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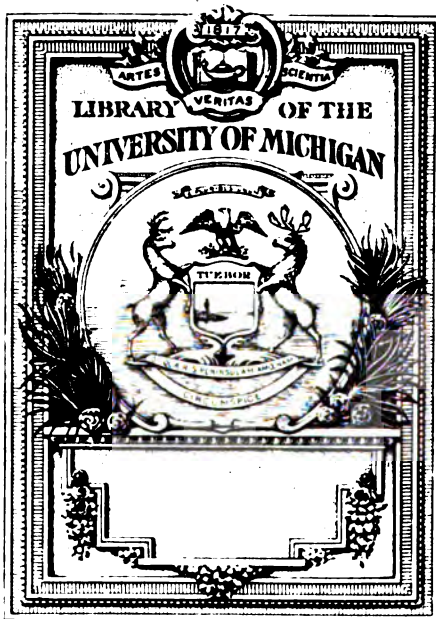
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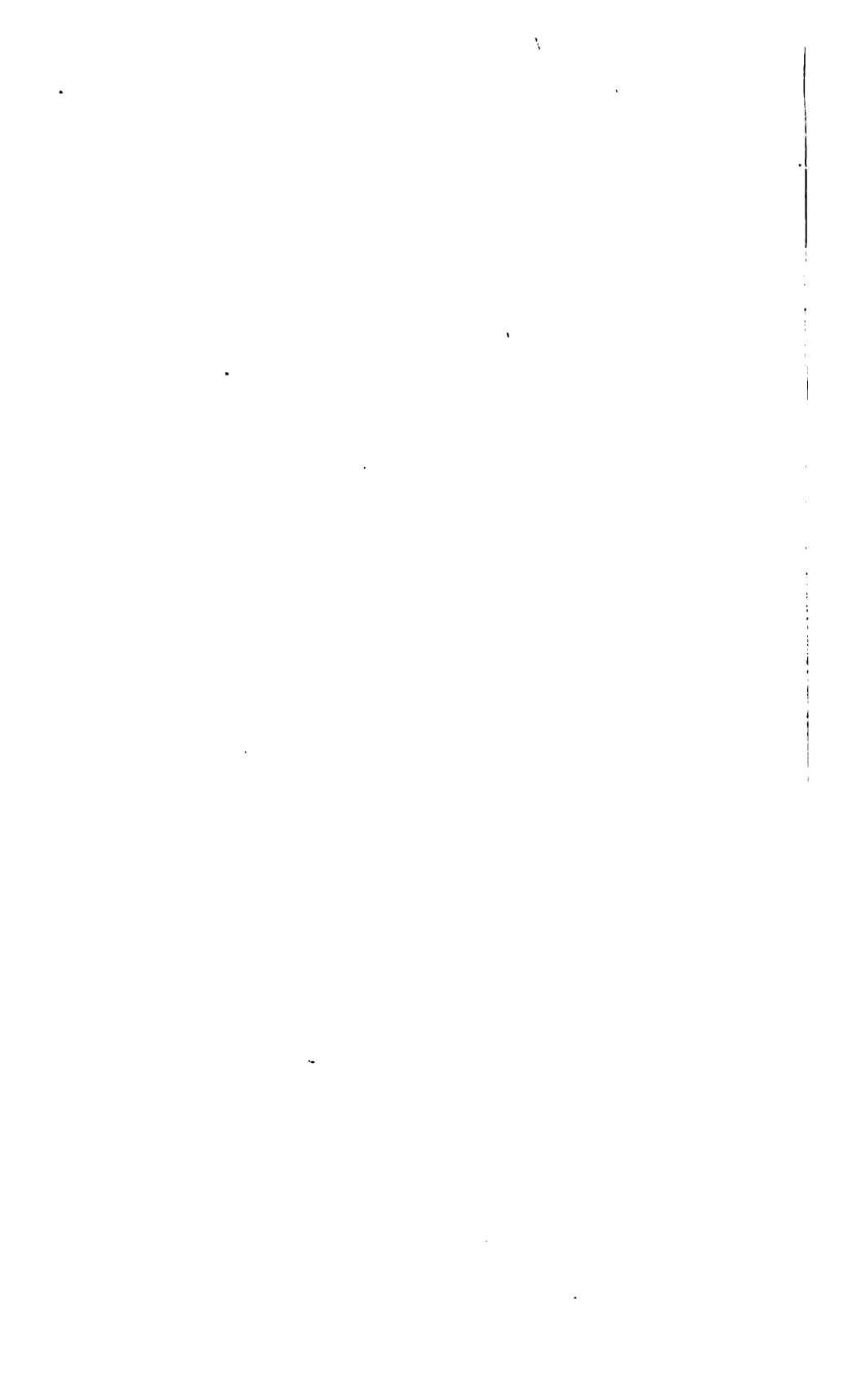
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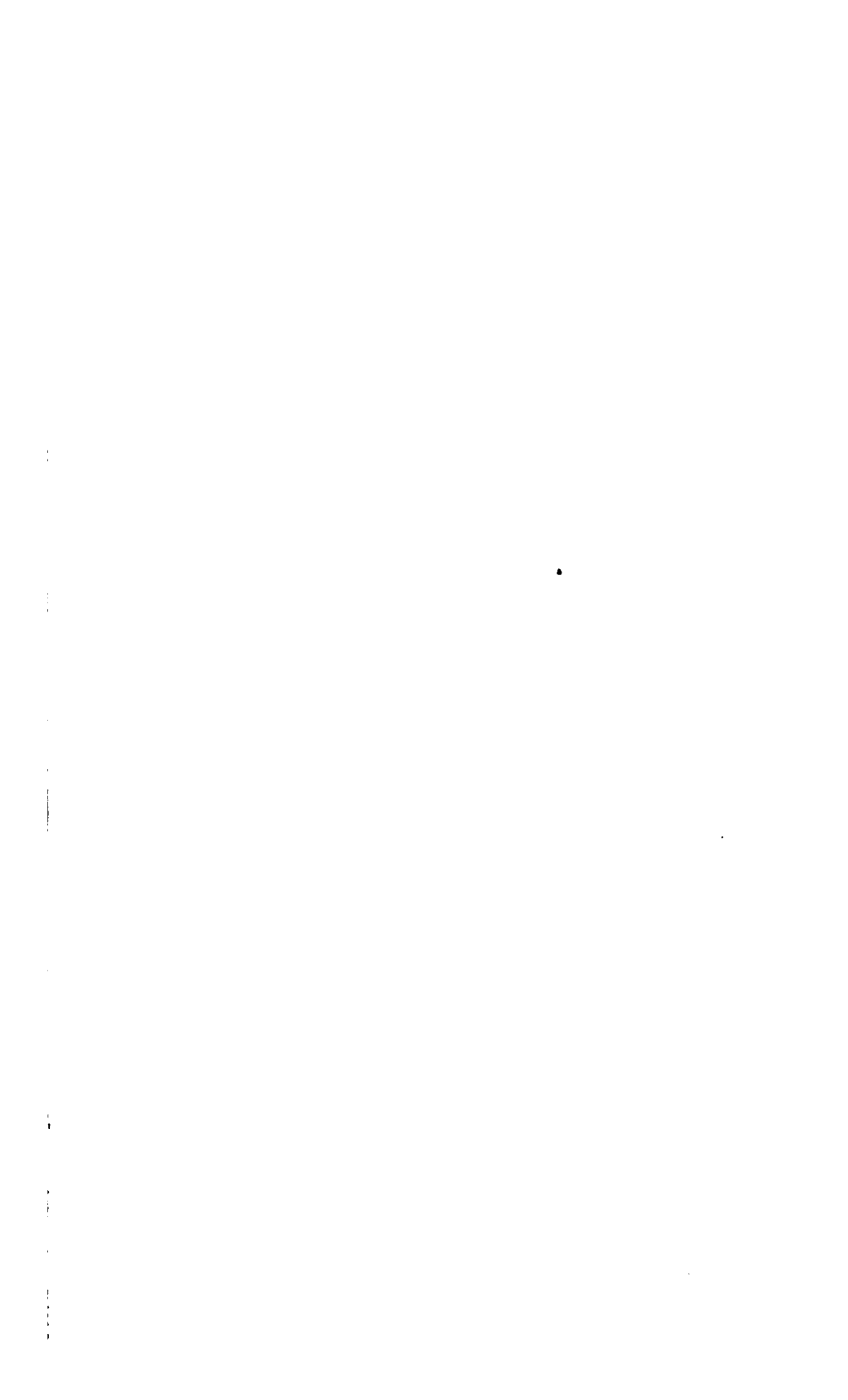
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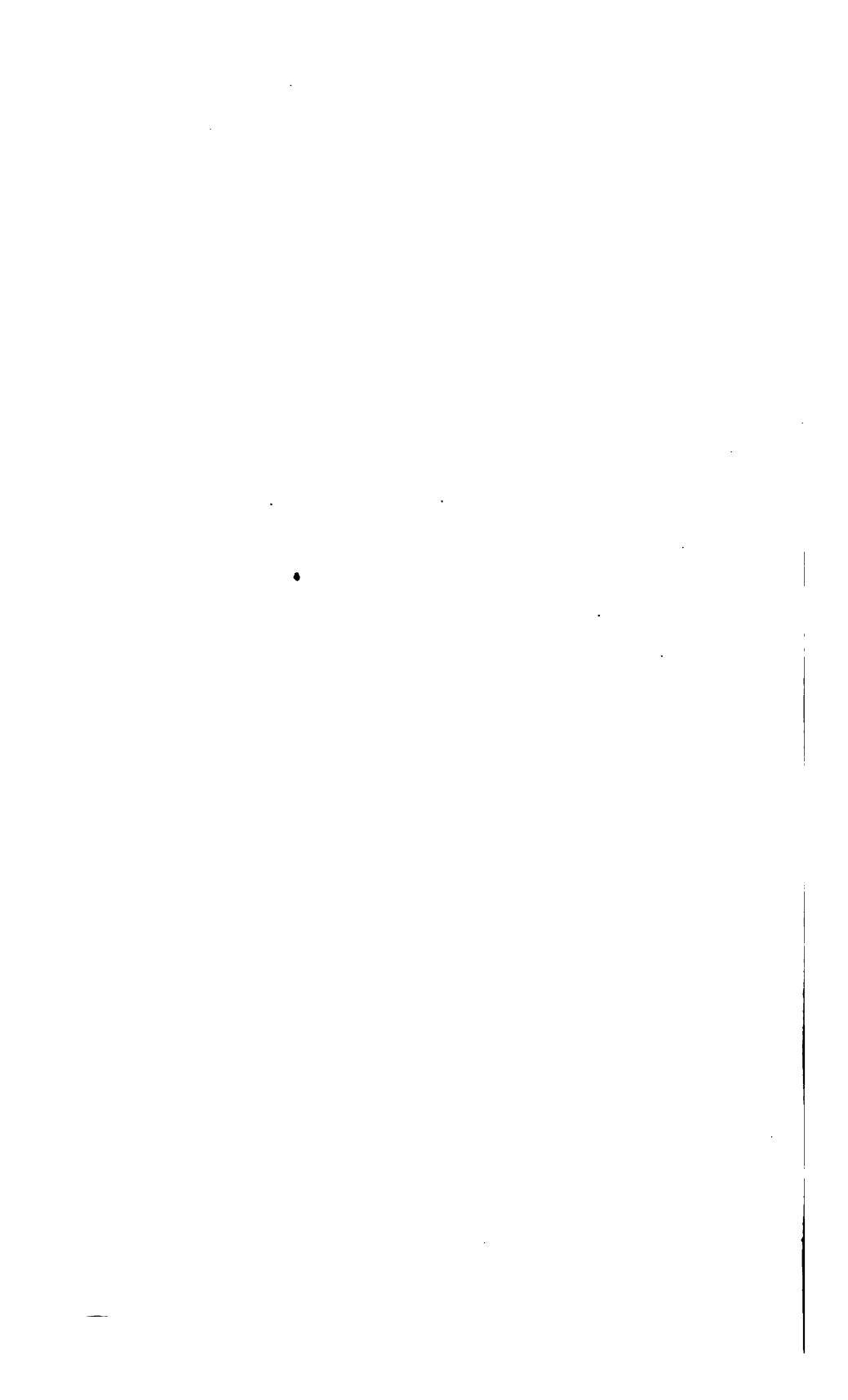
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HISTORICAL REGISTER.

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THE
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.—JAN. 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, Nov. 29.—The Gazette having before notified the prorogation of Parliament by proclamation*, a commission was issued under the Great Seal to that effect, and the House accordingly met. At three o'clock the Duke of Montrose, the Lord Chancellor, and Viscount Melville, took their seats before the throne, having duly robed, as commissioners.

The Lord Chancellor then directed the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod to inform the House of Commons that their attendance was immediately required in the House to hear his Majesty's commission read. The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar, accompanied by John Rickman, Esq. (instead of the Speaker), and Mr. Sergeant Onslow, and attended by several of the officers of the Commons. The royal commission was read by the assistant clerk, having been signed by his Majesty in council, on the 14th. The Lord Chancellor then announced to both Houses, that in obedience to his Majesty's commands, and by virtue of the commission just read, the Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday the 29th, was farther prorogued to Thursday the 3d instant.—Parliament was after this farther prorogued by proclamation from the 3d of the present month until the 5th of February. The following is the proclamation, and is remarkable as having been the first issued from the royal palace at Brighton.

“GEORGE R.

“Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the third day of January next; we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be

farther prorogued, on the said third day of January next, to Tuesday, the fifth day of February next; and we have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly; and we do farther hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said fifth day of February next, be held and sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said fifth day of February next. Given at our Court at Brighton, the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of our reign.”

Changes have taken place in the government of Ireland. Earl Talbot and Mr. Grant have been recalled, and the Marquis Wellesley has been appointed viceroy. On the 10th ult. this appointment was announced in the Gazette, dated from the court at Brighton.

“Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

“His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.—This day his Grace Charles Duke of Dorset, Henry Marquis Conyngham, and the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, were, by command of his Majesty, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.”

Mr. Goulburn has proceeded to Ireland with the Marquis Wellesley. The

* See Vol. iii. p. 601.

Duke of Montrose has been appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household in the room of the Marquis of Hertford, and the Marquis of Conyngham has been appointed Lord Steward in the room of the Marquis Cholmondeley. The Duke of Dorset has been nominated to the situation of Master of the Horse, in the room of the Duke of Montrose, promoted to the office of Lord Chamberlain.

The disturbances which have taken place in Ireland still continue, though, we trust, with somewhat of a diminution of those ferocious scenes, which a month ago rendered the southern districts of that unhappy island a scene of horror and dismay. On the 24th of November a privy council assembled at Dublin, to take into consideration the burning of the dwelling of a person named Shea, who had made himself obnoxious to his tenantry by turning them out for default of payment of their rents. This most horrible affair, while it pictures the despair and reckless demeanour of those who perpetrated it, shews too plainly the neglected and savage state in which the lower orders of the island still remain, and the fatal effects of the ignorance in which they have so long been kept, upon the feelings of the heart. Among untamed savages alone, and rarely among them, could such a deed have been performed. The passion of revenge among civilized nations is rarely or never indulged upon objects which have not directly aroused it:—he who revenges with a dagger the violation of a sister, or the oppression of a taskmaster, or even the baser murderer who destroys for plunder, justly revolts from taking the lives of those who have neither wounded by outrage, nor can contribute to the lust of rapine or the future insecurity of the robber. The murder of the Sheas is a picture of unparalleled ferocity. Their house was surrounded by an armed band—set on fire, and the inmates, when attempting to escape, driven back into the flames, or massacred, flung into them, and destroyed together. For an obnoxious act of one individual, sixteen persons, one a pregnant woman, whose infant dropped from the womb when her half-consumed body was lifted from the burning pile, were devoted to de-

struction together! The heart sickens at the picture which the imagination draws of this horrible scene. Yet is it a useful picture for the contemplation of all those who deprecate the laudable attempts made in the present age for the cultivation of the minds of the lower classes—for those who perpetually dwell upon the happy times when refinement was unknown even among the higher classes, and what they denominate innocence and simplicity, but in reality ignorance and ferocity, ruled alike the peasant and his lord. A coroner's inquest was held upon the bodies of the sufferers, three of whom were female infants, and two children of riper years. A young and lovely woman, then on a visit at the house, made the sixth sufferer. Shea, his wife, three servant women, and five labouring men, completed the number. Mrs. Shea, as before observed, was far gone with child. The following were their names:—Edmund Shea, Mary Shea, Edmund Shea, jun. Mary Shea, jun. Nicholas Shea, jun. Margaret Shea, Michael Butler, P. Mullaly, Michael Mulcahy, Catherine Mullaly, Margaret Shea, Mary Power, Wm. Rice, and three men unknown. After the examination of the witnesses the jury returned the verdict:

“Burnt to death, by the wilful setting on fire of the house of Edmund Shea, on the night between the 19th and 20th of November instant.

“JOHN THOMPSON, Coroner.”

Major Collis, an aged and respectable man, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, has been murdered by a gang of ruffians; but plunder appeared in this instance to have been the object, and the Major resisted them. The parish church of Knockane, near Killarney, has been burnt, and a number of outrages committed too numerous to detail here.

In consequence of these alarming disturbances, a notice has been issued to the out-pensioners belonging to the establishments of Chelsea, Kilmahaim, or from the Royal Artillery in the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, or Limerick, to report themselves to the government. A special commission has been appointed, consisting of Judges Daly, Jebb, Burton (of the King's Bench), Moore and Johnson (of the Common Pleas), and Mr. Baron M'Clel-

land, to try offenders in the disturbed counties. These Judges opened their commission, and commenced their labours, in the city of Limerick on the 15th of December; their authority extended to the county and city of Limerick, the county and city of Cork, the counties of Tipperary, Kerry, and Clare, and the Queen's county. The two first persons tried before it were found guilty of murder.

The County of Clare has formed an armed association for mutual defence. The local gentry exert themselves with energy. Meetings of the nobility and gentlemen of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary have been held, at which the re-enactment of the Insurrection Act has been recommended as an essential measure of safety. An official order has been issued by the Lieutenantcy of Ireland for embodying the Yeomanry Corps. It is marked by that spirit of conciliation and regard to religious differences which ought ever to be distinguished in a government. It is dated

“Dublin Castle, Dec. 7, 1821.

“SIR—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that his Excellency has been pleased to approve of the Barrack Corps of Yeomanry under your command, being augmented to eight companies of forty men each. His Excellency at the same time directs me to observe, that it is to be distinctly understood that no exclusion is to be made on account of religion, in the persons forming the augmentation, loyalty and good conduct being the qualifications required. If this is not strictly maintained, the Lord Lieutenant must decline sanctioning the augmentation.

“A blank form of roll is inclosed, which you will have properly filled up, and forwarded to this department, with the attestations of the men; and when the same is received, the necessary letters of service will be issued, and the other official steps taken to place the corps in an efficient state. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
“C. GRANT.”

An extraordinary Catholic meeting has been held in Dublin, the Earl of Fingal in the chair; when a committee was appointed to move an address to Mr. Grant on his quitting office. Mr. O'Connell stated, that it was notorious that the causes of the disturbances were local, and attributable, in a great

degree, to the depreciation in the value of money and to the change of currency, and that many had lately been reduced, by these causes, from affluence to a state of starvation. The commissioners appointed by Parliament to inquire into all the departments connected with the revenue in Ireland have closed their labours for the present season, and adjourned to Westminster. The talents of the Marquis Wellesley were expected to produce a good effect in calming the agitations of the south of Ireland, and checking the spirit of lawless violence which was abroad.

The corporation of Dublin has voted an address to his Majesty on his return from Hanover. An address has also been voted to Lord Talbot, the late Lord Lieutenant, from the Lord Mayor and Corporation, on the termination of his temperate and just administration of the vice-regal government. Several addresses have also been presented, on the same occasion, from the country parts of the island.

A meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland was assembled on the 4th ult. at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, for the purpose of taking the state of that country into consideration: the Earl of Darnley in the chair. The Earl of Blessington, Mr. Rice, Mr. Becher, and other gentlemen, delivered their sentiments. A resolution was carried, by a great majority, for an Address to the King, praying that he would be graciously pleased to take into his consideration the propriety of convening Parliament with the least possible delay.

A Court of Common Council was held on the 7th ult. when a report of the Committee of General Purposes, to which was entrusted the inquiry into the circumstances of the affray between the Life Guards and the populace, on the day of the funeral of Honey and Frances, was given in, ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on a future day. Mr. Alderman Brown also gave notice, that he should move for a committee to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Waithman at the inquest on Richard Honey.

An Address having been presented to the King by the City of Edinburgh, his Majesty made the following reply

through Lord Sidmouth, and by him addressed to the Lord Provost :

“ Whitehall, Dec. 3, 1821.

“ MY LORD,—I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that his Majesty has been pleased to receive, in the most gracious manner, the very loyal and dutiful address of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the city of Edinburgh, which was transmitted to me with your Lordship’s letter of the 23d ult.

“ And I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty looks forward with the highest satisfaction to an early opportunity of visiting his loyal and faithful subjects in Scotland.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship’s most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) “SIDMOUTH.”

A Letter has been addressed by his Majesty to the Duke of Cambridge, at Hanover, and to the Cabinet Ministers at Hanover :

“ GEORGE the FOURTH, &c. &c.

“ After a fortunate journey, without any accident whatever, we make it our first business to acquaint you of it, and,

at the same time, to express the joy and the particular pleasure which we have derived from our first visit to our beloved German dominions. Circumstances, indeed, have allowed us but a short stay this time; and we were hindered by indisposition from profiting by this short period: yet the universal fidelity and attachment, and the prevailing zeal for the welfare of the country, could not possibly escape us, since, wherever we turned our eyes, we found the confirmation of the conviction we had long cherished in this respect. As this our first visit to our kingdom of Hanover will remain indelibly impressed on our memory, so we shall at all times bear in mind what may tend to the duration and increase of its welfare, and never doubt the readiness of our faithful subjects to contribute, every one according to his ability, to the same end. We wish these our most gracious sentiments to be made known to the several authorities, and to the country in general, and remain with brotherly friendship and affectionate regard. “GEORGE R.
“ Carlton-House, Nov. 9, 1821.”

COLONIAL.

Jamaica papers state that the House of Assembly there met on the 23d of October. On the 25th a motion was made for continuing the salary of his Grace the Duke of Manchester as governor, during his absence from the island, occasioned by the accident which occurred to him (see page 103, vol. iii.) This measure was opposed, and lost by a majority of three.

One of those dissensions arising from the conduct of individuals in colonial authority, which have of late occurred too often, took place at Demerara. The Gazette of that colony states “that on the first of October the President entered the court-house. The bell rang, and the Marshal summoned the gentlemen of the Bar. Only one half of the door was opened, and on their approaching, his Honour attempted to read a paper. He demurred to the Bar entering the Court, and violently exclaimed against it; whilst the hon. commissaries De Groot and Gavin Fullarton insisted on their advancing. His Honour then called out to the Marshal, and ordered him to adjourn the court. The honourable commissaries, on the other hand, ordered him to call the next cause, whereon the President addressed the

Bar, and said—“I am sorry it has come to this; but it is a duty I owe to my country and my King, to declare, that any thing done at this meeting is illegal; I therefore, in the name of the King, adjourn the court.” The honourable commissaries commanded the secretary to proceed to business; but the President also, addressing the secretary, commanded him to desist. The commissaries ordered the Marshal to call the next cause; his Honour called out, “I order you to adjourn the court,” and again attempted to read the paper, but to which the commissaries would not listen, stating that his Honour had no business there, and positively demanding of him to retire. The President, addressing the secretary and the Bar, said, “You know what I have stated, and you hear my positive orders not to go on at this meeting, until some farther orders are given.” One of the commissaries, addressing the secretary, said, “and he has our orders to go on;” the other also said, “and he has our orders to do so.” The President, abashed and defeated, retired from the court, and the next cause was called.”

A severe storm, in which several vessels were destroyed, took place on

the 9th of September at St Christopher's, and very considerable damage was done on shore to the canes and the plantations.

Sydney Gazettes bring an account that no less than 400 new settlers were to receive grants of land; that the colony had the brightest prospects before it. Much new land had been discovered in the interior, of excellent quality, and the colonists hope soon

to make olive oil, wine, hemp, and dried fruits, articles of exportation. Sir Thomas Brisbane, the new governor, left Rio de Janeiro in August on his voyage thither.

The Earl of Chatham, the new Governor of Gibraltar, arrived there on the 15th Nov. under a salute, and proceeded to the convent, where the keys of the fortress were delivered to him by the Lieut.-governor.

FOREIGN.

THE French budget for 1822 was laid before the Chambers on the 27th of November, by the Minister of Finance, who gave in his estimates for 1822 at 890 millions of francs, which is an excess over the last year of seven millions; but the ways were more than commensurate to meet the amount. The charge for the consolidated debt was 228,864,560 fr. being a diminution of 188,204 f. upon that charge under that head for 1821. The charge for the civil list and Royal Family, 34,000,000 f. The floating annuities, 10,400,000 f. being 400,000 f. less than the last year. In the pension-list, a diminution had taken place of 1,242,925 f. The charge for the Legion of Honour was 3,400,000 f. and 10,000,000 f. for defraying interests. The expenditure under the head of "Presidency of the Council of Ministers," was fixed at 180,000 f. On the disbursements for the Ministry of Justice, which, in 1821, amounted to 17,879,500 f. an augmentation was necessary, from the addition of a seventh Chamber to the Tribunal of the First Instance in Paris. The estimate for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was 7,870,000 f. being 15,000 f. beyond the expenditure of 1821; and that for the Home Department 112,085,000 f. being an increase of 3,145,814 f. The charge in the War Department was 176,472,000 f. being an increase of 1,735,400 f. The estimate for the Marine Department was 52,980,000 f. being an excess of 7,020,000 f. to be incurred for the purpose of putting the navy in a complete state of repair. The charge for the Finance Department was 138,846,880 f. being an excess of 1,975,595 f. compared with the budget for the last year. The sum total of the estimates for 1822 was 899,541,340 f. presenting an augmen-

tation of 7,306,066 f. The Minister, after stating these various charges, proceeded to detail his ways and means. He stated the advantages resulting to the Treasury from the sale of *rentes* in August, which would render it unnecessary any longer to have recourse to the issue of extraordinary securities, and had determined the Government to pay the *reconnoissances* of liquidation in money. The total of the Ways and Means was stated at 890,000,033 f. exceeding the presumed demands by a sum of 458,693 f.—On the 30th Nov. the Chamber of Deputies presented an address to the King, which was agreed to after a stormy debate. The Address was in the following terms:—

"SIRE,—Your faithful subjects, the Deputies of the Departments, approach the foot of the Throne, with the profound expression of their devotion and respect; to which they are happy to be able to add that of truth, which a legitimate King is alone worthy of hearing.

"Your sorrows, Sire, have been those of all France; she consoles herself, with her King, on the sacred cradle in which reposes the heir of our love, and that of your example.—This infant will accomplish the promises of his birth, and the desires of your tenderness. He will grow up under your eyes for the public happiness; and, full of your mind, he will unite all hearts.

"We congratulate you, Sire, upon your continued amicable relations with Foreign Powers, in the just confidence that a peace so precious has not been purchased by sacrifices incompatible with the honour of the Nation, and the dignity of your Crown.

"The benevolent thoughts of your Majesty extend to all the calamities which afflict Europe. Foreigners, as well as Frenchmen, bless the protecting hand which aids them for the honour of humanity. Let religion, let the interests of subjects, weigh fully in the scale of a

generous policy, and these calamities will find a term.

"Thanks are due, Sire, to your tutelary foresight! Our menaced frontiers invoke it in their peril; they solicit the most effectual and rigorous measures, to close every channel of introduction to the contagion.

"The prospect of our internal situation; the progress of industry and of the arts; the new life promised to commerce by increased facilities of communication; the riches of the public treasury, which increase our credit; the progressive reduction of taxation, which a more extensive economy will still farther alleviate; the hope of renouncing provisional measures, and the first steps made, under your auspices, towards a regular system of administration; the order and discipline of a faithful army, which honour and a love of its King have invincibly attached to its banners: all these features united, form, Sire, a picture of general prosperity, well calculated to affect the paternal heart of your Majesty.

"Organs of the gratitude and filial piety of your subjects, we do not fear that we shall diminish a joy so pure, by causing to be heard at the foot of the Throne the respectful complaints of the agricultural interests, that fruitful nurse of France. Their continually increasing distress in the departments of the east, west, and south, proves the inefficacy of the tardy precautions which are opposed to the fatal introduction of foreign corn.

"An interest not less urgent affects the first necessities of your subjects. Full of those generous sentiments which your Majesty has known how to read in their hearts, they claim the completion of your gracious views. They await those necessary institutions without which the Charter cannot exist. They demand of its immortal author that the whole of our laws may be placed in harmony with the fundamental law.

"Then, Sire, all the wishes of your Majesty will be accomplished; the passions will calm of themselves, and mistrust will vanish.

"The Monarchical and Constitutional spirit, which is the spirit of France, will attain, without effort, that unity of views which your high wisdom recommends to us. A government constant in its principles, and firm and sincere in its course, will insure the glory and stability of that throne, which has been so nobly styled by your Majesty the protector of public liberty."

To which the King replied:—

"I know the contents of the Address which you present to me.

"I know the difficulties which attend the sale of corn. Notwithstanding the recollection of a recent dearth, I have for the first time restrained the importation of foreign grain. The laws have been executed, but no law can prevent the inconvenience which arises from a superabundant harvest; the whole of Europe experiences it at this moment.

"The ameliorations, a plan of which the Chamber has traced, speak in favour of the acts of my Government. They can only be preserved, and multiplied, by the loyal concurrence and wisdom of the Chambers.

"In exile and persecution I have supported my rights, the honour of my race, and that of the French name. On the throne, surrounded by my people, I feel indignant at the bare supposition that I can ever sacrifice the honour of the Nation, and the dignity of my Crown.

"It is pleasing to me to believe that the majority of those who voted this Address, have not duly considered the import of all its expressions. If they had had time to consider them, they would not have hazarded a reflection that, as a King, I ought not to characterize—as a father, I wish to forget."

The King, it appeared, refused to receive the address except from a deputation composed only of the President of the Chamber and two of the Secretaries: and to be presented sealed up. A change of ministers naturally followed this measure; for it was evident that those at that period in office could no longer carry any measures in the Chambers. They proposed a new law relative to the press, including a censorship for five years. The Ultras and Liberals again united in opposition, and the law could not be carried. The ministers were then compelled to resign, and the following ordinance was issued by the King.

"Louis, by the grace of God, &c.

"We have ordered, and do order as follows:

"The *Sieur Peyronnet*, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is appointed Minister Secretary of State for the department of Justice, and Keeper of the Seals.

"*Viscount Montmorency*, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"*Marshal the Duke of Belluno*, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of War.

"The *Sieur Corbiere*, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary

of State for the Department of the Interior.

"The Marquess de Clermont Tonnerre, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine.

"The Sieur de Villele, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Finance.

"Our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of our Household, is charged with the execution of the present Ordonnance.

"Given at Paris, from the Castle of the Tuilleries, Dec. 14, in the year of grace 1821, and the 27th of our reign.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(By order of the King) "LAURISTON."

It remains to be seen whether the new party will not be more arbitrary than the old one in its conduct. To judge by their professions, they will do much for France; but in cabinets these are to be but lightly appreciated. One thing they are pledged to perform, and that is, to establish a more reasonable law for the government of the press. Little alteration was caused in the French funds by these changes.

The latest accounts from Spain mention the subsidence of the yellow fever, which has so long desolated the country. The deaths at Cadiz and at Xeres, where it made its latest appearance, were diminishing; at Barcelona this pest had entirely disappeared. The same distrust of the throne which has appeared every where in Spain since the late changes has not diminished. The known character of Ferdinand, it is to be feared, gives much ground for this distrust; and the irritation reigning among different parties, will infallibly give rise to scenes of disturbance, unless great wisdom and firmness are united on the part of the individuals on whom the management of the affairs of the nation may more immediately devolve. The reasons for this belief have been confirmed by the representations addressed to the government. Corunna, Malaga, and Xeres, are said to be in open opposition to their rulers. Great ferment prevailed in Seville, and the inhabitants of Cadiz had refused to receive the Baron Andilla, who had been sent to them in the character of Commandant-General. The latter circumstance gave rise to a communication from the King to the Cortes, as follows:—

"It is with the most profound anguish of heart that I have learned the late events

at Cadiz, where, under the pretext of attachment to the Constitution, the rights which it vests in my person have been defied and trampled upon. I have commanded my Secretaries of State to present to the Cortes the details of so lamentable an event, in full confidence that they will co-operate with energy, in concert with my Government, to take steps that the prerogatives of my Crown, as well as public liberty, (which is one of their guarantees) may be preserved inviolable. My desires are the same as those of the Cortes: they have only for object the observation and consolidation of the Constitutional system; but the Cortes know that the infractions which Ministers may commit against the rights of the nation are as contrary to that system, as are the excesses of those who attack the rights which the Constitution has reserved to the Throne. I hope that, under these solemn circumstances, the Cortes will give to our country, and to Europe, a new proof of the spirit of conciliation which has always distinguished them; and that they will profit of the occasion now offered, to contribute in the most efficacious manner towards the consolidation of the Constitution of the Monarchy; the advantages of which cannot be experienced, and which would even be exposed to immediate ruin, if the evils which we now deplore be not crushed in their birth. (Signed) "FERDINAND.
"San Lorenzo, Nov. 25, 1821."

This message was ultimately referred to a commission, after a warm debate, in which the ministers were repeatedly attacked in the severest terms.

The Greeks gain fresh successes over the barbarians who have so long been their oppressors. Tripolizza in the Morea has fallen into their hands, and has been made the chief seat of government. Ali Pacha of Janina had sent them a present of 2,000,000 of seq. with a letter of congratulation. This letter was signed "Constantine," and marked the abandonment of the Islam faith by this redoubted foe of the Porte. "Above 30,000 men," said one account of the taking of Tripolizza, "penetrated into the streets; they demanded the hostages: they were no more; the Holy Archbishops, and the Bishops, had been massacred. At this news, the fury of the Greeks knew no bounds, 8000 Turks, bearing arms, were put to the sword, 12 or 13,000 others of all ages, and both sexes, suffered the same fate. In the coffers of the Vizier, 89 millions in specie were found. Above

100 brass cannon were taken, and 20,000 muskets, and a quantity of ammunition. The martyred Archbishops and Bishops were seven in number; among them were those of Monembacia and Amyclea, of which Tripolizza was the See. The infidels put to death 600 of the hostages also. As for the brave men who died gloriously in the assault, their number was scarcely three hundred."

In the mean time the situation of affairs in the East has changed for the better. Persia has not only declared war against Turkey, but has actually commenced hostilities in Asia. The fact is stated positively, and it is inferred that this would not have been done without some previous concert or communication with Russia; and that Russia will put her armies in motion against Turkey, as soon as military operations can be undertaken from the banks of the Pruth. The Emperor had sent his *ultimatum* to Constantinople, in reply to the last note of the Porte. His Majesty, it is said, abides by the resolutions which he has already announced, but does not depart from the principle adopted at Laybach, insists on the establishment of a system insuring the just rights of the innocent Greeks stipulated by former treaties, and the immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The measures of Sir T. Maitland, in the Ionian Islands, respecting the conduct of the inhabitants to their countrymen, has roused a spirit of inextinguishable hostility to his measures on the part of the islanders. Five or six had been executed, and they had subsequently had recourse to measures styled rebellious against the acts of their protector, as he is denominated. An order was issued to disarm the population; and a letter from Trieste states, that they have resisted the order, betaken themselves to the mountains, and skirmished with the troops sent to reduce them.

