; on coming on board, they looked round, either with the most stupid indifference, or were struck

## CAPTAIN PARRY.

dumb with astonishment, as they had never seen a ship before nor indeed a man, besides their own race. They exchanged any thing they had for whatever was offered them, and received presents with extreme delight, jumping and shouting in the most hideous manner when any thing was given them. They pointed to their huts which were about three miles distant from the ships, on the south-west face of a hill; and on some of us making signs, wishing to go, there were one or two of them who readily accompanied us. When we got near, all that were at home came out to welcome us with shouting and jumping; their huts were built entirely of snow arched over like a baker's oven, but high enough to stand upright in; on each side was a bench of snow, covered with skins, which served as the seat and bed of a family—at each corner was a lamp, with a stone pot suspended over it. Each hut was about twelve feet in diameter, and contained from a dozen to eighteen inhabitants, most of the men being accommodated with two wives: the door was about eighteen inches high, and three or four of the huts communicated with a covered passage, having one common door. The horde had been driven down to the Point by necessity, to look for open water, that they might kill seals, and they had encamped there the evening before. During the remainder of the winter months we lived in the greatest friendship with them, occasionally supplying them with a mess of bread-dust and oil, when the fishing failed them—they, in return, lent us their sledges to ride on. The same day that the natives appeared, a herd of wolves (thirteen in number) passed close to the ships, and continued prowling about in the neighbourhood until they were all shot or caught in traps. We continued at this place until the latter end of September, in hopes that it might break up, but the frost then setting in, very nearly froze the ships up, and it was with some difficulty that we got out of the Strait, when it was resolved to return to the Island in the Bay inhabited by natives, called by them Igloolek, to winter there, where we arrived at the end of the month.

## CAPTAIN PARRY.

“ In the beginning of October, the ships were secured and fitted for the winter. The natives seemed rejoiced to see us return, and visited us daily on their sledges, and were always ready to drive us up to their huts, about six miles distant, whenever we wished to go; we also had sledges built, and purchased a pack of dogs for each ship; on these we were enabled to drive about at pleasure while the day-light lasted, but when the sun disappeared which was for forty-eight days, we were very much confined to the ships. The lowest temperature was 45° below Zero.”

On the 10th of October, 1823, the *Fury* and *Hecla* arrived at Lerwick, in Shetland, and were received with demonstrations of such welcome as was due to our gallant countrymen on their safe arrival from so perilous an undertaking, and after so long an absence, during which no true tidings concerning them had reached their native land. The town was illuminated, and the navigators were entertained in the most hospitable manner. Leaving Lerwick, the vessels made the northern coast of England on Thursday the 16th, where Captain Parry, Lieut. Hoppner, and the Rev. Mr. Fisher (the chaplain and astronomer to the expedition) were landed, and set off for London, which they reached on Saturday morning. Meanwhile the ships sailed for the river, and on Tuesday afternoon anchored in the galleons, about three miles below Woolwich. On Wednesday, at noon, they sailed again, and in a couple of hours were moored off the dock-yard at Deptford, amidst the cheers of hundreds of persons, who lined the shore as they passed along to their destination.





PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS,  
PRINCE ALEXANDER OF HOHENLOHE,

*Domicellar of Olmutz, Vicariat-Counsellor of the See of  
Bamberg, and Knight of Malta.*

IT is astonishing, notwithstanding all the boasting of the present enlightened state of society, that no sooner does a man start up and declares he can perform impossibilities, than he gains immediately thousands of believers. Certain it is, the Roman Catholic Church has for ever boasted of its miracles, and by the zeal of monks, and their artful misrepresentations, human credulity has been heavily taxed: but by none more so than Prince Hohenlohe, whose extraordinary feats in curing diseases in all parts of the world is now the universal subject of conversation. His Highness, we understand, is determined to perform no more cures after the 1st of January next. We thought it right to mention this circumstance, for the *information* of our readers.

This Prince, whose elder brother is now serving in the French army in Spain, is of one of the oldest families in Germany. His ancestors were among the first to embrace the reformed religion, but returned to the Catholic Church in 1667. In 1744, the houses of Hohenlohe were elevated to the rank of Princes of the holy Roman empire by Charles VII. They are divided into two reigning families, or houses, viz. of Neuenstein and of Waidenburg, to the latter of which the Rev. Prince Hohenlohe belongs. He is one of the canons of the noble Chapter of Olmutz, and a knight of Malta.

In June, 1821, Prince Hohenlohe visited Wurzburg, where he preached frequently, and celebrated high mass, after which he commenced his miracles, which Father Baur, his biographer, thus briefly sums up:—

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“ With perfect confidence he has restored persons declared incurable ; he has made the blind see—the deaf hear—the lame walk—and paralytics he has perfectly cured. The number of these already amounts to *thirty-six* persons, amongst whom is the Princess Matilda of Schwartzenberg. Amongst others who have been restored to sight, the mother of Mr. Polzano, the man-milliner, deserves to be mentioned : she is the general subject of conversation throughout the city. By firm confidence in God, with God and in God, he performs these cures. *This is his secret, his magnetic power, and his sympathy.*”

Such miraculous doings naturally attracted a great concourse of people from town and country, and the house of the Prince was surrounded by thousands : the cures, which on the 27th of June amounted to thirty-six, had, on the following day, increased to sixty ; but the cure on which the Prince’s historian most dwells, is that of the Princess of Schwartzenberg, who had been lame from her eighth to her seventeenth year : 80,000 florins had been spent in medical advice for her, and fourteen days before the Prince saw her, her life was despaired of. “ It was only,” says Father Baur, “ with the most violent pain that she could lie in a horizontal position, and only by means of a machine, constructed by Mr. Heine, could she be something freer from pain in bed ; because it supported her and brought her nearer to a perpendicular direction ; and in this state the Prince of Hohenlohe found her, where, praying with him and his disciple Martin Michel, and with full confidence in God, at his command to arise, she was instantly cured. She stepped out of bed alone, threw the machine from her, was dressed, and walked afterwards in the court-yard and in the garden, performed her devotions the next morning in the church, with praises and thanksgivings, visited the garden of the court and Julius’ Hospital, and went on the 24th instant, in company with her Serene Highness the Princess of Lichtenstein, born Princess of Esterhazy ; his Serene Highness the Duke of Aremberg, also her

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uncle his Serene Highness the Prince of Baar, and others, to the sermon of the Prince of Hohenlohe, in the Collegiate Church of Haug, and continues to this hour perfectly well."

"The public will do well to reflect on this," says Father Baur, "and the more so, as on the preceding day, as well as on the 20th of June in the morning, the Princess could neither turn herself in bed nor stand on either of her feet!!! The Crown Prince of Bavaria, who was deaf, was also restored to his hearing, on which he exclaimed, full of joy, 'How happy I am that I can now hear the birds sing, and the clock strike!'" Great gratifications certainly, but we should have thought there might have been higher pleasures derived from it.

When the Prince left Wurzburg for a short time for Bamberg, he met a great number of invalids on the roads; "he stopped, got out of his carriage, and healed them." At Bamberg "he restored two sisters to the use of their limbs, who had not left their beds for ten years." The Rev. Mr. Sollner, of Hallstadt, "in the presence of a number of persons, was cured of the gout as he sat in his carriage, and immediately alighted and went through the town on foot."

On the return of the Prince to Wurzburg, he continued his healing powers:—

"In the morning of Saturday, the 30th of June, a chaise drove up to Staufenberg's hotel. It was immediately conjectured that it brought some poor creature in need of help; and actually, an old man, by trade a butcher, was carried out of it in sheets into the hotel; for all his members were so crippled that he could not be touched with hands. The crowd assembled in the place before the hotel, were astonished to see a person so extremely afflicted, and many said aloud—'If this man is cured, the finger of God will be manifest.' The whole multitude were full of expectation for the event. After some time a lady was heard in the hotel, calling out of the window to those in the windows of the adjoining house—'Good God! the man is cured! he can walk

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already !' The crowd below were now more eager with expectation : when another lady called out to them— ' Clear the way before the door, the man is coming out—let him have a free passage !' The man came out, and walked to his chaise ; but, after driving a little way, he stopped the coachman, and desired him to take him back to the gracious Prince, as, through excessive joy, he had forgotten to return him thanks."

The miracles of the Prince do not stop here, for other remarkable cures follow—

" The sister of Mrs. Brioli, the grocer, who lay under the physician's care almost dead, was healed on the spot, and now enjoys full health and vigour. Likewise on a book-keeper of hers, a native of Volkach, whose speech was greatly affected by a disorder in his tongue, but who now speaks perfectly well.

" The child of Mr. Gulemann, who was attended by medical men, being entirely blind ; but restored on the spot, and to this hour remains blessed with perfect sight.

" A most remarkable case was the cure of the wife of the forester Kiesling, and that of the clerk of the courts, Mr. Kandler, who had almost given up all hopes of relief from physicians, and was perfectly healed of a lingering disease.

" Moreover, the daughter of Mel, the King's cellarer, who was deaf ; she ran about the house, crying out for joy,—' I can hear perfectly well !'

" Previous to his departure on the 11th of July, his Serene Highness worked the following cures, among many others, which are certainly miraculous in their kind :

" A boy of four years old was brought from Grossenlangheim, who, for three years and a half, had one of his eyes entirely covered by the eye-lid, so that no one could tell whether the eye existed at all ; and his other eye was covered with a film. This boy was so perfectly restored by the prayers of the Prince, that both his eyes are now sound and well, and the same afternoon he went up and down all the steps of the Quanteischer House, in this place.

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“ A wine-merchant came from Konigshofen, whose hands and feet had been for four years so much contracted, that his hands were fast clenched like a fist, and he could scarcely use them at all. This man was instantaneously restored, so that he can stand upright on his feet and walk, and also open and shut his hands, and enjoys the perfect use of them.

“ A man from Schwemelsbach, who had not been able for eight years to raise himself once in his bed, was brought in a carriage before the residence of the Rev. Prince, who was just about to begin a journey. The Prince was in the greatest haste, but still wished to relieve this afflicted man, and accordingly opened his window, and began to pray from it, desiring the sick to pray at the same time. After giving him his blessing, he called out to the man to arise. This he could not do, and the prayer was repeated, whereupon the sick man raised himself a little, and declared that he was quite free from pain. The prayer was again repeated, and then the man arose entirely by himself, got out of the vehicle, went from thence to the Collegiate Church of Haug, and there returned thanks to God for his deliverance.”

It would far exceed our limits to attempt to chronicle all the miracles said to be performed by the wonder-working Prince Hohenlohe; in fact, no journal could keep pace with him, since to him time and distance are no obstacles; for he can work miracles by the post, as well as when present—at least, so the Catholics assure us—nay, even a Protestant physician bears testimony to one of his cures—not, however, as a miracle, but as the effect of imagination. This was the case of a Miss Barbara O'Connor, a nun, in the convent of New Hall, near Chelmsford; who had been attacked with a swelling in the thumb, which extended along the arm to the elbow, defying the most skilful treatment of the surgeons. At length Prince Hohenlohe was applied to. He writes a letter, telling the nun that at eight o'clock on the 3d of May, 1822, he will offer up prayers for her recovery,

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and bidding he pray at the same time. "On the 2d of May," says Dr. Badeley, "I was requested to look at Miss O'Connor's hand and arm, which I found as much swollen and as bad as I had ever seen them. The fingers looked ready to burst, and the wrist was fifteen inches in circumference."

The next day, Miss O'Connor went through the religious process prescribed by Prince Hohenlohe. "Mass being nearly ended," says Dr. Badeley, "Miss O'Connor not finding the immediate relief she expected, exclaimed, 'Thy will be done, oh! Lord! thou hast not thought me worthy of this cure.' Almost immediately after, she felt an extraordinary sensation through the whole arm to the end of the fingers. The pain instantly left her, and the swelling gradually subsided; but it was some weeks before the hand resumed its natural size and shape."

The last miracle we shall mention rests entirely on the authority of a letter from the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, to Dr. Doyle; in which is a statement of a Miss Lalor, who was deprived of speech for six years and five months. After having the medical aid of the first physicians in Ireland, she was declared by them incurable: when Mr. O'Connor offered up the holy sacrifice of the mass for Miss Lalor, and administered to her the holy sacrament, when she heard, as it were, a voice saying to her—"Mary, you are well!"—when she exclaimed—"O Lord, am I!"—she then fainted; and has had the free use of her speech to this hour.

So much for Prince Hohenlohe; his humbugs, and his miracles!!!

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EARL GREY.

CHARLES GREY, EARL GREY,

VISCOUNT HOWICK, AND BARON GREY DE HOWICK.

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*Debon vouloir servir le roi.*

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THE family of Grey, or De Croy, has been long settled in the north of England, and manors have appertained to it in the county of Northumberland, from the period of the Conquest to the present day. It originally came, as the name imports, from the Continent; and, like other Norman scions, following the fortunes of William the Bastard, became engrafted on an English stock. The writer of this article is not prepared to affirm, although he is inclined to suppose, that the Greys took part with William III. at the Revolution; but it appears pretty plain that they were whigs in the reign of George II., as one of them served the office of High Sheriff in 1736, and that Monarch was pleased to bestow a patent of baronetage upon him January 11, 1746: the younger branch, as will be seen hereafter, has been ennobled during the late reign. The head of this family was created Baron Grey, of Werke, by James II.; and the ancestor of Lord Tankerville, by a marriage with a daughter of this family, obtained an earldom.

## EARL GREY.

Lord Grey de Howick, K. B. the father of the present Earl Grey, was born in 1729; and as the family estates were entailed on Sir Henry Grey, his elder brother, it was deemed proper that the former should embrace some profession in life which might lead to a suitable establishment. That which seems to be the peculiar lot of younger brothers, was therefore selected; and, accordingly, after receiving the usual prefatory education, he served on the Continent as a subaltern in Kingsley's regiment, when not more than nineteen years of age. In 1755, he obtained permission to raise an independent company; and on the 21st of January, 1761, he was promoted to the rank of a Field Officer.

On June 21st, 1801, his late Majesty was pleased to exhibit a mark of his approbation, by a patent, creating him Baron Grey de Howick, in the county of Northumberland.

The Hon. Charles Grey, the eldest son of Lord Grey de Howick, was born March 13, 1764; and by the influence of his family, and the early promise of his own future talents, was returned a member for the county of Northumberland in 1783. At Eton he was cotemporary with the late Mr. Lambton, and the late Mr. Whitbread.

Mr. Grey was too young for a seat in the House of Commons during the American war: but if we are to reason from analogy, notwithstanding the delicate situation in which he would have been placed, there can be little doubt but that he would have deprecated a contest, in the condemnation of which his political associates, as well as political enemies, have most cordially united. His father, together with Barré and Dunning, was attached to the Marquis of Lansdowne; but he himself appears to have looked up to no patron, although he has pretty uniformly taken the same side in politics, and voted along with Mr. Fox. He is one of that eloquent and intrepid party who maintained that Mr. Pitt had obtained his first official appointment by singular and unconstitutional means; and he has generally been a

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strenuous oppositionist during the administration of that minister. The latter gentleman very early discovered an ambition to become a war minister; and his former dispute with Spain, Russia, France, Denmark, &c. fully entitled him to that appellation. In his bloodless contest with the first of these powers in 1789, his opponents not only condemned his original precipitation, but objected that he had entered into a convention, relative to which he had omitted to lay the necessary documents before the house.

In the debate on the negotiation respecting the Falkland Islands (Dec. 13, 1790), Mr. Grey greatly distinguished himself, and evinced the possession of those legislative and rhetorical powers which have since been of such eminent service to his country.

In the spring of the succeeding year, a new war, and that too with Russia, appeared to be inevitable; on which a new opposition by Mr. Grey immediately ensued. In the course of his speech upon that occasion, Mr. Grey delivered maxims of the most enlightened policy, and of the most patriotic principles. It would have been well for sovereigns and their subjects, if these maxims had governed the conduct of European cabinets for the last twenty years. Instead of exhausted treasuries, impoverished provinces, a demoralized people, and a degraded throne, we might now have seen states rich in the possession of nature's bounties, trade's luxuries, a moral and intellectual government, a loyal, a virtuous, and a happy peasantry.

His speech on this occasion gave rise to an important debate, and, although the question was lost on a division, (ayes, one hundred and seventy; noes, two hundred and fifty-three,) yet it made a great and lasting impression on the people, while a majority of eighty afforded but a poor triumph to the minister. Nor is it necessary to add here, that the nation was far more unanimous than the parliament, and that Mr. Pitt was obliged, at length, to relinquish the contest, and expose not only himself but the government to ridicule.

In May, 1791, we find Mr. Grey taking the lead in a business which, in the language of a great orator (Burke) of the day, "shed a lustre on the character and humanity of the nation." The subject to which we allude, was the melancholy situation of those who were unable to satisfy the demands of importunate creditors, and consequently subjected to the operation of a rigorous code of laws.

In compliance with a previous notice, he now moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present practice and effect of imprisonment for debt, observing, "that it was desirable to distinguish the unfortunate debtor from the knavish one, to place the creditor in that situation which afforded the fairest and the speediest means of compensation, and to regulate the jails of this country in such a manner as to prevent unnecessary hardship and restraint. Whether they considered the practice of confining for debt men who had no means of discharging such debt, or, on the contrary, fraudulent debtors, whose creditors by no process could compel them to pay; these circumstances were alone sufficient to constitute an inquiry into the state of the laws relating to debtor and creditor." This motion being acceded to, a committee, consisting of Mr. Grey, Mr. Pitt, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Martin, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, together with several gentlemen of the long robe, was immediately appointed.

In 1792, Mr. Grey instituted an inquiry into the conduct of ministers with regard to the recently threatened hostilities with Russia, in which he made some very bold observations, and declared that they had subjected themselves to criminal proceedings by their vacillating and ruinous measures. His observations upon the constitution of Britain, in the course of his oration, were equally remarkable for their truth, their energy, and their eloquence.

His pointed and powerful remarks drew the following memorable confession from Mr. Pitt:—"All unlimited confidence is unconstitutional; and I hope the inglorious moment will never arrive, when this house will abandon

the privilege of examining, condemning, and correcting the abuses in the executive government. It is the dearest privilege you possess, and should never be relinquished." Notwithstanding this concession, and the powerful arguments of Mr. Grey and his enlightened supporters, the motion for the production of papers was, as usual, lost; the majority for the ministers being 235, whilst the minority numbered 120.