The Portuguese Cortes go on liberately framing the Constitution, and make considerable progress. A projet of a decree for the formal abolition of the Patriarchal Church in Lisbon, had been laid before it, and been subjected to discussion. This is part of the reform in the church intended by the new Government of Portugal, and it could not have com-

menced with a more interesting measure. The establishment of a Patriarchal Church in Lisbon was intended, merely to flatter the vanity of John V. and cost Portugal many millions, all of which were sacrificed to the avarice of the Court of Rome. It has since cost the nation upwards of 220 *contos de reis*, about 55,000*l.* sterling per annum, without serving any beneficial purpose.

The freedom of South America is now nearly established by the different disasters to the cause of Old Spain at the battle of Caraboze, where the English mainly contributed to the victory—by the fall of Lima and Carthagena, and the revolution in Mexico. She retains her hold of that vast continent by a thread, which in a little time must be snapped asunder, and the whole be separated from her for ever. Puerto Cabello, Porto Bello, Panama, the castles of Callao, and some untenable towns and districts in Peru, are all that remain.

General Bolivar has been elected President of Columbia, and the General Congress was employed in discussing the plan for public education, and in forming laws for regulating the commerce of the Republic.

Letters from Havannah contain advices from Mexico, by which it appears that the Liberating Army of the Three Guarantees, under the command of Senor Don Augustin de Iturbide, made their entry into the capital of New Spain on the 27th of September. On the same day, under the Presidency of Iturbide, with the title of Generalissimo by sea and land of the empire of Mexico, a Regency, composed of five members, was appointed. A Supreme Junta was also created, of which the Bishop of Puebla was declared President. The establishment of the Government was followed by the nomination of the different Ministers and Authorities: the oath they were required to take simply pledged them to adhere to the stipulations of the treaty of Cordova.

The latest intelligence from the United States mentions that the House of Representatives had met in Congress, and that the President's Message was daily expected at the coast. The Seventeenth Congress appears to be formed of a large proportion of new members.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Miss BAILLIE'S *De Monfort*, after a long interval, has been again produced on the stage of this theatre. In her preface to her series of plays on the Passions, the richly-gifted and excellent author expresses her wish that she could introduce them to the world through the medium of the stage, rather than the press, because "a few tears from the simple and young would be, in her eyes, pearls of great price; and the spontaneous, untutored plaudits of the rude and uncultivated, would come to her heart as offerings of no mean value." We sympathise so heartily in this feeling, that we rejoiced to find *De Monfort* announced for revival; enjoyed with peculiar zest all the applause which it excited, and saw with regret the hasty suspension of its course, in consequence of its want of those theatrical blandishments which are requisite to brilliant success. In theory Miss Baillie's plan of making all things in a play subservient to the development of a single passion, seems to us erroneous; because character is only one part of tragic excellence; because the scheme tends to that nice analysis of motive which a theatrical public will not wait to appreciate; and because it may prevent the free play and counterpoise of opposite interests and feelings, by the absorption of all into one, as the serpents of the magicians were devoured by the transmuted rod of Aaron. But viewed in reference to the individual case of the author, we think the theory has rather aided than impeded her aspirations for tragic fame. The female mind has rarely entire command over the sterner emotions which belong to tragedy—it will deviate too much into beauty, tenderness, and domestic familiarities—it will rather depict virtue as a sweet necessity of nature, than as the product of high resolution, and will dissolve the soul, which should bear proudly up against the shocks of fortune, in gentle tears. But a theory like Miss Baillie's is a perpetual support to a woman against this amiable weakness; it pledges her to a high office from which she may not retire; and serves as a kind of heroic scaffolding to aid

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the completion of her majestic designs. Miss Baillie's plays, however defective in theatrical interest, are cast in a grander mould than any else ever written by woman; they have a stern and melancholy power over the soul, which makes it "sadder and wiser;" and possess much of the fulness and weight, though little of the fanciful sweetnesses of our elder bards. She has penetrated far into the sylvan glooms of romantic tragedy, where the black stream of passion flows without retiring ebb, reflecting all the mighty foliage by its side in its own sad and pensive colouring.

The character of *De Monfort* is finely moulded out of coarse and unattractive materials. Hate, engendered by opposition in childish enterprises and sports, and nurtured by the success of its object, is either the vice of a contemptible mind, or the mere disease of an irresponsible madman. In either case it does not seem adapted to dramatic purposes; and yet, so admirably has this difficulty been encountered by the genius of the author, that we neither loathe nor despise the hater she has drawn, nor regard him for a moment as "a false creation proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain." There is a fascination about him which keeps us within his circle in spite of ourselves. Rezenvelt, his gay, careless, sarcastic rival, is very ingeniously conceived, but scarcely developed at sufficient length to form an adequate contrast or relief to the melancholy murderer. But the noblest object in the play is the character of Jane *De Monfort*, a fine sketch of true female heroism and sisterly love, hit off with all the intensity and freedom of a masterly hand. There is not, in the whole compass of our poetry, a more true and affecting example of a sister's disinterested regard, as distinguished from more passionate and selfish fondnesses, than is contained in her refusal to join the party where her truant brother is expected—

"Therefore it is I would not, gentle hostess.

Here will he find all that can woo the heart

To joy and sweet forgetfulness of pain;

c

The sight of me would wake his feeling
 mind
 To other thoughts. I am no doting mis-
 tress,
 No fond distracted wife, who must forth-
 with
 Rush to his arms and weep. I am his
 sister;
 The eldest daughter of his father's house:
 Calm and unwearied is my love for him;
 And having found him, patiently I'll wait,
 Nor greet him in the hour of social joy
 To dash his mirth with tears."

The generous constancy of this noble-hearted woman to the object of her patient affection, when stained with the deepest guilt, is cut out of the play as recently acted. It was certainly beyond the power of the actress to whom the part was assigned; but we are afraid it was put aside to gratify Mr. Kean's taste for the exhibition of frantic agonies. This struggle, so often made by that great artist, after an intense reality in the exhibition of pain and death, is, we think, the result of error. The rattle in the throat, the livid face, the strong convulsion quivering through the frame, are not fit to be made a spectacle, but should be covered with a decent veil. When the mind, indeed, is supreme, we are contented to witness the representation of mortal anguish as auxiliary to its victories. If the spirit shines through the sufferer; if the soul is calm and majestic amidst corporal suffering; if the affections vindicate their own immortality, even in the last degradation of the body, and defy the kingly victor in the moment of his triumph, we are contented to look on some image of pain, thus qualified and ennobled. But in all other cases, the potent exhibition of death is but tragic harlequinade, "beside the very end and purpose of playing." Mr. Kean's horrible look as he is borne off in *Sir Giles Overreach*, which we have heard highly praised, is, to our feelings, the worst thing ever dared by a great actor. How much more beautiful than the death of *De Monfort*, as represented by him, would be his last scene, as written by Miss Baillie—the silent grief beyond the power of words—the generous consolations of the noble sister—the shrinkings of the poor criminal, and his relapsings into a gentler penitence—and his last attempt to seem cheerful as he takes the hand

of her who will not forsake him, and leads her out with those touching words—

"Wilt thou permit me with a gyved hand?
 "This was my proudest office."

Mr. Kean, however, played the greater part of the character in his best style. *De Monfort's* struggles between shame and love, when urged by his sister to confess his secret agony, were beautifully given; and the progress of his fatal hatred was told with admirable discrimination and picturesque power. The attempt to meet *Rezenvelt* with courtesy, and the shrinking from his proffered embrace, were also finely imagined, and executed with great felicity. His frenzy on seeing *Jane* walking with *Rezenvelt* was terrific; but the tearing open of his vest after he was disarmed was extravagant: his mode of pulling the dagger from the wall, looking at the point, shrugging up his shoulders, and walking out, bordered closely on the ludicrous; and his handling the body was disgusting. *Mrs. Egerton* performed the noble *Jane de Montfort*.—As she did not, we presume, choose the part, we will say nothing about her fitness to act it. *Miss Smithson* spoke her few sentences with lady-like grace; but she was dressed up like a tawdry doll. *Cooper* played *Rezenvelt* respectably—he can play nothing in a style beneath respectability, and many parts above it; but he is not light and gay enough for the careless reveller. There is, indeed, no actor on the stage who can hit off any part which has a tinge of *Mercutio*. The play was acted every evening for nearly a week; but as it was not attractive when *Kemble* and *Mrs. Siddons* played in it, there was small hope of its long continuing to draw houses; for though Mr. Kean is fitter for *De Monfort* than his predecessor, no one but *Mrs. Siddons* could do any justice to the mild dignity and love of the sister.

Miss Edmiston, a young lady of no common capabilities for dramatic excellence, has appeared in the characters of *Jane Shore* and *Lady Macbeth*, and created more sensation than any actress who has appeared for a considerable period. If we may trust the play-bills, she has never acted before; and a copy of verses was thought requisite to herald in her *Lady Macbeth*, and implore the indulgence of the house for an at-

tempt in which it was "honour even to fail." This is all, we think, very foolish. An actress who comes out as Lady Macbeth, unless it is at a short notice on some sudden emergency, has no right to ask for indulgence. She must be greatly excellent in order to succeed to any purpose; and if she is not, it will be better for her to fail at once. An aspirant after the highest style of art has no right to ask pardon; because she ought not to assay it without sure consciousness of a capacity which leaves forgiveness far from its calculations. We should feel too much reverence for art to make the vain endeavour of complimenting the rash, the ungifted, or the unripe into its honours. The attempt is not one in which it is great to fail; it is not a hard but a very easy thing to play Lady Macbeth ill. No attempt is great to which great capabilities are not applied; else, if the mere value of the stake and the hazard were sufficient to dignify the adventurer, a man who purchases a ticket in the lottery, with a view to thirty thousand pounds, deserves to be honoured as an unfortunate hero. Nor is it fitting, except in very rare cases, that ladies or gentlemen should risk a first appearance on a London stage, to make the largest and the most intelligent body of spectators in the kingdom the witnesses of their crude endeavours and imperfect trials. Acting, if in some measure a gift, is also an art; the highest excellence in which is rarely attained, except by long and patient study; and a London Theatre is not a fit school for beginners. We make these observations the more readily because they do *not* apply in their rigour to Miss Edmiston, who is *almost* an accomplished actress. Had we, indeed, only seen her in Lady Macbeth, we should not think so; for she is wholly destitute of physical requisites for the character; and the part is one which, if unsuited to the actress, scarcely allows of the development of capabilities for gentler exertions. With a slender figure, a stooping carriage of the head, a voice incapable of any very deep or awful tone, she could not play Lady Macbeth even if she felt all its terrific grandeur. No one, indeed, should pretend to it who writes *Miss* before her name. The full development of all the sternest passions of the soul—the appearance of a queen and even of

a mother, are absolutely essential to the representation of the mighty murderess. Miss Edmiston declaimed with good emphasis in the early scenes; but she sunk beneath the situation in the second act, and was inarticulate in the sleep-walking scene, instead of thrilling the house with her whispers. But in *Jane Shore* she produced a very different impression, notwithstanding the painful nature of the part. Her reproaches of Gloster were given with a triumphant energy; she looked and spoke with an air of inspiration we have not witnessed in any actress since the departure of Miss O'Neil; and throughout the whole of the last act, she preserved finely the gradations of suffering, and relieved it by touches of true and beautiful pathos. It would have been better had she practised on a smaller stage for a while; but she has even now displayed a vigour of conception, a boldness and freedom of action, and an intelligence of speech, which place her far above the moaning Belvideras, and screaming Juliets, and maudlin Mrs. Hallers, who have made "their first appearances on any stage" of late years in the Winter Theatres.

This Lady's efforts have occasioned Mr. Kean's appearance as lord Hastings and Macbeth. He threw a fit portion of his wonted energy into all the spirited passages of the first, and gave a mild beauty to its last scene, where he forgives Alicia, and bids an everlasting adieu to her and to life, which sunk into the soul. His Macbeth is one of his most unequal performances—very tame in the early scenes, nobly heroic in the last combat, and in the scene after the murder of Duncan pathetic, beyond almost any thing else on the stage. The manner in which he says "I could not say Amen when they did say God bless us," is as affecting as any thing we ever heard. Cooper's Macduff was excellent, not only in the chief scenes of the character, but from the very beginning of the play. It is a great benefit to the establishment to have such a performer, who can play first-rate characters on occasion, and is yet willing to play second. Indeed the whole cast of the inferior parts both in tragedy and comedy at this house, since the company has fairly assembled, deserves high praise.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

We hoped this would be a great season for tragedy at this theatre; but we have hoped in vain. We calculated on the united exertions of Macready, Young, and Charles Kemble, each filling the characters best adapted to his talents with hearty good-will, and taking an interest, not in the mere success of each individual part, but in the harmony and effect of the whole play. But this prospect is unhappily far from being realized: Mr. Macready has only performed twice; Mr. Young makes a part of the rare-show of the Exile; and Mr. Charles Kemble is not engaged at all. Into the secret history of this lamentable falling off we will not enter: but it must be evident to all, that it has in some measure resulted from an arrangement, or an understanding, by which the entire range of the highest parts in old tragedies is secured to a single performer. Mr. Charles Kemble's secession may possibly arise from other causes; but what else should prevent the managers from allowing us to see the two other tragedians acting together in plays requiring their united powers? Why not suffer Mr. Young and Mr. Macready to appear, each taking the part for which he is best fitted, without respect to its being ranked first or second in the estimation of the scene-shifter, or the call-boy? Every one ought to be contented to do that which he does better than all the world besides. It is a nobler ambition to make a short part prominent, or to draw out concealed beauties which never have been felt before, than to make a strong impression by acting a part, the outline of which has long been understood, and the chief points in representing which are matters of immemorial usage. Shakspeare, in particular, has thrown much of feeling and of beauty into parts usually regarded as insignificant; and surely it would be no common triumph to make these flash on the public heart, and give a new and living commentary on the Poet's thought. The well-known couplet applies as truly to the stage as to our life:

“Honour and shame from no condition
rise,

Act well your part—there all the honour

The public no more require, in order to appreciate a real actor, that he

should always play the longest part, than that his name should be announced in red letters or great capitals. If we were in the enviable situation of great actors,—and, to the imagination at least, there is no more brilliant heritage than their's—we would rather play Hubert than King John, or Macduff than Macbeth, if we had “a clear stage and fair play” on other occasions. Besides, an actor ought to nurture a pride in the success of the drama independent of his own personal interest in it, and be ready sometimes to sacrifice a little individual vanity to the common cause. It is only what all men of high talent are inspired or compelled to do often in the great drama of life; and those whose privilege it is to elevate us above ourselves, and to melt us with the most disinterested sympathies, ought not to refuse a participation in the duty of self-sacrifice. Sophocles appeared on the Athenian stage in the character of a mere domestic, who had not a word to utter, but only to play at ball, in order that by his peculiar skill in the art he might give the last finishing grace to the representation of the tragedy.

The privilege of one actor to play only a certain class of characters, at a time like the present, operates to the virtual exclusion of tragedy from the stage. No actor, except in the first gloss of his novelty, or in the round of his farewell performances, ever was able alone, to attract, throughout a season, even tolerable houses. At present Mr. Macready is *shelved* by Mr. Young, and Mr. Young by himself. With an actress like Miss O'Neil, in the heyday of popularity, a monopoly of great characters may be worth contending for; but at present it is a mere name. It may annoy others, but cannot avail its possessor. If it were right that Mr. Young should stand apart from all competition, it would also be right that he should constantly play high characters; he should be Othello, Macbeth, Richard, Sir Giles Overreach, Coriolanus, Hamlet, by turns; and yet every one knows that it is only in the last of these that his single name would attract a decent assemblage of spectators for one night only. How then can Mr. Young ensure that support which is necessary to the display of his own excellent faculties? Only by a readiness, in his turn, to support

others in those plays where he is fittest to be second, and they to lead. It would be absurd to expect that his rival, whose name is as great as his,—who, during his absence from London, has worked up his way through a thousand obstacles to a rare place in public favour,—and who has introduced to the theatre its most effective tragedies—should take decidedly a rank below him in the profession; nor would the town suffer it. But it is quite proper that Mr. Macready should bear his proportion of inferior characters, and play those chief ones in which he has made the deepest and most lasting impression. Then might we hope to see our best tragedies taking their place in the round of theatrical entertainments, instead of being laid aside on account of the very plenitude of that talent which ought to adorn them.

Mr. Charles Kemble's absence from the theatre, by whatever cause occasioned, makes a lamentable chasm in the scenic art. Were he not personally gifted as he is, it would be a sad thing to lose the last of the Kembles from Covent Garden—to look in vain for the living and vigorous representative of that truly noble house, which has laid on us all a great debt of gratitude, and with which he seemed still to connect us. John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons had not quite left this their proper seat while he remained there; for we had associated him with them in their most signal triumphs, to which he lent all the grace and vigour of youth, which were their's no longer. But it is not only on this account that we bitterly regret his secession; for he was endowed with rich and various faculties, which can be found in no one else in the same perfection and harmony. Where now shall we seek the high Roman fashion of look, and gesture, and attitude? Where shall old chivalry retain her living image, and high thoughts "seated in a heart of courtesy" have adequate expression? Where shall the indignant honesty of a young patriot spirit "shew fiery off" in the presence of armed tyranny? Whither shall we look for gentlemanly mirth, for gallant ease, for delicate raillery, and gay, glittering enterprise? For the loss of these we blame no one—we have no right

even to conjecture its cause;—but we cannot refrain from expressing our regrets, or our earnest wish that Mr. Charles Kemble could yet return and fill the space which no one else can occupy.

Mr. Macready made his first appearance this season in the part of Virginius, and played even with more sustained nobleness than usual. But there was a lamentable falling off in the inferior characters. Mr. Abbott, indeed, performed Icilius with considerable effect; but, of course, fell far beneath his admirable predecessor, whose exertions in the chief scene were splendid. Yates was Dentatus, which Terry once played to perfection. Connor, with his Irish accent, was the towering Appius; and Mrs. Connor represented Servia, instead of Mrs. Faucit, who played the character at first with a cordiality and honest warmth which always called forth an expression of generous sympathy. Why she does not still act it, when she does not disdain to appear in a little whining part in the farce of *The Two Pages*, we cannot even conjecture. Mr. Macready has once since performed the wretched part of the Slave, which is the entire use to which his talents have been as yet applied by the managers. He is, however, announced for Virginius on the day after Christmas, so that he will have the honour of being the prologue to the new *Pantomime*!

A play under the title of "*Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona*," has been produced, to afford opportunity for new and unrivalled pageantry. It is rather too bad to employ the name of Shakespeare to hallow this splendid exhibition of shows; because, if the songs and spectacles were omitted, a sad fragment of a play only would remain, which would be utterly unworthy of the poet's fame. The original piece is one of the weakest of its author's works: the characters are faintly drawn, and the interest of the action exceedingly feeble. How then is he honoured by having such an imperfect production made the scaffolding for a pantomimic opera, the scenery of which alone would utterly overpower all that is left of his poetry? The increasing rage of managers for these gauds is fast destroying the dramatic art, and will finally annihilate it, unless its ruin be averted by the good feeling and sense

of the people. Better far was it when the stage afforded only some suggesting hint to the fancy; when the mind was compelled to carve out its own gratification from the materials afforded by the dramatist; and when poetry and passion had fair play on a rush-strewn stage. The ideal then was not swallowed up in the sensible; description was not lost in scenery, nor character in costume. The poet then was the only magician, the divine mechanist of brighter changes than the carpenter can supply. He made the bare walls of the low-roofed theatre swarm with enchantment; called on the spectators' "thoughts to deck his kings," and instead of exhibiting to them half-a-dozen horses and a hundred soldiers, called on them to think they saw hosts of cavalry "printing their proud hoofs in the receiving earth," and in the great region of their imagination to conceive of mighty opposing monarchies. What chance now has poetry against visible splendours? And yet can the stage give as much as it takes away? In consequence of this indulgence to the gross external senses, the public appetite becomes satiated, and requires to be stimulated by new wonders. Thus expense must be added to expense, and folly to folly, till the force of mechanism can go no farther, and the managers, looking round their deserted theatres, will wonder how the taste for the drama has fled!

The representation of the Carnival in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* is certainly magnificent in the extreme. It is as though "Egypt with Assyria

strove in luxury." But we will leave a particular description of it to others: we are amateurs, not of millinery, but of the drama. It is more in our province to observe, that the introduced music is not unworthy of Bishop, the most original of modern composers, and that full justice is done to it by Miss Hallande and Miss Tree. The last speaks the most delicate part of what is left of Shakspeare's poetry with her wonted crispness; but she ought to learn to sustain her voice to the end of the period, and to study a better emphasis. Liston is amusing in Launce; Abbot respectable in Proteus; Farren nothing at all in Thurio; and Jones quite out of place in Valentine. It is a sad truth that this play and the *Exile* have filled up nearly three weeks performances at this noble establishment, allowing scarcely a night's respite from the curse of processions!

A pleasant little after-piece, called *The Two Pages of Frederick the Great*, has met with deserved success. It is founded on an interesting anecdote of the monarch of Prussia, and is very tolerably written, though spun out to a greater length than the subject bears. Miss Foote plays very sweetly as the gentler page, though we protest against her mustachios; and Mrs. Chatterley, in the lively youth, is clever, but her vivacity is too boisterous to give unmingled pleasure. Mr. Fawcett and Mrs. Gibbs perform their little parts agreeably; and Farren as Frederick is a living portrait of that ever-busy and self-willed sovereign.

* * SURREY THEATRE *in our next.*

FINE ARTS.

ANCIENT SCULPTURE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

"To the study of the antique in the magnificent collection made by Lorenzo de' Medici, more than to any other circumstance, we may ascribe the sudden and astonishing proficiency which, towards the close of the 15th century, took place in the Arts."—*Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo.*

As sources of emolument, of industry, of intellectual improvement, delight, and fame, the Arts of Design are among the most justly admired and prolific; and the individuals and governments, who by a wise and generous devotion to them extend the sphere of their operation, deserve well of their country and of mankind. To many private persons whose munificent gifts have materially increased the sculptural wealth now in the British Museum,

this praise is due; and the British government also, in its having deposited the largest and most valuable portion of it, is in some degree exonerated from the justly founded charge of apathy towards the Arts. In its purchase of the Elgin Marbles for the enrichment of the Museum and the improvement of professional and public taste, it has conferred inestimable benefit on the country, by giving that taste its true and best direction. In the death just now

before the public of what is interesting in indigenous Art, we can scarcely draw its attention to any objects so important, or that would so well bear, without tiring, even repeated notices, as the Ancient Sculptures in the British Museum, and especially the Elgin Marbles, open to the public, with the contents of the Museum, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The sculptures consist of above nine hundred articles, besides the collection of Sir W. HAMILTON, comprising nearly one hundred cases, containing numerous miscellaneous articles of domestic and personal ornament and use, glass, gems, armour, penates, Asiatic idols, Herculaneum paintings, bas-reliefs, &c. &c. altogether forming a collection of the rare, the beautiful, and the grand, sufficient to occupy attention during the whole life of the antiquary and artist. This high character of these ancient remains will not be thought exaggerated, when it is considered that they have been selected and presented by, or purchased from, collectors of admitted and known correctness of judgment, or obtained from places that corroborate the estimate of their high value held forth by their being finally deposited in the British Museum;—when it is considered that besides the exquisite execution of the most elegant forms of various animate and inanimate objects, together with the nobler attraction of the human form in its manly and feminine beauty, two of the remains, the Theseus, and the Ilyssus, have been regarded by competent judges as the most perfect representation of the best of the Divine Creator's terrestrial works, and that so rapturous was the emotion excited by a first view of them in the mind of an eminent artist, that he exclaimed repeatedly, "The Greeks were Gods, were Gods!"—when it is considered too that CHANTREY, FLAX-

MAN, and all our eminent sculptors; that the late and present presidents, WEST and LAWRENCE, with HAYDON and the whole of our painters; that the Earl of ABERDEEN, Messrs. LANDSEER, MORRITT, DAY, and the rest of our distinguished critics and connoisseurs, with the exception only of one; in fine, that all our artists, and nearly all our best judges, have regarded these remains as in the highest rank of Art; and that the Presidents, Mr. HAYDON, and most of our celebrated living artists, have pronounced them "superior to even the Apollo Belvidere, or to any other of the most famous statues, because there is more in them of sublimated nature, that is, the union of fine composition and grand form with more true and natural expression of the effect of action upon the human frame." Even the critic who is the only exception to this illustrious mass of eulogistic evidence, even Mr. R. P. KNIGHT, thinks them "valuable as a school of Art, and that LORD ELGIN, in bringing them from Greece, is entitled to the gratitude of the country, and to a remuneration from government beyond the amount of his estimate."* We almost shudder, as at an escape from some imminent peril, in hearing that if they had not been brought away, they might have been for ever lost to the admiration and benefit of mankind; "for," says his Lordship, "from the period of STUART's visit to Athens, till the time I went to Turkey, a very great destruction had taken place. There was in the neighbourhood of Elis and Olympia, another temple, which had disappeared. The Turks † have been continually defacing the heads; and in some instances they have actually acknowledged to me that they have pounded down the statues for mortar!" ‡ Melancholy consideration, that works of genius, which

* Parliament has given to Lord Elgin 35,000*l.* for these sculptures.

† Who but such as are short-sighted in their views, and who are destitute of every honest feeling, can wish that these barbarians should longer continue to trample into dust the remains of the noblest nation ever inhabiting the universe; a nation that has been preserved entire from unknown eras to the present hour—whose language may be even now called a dialect of that in which Homer wrote twenty-seven centuries ago? Were the European powers to unite, and make Greece again a nation of freemen, she would become a more stern barrier against the ambition of Russia and Austria, than the Ottoman race can ever be, fast tottering as it is to its fall. They would have the glory of restoring a people whose name will be eternal—they would, above all, have the consciousness of doing right.

‡ "The Turks," it appears, too, "often wantonly fired at the statues, and travellers have enticed soldiers to bring down heads, legs, &c. which were injured, and sometimes destroyed by the fall!"

were the result of the accumulated advance of Grecian talent and assiduity for ages, up to their highest point of perfection, the astonishment and the glory of mankind, should have thus vilely perished!—Consolatory consideration, that similar works, the delight of the artist and the lover of Art, and of every refined mind, have been preserved for their use, preserved too, with a care commensurate to their inestimable worth, and in the metropolis of our own country, there to be seen by all. In reflecting on the value of the beautiful and grand works of antiquity in the Museum, as to their character and consequences, we should be callous-hearted indeed if we did not warm into exultation at the preservation and possession of these dimmed, but yet unequalled glories of the departed genius of ancient Greece; these ineffable effects of the nature-imbued habits, the aspiring spirit, the tasteful discrimination, the political freedom, and mind-exalting propensities and pursuits of the republican Greeks. We should be sorry for our want of adequate admiration of their unapproached excellence, if indeed we did not, like *CAROVA*, feel disposed to kneel and worship before them, if we did not, to the highly respectable and numerous recommendations of professors and persons of taste, some of whom we have mentioned, add our humble avowal of their worth to the Arts and to mankind, and if we did not recommend to the reader to take every opportunity to improve his taste, by visiting these shrines of the departed spirit of Grecian refinement. In the words of a genius-loving, and genius-inspired assertor of the almost divine character of the Phidian part of the Museum sculptures, “we bow to the Great Spirit that reigns within them, and thank God, and will do so to the end of our lives, that we were in existence on their arrival.” We shall never forget the avowal of the late esteemed president, *WEST*, whose high talents will always give importance to his opinions, that “before he had seen these immortal remains, he knew nothing,” that is, comparatively. But of these numerous sculptures, occupying by themselves a large gallery in the Museum, unfortunately not one is entire, all have either suffered a

partial loss of surface from the gnawing tooth of time and the corroding elements, or are much mutilated by the assaults of ignorance or war. The pediments of the Parthenon or Temple of Minerva, which some of them had ornamented ever since the administration of Pericles at Athens, above four hundred years before Christ, were destroyed by a bomb which fell on the temple during the Venetian siege of that renowned but ill-fated city, when the whole roof was destroyed. The figures in the Museum from these pediments are, the Fates, Hyperion and the heads of two Horses of his car, the head of one of the Horses of the Chariot of Night, Theseus, part of the torso of Neptune, from the west pediment, the subject in which place represented the contest between Neptune and Minerva for the honour of giving name to the city of Athens, the torso of Victoria Apteris, or Victory without wings, the river God Ilyssus, a torso of Victory, the torso of Cecrops, and several deities. The rest of the Phidian sculptures from the Temple of Minerva are, fifteen of the Metopes, containing the Battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ (a people of Thessaly) and the Athenians; the exterior frieze of the Cella or body of the Temple, consisting of sculptures continued round the Temple. They are in low-relief, and represent the Panathenaic Procession, an every-fifth-year festival in honour of Minerva; various inscriptions, architectural fragments, &c. &c. The other sculptures consist of almost every species of subject in Grecian, Roman, and Egyptian art, mostly in excellent preservation, and noble memorials of the renown of those nations. In the humblest estimate of their intellectual value, they are a fascinating recreation; in the highest they awaken the enlivening spirit of the artist, improve the taste and exalt the mind of the intelligent visitor by their various significance, their natural and poetical character, their grace and grandeur.

Royal Academy.—The Gold Medal of the year is adjudged to Mr. Graham for the best historical picture, “The Return of the Prodigal Son.” To Mr. H. Smith the Gold Medal for the best Model of “Hæmon and Antigone.” To Mr. R. Kelzie the same prize for

the best Design of a Theatre. Silver Medals were presented, to Mr. A. Morton, for the best Copy in the School of Painting of a Madonna and Child; to Mr. W. Ross for the best Drawing from the living model, to Mr. W. Waits for the second, and Mr. Foggo for the third best Drawing from the same; to Mr. C. Smith for the best Model from the living figure; to Mr. J. Bradbury for the best Drawing and Plan of St. Martin's Church, and to Mr. R. Osborne for the second best; to Mr. E. Edwards for the best Drawing from the Apollo, and Messrs. H. Collins and C. Gobb for the second and third best; to Mr. H. Denham for

the best Model from the same, and Mr. H. Turnhoff for the second best. After these Medals were delivered, Sir Thomas Lawrence, for the first time, read a discourse.—The prize subjects for the present year are, in historical painting, The Prodigal Son, from St. Luke; and in sculpture, Hæmon and Antigone.

Mr. HAYDON has made great and grand progress in his large picture of The Raising of Lazarus. His pupil, Mr. BEWICK, shews a superior tact for the graceful and tender in his picture of Jacob and Rachel at the well, to which work he is putting the finishing hand.

VARIETIES.

Oxford University, Dec. 7.—The Rev. H. H. Milman, M. A. of Brasenose college, is elected Professor of Poetry, in the place of the Rev. J. J. Conybeare. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.—For Latin Verse, *Alpes ab Annibale superate*. For an English Essay, *On the Study of Moral Evidence*. For a Latin Essay, *An re vera prævaluerit apud Eruditiones Antiquorum Polytheismus*. Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, for the best composition in English Verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, is *Palmyra*.

Cambridge, Nov. 16.—The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the present year is, *The internal Evidence of the Divine Origin of the Christian Religion*.

Dr. John Clarke, organist of Hereford Cathedral, is elected Professor of Music to the University, in the room of Dr. Hague, deceased; where his abilities were well known, from his having been many years organist of Trinity College Chapel.

Dublin University.—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prize, at Trinity College, Dublin, this year are, for Graduates, *Elizabeth receiving the Account of the Death of her Sister, Queen Mary; for Under Graduates, the Reply of Hippocrates to King Artaxerxes*.

Royal Society.—On St. Andrew's Day, the Royal Society held their Annual Meeting at their apartments in Somerset-place, when the President, Sir H. Davy, after an appropriate address, presented, in the name of the Society, two gold medals (called Sir G. Copley's), one to J. F. W. Herschel, esq. for his mathematical and optical papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions; the other to Captain E. Sabine, for his observations on the magnetic needle and pendulum, made during the late voyage to the Arctic Seas, pub-

lished in the same work. The *Old Council* were elected on this occasion, as follows: Sir H. Davy, Mr. Brande, the Bishop of Carlisle, Mr. T. Combe, Mr. D. Gilbert, Mr. C. Hatchett, Mr. Herschel, Sir E. Home, Mr. J. Pond, Dr. Wollaston, and Dr. Young.—The *New Council*, Earl of Aberdeen, Dr. Baillie, Mr. Barrow, Mr. H. C. Brodie, Mr. W. Hamilton, Mr. Ivory, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Dr. Marcet, Mr. T. Murdock, and Sir R. Seppings.

Glasgow University.—F. Jeffrey, Esq. is re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow for the ensuing year.

Bardic Society.—The gentlemen of Breconshire are warmly disposed to aid in the formation of a Bardic Literary Society for that district of the Principality, preparatory to the holding of an *Eisteddfod*, or Congress of the Bards, next autumn, at that place. Steps will soon be taken towards fixing the day for a general meeting.

Cymmrodorion.—Medals have been offered by the Cymmrodorion in London for the two best essays, in Welsh, from the Principal Grammar Schools of North and South Wales, one Medal for each division, on Patriotism—"Gwladgarwch."

Newcastle Literary Society.—At a general meeting of the members, they fixed upon a site for their new library. Dr. Headlam, and several other gentlemen, formed themselves into a committee to treat for property nearly opposite the end of Collingwood-street. It appears that the committee of the society had found it impossible, in the situation in which they stood, to make the purchase. In consequence of this, Dr. H. and the gentlemen already alluded to, came forward, and with the utmost liberality, offered to buy the property to the amount of about

3,000*l.* in order that the society might have for 1000*l.* a piece of ground sufficient for their purpose. The plan will probably be fixed upon at the general meeting, in March.

Arctic Discovery Expeditions.—Letters, dated the 16th of July, have been received from the ships under Captain Parry. They were all well, at Resolution Island, Hudson's Bay, had met with heavy icebergs and much obstruction from the ice, but had surmounted these obstacles, and were pursuing their voyage up the inlet at the North of the Bay.—Of Lieutenant Franklin's expedition, it is learned from a gentleman attached thereto, by a letter dated in April last, and written from Fort Enterprise, Lake Winter, which is in the neighbourhood of the Coppermine river, and in the country occupied by the Copper Indians or Redknives, that the party had passed the winter there; during which they enjoyed good health, though they had suffered some inconvenience from the cold, which was so intense, even in the interior of their huts, as to freeze rum a very little below proof. The thermometer suddenly fell to *minus* 57° Fahrenheit. The party intended to prosecute their journey in June. They have found, from the information of Indians, that the maps hitherto published are not to be depended upon, but Hearne's information to be tolerably accurate. One of the guides was a boy at the time of Hearne's journey, and accompanied the party to the sea.