In 1806, in consequence of the death of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grey and his friends came into power. Lord Grenville succeeded Mr. Pitt as First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Henry Petty as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Fox was Secretary to the Foreign Department; and Mr. Grey First Lord of the Admiralty. The untimely and lamented death of the philosophic and patriotic Fox, caused a considerable alteration in the ministry: Lord Howick (Mr. Grey) succeeding him as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The unfortunate and sudden termination of this ministry is too well known to call for any detail from us; suffice it to say, that the speech of Lord Howick, elucidating and defending the conduct of himself and friends in introducing the Catholic Question, was as nervous, clear, and convincing an appeal, as was ever made in the British Parliament. Since that period, his Lordship has constantly opposed the measures of the succeeding administrations; the whole of which have been founded and carried on upon the principles of Mr. Pitt. In the month of Nov. 1807, Lord Howick succeeded, by the death of his father, to the family estates and titles. He had led to the altar, on the 18th of Nov. 1794, the amiable and eminently intelligent daughter of William Brehazon Lord Ponsonby, then one of the greatest whig families in Ireland; and who presented him, on the 17th of April, 1797, with a daughter, Louisa Elizabeth; on July 10th, 1798, with Elizabeth; on August 20th, 1799, with Caroline; on February 17th, 1801, with Georgiana; on December 2d, 1802, with Henry Viscount Howick; on March 15th, 1804, with Charles; on August 23d, 1805, with Frederick;

## EARL GREY.

on May 3d, 1807, with Mary; on May 13th, 1808, with ——— (died February 12th, 1815); on May 16th, 1809, with George; on December 29th, 1810, with Thomas; and on March 31st, 1813, with a son.

His Lordship is tall and graceful in his person, speaks with great distinctness and propriety, and delivers speeches with uncommon earnestness, and often with the fervour of eloquence.

Earl Grey was peculiarly zealous and attentive during the late Queen's trial; and his speeches on that occasion were universally considered the most powerful made in the House of Lords.





PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

## THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS CAROLINE AUGUSTA of Wales, was the only offspring of his present Majesty, by his marriage with Caroline Matilda of Brunswick, which was solemnized with much magnificence, at St. James's Chapel Royal, on the evening of the 6th of April, 1795, Though nature had, unfortunately, not made them suitable to each other in private life, this incompatibility did not operate in the first instance so as to prevent one object of union in the royal pair. On January the 7th, 1796, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was delivered of her august daughter. Carlton House was the mansion in which the Princess Charlotte drew her first breath, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, when there were present the Duke of Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of his Majesty's Council, the Duke of Leeds, the Lord Chamberlain (Earl of Cholmondeley), and Master of the Horse to the Prince of Wales (Earl Jersey), Lord Thurlow, and the Ladies of the Princess of Wales's own bed-chamber.

The Princess Charlotte's earliest years were spent under the domestic tuition of her royal mother; and during this period she always accompanied the Princess of Wales in her different airings. The little Princess usually sat on her mother's knee in the carriage. As she advanced in years, she mostly stood on a small stool, with her hands on the carriage-door, looking out and smiling upon the passengers. Her countenance depicted health, and good humour, and liveliness, in an uncommon degree.

## THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

At a proper period, the Bishop of Exeter was appointed to the important office of the Princess Charlotte's private tutor, by his Majesty; who, by the customary as well as feudal law of England, is guardian of all infants, and of course more particularly so of his grand-daughter, then heiress presumptive of his crown. On being taken from parental superintendance, Lady De Clifford was selected as her Royal Highness's governess. This venerable and excellent lady was superseded by the Duchess Dowager of Leeds, on the advance of the Royal pupil to maturity.

She was a great favourite of his late Majesty. He delighted in hearing her finger the piano, and she returned his admiration of her by innocent and winning regards.

There was no part of the Princess Charlotte's education to which more exemplary attention was paid, than to instruct her in the principles of the Christian religion, and fostering an attachment to the ecclesiastical establishment. The Rev. Dr. Nott acted as sub-preceptor to the Bishop of Exeter. Her Royal Highness's accomplishments were not confined to her own language, but extended to a considerable acquirement of classical literature. The late venerable Bishop of London, Dr. Porteus, in a conversation which he states to have taken place at her mother's house at Blackheath, reports the Princess Charlotte not only to have been of the most inquisitive, but of the most intelligent mind: he adds, that he found her extremely well versed in all the branches of English literature, suited to her age; and that her progress in moral and Christian studies far exceeded his expectation. Whilst the more solid and serious pursuits of education were in the course of acquisition, the elegant and refined parts were not overlooked or neglected. Her Royal Highness was an excellent musician: she performed on the harp and pianoforte. Her voice was not powerful, but sweet, and scientifically modulated. She had a most excellent ear, and a brilliant execution. Her chief delight, however, was in poetry, and the best writers of our language. A choice of prose works was made for

## THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

her library by the Bishop of Exeter; and her Royal Highness's education seems to have been conducted with satisfaction to the parties most concerned in it, till her royal mother thought it became her province to interfere on particular points.

On January 7th, 1815, the Princess Charlotte had completed her nineteenth year, when her birth-day was observed, for the first time, at Windsor; and on May 18th, 1815, she made her appearance at the Queen's drawing-room. Her Royal Highness was accompanied to the Queen's Palace by Miss Knight, in an elegant and particularly neat state-carriage, with three footmen and the coachman in new state liveries.

Prince Leopold had the happiness to attract the notice of her Royal Highness, and to rivet her regard to him in an extraordinary way. The first personal interview between the illustrious parties took place in the summer of 1814, when the metropolis was filled with the royal and noble visitors from the continent. On that occasion his Highness was the bearer of a letter from the late Duke of Brunswick Oels, to his cousin the Princess Charlotte. His pleasing manners produced an invitation from the Princess, with the most perfect approbation of the ladies of her establishment, to repeat his visits, as a tea-table companion, at Warwick House, then her Royal Highness's residence. The Duke of York first observed this growing attachment, and communicated it to the Prince Regent. The instant Prince Leopold thought he discovered that his company was agreeable to the Princess, he waited upon the Prince Regent, and in the most manly and candid manner stated the circumstances in which he was placed, as delicately as he could, and added, that proud as he would be of such an illustrious alliance, he came to take the commands of his Royal Highness to quit the country instantly, if his prosecution of the affair did not meet with the entire and cordial approbation of his Royal Highness. The answer of the Prince Regent was generous and frank. He gave his sanction to the continuance of an

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intercourse which was commenced and carried on upon such honourable principles. From that period the mutual attachment was strengthened by a more unrestrained communication, conducted with so much prudence and good sense on both sides, that only those in their most intimate confidence knew the existence of any particular feelings of the parties towards each other.

Prince Leopold left England with its other distinguished visitants, thoroughly persuaded of that interest in the bosom of the Princess Charlotte, which amounted to an assurance of his being soon recalled to enjoy the most distinguished felicity of life. Eighteen months were hardly gone by, therefore, when he received an invitation to retrace his steps, in order to accept her Royal Highness's hand.

He landed at Dover on Tuesday, the 20th of February, at 11 o'clock at night; and arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond Street, on the following day; being only three weeks and three days in travelling from Berlin to London.

May 2, 1816, being fixed for the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, the ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, amidst great splendour, in the great crimson room at Carlton House. Her Royal Highness, with her beloved Leopold, passed the honeymoon at Oatlands, the seat of the Duke of York, in complete retirement, with very few attendants. The Duke of York's butler and house-keeper were the only two persons that immediately waited upon them.

The provision voted for them by Parliament was suitable to the generosity of a great nation. An income of fifty thousand pounds per annum was settled upon them jointly, and for the life of the survivor. A separate income of ten thousand pounds per annum, independent of the control of her husband, was settled on the Princess Charlotte. Sixty thousand pounds were voted to them as an outfit; and Claremont was purchased for the residence. There the heiress of the greatest throne in the world might be daily seen watering her flowers in her

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garden; and still more frequently walking or riding in the green lanes, without any other society than her illustrious husband. Indeed, so truly happy did they appear in each other, that the circumstance of their royal condition seemed to be almost banished, or rather never to be present to their minds. The Princess had a taste for none but the most innocent and rural pleasures, and in the society of her husband these had more attractions for her, than all the splendour of London and the Court.

From the beginning of her pregnancy, the Princess had enjoyed the best possible state of health. She had not indulged in the dissipation of a town life; she had not kept late hours; she had lived in tranquil elegant retirement, improving her mind, taking daily exercise, and passing her whole time in the enjoyment of domestic life.

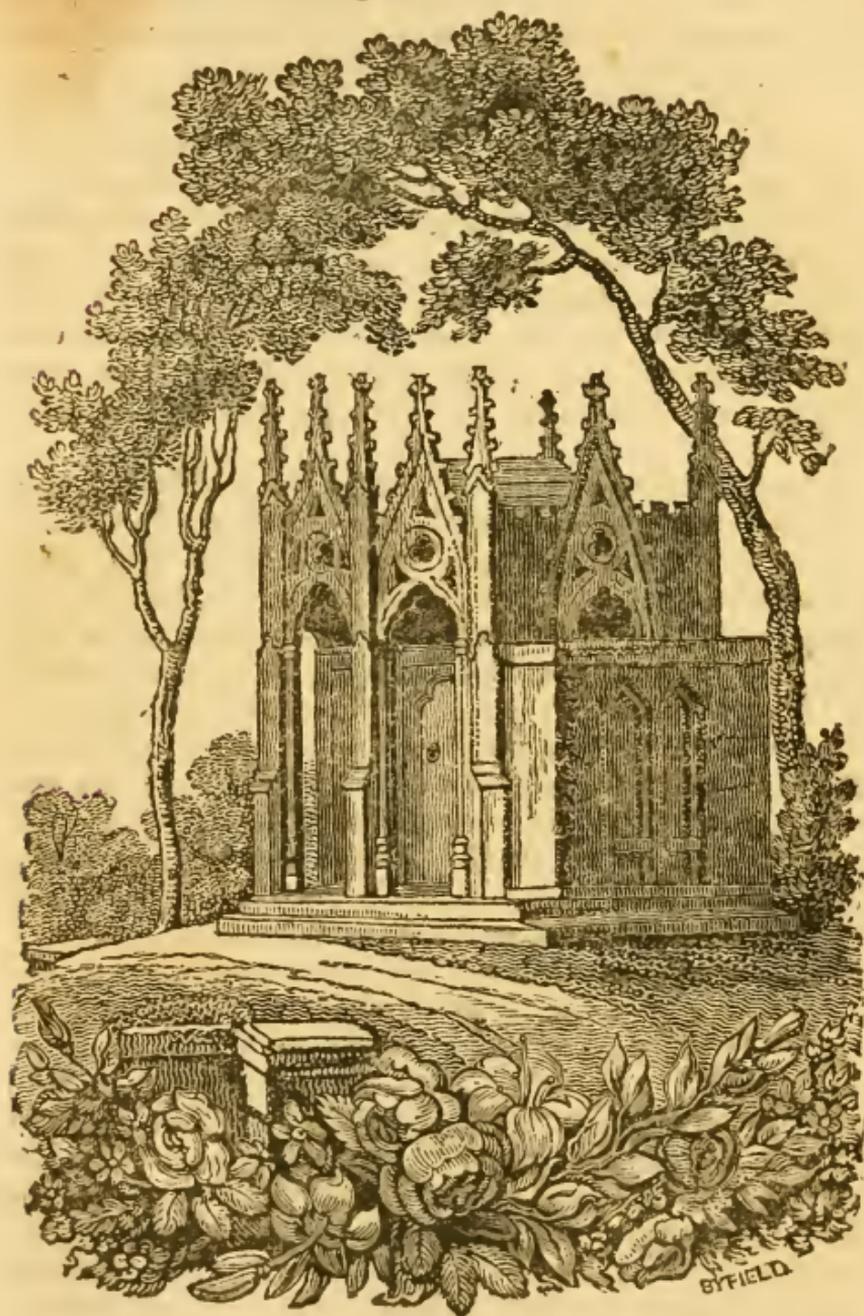
She was delivered of a still-born male-child, at nine o'clock at night, on Wednesday, the 5th of November, 1817; at half-past twelve, bad symptoms appeared; and in two hours, she was a corpse!! To attempt any thing like a description of the poignant feelings of the people of England on this melancholy occasion, would be impossible, for she was indeed an anchor of hope, to which the nation clung with all their mind, and heart, and soul, and strength. On Her Royal Highness the hopes of the nation had for many years fondly rested, and the shock came upon them like one of those awful convulsions of nature where no warning voice is heard, until all around is ruin, and desolation, and death.

Wednesday, 19th of November her remains were deposited in the Royal Mausoleum under St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with great but sorrowful magnificence and pomp.

It was during her perambulations in the grounds of Claremont, that she resolved erecting on her favorite spot, called the Evergreen Mount, a mausoleum or Gothic Temple, but which she did not live to see finished: it has been completed by Prince Coburg, strictly agreeable to her design; and there it stands,

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sacred to affection, fidelity and love. This building is an irregular octagon, with recesses on its longest sides, so that it forms an octagonal centre.



*The Princess Charlotte's Mausoleum at Claremont.*





LORD NELSON.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HORATIO, LORD VISCOUNT NELSON, K. B.

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Vice Admiral of the Blue; Duke of Bronte in Sicily; Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand and of Merit; and of the Imperial Order of the Crescent; Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hibborough in the county of Norfolk.

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THE extraordinary person of whom we are to speak, born and educated in the stillness of domestic privacy, carried with him through a life of unexampled glory, that exquisite, noble, though tender, simplicity of mind and manners, which, while it relieved the more dazzling parts of his character, endeared him to those who knew him best, even more than all his victories. It was made up of many excellent passions and sentiments, so mixed and nourished in the warmest heart that ever inhabited an human breast, that it seemed to be, or rather was, but one quality, which invariably influenced his conduct, and shone in all he thought, said or acted. It might be said of him, "THIS WAS A MAN!" That he was ambitious, no person acquainted with his character will venture to deny; but his ambition was of the mildest quality, and nourished only by the reflection, of its becoming serviceable to his country. His ambition, let the term be repeated, would have induced him to undertake the most dangerous and desperate services, if he thought his abilities could be useful.

Such was the character of this great man; and his country was fully sensible of those services which it never could sufficiently recompence. Honours and dignities

were thickly showered on him, and he became the idol of Britain and the wonder of the world!

HORATIO, LORD VISCOUNT NELSON was the third son of the Reverend Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and Catharine, daughter of Maurice Suckling, D. D. rector of Barsham in Suffolk, Woodton in Norfolk, and one of the prebendaries of Westminster. He was born on the 29th September 1758, and received the first rudiments of his education in the public school of Norwich, from whence he afterwards removed to North Walsham. His progress in scholastic learning was however necessarily interrupted at a very early age; for having fortunately, at least for his country, been destined by his father, though, as it is reported, not strictly in unison with his own inclination, for the sea service, he was placed under the care of his maternal uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling, in the *Raisonnable*.

The eventful and glorious exploits and services of this truly illustrious hero being so numerous, we have given the principal events of his life in chronological order, pursuing the plan so much approved of in our *Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington and Buonaparte*.

1770. Entered on board the *Raisonnable*, of 64 guns.

1771. Entered on board the *Triumph*, of 74 guns.

1773. Received on board the *Carcase*, as cockswain to Captain Lutwidge, one of the vessels sent out on the North Pole Expedition, under Captain Phipps.

1774. Entered on board the *Sea Horse*, 20 guns; and sailed for the East Indies.

1775. Returns to England on board the *Dolphin*, and was appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Worcester*, a third rate.

1777. *April 8th*. Passes his examination, and on the following day, receives his commission as second Lieutenant of the *Lowestoffe*, 32 guns, and sails for Jamaica; when on his arrival, he was appointed to the command of a schooner.

LORD NELSON.

1778. Appointed by Sir Peter Parker, third Lieutenant of the Bristol, his flag-ship.  
 — Promoted to the command of the Badger sloop of war.
1779. *June 11th.* Advanced to the rank of Post Captain, and appointed to the Hinchinbroke, 20 guns.
1780. Promoted to the command of the Janus, 44 guns.  
 — At the close of this year returns to England, on account of ill health.
1781. *August.* Appointed to the Albemarle of 28 guns, and proceeds to Newfoundland, and then ordered to cruise off Brest; proceeds afterwards to Quebec.
1782. *October.* Ordered from Quebec with a convoy to New York.  
 — *November.* Proceeds to the West Indies with Lord Hood.
1783. *July.* Arrives in England, is paid off at Portsmouth; and repairs to France for the recovery of his health.
1784. Returns to England, and was commissioned to the Boreas frigate, 28 guns, a cruiser for the Leeward Islands, on the peace establishment,
1786. Marries Frances Herbert Nesbit, widow of Dr. Nesbit, and daughter to William Herbert, Esq.
1787. *June.* Arrives in England.
1793. *January 30th.* Appointed to the Agamemnon of 64 guns, and sailed for the Mediterranean.
1795. *April.* Promoted by Sir John Jervis, to the rank of temporary commander.  
 — *May.* Removed into the Captain, of 74 guns.  
 — *December.* Hoisted his broad-pendant on board La Minerva, 32 guns.  
 — *December 19th.* Captures La Sabine, of 40 guns.
1797. *February.* Shifted his pendant on board the Captain.  
 — *February 14th.* Boarded and took the St. Nicholas and San Joseph, at the battle of St. Vincent.  
 — Received the honour of Knighthood; and the insiguia of the Bath, and a gold medal from

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his Sovereign: he was also presented with the freedom of the City of London.

1797. Promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue.
- *April.* Dispatched to bring off the garrison of Porto Ferrajio.
  - *May 27th.* Commanded a detachment of the Fleet employed in the blockade of Cadiz.
  - *July 3rd.* In his barge with ten men, engages and captures Don Miguel Tyrason, the Spanish commander at Cadiz, in his galley with a crew of twenty-six men.
  - In company with the Theseus, Culloden and the Zealous, the Leander and other vessels, makes an unsuccessful attack on the town of Santa Cruz, where he lost his right arm by a cannon shot.
  - Returns to England for the recovery of his health.
  - *October.* A pension of one thousand pounds per annum granted him.
  - *December 19th.* Hoists his flag on board the Vanguard; and was detached with three ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop to watch the motions of a formidable French armament, and follows them to Egypt.
1798. *June 5th.* Joined at sea by Captain Trowbridge with ten sail of the line and a 50 gun ship.
- *August 1st.* Fought the battle off the Nile, in Abourkir Bay.
  - Created Lord Nelson, with an annuity of £2,000 per annum, and an annuity from the Government of Ireland, of £1,000 per annum. The East India Company also voted him £10,000; and the Merchants trading to Turkey, voted his lordship a valuable service of Plate.
  - *October 3rd.* The Common Council of London vote his lordship a sword of the value of two hundred guineas.
  - Received a magnificent diamond aigrette, and a robe of honour from the Grand Seignior; as also a Diamond Rose from the Dowager Sul-

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tana ; a Gold Box set with Jewels of the value of £2,500 from the Emperor of Russia ; a superb Diamond-hilted Sword, valued at £5,000 from the King of Naples ; a Box set with Diamonds from the King of Sardinia.