Astronomical Observations.—Captain Sabine, who served as astronomer with Captain Parry, in his voyage to the Polar Seas, proceeds in the *Iphigenia* frigate, Captain Sir R. Mends, to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of making nautical observations, and determining the true figure of that part of the globe. This scientific officer will commence his operations in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone.

Ornithology.—The Grey Phalarope was lately shot in Lancashire, ("*Tringa Lobata*," Linnæus.) This curious and beautiful bird is a native of Europe, Asia, and America, but has been seldom met with in the British Isles. Bewick mentions four only having been seen by naturalists in the last century.

History.—Some very extraordinary documents respecting the latter days of King Charles II. have, it is said, been lately found among the records in the *Heralds' College*.

Trigonometrical Survey.—Captain Vetch and Mr. Drummond, the engineer officers intrusted with the conduct of the trigonometrical survey in the north of Scotland, have finished their task in Orkney and Zetland, by establishing in those clusters

of islands the several positions which serve to connect them with the mainland of Scotland. In their operations they were attended by the Protector gun brig, Captain Hewet commander; and that gentleman was employed at the same time in a nautical survey of various harbours among those islands, which stood in need, particularly in Zetland, of more accurate charts than have yet been given to mariners. The laborious and hazardous task has been brought to a conclusion, with one loss; Mr. Fitzjames, midshipman, and four men, having gone from the rendezvous at Calfsound in *Eda*, to the island of *Sanda* for some provisions, were lost on their return, in one of those fearful currents of tide (the *Lashy* roast), which are frequent among those islands.

Natural History.—The *Leech of Ceylon*.—This animal is seldom more than half an inch in length, and is nearly semitransparent. It is very active, and is said occasionally to spring. Its powers of contraction and extension are very great. It is like a fine cord when fully extended, and its point is so sharp, that it easily makes its way through very small openings. It is supposed to have an acute sense of smell, for no sooner does a person stop where leeches abound, than they appear to crowd eagerly to the spot from all quarters. "Those who have had no experience of these animals," says Dr. Davy, "of their immense numbers in their favourite haunts,—of their activity, keen appetite, and love of blood, can have no idea of the kind and extent of annoyance they are to travellers in the interior, of which they may be truly said to be the plague. In rainy weather it is almost shocking to see the legs of men on a long march, thickly beset with them, gorged with blood, and the blood trickling down in streams. In attempting to keep them off, they crowd to the attack, and fasten on quicker than they can be removed. I do not exaggerate when I say that I have occasionally seen at least fifty on a person at a time. Their bites are apt to fester, and become sores, and frequently degenerate into extensive ulcers, which, in too many instances, have occasioned the loss of limb, and even of life."

Natural History.—Dr. Clanny, of Sunderland, has presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, a very fine collection of insects made at the Cape of Good Hope, by C. Colcleugh, Esq. which is so much the more interesting to the entomologist, as it is understood to be complete.

R. Burns.—To such a length has the mania for the relics of Burns been carried in the neighbourhood of Ayr, that, since the venerable rafters of Alloway Kirk

have been metamorphosed into chairs and snuff-boxes, some sacrilegious enthusiasts have actually laid violent hands on the tombstone of the poet's father, which is disappearing by piecemeal.

Origin of Music and the Lyre.—The Hermes or Mercury of the Egyptians, surnamed Trismegistus, or Thrice Illustrious, who was, according to Newton, the secretary to Osiris, is reported to have been the inventor of music, according to Apollodorus, under the following circumstances:—The Nile having overflowed its banks, and inundated the whole country of Egypt, on its return to its customary bounds, left on the shores various dead animals, and among the rest a tortoise, the flesh of which being dried and wasted by the sun, nothing remained within the shells but nerves and cartilages, and these being tightened and contracted by the drying heat, became sonorous. Mercury, walking along the banks of the river, happened to strike his foot against this shell, and was so pleased with the sound produced, that the idea of the lyre suggested itself to his imagination. The first instrument he constructed was in the form of a tortoise, and was strung with the dried sinews of dead animals.—There is something beautiful in this allegory, which leads us into a conception of the energetic powers of the human mind in the early ages of the world, thus directed to a discovery of the capabilities of Nature by the fingers of Omnipotence in the form of accident.

Prussic Acid.—Dr. Urwings recommends the Prussic acid (*acidum hydrocyanicum*), as a cure for the tooth-ache. The method of application ought at the same time to have been also specified, as the Prussic acid is the deadliest and most powerful poison known. It is necessary to be cautious as to its use: in a concentrated state, a single drop applied to the tongue would kill the strongest man in two minutes, and a few drops rubbed on the skin even, would prove fatal in the same period. Even in a diluted state of six or ten drops to three or four ounces of water, it ought to be used with the utmost caution; and for the tooth-ache, or any other malady, never without the advice and assistance of a skilful medical practitioner.

Easy and entertaining Philosophical Experiments.—Partial flashes of lightning, Aurora Borealis, &c. are to be beautifully exhibited, by taking in a spoon about a dram of the powder or seeds of hycopodium, and throwing it against a candle, all other light being excluded. Powder resin is equally fit for the purpose, but from its adhesive quality sticks to the hand or any thing on which it may fall. A very entertaining sort of

coruscation of light is obtained by the use of phosphorised lime. When a small quantity (20 or 30 grains) is thrown into a glass of water, bubbles of gas are successively extracted from it, which, rising to the surface of the water, are inflamed on coming in contact with the air of the atmosphere, producing a flash of bright light. And as a succession of such bubbles is produced, during a considerable time, a repetition of such flashes will be seen.

New Literary Society.—This Society is maturing its constitution, and augmenting its subscribing members, with the prospect of fully developing the whole plan by the first anniversary after its royal institution, the 29th of the present month. It professes to be unconnected with party and party politics. The King is at its head, simply as the patron and friend of Letters. Its objects are to promote the general interests of learning, and to encourage individual merit in the difficult paths of literature, by annual premiums and pecuniary as well as honourable distinctions. The premiums for the year 1821-2 have been advertised; every writer is eligible to obtain them, whether belonging to the Society or not; and the form, length, and character of the compositions rest entirely with those who enter into the competition. The Society consists of members, whose lowest annual subscription is two guineas: these are the well-wishers and supporters of the plan. Every individual of respectability, whether being what is understood by "Literary," or not, may belong to this class. Among the list of early subscribers, are, after his Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cambridge; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Bishops of Durham, St. David's, Chester, Carlisle, Gloucester, Salisbury, Bangor, Lincoln, St. Asaph; the Right Hon. J. C. Villiers; Lord Chief Justice Abbott; Sirs A. Johnstone, M. Tierney, T. Acland, W. Congreve, Barts.; Sir T. Lawrence; Rev. Archdeacons Nares and Prosser, &c. &c. Communications for the secretary are addressed to him at Messrs. Hatchards, booksellers, where the Council of the Society meets provisionally. It is said that a permanent Council will be appointed to administer the business of the Society; the subscribers will have an interest in nominating its members, and also in the proposition of candidates for the rank of associates. These associates will be, first, ten individuals of literary reputation, appointed by the Society, on his Majesty's annual endowment of one thousand guineas; and, secondly, an unlimited number of the same class of persons, whose endowment will proceed from the Society's funds.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

On the Phosphorescence of the Lampyris Noctiluca and Splendidula.—In a curious paper on the phosphorescence of the lampyris noctiluca and splendidula, published in the "*Bibliothèque Universelle*," for May 1821, p. 52, M. Macaire has drawn the following conclusions from numerous observations:—1. A certain degree of heat is necessary to the voluntary phosphorescence of these animals.—2. Their phosphorescence is excited by a degree of heat superior to the first, and is irrecoverably destroyed by a higher temperature.—3. All bodies capable of coagulating albumen, take away from phosphorising matter its power of phosphorescence.—4. The phosphorescence cannot take place but in a gas which contains oxygen.—5. It is excited by the galvanic pile, but no effect is produced on it by electricity.—6. The phosphorescent matter is composed principally of albumen.

Montpelier.—A workman employed in removing the foundation of an old house near this city, found a glass bottle hermetically sealed; it was found to contain, in an excellent state of preservation, the following Latin inscription on vellum:—

Mortalis! In thesauros incidisti! Hic in Christo FIDES, rebus in humanis MODUS patent. Ampulla nec vacua, nec villis, quæ animo hilaritatem, corpori salutem, affert. Ex hac imbibe, et haustum, vino vel Falerno vel Chio, gratiorem haurias. Scripsit Johannes Locke, Anglus; A.D. 1675.

The following is a translation:

Mortal! Thou hast found a treasure! Here are placed before you FAITH in Christ and MODERATION in things terrestrial. The bottle is neither empty, nor of little worth, which affords cheerfulness to the mind, and health to the body. Quaff of this, and thou shalt imbibe what is more precious than the juice of Falernum or Chios. So wrote John Locke, Englishman, in the year of our Lord 1675.

Egyptian Obelisk.—The *Journal des Débats* gives the following as the version

of the inscription on the Egyptian Obelisk lately brought from the Island of Philæ to this country by Mr. Banks. The translator, M. Letronne, says that it contains a Petition from the Priests of Isis, in the Island of Philæ, to Ptolomæus Evergetus the Second:

"To the King Ptolomæus; to the Queen Cleopatra, his sister*; to the Queen Cleopatra, his wife †; the gods of Evergetus, greeting:

"We the Priests of Isis, who is adored in the Abatum ‡ and at Philæ, the most mighty goddess. Considering that the Strategists §, the Epistatists ¶, the Thebarchons ¶¶, the Royal Registrars, the commanders of the troops guarding the frontiers, and all others of the King's Officers, who come to Philæ; in short, that the troops which accompany them, and the whole of their suite, compel us to furnish them with abundant supplies belonging to the Temple; the consequences of which is, that the Temple is impoverished, and we run the risk of not having means to defray the regular and fixed expenses, caused by the ceremonies and libations, the object of which is the preservation of yourselves and your children. We supplicate you, most powerful gods, to authorize your kinsman** and epistolographist ††, Numenius, to write to Lorchus, also your kinsman, and the Strategist of the Thebaid, enjoining him not to practise such vexations with regard to us, nor to permit any persons whomsoever to do so; to grant us, moreover, letters testifying your decision on this subject, and granting us permission to erect a *Stele* ‡‡, on which we will inscribe the beneficence you have displayed to us on this occasion, in order that this *Stele* may transmit to the remotest posterity the eternal memory of the favours you have granted us. This being permitted us, we shall be, we and the Temple of Isis, in this, as in all other things, your grateful servants. May you be ever happy."

According to M. Letronne, the date of this Petition must have been previous to

* Widow and sister of Ptolomæus Philometor, afterwards wife of Ptolomæus Evergetus, and repudiated by him.

† Daughter of the other Cleopatra, and of Ptolomæus Philometor; afterwards the wife of Ptolomæus Evergetus, her uncle.

‡ An island near Philæ, consecrated to Isis.

§ Governors of the Provinces of Egypt. ¶ Officers whose functions are not known.

¶¶ Governors of the whole of the Thebaid.

** An honorary title, similar to that of "Our Cousin," by which the King addresses the chief dignitaries.

†† Secretary of State.

‡‡ The word signifies the obelisk itself, on the base of which the Greek inscription is found.

the year 126 of our era. The object of his Memoir is to extol and explain the various peculiarities which the Greek text presents, to explain the customs to which several passages of the Petition refers, and to form from it some idea of the state to which the cast of Priests was reduced under the domination of Ptolemy. M. Letronne by no means joins in the expectations which have been conceived of the advantages of comparing the Greek text engraved upon the pedestal with the hieroglyphics on the obelisk itself. He seems to think, both from the sense and the object of the Greek inscription, that, if the obelisk is not of a more ancient date, and afterwards restored by the priests of Isis, and consequently, if the hieroglyphics which cover it were really sculptured on this occasion, which seems to him the more reasonable hypothesis, these hieroglyphics contain, in the terms of the Greek text, a testimonial of the gratitude of the priests to the princes, and not a second copy, in the Sacred Language, of the petition inscribed on the pedestal.

M. Gorren, Professor of the School of Medicine at Montpellier, is no more, at the age of 88. He was the friend of Linnæus, Haller, Seguiet, Jusseu, and all the most celebrated botanists of the past age.

Le Sage.—Only one fac-simile of the hand-writing of the author of "Gil Blas" is known to be in existence. It is a letter addressed to the Chancellor Ponchartrain, and consists of six pages, very curious, and never published.

Schiller.—The dramatic writings of Schiller are translating into the French language, notwithstanding the prejudice which prevails in France against German literature.

The Exhibition of the French School of Painting at Rome, is open in Paris, in the ancient Museum of French Monuments. M. Michellon, before known by his "Death of Roland," and last year for his "Oedipus taking refuge in the Temple of the Eumenides," has now exhibited the "Combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ." It is a picture well designed, but executed with a little hardness of manner. M. Hesse has exhibited "Procris expiring in the arms of Cephalus." A picture of M. Dubois, of a fisherman discovering the body of the young Clovis, whom Fredegonda has murdered and thrown into the Marne, is that which has attracted most attention from the critics, and, it appears, merits high commendation. A picture of Horace Vernet's is also much spoken of; the subject is the Battle of Jemappe.

Natural History.—The *Jardin du Roi* has recently received some very impor-

tant additions, consisting principally of living plants collected in Asia, Africa, and America, by M. Perrottet, in 1819, 1820, and 1821, with the expedition commanded by Captain Philibert. M. Perrottet left Cayenne in June 1821, and arrived at Havre in July. The collection is the most considerable ever introduced into France by any single expedition. It consists of 84 cases, containing 600 living plants in the very best order, many of them very rare, and some hitherto unknown; two cases containing stratified seeds in earth, and in a state of germination; 300 bags of seeds of various kinds; seven cases of dry plants for the herbal; 26 glasses of fruits preserved in liquor; and finally, numerous cases of animals, birds, and minerals. M. Perrottet has proved that plants may be kept in a state of vegetation on board ship for a year.

SPAIN.

Madrid.—It was some time ago stated in the accounts received from New Granada, that the whole, or the greatest part, of the results of the botanical researches of the celebrated Mutis, carried on at the expense of the Spanish Government for more than forty years, in one of the finest regions of South America, had been recently destroyed amidst the conflicts of contending armies; and considerable regret was excited in the breasts of scientific men on account of so irreparable a loss. It is satisfactory to announce, that the whole, with the exception of a few indices and partial descriptive catalogues, have arrived safe at Madrid, and are now deposited at the Botanical Garden, in charge of Professor Gasca. The drawings are executed in the most beautiful style, on the spot, chiefly by South Americans, who, it is acknowledged, have a peculiar taste for design and painting; and they exceed 4000. The specimens were collected in wide and secluded districts, in a tropical clime, and all copied the moment each plant was gathered. This gives to the drawings a brilliancy and nature almost unequalled, and among them are some hundreds of plants never before known in Europe. The history of the *chinchona*, or febrifuge-bark, in a long series of drawings, embracing the *genera* and extensive varieties, is peculiarly fine. This valuable treasure fell into the hands of General Morillo when he entered Santa Fé, and he had the whole packed up and sent down to a shipping port, where the packages were embarked for Spain. The descriptive pieces were at the time left in the country, and consequently they are not lost. Owing to the distressed state of the finances in Spain, it may be many years before this

collection, which no doubt stands unrivalled, can be laid before the public. General Bolivar, and the government over which he presides, in whatever arrangements they may hereafter make with the ministers of Spain, respecting the acknowledgment of their independence, ought to stipulate for some plan for the publication of Mutis's labours.—This is due to science in general, as well as to the memory of that distinguished botanist and his worthy coadjutors, some of whom, particularly the lamented Caldas, fell victims in that very contest which is now so near its close.

M. Rodriguez.—The sciences have suffered a severe loss by the death of M. Rodriguez, an eminent astronomer, who also was long engaged in scientific pursuits at London and Paris. He had the honour of being appointed by the Spanish government to assist the French astronomers, Messrs. Biot and Arago, in measuring an arc of the meridian. He died suddenly, at the age of nearly 45 years.

New Journals.—Every day the publication of new journals is advertised in Madrid: many of them bear the most singular and out-of-the-way titles; such are, "The Periodical Mania," "The Cries of the Parrot of Granada,"—(Clamores del Papagayo Granadino,) &c. &c.

ITALY.

Canova's New Work.—This is a group representing Pity. The subject having been so often treated already, and particularly by the celebrated Buonaroti, seemed not to have left aught of novelty; but Canova has discovered the secret of making his group admired by dispositions altogether new. It is composed of three grand figures, the Virgin mourning, Jesus Christ dead, and Saint Mary Magdalene. The professors of Sculpture have agreed that there prevails among them the most perfect harmony in the position of all their members. The figures are completely interlaced, the draperies cover them with a grace and a natural adaptation, and the view of the whole group is so entirely harmonious, that it strikes with astonishment from all the points where it is contemplated.

Portrait of Laura.—The Gazette of Bologna announces that the original portrait of Laura, by Simone Memini, has been discovered. "The most authentic documents prove that the portrait engraved and published by Morghen is ideal, or at least that of another Laura, who lived in 1500, that is to say, nearly

two centuries after the death of her whom the love and the verses of Petrarch have rendered so celebrated."

Quadrature of the Circle.—M. Scamarella, a Venetian geometrician, announces in the Gazette of Venice of 23d November, that he has solved the problem of the quadrature of the circle, and that he is ready to demonstrate it incontrovertibly to all the mathematicians in the world. According to M. Scamarella, the superficies of a circle is equal to the square of the proportional between the diameter of the circle and a line equal to three-fourths of the same diameter. It is also equal to the square of the circumference multiplied by half the radius, estimating their ratio as 7 to 21, and not as 7 to 22, as Archimedes taught. M. Scamarella farther engages to solve all the most difficult problems of this nature, *in facciata a qualcunque Matematico.*

GERMANY.

Extraordinary Travels.—A German, accompanied by proper attendants, went on a mission to Tombuctoo, from the French army in Egypt, and on his route, hearing of the defeat of the French army by Abercrombie, resolved to proceed, rather than become a prisoner to the English. He lost three of his attendants during his journey. They crossed a desert in 53 days, in about the centre of which they discovered three human skeletons, by the side of one of whom was a belt with a chronometer and compass attached to it, one of them made by Harris, the other by Marchmont, this circumstance leaving little doubt that they were English travellers.

Magnetism.—Dr. Seebeck has communicated to the Academy of Science at Berlin, in three different sittings, the last on the 26th of October, a paper "on the Magnetic Properties inherent in all metals and many earths, (and not in Iron alone, as was hitherto supposed,) according to the difference of the degrees of heat." This discovery, it is stated, opens, in this part of Natural Philosophy, an entirely new field, which may lead to interesting results with respect to hot springs, connected with the observations made by the inspector of mines, M. Von Trebra, and others, relative to the progressive increase of warmth in mines, in proportion to their depths. According to M. Von Trebra's observations, the heat at the depth of 150 feet below the surface of the earth is 1 degree, at 300 feet deep 2 degrees, at 600 feet 4 degrees, &c.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Proof whether reaping Corn should be delayed after injury by frost.

In a Highland inland district, the corn was almost universally whitened by frost on the 26th and 27th of August, but as a subsequent healthy colour was partly restored by a thaw, the lady to whom the crop belonged was induced to delay cutting it down. However, as a criterion for future occasions, she had a small portion from each field cut on the 4th of September; and having labelled each, left them to dry in an apartment where the windows remained open. On the 8th of November, the grain was stripped from twelve stalks of the best corn, and the spikes were clipped off the barley, which, including the chaff, weighed

	grains
Barley grown on black and rather wet mould, - - - - -	111
Red Oats, in drier black mould, - - - - -	77
Ditto, lower situation, ditto - - - - -	71
Ditto, rich mould, ditto - - - - -	107
Ditto, richer mould, ditto - - - - -	153
Mixed Oats, with one half black Oats - - - - -	41
Ditto, in better sandy soil, - - - - -	55
Potatoe Oats, on fallow mould, - - - - -	160
Ditto, on sandy soil, - - - - -	97
Early Angus Oats, on fallow mould, - - - - -	150

The deficiency of weight in this statement was probably caused by the high winds, as the top of each head of corn was bare of seeds. Twelve of the best stalks were chosen for the first and last proof. The worst of all the corn had only chaff where the grain should be produced.

Twelve stalks of the best grain, cut as under-mentioned, were selected from each kind that had been left to grow, to form a contrast with the twelve best stalks of corn cut on the 4th of September: when stripped from the foot-stalks, and the spikes cut from the barley, Nov. 8th, they weighed as follows.

		grains
Barley, cut -	September 21st	79
Red Oats,	Sep. 8th	88
Ditto,	Oct. 6th	40
Ditto,	Sep. 25th	100½
Ditto,	Oct. 4th	38
Black Oats mixed with red	Sep. 13th	46
Ditto, ditto	Sep. 15th	44
Potatoe Oats	Sep. 14th	121
Ditto,	Sep. 20th	88
Early Angus do.	Sep. 27th	138

Large Apple.—An apple, of the sort named Woodstock Orange, was gathered from a small tree at Woodstock, which measured 15 inches by 14½, and weighed 22 ounces. Four others were also gathered from the same tree (and which

grew from one eye), weighing together 44 ounces. The Woodstock orange surpasses most other apples in flavour and beauty; and for general purposes it is very superior. The trees are good bearers, and the fruit will keep sound for a long time.

Golden Pippin.—On Mr. Phillips's authority, a full and satisfactory refutation has appeared of that most unlikely theory, that the golden pippin, and some others of our very best apples, were degenerating, and rapidly disappearing, from mere sympathy with the parent stock. Last year, both in Covent Garden market and the nurseries round London, there was as fine and as plentiful a crop of golden pippins as was perhaps ever known.

Malt Dust.—"The dust that screens down from malt, mixed with the tails called combs, are sold very generally for manure. I have tried them often, and have, in several instances, observed that on grass land they took a very speedy effect, even with the first shower of rain; but I have questioned whether the benefit at mowing was considerable. This may, however, be owing to the quantity not being sufficient; for it is not common to sow more than forty or fifty bushels to the acre. It is not manure that I would recommend large sums to be laid out on, without several previous trials; but where it is very cheap, it does well to put into pigeon-houses, necessaries, &c. in order to absorb what might be lost, and increase the quantity of those more valuable manures. It is, however, by some persons valued more highly."

Method to take Smut and Sprit out of Wheat, and improve the Parcel from 6d. to 3s. per Bushel.—After the wheat is cleaned, in whatever manner you think proper, take the riddles out of a winnowing machine, and put a plane board in lieu thereof, then run your parcel through your machine again; the board will convey the wheat towards the tail-board, and by fixing the board to a proper height, in a good steady wind, you will blow nearly the whole of the sprit and smut over the tail-board.

Extraordinary Pear.—A pear of the St. Germain kind was raised this season against a wall in Sir Mark Wood's garden at Gatton, Surrey, which weighed 2 lbs. It measures round the head end 16½ inches, and round the middle 15 in. The same tree produced several others weighing upwards of 1 lb. 2½oz.

USEFUL ARTS.

Steam Carriage.—An ingenious cotton-spinner, of Ardwick, near Manchester, has invented a Locomotive or Steam Carriage, for the conveyance of goods or passengers without the aid of horses. After repeated experiments, during the last two years, he has so far succeeded as not to leave a doubt but that it will answer the purpose intended. It will go upon any of the mail roads, up hill or down, at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour; and can be guided with the greatest ease on the most difficult roads.

Brass Lacker for Tin Ware.—To one pint of rectified spirit of wine put two ounces of seed-lac, two drams of dragon's blood, and one ounce of turmeric powder; let the whole remain eighteen days, shaking it often, and then strain it through coarse muslin. With a brush put it on the article intended to be lackered.

Gas.—It has been found by experiment that oil of bitumen, or coal tar, which is considered as waste by those who make and burn gas, if mixed with dry saw-dust, exhausted log-wood, or fustic, to the consistence of paste, and allowed to remain until the water has drained off—two cwt. of the mass being put into the retort, instead of coal, will produce more gas, and be less offensive, than the same quantity of canal-coal; and the process may be repeated until the whole of the tar is consumed.

New Arrow for Shipwrecks.—Mr. John Murray has found that the common musket may be employed in propelling an arrow and line to the shore from the ship, or *vice versa*. The arrow, made of hickory or ash, and loosely fitting the calibre of the musket, is discharged with gunpowder, the charge being less than the usual quantity. These arrows are three or four

inches longer than the barrel of the musket, and are shod with iron at the point, having an eye, through which the line is threaded. The lower end enters a socket, which must be in complete contact with the wadding of the piece. The line never snaps, and the average distance to which the arrow and a log-line can be projected may be estimated at 230 feet; in one case an iron rod was carried 333 feet. The arrow may also be projected over buildings on fire, and carry a rope ladder, which could be drawn over the roof by a line attached to the other side, and instantaneously afford a fire-escape.

New Straw Bonnets.—Mr. Cobbett states, that a farmer's daughter of Connecticut has lately sent to the Society of Arts a bonnet made of some sort of grass, infinitely superior to Leghorn. The grass, the lady said, was the *Poa pratensis*, and Mr. Cobbett's son has called upon the lady, and found that the grass was there called *spear-grass*, and that he has seen the same in England. It was cut when in full bloom, just before *turning off*; it was then scalded and dried in the sun several times, and finally bleached with sulphur in a barrel; the *spear*, or the part between the flower and the first joint, was then cut from the remainder of the stalk, and alone made use of.—Mr. Cobbett has sent for some of the seed, and in the mean time suggests, that wheat and rye straw might be grown very fine, if grown only for the straw, and that, cut just before turning ripe, he thinks that such straw would make bonnets equal to Leghorn. It is the turning ripe that renders straw brittle. The bonnet sent over from Connecticut was valued at fifty guineas, and was as superior to Leghorn as fine linen is to sheeting.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

T. Martin and C. Grafton, of Birmingham, printing-ink manufacturers, for a method of making fine light black, of very superior colour, which, for distinction from other blacks, they call Spirit black; and a new apparatus for producing the same. October 24, 1821.

B. Thompson, of Aytton Cottage, Durham, for a method of facilitating the conveyance of carriages along iron and wood railways, tram-ways, and roads. October 24, 1821.

C. Tuely, of Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, for certain improvements applicable to window-sashes, either single or double hung, fixed or sliding sashes, casements, window shutters, and window-blinds. Nov. 1, 1821.

S. Hobday, of Birmingham, for a method or principle of manufacturing the furniture for umbrellas and parasols, and of uniting the same together. Nov. 1, 1821.

J. F. Archbold, of Serjeants'-Inn, Fleet-street, for a mode of ventilating close carriages. Nov. 1, 1821.

R. Wright, of Mount-row, Kent-road, for certain improvements in the process of distillation. Nov. 9, 1821.

D. Redmund, of Agnes-circus, Old-street-road, for an improvement in the construction or manufacture of hinges for doors. Nov. 9, 1821.

F. A. Egells, of Britannia-terrace City-road, for improvements on steam-engines. Nov. 9, 1821.

J. Gardner, of Banbury, Ironmonger; for a machine preparatory to melting in the manufacture of tallow, soap, and candles; and which machine may be used for other similar purposes. Nov. 9, 1821.

J. Grout, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, for a new manufacture of crapes. Nov. 13, 1821.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ARCHITECTURE.

An Address read before the Society of Architects and Antiquaries of London, at the first meeting of their third session. By J. Britton, F. S. A. Hon. Secretary. Printed by Order of the Society.

We have before noticed the formation of this society (Vol. iii. pp. 182—225), and with pleasure recur again to the subject of an institution which, whether it ultimately fulfil the object of its founders or not, deserves the support of all who wish well to the study of architecture, and desire to see it rise into excellence in this country. It is painful to reflect, that with us men of correct taste who have an earnest wish for excellence in art should be those who have least to do with its execution. There seem also to be many collateral causes operating to keep down the spirit of improvement in British architecture. Among these is the jobbing system, which substitutes every where flimsiness and finery for solidity and grandeur—the absence of a feeling of interest in any thing that can last beyond the duration of human life—and the starving plan of erecting public buildings, generated by the habit of employing the cheapest mode instead of the best. A proof of this occurs near Somerset House at the present moment. Instead of completing the entire front of Somerset House next the water, of which there is nearly a fourth part wanting, and thus extending that fine solid mass of building according to its original plan, thus adding to the beauty of the view from Waterloo Bridge, a narrow strip of offices has been run up on the west side of the bridge, to correspond somewhat in external appearance with Somerset House. Blocks of stone have been laid on the edge of a brick quay for a foundation, and the spot of terrace above, instead of being formed of massive arches, was made by iron beams resting on the walls and covered with slabs of Portland-stone, which gave way on a few cartloads of clay being laid upon it. Thus do we build for immortality! This too is a public work, and close to a building erected by private individuals, which gunpowder or an earthquake could alone destroy, rising as it were in mockery of its feeble companion. While these things continue, the best efforts will be unavailing to establish correct notions of art. Mr. Britton, in his present address, from which we have wandered a little, seems to be actuated by an honourable zeal for setting these matters right by giving additional stimulus to every thing which may direct the views of the club to the great object of its formation. After noticing the origin of its meetings, he recommends harmony, and an absence of all religious and political discussion as tending to discord. He shews the want of an establishment for the promotion and encouragement of architecture, which is so neglected in the national academy; and he states that a committee has been formed out of the club to discuss the practicability of forming something of the kind. We most cordially wish the plan success, sensible as we are, that, if it be not effected by some

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such means, it will never be effected at all. From our portrait-painting Academy, the higher branches of the different arts can expect little efficient assistance. Where there is no real feeling for great things, the common-place routine of the past will suffice for the future. Let a society then be instantly formed by the members of the club, and those that are willing to join in the design. Let it have an eye neither to the patronage nor promises of the great, nor to the hopes of better times, but erect itself upon the only certain basis—its own efforts, the purity and correctness of its taste, and the stamp of genius visible on its labours. It will then force its way to eminence, and mark itself with a character equally honourable to its members and to the land that gave them birth. Hoping we shall soon have to record something of interest respecting an institution so respectfully begun, we take our leave of Mr. Britton and the society for the present.

Specimens of Gothic Architecture, selected from various ancient Edifices in England. No. I. Vol. II. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Lectures on Architecture. By J. Elmes. 8vo. 12s.

ASTRONOMY.

• Lynn's Star Tables for the year 1822. Royal 8vo. 10s.

A Celestial Atlas. By A. Jamieson, A. M. Royal 4to. 1l. 5s.

An Astronomical Catechism, with engravings. By C. V. Whitwell. 21s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lives of Eminent Scotsmen. Part 4. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

We have already noticed the preceding parts of this work. The lives in the present number are those of Alexander Hume, Bellenden, Boyd, Wilkie, Ferguson, Mickle, Geddes, and Grahame. We must do the writers the justice to say, that the nearer they approach to their own times, the more we feel the advantage they possess from being enabled to procure personal anecdotes and local information as to the subjects of their memoirs. We would mention the lives of Ferguson, Geddes, and Grahame, as instances of this kind; that of Ferguson, in particular, is beautifully and interestingly written.

BOTANY.

Treatise on Bulbous Roots, with Directions for their Cultivation. By the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert. 8vo. 5s.

The Botanical Register. By Sydenham Edwards, F. L. S. containing 8 coloured Specimens of exotic Plants. Number 82, price 4s.

Geraniaceæ, or natural order of Geraniums. By R. Sweet, F. L. S. Number 24, price 3s.—Continued Monthly.

The Botanical Cultivator, or a Practical Treatise on propagating, rearing, and preserving all descriptions of Plants. By R. Sweet, F. L. S. 10s. 6d.

Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis, or a Catalogue of Plants cultivated in the neighbourhood of London; arranged according to the Linnæan System. Royal 8vo. 18s.

Rosarum Monographia, or a Botanical History of Roses, with an Appendix for the Use of Cultivators. By John Lindley, Esq. F. L. S. Royal 8vo. 21s.

A Natural Arrangement of British Plants. By S. F. Gray, 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

EDUCATION.

Clark's New School Maps of all the principal States and Kingdoms throughout the World, in 28 maps. Price 6d.

A Dictionary of French Verbs, shewing their different Governments, &c. &c. By J. C. Tarver. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

An Analysis of Penmanship, &c. By J. Hill, W. M. 5s.

A Dictionary of French Homonymes, or a new Guide to the Peculiarities of the French Language, being a Collection of French Expressions similar in sound, but differing in signification, illustrated by numerous Anecdotes, *Jeux de Mots*, &c. particularly designed for those who are desirous of acquiring the Language of Social Intercourse. By D. Boileau. Crown 8vo. price 9s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Views of the Colosseum, engraved by W. B. Cooke and J. C. Allen, from Drawings by Major Cockburn. Part I. Superroyal folio, 1l. 1s. Proof Imperial folio, 1l. 10s. Published every three months. To be completed in 5 Parts.

Smith's Shakspeare, No. 3.

The Eighth Number, completing the Views of the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales. By John Chessell Buckler.

The Architectural Antiquities of Rome—No. 6. In 130 Engravings. By G. L. Taylor and Edward Cresy. To consist of 12 Nos. Imperial folio, price 1l. 11s. 6d. India paper, 2l. 2s.

A Series of Portraits of Eminent Historical Characters introduced in the Novels and Tales of the Author of Waverley. With Biographical Notices. Part V. containing Prince Charles Stuart, Archbishop Sharp, The Earl of Southampton, The Regent Murray. In 12mo. 8s.; 8vo. 10s. Proofs 14s.

A Complete Treatise of Lithography, &c. 4to. 1l. 16s.

HISTORY.

The History and Antiquities of the See and Cathedral Church of Lichfield; illustrated by a series of engravings of views, elevations, plans, and details of the architecture of the church; with biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops of Lichfield and

Coventry. By John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. pp. 50. 16 engravings. 1l. 18s. medium, 3l. 3s. imperial.

Were we to judge from the splendid engravings in the beautiful volume before us, we should say, that the Cathedral of Lichfield is one of the finest specimens of ancient architecture in the kingdom. The grouping of the three pyramidal spires (plate ii.), which are distinguished, in varied combination, from every approach to the city; the south-east view with the piece of water in the foreground (plate vi.); and the richly-ornamented door-ways (plates iii. v. xv.), impress us with the finest feelings of picturesque variety, romantic beauty, and religious veneration, which the contemplation of our cathedrals, grey with antiquity, always inspires. This cathedral, besides, as Mr. Britton elegantly describes it, is not, like those of Westminster or York, surrounded by common dwellings, but is placed in an open lawn, and environed, at a small distance, with handsome houses, plantations, and gardens; while on the south is a lake, and on the north and east some fine forest-trees. An air of rural simplicity and genteel life appears around the edifice, and gives rise to the most pleasing and cheerful sentiments of religious tranquillity. With all these beauties, however, of architecture and situation, the cathedral of Lichfield has no pretensions to grandeur, and cannot vie with the noble and imposing cathedrals of York, Lincoln, Canterbury, Wells, or Durham; nor is it so impressive and beautiful as that of Salisbury. The dusky red colour of the stone also injures its appearance; and its soft and friable texture, easily crumbled by the weather, gives the walls the ragged appearance of speedy decay. To the architect and the antiquary, it affords other objects of beauty and interest, in the various styles which successive additions and repairs have given to its several parts, from "the unchronicled times of old" till the present day. Of all these the accurate and splendid engravings, by J. and H. Le Keux, Radcliffe, Turrell, and Lands, of ground plan, sections, elevations, and ornaments, given here by Mr. Britton, in his well-known tasteful style of topographical display, will afford a high treat, both to the professional architect and to the amateur; while the amusing anecdotes—(we were highly delighted with that of the monk miraculously hanging his cloak on a sun-beam), and the critical research into the topographical history of the cathedral, must prove interesting to every admirer of British antiquities. The amateurs in modern art will also be much gratified with a fine print of Chantrey's celebrated monument of two children.

MATHEMATICS.

The Geometrical Analyses and Geometry of Curve Lines; being Vol. II. of a Course of Mathematics. By John Leslie, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 12mo. 4s. boards.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Treatise on the Nervous System. Vol. I. By J. C. Prichard, M. D. F. L. S. 8vo. 12s.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Chest, &c. Translated from the French of R. T. H. Laennec, M. D. 8vo. 14s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hermit in London, or Sketches of English Manners; a new edition, with considerable additions. 3 vols. 21s.

Letters of Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey; with a Memoir and illustrative Notes. 8vo.

The Editor of these papers professes no responsibility either for their publication or selection. He found them, he tells us, in the course of preparation for the press, and consented, at the request of a friend, to prefix a biographical sketch of Lady Hervey, and to add a few explanatory notes, which the lapse of time, or the original obscurity of the circumstances, rendered too often necessary. This lady has been celebrated by Pope for her "merit, beauty, and vivacity," and by Gay for her youth and sweetness. These qualities were, doubtless, more valuable to her contemporaries, than they will be likely to prove to the reader of these letters, where the author's vivacity is displayed on small facts and passing situations, not very notorious in their own day and wholly forgotten in ours. They, however, who find interest in the literary gossip of *Madame de Sevigne*, will not be wholly dissatisfied with the perusal of this volume. We must except, we suppose, the 106th page, which, we are gravely assured by the Editor, not having passed under his own eye, contains some errors and omissions.

Time's Telescope; or the Astronomer's, Botanist's, and Naturalist's Guide, for the year 1822, &c. &c.

To look back with advantage, and forward with pleasure, is the sum and substance of human happiness! Fortunate is he who can do so; and still more fortunate is he who has this little work to assist him in his retrospect and prospect, thereby giving an additional value to the Time present. Whatever his pursuit, however multifarious his researches, he cannot fail of finding here both information and amusement, united to a degree of novelty and variety by no means to be expected in an annual publication of this kind. In this selection, good taste is evident; recapitulation has been avoided as far as possible, without omitting necessary information; whilst the author, without seeming to infringe in the slightest degree upon its contemporary utility, has with ingenious propriety rendered it specifically adapted to its place in the regular series, of which it forms the ninth volume. A well-executed frontispiece, of some of the finest shells, is accompanied by a useful introduction to the study of Conchology—a study so interesting to all sea-side tourists.

Affecting History of Tom Bragwell. 2s.

This is a sort of Newgate Calendar story, written with more good intention than power of making a right impression on the class of readers for whose perusal it is intended.

The Art of employing Time to the greatest advantage—the true source of Happiness. 1 vol. post 8vo.

MUSIC.

Observations on Vocal Music, &c. By William Kitchener, M. D. 12mo. 4s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, No. II. By T. Horsfield, M. D. F. R. S.

General History of Birds. By J. Latham, M. D. Vol. I. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Zoological Illustrations, Vol. 1. By William Swainson, F. R. S. F. L. S. Royal 8vo. 2l. 18s. 6d. boards.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

The Pirate. By the Author of *Waverley*, &c.

The late appearance of this Work obliges us to defer making any observations in our present Number on its general merits. We shall therefore, for the present, merely give the author's introductory notice.

"The purpose of the following narrative is to give a detailed and accurate account of certain remarkable incidents which took place in the Orkney Islands, concerning which the more imperfect traditions and mutilated records of the country only tell us the following erroneous particulars.

"In the month of January, 1724-5, a vessel called the *Revenge*, bearing 20 large guns and 6 smaller, commanded by John Gow, or Goffe, or Smith, came to the Orkney Islands, and was discovered to be a pirate by various acts of insolence and villainy committed by the crew. These were for some time submitted to, the inhabitants of these remote islands not possessing arms nor means of resistance; and so bold was the captain of these banditti, that he not only came ashore and gave dancing parties in the village of Stromness, but before his real character was discovered, engaged the affections and received the troth-plight of a young lady possessed of some property. A patriotic individual, Jas. Fea the younger, of Clestron, formed the plan of securing the buccaneer, which he effected by a mixture of courage and address, in consequence chiefly of Gow's vessel having gone on shore near the harbour of Calfound, on the island of Fda, not far distant from a house then inhabited by Mr. Fea. In the various stratagems by which Mr. Fea contrived finally, at the peril of his life, they being well armed and desperats, to make the whole pirates his prisoners, he was much aided by Mr. James Laing, the grandfather of the late Malcolm Laing, Esq. the acute and ingenious historian of Scotland during the 17th century.

"Gow, and others of his crew, suffered, by sentence of the High Court of Admiralty, the punishment their crimes had long deserved. He conducted himself with great audacity when before the Court; and from an account of the matter, by an eye-witness, seems to have been subjected to some unusual severities, in order to compel him to plead. The words are these:—'John Gow would not plead, for which he was brought to the bar, and the Judge ordered that his thumbs should be squeezed by two men with a whipcord till it did break; and then it should be doubled, till it did again break; and

then laid threefold, and that the executioners should pull with their whole strength; which sentence Gow endured with a great deal of boldness.' The next morning (27th May, 1725), when he had seen the preparations for pressing him to death, his courage gave way, and he told the Marshal of the Court that he would not have given him so much trouble, had he been assured of not being hanged in chains. He was then tried, condemned, and executed, with others of his crew.

"It is said that the lady, whose affections Gow had engaged, went up to London to see him before his death; and that, arriving too late, she had the courage to request a sight of his dead body; and then touching the hand of the corpse, she formally resumed the troth-plight which she had bestowed. Without going through this ceremony, she could not, according to the superstition of the country, have escaped a visit from the ghost of her departed lover, in the event of her bestowing upon any living suitor the faith which she had plighted to the dead. This part of the legend may serve as a curious commentary on the beautiful tale of the fine Scottish ballad, which begins,

'There came a ghost to Margaret's door,' &c.

"The common account of this incident farther bears, that Mr. Fea, the spirited individual by whose exertions Gow's career of iniquity was cut short, was so far from receiving any reward from Government, that he could not obtain even countenance enough to protect him against a variety of sham suits raised against him by Newgate solicitors, who acted in the name of Gow, and others of the pirate crew: and the various expenses, vexatious prosecutions, and other legal consequences, in which his gallantry involved him, utterly ruined his fortune and his family, making his memory a notable example to all who shall in future take pirates on their own authority.

"It is to be supposed, for the honour of George the First's Government, that the last circumstance, as well as the dates, and other particulars of the commonly received story, are inaccurate, since they will be found totally irreconcilable with the following veracious narrative, compiled from materials to which he himself alone has had access, by *The Author of Waterley*."

The Hand of Providence manifested in a faithful Narrative of Real Facts; illustrative of its punishment of Vice and reward of Virtue: interspersed with genuine Anecdotes and suitable Reflections. 12mo. 6s.

If this story has the merit of being drawn from real life, it has none in the selection or execution of its subject, which, in itself equally dull and disagreeable, is treated in a style alike devoid of simplicity and grace. The plates are unfortunate likewise; one represents a man half-strangled, and another the commission of suicide. These are not proper for the contemplation of youth.

Maurice Powell: an Historical Welsh Tale of England's Troubles. 3 vols. 8vo.

There is some attempt at good writing in this work, and were it not that we are reminded in some passages, a little too forcibly, of the *Old Mortality* by the author of *Waterley*, we should

pronounce the character of John Lucas, the fanatic, to be original and well drawn. The story is not without merit in incident, and excites sufficient interest to reward the reader for the attention he may bestow upon it. The scene is laid during the troubles that existed in the contest between the Parliament and the Royalists.

POETRY.

The Pleasures of Conversation: a Poem. By William Cooke, Esq. A new edition, enlarged, with Poetical Portraits of the principal Characters of Dr. Johnson's Club. small 8vo. 5s. 6d. boards.

This didactic poem is written by the author of several well-known works. The novelties in the present edition are the portraits of the principal characters of Dr. Johnson's club, with whom the Author, now far advanced in the vale of years, was once acquainted, namely, Burke, Reynolds, Goldsmith, Burney, Wyndham, Garrick, Dr. E. Farmer, Boswell, Horsley, D. Barrington, Dr. E. Brocklesby, A. Murphy, and J. Nichols. The object of the Poem is to recommend assemblies of persons "of both sexes at one another's houses, for the purpose of discussing such occasional subjects as may be useful and ornamental to society." It is but too true, that we have been long deficient in conversational accomplishments, and we fear that some time must yet elapse before the tone of fashionable assemblies can be changed from their present rapidness, common-place, and affectation, to a higher and more intellectual character—to an intercourse that will interest the heart and contribute to enlighten the understanding. It would be superfluous to say more of a work which has been long before the public; but in bearing our testimony to the beneficial nature of the author's views, as they regard society, we only do that which every one who has a relish for the delightful enjoyments of social intercourse, must agree with us in. If the superiority of man over the brute creation be in his intellectual powers, all that tends to exalt and refine, to cultivate and ornament them, must be reckoned among the nobler employments of life. The French have shone pre-eminent in social converse; their conversations needed no extraneous aid to afford the most refined pleasure to all who partook in them. Let us hope that the time will soon arrive when we shall equal them—when neither cards nor visitings, dress nor equipage, scandal nor the weather, will, amid long intervals of taciturnity, be the subjects that consume all the moments of conversation in fashionable assemblages.

Ancient Spanish Romances relating to the Twelve Peers of France, mentioned in Don Quixote, with English Metrical Versions. By Thomas Rodd. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Specimens of the German Lyric Poets, &c. with Biographical Notices and woodcuts. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Poems, Divine and Moral. Selected by John Bowdler, Esq. 12mo. 6s.

Desultory Thoughts in London, Titus and Gisippus, with other Poems. By Charles Lloyd. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Metrical Epistles, chiefly from Florence, 12mo. 5s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Elements of Political Economy. By James Mill, Esq. author of "The History of British India." 8vo.

The author of this work tells us, his "object has been to compose a school-book of Political Economy; to detach the essential principles of the science from all extraneous topics, to state the propositions clearly and in their logical order, and to subjoin its demonstration to each." We may add, he has executed his task in a very creditable manner.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Historical Guide to Ancient and Modern Dublin. Illustrated by Engravings, after Drawings by George Petrie, Esq. To which is added a Plan of the City. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

This is a very pretty volume, abundant in matter, with a copious index, and 18 very neat engravings of the following subjects:—A Plan of the City, View of Dublin, the Castle, the Castle Chapel and Record Tower, Trinity College, the Bank, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Christ Church Cathedral, St. George's Church, the Metropolitan Catholic Chapel, Sackville-street, Post-Office and Nelson's Column, the New Theatre Royal, the Law Courts, the King's Inns and Royal Canal Harbour, the Custom-House, the Royal Exchange, the College of Surgeons, and the Rotunda and Lying-in-Hospital. We are persuaded

this work will be very acceptable to those who visit the metropolis of our sister kingdom.

Denmark delineated. Part I. 10s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Biblical Fragments. By M. A. Schim-melpennick. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Plea for the Nazarenes, in a Letter to the British Reviewers. By Servetus. 8vo. 6s.

Some of Dr. Collyer's Errors stated and corrected. 8vo. 6s.

Rev. H. Belfrage's Sacramental Addresses and Meditations. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

TRAVELS, VOYAGES, &c.

Italy. By Lady Morgan. A new edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Miss Hutton's Tour of Africa. Vol. III. 8vo. 12s.

Sentimental Voyages to the South of France, with 18 coloured engravings from Rowlandson. Royal 8vo. 18s.

A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Beering's Straits, for the purpose of finding out a North-East Passage. Undertaken in the Years 1815, 16, 17, and 18, at the expense of His Highness the Chancellor of the Empire, Count Romanzoff, in the Ship Rurick, under the command of the Lieutenant in the Russian Imperial Service, Kotzebue. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 5s.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND has in the press, a **Tour through Belgium,** embellished with plates after drawings by the **DUCHESS.**

The Rev. H. MILMAN has in the press, **The Martyr of Antioch;** a Tragic Drama.

Essays on the Love, the Poetry, and the Character, of Petrarch, are preparing for publication by **UGO FOSCOLO.**

We have already announced that a **Life of the celebrated Dr. BENTLEY** is expected next Spring from the pen of **Professor MONK.** From the intimate connexion between this great scholar and the University of Cambridge, for upwards of forty years, his biography must unfold much that is interesting in the literary history of England during that period. We therefore consider it to be highly desirable that persons who possess private papers of **Doctor Bentley's,** which might throw light on the subject, should render them accessible to the able projector of the work, which would be doing a service to literature.

Mr. PHILLIPS, to whom the Public is already indebted for a **History of Fruits,** has just ready for publication, a **History of Cultivated Vegetables,** which is to be

dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty. In this Work, the object of the Author has been to render the knowledge of plants entertaining and useful, not only to Botanists, but to those who have hitherto deemed it a difficult and uninteresting science. He has endeavoured to ascertain of what countries the vegetables now cultivated are natives, the earliest account of their cultivation, and how far they have improved by attention, or degenerated by neglect; also, the various uses made of them by the ancients, as well as the moderns of different countries. The medicinal and chemical qualities of vegetables being of the greatest importance, will also be particularly attended to, and the accounts given of them, collected with the utmost care from the reports of the most eminent physicians of every age. The etymology, natural history, physiology, and anatomy of the plants, are from the remarks of the most ingenious students of the vegetable world, as well as from the author's personal observations.

The Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM HERBERT has in the press, **The Weird Wanderer of Jutland,** a Tragedy, in Five Acts. 8vo.

The new Work of the Author of the Hermit in London is a Tale in 3 vols. entitled, "The Highlanders."

It is rumoured in the dramatic circles, that the MS. of a considerable portion of Mr. Maturin's Tragedy of Osmin (which was preparing for Covent Garden Theatre) has been lost *in transitu per coach*.

The new volumes of HORACE WALPOLE's Remains are expected to appear in January.—They will form the 7th and 8th volumes of his Works—the sixth having been lately completed by the publication of the Letters addressed to George Montague, Esq. and the Rev. William Cole.

Mr. HIGHMORE is preparing an Account of the Public Charities in London, since the date of his former work in 1810.

The Author of "The Mystery, or Forty Years Ago," and of "Calthorpe, or Fallen Fortunes," is about to come forward with a Tale, entitled "Lollardy," founded on the persecutions which marked the opening of the Fifteenth Century. It comprehends that stormy but interesting period, when the subjects of this country, who presumed to read the Bible in their vernacular tongue, were liable to be hanged as traitors to the King, and burned as heretics to God.

New Editions of Mr. BROWN's American Tales, Wieland and Ormond, are preparing for publication.

The French Government have authorised the publication of a new and less expensive Edition of the splendid and important work on Egypt, the result of the Observations and Researches made in that Country during the French Expedition. Messrs. Rodwell and Martin, who are appointed agents for the sale in England, have just published a detailed Prospectus, to which we invite the attention of the public.

M. LANGLES, Keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, has published a work on the ancient and modern Monuments of Hindostan.

Early in the ensuing month will be published Conversations on Mineralogy, with plates.

Preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. Europe, or a General Survey of the present Situation of the principal Powers, with conjectures on their future Prospects. By a Citizen of the United States.

JAMES HOGG, the Ettrick Shepherd, will shortly publish, in 3 vols., The Perils of Man; or, War, Women, and Witchcraft.

Mrs. ORME has in the Press, Madeline, a Tale, in 2 vols. 12mo.

The Miscellaneous Works of the Right Honourable HENRY GRATTAN are preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Miss SPENCE will shortly publish a new Work, entitled Old Stories, 3 vols.

In the course of a few days will be published, in 8vo., the Second Edition of Views of America, in a Series of Letters from that country to a Friend in England, during 1818, 19, 20. By F. WRIGHT.

In the press, Proofs and Illustrations of the Principles of Population. By FRANCIS PLACE.

MISS HILL, author of "The Poet's Child," has just ready for publication, Constance, a Tale.

A Correct Annual Guide to the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, which has long been wanted, is announced under the title of The Royal Blue Book, or Fashionable Directory and Canvassing Guide, for the year 1822. It is compiled on an entirely new plan, all the squares, principal streets, &c. being arranged according to their local situation.

A Grammar of the Sunscrit language, on a new plan, by the Rev. WILLIAM YATES, has just been imported, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Mr. BRITTON's History and Antiquities of Cantorbury Cathedral, consisting of 26 engravings by J. Le Keux, &c. and an ample portion of letter-press, which is now in course of publication, will be finished in March next. About the same time will be completed the fifth volume of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. This volume is appropriated to a chronological arrangement and classification of the architecture of this kingdom, which is illustrated by 80 engravings, mostly by J. Le Keux, with a Historical and Critical Essay on the rise, progress, and characteristics of Ecclesiastical Architecture.

Mr. BERNARD COMEN, Editor of the Exchange List, has in considerable forwardness a work on the Public Debts and Finances of Foreign States, with an Appendix, including a compendious View of the Increase and Present State of the National Debt.

Speedily will be published, Instructions for Civil and Military Surveyors, in Topographical Plan-Drawing; forming a Guide to the just conception and accurate representation of the Surface of the Earth, in Maps and Plans. Founded upon the system of John George Lehmann, late Major in the Saxon infantry, &c. By WILLIAM SIBORN, Lieut. H. P. 9th infantry.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Nov. 1, to Nov. 30, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Nov. 1	36	60	29,90		Nov. 16	48	54	29,43	29,36
2	56	63	29,90	29,83	17	43	55	29,56	29,64
3	49	58	29,82	29,51	18	43	50	29,78	30,09
4	58	46	29,29	24,61	19	35	53	29,69	29,95
5	27	45	30,06	30,15	20	55	50	29,98	29,75
6	28	44	30,25	30,28	21	43	46	29,68	29,79
7	29	46	30,22	30,17	22	33	56	29,62	29,44
8	34	49	30,15	stat.	23	31	46	29,67	29,86
9	33	48	30,12	30,10	24	33	52	29,72	29,63
10	36	58	30,08	30,09	25	34	61	29,78	29,69
11	39	47	29,94	29,60	26	45	66	29,82	29,19
12	48	57	29,79	29,96	27	40	47	29,46	29,76
13	35	56	29,91	29,77	28	28	50	29,75	29,37
14	50	60	29,74	29,78	29	40	54	29,58	29,75
15	50	62	29,74	29,51	30	40	60	29,87	29,56

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

Mon. 26, 7 h. 30 m. 26 s. 2nd sat. emers.

Tues. 27, 11 h. 21 m. 30 s. 1st sat. emers.

Thurs. 29, 5 h. 50 m. 29 s. 1st sat. emers.

Thurs. 29, 6 h. 43 m. 36 s. 3rd sat. emers.

The Weather.—The variability of the climate of Great Britain has never been more remarkable than of late. On the 2d Nov. at six in the morning, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 60½ degrees, and at the same hour on the 4th of July last, it

was only at 52; so that at one period in the middle of the present summer, it was 8½ degrees colder than in the month of November. On the night of Nov. 1, at York, the minimum of the thermometer was 49; on the night of the 2d July last, it was 36; being 13 degrees colder. On the 5th of November, at the same hour in the morning, the thermometer was at 30, being 19 deg. colder than three days before.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ON ushering in the new year, we should have been happy to congratulate the agriculturist on the prospect of terminating his perplexities with the old one; but candour obliges us to confess that we are visited by no such gratifying forebodings. The price of grain, we apprehend, has reached the ultimatum of depression; nevertheless no material advance is likely to take place before the farmer has provided for his regular payments of rent and tithe, together with the current expenditure for labour, when not a bushel of corn will be left in his hands to raise a fund for contingencies in the shape of tradesmen's bills and other incidental expenses.

Fortunately the rigour of the season has not contributed to his discomfiture—fine open weather has afforded great facility to the operations in husbandry, and the avocations of the season are consequently in advance. Its beneficent influence, moreover, is not confined to this department—the resuscitated and luxuriant appearance of the wheat-plant would reanimate his hopes, did not pecuniary difficulties, and the dread of continued low prices, paralyse all his efforts.

Turnips yield an abundance of feed, though the bulb is less in proportion to the whole produce than we have occasionally witnessed: this circumstance, however, will be the means of preserving them from the effects of frost, should severe weather occur, and may ultimately prove an advantage. Indeed, keeping is altogether plentiful and cheap, to which the price of meat is rigidly commensurate—not so that of lean cattle; and if the holders have conceded a little in their demands latterly, they are still too extravagant to admit of the most distant probability for the grazier to obtain remuneration. This is one of the many evils which beset farmers in general; namely, that when they are purchasers of lean cattle, they have to contend with a few interested men, who can and do, by combination, command the market, and secure their own prices. The same remark is equally applicable when they become sellers also, whether of fat beasts or grain;—a few of the principal butchers and merchants set the price, and the farmers have no alternative but to submit to their terms.

Amidst the universal depression in the value of farming produce, pigs appear to have partaken somewhat largely; the consequence of which has been such an indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, that a murrain or epidemic could not more effectually contribute towards extirpating the breed. We shall be greatly deceived if in a few months their relative value is not altered very materially.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the quarter, save where otherwise named.—Scotch Markets for the week preceding the date—

	November 21st to 24th		25th to Dec. 1st		5th to 8th		11th to 15th		19th to 22d	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Uxbridge, by the load	71 10s	211 0s	71 0s	201 10s	71 0s	191 0s	71 0s	161 15s	71 0s	171 10s
Aylesbury, by the load	101 0s	201 0s	101 0s	151 0s	81 0s	181 0s	81 0s	161 0s	81 0s	171 0s
Newbury	20 0	80 0	21 0	72 0	24 0	72 0	25 0	72 0	28 0	74 0
Reading	32 0	82 0	30 0	74 0	23 0	72 0	23 0	72 0	23 0	72 0
Henley	30 0	88 0	43 0	82 0	43 0	82 0	43 0	82 0	29 0	75 0
Banbury	32 0	80 0	28 0	72 0	0 0	0 0	24 0	70 0	23 0	76 0
Devises	40 0	78 0	36 0	80 0	30 0	78 0	26 0	73 0	20 0	76 0
Warminster	40 0	84 0	38 0	80 0	38 0	76 0	34 0	72 0	32 0	73 0
Basingstoke	50 0	84 0	50 0	80 0	50 0	80 0	50 0	78 0	60 0	78 0
Sherborne	121 0s	191 0s	121 0s	191 10s	121 0s	191 0s	91 0s	201 0s	91 0s	191 0s
Dorchester, by the ld.	7 0	9 6	7 0	9 6	7 0	9 6	7 0	9 6	7 0	9 6
Exeter, by the bushel	52 0	76 0	50 0	72 0	42 0	68 0	40 0	56 0	42 0	72 0
Lewes	91 0s	211 5s	81 0s	201 0s	81 0s	151 10s	81 0s	171 0s	81 0s	191 10s
Guildford, by the load	62 9	0 0	66 6	0 0	61 2	0 0	63 1	0 0	55 2	0 0
Winchester	44 0	76 0	40 0	74 0	24 0	61 0	34 0	56 0	48 0	52 0
Chelmsford, by the ld.	61 10s	171 0s	71 0s	171 0s	71 0s	161 10s	71 0s	151 0s	01 0s	01 0s
Yarmouth	36 0	58 0	34 0	56 0	30 0	52 0	30 0	50 0	0 0	0 0
Bury, by the coomb	20 0	32 0	0 0	0 0	20 0	29 0	0 0	0 0	18 0	26 0
Lynn	30 0	61 0	28 0	58 0	26 0	54 0	26 0	52 0	22 0	50 0
Horncastle	30 0	48 0	30 0	42 0	30 0	40 0	30 0	37 0	24 0	40 0
Stamford	36 0	66 0	36 0	70 0	31 0	60 0	28 0	58 0	30 0	58 0
Northampton	36 0	74 0	34 0	46 0	37 0	60 0	34 0	66 0	32 0	66 0
Truro, 24 gals. to bush.	22 6	0 0	22 6	0 0	22 0	0 0	22 3	0 0	22 0	0 0
Swansea	42 8	0 0	44 8	0 0	45 4	0 0	42 8	0 0	42 8	0 0
Nottingham	50 0	0 0	49 8	0 0	47 0	0 0	46 6	0 0	47 0	0 0
Derby, 34 qts. to bush.	40 0	66 0	36 0	64 0	40 0	64 0	32 0	62 0	36 0	62 0
Newcastle	48 0	66 0	30 0	66 0	30 0	64 0	30 0	62 0	30 0	52 0
Dalkeith, by the boll*	27 0	36 0	26 0	31 0	24 0	31 0	24 0	29 0	24 0	26 0
Haddington, ditto*	27 0	36 0	28 0	33 0	26 0	35 0	26 6	35 0	24 0	30 6

* The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Peas, and Beans, is 3 per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Aggr. Aver. Nov. 10th, 55s 2d.—17th, 55s 4d.—24th, 58s 11d.—Dec. 1st, 51s 11d.—8th, 51s 2d.—15th, 49s 2d

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.	MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.	COAL MARKET. Dec. 26.
Kidneys - 31 0s to 41 10s	Beef - 2s 4d to 3s 4d	Newcastle, from 38s 6d to 41s 9d
Champions 2 10 to 4 5	Mutton - 1 8 to 2 8	Sunderland, from 00 0 to 00 6d
Ox-Nobles - 2 0 to 2 10	Veal - 3 8 to 5 8	
Apples - 2 10 to 3 0	Pork - 3 0 to 5 0	Price of Quarter Loaf in the
Onions - 0 0 to 0 0	Lamb - 0 0 to 0 0	Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 10 1/2d

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.	QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.
SMITHFIELD—Hay, 31 0s to 41 0s Aver. 31 10s 0d	arrived Coastwise, from Dec. 17 to 22.
Straw, 1 6 to 1 12 — 1 9 0	Wheat 3,601 Peas 1,103 Malt 1,048
Clover, 4 0 to 4 10 — 4 5 0	Barley 3,679 Tares 8 Beans 329
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3 0 to 4 4 — 3 12 0	Oats 1,559 Rape — Linseed —
Straw, 1 4 to 1 11 6d — 1 7 9	Rye — Branck 10 Mustard —
Clover, 3 12 to 4 10 — 4 1 0	Various Seeds, 811 qrs.—Flour, 3,422 sacks.
WHITECHAPEL. Hay, 3 10 to 4 0 — 3 15 0	Ireland.—Wheat, 1,460 qrs.—Foreign—
Straw, 1 10 to 1 16 — 1 12 0	Linseed, 300; Mustard, 25; and Hemp, 150 qrs.
Clover, 4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0	

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.	New Pockets.
Kent 21 0s to 41 4s	Sussex 21 1/2s to 41 4s
Essex 2 10 to 3 10	Sussex 21 5s to 31 0s
	Farnham 0 0 to 0 0
	Yearling Bags, 30s to 50s
	Essex 2 10 to 4 0

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Dec. 24, 1821.

THESE is a very convenient phrase current among the ladies on important occasions, which implies, not only all its expressions, but somewhat more,—“*as well as can be expected.*” We might, accurately enough, apply this phraseology to the present state of the markets for the supply of the principal articles of British commerce. The season of the year naturally checks exportation to all places where the rigors of winter are expected to close the ports: while the year's end acts as a kind of negative to the opening of fresh accounts, or to any considerable enlargement of accounts already advanced, and supposed to be “heavy enough.” Notwithstanding this, we learn (and we have taken some pains in making inquiries) that there is a more cheerful air, a more confident expectation, than at the same season for some years past, in most departments of trade and commerce. The leading manufactures of the country are in full work; the labouring hands, which some time ago were idle, are now employed, if they think proper; while their masters more readily employ them, because they await with greater firmness the not distant time when they shall deliver their productions to orders, and forward them to the consumers. Our WOOLLEN manufactures, for instance, which had been very slack and depressed, are reviving; and will have more to shew for the proceeds of this year, than for any one of the four or five years last past.

Our COTTON manufactures are well off; and in some departments are even brisk, and full: nor is the cotton market below a fair state; for as soon as one set of buyers is supplied, and, consequently, somewhat of languor is apprehended, another set comes forward, and maintains the general steadiness of the whole, considered as an average. East India cottons, which, in our last Report, were noticed as heavy and sluggish, have attracted the attention of several of the principal buyers, and have felt the benefit of a tolerably free inquiry. East India SILK bears a fair price, and meets encouragement. The TEA sale has fluctuated: Boheas and Congos have sold cheaper, say 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb.; Singloos and Twankays are full fourpence per lb. dearer; and the superior descriptions still higher.

After Tea, COFFEE; which article has

experienced as favourable a reception as could be expected. The public sales, though extensive, have gone off briskly; and much inquiry has been made—and, we believe, much business has been done, by private contract, also.

There is somewhat of a struggle in the SUGAR market between buyer and seller: the price had fallen, and the buyers anticipated a farther fall: to which the holders will not submit; and, as they know that the stock in the warehouses at the year's end will be eight or ten thousand casks less than it was last year, there seems to be sufficient warrant to justify their firmness. It is probable, therefore, that the ensuing holidays will effect a kind of repose between the parties, and after the relaxation of the season, they may meet with renovated dispositions for business, to their mutual advantage.

RUM is held with great firmness; and the seller, if his article be good, will not bear of a price below what he has fixed as the proper currency. We do not know that the business really done is very extensive; but the demand is open and lively, and the buyers are watchful to obtain parcels. BRANDY is not so: the best marks have lowered no less than sixpence per gallon; notwithstanding which, the temptation has failed of any great effect.

The importation of TALLOW has, this year, been insufficient to supply the quantities contracted to be delivered in the course of the year: not that they were unusually large, but that the last laden vessels have been longer delayed than was expected, and such as cannot arrive in time for the stipulated delivery, are so much subtracted from the supply. This has produced a very rapid rise in favour of what is in the stores: and as some must purchase before they can deliver, the market may fairly be said to be in a bustle; certain dealers wishing for a wind in a certain point, others deprecating it.

We are sorry to report a partial failure in the POTATOE crop in Ireland. That country depends so much on the abundance of this root that every deficiency must be felt by its population. This has occasioned speculation in other branches of provisions furnished by Ireland; in Bacon, for instance; and this article has been bought up extensively: the prices have risen in consequence, not less than 3*s.* per cwt.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Nov. to 24th Dec: 1821, both inclusive.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Nov. 26	239	77½	78	96½	110½	19	—	241½	—	67 pm.	par 3 pm.
27	239½	77½	78½	96½	110½	19	—	242	—	67 pm.	2 pm. par.
28	239	77	77½	96½	110½	19	76½	—	—	65 pm.	par 2 pm.
29	239	76½	77½	96½	110½	19	—	240	—	65 pm.	par 2 pm.
30	—	77	77½	96½	110½	19	—	—	—	—	1 3 pm.
Dec. 1	238½	76½	77½	96½	110½	19	—	240	—	67 pm.	3 1 pm.
2	238½	76½	77½	96½	110½	19	—	240½	—	65 pm.	3 pm. par.
3	238½	76½	77½	96½	110½	19	—	—	—	63 pm.	2 dis. par.
4	236½	76½	76½	96½	110½	19	—	239	—	64 pm.	par 1 pm.
5	237	76½	—	96½	110½	19	—	—	—	65 pm.	par 2 dis.
6	237½	76½	7	96½	110½	19	—	—	—	64 pm.	2 dis. par.
7	—	76½	—	96½	110½	19	—	—	—	65 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.
8	—	76½	—	96½	110½	19	—	—	—	67 pm.	1 dis. par.
10	—	76½	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	68 pm.	par 1 dis.
11	235½	76½	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	68 pm.	1 dis. pm.
12	236½	76½	—	96½	—	19	—	—	—	69 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
13	237	76½	—	96½	—	19	—	—	—	70 pm.	par 2 pm.
14	236½	76½	—	96½	—	19	—	—	—	71 pm.	2 pm. par.
15	237	76½	—	96½	—	19	—	—	—	71 pm.	par 2 pm.
17	236½	76½	—	96½	—	19	—	—	—	69 pm.	par 2 pm.
18	237	76½	—	96½	—	19	—	—	—	71 pm.	par 2 pm.
19	236½	76½	—	96½	—	19	—	—	—	71 pm.	par 2 pm.
20	236½	76½	—	96½	—	19	—	—	—	71 pm.	par 2 pm.
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Exchequer Bills dated Dec. 1820, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM NOVEMBER 17 TO DECEMBER 15, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ANDREWS, E. Worcester, bookseller. (Robins, Stourbridge)
 Armistead, J. Clapham, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. (Fush and Startifort, Preston)
 Attwood, A. Lymington, surgeon. (Guy)
 Ayden, E. and W. Elwell, Sho-H, Halifax. (Alexander)
 Baker, W. and W. Porteus, grocers. (Poulton)
 Barker, W. Welch White, victualler. (Stuck, Chorley)
 Baylis, T. Cornforth, draper. (Wills, Birmingham)
 Beale, W. Newbury, timber-dealer. (Ashfield and Wright, Tokenhouse-yard)
 Beaumont, J. D. Maidstone, upholsterer. (Dickenson and Sadworth)
 Ballott, H. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. Woodburn
 Bentley, J. Curzon-road, Shoreditch, hardwareman.
 Bell, J. and G. Berwick-upon-Tweed, coopers. (Bennett, Lambeth-hill)
 Bingham, R. C. Gosport, banker. (Cook and Hunter, Clement's Inn)
 Bnalthe, J. and Coles, J. W. Peterborough, bankers. (Anderton, Quality-court)
 Box, T. Buckingham, banker. (Evans, Hatton-garden)
 Brander, J. and Barclay, J. Size-lane, merchants. (Hard and Johnson, Temple)
 Bray, D. Plymouth Dock, victualler. (Bevan and Britton, Bristol)
 Bryan, W. L. and R. G. Cannon, Pauly, printers. (Loxley and Son, Chesapeake)
 Brown, J. Canterbury, hosiery-draper. (Reardon and Davis, Gracechurch-street)
 Burkill, W. Beverley, miller. (Richardson, Hull)
 Burrell, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant. (Seymour

Byass, H. Rayleigh, surgeon. (Shaw, Billericay)
 Calvert, J. Covent-garden, merchant. (Lavis and Otterson, Old Jewry)
 Campart, W. H. Croydon, letter. (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte-street)
 Cattell, W. Tilton, miller. (Bird, Kildorminster)
 Cells, P. George-street, Minorca, wine-merchant. (Annesley and Son)
 Chamberlain, J. Bristol, merchant. (Pallin)
 Clarkson, J. Gracechurch-street, hatter. (Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street)
 Clark, J. Commercial-place, ship-owner. (Simpson, Fen-court)
 Cleaver, W. Church-lane, Chelsea, grocer. (Dawson and Co. Saville-place)
 Cooper, W. Liverpool, draper. (Pickford)
 Cooper, C. Gray's Inn-road, grocer. (Amory and Colm, Throgmorton-street)
 Court, H. Fish-street-hill, straw-hat-maker. (Reynolds, St. John-street)
 Couter, J. Woolly, tanner. (Cleave, Hereford)
 Cropper, J. Great Peter-street, brewer. (Mangnall, Aldermanbury)
 Davison, J. and Milligan, J. Liverpool, merchants. (Radcliffe and Dawson)
 Dentish, J. Liverpool, silversmith. (Mawdsley)
 Dennis, M. K. Bridport, bookseller. (Murley)
 Dobell, J. Cranbrook, carrier. (Alison and Hambleby, Freeman's-court)
 Dobsy, T. and Thompson, G. Darlington, mercer. (Raisbeck, Stockton)
 Durrant, W. Castle-street, Flisbury, tailor. (Clarke, Bishopsgate Church-yard)

Edwards, W. Chatham, linen-draper. (Rippon, Great Surrey-street)

Eastwood, R. Leeds, draper. (Atkinson, Manchester)

Eastwood, H. Eastwood, York, fustian-manufacturer. (Ellis, Chancery-lane)

Elliot, T. and Haslock, S. Northampton, bootmakers. (Carter, Lord Mayor's Court-office)

Epps, J. Holborn, bacon merchant. (Harvey and Willson, Lincoln's Inn)

Evans, T. Mack-walsh, innkeeper. (Maddock and Burley, Shrewsbury)

Eyre, W. Cockspur-street, trunkmaker. (Caslon, High-street, Mary-le-bone)

Fisher, F. jun. Leicester-square, surgeon-dentist. (Budd and Hayes, Bedford-row)

Fowler, J. Mark-lane, tea-dealer. (Hodgson, John-str. Adelphi)

Fuller, J. M. Worthing, linen-draper. (Jones, Size-lane)

Gage, M. A. Liverpool, tailor. (Lace and Co.)