1798. Created Duke of Bronte (a Greek word for *thunder*) with an estate of £3,000 per annum, by the King of the Two Sicilies.
1799. *May*. Advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the red, and shifted his flag to the Foudroyant.
- *November 6th*. Lands at Yarmouth.
1801. *January 1st*. Raised to the rank of Vice Admiral of the blue.
- *March 23rd*. Sailed from Anholt to Gilleleve.
- *March 30th*. Passed the Sound ; and offers his services to attack Copenhagen.
- *April 2nd*. Gave the signal for the attack on Copenhagen, and the ships of war in the Roads, when he conquered 18 vessels ; and caused an Armistice between the English and the Danes, which completely broke up the Northern Confederacy.
1801. *April 16th*. Received the thanks of the Houses of Lords and Commons for the attack on Copenhagen.
- *May 19th*. Created Viscount Nelson, of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk.
- *June 19th*. Resigned the command of the squadron to Sir Charles Morice Pole.
- *July 1st*. Arrives in England.
- *July 30th*. Hoists his flag on board the *Leyden* of 68 guns ; and a few days afterwards removes it to the *Medusa* ; and arrives off Boulogne.
- *August 6th*. Leaves his squadron off Boulogne, after an unsuccessful attack on the gun-boats there, and arrives at Margate.
- *August 15th*. Arrived off Boulogne ; and made another unsuccessful sortie on the gun-boats &c. in Boulogne harbour.

1801. *August 19th.* Arrives at Deal.
1803. *May 12th.* Hoists his flag on board the *Victory* of 100 guns, and proceeded to Gibraltar.
1804. *August 18th.* Arrives at Portsmouth, after having traversed the space of ocean stretched between Europe and America, within a period incredibly short, in search of the allied fleets of France and Spain.
1805. *September 15th.* Left England for the last time, and put to sea on board the *Victory*, with the *Ajax* and the *Thunderer*, to join Admiral Collingwood, who was watching the combined fleets then in Cadiz harbour.
- *October 21st.* Discovers the combined fleets off Trafalgar Bay—ordered an attack; Lord Nelson's flag-ship leading the weather-column.—The action began at 12 o'clock, and by 3 o'clock, the British fleet had conquered nineteen sail of the line from the enemy, out of thirty-three—15 minutes after one, his Lordship was wounded in the shoulder—forty minutes after four, victory having been declared, the truly illustrious hero, Horatio Lord Nelson died of his wounds!
- *November 5th.* The body arrives at Gibraltar.
- *December.* Arrives and lays in state in Greenwich Hospital.
1806. *January 8th.* The body was removed from Greenwich Hospital by water with great pomp; and in the evening landed at Whitehall Stairs, and from thence taken to the Admiralty, where it remained till the next day.
- *January 9th.* The remains of this lamented Warrior were honoured by a public funeral, and deposited in the Cathedral of St. Paul's.
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J. HUME ESQ. M.P.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. M. P.

THIS Gentleman, whose memoir we have now to present to our readers, furnishes in himself the best proof of what good effects might be expected if electors in Great Britain could return the people of their choice—he is just such a man as the sensible part of the electors would choose as a steward of their affairs in Parliament; and his acts have been those likely to result from such a pure choice. The borough which mainly helped to secure his return to Parliament, was once one of those sad jobbing places, where the representatives who went out of power elected their friends in their stead; those friends going to retirement returned the same favour to their patrons; and in this way, a borough, which was originally intended to have its representative elected by the council of trades, in time became to have this office performed by a junta of place-hunters, or some great man in the neighbourhood, who had frequently no more to do with the trade of the borough, than with the trade of Otaheite or Japan. Its management, at length, became so glaringly corrupt, that no one was found who could defend it, and it was the first of the numerous groupe of which Scotland has to boast, which obtained a reform.

Mr. Hume was born in the borough of Montrose, one of those boroughs which he now represents, in the year 1777, and was at an early age apprenticed to a Dr. Bate, a person of considerable provincial celebrity in the profession of physic, and after serving the ordinary period of such apprenticeships, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh to pursue his studies. Having finished the regular course of a physical and anatomical education, at a College at that period, and even since, famous throughout Europe for its medical science. Mr. Hume,

yet but a very young man, made several voyages to India in the Company's Service, and was at last, in 1799, appointed an Assistant Surgeon to the Indian army. A short time after he landed in India, he was ordered to join Lord Lake's army, at that time engaged in the Mahratta war, and served in this eventful period of the history of our Indian sovereignty. During even the uncertainty and anxiety which invariably accompany a state of warfare, the active faculties of Mr. Hume's mind were never unemployed. In the bustle of a camp, and amid the laborious duties of his profession, he still found leisure to devote a sufficiency of time to learn the Persic language, and when the sudden indisposition of Colonel Achmuty, (at that time interpreter to the army,) had placed the commander of the British Indian forces in a most distressing situation, intelligence was brought to him that a gentleman in the very subordinate situation of Assistant Surgeon was in the habit, for mere amusement, of conversing in the language, which no man in a higher situation in the army could be found in the least acquainted with. This singular circumstance was, perhaps, the cause of Mr. Hume's fortune and his fame; he was instantly taken from the more laborious duties of his profession, and employed to obtain information for the army. The emoluments of Interpreter were added to his former scanty pay—and so assiduously did he apply himself to his new duties, that the commanding officer of the detachment, soon gave him other temporary appointments, which in all armies are well known as sources of considerable emolument, all which appointments he filled with such activity and industry, as obtained him the marked approbation of the commander-in-chief, and recommended him to his private friendship. After a service of eight years, Mr. Hume returned home, in August, 1808, with a mind improved by experience in business, and a constitution uninjured by any very long residence in a tropical climate. The calm enervating possession of wealth, the daily round of forenoon calls and evening whist parties, a listless autumn spent in Bath, and a half torpid spring in

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town, were not at all pursuits in life suitable to the active mind of Mr. Hume; one year of such was enough for him, and in 1809, after being scarcely a year in England, he set out on a tour to visit the classic shores of Greece. On his voyage thither he landed in Portugal, at that time the theatre of a war which has crowned the British arms with immortal glory, and personally inspected those fields, which in afterdays, the British youth may visit as the death-bed of their forefathers, and the birth-place of their family name. From hence he sailed to Egypt, and saw the spot where his gallant countrymen, in the "garb of Old Gaul," scattered the boasted "Invincibles" of the Corsican despot; and where the gallant Abercrombie fell in the hour of victory.

He next sailed for the Grecian Isles, and visited all those classic shores, which, though now withering under the wasting hand of war, are still green in fable; and from Athens proceeded to Constantinople. Two years were nearly exhausted in accomplishing this tour: in 1811 he returned to England, and spent some months with his friends in Scotland; in 1812 he came into Parliament for Melcombe Regis, (Weymouth,) a borough which returns four members, and which is the exclusive property of the heirs of the late Sir John Johnstone, under the trusteeship, we believe, of the Duke of Cumberland and a Scottish Attorney; how Mr. Hume got there we profess not to explain, but strongly suspect the leaves of his ledger and banker's cheque books could unriddle the mystery, were it safe to examine such unfashionable documents. He was not the man, however, to represent a close borough for any very long period; twelve short months closed his connexion with that notable stronghold of the representation of the people. At the dissolution of the Parliament previous to the death of the late venerable King, Mr. Hume was solicited to offer himself for the borough he now represents, (one of those which had obtained a reform of its abuses), and was returned. His conduct in Parliament soon rendered him a "marked man," and at the election which succeeded the accession of his pre-

sent Majesty to the throne, an opposition was started in the person of John Mitchell, Esq., of Bond-street, supported by all the interest of the crown. Over this opposition, formidable as it was, the popular character of Mr. Hume enabled him to triumph; a petition was presented to the House of Commons complaining of the return, on the ground that the magistrates of Brecken (the Scotch electors,) had been overawed by the populace to vote in Mr. Hume's favour, but which allegation upon the evidence of the Provost, (Lord Mayor) the House threw out, and declared Mr. Hume duly elected.

To prove the attention, perseverance and important services of Mr. Hume, we shall, in the first place, state the national questions proposed by Mr. Hume in the Parliament of 1823; and secondly, his votes on the various questions during the said Parliament; by which it is proved, that that honourable gentleman *was more constant in his attention to his Parliamentary Duties, than any Opposition Member of the House of Commons*; he having omitted voting *only on ONE important question during the whole session*, and that was Mr. Curwen's motion for a repeal of the tax on small houses!

## MR. HUME'S QUESTIONS.

1823. Feb. 19. For abolishing the office of Lieut.-Gen. of Ordnance.  
 — March 3. Against the Sinking Fund.  
 — „ 4. Inquiry into the Church Establishment of Ireland.  
 — „ 10. For reducing Charges of Royal Military College.  
 — „ 17. For Reduction in Brigading Artillery.  
 — „ — For reducing Salary of Director-General of Medical Department.  
 — „ 24. To abolish Salaries of Colonial Agents.  
 — April 11. Against Grant of building Glebe Houses in Ireland.  
 — May 14. Inquiry into the state of Newfoundland.

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1823. *June* 9. To inquire into the Expenses of the Coronation.  
 — „ — To reduce Expenses of Ambassadors.  
 — „ 13. Against increasing Duty on Barilla.  
 — „ 19. Against undue Preference of Promotion in the Navy.  
 — „ — Inquiry into the Expenses of the Coronation.  
 — *July* 1. Against £9,230 for building Glebe Houses in Ireland.

MR. HUME VOTED

*In favour of the following Questions.*

- *Feb.* 20. Lord John Russell, for Return of Voters.  
 — „ 28. Mr. Maberly, scheme for Redemption of Land-Tax.  
 — *Mar.* 6. Mr. Calvert, against Sinking Fund.  
 — „ 17. Mr. G. H. Bennett, ditto.  
 — „ — Mr. A. Baring, ditto.  
 — „ — Mr. Creevy, on misapplication of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Barbadoes duty.  
 — „ 18. Mr. Maberly, to repeal the whole of the Window-Tax.  
 — „ 24. Mr. Lennard, to obtain Account of Expense of Ambassadors.  
 — „ 24. Col. Barry, for Papers respecting Ireland.  
 — „ 26. Lord A. Hamilton, respecting Magistrates of Inverness.  
 — *April* 10. Sir J. Newport, on valuation and application of First Fruits in Ireland.  
 — „ 16. Viscount Althorp, for repeal of Foreign Enlistment Bill.  
 — „ 22. Sir F. Burdett, for Inquiry into the Conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin.  
 — „ 24. Lord John Russell, for Parliamentary Reform.  
 — „ 30. Mr. Bennett, to abolish Punishment of Whipping in Goals.