Gale, Q. Newgate-market, butcher. (Willmot, Essex-st.)

Garrick, J. L. Mitcham, merchant. (Grimaldi and Stables, Cophall-court)

Gayler, T. Bruisyard, Suffolk, merchant. (Rabett and Mayhew)

Gotobed, W. Strettham, Isle of Ely, butcher. (Wilkin, Gosack)

Graham, Sir R. bart. Raillton, J. and Jos. and J. Young, Manchester and London, merchants (Wheat)

Green, J. Sheffield, merchant. (Wheat)

Green, G. and J. and S., Sheffield, edge-tool-makers. (Hardy)

Hemdsley, H. Great Winchester-street, merchant. (Lea-ter, New-court)

Harrison, J. Beckfoot, carpenter. (Pearson, Lonsdale)

Hosfield, H. Abingdon-row, merchant. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane)

Haviland, R. Cirencester, distiller. (Gardner, Gloucester)

Higginson, L. and Hoady, J. R. Walbeck-street, house agents. (Fitchinson, Green-court)

Horthland, H. L. Birmingham, builder. (Corrie, Birmingham)

Howard, J. St. Martin's-court, cordwainer. (Jones and Hosfield, J. Conroy, calico-manufacturer. (Newtons and Winterbottom)

Hutchings, J. Stoke Damerel, builder. (Elworthy, Plymouth Dock)

Jackson, R. Cannon-street, merchant. (Borrodalle, Cannon-street)

James, R. Conderton, Worcester, horse-dealer. (Olive, Tenchbury)

Joseph, G. and S. Green, Sheffield, factors. (Wilson)

Key, E. Sheffield, merchant. (Thompson)

Key, T. Lambridge-place, Walcot, auctioneer. (Noel, Great Ormond-street)

Kerwood, C. G. John-street, painter. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane)

Kippon, D. Sangeate-wharf, timber-merchant. (Jones, Branewick-square)

Kimber, W. and N. Notting-hill, coach-proprietors. (Hall, Chancery-street)

Kirkham, G. Lawmaster, merchant. (Robinson)

Lancastle, J. and G. R. Nation, Bristol, carpenters. (Ambery)

Lapage, S. Clement's-lane, drysalter. (Griffith, High-str.)

Leriv, H. Nelson-square, merchant. (Green and Theoley, Angel-court)

Lichfield, J. Cambridge, gardener. (Chevall)

Longrigg, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Mawdale)

Longson, G. Highbery Terrace, merchant. (Smith and Beckersworth, Bedford-row)

Mahoon, W. Kelmsle, corn-merchant. (Southwell, Sax-mundham)

Margatta, T. Old Woodstock, wheelwright. (North and Harrison)

Marsden, P. Sheffield, grocer. (Branson)

Mathews, T. High Holborn, linen-draper. (Swain and Co. Frederick's-place)

Messery, R. Beaumont, butcher. (Marley, Crewkerne)

Montgomerie, R. New Sherburn, timber-merchant. (Rogers, Worthing)

Moody, J. jun. Egham, coach-master. (Issacson, Broad-court)

Morton, P. Salford, merchant. (Higson, Manchester)

Moore, J. Sowerby, woollen-cloth manufacturer. (Thompson and Co. Halifax)

Moss, T. Vauxhall, potter. (Henson and Co. Bouverie-st.)

Moyse, W. Saxmundham, baker. (Southwell)

Mumby, R. Glandford Brigg, mercer. (Nicolson)

Murray, J. Park Head, butter and bacon dealer. (Wan-nopp, Carlisle)

Niblock, J. and L. R. Stanley, Bath, woollen-drappers. (Bevan and Britton)

Nicolson, J. Cammersdale, iron-founder. (Saul)

Needham, R. Queen's-buildings, Brumpton, silversmith. (Shelton and Clarke, Old Bailey)

Northcote, H. J. Lime-street, wine merchant. (Birkett, Clock-lane)

Page, W. Lime-street, London, spirit-merchant. (Farlow, Holborn-court)

Paine, E. Little Chart, Kent, paper-maker. (Elwyn, Hythe)

Parker, R. Whitechurch, stationer. (Brookes and Lee)

Potter, T. Manchester, publican. (Smith)

Raillton, J. North Shields, ship-owner. (Nind and Cotterill)

Reedall, J. Bridport, painter. (Nicholletts)

Richardson, F. Chesapeake, warehouseman. (Gregson, Angel-court)

Rickett, H. Shoreditch, grocer. (Amory and Cole, Throgmorton-street)

Ritchie, J. Richardson, F. and Ritchie, J. Watling-street, warehousemen. (Smith and White, Hatton-court)

Rivolta, A. Brook-street, London, looking-glass-maker. (Jones, New Inn)

Robinson, W. and R. Worthing, carriers. (King and Gell, Lewes)

Sanders, J. Coventry, auctioneer. (Mullis, Coventry)

Sanders, J. M. Ipswich, ironmonger. (Tyndall and Hanson, Birmingham)

Savery, C. South Eford, lime-burner. (Prideaux, Kingsbridge)

Scott, C. Stoke-upon-Trent, earthenware-maker. (Fenton, Newcastle-under-Lyme)

Sherwin, J. Burslem, ironmonger. (Ward)

Simister, J. and R. and J. Birmingham, button-makers. (Tyndall and Rawlins)

Smith, H. St. Martin's-lane, woollen-draper. (Pownall and Fairthorne, Old Jewry)

Spencer, T. Gray's Inn-lane, livery-stable-keeper. (Teb-butt and Sons, Gray's Inn-square)

Staff, C. and W. W. Norwich, bombazine makers. (Goodwin)

Staff, H. A. Norwich, soap-maker. (Unthank and Foster)

Staff, E. and W. Norwich, brickmakers. (Bigbold and Brightwell)

Streets, W. Aldermanbury, gallow-manufacturer. (Web-ster and Son, Queen-street)

Temple, N. Newgate Market, publican. (Bartlet and Beddome, Nicolas-lane)

Tills, W. sen. Mistle, merchant. (Spurling and Whitley, Colchester)

Tipper's, R. and Gethen, E. Basinghall-street, factors. (Britten, Old Broad-street)

Todd, S. Southampton, mercer. (Caught)

Townsend, J. Honiton, and Brook, G. Whimpe, bankers. (Flood and Miles)

Trigg, J. Chesapeake, warehouseman. (Lea-ter, New-court)

Ward, J. London, fruit-dealer. (Browne, Lower Thames-street)

Warner, J. Garforth, maltster. (Pearson, Selby)

Warner, R. Garforth, dealer. (Parker, Selby)

Warner, R. Hantington, ironmonger. (Maule)

Whately, T. Batcombe, shopkeeper. (Lyne, Burton)

Whitehead, J. Hauley, merchant. (Tomlinson, Stafford Potteries)

Wild, W. Sheffield, merchant. (Smith)

Wills, R. Bloomsbury, tobacconist. (Cobb, Clement's Inn)

Williams, S. Bristol, apothecary. (Davis)

Wimch, B. son. Hawkhurst, farmer. (Gregson and Fos-ter, N. Angel-court)

Wood, J. Birmingham, gun-maker. (Parker)

DIVIDENDS.

ADCOCK, D. Melton Newbury, Dec 15

Akers W. Uttoxeter, Dec 15

Aldar St. J. and J. Liverpool, Jan 4

Anderson T. London, Dec 15

Asherton T. Liverpool, Dec 11

Aubrey G. E. Manchester, Dec 26

Austin T., Gregory J., and Husson J. Bath, Dec 8

Barnett J. jun. West street, Jan 12

Bartholomew R. Buxilton, Dec 17

Becher J. B. Hatfield, Essex, Dec 23

Bennett J. Hope, Derby, Dec 15

Bennett W. Lawrence Pantney-hill, Jan 5

Bennett J. Bristol, Dec 31

Benson J. R. Artillery place, Jan 5

Betsy W. & Sealwates, Jan 5

Bollingbrooke H. Great Yarmouth, Dec 15

Bourke J. Albemarle street, Dec 15

Bowler W. and Warburton J. South-wark, Dec 29

Boydell J. Bethnal green, Dec 23

Brade W. Preston, Dec 20

Brown W. Button at Home, Dec 15

Browne J. R. New-road, St. Pancras, Dec 11

Brown T. Bradford, Dec 31

Bruce T. Newcastle street, Lon-don, Dec 22

Bull J., Banks W., and Bryson E., King street, London, Dec 16

Burgin H. and Hubbard J. Leeds, Dec 22

Burn J. Lothery, Jan 1

Canby W. Leeds, Jan 2

Cary J. Bequest court, Fleet street, Dec 8, 15

Clay J. Kingston upon Hull, Jan 20

Clements R. Coventry, Dec 19

Cohen E. London, Jan 20

Cornwall J. Kinton, Dec 29

Crazer W. Baldwyn street, Jan 5

Callow R. and Piers J. Chesapeake, Dec 4

Craig J. Threadneedle street, Dec 15

Dingle J. St. Austell, Dec 26

Dr. Bois J. F. and J. London, Dec 18

Duffill J. Bromsgrove, Jan 10

Durham W. Oxhead, Dec 27

Elliott H. Chippenham, Dec 20

Fenton F. Sheffield, Dec 17, 26

Foster J. Sheffield, Dec 19

Fraser A. Norfolk street, London, Dec 20

Friend H. Southwark, Dec 1

Fry J. Dorset street, London, Jan 5

- Fry G. Newbury, Dec 29
Garten S. Wood street, Chesapeake,
Dec 29
Gilbert W. R. Leicester, Jan 9
Gill T. Old Gravel lane, London,
Dec 29
Gordon J. Copthall court, Jan. 26
Grain S. and W. and J. Manchester,
Dec 29
Green J. Oxford street, Dec 15
Griffiths G. Carew street, London,
Dec 16
Gross P. Commercial road, Dec 28
Hague G. Sheffield, Dec 12
Handley S. Hilderston, Jan 10
Harman E. Thrusdale st. Dec 28
Hattersley M. Bilton with Harrow-
gate, Dec 21
Harris J. Redbridge, Dec 21
Harrop J. Goswell, Dec 12
Henshaw J. Gloucester place, Lon-
don, Dec 28
Halls J. Goswell street road, Lon-
don, Dec 18
Holmes J. and C. Carlisle, Jan 3
Horby B. Bernard street, Foundling
Hospital, Dec 8
Hunter J. Backlarsbury, London,
Dec 8
Hunt C. Mark lane, Jan 5
Jarnum W. Jan. Knightsbridge, Dec 29
Jeds P. Coventry, Dec 19
Jens T. Fiecdilly, Dec 28
Jones C. and Loadman B. Sheffield,
Dec 15
Kelly A. Colonnade, Pall Mall, Dec 8
Kenworthy J. Stone's Wood, Dec 8
Kerashaw W. Halifax, Dec 28
King W. Worcester, Jan 3
King R. Mincing lanes, London,
Nov. 20
Kirkman C. F. Deal, Dec 20
Knott J. Barlistone, Nov. Dec 27
Kross A. Union court, London,
Dec 12
Ladkin W. Leir, Jan 20
Lander G. Birmingham, Jan 5
Landon T. Hartford, Cheshire, Dec 28
Lason E. Coventry, Dec 28
Lent W. Bridlington, Jan 6
Lewis E. Lambeter, Dec 31
- Elftth T. Bedford, Essex, Dec 28
Lowridge R. and Pringle G. Paisner,
Durham, Jan 5
Lake J. Rotes, Dec 19
Luscombe N. Kingsbridge, Jan 4
Mackenzie C. Caroline street, Bed-
ford square, Dec 1
Marr C. Rathbone place, London,
Dec 27
Martin J. Liverpool, Dec 11, 27
Maison R. Barlistone, Jan 8
Matthews J. Coventry, Dec 19
Merrick T. Frith street, London,
Dec 18
Mossenton R. Great Marlow, Dec 8
Nailer J. Jeffrey's square, London,
Nov. 27
Nash J. Bath, Dec 24
Nesby W. Lamb's Conduit-street,
Dec 12
Neville R. Colchester, Dec 18
Newman J. M. Broomgrove, Jan 5
Oscar R. Horsefild, Dec 10
Owen G. New Bond street, London,
Dec 15
Orr J. Backlarsbury, Dec 8
Packer J. Paiswick, Dec 11
Palmer J. Ruggly, Dec 10
Pardow G. Coughton, Jan 14
Parks T. and Lawton A. Birmingham,
Jan 1
Parkinson T. and R. Preston, Jan 11
Parkinson A., Duckett J., & Alaoop S.,
Manchester, Dec 28
Pask J. Neweastle under Lyme, Dec 8
Pauke W. and Carter J. Gloane square,
Jan 10
Percy R. and Forcs J. Wimborne
Minster, Dec 26
Pechert J. Cranbrook, Dec 15
Phillips R. Banbury, Jan 3
Phillips P. R. Carmarthen, Dec 28
Polglaze J. Bristol, Dec 19
Pinkerston T. Birchin lane, Jan 5
Price B. Teutonsbury, Dec 14
Ratcliffe R. Monkwearmouth, Dec 18
Reed H. Mill street, Bermondsey,
Dec 15
Ritson J. Carlisle, Jan 5
Robinson T. and T. K., and Hancock
R. Manchester, Jan 7
- Robinson S. J. & T. Lawrence lane
London, Dec 15
Robinson J. Birmingham, Dec 11, 28
Robson R. Margate, Jan 4
Rose A. and Murray J. Londonhall-
buildings, London, Dec 18
Roy J. Wolverhampton, Jan 5
Rushall J. and H. Birmingham, Jan 9
Sellers H. Burying, Jan 10
Sedgwick T. Clement's lane, London,
Dec 15
Shubbenare J. Fillingley, Jan 28
Shaw J. Wm, Jan 10
Shurples W. and Dumble J. Liverpool
Dec 17
Sheppard R. W. Aldersbury, Lon-
don, Dec 29
Slater R. and J. Somersbury Hill,
Dec 10
Smith E. and Sanderson J. Howden,
Dec 27
Smith F. and P. and W., Great Lever,
Dec 10
Smith A. Lime street square, Jan 5
Soudkarr R. and M. Strand, Jan 5
Ston J. Lamb's Conduit-st. Jan 5
Taylor J. Shoreditch, Dec 15
Taylor A. Kent road, Jan 8
Tidy M. Southgate, Dec 12
Timmins J. Birmingham, Jan 5
Tyler P. Huddersham, Dec. 12
Vaughan M. and Appleton C. Liver-
pool, Dec. 15
Vice J. Bishopcove road, Jan. 1
Wainwright W. Liverpool, Dec. 10
Warburton T. Northwick, Jan. 16
Watts G. Chichester, Dec. 16
Watts G. and Bush W. Bristol,
Dec. 16
Wattley G.B. Basinghall street, Dec. 16
Whelley T. and J. Frisley str. Dec. 11
Whelley H. Coventry, Dec. 19
White J. and Stann W. Manchester,
Dec. 8
Williams L. W. Fleet street, Dec. 18
Wildah T. B. Aylesford, Kent, Jan. 8
Wood J. Thomas, Yorkshiro, Dec. 24
Wood & Bolton, Lomashire, Dec. 19
Woods J. Fortae, Dec. 20

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c., IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX AND SURREY.

Criminals.—The following are the number of prisoners brought before the Magistrates of the city, on various charges, from assault to felony, during the several mayoralties, from the first of

Alderman Wood, in 1816	-	4740
Second Mayoralty in 1817	-	6092
Alderman C. Smith	-	4800
Alderman Atkins	-	4484
Alderman Bridges	-	4612
Alderman Thorpe	-	4328

The following account of the relief given in cases of an urgent nature during the mayoralty just terminated, will enable the citizens to form some idea of the duties of these Chief Magistrates, and of the charity dispensed from the Mansion House :—

Number of persons sent to the hospital	-	1154
Of whom were clothed	-	181
Vagrants brought into custody	-	626
Of whom were passed	-	93

Two hundred and six were brought at the same time before the Magistrates at Guildhall, who passed 130.

Execution.—On the 27th Nov., Ann Norris, aged 22 years; Samuel Hayward, aged 24; and Joseph South, aged 17 yrs.

were executed at the usual place, front of the debtors' door, at Newgate. South for uttering forged notes.

Stock Exchange.—In consequence of a serious misunderstanding with some of the leading members of the Stock Exchange, on the subject of abolishing time bargains, a project for the erection of a new Stock Exchange has been started by the dissentients. A meeting has taken place, and names to a very considerable amount have been entered in favour of the measure.

Major André.—The remains of Major André have been removed from Tappan, New York, where they were first interred, and brought to England, by order of the Duke of York. The sarcophagus was last month deposited in front of the cenotaph in Westminster-Abbey, which was erected to his memory. The re-interment took place in the most private manner.

New Law Courts.—A new Court of Chancery, and a new Court of King's Bench, will be built in a line with the Court of Common Pleas, opposite Henry the Seventh's Chapel, with a stone fronting all round, to correspond with the ori-

ginal plan. They will occupy the site of the two present intermediate coffee-houses, and open into Westminster-hall.

Alterations and Improvements in Westminster-Abbey.—The interior of Westminster-Abbey, and the monuments, are undergoing a repair, in pursuance of a late resolution of the Dean and Chapter, under the superintendance of Mr. Chantrey, Mr. Theekstone, and other artists of acknowledged talent. The alterations in the choir will be very considerable. The whole of the iron railing which was erected round the various monuments has been removed. It was much decayed and broken. There will not be any railings again erected; but persons will always attend visitors, and prevent them from injuring the works. The windows have all been cleaned and repaired, and the different wood-work re-gilt. The grand organ has been repaired and new varnished, and the pipes have been new gilded. The expense of these improvements will be defrayed out of the funds of the Dean and Chapter.

A notice signed by the Lord Chancellor was given in the London Gazette of Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1821.—That from and after the 14th of December inst. all public meetings, and meetings of Creditors, held under Commissions of Bankrupt in London, or any place within the Bills of Mortality (as well those fixed by Commissioners of Bankrupts, as also all meetings of Creditors, under Commissions of Bankrupt, which shall be holden in pursuance of public advertisement), shall be holden within the new building, or "Court of Commissioners of Bankrupt, in Basinghall-street, in the City of London."

The Scottish Hospital.—On the 30th of November the festival of the tutelar saint of Scotland was celebrated at the London Tavern; Viscount Melville in the Chair. More than three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner; after which the Secretary read the Report, from whence it appeared that a liberal subscription had been entered into.—Among the interesting spectacles of the evening may be mentioned the Grand Union Violoncello, which was played upon by a performer from Dundee, named Watson, who is entirely deprived of sight. He made use of his feet in order to elicit notes from a bass viol, while he played the violin with his hands, and upon the Pandean pipes with his mouth. This extraordinary performer exhibited to a remarkable extent the results of industry and ingenuity, although deprived of the most valuable of the senses.

Lincoln's-Inn Fields Bible Association.—Last month the Annual General Meeting

of the Association was held at Great Queen-street Chapel. Robert Grant, Esq. took the Chair, in the absence of the President. The chairman opened the business of the day. The report was then read; it stated, that since the last Report 155 Bibles and 121 Testaments had been distributed, making a total of 2811. The Ladies had circulated 63 Bibles and 44 Testaments; but there was a great want of collectors in the Committee. The financial report was then read, by which it appeared that 18*l.* had been collected at the last meeting; that the donations and subscriptions amounted to 94*l.* exclusive of 7*l.* 3*s.* collected among the workmen at Messrs. Spode and Copeland's manufactory; 100*l.* had been given to the British and Foreign Society for copies of the Scripture; the Parent Society was still continuing its prosperous course. The report concluded by calling for additional aid and assistance.—A liberal collection was made at the doors.

Attorneys and Solicitors.—By an Act passed on the 8th of last June, any person who has taken a degree at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, may act as a solicitor after having served a clerkship of three years. Persons bound for five years, and serving part of that time, not exceeding one year, with a barrister or special pleader, may be admitted on applying to a judge, or other sufficient authority. This act has been passed for the benefit of those who study at the Universities, and will besides give additional respectability to the profession. It is not designed to interfere with the old mode of serving a clerkship of five years, where that mode may be preferred. The act also only extends to such Bachelors of Arts as have taken their degrees within six years after having been matriculated at the University.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. R. Skinner, A.B. to the rectory of Sampford Peverell, Devon, void by the death of the Rev. S. Pidsley—The Rev. T. Tattershall, M.A. fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Matthew's Liverpool—The Rev. R. T. Meade, to the Rectory of Marston Bigot, Somerset, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. E. A. Bridgman—The Rev. John Jenkyns, LL.B. Vicar of Evercreech, Somerset, to the Rectory of Horsmonden, Kent, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Morland.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Marquess Wellesley to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Duke of Montrose Lord Chamberlain, in the room of the Marquis of Hertford; the Marquis of

Conyngnam Lord Steward of the Household, *vice* the Marquis Cholmondeley; the Duke of Dorset Master of the Horse, *vice* the Duke of Montrose—Hans Earl of Huntingdon to be Governor of Demerara.

Births.—At Kensington, the lady of W. Wilberforce, esq. jun. of a son and heir—At his house in Cadogan-terrace, the lady of H. R. Pearson, esq. of a son—At Leyton, the lady of R. H. Innes, esq. of a daughter—At Kentish Town, Mrs. R. Valpy, of a daughter—At Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington, the lady of N. Doman, esq. of a son—In Artillery-place, the lady of J. Walker, esq. of a daughter—In Crescent-place, Mrs. G. Sanders, of a son—In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, the lady of W. O. Hunt, esq. of a son—Of a still-born male infant, Mrs. W. J. Ricketts, of Berkeley-square—At Hanworth, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. W. L. Addington, of a daughter—The lady of S. Ryland, esq. of Horselydown, of a daughter—In Grosvenor-place, the Countess of Uxbridge, of a son and heir—Mrs. Denton, of Somers' Town, of her fourth son—The lady of Mr. C. Hertzel, of Northumberland-street, of a son—In Southampton-buildings, the lady of C. Phillips, esq. barrister-at-law, of a son—At Kennington-place, Mrs. Rosseter, of a son—Mrs. T. H. Buckle, of Hammet-street, of a son—The lady of Mr. Kingdon, of Finsbury-place, of a son—The lady of John Arnold, esq. of Old Bond-street, of a son.

Married.—At St. Anne's Church, Westminster, Captain G. Harris, R.N. C.B. to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of J. Woodcock, esq.—At Kensington, Lieut. G. Bague, R.N. to Miss Yarrow, of Jermyn-street—The Rev. S. H. Alderson, to Miss Bennet—At St. Saviour's Southwark, James, youngest son of the late Mr. Wm. Polley, of Southlands, to Mary, daughter of Mr. T. Fitch—At Sudbury, John Eaton, jun. esq. banker, to Mary, second daughter of Sir L. Maclean, M.D.—Mr. J. L. Weller, of Silver-street, to Maria, youngest daughter of M. Foott, esq.—T. F. Reynolds, esq. to Frances Sophia, fourth daughter of James Daniell, esq.—At St.

George's, Hanover-square, E. Stanley, esq. of Ponsoby Hall, Cumberland, to Mary, second daughter of the late Wm. Douglas, esq.—At Streatham Church, R. Whitmore, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Eliza, fourth daughter of Joseph Kaye, esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, A. P. Cooper, esq. of Cheverells, Herts, to Elizabeth Harriet, only child of W. Rickford, esq.—J. Clipperton, esq. to Amelia, youngest daughter of G. Bayne, esq.—At Cheltenham, A. Rosenhagen, esq. to Frances, daughter of the late Fleetwood Parkhurst, esq.—At St. Mary, Aldermary, Mr. Tayler, of Paternoster-row, to Sarah, second daughter of John Birkett, esq.—At St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, P. Andrews, esq. to Mary, daughter of Mr. Norby—At Mary-la-bonne Church, J. W. Birch, esq. to Diana Eliza, eldest daughter of the late James Bourchier, esq.—At Petworth, Mr. W. H. Witherby, of Birch-in-lane, to Jane Frances, eldest daughter of W. Hale, esq.

Died.—At Cranley, in Surrey, Mrs. Butcher, relict of J. Butcher, esq.—At Richmond, Mrs. Greening, widow and relict of the late T. Greening, esq. 71—Richard Dallett, late of Merton, Surrey—George Roberts, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex—At Chertsey, Mrs. Mary Sewell, relict of the late Rev. George Sewell, Rector of Byfleet—In Queen Ann-street, aged 82, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, relict of the late George Anson, esq. of Shugborough, Staffordshire—At his house in Queen Anne-street West, Sir Martin Browne Folkes, M.P. and F.R.S.—At his father's house, Hackney, Mr. J. Briggs, of Leadenhall-street—At Kennington, Henry, son of Robert Lodge, esq.—At Islington, Mr. T. Mander—John Ring, esq. surgeon, of Hanover-street, Hanover-square, aged 69; generally known for his philanthropy and literary and professional acquirements—Maria, wife of John Forster, esq. of Upper Thames-street—At Ripley, in his 80th year, Robt. Harrison, esq.—The Rev. Caleb Evans, third son of the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Islington—In Nottingham-place, Commercial-road, Maria, the wife of Mr. Stephen Tew.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

J. PERRY, ESQ.

On the 4th ult. James Perry, Esq. Editor and Proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, at his house at Brighton, in the 65th year of his age, of an internal disease, which baffled all human skill, and gradually undermined a constitution promising

a much greater length of days. Mr. Perry was born at Aberdeen on the 30th of Oct. 1756, and received the first rudiments of his education at the Chapel of Garioch, under the Rev. Dr. Tait. From this seminary Mr. P. was removed to the High School, Aberdeen, where he prosecuted his stu-

dies with much credit to himself, under the direction of the Messrs. Dunn, its principal masters. In 1771, he was entered of Mareschal College, in the University of Aberdeen, and afterwards commenced the study of the Scots law under Dr. A. D. Fordyce, intending to follow the profession of an advocate. Some unsuccessful speculations of his father, who was an eminent builder, obliged him, however, to relinquish this design; and after having experienced several vicissitudes, Mr. P. arrived, at the beginning of the year 1777, in the British Metropolis, bearing with him strong recommendations from all the principal manufacturers of Manchester, at which town he had been previously engaged for two years, in the capacity of clerk to Mr. Denwiddie. Though these recommendations for some time failed to procure him a suitable situation, Mr. Perry's talents became known to Mr. Urquhart, one of the proprietors of the "General Advertiser," an opposition journal then newly commenced, and immediately secured him an engagement, at a small salary, as a writer for that publication. Several political pamphlets and poems also issued from the pen of Mr. P.; and in 1782 he formed the plan, and was the first editor of the European Magazine, which he conducted for only twelve months, being at the expiration of that period chosen by the proprietors, on the death of Mr. Wall, to be the Editor of "The Gazetteer." It was on Mr. Perry's assuming the editorship of this paper, that he suggested an improvement in the publication of the parliamentary debates, by engaging additional Reporters, which enabled as much parliamentary intelligence to be inserted in the morning, as contemporaries were able to publish in the evening, and sometimes at midnight. He then spent several years in the most assiduous attention to the laborious duties of an editor, during which period his superior talents and amiable manners had gained him the notice and esteem of several highly distinguished characters, from some of whom he received offers, which opened the way to the most brilliant fortunes, but which were rejected by Mr. P. who determined to be allured by no splendour, where principle was to be the sacrifice: he continued the manly assertor of sentiments, distinguished for their liberality in the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity. He next became the proprietor of the "Morning Chronicle," in conjunction with his friend Mr. Gray. He was married in 1798, to Miss Anne Hill, a young lady of the most amiable accomplishments, and with whom he lived in much happi-

ness for many years. Of his character as a journalist, it is hardly necessary to speak—the respectability and consequence which the Morning Chronicle had attained under his management, not only in England, but also on the Continent, are sufficient proofs of his superior attainments in the line of his profession. But it is only justice to his memory to add, that his character was not more distinguished for literary eminence, than it was endeared to the wide circle of his acquaintance, and the more select one consecrated to friendship, by that uniform kindness of conduct and amiability of heart, which add even to literature a charm, and render the bereavement of such a man, a cause of public regret. His political sentiments, as a sound and consistent and Constitutional Whig, were well known. He was liberal towards all who had any connexion with him, and steady alike in his public and private attachments. Those who differed from him in political opinions never hesitated to acknowledge the sincerity with which he had adopted them, or the candour and simplicity with which he maintained them. As a public journalist, he did much, very much, towards elevating the principles upon which such duty should be performed. The integrity of his motives was never questioned. Men of all parties, and of the highest rank and talents, contributed to his Journal; for it was a well-known remark—that "Perry may be entrusted with any thing."

REV. C. FRANCIS, M. A.

Lately, at Minal, the Rev. Charles Francis, M. A. rector of that parish, and of Collingbourne Ducis, and one of the Prebendaries of Sarum. The following bequests evince that his benevolence extended beyond the period of his life. He enjoined 50*l.* to be distributed among poor persons in each of the parishes of Minal and Collingbourne Ducis. To the poor of the parishes of West Tanfield and Wath, in Yorkshire, to which he was successively rector nearly forty years since, 100*l.* To repair Minal Church, (on ornamenting which he expended in his life between 1000*l.* and 2000*l.*) he has left the interest of 100*l.* for ever: and the like to repair that of Collingbourne. To augment the small rectory of St. Peter's, Marlborough, the interest of 200*l.*; and the small vicarage of St. Mary's in that town, 100*l.* To the Bath Infirmary, the Institution for the instruction of Deaf and Dumb, and St. Luke's Hospital for the reception of Lunatics, 100*l.* each. To the Salisbury Infirmary, 200*l.*—Towards the Edifice Funds for the repair of Salisbury Cathedral,

2001.—And the sum of 4000*l.* to establish a Protestant Free School in Minal; and the land on which it is to be built, this exemplary individual had (through the kindness of General Calcraft) purchased at a very easy rate, and duly enrolled during his life-time.—To the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, of which University Mr. Francis was a member, he has bequeathed such of the Oriental Manuscripts and Works purchased by him of the descendants of the late Professor Pococke, as do not form a part of that collection.

MR. MURRAY.

This gentleman, who for many years occupied a station of great respectability at Covent-garden Theatre, died at Edinburgh, the 8th Nov. 1821, at the age of 67. Mr. Murray derived his descent from Scottish parents; his father being Sir John Murray, Bart. of Broughton, the personal friend, and for some time the confidential secretary of the Pretender. On account of the part he had acted in the rebellion of 1745, he, with others of the followers of that prince, was arraigned for high treason and found guilty. The royal clemency being afterwards extended to him, he retired into private life, and fixed his residence at Cheshunt, near London, where Charles Murray was born in the year 1752. Sir John Murray gave his son, in the first instance, a good classical education. On quitting the grammar-school, he was sent to France to acquire a knowledge of the language of that country. Having effected this object, he was articled to a medical practitioner in London, under whose instructions he acquired the elements of pharmacy and surgery, and qualified himself for undertaking the situation of a surgeon's assistant in the Turkey Company's service. In this capacity he made several voyages to the Mediterranean, and visited most of the Islands of the Archipelago, and the chief cities of the Turkish dominions up the Levant. He afterwards entered himself a student at the Liverpool Infirmary with the view of improving himself in his profession. But having made some successful essays at a private theatre during his stay there, he took the resolution to abandon his medical pursuits, and try his fortune on the stage. His first step was to apply to Mr. Younger, the manager of the Liverpool Theatre, to assist him in his project. But this gentleman having then no vacancy in his company, advised him to go to York, and gave him a letter of recommendation to Mr. Wilkinson, the manager of the theatre in that city. Mr. Wilkinson immediately acceded to his

wishes, and gave him permission to make a trial of his talents. The part chosen for his *debut* was that of *Carlos*, in the Comedy of *The Fop's Fortune*, in which he made his appearance in the month of April 1775, and was received with the most flattering demonstrations of approbation. The part, which is very long, was not put into his hands until within two days of the representation of the comedy, and he had never before read or seen the play. At the end of twenty-four hours, however, to the astonishment of the whole green-room, he rehearsed it perfectly without his book, and on the evening of the following day performed it with great ease and spirit. From this auspicious commencement his connexion with Mr. Wilkinson promised to be lasting, as well as mutually agreeable and advantageous. An untoward incident brought it, however, to an abrupt termination in the course of the following year, and caused his secession from the stage. He now resumed his medical profession, and went to sea; but some adverse circumstances having renewed his dissatisfaction with this mode of life, he finally relinquished it, and readily obtained an engagement from Mr. Griffith, at the Norwich Theatre, where he appeared under his proper name. During his stay with this company he assumed the new character of an author, and brought forward two theatrical pieces, the one entitled "*The Maid of the Oaks*," and the other "*The Experiment*." After a residence of eight years in his situation, with increasing reputation, he entered into an engagement with the proprietors of the Bath and Bristol Theatres, and made his first appearance at Bath in the year 1785, in the character of *Sir Giles Overreach*. The death of Mr. Farren, in 1796, having created a vacancy at Covent-Garden in that line of parts which he considered best suited to his talents, and in which he thought he was most likely to succeed before a London audience, he was prevailed upon, through the interference and by the persuasions of some particular friends, to listen to overtures from the late Mr. Harris, who finally engaged him for five years. Mr. Murray possessed many qualifications for an actor which were of the first order. His perception was remarkably quick, and he penetrated at once the meaning and spirit of his author. His conception of his parts were, on this account, always remarkably correct and judicious. His distinguished excellence in this important respect was displayed in a peculiar manner in his delineations of Shakspeare's characters, and in his readings of obscure or disputed pas-

sages in the text. Mr. Murray's face was full of expression. His features were perhaps wanting in prominence and strength to give the full force to the more turbulent passions; but they were most admirably adapted to exhibit all the finer and more delicate emotions, and to awaken in the breasts of his audience all the sympathetic feelings which those emotions are calculated to excite. His eye, too, was remarkably quick and penetrating, and imparted great life and animation to his performances. His voice had great beauties, but it had also great defects. His lower and middle tones were exquisitely soft and melodious, and hence his unrivalled excellence in Old Norval, and parts of that kind, in which he never failed to find his way to the heart. But his upper tones wanted strength and firmness; and when he was called to more than common exertion in some of the higher parts of tragedy, he frequently became hoarse, and consequently failed to give the full expression to his conceptions. In person, Mr. Murray was about the middle size, rather inclined to stoutness. His deportment was always remarkably easy and graceful. Mr. Murray has left four children, two of whom have adopted his own profession. His eldest son, Mr. William Murray, is now the able and popular manager of the Edinburgh theatre. His daughter is the well-known widow of Mr. Henry Siddons, and the proprietor of the theatre which is under the conduct of her brother.

CARDINAL PERIGORD.

At Paris, in his 85th year, Cardinal Perigord, Archbishop of that capital. From a declining state of health, his dissolution had for some time been expected. Cardinal Perigord was born at Paris in the year 1736, and was christened Alexander Augustus Talleyrand Perigord. Descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, he was, after an education quite worthy of his rank and of the profession which he intended to embrace, soon promoted to a bishopric, and raised to the dignity of Archbishop of Rheims, which entitled him to anoint the Princes of his country.—He was adorned by virtues that reflected honour on the clergy, whom he dignified by his devotion, and also by the exercise of those eminent qualities which should distinguish an ecclesiastical prince. The *Drapeau Blanc*, of Oct. 21; says, "Faithful to his principles, to the interests of the State, and to the reverence due to the Monarch, he, alike in 1767 (during the assemblage of the Nobles), and in 1789 (during the meeting

of the States General), repelled with firmness those pernicious innovations which have since occasioned so much blood, and caused so many tears to France! When he perceived that every thing was indeed lost—that rebellion had supplanted and overturned the throne itself, he retired, in its commencement, from the theatre of such discord and crimes, and took refuge, in the first instance, in Germany. From thence he repaired to England, the only spot where, at the height of their calamities, the Royal House of Bourbon could find an asylum. Here the Archbishop of Rheims participated in the long exile of that illustrious house; and when Divine Providence, in kindness to the wishes of its servants, was pleased to restore the descendants of St. Louis to the throne of their august ancestors, he accompanied them. But the ancient See of Rheims was no longer to be found; that See, honoured by the virtues of St. Remy, had been suppressed by an authority that trembled at every thing calculated to revive the recollection of legitimate Monarchy. It was thus that the King, regarding his high qualities, now appointed him Grand Almoner; the Sovereign Pontiff then decorated him with the Roman purple; and Paris congratulated herself on her Spiritual Head. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he discharged with an apostolic zeal the numerous duties which his exalted situation had imposed. His time was devoted to beneficence, even to the moment when, seized by sickness, he was taken from this terrestrial state. His decease is matter of deep regret to all friends of religion and virtue. The clergy, his family, and the faithful of his diocesan flock, weep for him; while the poor, inconsolable at their loss, demand a new father." The funeral of Cardinal Perigord took place in Paris on Saturday in the Cathedral at Notre Dame, with all the pomp the solemnity of the occasion would admit. A battalion of the garrison fired a volley on the taking up the body on its entrance into the Cathedral, and on its being placed in the vault. His Eminence, it is said, has bequeathed almost the whole of his fortune to religious Establishments, and to the poor of the Diocese of Rheims and Paris. To his domestics he has left legacies proportionate to the extent of their services.

MRS. AIKIN.

In Broad-street Buildings, aged 39, Mrs. Aikin, wife of Mr. C. R. A. an eminent surgeon, and eldest daughter of the late lamented Gilbert Wakefield. The follow-

ing tribute to her eminent worth was introduced in the conclusion of a funeral sermon, preached the Sunday subsequent to her interment, by the Rev. S. W. Browne, B. A. in Monkwell-street Chapel.—“How naturally do these reflections arise from the mournful solemnities lately performed in honour of a Christian wife and mother, whose loss is most acutely felt by her family, her friends, and by this society, with which she united in the duties of public worship; a society proud of the honour she reflected on it, both by the accomplishments of her mind and the unspotted brightness of her virtue. Alas! what a task is mine to lament so much excellence, and though deprived of it for ever, to exhort you to sustain the intensity of your sorrow. In her, greatness of soul was hereditary. Descended from a father of a most high-wrought character, she was early disciplined to an acquaintance with moral grandeur: she saw the loftiness of genius and the inflexibility of disinterested patriotism, enlisted in the cause of religion and liberty; nor did she see it unmoved. The sufferings of her father in his ardour for the amelioration of the world, were deeply engraven in her memory, and caused her heart to glow with a noble enthusiasm for all that advances human nature in its progress towards perfection, or sustains it on the towering heights which it sometimes ascends. The instructions she received from the transcendent erudition and classic elegance, which rendered the author of her days so pre-eminently capable of appreciating whatever ancient genius offers of beautiful or sublime, inspired her with the purest and most tasteful admiration of the excellent; and though, by a modesty most rare, this was never ostentatiously displayed, no judgments did she pronounce but struck her auditors with a sense of her superiority in the delicate estimates she made, both of sentiment and character. In her private connexions, her attachment to the kindred minds she cherished with her affection, was most endearing; and disclosed the value of the principles she had imbibed, and the warmth which glowed in her breast. These unions were founded on a love of the good, and must ever be remembered with exultation; but her family alone, her amiable husband, and the circle she honoured and made happy with her friendship, can alone speak all her worth—can alone paint in all their brightness, that truth, simplicity, and sympathising heart, which she inherited from one of the most noble-minded of men.”

JOHN EWEN, Esq.

At Aberdeen, on the 21st Oct. in the 80th year of his age, John Ewen, Esq. who may truly be said to have been a most useful member of society, and one of the most respectable public characters of that place for more than half a century. His exertions in favour of charitable institutions, and for every individual case of distress that came under his notice, were zealous and unremitting; his conduct as connected with public affairs was strictly disinterested; while his great information on subjects of general interest merited, upon all occasions, the respectful attention of the community. Strangers visiting Aberdeen, who very frequently had introductions to Mr. Ewen, will long recollect his assiduous and polite attention. But his memory deserves farther notice than this short article, announcing his death, can convey. Ample materials will doubtless be found among his correspondence. Though not a native of Aberdeen, he was long regarded as one of her most eminent citizens, and his name will be found associated with every thing there that is benevolent, philanthropic, or public-spirited. The death of such a man occasions a blank in society not to be easily filled up. With the exception of various sums left to the public charities of the city, he bequeathed the bulk of his property (perhaps 15 to 16,000*l.*) to the Magistrates and Clergy of Montrose, for the purpose of founding an Hospital, similar to Gordon's Hospital at Aberdeen, for the maintenance and education of Boys.

MR. WILLIAM ANGUS.

Oct. 12th, aged 69, Mr. Wm. Angus, landscape and historical engraver. He was a pupil of Mr. William Walker, the well-known engraver of scenery. In his better days Mr. Angus was justly considered very eminent in his art, and had his full share of employment. Amongst his most pleasing works may be noticed, “The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in Great Britain and Wales; in a collection of Select Views, engraved by W. Angus from pictures and drawings by the most eminent Artists. With Descriptions of each View,” 4to. 1787—1815. He also engraved for many years very beautiful little plates for the Pocket Atlas, chiefly after the designs of Thomas Stothard, esq. R. A. One of his pupils has far surpassed his master; we allude to Mr. W. B. Cooke, whose engravings of the “Southern Coast,” and various other works, have excited such general approbation.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. J. J. Clarke, to Miss E. Turney.

Died.] C. Mr. Humberstone, of Stanford, near Biggleswade—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. W. Westbrook.

BERKSHIRE.

Birth.] At Reading, Mrs. Hornbuckle, of a daughter.

Married.] At Lackhamstead, Mr. Goddard, to Miss Norris—At Reading, Mr. C. Wilson, to Miss B. Owen—At Kintbury, Mr. G. Shepherd, to Miss S. Owen—At Speen, Mr. Westcombe, to Mrs. M. Bunce—At Hartley Row, Mr. G. Knightsbridge, to Miss Whittler—At Thatcham, Mr. J. Clinch, to Mrs. Willis.

Died.] At Newbury, Mr. H. Woodroffe—At Speenhamland, S. Edkins, esq. 75—Mr. T. Brain—At Windsor, Mrs. Trinder—At Pangbourne, Mr. W. Cox, 76—At Hurley, Mrs. Holgate—At Eaton, Mrs. Coker—At Wallingford, Miss Morrell—At Woodcot House, Mrs. Frazer—At Maidenhead, Miss E. M. Pigott—At Reading, Miss B. Hanson—E. S. Waring, esq.—At Hurst, Mrs. Keeley—At Speen, Mr. B. Berriman, 78.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. P. James, of Olney Park, to Miss S. Rogers—At Wendover, Mr. C. Elisha, to Miss Weedon.

Died.] At Newport Pagnell, Mr. D. Chapman, 73—At Lillington Darrell, Mrs. Knight—At Thornton Hall, Sir T. Shepperd, 76—At Buckingham, Mr. W. Chaplin, 71—Mr. B. Kirby—Miss Parker, of Salt Hill—At Grendon Underwood, Mrs. Hearn.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Birth.] At Cambridge, Lady de Thierry, of a son.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. E. Roe, to Miss M. E. Eddleston—At Bennington, Mr. W. Mitchell, to Miss Walsham—Mr. J. Dogget, of Burwell, to Miss M. Savory.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. B. P. Bell, M.A.—Mrs. Kelly—Miss S. Turtle—Mrs. Bennett.

CHESHIRE.

Birth.] At Lermicham, Mrs. Roys, of a son.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. J. Johnson, to Miss E. Jenkinson—J. Williamson, esq. to Miss Davies—Mr. G. Whittell, to Miss Fisher—Mr. W. Denson, to Miss Knowles—the Rev. G. Baldwin, to Miss E. Orton—the Rev. W. Attfield, to Miss M. A. Cooke—At Asbury, the Rev. E. Gregory, to Miss M. Pattison—At Tarporley, R. Nicholls, esq. to Miss A. Bawlinson—At Waverton, Mr. W. Bevin, to Miss S. Salmon—At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Worthington, to Miss A. Chantry—At Hayton Church, the Earl of Wilton, to Lady M. Stanley.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Williams—Mrs. Dutton—At Lane-ends, the Rev. T. Hodges, 80—At Little Neston, Mrs. Cortingham—At Middlewich, Mr. J. Dunn—At Knutsford, Mr. E. Hewitt—At West Kirby, Mr. J. Brown, 77—At Northwich, Mr. T. Hewitt—Of hydrophobia, John Basendale, of Cross-street, near Chester.

CORNWALL.

The Pilchard Fishery on the Cornish coast has been highly prosperous. Upwards of eighty boats came into St. Ives, one day last month, loaded with remarkably firm and fat fish. They brought on shore from 10 to 15,000 per boat, in all about 800 hogsheads. Large quantities have also been taken at Padstow, Mount-Isaac, and Mount's Bay.

Married.] At Madron, Mr. Dysart, to Miss G. Cundy—J. J. Pearce, jun. esq. to Miss M. Boase—At Camelford, Mr. R. Fradd, to Miss M. Pearson—At Penzance, Capt. J. A. Stevens, to Miss M. E. Cole—J. Moore, esq. to Miss E. Paul, of Truro—At Morval, Mr. H. Soady, to Miss E. Soady—At Mawnan, the Rev. E. Rogers, to Miss C. Boulderstone.

Died.] At Halwill, Mrs. Pearce, 80—At Falmouth, Mrs. Lawrence—Mrs. Fellow—At Truro, Mr. J. H. Rivers—Mr. W. Trebilcock—Mrs. Williams—At East Looe, Mr. R. Gregg—At Launceston, Mrs. Hockin—At Fowey, C. Lambe, esq.—At Boconnoc, Mr. D. Edwards, 84.

CUMBERLAND.

Birth.] At Woodlee, Mrs. Elliot, of a son.

Married.] R. Hodgson, esq. of Alston, to Miss A. E. Fletcher—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Cookson, to Miss M. Routledge—Mr. W. Rennie, to Miss E. Nesbitt—Mr. T. Jackson, to Miss E. Thompson—Mr. W. Gate, to Miss M. Railton—Mr. J. Ferguson, to Miss J. Peters—Mr. T. Barnes, to Miss E. Musgrave—Mr. J. Ruddick, to Miss E. Harrison—At Whitby, Mr. T. Falcon, to Miss J. Pearson—At Egremont, Mr. G. Stuart, to Miss R. Johnson—At Penrith, Miss J. Little, to Miss J. Bellas—Mr. W. Jameson, to Miss E. Kitchen—At Crosthwaite Church, Mr. T. Harrison, to Miss Thompson—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Elbeck, to Miss M. A. Brown—Wm. M'Cready, esq. to Miss Desmond.

Died.] At Carlisle, Miss M. Davidson—Mrs. M. M'Corrish—Mrs. E. Dixon—John Forster, esq. 82—Miss E. Porthouse—Mrs. Reed—Mr. E. Pearson—W. Scott, 82—Mr. T. Welsh—At Penrith, Mrs. M. Robertson—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Bird—Mr. J. Thompson—At Workington, Mrs. J. Brown—Mrs. S. Fell—At Westfield House, Oulton, Mrs. Shelton, 96—At Kewick, Mrs. Wren, 84—At Stanwix, Mr. W. Birkitt—At Penrith, Mrs. A. Dobson—At Wigton, Mrs. Pattinson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Poundell, of Holbrook, to Miss M. A. Williams—At Whittington, near Chesterfield, Mr. E. Whiddowson, to Miss A. Fisher—At Wirksworth, Mr. T. Spencer, to Mrs. Harpur—Mr. J. Sherwin, to Miss E. Layke—At Cuxall, Mr. C. Taverner, to Miss A. Laver—At Darley Dale, Mr. G. Wall, to Miss M. Fielding.

Died.] At Duffield, J. Balguy, esq.—At Mugginton, Mr. W. Bateman—At Stretton, Miss P. Booth—J. Longson, of Little Longson, esq. 77—At Derby, Mr. Hancock—At Chesterfield, Miss Robinson—At Findern, Mrs. C. Woollat, 90.

DEVONSHIRE.

A gentleman has offered to contribute 6000*l.* towards the erection of an agricultural and manu-

facturing village in Devonshire, on the plan of Mr. Owen, of Lanark, and to become himself a resident in the institution.

Births.] At Crockadon, Mrs. Brown, of a daughter—At Cadwell, Lady Lewis, of a daughter—At Dartmouth, Mrs. Webb, of a son—At Sparham, Mrs. Bastard, of a son.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. J. P. P. Polson, to Miss G. Veale—At Barnstaple, Mr. J. Cotton, to Miss J. Weeks—At Bockfastleigh, Mr. C. Haytor, to Miss M. Harris—At Plymouth, Mr. C. Dymond, to Miss Harvey—Mr. F. Newcombe, to Miss H. Prout—Mr. W. Algar, to Miss A. Wyatt—Mr. Gregory, to Miss Jones—At Beer, Mr. G. Oliver, to Miss T. Toll—At Stoke Damarel, E. G. Napier, esq. R.N. to Miss Chatworthy—The Rev. F. A. Cox, to Miss S. Savery.

Died.] At Sidmouth, Lieut. R. H. Burnard, R.N.—At Bridwell House, B. H. Clarke, esq. 71 At Exeter, Mr. Jones, solicitor—Mrs. Langworthy—Mr. T. Wood—Mr. Baxter—At Larkbear House, Miss M. Langton—At Fuge, near Dartmouth, Lieut.-col. Hayne, of the North Devon militia, 75—At Plymouth, Mr. W. Jones—Miss Warrick—Near Exmouth, Mr. Dench—At Topsham, N. Peters, esq. 78—At Ashburton, Mrs. Higgins—At Poundland, Mr. W. Mortimer—At Newton Abbot, Mrs. Gribble—At Bideford, Miss Hatherley—Miss M. Griffiths—At Dawlish, Mr. W. Gore.

DORSETSHIRE.

The large painted window at the east end of the new parish church of St. James, Poole, is completed. It is in the Gothic style, and contains three compartments, 21 feet high by 16 wide. The subject in the centre compartment is a figure of Faith, kneeling upon a cross, looking up to a crown of glory; on the front ground is introduced the lily as an emblem of innocence, and the sacramental cup as a type of our Saviour's sufferings; the Bible is open at that most interesting passage in the Revelations, ch. li. v. 10—"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life." It is an alteration of a picture by Guido, in the Dusseldorf Gallery. The side compartments are mosaic, in white with blue ground, and gold flowers, and round each is Gothic tracery. The bottom part is filled with a Gothic screen in imitation of stone.

Married.] F. T. Rogers, esq. of Tatenham House, to Miss M. A. Tremlett.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. M. Baker, 68—At Weymouth, Mrs. B. Pearson—At Sturminster Newton, John Penny—At Lytchet House, Lady A. Trenchard—At Osborne, Mr. A. Brett—At Shaftsbury, Mrs. Cooper—Mrs. Trenchard—At Yeovil, Mrs. Batten.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. G. H. Hease, to Miss M. Wetton—At Bishopwearmouth, G. J. Mowbray, esq. to Miss Gray—G. Pemberton, esq. to Miss J. Hunter—Mr. J. Ferguson, to Miss E. Tiswick—At Sunderland, Mr. M. Sidwick, to Miss M. Ritson—Mr. R. Pattison, to Miss E. Robinson—At Durham, the Rev. O. Head, to Miss E. Woodfield—Mr. J. Park, to Miss N. Johnson—At Houghton-le Spring, Mr. A. Anderson, to Miss H. Meggison.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mrs. M. Smith—Mr. A. Hutchinson—Mr. R. Adamson—At Bishop

Auckland, Mr. W. Biggy, 87—Mr. M. Johnson, 78—At Gateshead, Mrs. Harrison—Mrs. M. Wilkinson—At Durham, Mr. W. Sharp—Mr. J. Bolton—Mr. M. Hutchinson, 97—At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Weatherley—J. Bird, esq. 85—At Darlington, Mr. J. Kilburn—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Bowy—Mr. A. Simpson.

ESSEX.

Births.] At Chingford Hatch, Mrs. Ricardo, of a daughter—At Hale End, Mrs. Cox, of a daughter—At Witham, Mrs. Green, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. S. Cooper, of Danbury, to Miss Mott—At Colchester, D. Mustard, esq. to Miss Smith—At Mayland, Mr. C. W. Green, to Miss M. Poynter.

Died.] At Dedham, Mrs. A. Gould—At Mistley, Miss H. Harrison—At Walthamstow, Mrs. R. Relph—At Elmstead, the Rev. J. Brooke—At Harwich, Mrs. M. Graham, 78—Mrs. M. Sherman, 80—At Ingatstone, Miss Bradbrook—At Leigh, Miss Steward—At Kelvedon, J. Wilson, esq.—At Marshalls, Mr. R. Stephenson—At Coggeshall, Mrs. Prior—At Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Mrs. Keys—At Chelmsford, Mrs. Darby—Miss B. Stonham—At Woodford, Mr. W. Dawson—At Wanstead, T. Sparks, esq. 73—At Kilby, Mr. W. Baker—At Colchester, Mr. West—Mrs. J. Luffkin—At Vange, Mr. J. Clarke—At Maldon, Mrs. Polley.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A vein of coal, upwards of 12 inches thick, has been discovered within 100 yards of the new Hotwell-house, Clifton.

Married.] At Henley, Mr. Bradford, to Miss S. Lucy—At Stroud, Mr. G. Humphreys, to Miss E. Halliday—Mr. T. Ward, of Gloucester, to Miss E. Mudway—Mr. J. Porter, of Cambridge Mills, to Miss A. Clark—At Kingstanley, the Rev. Mr. Cousins, to Mrs. Webster—At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Forbes, to Miss E. M. Cook—At Westbury-upon-Trim, Mr. H. H. Ludow, to Miss M. A. Newland.

Died.] At Stapleton, Mr. T. Chappell—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Lander—Mrs. Williams—Miss Kirk—Mrs. Herbert—Mrs. Whitchurch—Mrs. Hunter—Mrs. Goodyar, 84—At Cirencester, Mrs. Cripps—At Hartbury, Mrs. Holford, 83—At Ashwick House, near Marshfield, J. W. Horlock, esq. 96—At Kingston, Mrs. Stokes—The Rev. T. Wallis, vicar of Presbury.

HAMPSHIRE.

Births.] At Barton House, Mrs. Deane Shute, of a daughter—At Newport, I. W. Mrs. Melville, of a son.

Married.] At Newport, I. W. Mr. J. Hawkins, to Miss F. Horlock—Mr. E. Moorman, to Miss C. French—Mr. S. Howard, to Miss H. Hewlett—Mr. J. Edmunds, to Miss C. Livingston—Mr. A. Arnold, to Miss Jacobs—At Southampton, Mr. Cornish, to Miss Williams—Mr. R. Monday, to Miss M. A. Williams—At Carisbrook, I. W. Lieut. H. Roberts, to Miss C. Acton.

Died.] At Christchurch, Miss M. Stevens—At Southampton, Mrs. S. Mising—D. Meredith, 76—Mr. F. J. Guian, 76—Mr. H. Hunt—At Gift Hall, I. W. Mrs. Hicks, 78—At Newport, I. W. Mrs. T. Speed—Mr. Cave—Mr. Casford—Mrs. Tuck—Miss Cooper—At Appleshaw, Mr. T. Rawlins, 71—At Cupernam, near Romsey, P. Figs, esq.—Near Romsey, Mr. G. Smith—At Winchester, Mrs. Meere—Mrs. J. Brown.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Burgum, of Bickerton Court, to Miss M. Richards—At Broadwas, the Rev. H. Evans, to Miss M. Steward.

Died.] At Hereford, T. Cotes, M.D.—At the Llan, Mrs. Maddy—Mr. E. Yeld, late of Whar-ton Court.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hoddesdon, the Rev. R. R. Cooper, to Miss L. Henshaw.

Died.] T. Cockayne, esq. of Ickleford House—At Hertford, Mr. T. Pollard—At St. Alban's, W. O. Hammond, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. R. Fox, to Miss J. Ashton.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. H. Perkins—Mr. E. Haynes—At Stow Lane, Mr. Hand—At Kimbolton, Mrs. Tomlinson Kippox.

KENT.

A considerable number of graves have been discovered in a field at Stonar; some containing skeletons in a very perfect state, which must have been buried at least five or six hundred years since. From the foundations discovered, it is supposed to have been the site of a church or chapel, being about the spot where the town of Stonar is conjectured to have formerly stood. Workmen are employed on the premises to endeavour to make farther discoveries.

By the late decision in the Court of Chancery, the school at Tunbridge becomes entitled to an income somewhat exceeding 4000*l.* per annum, and a sum of money in hand amounting to upwards of 10,000*l.*

Married.] At Dover, Mr. S. Mackay, to Miss Spindley—W. Brent, esq. to Miss Pierce—At New Romney, Capt. Wightwick, to Miss Wraight—At Reculver Church, Mr. S. Collard, to Miss Sayer—At Rainham, Mr. W. Godfrey, to Miss Bailey—Mr. W. Phipps, to Miss S. Hagell—At Rochester, Mr. W. Wood, to Miss C. Haven—Lieut. W. Young, R. M. to Miss M. Lamprey—Capt. Kemp, to Miss Blackstone—At Whitstable, Mr. O. Kemp, to Miss A. Wood—At Lydd, Mr. T. Basford, to Miss E. Austen—At Hoath, Mr. W. Smith, to Miss E. Adams—At Wye, Mr. T. Hills, to Miss Cook—At St. Laurence, Thanet, the Rev. J. V. Vashon, to Miss M. A. Mayhew.

Died.] At Whitstable, Mr. Humphrey—At Canterbury, Mrs. Skeates—Mrs. M. Jennings—The Rev. D. Martin, of Eastchurch, 78—At Hythe, Mrs. Watts—At Rochester, Mrs. Collant, 90—At Chatham, Mr. J. Cornwall—Mrs. E. Whatteller, 82—Mr. H. Thompson—Mr. P. Woolley—Mrs. M. Branton—Mr. J. M. Watling—Mr. J. Phillips—At Dover, Mr. Bindall—Mr. H. Richards—At Margate, Mr. Waterhouse—Mr. E. Robins—Mrs. E. Womersley—At Chalkwell, Mr. H. Hogben, 82—At Faversham, Mr. E. Gibbs—At Ramsgate, Mr. J. Linfield—Mr. H. Goodyer—The Rev. S. Vince, P.R.S.—At Godmersham, Mrs. Barker, 77—At Maidstone, Mrs. Wilkins, 82.

LANCASHIRE.

Birth.] At Manchester, Mrs. Gumpel, of a daughter.

Married.] At Manchester, the Rev. T. Ainsworth, to Miss E. Bentley—Mr. J. Redhead, to Miss M. Milne—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Parr, to

Miss A. Jones—Mr. J. Cash, to Miss E. Everest—R. Formby, M.D. to Mrs. C. Gibson—Mr. J. Edleston, of Warrington, to Miss E. Prince—At Walton, Mr. T. Fielden, to Miss Entwistle—At Wigan, Mr. J. F. Evans, to Miss M. Marsh.

Died.] At Liverpool, E. Simon, 104—Mrs. B. Stephenson, 101—At Manchester, J. Elliot, esq.—The Rev. J. Brookes—At Ribblesden Lodge, R. Rothwell, esq.—At Shawe Hall, Miss F. A. Farrington.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Birth.] At Scraftoft, Mrs. Nixon, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. J. Shipman, to Miss M. Ravenhill—At Loughborough, Mr. J. Hyde, to Miss M. Vickers.

Died.] At Market Harborough, Mrs. W. Benton—At Hathern, Mr. E. Boyer—At Leicester, H. Wood, esq.—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. C. Cole.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a respectable meeting of the Commissioners of Witham Navigation, held at Boston on Monday the 5th ult. Mr. John Rennie, son of the late eminent engineer, was appointed to complete the report on the improvement of Boston haven, which his father had begun. It is now confidently expected that this great work will proceed. It is a measure of such vast importance, that it cannot fail to produce lasting improvement to the great level of all the low lands between the rivers Trent and Glenn, comprehending the larger part of the county of Lincoln.

Married.] Mr. H. Wrou, of Luton Marsh, to Miss Verdon—At Horncastle, Mr. Trevitt, to Miss Squire—At Holbeach, Mr. C. Ashby, to Miss S. Wetherall—At Castle Bytham, Mr. J. Merry, to Miss S. Alloway—At Sixhills, Mr. E. J. Willson, to Miss M. Mould—Mr. G. Sharp, of Wragby, to Miss R. Mowbray—At Sleaford, Mr. T. Singleton, to Miss F. Fawcett—At Uffington, Mr. J. Bird, to Miss J. Bird—At Market Deeping, Mr. M. Chesterfield, to Miss Williamson—At Grimsby, Mr. T. Turner to Miss E. Swift—At Gainsborough, Mr. Hestead, to Miss E. Phillipson—At Belton, Mr. T. Pigott, to Miss Cooke.

Died.] At Boston, Mr. Harwood—Dr. Crane—At Uppingham, Mrs. Baylay—At Long Sutton, Mr. R. Pinder—At Moulton, Mrs. Holt—At Easton, Mr. G. Dexter—At Sleaford, Mr. Crooks, 76—At Gosperton, Mrs. Robertson—At Lincoln, John Hare, esq. 80—Mrs. Proctor, 82—Mrs. Wilson—At Redbourn, the Rev. R. N. Palmer—At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Huggins—At Bassingham, Mr. L. Thompson, 84—At Clumber, Miss Heath—At Louth, Mr. T. Lee—Miss A. Harrison—Mr. Smith—At Alford, Mr. J. Young—At Stamford, Miss E. Chapman—W. Thacker, esq. of Langrick Ferry, near Boston—At Eilathorpe, Mrs. A. Douce, 88—At Lincoln, Mrs. Castles, 77—Mrs. Taylor—At Candlesby, Mr. J. Bateman—At Spalding, Mr. J. Digby—Mr. W. Knight—At Gainsborough, Mr. J. Pickle—Mr. H. Page—At Blyborough, Mrs. Copeman, 68—Mrs. M. Leadson, 77.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Penmafn, Mr. S. Reid.

Died.] Near Monmouth, Mrs. Hill—At Monmouth, Mrs. Clark, 80—At Chepstow, Mr. H. Church.

NORFOLK.

Births.] At Hedenham, Mrs. Chambers, of a daughter—At Drayton, Mrs. Raika, of a son—At Norwich, Mrs. Preston, of a son.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. T. Gowen to Miss C. French—Mr. Redhouse to Miss Brady—Mr. J. Silcock to Miss C. Mack—Mr. S. Child to Miss A. Martin—Mr. J. Colman to Miss L. Rising—Mr. J. Kent to Miss S. Morley—R. Herring, esq. to Miss Gunning—Mr. J. Aldis to Miss J. Kidd—Mr. W. Eady to Mrs. Hugman—At Ayleham, Mr. J. W. Clover to Miss Peterson—At Heigham Church, Mr. F. Dixon to Miss A. Mollit—At Yarmouth, Mr. T. Kenworthy to Mrs. S. Goffin—At Burnham Westgate, Mr. J. Doggett to Miss Saffery—Mr. Tatham, of Aylsham, to Mrs. Howes—At East Dereham, Mr. K. Rose to Miss Girling—Mr. J. Brookbank to Mrs. M. Brookbank—At Elsing, Rev. L. B. Foster to Miss M. G. Eaton—*Died.*] At Tyd St. Giles's, Isle of Ely, Rev. T. Matthews—At Tibenham, Mrs. J. Betts—At Yarmouth, Mrs. P. Eaton—Mr. T. Watkins—Mr. J. Beckett, 77—Mrs. E. Forster, 70—Mrs. E. Baynor—Mrs. M. Bowles—Mr. D. Carter—Mr. W. Secker—At Lynn, Mrs. Griffin—At Edgar House, Mrs. Morrison—At Liddon, Mrs. Riches at Swaffham, Mrs. Riley—At North Walsham, Mrs. E. Worme, 81—At Hemsby, Mr. J. Huntington—At Calkirk, Mrs. A. Baker, 78—At Dias, Mrs. S. Bray—At Hingham, Mrs. M. Lane, 87—At Neeton, Rev. P. Columbine, D. D. 92—At Shotesham, Mr. A. Everett, 94—At Norwich, Miss Phillips.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The excavation of the river Nene from Peterborough to Yaxley has commenced, and is going on with rapidity, there being nearly two hundred men employed.

Married.] At Oundle, Mr. S. Deacon to Miss J. Adson—Mr. W. Buswell to Miss A. Ball—Mr. Scotney to Miss S. Kirkby—At Braunston, Mr. G. Elliot to Miss Meads—At Wellingborough, Mr. E. Metson to Miss C. Gosley—At Kettering, Mr. J. Hawthorn to Miss D. Sharp—At Geddington, Mr. J. Liddington to Miss H. Whitlock.

Died.] At Lutton, Mr. J. Martin—At Harleston, Mr. H. Sanders—At Uppingham, Mrs. Bailey—At West Haldon, Mr. W. Gulliver—At Peterborough, Mr. W. Miller—At Newnham, Mrs. Baldwin—At Stoke Albany, Mrs. Ashling—At Blisworth, Mr. J. Lambert—At Surton, Mr. W. Hopkinson—At Northampton, Mrs. Emery—Mrs. Adams—Mrs. Berridge—At Wootton, Mr. P. Jones—At Peterborough, Widow Dowell, 97—Miss Robertson—At Stoke Bevern, Mrs. L. Shepherd, 94—At Pottersbury, Rev. J. Gardiner—At Hardingston, J. M. Phillips, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Births.] At Beuwell, Mrs. Cuthbert, of a daughter—At Newcastle, Mrs. Gumble, of a son.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. E. Robson to Miss J. Latimer—Mr. J. Davison to Miss E. French—At Cholerton, Mr. E. Stephenson to Miss Phillipson—At Hebburn, Mr. Dobson to Miss A. Sadler—At Tynemouth, Mr. T. Rodham to Miss J. Balkeld—J. H. France, esq. of Tinsley, to Miss M. Fleck—At Hexham, Mr. T. Hall to Miss M. Mews—Mr. E. Waygot to Miss M. Holland—At Berwick, Mr. A. Marshall to Miss Bethin.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Mather—Mr. J. Pollock, 76—J. Boucher, esq.—Mrs. Oliver—Mrs.

Wingate, 75—Capt. J. Bishop—Mr. Jones—Mr. W. Dykes—At North Shields, Mrs. Laing, 77—Mr. J. Hall—Capt. J. Donkin—Mrs. J. Weatherspoon, 71—Mr. E. Cuthbertson, 76—At Thompson's Mills, Mr. H. Grace, 79—At Berwick, Mr. D. Scott—At Hexham, Mr. J. Swinburn, 96—At Morpeth, Mrs. Nelson, 88.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. S. Smith to Miss S. Sharpe—Mr. W. Hickinbottom to Mrs. E. Baker—Mr. J. Hansell to Miss E. Jeffery—Mr. J. Thackeray to Miss S. Gill—Mr. J. Cook to Miss S. Snow—At Mansfield, E. Douglas, esq. to Miss M. Carter—At Lowdham, Mr. J. East to Miss S. Abbot—At Gringley on the Hill, Mr. G. Newton to Miss E. Bedford.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. S. Webster—Mr. J. Shipley, 70—Mr. J. Wainwright—Mr. B. Slack—Near Newark, Mr. W. Brooke, surgeon—At Radford, Mr. Holmes—At Cropwell Bishop, Mr. Kirkman—At Bassingham, Mr. E. Thompson, 84—At Mansfield, Mrs. E. Haines, 94.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Birth.] At Oxford, Mrs. Micklem, of a daughter.

Married.] At Kittington, Mr. G. Nightingale, 72, to Miss Mortimer, 19—Mr. W. Sedgwick to Miss E. Williams—At Bicester, Mr. E. Guild to Miss C. Savours.

Died.] At Old Woodstock, Mrs. Slatter—At Oxford, Mrs. A. Eden—Mrs. Peirson—Mrs. E. Wright—Mr. H. Sheldon—At Easton, Rev. F. Bishopp—At Highworth, J. Crowdy, esq.—At Yalford, Mrs. Pinnock—At Over Norton, G. A. F. Dawkins, esq.—At Duddington, Mr. A. Hitchman, 78.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. Dean to Miss E. Needham—At Lyndon, Mr. J. Nixon to Miss A. Ormond.

Died.] At Barley Park House, Mrs. Blackburn, 74—At Morcott, Mrs. E. Prety.

SHROPSHIRE.

Public Works in Shrewsbury.—1st. The Town will be lighted with Gas; 2d. A Circus is building, 90 feet by 40, at Bridge Place; 3d. Steam-buats are building to ply between Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Kidderminster, &c. and London; 4th. A new Wharf is projected below the Council-House, and up Water Lane, to Pride Hill.