JOSEPH HUME.

1823. *May* 12. Viscount Althorp, Inquiry into the State of the Nation.
- „ 21. Sir J. Mackintosh, Inquiry into the State of Criminal Laws.
- „ 22. Mr. Maberly, for regulating Duty from Beer to Malt.
- *June* 2. Lord A. Hamilton, for reforming the Representation of Scotland.
- „ 3. Mr. Abercrombie, Vote of Censure on the Lord Advocate of Scotland.
- „ 5. Mr. J. Williams, for Inquiry into Arrears of Suits in Chancery.
- „ 13. Mr. Maberly, against new Premises on Beer Bill.
- „ 19. Mr. Lennard, Inquiry into Conduct of Middlesex and County Courts.
- „ 20. Lord A. Hamilton, for second reading of Scots' Jury Bill.
- „ 24. Sir H. Parnell, Inquiry into the State of Ireland.
- „ 26. Mr. Brougham, Rom. Catholic Petition.
- „ 30. Mr. Kennedy, 3d reading of Scotch Jury Bill.
- *July* 1. Mr. Brougham, for receiving Petition against Colonel Crosbie.

Without fear of contradiction, we may assert, that no Member of the House of Commons has done the country more service than Mr. Hume, in carefully watching over the national expenditure, and pointing out the most effectual modes of reducing taxation. His exertions, unprecedentedly great, have been crowned with success. Always in his place, incessantly night after night grappling with herculean force the most difficult calculations. We will not fatigue our readers by recapitulating all that Mr. Hume has done. Reviled by the prostituted press, abused by place-hunters, the subject of our Memoir only gains so many more claims to the gratitude of his country.

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RAFAEL DEL RIEGO.

## RAFAEL DEL RIEGO.

THIS illustrious Spaniard was one of the earliest patriots who burned to deliver his country from the tyranny under which it groaned in 1819-20. The memorable 1st of January 1820—the day that first heard the cry of Spanish liberty—was chosen for a general insurrection of all the troops. Riego, having surprised the General in Chief Calderon, while Quiroga surprised the garrison of San Fernando, marched into the village of Las Cabezas, where was first proclaimed the constitution of 1812; and Riego was hailed by all Spain as the hero of Las Cabezas, and the founder of it's liberties. In the course of 1820, Riego made his triumphant entry into Madrid, when the most beautiful of women smiled upon him, and the fairest hands threw flowers into the vehicle which bore him through the streets.

Riego was little heard of when the French invaded Spain in 1823. It was the general cry in Spain—“Riego does not speak—Riego does not fight: what does Riego do then?” But Riego was the *corps de reserve* of the liberals; and it was prudence not to expose him without an urgent necessity. He was like the standard of Mahomet, which ought not to be unfurled except in a case of desperation: and that case of desperation shortly occurred; for the vassilating conduct of the traitor Ballasteros determined Riego to make one more struggle for the liberties of Spain; and with his “chosen few” formed a plan for arresting Ballasteros, which proving unsuccessful, he was taken prisoner, and brought into Carolina on the 5th of September, 1823; and from thence conveyed to Madrid, where he underwent some-

thing like a trial, and received the sentence to be hung on the 7th November; and his body to be cut in quarters and distributed in different parts of Spain.—The following afflicting detail of his execution, may be relied on as an authentic narrative of that disgraceful proceeding.

On the 7th the crowd began to assemble as early as nine o'clock round the doors of the prison, and in the Calle de Toledo, through which he was to pass to the Plaza de Cavada, where the scaffold was erected. Riego had requested that none but the Spanish guards or troops of the line might attend, the French Commandant therefore only interfered so far as to place a few piquets of French cavalry at the opening of the streets, to preserve order; and there were no Royalist volunteers or other soldiers to line the streets, a few lancers riding up and down to keep the way clear. About half-past twelve the unfortunate man was brought to the outward prison door, pale and emaciated, scarcely exhibiting signs of life: his coat had been stripped off, and he was covered from the neck to the feet, with a white linen *robe de chambre*, fastened with a cord round the waist. His hands and feet were tied, and he was seated on a sort of matted hurdle, with a pillow to support him, and friars on either side to keep him up, and afford him spiritual comfort. In his hand was placed a small print of the crucifixion. A few horse-soldiers went first: the constables and officers belonging to the prison, an image of CHRIST on the cross, the ass dragging the hurdle, a number of ecclesiastics and friars, and a body of cavalry, completed the procession. In the streets and at the balconies, with few exceptions, there were multitudes to witness it: the exceptions were of those houses (and those the best) whose proprietors or occupiers had been friends to Riego. The greatest order and silence prevailed. Not an insulting word escaped from any. Little could be seen of him, as he bent his head on his bosom, except once or twice he raised his looks to the friar who

kept speaking to him. On arriving at the foot of the scaffold, he was lifted from the burdle and seated on the first step, where he made his confession. This ended, he was lifted up the ladder almost to the top, and while the executioner fastened the rope about his neck, the Priest addressed the by-standers, desiring for him the forgiveness of those whom he might have offended, as he forgave his enemies. The Belief was then begun, and on coming to the words JESUS CHRIST, he was thrown off from the side; and here occurred the most barbarous spectacle, though a humane act to the sufferer. The hang-man jumped upon his shoulders, jerking himself several times, and covering the face with a handkerchief, which he soon took off again, and waved in brutal triumph as a signal for the people to cry out *Viva el Rey*; but among some thousands, a few hundreds only joined in it, and few repeated it a second time. Two men were below under the scaffold to pull the legs, so that a sense of pain could only be momentary. A savage from the crowd struck the body with his fist, which was the only insult offered. In the evening it was taken to the nearest church, and at night was interred at the Campo Santo, by the "Hermandad de Canidad y Paz"—an institution framed for acts of this nature, and who defray all charges when the collections are insufficient. How are the mighty fallen! seemed upon the lips of every one. What a contrast! the contemplantion of this man when in 1820 parading in triumph the streets of Madrid, receiving congratulations and cheers on all sides, and showers of flowers from every window, and subsequently in all public papers dignified with the appellation of "hero" and "immortal," and by the populace sometimes with those of "Santisimo" and "Emperador," and now ignominiously drawn through the dirt to the gallows as the meanest malefactor, without the solace of a friend!—*Sic transit gloria mundi!*

As the Friars alone were about Riego, nothing can be known about him but what they please to tell us. They

## RAFAEL DEL RIEGO.

no doubt tortured him, body and soul, till he was moulded to their own mind, and bereft of all fortitude and resolution; that he exhibited no signs of heroism at his last end was seen by all, and they say, although he did not suffer with the spirit of a hero, yet he died a true penitent. As the King, by the Decree of the 1st October, had stripped him of all his honours, and he was tried by a Civil Court, he could not claim the privileges of a soldier, and probably he felt the ignominy to which he was doomed greater than death itself. It is said he wrote to the King, calling on him to remember his conduct on the 7th July, when he had been his consoler, assuring him of his personal safety, and that he would be the first and last to defend him, and if that consideration did not weigh with him, he then implored his clemency to pardon him. The King's reply was the law must take its course. During his imprisonment Riego had also written several notes to persons he looked upon as friends, requesting trifling kindnesses, none of which were answered, out of fear, no doubt, of being looked upon ever after with an evil eye by the Government. We are told that the night previous to the execution he desired a scrivener to be called, and dictated to him what in England would be called a last dying speech and confession, abjuring his errors, and asking pardon of the King, the nation, and the individuals whom he had injured. This has not yet been published, but we have the Friar's word for it. The declarations taken from him before his trial are now before the Council of State for their inspection and determination.

In his personal appearance Riego had nothing to boast of—a slender make, of about five feet nine, pitted with the small-pox, and his countenance otherwise not prepossessing; his talents and qualities will be best related by those who best knew him. On a slight acquaintance, he appeared to possess a good deal of activity and zeal in what he had to do, but nothing farther.

On the news reaching London, the deepest sorrow was expressed by all people, for the fate of this unfor-

fortunate Spaniard, and a hand-bill, of which the following is a copy, was widely circulated throughout the metropolis.

“ RIEGO ! ”

The horrid die is cast. The enlightened, the patriotic, the virtuous Riego, hath fallen by the unhallowed hand of the Executioner ! Despotism hath shed blood, that shall call down vengeance on the conspiring Tyrants leagued against human Liberty ! That Liberty, having its foundations in the eternal Law of God, and the inherent Rights of Man, a just Providence, uniting and strengthening the union of good men, will, in due time, avenge the accursed deed ! Meanwhile, let the sorrowing advocates of Freedom, as a testimony of their sympathy in the overwhelming grief of the widow, and the relatives of that Noble Martyr to their cause, who are now in England, put on deep mourning, as an outward token of that within, which tongue cannot express ! Let that mourning continue for thirty-eight days, the number of years that have been granted to the sacrificed Riego !