Births.] At Edgmond Rectory, Mrs. Pigot, of a son—At the Isle, Mrs. Sandford, of a daughter.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Rev. W. Atfield to Miss M. A. Cooke—Mr. Morgan to Miss S. Moore—Mr. J. Garbett to Miss S. Breeze—Mr. J. F. Churton to Miss L. Hughes—At Stoke-street, Millborough, E. Burton, esq. to Miss C. Walcutt—At Loppington, Mr. W. Williams to Miss M. Kynaston—At Oswestry, Mr. H. Jones to Miss Mitchell—At Great Ness, Mr. E. Menione to Miss E. Alderton—At Patteringham, Mr. Bowen to Miss Baddley.

Died.] At Hopton, Mr. J. Cartwright—At Bridgnorth, Mr. Hammond—At Beckbury, Mr. G. Percival—At Harrington, Miss M. Jones—At Sarscot, Mr. T. Jordan—At Wem, Mr. J. Pigeon—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Griffiths, 78—Mrs. A. Carter—Rev. W. Smith—Mrs. Cartwright—Mrs. Parkes—Mrs. Brunfield, 92—Mrs. Baylay, of Preston Brookhurst, 74—Mrs. Fox, of the Citadel, Hawkestone, 91—At Eardiston, Mr. Pugh—At Newton, Mr. Figg.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Births.] At Stanton Prior, Mrs. Phillot, of a son—Mrs. Beare, of Widcomb Hill, of a son—At Bath, Mrs. Wilkinson, of a son—Mrs Palmer, of a daughter—Mrs. Skelton, of a daughter.

Married.] At Horningham, Mr. Tilbrook to Miss A. Merchant—At Bath, Mr. Thornthwaite to Miss Brooke—Capt. F. Brett to Miss H. Brooks—Mr. Evans to Miss F. J. Thurston—Mr. W. Bloure to Miss M. Watts—Mr. Russel to Miss P. Gibbs—At Bedminster, Mr. R. Woodland to Miss M. Lockley—Mr. J. Nuth, of Page House, to Miss S. Singer—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Gaylor to Miss Burrows—Mr. J. French to Miss M. A. Brickle—At Cheldon, W. Metford, M.D. to Miss M. A. Anderson—Mr. T. Dyer to Miss M. Poole.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Parker, 90—Miss Robinson—Mrs. Ballard—Lieut-General Conyngnam—Mrs. Croston—Miss S. Hayward—Mrs. L. Lee—J. W. Barton, esq.—Mr. J. James—Mr. V. Cooper, 88—Mr. W. Tremlett—Mr. Gould, 66—Mrs. Evans—William Sowerby, esq.—H. L. Lee—At Coombe House, Miss M. Dyer—At Wivelcombe, Mr. D. Press—Mrs. Chorley—At North Curry, Mr. W. Burge—At Taunton, Miss Bryant, 71—Mrs. Barclay, 79—At Dean House, Bishop's Lydeard, W. A. Webber, esq.—At Frome, Mr. J. Wildcombe—Mrs. Culverhouse—At Pickwick, Rev. J. Pidding—At Shepton Mallett, Mr. A. Budd—At Larkhall-place, Mrs. Patterson, 75—At Telford, Mr. J. Crabb, 82.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Marchington, E. Bakewell, esq. to Miss M. Mellor—Mr. Stokes, of the Meer, to Miss P. Bach.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. L. Rolls—At Bloore, Mr. J. Collier—At Lichfield, L. Buckridge, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Births.] At Beccles, Mrs. Purvis, of a daughter—At Ashen Parsonage, Mrs. Taylor, of a daughter.

Married.] At Hartest, Mr. Hare to Miss H. F. Harrington—At Whatfield, Mr. J. Viner to Miss M. Clarke—At Hadleigh, Mr. T. Spooner to Miss Bull—At Battlesden, Mr. T. Marrington to Miss M. A. Cooper—Mr. R. Bradley, of Stanton, to Miss M. Aldis—At Redgrave, Mr. A. Leech to Miss M. Fulcher—At Sudbury, J. Eaton, esq. to Miss M. Maclean—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Brook to Miss S. Girling—Mr. K. Gaul to Miss M. Archer—Mr. J. Jeffries to Miss M. A. Godbold—At Bares St. Mary, Mr. J. Garrod to Miss H. Garrod—At Blakenham, Mr. O. Turner to Miss M. A. Grimwood—At Wethersfield, Mr. J. Stains to Miss A. Archer—At Tunstall, Mr. Edmunds to Mrs. Ashford.

Died.] At Woodbridge, Miss Howard—Mrs. Foreman—Mrs. Gosling, 82—At Dalham, Mrs. M. Raffle, 74—At Bury, Mr. Levett—Mr. S. Hogg—Mr. Hodgson—Mrs. Robinson, 85—Mrs. Leathes—At Elmwell, Mr. S. Wallard—At Eye, Mr. S. Cooke, 80—At Halesworth, Mrs. Leovald—Mr. J. Smith—At Sudbury, Mrs. M. Hopkins—At Dullingham, Mrs. Edwards—At Packenham, Mrs. Stedman—At Great Horkeley, Mr. W. Mills, 77—At Southwold, Mrs. Coleman, 70—At Southgate, W. C. Shawe, esq. 77—At Stowmarket, Mr. G. Wright—At Sudbury, Mr. A. Dakin—At Ipswich—Mr. J. Bennet, 74.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Felbridge Park, the Hon. Gen. St. John to Miss C. E. Parsons—W. R. Allis, esq. of Arundel, to Miss Morrice.

Died.] At Reigate, R. S. Cotton, esq.—At Brighton, Mrs. Broughton—R. Jones, esq.—At Burwash, Miss D. Jordan, 87.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A lending Library has been established at Warwick for the use of the poor, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Married.] At Stratford on Avon, Rev. G. Biggs to Miss M. M. Bree—Mr. W. Armfield to Miss C. Mander—At Leamington Hastings, Mr. R. Walker to Miss J. Hinks—At Kenilworth, J. R. B. Cave, esq. to Miss C. P. Mills.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Dickenson, surgeon—At Eatington Park, Lady E. Stanhope—At Rugby, Mr. M. Smith.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Lieut. T. W. Moffatt, R. N. to Miss A. Bradshaw.

Died.] At Kendal, Benjamin Hunter, esq. On his entrance into the duties of his Mayoralty he was attacked by a severe and fatal illness, which he bore with truly Christian patience and resignation; and, to the regret and distress of all who knew him, he was prematurely cut off from society.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. F. F. Cheechi to Miss M. Powell—At Loveridge, Mr. W. Hawkins to Miss A. Duck—At Amesbury, Mr. J. Dredge to Miss S. Truckle—At East Harnham, Mr. West to Miss E. Newman—At Wroughton, Mr. J. Carey to Miss Harding—Mr. M'Carty to Miss Smith—At Bishop Cannings, Mr. Hitchman to Miss Edmonds—At Broadchalk, Mr. J. Salmon to Miss S. Banks—At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Wood to Mrs. Fisher—At Salisbury, Mr. F. Blundell to Miss A. Ranger—Mr. S. Blanchett to Miss A. Harwood—At Warminster, Mr. W. Langley to Miss M. A. Hillier—At Devizes, Mr. Badger to Miss Coward—At Bromsham, Mr. G. Chandler to Miss A. Andrews—At Ringwood, H. D. C. Delamotte, esq. to Miss Martin—At Melksham, H. Seymour, esq. to Miss C. Whitcombe—Mr. J. Butler to Miss A. Rondall.

Died.] At Salisbury, S. Elmly, esq.—Mrs. Lawrence—Mr. W. Pearce—Mr. Franklin—Mrs. Sloper—At Downton, Mr. J. Gibbs—At Warminster, Mrs. Langley—Mr. W. Manley—At Devizes, J. Sloper, esq. 91—At Stapleford, Mr. T. Gilbert—At Compton Bassett, Mrs. Lewis—At Marlborough, Mr. J. Eyre—At Trowbridge, Mrs. Cooper—At Highworth, J. Crowdy, esq.—Rev. W. S. Wapshere of Chitterne St. Mary—At Westfield, Major-General Kerr.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Russel, of Worcester, to Miss P. Gibbs.

Died.] Mr. W. White, of the Hawthorns—At Eardington, Sir W. Smith, bart. 76—At Kemsey, Mrs. A. F. Best—At Linkend, Mrs. Seale.

YORKSHIRE.

Births.] At Thorpe, near Halifax, Mrs. Priestley, of a son—At Brotherton Hall, Mrs. Crowder, of a son—At Selby, Mrs. Parker, of a son—Near Doncaster, Mrs. Williams, of a daughter.

Married.] At Wakefield, Mr. T. Edwards to Mrs. M. Raistrick—At Halton, near Leeds, Mr. T. M. Graveley to Miss M. Cowland—At Dewsbury, Mr. J. Nowell to Mrs. J. Cowling—Mr. J. Kitson to Miss L. Proctor—At Huddersfield, J. Haigh, esq. to Miss Beaumont—At Sheffield, Mr. William Rogers to Miss M. Harwood—Mr. J. Bibbs to Miss S. Brammer—Mr. J. Badger to Miss S. J. Weston—Mr. J. Crosby, of Hainthwaite, to Miss M. Ingle—Rev. J. Jessop, of York, to Miss S. Dagley—At Bolton, Rev. J. Fox to Miss A. Makinson—At Leeds, Mr. W. Hey to Miss R. Roberts—At York, Mr. T. Cook to Miss J. Staveley—At Mellerstain, Viscount Glenorchy to Miss E. Baillie—At Rothwell, Mr. C. Lock to Miss Bucktrout—At Bridlington, Mr. Rondall to Mrs. Leadley—At Alne, Mr. T. Anderson to Miss S. Lowther.

Died.] At Huff End, Bramley, Mr. W. Farrar, 78—At Leeds, Mrs. Harrison—Rev. T. Faber, 92—Mr. H. Thompson—At Green Royst, near Halifax, T. Preston, esq.—At Ripon, Miss M. Bamforth—At Ardsley, Mrs. Machel—At Sowerby, Rev. E. Greenwood—At Hull, Mr. Hickson—At Bradford, Mrs. Atkinson—At Scarborough, Mr. M. Coates—At Armley, Mrs. Leycock—At Scarthingwell Park, Miss A. Bland—At Byard's Lodge, Miss Proctor—At Dewsbury, Mrs. Marriot—At Bridlington, Miss B. Greenway—At York, Mrs. Cobb—At Sheffield, Mrs. Cox—Mr. S. Drabble—Mr. T. Higginbottom—At Bradford, Miss Maud—Mr. J. Knight, 76—At Richmond, 65, Thomas Wycliffe, esq. the last male descendant of an ancient family, which gave birth to the celebrated reformer, John Wycliffe, and has been settled in the neighbourhood of Richmond since the time of Edward I.

WALES.

Births.] Mrs. Utterson, of Maynow, of a daughter—At Gellydowell, Mrs. Brigstocke, of a daughter—At Aberystwith, Mrs. Dunlop, of a daughter.

Married.] C. Wheeler, esq. of Abergavenny, to Miss M. Saunders—At Llangadock, D. Price, esq. to Miss Long—At Cardigan, Mr. T. George, attorney-at-law, to Miss John—At Chirk, Mr. E. Jones to Miss J. Cash—At Penlline, Glamorgan, A. H. Young, esq. to Miss M. Price—At Llanbarden, Mr. Hopkins to Miss B. Edleston—At Chirk, Mr. J. Williams to Miss Hones.

Died.] At Bullth, Brecon, Mr. T. James—At Rhylwias, Miss M. Price—At Pembroke, Mr. J. Williams—Rev. E. Morris, Rector of Edern—At Swansea, Miss A. Collins—John Jones, esq. of Tynddol—At Glyn-amel, near Fishguard, Counsellor Penton—At Llanidau, Mr. Walsh.—At Pool, Montgomery, Mrs. A. Ross, 94.

SCOTLAND.

Births.] At Edinburgh, Lady Jardine, of Applegarth, of a daughter—At Findraasie House, Lady Leslie, of a still-born child.

Married.] At Edinburgh, W. H. Kerr, esq. to Miss M. Hepburn—Capt. A. Gordon to Miss M. E. Gordon, of Park—At Cairnmore, Rev. D. Wil-

son to Miss M. Stewart—At Fasnakyle, Lieut-col. Chisholm to Miss Chisholm—At Arbroath, W. Kidd, esq. to Miss C. Ouchterlony—At the Manse of Benholm, Rev. J. Glegg to Miss A. Scott—At Glasgow, Major W. Stuart to Miss A. Kennedy—At Craighead, Rev. A. Bruce to Miss G. Banks—At Porto Bello, Mr. D. Brown to Miss A. Hunter—At Newton, Rev. G. Keadie to Miss H. Scott.

Died.] In Perthshire, C. Stuart, esq. of Dalguire—At Peebles, Rev. T. Leckie—At Croomebees, Mrs. Campbell—At Frazenburgh, Lieut. W. A. Green, B. N.—At Milton Duff, near Elgin, Mr. A. Percy, 70—At Ross, J. W. Aikman, esq.—At Greenock, J. Holmes, esq.—At Forres, Mrs. A. Suter, 76—At Upper House, Miss M. L. Shaw—At Edinburgh, Lieut. J. Macpherson—At Fasnakyle of Strathglass, Lieut.-col. J. Chisholm—At Awhintrog, W. Maciuchlan, esq. 88—At Longforgan, Rev. A. Cairns, 64—At Grenton, Mrs. W. M'Kenzie—At Lasswade, Mr. W. Smith—At Findham, Mrs. T. Davidson—At Invercarross House, Mrs. M. M. M'Donald—At Elgin, Mrs. H. Anderson, 79—In Kinrosshire, H. Barnes, esq.—At Lochae, Rev. J. Keyden—At Widewell, Orkney, Miss J. H. Sangster.

IRELAND.

Births.] In Dublin, Mrs. O'Beirne, of a son—Mrs. Lyock, of a daughter—Mrs. Young, of a daughter—Mrs. Knox, of a daughter—At Kinsale, Mrs. Lyons, of a daughter—At Grinan Lodge, near Newry, Mrs. Wallace, of a daughter.

Married.] At Dublin, R. Chambers, esq. to Miss S. E. Bennett—T. Kavenagh, esq. to Miss E. Graham—E. S. Irvin, esq. to Miss E. M. Trevor—J. Rotten, esq. to Miss A. M. Slacke—A. C. Colclough, esq. to Miss S. Pearson—G. Kelly, esq. to Miss A. C. Richardson—At Rathbrayham, near Sligo, W. Christian, esq. to Miss E. Bolton—At Cahir, J. Wood, esq. to Miss E. Mackesy—At Doneraile, J. Coutillon, esq. to Miss Maume—At Wexford, J. Buttersby, esq. to Miss F. Kirkpatrick—In Galway, M. Thomas, esq. to Miss J. S. Dodsworth—At Carlow, E. G. Stokes, esq. to Miss Roberts—At Taughnash Church, co. Longford, Sir G. R. Fetherston, bart. to Miss F. E. Sally—In Cork, R. Nugent, esq. to Miss A. Knight—At Lisburn, co. Antrim, R. Thompson, esq. to Miss E. Falten.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Sweeny—H. Stokes, esq.—Mrs. Wardlow—Miss E. A. Byrne—Mrs. Graham—Mr. J. Gannon—Sir H. Nugent, bart.—Capt. H. Budd—J. Bell, esq. of Glasnevin Road, 98—Miss Sirson—D. Rice, esq.—At Tipperary, E. Scully, esq. 76—At Killyerly, co. Limerick, Rev. W. Carhill—At Wexford, G. W. O'Neil, esq.—Near Kilworth, Rev. Dr. Bourke—At Turner's Grove, co. Armagh, A. Kay, esq.—In Cork, H. R. Downes, esq.—At Bishopstown, co. Waterford, Mrs. Leader—At Corgary Lodge, E. Innes, esq. 79—At Summerhill, co. Cork, G. Newenham, esq. banker—At Moyergat, Rev. W. Lynd, 84—At Belfast, Mr. J. M'Adam—Major A. Pattison—At Clogher, the Hon. George Jocelyn—At Roscrea, Lieut. F. J. Whiteford.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE have been no incidents of moment in the home political world during the past month. Ministerial changes have happened, it is true, Lord Sidmouth having resigned his office of Secretary of State for the Home Department and been succeeded by the Right Hon. Robert Peel, and the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn having received the appointment of President of the Board of Control. These changes, however, were little canvassed, and had been for some time expected.

The revenue for the quarter shews an increase in the customs, excise, and land-tax. In the stamps, assessed-taxes, and post-office there is a trifling deficiency compared with the same quarter last year. This will be best seen by the following abstract of the years and quarters therein mentioned :—

	Quarters ending Jan. 5.		Incr.	Deer.
	1821.	1822.		
Customs	2,117,690	2,486,896	369,207	
Excise	6,315,737	6,300,780	75,057	
Stamps	1,335,474	1,467,193		36,346
Post Office	321,000	308,000		13,000
Ass. T. taxes	2,333,674	2,292,708		40,966
Land Taxes	427,582	473,000	45,418	
Miscellan.	114,187	119,696	5,509	
	13,165,313	13,568,217	402,904	92,312
		Deduct Decrease	92,312	
		Incr. on the Quarter	402,904	

	Years ending Jan. 5.		Incr.	Deer.
	1821.	1822.		
Customs	8,631,891	9,136,102	503,211	
Excise	26,464,702	26,546,415	181,713	
Stamps	6,151,347	6,108,630		42,707
Post Office	1,369,000	1,318,000		71,000
Ass. Taxes	6,311,346	6,256,811		54,535
Land Taxes	1,192,257	1,263,274	71,017	
Miscellan.	493,938	303,463	9,225	
	30,314,481	30,931,705	765,466	168,242
		Deduct Decrease	168,242	
		Increase on the Year	597,224	

The revenue of the year ending the 5th January 1822, therefore, is about 51,000,000*l.* and exceeds that of last year by nearly 600,000*l.* Mr. Vansittart in his last budget, stated the total charge for the year to be 52,000,000*l.*

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The income to meet this charge as follows—

Total revenue for England, £51,000,000
Supposed rev. for Ireland, 3,500,000

54,500,000

The surplus, therefore, of 2,500,000*l.* may be called the Sinking Fund, available on the 5th of January 1822, for the redemption of so much of the debt of 800,000,000*l.* as 2,500,000*l.* will purchase.

The revenue of Ireland also exhibits an increase in the year 1821 over the preceding year, as may be seen by the following statement—

	Year 1820.	Year 1821.
Customs	L.1,302,577 18 5	L.1,537,497 7 1
Excise	1,695,096 6 0	1,768,708 9 0
Ass. Taxes	286,618 0 1	333,908 6 6
Quit Rents	218 12 9	76 19 4
Stamp Duties	441,333 19 5	454,229 6 5
Postage	61,000 0 0	71,000 0 0
Disin. Collectors	874 16 6	886 16 0
Pound. &c. Fees	6,268 4 3	6,617 18 4
Custom Revenue	3,704 12 8	4,133 15 5
	L.3,800,664 10 1	L.4,177,012 12 1
Other Moneys	107,245 9 3	156,238 0 11
	L.3,905,809 19 4	L.4,333,250 19 0

Increase L. 477,350 19 8

It appears also by accounts from different parts of the country, that the demand for several branches of manufactures is on the increase. In some parts of Yorkshire the proprietors of the cotton manufactories have much augmented their number of workmen. The orders have been principally received from America.

The agricultural distresses, which still seem to augment rather than diminish, have occasioned public meetings in various parts of the country. A very numerous one was convened at the shire-hall, Norwich, on the 12th ult. It consisted of the great landed proprietors and freeholders of the county of Norfolk, the High Sheriff being in the chair. A series of resolutions was proposed by Mr. Thurtell and seconded by Mr. Watson, to which the Earl of Albemarle moved as an amendment, six other resolutions which in sub-

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stance stated, that unless Parliament interfered the agricultural classes must inevitably be ruined. That taxation was the cause of this distress, and the only remedy was to be found in a diminution of this taxation. That such diminution could be made without any public detriment by a rigid economy in every department of the state. That a reduction of taxation upon malt to one half its present amount, together with the duties on soap, candles, salt, and leather, to the amount of five millions, be recommended, unless the wisdom of parliament should decide otherwise as to the items. That peace was the only period for lessening the public burthens, and nursing the national wealth and resources; and that therefore the meeting was the more earnest in pressing the measure. The last resolution moved was declaratory of the necessity of Parliamentary reform, moved by Mr. Taylor. The Earls of Albemarle and Oxford were requested to present the petition with the resolutions to the House of Lords, and the county members to the House of Commons.

A meeting of a similar nature has also taken place in Sussex. At Holbeach the land-owners and farmers have agreed to the following resolutions:—

“That this meeting is of opinion, that the distress does not proceed from abundant production, but that the principal cause is an oppressive and overwhelming direct and indirect taxation, such as cannot, under the existing circumstances, be much longer continued, without consequences the most calamitous; and that the pressure of those burdens has been considerably increased by the return to a metallic currency

“That, in order to obtain effectual relief, this meeting is of opinion, that all possible retrenchment ought to be made in the expenditure of the public money in every department of the state; and that the amount of taxes ought generally to be reduced in the same proportion as the value of the currency has increased; so that the agriculture of this country, labouring as it almost exclusively does under the heavy burthen of tithes and poor rates, may be enabled to sustain a competition with the production of other countries.”

Most of the agricultural meetings seemed to have been aware of the want of judgment and the fallacious reason-

ing of those who relied for relief on any alteration of the corn laws.

On the 17th ult. his Majesty held a court at Carleton House, at which the newly appointed ministers were introduced and kissed hands.

The state of Ireland is still very far from tranquil; a diminution of atrocious crime—a murder less in a given space of time than before, are all the changes for the better on which it may be congratulated. A Roman Catholic clergyman near Limerick, who had expostulated with his flock on the measures which they were pursuing, and their fatal consequences to the country and to themselves, was attempted to be murdered within the precincts of his chapel, and saved only by a promise of abstaining from such remarks in future. The perpetrators of crimes have escaped from the pretended ignorance of persons who might have been witnesses but secretly favoured their cause. The Special Commission has continued its proceedings, and nine or ten individuals have been capitally convicted and several executed. Papers have been posted about, that ample revenge would be taken for their deaths. The crops too have received much damage, and want and the typhus will, it is feared, commit great havock among the poorer classes before the winter is over.

The Marquis Wellesley arrived in Dublin, by way of Holyhead, on the 28th of December, and was received with every ceremony suiting the occasion. The different public bodies and denominations of people in Dublin voted addresses of congratulation. His Lordship's answer to these addresses contained a strong assurance of his disposition to diffuse the spirit of concord and union which had been recommended in the parting letter of the Sovereign.

The following is the address of the Roman Catholic Bishops, and the reply of his Excellency the new Lord Lieutenant.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

“The undersigned Roman Catholic Bishops, participating in the universal gladness diffused through Ireland, by your Excellency's arrival to administer his Majesty's Government in this your native country, beg leave to offer to your Excellency their sincere and cordial congratulations upon this joyous occasion.

“They trust that their past conduct

has conveyed to your Excellency a much better assurance than words can afford, of their affectionate loyalty to their Sovereign, and steady obedience to those in authority under him. They deeply deplore those atrocities which have lately outraged all religion in some parts of the country. They feel it their duty now, and at all times, as Ministers of the Gospel, to resist the spirit of insubordination, to inculcate submission to the laws, and to preach peace and good will amongst men.

“ With these sentiments, they most earnestly beseech the Almighty God, who hath given to your Excellency those great endowments, by which you have been already enabled to render such mighty services to the State, so to direct and govern all your undertakings, that they may invariably conduce to the public good—that you may see Irishmen, of all denominations, united in the bonds of allegiance, Christian charity, and peace. So may your Excellency’s public career continue prosperous, and your private hours be blessed with unfading happiness.”

Reply.

“ I receive your congratulations with the cordiality and respect due to your character, conduct, and sacred functions.

“ The propriety of your past demeanour attracted the condescending notice of our most gracious Sovereign: venerating his Royal example, and obedient to his Majesty’s instructions, I receive you here, with a full confidence in your principles of affectionate loyalty towards your King, and of steady obedience to the laws of the realm.

“ The outrages committed in some districts of the country are abhorrent to the spirit and doctrine of every denomination of the Christian faith. Never did a period of time exist when the active exercise of your precepts and example was more necessary to teach the people that dutiful obedience to the law is inculcated by their religion, and is essential to their present happiness and welfare. That your success may be equal to your honest zeal in the accomplishment of this salutary task is my sincere wish, and humble but earnest prayer.

“ In me you will find a fixed disposition to administer the law to all his Majesty’s faithful subjects of Ireland, with a firm but even and temperate hand. On the part of our Sovereign, and of the United Empire, I claim from all those subjects submission to lawful authority, as the first foundation of peace, concord, and social union.”

The late Lord Lieutenant took his

departure from Ireland, followed by the good wishes of all ranks of people. The mildness and amiable disposition which he displayed, together with the fact that under his auspices the first kind and conciliating measures—the soothing and healing hand—had been proffered to that till then misruled country, naturally attached the nation to him, and his viceroyship will never be forgotten by it.

The special commission assembled at Limerick was adjourned until the 16th of February, by a letter from the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the Sheriff of that county.

On the 10th ult. the Rev. Mr. Chester having taken out a party of soldiers in the night, near Mallow, in search of the disturbers of the public peace, unfortunately met a party of dragoons under the orders of the Rev. Mr. Lowe, and mistaking them for the insurgents unhappily fired upon them, and killed Mr. Lowe on the spot, wounding his servant severely at the same time. A coroner’s jury sat on the body, when it appeared that the military had fired without orders: the following was their verdict:—

“ That the said Rev. James Bond Lowe came by his death near the village of Glauantane, in consequence of the unsteadiness of some privates of the 22d Regiment of Infantry, who fired without receiving the command of either their Officer, Lieutenant Stevens, or the Magistrate, the Rev. John Chester, while on a patrolling party on the morning of the 12th inst. in consequence of information that a body of Whiteboys intended to be out in that direction.”

At Bantry a body of between three and four hundred men attacked the house of D. Mellefont, Esq. and those of Messrs. Doyle and Paterson, from which they took all the arms they could find. They were followed by Lord Bantry and five or six of his friends; on coming in sight they attempted to surround them, and stones were thrown at them, some of the insurgents firing at the same time. His Lordship narrowly escaped from a stone, the thrower of which was shot by his brother; the little party were, ultimately, obliged to retreat.

It will take time to carry into effect any measures which the new Lord Lieutenant may adopt, for putting an end to the disturbances which so

dreadfully afflict the country. There is still much more than this to be done, ere a permanent amelioration of the circumstances of the lower classes of Ireland can take place. The manifest injustice, to call it by the mildest term, of many of the exactions levied on them, extending often to the very last morsel necessary for the support of existence, and the racking of estates, and the maintenance of a Protestant clergy, not according to the extent of their Protestant flocks in a Catholic country, but by a system of hard exaction from the whole population. The present mode prevents converts being made to protestantism, by rendering the ministers objects of hostility to the people. The system of letting to middlemen is another cause of evil. One nobleman whose tenantry lately paid 20,000*l.* a-year, received himself but 5000*l.*, owing to this very circumstance. These and other evils must be corrected; and there must be a feeling of mutual interest between the landlord and tenant, which can never be created under the present system of things.

A new royal chapel has been built at Brighton, by order of his Majesty, and consecrated by the Bishop of Chester.

A journeyman printer, the fictitious editor of the *Beacon* Scotch news-

paper (see vol. iii. p. 604) has absconded, previously to the pending actions against that paper being brought into court.

Weaver, Shackell, and Arrowsmith, printers and proprietors of the *John Bull* newspaper, have been tried for another libel. The alleged offence consisted in an article calumniously attacking the character of the Countess of Jersey. The Lord Chief Justice held the libel to be most scandalous and defamatory, but that the evidence necessary to convict was not complete. The jury accordingly returned a verdict on that ground, but said they had no doubt that the paper in question was a libel. The same parties have been found guilty of a libel on the late Queen.

A report having been prevalent that a tax was to be proposed on funded property, and rumours of an income tax having also gained ground, a considerable dulness has prevailed on the Stock Exchange. A depression was also experienced. The funds, however, closed at 76 for the February account, and no defaulters appeared. The agricultural distresses, and the uncertainty of the measures which Parliament may pursue to relieve them, were the real causes of the fluctuations. It is certain that they did not arise from our foreign relations.

COLONIAL.

We learn from Bombay that the cholera morbus had nearly subsided in Muscat, after making the most dreadful ravages. The Imaum of Muscat had lost 10,000 of his subjects by it. It had extended into Persia. A superb sword had been presented to the Imaum from the governor-general of India, by Mr. Jukes, our envoy at the Persian court.

A letter from an officer in the camp at Sumbhulpoor, dated July 24, 1821, states, that the services of the troops in that quarter had been peculiarly harassing; "We were," says the writer, "ordered to take the field along with four other regiments (making together about 5000 men), against a tribe of outrageous mountaineers, called Kooles, who had made war upon their peaceable neighbours, burnt their villages, murdered all the inhabitants, and plundered the whole of the country. These

depredators inhabit a mountainous tract of country, running through the centre of India, from east to west. We had to march upwards of six hundred miles before we got to the point where the attack was to be made; and this was during the worst season of the year that men could be exposed in tents. The thermometer stood every day in our tent at 110 and 112, and on some days as high as 122; and when exposed to the sun at noon, it generally stood between 150 and 160. We were absent from our cantonment four months, during which time we were obliged to suffer many privations, besides the heat of the weather, such as extreme bad mountainous roads, bad water, and for days together none at all. The mode of fighting we were obliged to adopt, to subdue the enemy, was also very harassing to our men. For three or four days after our arrival

in their country, they gave us battle on the plains; but finding themselves so dreadfully cut up, and being able to make no impression upon us, they betook themselves to the recesses of the highest mountains, where we were obliged to follow them, hunt them down, and kill them like so many tigers, as they never allowed themselves to be taken prisoners while they could keep hold of their bow and arrow and battle-axe. At last, after several thousands of them were killed, they accepted our terms of peace, which they had refused several times since the commencement of the campaign. From what I have here stated, you will easily perceive the very harassing nature of the expedition to every one concerned. Out of four medical men that commenced the campaign, only one survived the excessive fatigue that they were obliged to undergo; so that the whole of the medical charge devolved upon him. His exertions (having at one time upwards of 400 sick in the camp) called forth the public thanks of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

Major-General Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Demerara, has suspended and removed Mr. Serjeant Rough from the exercise of President of the Honourable Court of Criminal and Civil Justice of that Colony, and appointed the Hon. A. Van Ryke D'Grout (Senior Member of the said Court) to exercise the functions of President, until farther orders.*

Quebec papers contain accounts of the rejoicings which took place in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty, in the most distant portions of the Colony. At Three-Rivers they were general, and all the houses were illuminated. A meeting of the principal inhabitants of the township of Stanstead, district of Montreal, had been held, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances, set forth in no less than eleven resolutions, of considerable length. Among other subjects of complaint is the one, that the government of the United States has imposed a duty of 15 per cent. on all cattle proceeding from the district of Stanstead into the United States; it is therefore prayed that a

similar duty should be imposed on all cattle coming into the province from thence, which would tend to encourage the growth of stock.

Late papers from Dominica contain an account of the dreadful mortality caused by the fever in that island, that in a few days cut off three officers, one serjeant, two corporals, fifty-six privates, and four women, of his Majesty's 5th Regiment of Foot, out of 137, who landed there the month previous. Only Colonel Emes, Captain Kyah, Ensign Wyatt, and eleven privates, were free from the attack, all the rest being either dead, or in the hospital.

A visit of inspection had lately been made to Van Diemen's Land by Governor M'Quarrie, who publicly notices, in terms of commendation, the numerous improvements which had taken place at Hobart's Town, and other parts, since his previous visit in 1811. The number of well-built houses in Hobart's Town are stated at 421, and the population at 2700 souls. He particularly notices the erection of a government-house, handsome church, a commodious military barrack, a strong gaol, a well-constructed hospital, and a rooiny barrack for convicts. There was also considerable progress made in the building of a substantial pier at Sullivan's Cove, which, combined with the natural facilities of the place, will, it is alleged, render it one of the best and safest anchorages in the world. He passes an apparently well-merited encomium on the industry and spirit of enterprise manifested by the inhabitants of Hobart's Town, and gives due share of praise to Lieut.-Governor Sobell, for his wise regulations and judicious arrangements, as having excited and fostered that disposition, on the part of the inhabitants, from which all the improvements enumerated have resulted. The Governor makes an equally favourable report with regard to the advancing state of the settlements at Port Dalrymple, Launceston, George Town, &c. &c. Three lines of roads are in the course of formation from the capital to various parts of the island, one of them extending to the distance of 120 miles. The general population of Van Diemen's Land is stated at 6372 souls, exclusive of the civil and military officers; and

* See Page 4 of this Volume.

it contains 28,838 head of horned cattle, 182,468 sheep, 421 horses, and 10,683 acres of land in cultivation. By the introduction of the Merino breed of sheep, the quality of wool grown in the colony was rapidly improving, and it was expected that it would soon obtain such a degree of perfection as to render it a most valuable export to the mother country.

In consequence of the numerous applications from persons wishing to emigrate to the Colonies, Government has ordered the following memorandum to be published, dated from the Colonial Department, London, January, 1822:—

1stly. Persons are not provided with passages, at the public expense, to any of his Majesty's settlements.

2dly. Persons proceeding at their

own expense to North America and to the Cape of Good Hope, and desirous of settling there, require no previous authority from his Majesty's Secretary of State to enable them to obtain grants of land, the Governors of those settlements being fully empowered to assign lands to applicants, proportioned to the means which they actually possess for bringing them into a state of cultivation. The extent of those grants must depend upon their quality, position, and other circumstances which can only be ascertained in the Colony.

3dly. Persons desirous of settling in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, must be provided with the sanction of his Majesty's Secretary of State; and this can only be obtained upon written application, accompanied by references to two or more respectable persons, as to the character of the applicant, and the extent of his capital, which must amount to five hundred pounds at the least.

FOREIGN.

The late change in the French ministry has been followed by consequences which might easily have been foreseen on the Ultra faction coming into power. Their first acts bespeak a disregard of the Charter, by endeavouring to establish the doctrine, that the King is above it, and not bound by its articles; and by a law which is completely subversive of liberty, and to which the censorship was mercy itself. The right of trial by jury is to be taken away, and the journals are to be suppressed at the will of the courts of justice. No journal or periodical writing is to be published without the King's authority, and there is to be a renewal of the censorship during any recess of the Chambers, should the King deem such a step necessary. The following is a copy of the new *Projet de Loi*:—

“ Art. 1. No journal or periodical publication, devoted wholly or in part to news or political matters, and appearing either regularly and on a fixed day, or in numbers, or irregularly, can be established and published without the authority of the King. This article is not to apply to journals or periodical publications existing on the 1st January, 1822.

“ Art. 2. The copy of each journal or number of periodical publications or journals transmitted to the Prefectures, Sub-Prefectures, or Mayoralties, shall be deposited at the office of the Procureur du Roi of the place of printing.