Riego was not handsome ; but he possessed great understanding ; his dark eyes were full of vivacity and enterprise ; his hair was black ; of a middling stature, and a very martial air ; his gait and general appearance that of a hero. He was universally beloved by the soldiery ; and a private and a sergeant of the guards dined at his table every day. He was above two years a prisoner in France during the war of Independence ; and while there cultivated his mind in reading the best French and Italian authors. He was married to his niece Maria Teresa, on the 15th October, 1821. This unfortunate lady who had taken shelter in England, addressed, together with her husband's brother, a petition to the King of France, praying him to intercede in sparing her hus-

RAFAEL DEL RIEGO.

band's life; this memorial, after being presented to the French Ambassador in London, was forwarded to Mr. Canning with an earnest request that he would dispatch it to Count Chateaubriand, to be laid before the French monarch.—Mr. Canning, with his usual kindness of heart, immediately ordered an especial messenger to forward it to Paris; but just on the point of his executing this glorious act of humanity, news arrived at the foreign office that Riego was no more!

The Garde du Corps Azlor, who brought Riego to Madrid prison, was assassinated at Santa Cruz de Madela, as a sacrifice to the shade of Riego.

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JOHN MILTON.

## JOHN MILTON

WAS by birth a gentleman, descended from the proprietors of Milton, near Thame, in Oxfordshire, one of whom forfeited his estate in the times of York and Lancaster. Which side he took, it is not known; his descendant inherited no veneration for the White Rose.

His grandfather John was keeper of the forest of Shotover, a zealous papist, who disinherited his son, because he had forsaken the religion of his ancestors.

His father, John, who was the son disinherited, had recourse for his support to the profession of a scrivener. He was a man eminent for his skill in music, many of his compositions being still to be found; and his reputation in his profession was such, that he grew rich, and retired to an estate. He had probably more than common literature, as his son addressed him in one of his most elaborate Latin poems. He married a gentlewoman of the name of Caston, of a Welsh family, by whom he had two sons, John the poet, and Christopher, who studied the law, and adhered, as the law taught him, to the King's party, for which he was awhile persecuted; but having, by his brother's interest, obtained permission to live in quiet, he supported himself so honourably by chamber practice, that, soon after the accession of King James, he was knighted, and made a judge; but his constitution being too weak for business, he retired before any disreputable compliances became necessary.

He had likewise a daughter Anne, whom he married with a considerable fortune, to Edward Philips, who came from Shrewsbury, and rose in the Crown-office to be Secondary: by him, she had two sons, John and Edward, who were educated by the poet, and from whom is derived the only authentic account of his domestic manners.

## JOHN MILTON.

John, the divine and glorious poet was born in his father's house, at the Spread Eagle, in Bread Street, London, December 9, 1608, between six and seven in the morning. His father appears to have been very solicitous about his education; for he was instructed at first by private tuition under the care of Thomas Young, who was afterwards chaplain to the English merchants at Hamburg, and of whom we have reason to think well, since his scholar considered him worthy of an epistolary elegy. He was then sent to St. Paul's School, and removed in the beginning of his sixteenth year to Christ's College in Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner, February 12, 1624, as appears by the following extract from the College Register; and not a sizar, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

“Johannes Milton Londinensis, filius Johannis, institutus fuit in literarum elementis sub Mag'ro Gill Gymnasii Paulini præfecto, admissus est *Pensionarius Minor*, Feb. 12, 1624, sub M'ro Chappell, solvitq; pro Ingr. £0. 10s. 0d.”

He was at this early age eminently skilled in the Latin tongue; and when in his eighteenth year, wrote many of his best elegies. Hampton, the translator of Polybius, and Dr. Johnson, both agree, that Milton was the first Englishman who, after the revival of letters, wrote Latin verses with classic elegance.

He took both his degrees; that of Bachelor, in 1628, and that of Master in 1632.

He went to the University with a design of entering into the Church, but in time altered his mind; for he declared, that whoever became a clergyman, must “subscribe slave, and take an oath withal, which unless he took with a conscience that could not retch, he must straight perjure himself. He thought it better to prefer a blameless silence before the office of speaking, bought and begun with servitude and forswearing.”

When he left the University he returned to his father, then residing at Horton in Buckinghamshire, with whom he lived five years, in which time he is said to have read all the Greek and Latin authors.

JOHN MILTON.

In 1634 he wrote the *Masque of Comus*, which was presented at Ludlow Castle, and acted by the sons and daughters of the Earl of Bridgewater.

The next production was *Lycidas*, an elegy, written in 1637. About this time also, it is supposed he wrote his *Arcades*. He now having lost his mother, and obtained his father's leave, he left England in 1638, and went first to Paris, and from thence to Italy, when having visited Florence, Rome and Sienna, he went to Lucca, Venice, and then Geneva, and returned home through France, after an absence of a year and three months. He now hired a lodging in the house of one Russel, a tailor, in St. Bride's church-yard, and from thence removed and took a garden-house in Jewin Street, Aldersgate Street, where he received boys to be boarded and instructed.

In 1641, he published a *Treatise of Reformation*, against the Established Church. His next work was *The Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, by Mr. John Milton, 1642.

His father, after Reading was taken by Essex, came to reside in his house; and his school increased. At Whitsuntide, in his thirty-fifth year, he married Mary, the daughter of Mr. Powel, of Oxfordshire. This lady, after having spent a month with her husband, not liking spare diet and hard study, obtained permission to visit her friends and return at Michaelmas. Milton was too busy to much miss his wife; he pursued his studies, and now and then visited the Lady Margaret Leigh, whom he has mentioned in one of his sonnets. At last Michaelmas arrived, but his wife did not return. Disgusted by such treatment, he not only published tracts in favour of divorce, but actually paid his addresses to a young woman of the name of Davis; this coming to the ears of Mrs. Milton and friends, they resolved to endeavour a reunion; and on one of his visits to a friend's in the lane of St. Martin-le-Grand, he was surprised to see his wife come from another room, imploring forgiveness on her knees; and after some time they were reconciled.

In 1645, he published a collection of Latin and English poems, in which were the *Allegro* and *Penseroso*. About this time he moved into Barbican, and from thence to a small house in Holborn, which opened backward to Lincoln's Inn Fields. He is not known to have published any thing till after the death of Charles the First, when he wrote a Treatise to justify it. He was now made Latin secretary to the Council of State, with two hundred a year, and sent forth in 1651, a bitter and severe reply to Salmasius' Vindication of Charles I. and monarchy, under the title of *Defensio Populi*, for which he received £1000. Milton had now been blind for some years; but his vigour of intellect was such, that he was not disabled from serving his office of Latin secretary to Cromwell, or discontinuing his controversies. His mind was too eager to be diverted, and too strong to be subdued.

About this time his wife died in child-bed, having left him three daughters; and shortly after he married Catharine, the daughter of one Captain Woodcock, of Hackey, who died within a year, of child-birth. Being now forty-seven years old, and disincumbered from external interruptions, he resolved to resume three great works—an epic poem, the history of his country, and a dictionary of the Latin tongue. Oliver was now dead, and Charles the Second recalled; he was therefore no longer secretary, and was obliged to quit the house he held by virtue of his office, and take shelter for a time in Bartholomew Close, West Smithfield. It is doubtful whether Milton was included in the Act of Oblivion; however, he obtained a special pardon in December 1660. Cunningham, in his History of Great Britain, says, that Milton pretended to be dead, and had a public funeral procession, and that the King applauded his policy in escaping the punishment of death, by a seasonable show of dying.

He was now poor and blind; and who, says the illustrious moralist Johnson, who would pursue with violence

an illustrious enemy, depressed by fortune, and disarmed by nature?

He then removed to Jewin Street, near Aldersgate street; and, being blind, and by no means wealthy, wanted a domestic companion and attendant; he therefore married Elizabeth Minshul, of a gentleman's family in Cheshire, probably without a fortune. All his wives were virgins; for he has declared that he thought it gross and indelicate to be a second husband.

In a short time, he took a house in the Artillery Walk, leading to Bunhill Fields, and was busied by *Paradise Lost*, which he completed, and sold the copy-right, April 27, 1667, to Samuel Simmons, for an immediate payment of five pounds, with a stipulation to receive five pounds more when thirteen hundred copies should be sold of the first edition, and again five pounds after the sale of the same number of the second edition; and another five pounds after the same sale of the third. None of the three editions were to be extended beyond fifteen hundred copies.

When the plague (1665) raged in London, Milton took refuge at Chalfont St. Giles, in Bucks, where Elwood, the Quaker, who had taken a house for him, first saw a copy of *Paradise Lost*; and, having perused it, said to him, "Thou hast said a great deal upon *Paradise Lost*; what hast thou to say upon *Paradise Found*?"

Next year he returned to Bunhill Fields, and in 1670 he published his *History of England*, comprising the whole fable of Jeffrey of Monmouth, and continued to the Norman invasion; and the same year were printed *Sampson Agonistes* and *Paradise Regained*. This last poetical offspring was his favourite; and he never could endure to hear *Paradise Lost* preferred to *Paradise Regained*.

He now reprinted his juvenile poems, with some additions.

In the last year of his life he published a collection of *Familiar Epistles*, in Latin.

When he had attained his sixty-sixth year, the gout, with which he had been long tormented, prevailed over

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the enfeebled powers of nature. He died by a quiet and silent expiration, about the 10th of November, 1674, at his house in Bunhill Fields, and was buried next his father, in the chancel of St. Giles, at Cripplegate. His funeral was very splendidly and numerously attended. Upon his grave there is supposed to have been no memorial; but a monument to his memory has been erected in Westminster Abbey, by Mr. Benson.

Milton left his family fifteen hundred pounds, which his wife laid hold of, and only gave one hundred to each of his daughters. His widow died in 1729.

Milton has the reputation of having been in his youth very beautiful, so as to have been called the Lady of his College. He was rather below the middle size, was vigorous and active, and delighted in the exercise of the back sword. His eyes are said to have been never bright. His domestic habits were those of a severe student. He drank but little strong drink of any kind. When he first rose, he heard a chapter in the Hebrew bible, and then studied till twelve; then took some exercise for an hour; then dined; then played on the organ and sang, or heard another sing; then studied till six; then entertained his visitors till eight; then supped, and after a pipe of tobacco and a glass of water, went to bed.

Milton had children only by his first wife; Anne, Mary and Deborah. Anne, though deformed, married a master-builder, and died of her first child. Mary died single. Deborah married Abraham Clark, a weaver in Spital-fields, and died August 1728, aged seventy-six years.—To this gentlewoman, Addison made a present, and promised some establishment, but died soon after. Queen Caroline sent her fifty guineas. She kept a petty chandler's-shop, first at Holloway, and afterwards in Cook-lane, near Shoreditch Church. She knew little of her grand father, and that little was not good. In 1750, April 5, *Comus* was played for her benefit; and the profits of the night was only one hundred and thirty pounds.

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R. B. SHERIDAN ESQ<sup>r</sup> M. P.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, M. P.

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Ye Muses! come, with ministry divine,  
Protect the shrine where SHERIDAN is laid;  
Ye Patriot Virtues! here your homage join;  
Assert his worth, and soothe his hovering shade.

Emblazon'd high in Albion's rolls of fame,  
A guiding star by which her sons may steer;  
This proud inscription let his memory claim—  
Above all, he held his Country dear!

GENT,

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THIS truly illustrious poet, statesman, orator and dramatist, whose genius, shooting like a comet in its eccentric orbit into the regions of infinite space, astonished the world by its extraordinary splendour, was the third son of Thomas and Frances Sheridan: he was born, October, 1751, in Dorset Street, Dublin, and baptised the 4th November following. His father was the son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, the friend of Swift, and highly respectable as a school-master and a divine. His father was a teacher of Elocution, compiler of the English Dictionary, and author of several other works. His mother was authoress of several productions, and among them, Sidney Biddulph, and Nourjahad, a moral tale.

At the age of seven years, Mr. Sheridan with his brother Charles, was placed under the care of Mr. White, a School-master of Dublin. Young Sheridan having

arrived with his parents in England, he was sent to Harrow School, having for his teacher the learned Dr. Sumner, and Dr. (then Mr.) Parr, his usher. While here, for a long time an insuperable indolence pervaded the young student; but Dr. Parr, however, prevailed over this, elicited the latent spark of genius, and sent the elegant sluggard into the world, full of promise. On leaving Harrow, Mr. Sheridan removed about 1769, to the Middle Temple, of which he entered a student; but he studied every thing but the law. His time was not spent in idleness, and his limited income gave a spur to his literary talent; and he subsisted by occasionally assisting the publications of the day. About this time, he heard the celebrated Miss Linley, in one of the oratorios, and no sooner heard, but loved: her father was averse to his overtures; but the fascinating powers, and the beauty of her person had gained such an ascendancy over him, that he was resolved to gain her, at any hazard. A Mr. Mathews having thought proper to asperse the character of Miss Linley, Mr. Sheridan followed him to a coffee-house, and there disarmed him, and insisted on his signing a retraction of calumny. Notwithstanding Mr. Mathews was forced to submit, he attempted to recover his fame by calling Mr. Sheridan out, which was accepted, and they met at Kingsdown, near Bath, with swords and pistols, and both were wounded; the conflict was desperate; they fell to the ground together, and continued in that position till the sword of Mr. Mathews was broken in some part of Mr. Sheridan's body. The apology was renewed; and Miss Linley precluded its further cause by accompanying the conqueror to the Continent, where they were married; and, on their return, received the sanction of the lady's father.

Mr. Sheridan shortly after produced the *Rivals*; and next followed *St. Patrick's Day*; or, the *Scheeming Lieutenant*. The following season appeared the *Duenna*, a production possessing the highest claims to poetry, and which had a run of seventy-five nights, ten more than

the Beggar's Opera obtained. Mr. Sheridan finding his resources increasing, he was included with Dr. Ford and Mr. Linley in the purchase of Mr. Garrick's share in Drury Lane Theatre. The next season he altered the *Relapse* of Sir John Vanburgh, into the *Trip to Scarborough*.

On the 8th May, 1777, he produced his *chef d'œuvre*, the *School for Scandal*, which completely established his fame in dramatic excellence. Next followed the *Critic*; or, a *Tragedy Rehearsed*.

On the death of Garrick in 1779, Mr. Sheridan wrote a beautiful *Monody* on that great actor.

In 1780, he was returned to Parliament, as member for Stafford. His connexion with Mr. Fox, naturally led him to the support of his party. His first effort in Parliament was on the subject of the employment of the military during the riots, arising from the Protestant petition.

In 1782, in the Marquis of Rockingham's administration, he was appointed under-Secretary of State to his friend Mr. Fox; but resigned on the death of that nobleman.

Mr. Sheridan made himself eminently conspicuous on the trial of Warren Hastings, of which he was one of the managers. His speech on moving the third charge against Mr. Hastings, was acknowledged by Fox, Pitt and Burke, to surpass all that they ever heard in eloquence, and that it possessed every thing that genius or art could furnish, to agitate and controul the human mind. — This speech made four volumes, and was taken in short hand for the Duke of Norfolk.

The next great occasion in which the powers of his eloquence were called forth, was the question of regency, in which he supported, with great dignity, the rights of the Prince of Wales, his present Majesty. About this time, he lost his father, who died at Margate, August 14th, 1783.

Mr. Sheridan was the undeviating supporter of Mr. Fox, in all that great statesman's objections against the

late French war; and this occasioned them to painfully resign the friendship of Edmund Burke, and the regard of many whose friendship they both highly valued.

During the naval mutiny, at the Nore, Mr. Sheridan's services were of the most vital importance. Mr. Gent, in his energetic monody on Sheridan, has the following impressive lines on the subject.

Who heard thee not in that tremendous hour,  
 When Britain mourn'd her surest anchor lost,  
 And saw her alienated navies lower,  
 Like the charg'd tempest round her parent coast?

With active zeal, which no cold medium knew,  
 Nor party ruled, nor prejudice confined;  
 But to thy heart's spontaneous impulse true,  
 'Thou gav'st thy Country ALL thy mighty mind.

In 1792, he lost his lady, who died of a lingering illness. Mr. Wilkes said she was "the most modest, pleasing, and delicate flower" he had seen.

In the latter end of 1799, appeared the tragedy of Pizarro, translated from the German of Kotzebue; but with that freedom and additional beauty that it might be said to be his own. It's success and applause were unbounded.

It was about this time he purchased the villa of Polesden, near Leatherhead, Surry; and soon after was appointed Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

On the death of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Sheridan was called to share the honours of his friend Fox, and became a member of the Privy Council, and Treasurer of the Navy, which situation he held but for a short time, on account of a change of the administration, on the subject of the Roman Catholic question.

In 1806, he was solicited to stand as Candidate for Westminster, occasioned by the death of Mr. Fox, in opposition to Mr. Paul], a gentleman but little known. With

him was Sir Samuel Hood. For several days Mr. Sheridan was considerably behind Mr. Paull; and had he not joined his interest with the ministerial candidate Sir S. Hood, he would certainly have lost his election: however, at the close of the poll, the numbers were, Sir Samuel Hood, 5478—Mr. Sheridan, 4481—Mr. Paul, 4458; and Sir Samuel Hood and Mr. Sheridan were declared duly elected.

Shortly after he again became a candidate for Westminster, but his fortune was reversed, and he was the lowest of four candidates; for at the conclusion of the contest, the poll stood thus:—Sir F. Burdett, 5134—Lord Cochrane, 3708—Mr. Elliott, 3137—Mr. Sheridan, 2645. Mr. Sheridan afterwards was returned for Ilchester.

The last four years of Mr. Sheridan's life were spent in seclusion from the political world; and he had to struggle hard against severe pecuniary embarrassments.

Mr. Sheridan had been affected by a small imposthume in the lower part of the rectum; but the disease that terminated his life, was in his stomach; for his digestive powers became so feeble, that his stomach rejected the little food he was able to take. For four or five months previous to his death, he was confined to his bed, and was occasionally delirious; but the delirium subsided some days before his demise, and he was fully sensible of his approaching dissolution, which took place on Sunday, July 7, 1816. The Bishop of London attended him on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday preceding his death.

We lament to add, that for some time prior to his death, he lay under arrest, and that it was only by the firmness and humanity of the late excellent Dr. Baillie, and Dr. Bain, that an obdurate attorney was prevented from executing a threat to remove him from his house to a death-bed in gaol! Thus, this unrivalled genius—a man who had adorned the age in which he lived—was left to feel all the bitter pressures of want!!

Shortly after he died, his body was taken to the house of his friend, Mr. Peter Moore, in Great George Street, Westminster.

R. B. SHERIDAN.

His remains were deposited on Saturday, July 13th, 1816, in Westminster Abbey. The place chosen was the Poets' Corner, opposite the monument of Shakspeare on the one side, and the tomb of Addison on the other, surrounded by the relics of Garrick, Cumberland, Handel and Henderson; Rowe, Thomson, Goldsmith and Gay; in the midst of whom, between Handel and Johnson, the remains of Sheridan found a resting place, with Cumberland at his side.

The mourners and attendants assembled at the house of Mr. Moore; and no funeral, since that of Nelson, has been more splendidly attended by men of all parties, and statesmen of all opinions. At one o'clock the procession moved forward, *on foot*. The Duke of Bedford, Earl Mulgrave, Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Holland, Bishop of London and Lord Robert Spencer being Pall-bearers. Among the mourners were the Dukes of York and Sussex, most of the ministers, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Erskine, &c. &c. The service was performed by Dr. Fines.

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