“ Art. 3. In case the spirit or general

tendency of any journal or periodical writing shall be of a nature to injure the public peace, or the respect due to the religion of the state, or to the other religions legally recognized in France, or to the authority of the King, or the stability of the constitutional institutions, the Royal Courts, within the range of whose jurisdiction these journals are published, shall have the power, after hearing the Procureur-General and the parties in a solemn audience, to suspend such periodical publication or journal, or even to suppress it, if there shall be cause.

“ Art. 4. If in the interval of the Session of the Chambers grave circumstances should momentarily render insufficient the measures of guarantee and repression at present established, the laws of the 31st March, 1820, and the 26th July, 1821 (the censorship) shall be immediately restored to activity, in virtue of a royal ordonnance, countersigned by three Ministers.

“ This article shall expire one month after the opening of the Session of the Chambers, if during that time it shall not be converted into a law.

“ It shall likewise expire on the day, on which shall be published an ordonnance, pronouncing the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

(Signed)

“ LOUIS.”

The Chamber of Deputies was violently agitated by the reading of this project. These measures, so very opposite to the professions of the Ultras when out of place respecting the liberty of the press, shew plainly that the general tendency of their policy directs

itself towards restoring the ancient despotism in France, as far as may be practicable. How far it may be practicable time will shew; but either they will succeed and France succumb to absolute power, or the Bourbons will be forced into the dilemma of James II. of England, and meet with a similar fate. Chateaubriand, an eloquent writer, but a miserable politician, has been appointed ambassador to England. Violent discussions have taken place in the Chambers respecting this law.

Another military conspiracy has been discovered or got up at Belfort, the object of which was said to have been to proclaim the tri-coloured cockade, and rebel against the reigning dynasty. Some of the conspirators have been arrested; but four of them escaped, in consequence of the treachery of the officer in whose custody they were placed, and who fled along with them.

Four royal ordinances have been issued under date of the 7th of January, appointing the Duke of Laval-Montmorency, the Duke of Dondeauville, the Duke of Narbonne-Pelet, and the Viscount Bonald, Ministers of State, and Members of the Privy Council; and ordinances relative to the organization of the Council of State and the Post Office, and appointing three Administrators and a Secretary General of the Posts, with salaries of 15,000 francs. The King has also nominated Deputies to represent the Colonies of Martinique, Guadaloupe, Cayenne, and Bourbon; and has signed an ordinance naming Dr. Francois an Officer of the Legion of Honour, in recompense of the devotion he has shewn by his efforts for the relief of persons labouring under the dreadful contagion at Barcelona.

Spain still continues in an unsettled state. The Commission appointed to examine the subjects treated of in the King's message, presented their reports, which pointed out the errors of ministers, and recommended their dismissal, and that the Cortes should second the efforts of the King to that end. The people of Barcelona had forwarded an address to the King to the following effect:—

“SIRE—The corps of the national militia of this place, the first regiment of artillery, the first squadron of the same army, the infantry regiments of Soria,

Aragon, the Swiss of Vimoffen, a detachment of the regiment of Murcia, and a great number of citizens of all ranks, raise their unanimous voices to your Majesty's throne, and their cry is ‘Down with the Ministry!’”

(A great number of signatures follow.)

Later accounts represent the requested dismissal to have taken place. Tranquillity reigned at Madrid, but in the provinces a great number of factious persons were represented as being in arms.

No intelligence of the adjustment of the differences between Russia and the Porte has yet transpired. The war in Greece rages with great fury, but generally to the advantage of the Greeks. Great exaggerations of the cruelties of the latter at Tripolizza have been circulated, evidently with a view to injure the cause of this brave people. Tripolizza is represented to have surrendered by capitulation, and the Greeks are accused of having put to death all the Turks, men, women, and children, whom they found there, in cold blood. The asserters of Greek cruelties seem to forget, that on entering Tripolizza, the Greeks found all the ecclesiastics and hostages left in the hands of the Turks put to death by them, before they evacuated the part of the city which was stormed—that so great was the atrocity of their late masters to the Greeks, that the latter have been obliged to pass an act that all their women violated by the barbarian Turks, should be deemed to be sufferers for the cause of their country—that all Greek women who fell into the hands of the Turks were violated, and with the captured children sold as slaves, while the men were put to death in disregard of any treaty under which they might have surrendered—that unoffending Greeks in Smyrna and Cyprus, and in other places, were butchered by the Turkish populace without offence—that these things make the present war a war of extermination, and that the Greeks know this and act upon the *lex talionis* with perfect justice. It is to the eternal disgrace of Christian nations that they can suffer fellow Christians, or Christian dogs, as the Turks call them, to be made slaves or butchered or tortured by Mussulmen, and remain tranquil from some grossly ignorant motive, not

to call it by a worse epithet, of imaginary good policy. Upwards of 4000 Greek women were brought to Salonica for sale by the Turks to the highest bidder, on the taking of Cassandra. Thirty-six Grecian hostages, including seven bishops and many branches of the first families of Greece, were impaled alive in Tripolizza, and upwards of three hundred other Greeks were murdered; and the horrible lengths to which the Turkish massacres have been carried, the butchery of the Patriarch and so many Priests, the destruction of whole cities, the carrying away women and children captives, cannot be forgotten. It is said in accounts from Frankfort, that the Greek Congress at Tripolizza intend to proclaim a Federative Republic, having at its head as President Prince Demetrius Ypailanti. Six states, it is added, are to form the Republic, namely the Morea, Livadia, Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus, and the Islands.

Notwithstanding the rigid prohibitions of the English in the Ionian Islands, the Greeks there continue to render some assistance to their countrymen, who entered Patras after a most obstinate attack on the 2d of December. Near Corinth the commandant of the castle of Acrocorinth has made a proposal to join them on certain conditions. There has also been a report of a new victory having been gained near Thermopylæ by Odysseus, in which the Turkish force was entirely destroyed.

Accounts from America have reached this country, with the President's message delivered to Congress on the 3d of December. It is pacific and satisfactory. The commercial regulations with France remain unsettled. In regard to England and Spain it says:—

“The question concerning the first article of the Treaty of Ghent has been, by a joint agreement of the Representatives of the United States and Great Britain, at the Court of St. Petersburg, submitted to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia's decision: the result has not been received. With Spain, the Treaty of 1817 has been partly carried into execution, although from a contravention of the order of their Sovereign, the Governors of the Floridas have omitted to deliver up the archives

and documents relating to the property of those provinces. This omission has given rise to several incidents of a painful nature, which will be hereafter disclosed.

“It has been seen with much concern, that in the performance of the duty of receiving the Provinces agreeably to treaty, a collision has existed between the Governor and the Judge appointed for the western district. This subject, therefore, is recommended to the early consideration of Congress.”

In respect to South America and the Colonies which have shaken off their dependence upon Spain, it observes as follows:

“It is understood that the colonies in South America have had great success during the present year, in the struggle for their independence. The New Government of Columbia has extended its territories, and considerably augmented its strength; and at Buenos Ayres, where civil dissension had for some time before prevailed, greater harmony and better order appear to have been established.

“Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces on the Pacific. It has long been manifest that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these colonies by force, and equally so that no conditions, short of their independence, would be satisfactory to them.

“It may therefore be presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the Government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal councils, will find it to comport with its interests, and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis. To promote this result by friendly counsel with the Government of Spain, will be the object of the Government of the United States.”

The efforts of the United States to check the Slave Trade are thus satisfactorily noticed:—

“Three vessels are likewise cruising in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Africa. On the latter the pirates have been fortunately checked. Nevertheless it is necessary to continue these cruises until they are effectually suppressed. A like success has attended our efforts to suppress the Slave Trade. Under the flag of the United States, the trade may be considered dead; and if any of our citizens are engaged in it under other colours, it is only from a respect to the flag of other Powers they are not brought home and punished.”

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A GREAT innovation on established usage has been dared at this theatre—the omission of the Pantomime. For ourselves, we do not greatly regret the loss; for though it is pleasant to preserve old customs in an unbroken line, and though Christmas seems scarcely itself without its usual gay anomalies, yet it is wearying to see the play-bills filled up with the same matter for six weeks, instead of “dedicating their sweet leaves” to the public with varieties every night. There are some who write about Pantomimes in a sentimental style of delight; as though they could renew the finest pleasures of their childhood when they see them. It is not so with us. We can enjoy them at most only in memory as things gone by, which, in their freshness, can be renewed for us no longer. There is to our tastes something vexatious in the attempt to bring things which belong to one season of life into another, nor do we believe that it often succeeds. It is the greatest privilege of man that he has been a child; but he cannot become so again by resuming childish things. By the effort he will only spoil a delicious recollection, and substitute an uneasy sense of failure in its room. If he tries to see a pantomime with the feelings of a child, he will rise disappointed and disgusted, fretted with his present existence, and with diminished respect for the past. This affectation of infancy is as absurd as the admonitions sometimes given, from similar quarters, to revive May-day revels and Christmas sports, which have long passed away. Because they are delightful things to think of as past, as belonging to a venerable state of society which is gone, the amiable lovers of antique jollity would labour to revive them. Were we to attempt it, we should but lose our toil; the attendant feelings would awaken not at our bidding; instead of a piece of genial wisdom, our festal rite would seem but cold absurdity, and we might strive in vain to torture ourselves into ecstasy. In the deep and serious emotions which had their spring in our earliest days, we may, indeed, feel a kindred

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with our boyish selves—for those are essentially the same, and the chief occasions of their excitement are ever near us. We have seen Mrs. Siddons, after long years filled with vicissitude, perform the part in which we first saw her, and some tone has struck on a chord in the soul never stricken since we heard that tone at first, and the effect has been, for the time, to annihilate years. But then the first effect was not produced by an appeal to sympathies peculiar to any age, or which could grow cold while the heart should endure. It depended on no blissful ignorance, like the mere cold wonder which the mechanism of a pantomime excites, and which must cease when the contrivances are detected. To a very young child, who thinks all on the stage to be serious and grand, a pantomime is doubtless a bright succession of marvels—a rich fairy tale, in which Pantaloon and Clown are no more merely ludicrous than a Hunchback in the Arabian Nights, or a Goblin Page in a tale of chivalry. All the sentiment of the entertainment is gone as soon as the young spectators discover that, in the words of Mr. Smith’s admirable song:—

“Harlequin and Columbine,
Rehearsing for the Pantomime,
Meet early in the morning to
Prepare for night.”

A gorgeous Oriental melodrame, such as sometimes “its glittering skirts unrolls” in Covent-Garden at Easter, would be a richer treat, we think, even to children.

But if we should not always be inconsolable for the absence of a pantomime, we could not relish the substitute provided for one at Drury-lane this Christmas. The “New grand extravaganza Opera of *Giovanni in Ireland*” had less meaning and congruity than any pantomime we ever saw. It was a perfect miracle. We should almost believe that we had only dreamed of such a piece, if that sad reality, its book of songs, now lying before us, did not painfully convince us that it really was “presented by His Majesty’s servants.” In several of his earlier pieces, especially in *Giovanni in London*, Mr. Mon-

crieff, amidst a great deal of tiresome absurdity, hit off some excellent characteristic traits, and gave evidence of a capacity for whim, humour, and ingenious parody which we hoped one day to see assailed from the grossness with which it was too often allied. The idea of making Pluto turn the gay Spaniard out of Tartarus through jealousy—the scene of the three jolly widowers and their rescued wives—and the parodies on “Pray Goody” and “Cease your funning,” were admirable in their kind, and promised better things. But *Giovanni in Ireland* was a mere drivelling succession of vulgar fooleries—a very chaos of dull monstrosity—scarcely relieved by a single pleasant adaptation or happy jest from the beginning to the end. A number of characters from the best Irish novels were introduced—King Corney, Florence Macarthy, the Novice of St. Dominic, Lord Glenarvon, and Colonel O'Donnell;—but they retained nothing but their names. The first act ended with the visit of Giovanni to the Kilkenny Theatre, where his own adventures were got up for his entertainment, and, not relishing the jest, he rushed on the stage and fairly put to flight the devils. The second terminated with a mock trial of the chartered libertine in the palace of King Corney for stealing the Novice of St. Dominic;—up started a witness and sung out his evidence in a box—and the Don, pleasantly sentenced to be hanged, sang his dirge in a swan-like style, that melted every heart, and changed his doom into an encore! Here Giovanni retired—and King George the Fourth filled up the third act; in which was given a representation of the Installation of the Knights of St. Patrick, more perfect than the original, for “some points which were omitted on account of the weather were here restored.” The dresses were tasteful in the extreme; but the audience did not understand the meaning of the ceremonies, and soon grew weary of the bright colours elegantly grouped on the scene. We are very sorry for Mr. Elliston's loss, as he had evidently taken great pains to gratify the public, and the success of his Coronation might fairly lead him to expect a different reception for his Irish

splendours. He has now so many good actors, both in tragedy and comedy, that we hope he will not feel the failure of the transient Giovanni as severely affecting his treasury.

The Pirate has been dramatized,—very cleverly we think—for this theatre, but its success is only moderate. There is a want of prominence in the original which disqualifies it for being well applied to dramatic purposes; the beauty of the characters is too subtle to be preserved on the scene. Their bright varieties live only in their own element. Norna is too decidedly in the melting mood to retain her imposing air; on the stage she is a very woman, in a frightful dress, and with strange but not awful demeanour. Mr. Elliston's company too are fitter by far to act real plays than musical melodramas—he himself is far too high a person for such miscellaneous work; Munden is best in the wildest farce or heartiest comedy; Miss Kelly is so genuine in her smiles and tears that she cannot play a mere puppet; Miss Edmiston holds up her mighty head for *Lady Macbeth*, and Mr. Kean cannot submit to low characters or to small letters. Then there is no very attractive songstress, and no male singer at all, so that the company is never seen to less advantage than in a piece of this kind—which we mean as a high compliment. Mr. Cooper, indeed, in the only good part, that of Cleveland, was admirable—the seaman bluntness, the careless bravery, the occasional bitterness of rivalry, and the touches of generous feeling, were all given with exceeding truth. Munden, at first, played Bryce Snailsfoot, to which he imparted his own power, and “stuff'd out its vacant garments with his form;” but he afterwards resigned it to Fitzwilliam, who played it indifferently well. Harley was Jack Bunce, alias Frederick Altamont, and “topped the part.” He is the best representative of a player in the world. Lively, self-satisfied, craftily qualifying his imitations with himself, he seems made to live theameleon life of a gay stroller, if not to eat of his cameleon dish—“the air.” Mr. Penley behaved as well in Mordaunt Mertoun as one of Sir Walter's heroes should; for he gives them little to do. Goffe and the Pirates

were well represented, but there was little of them. Mrs. West's person was disfigured in Norma to no purpose—she was impressive, but not wild or mysterious, and had no appearance of age. Her fine Madonna countenance would better have become the sentimental Minna, who was played by Madame Vestris! This lady must have been strangely confused by the attempt to perform a high romantic damsel of Zetland, for which she is as fit as Munden is for Macbeth. She sang some very pleasing songs delightfully; but the sentiments of the dialogue rolled off her tongue in the oddest way in the world. Miss Cubitt was Brenda, (the names are really frightful, "let 'em be changed,") and happily for her and us had little to do but to sing, which she accomplished excellently well. The music was diversified and agreeable, and the scenery the very best we ever saw at Drury Lane. Altogether *The Pirate* was a piece which might be seen once without weariness, but few would desire to look at it again as they do *Rob Roy* and *Guy Mannering*, which we have seen, we know not how oft, and hope yet often to revisit.

Miss Edmiston has repeated *Lady Macbeth* with applause, but, though she has improved her execution of some passages, we cannot on the whole praise her daring. She has also played *Cordelia* in Tate's wretched perversion of Shakspeare's *Lear*, fully as well as the part deserves. Our readers are aware that the sweet daughterly beauty of the true *Cordelia* is in this "villainous compound" sublimated away into rant, common boarding-school sentimentality, and sickly love. Miss Edmiston declaimed the speeches with good emphasis, and made out the meaning wherever there was one; but she is too shrill; she makes too much parade of her grief and virtue; she is too often vaunting out her emotions instead of permitting us to feel them. Kean's *Lear*, as a whole, is neither worthy of the character nor of his own fame. There are exquisite passages in it—what part that he plays is without them?—but the larger portion is either dull or obstinately wrong. To use a favourite antithesis of Mr. Grattan, "There is neither madness in his method, nor method in his madness." The vast irruptions of *Lear's* mind on

the crimes and follies of men, are given like idiotic drivellings; and all the mad scenes appear to be played at random. Mr. Cooper's *Edgar* was excellent, and Mrs. Egerton's *Regan* "the thing itself." We are very grateful to Mr. Elliston for some admirably acted comedies—those exquisite rarities of the time—in which he himself has been performing as highly, as whimsically, and as heartily as ever.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Here is a real Pantomime, and we think a very good one—for it is full of beautiful scenery, and is remarkably short. The complaint made against it is, that it has few tricks, which, to our tastes, is not a blemish; for we do not enjoy practical jests ourselves, or think that children are best amused by spectacles of comic suffering. Those things are best for their young hearts which appeal to the imagination or the affections; they should learn to wonder and to love, not to deride. The fault of the Pantomime is, that the fairy tale, which is its ground-work, is too far removed from human sympathies; for it is scarcely possible to feel any interest for a gold-mine king, attended by guinea-pig guards. Let the marvellous be introduced freely, but let the persons even of a Christmas piece belong to "this dear spot, this human earth of ours," or we shall never be thrilled with the wonders which encircle them. *Bluebeard*, *Cinderella*, *Aladdin*, are all of the earth, earthy; if the author frame his persons out of human flesh and blood, and his marvels out of human thought, to obey him "shall be in us remorse, what bloody work soever." Among the scenery, the extended view of the sandy forest and the castle of polished steel, struck us the most; though all is excellent, and has the bright glow which is always spread over the scenic pictures of Covent Garden. Our old friend *John Gilpin's* story is introduced, but is not well made out: the post-chaise dwindles into an open cart; the delectable family party is thinned; the wine does not smoke down the horse's sides "as they had basted been;" nor do we have any account of the hero's involuntary progress into Hertfordshire. The Overture is indifferent, but the introduced music tasteful and appropriate, and the part of

Mother Bunch very cleverly acted and sung by that little phenomenon, Master Longhurst, whose forward childhood we most sincerely hope will not prevent the happiness or the fame of his riper years.

Miss Stephens has returned to us safe after the perils of the seas.

“ Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
As having sense of beauty, did omit
Their mortal natures, letting go safely by
The divine Desdemona.”

This most enchanting singer made her first appearance in the old, sweet part of Polly in the *Beggars' Opera*, and, we thought, never sang so well. The beautiful repose of her acting, the irresistible way in which she condescends to beseech support when she might extort reluctant wonder, and the graceful awkwardness and *naïveté* of her manner, more captivating than the most finished elegance, complete the charm of her singing. The pathos of her “Can Love be controuled by advice?” and “Oh ponder well,” the mingled science and sentiment of her “Cease your funning,” and the fine bird-like fluttering triumph of “He so pleased me,” are like nothing else to be heard on the stage, and leave all competition far behind. It seems to us wonderful how any critic can for a moment compare any other English singing to her's. Miss Hallande was Macheath, and executed many of the songs in a very brilliant style. But of all the characters improperly assumed by women, this is the most unfit for them: the whole signification of the piece is lost when they play it; the “glorious triumph of exceeding love” becomes a silly farce, and all the beauty of Polly's character melts away. Mrs. Liston sang well as Lucy—but where was the real Lucy, Mrs. Charles Kemble, whose fine intelligence was thrown into every thing she played; whose every tone conveyed an idea, and whose every feature spoke? We have seen her very seldom of late; but in this part she was always wont to shew us that her powers were unabated, and now that she does not play it, we must, we are afraid, be contented to regard her performances as among the choicest stores of memory.

There has, as yet, been no novelty whatever since Christmas, except the Pantomime and Miss Stephens; but a new actress is announced for Juliet, and we would fain hope that tragedy will again “come sweeping by” us, and that the day of the *Eriole* and the *Carnival* is nearly over!

SURREY THEATRE.

Accident unfortunately excluded our remarks on the short autumnal season of this theatre, which has always been a favourite with us from the commencement of our critical career, and will, no doubt, continue so until its close. That little season was marked by all Mr. Dibdin's energy. Miss S. Booth, who began her career a timid and lovely child on this very stage, returned to adorn it an intense and accomplished actress. During her short engagement she steered right happily “from grave to gay, from lively to severe;”—from Mariette to Liute Pickle, no tragic heroine was too heavy, and no buzzing sop too light. Miss Dighton, a pleasing singer and sensible actress—Mr. Finn, a very fine melodramatic performer—and a young gentleman of great promise in tragedy, also appeared in various pieces written or adapted by the restless pen of Mr. Dibdin. One of his pieces called *The Veterans*, from Kotzebue, was remarkably full of real sentiment and character.

The Surrey has re-opened, and confirmed our fears of the permanent secession of several established favourites. Miss Copeland is lost in Old Drury—Mr. Fitzwilliam has abdicated his comic throne, and pays allegiance to Elliston—and Mr. Huntley and Miss Taylor are doomed to strut and fret in melancholy melodrama before the indescribable frequenters of the Cobourg. Still the charm of Mr. Dibdin's theatre is not dissolved—for he still writes indefatigably on, and no one knows more pleasant varieties of many-coloured life than he, or is better able to breathe the new spirit into an old drama, and to strip it of the incumbrances which weaken its effect. Every thing under his hand acquires a certain lightness: comedy is shorn of its intricacy, tragedy of its monotonous declamations, and opera of the burthen of innumerable songs. The new drama taken from *The Pirate*

bears sure marks of his easy and cunning hand:—it embraces almost every interesting scene of the romance, and is improved from it in the catastrophe; for here the terrific Norma is not cheated by her own emotions; both Cleveland and Mordaunt are discovered to be her sons, and it appears that she was the wife of Mertoun, who cast her off from unjust suspicion of her dishonour. The characters are excellently preserved—especially Triptolemus Yellowly, Claud Halcro, and Swertha, the old domestic, which are really pictures. Mrs. Glover is “very potent” in the enchantress of the Fitful-head, equally excellent in the wild denunciations and in the maternal tenderesses of the character. Mr. S. H. Chapman is Mordaunt, and still promises to be a good actor—but it will not do to be always promising.

COBOURG THEATRE.

A great deal of stir has been made by the managers of this theatre about a looking-glass curtain, which is one of the most absurd exhibitions we have ever seen. It is not used as a curtain, but is itself part of the performances, being only shewn at one part of the evening and then taken away. It is in so many compartments, that the objects which are reflected are distorted and disjointed frightfully—one sees one's head cut off or arm severed, to one's heart's content. The Cobourg is certainly the first theatre which has dared thus “to hold the mirror up to nature,”—but what nature! When we are at this house, we do not desire to be painfully reminded where we are or by whom we are encircled. There is, besides the usual monstrosities, a grand melodrama filled with horrors, called *The Temple of Death*, which would be interesting were it shorter; but it is painful to see Miss Taylor, the pure-hearted Scottish lassie, sublimated into a priestess. She also comes out flounced and furbelowed to speak a miserable prologue to the glass curtain—“O Jennie, Jennie, this from you!”

KING'S THEATRE—ITALIAN OPERA.

This theatre opened on the 12th ult. with Mozart's opera, *Le Nozze di Figaro*, and a new ballet, called *Pandora*. This opera was, it is said, selected, in consequence of the non-arrival of several new singers, who had been engaged on the Continent; the perform-

ance, however, did not suffer so much as might have been expected from their absence. With all its defects, it will go down to posterity as a master-piece of composition; and when we revel in its music, we cannot help forgetting our aversion to the subject. The appearance of *Le Mariage de Figaro*, by Beaumarchais, on the eve of the French revolution, and its unexampled popularity, may be regarded as one of the signs of the times preceding that dreadful political convulsion. A nation which hailed with enthusiasm the appearance of such a production on all its theatres, may be pronounced to be in a state of moral disease, hastening towards a crisis. Licentious dramas, in a greater or less degree, are to be found in the literature of every country, and England is not without its contribution to the catalogue. Besides some of the productions of Congreve, &c. we can, to our disgrace, muster that compound of barbarous grossness and ribaldry, *The Beggars' Opera*. But here vice lies on the very surface, and, instead of fascinating, acts as a repellent.

The case is widely different with the *Mariage of Figaro*: its very essence is conjugal infidelity, under various seducing and attractive forms; and the subjects and objects of illicit passion are held up to our sympathies. This opera being the rage about forty years ago, when nations were more given to ape France than at present, all Europe would have its Figaro, and Mozart was engaged to compose an Italian adaptation. His inclinations, from what we have learned, were not quite in discordance with the subject, and he succeeded in producing one of his *chef-d'œuvre*. But great as the music must be admitted to be, the opera is deeply affected by the moral blemishes of the subject. The music of the First Act forms a perfect whole, well-digested and proportioned. We follow its progress with rivetted attention and delight, probably because we are not quite fully aware of the drift and tendency of the piece. But the opening of the Second Act at once removes all doubt. We find the countess invoking the God of Love to bring comfort and aid to her guilty passion. Her Aria “*Porgi Amore qualche ristoro*,” is beyond measure beautiful, replete

with the deepest feeling:—what accompaniments!—But what well organized being can sympathize with those feelings; and if we cannot sympathize, the music loses its charm and hold upon our hearts. The spell is gone, the interest abates, and the succeeding scenes of intrigues, rendezvous, &c. are listened to with an apathy occasionally, it is true, suspended by exquisite specimens of Mozart's genius, but progressively augmenting into absolute indifference and impatience for the conclusion. Thus, according to our opinion, the cause of the acknowledged inferiority of the Second Act is to be sought, not in the abated exertions of the composer, but in the moral objections that lie against the drama.

Our limits prevent a farther comment on this subject; we shall therefore proceed to notice the actors themselves. There were two first appearances, Signora Graziani in Marcellina, and Signora Caradori as the page. Of the former we can say little in the way of praise; her part, unimportant as it is, was not increased in interest by any qualifications which she appeared to possess. But Signora Caradori gained a large share of the approbation of the audience. She is stated to be a German lady of the name of Munck; her youth, and the elegance of her form, united to a very pretty and sensible countenance, prepossessed the audience at first sight. Her demeanour was not absolutely diffident, but it was distinguished by a fascinating modesty and gracefulness. The page's principal vocal duties are the two songs, *Non so più cosa son' cosa sento*, and *Voi che sapete che cosa è amor*. In both she obtained great applause, and was honoured with an *encore*. Her voice is sweetly delicate: its silvery purity, resembling the mellow intonation of the finest flageolet, enchanted those that were near enough to seize every breath. A first *debut* may have checked the full force of her tones, but we doubt whether it will ever be of sufficient strength to reach every part of so large a house as the King's Theatre. In the concerted pieces, her part could not be heard. Nevertheless, we consider this lady an acquisition to the establishment. There is great elegance and neatness in her execution, and the

little embellishments she introduced, were perfect and in the best taste.

Signora Camporese sang and acted her usual part of Susanna admirably; she appeared to have been in fine health and spirits. Signora Ronzi di Begni might have exhibited more dignity and animation in the countess, but she executed her airs in the best and purest style. Ambrogetti also did not appear quite the nobleman in his character of the count, and allowed himself one or two extravagances of unseasonable humour, but otherwise he acted and sang the part with his wonted cleverness. Angrisani had the arduous character of Figaro assigned to him; and, like most of his predecessors on this stage, fell far short of the *ideal*. His fine bass voice, and knowledge of music, render that singer's services eminently effective in concerted pieces, but he shewed none of the knavish vivacity, the buoyancy of spirit, which distinguish the character of Figaro. He looked and acted more like a peasant of La Mancha.

The orchestra was perfect in all its parts; a little more *piano*, however, would have been often desirable.

The ballet called *Pandore* is the production of the new ballet-master, Monsieur Anatole, and, having been afterwards improved, we consider it as a very promising earnest of his talents in that department. The well-known mythological history of Prometheus and Pandora's box is eminently calculated for pantomimic display, and Monsieur Anatole has not only availed himself of all the interesting portions of the fable, but has modified and amplified the story with great judgment and taste. Monsieur Anatole succeeded in telling his story in an intelligible manner; a merit not very common with the inventors of ballets. He had also the good sense not to overwhelm the pantomimic incidents by a tedious multiplicity of dances. Those that were introduced came in naturally, and possessed every advantage of variety, novelty, grouping, &c. The ballet was truly classical, and the scenery and costumes appropriate and beautiful. The music was interesting, and highly dramatic. It is the composition of a gentleman, whose name we would rather write than attempt to pronounce, Mr. Schneitzhoeffer.

FINE ARTS.

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF THE BRITISH POETS.

OF the twenty-five parts that are to constitute this work, twelve have appeared. "The selection of authors has been adopted, with some additions, from that made by Mr. CAMPBELL in his *Specimens of the British Poets*, to which they will be a very suitable and beautiful embellishment." They are from drawings made expressly for the work, by the lately deceased and esteemed artist, Mr. THURSTON, from authentic originals in the possession of our public libraries, our distinguished collectors of art, &c.; and many of them have never been engraved. From the seventy-two portraits that constitute the twelve existing parts, we shall select a portion as samples for our readers to form an estimate of its character.—CHAUCER, one of the earliest of the reformers from the Romish faith; befriended by John of Gaunt and King Edward III., but hated by the clergy, who got him imprisoned in the following reign. He is called the father of English poetry. The engraved portrait of this great man is by Mr. FINDEN, and stands well at the commencement of the work, as a true foretaste of its beauties. A bright light on the face, seen between a dark hood and a gown, shews the handsome, mild, and meditative features of CHAUCER in advanced life. Well-arranged lines and long dots beautifully represent the flesh, as do the lines of the beard, hair, and dress, their several objects. In the portraits of TICKELL, and of our great poet SHAKSPEARE, Mr. FINDEN has also a fine combination of line and dot in the flesh, and over every part he has passed the lines with simplicity and artist-like feeling.—CHAPMAN, the earliest English translator of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. Mr. WEDGWOOD has engraved his features with rather a hard outline, but the strokes are excellently directed and clear. His portrait of MILTON, the patriotic republican, and sublimest of our poets, is without this blemish. It is from a picture by DOBSON, called the English VANDYKE, from his works possessing a spirit and beauty analogous to those of the famous Fleming. The dress is very deficient in clearness. Mr. WEDGWOOD has rendered the

able dramatic writer WYCHERLY with vigour of effect and diversity of touch, but the face has a metallic, rather than a fleshy, appearance. One of his best portraits is that of DARWIN, botanist, physician, and poet. The poorly engraved portrait of Dr. YOUNG, which precedes it, is a foil to this fine print. The artist's best powers are here evidently exercised. It is decided but not hard, brilliant but not harsh, beautiful in its surfaces without affectation, and delicate in its finishing without too much elaborateness. As much may be also said of his portrait of OLDHAM, from a fine picture by DOBSON, in the collection at Strawberry-hill. For clearing out the copper, and for a line simple, uncrossed, and open, producing a high degree of clearness, Mr. ENGBEHEART is scarcely equalled by any of his contemporaries. His style is uncommonly crisp and sparkling. As we have elsewhere said of the engravings of Mr. NEAGLE, he sprinkles the dress of his muse with diamonds; but then his lines are sometimes too visible, deteriorating the fleshy character, as in his portrait of ANN KILLIGREW, from Sir P. LELY, and of PRIOR, the statesman, ambassador, and poet. A sweetness of tone pervades these portraits, and those of SHENSTONE, OCCLEVE, and ARMSTRONG. That of our lyric and elegiac poet GRAY, is like the muse of the writer himself, vigorous and brilliant; so also is his ANDREW MARVELL, a wit, a friend of MILTON, and a patriot of tried firmness and integrity.—Mr. WARREN is among our most accomplished engravers in literary works on a small scale. If he be occasionally too fine in his lines, they are always well directed. He is correct in drawing, and unites energy of general effect with high and tasteful finishing. Such are his portraits of SYLVESTER, a poet in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. with both of whom he was in great favour.—BEN JONSON, the intimate of SHAKSPEARE, and a learned and vigorous dramatic writer. It is from a painting by DOBSON.—BURNS, the warm-hearted poet of nature in sentiment, passion, and character; "the sterling of whose honest worth poverty

could not debase, and whose independent spirit oppression might have bent, but could not subdue."—But the best of this artist's performances at present in the engraved series before us is HOBBS, the celebrated philosopher rather than poet. He translated HOMER. It has a suavity and intelligence of style, and a pleasing union of neatness and power.—MR. RHODES has several beautiful heads—**ROWE**, some of whose tragedies continue to be occasionally performed.—**ADDISON**, from a picture by **JERVAS**.—**SACKVILLE**, Earl of Dorset, a nobleman also in mind, the patron and successful professor of the Belles Lettres.—**WILMOT**, Earl of Rochester, the lively, witty, and profligate companion of the profligate Charles II. These are all of the first class of excellence, as they relate to bright, deep, and mellow tones, to delicately white and to powerfully-shaded dresses, to whatever, in fine, addresses the eye with clearness, harmony, and force.—We are rather disappointed in Mr. WARREN'S engraving of SWIFT, the celebrated wit and satirist; but in his portrait of Sir J. MENNIS, he well sustains his eminence as an engraver of small prints. It beams with the reflected genius of its great painter, **VANDYKE**, and is in every respect satisfactory. Hair, flesh, armour, &c. represent well their realities, and we admire a silken sash, so gracefully crossing the coat of mail, the flowing lines of the hair and dress, the sparkling lights, the earnest turn of the head, the intent countenance:—

“Nature may stand up and say—This is a man.”

His portrait of **POPE**, from a picture by **HUDSON**, the master, but still the inferior of **REYNOLDS**, is clogged and confused, but the countenance has a noble expression of that justly celebrated, moral, didactic, and satirical poet.—There is a beautiful firmness of outline, richness of touch, and amenity of style, in the portrait engraved by Mr. COOPER of **WITHERS**, a resolute satirist of abuses in the government of Charles I. One of the best prints in the series, is that of the facetious **D'URFEY**, by **PRE**. There is good drawing, characteristic surfaces, and a clearness throughout, that never degenerates into a shining brittleness. The

atmosphere of truth is over it. The remarkably aquiline nose of **D'URFEY** gives an uncomely and a too prominent decision to his portrait. The effect is ludicrous, but adverse as this is to feelings of respect, there is in the facial expression a counteraction to it of thought, that shews a relationship in the author's mind with **Minerva** as well as **Momus**.—MR. ROBINSON'S engraving of **FLETCHER** is not unworthy of a poet, whose plays, written in conjunction with **BEAUMONT**, have forcible strokes of character, set off by a vivid imagination. These engravings, and others of a similarly mixed character, of indifferent, good, and excellent, are part of a set that cannot fail to please, not only the public at large, but the most discerning of the public; for a desire to see the exterior forms which once embodied minds that have delighted or surprised by energies superior to those of the great mass of mankind, is an intense and rational constitution of our nature. We are pleased to note the correspondence or the disagreement between those forms and energies, to trace, in the light that shines around the fleshy tenement, “the strong divinity of soul” within, from which that light is effulged. Portrait painting is the valuable art that imparts this pleasure, but the pleasure would be limited to the comparatively few who obtain esteemed paintings by means of wealth, or by inheritance, were the evil not obviated by the translating and multiplying powers of the art of engraving. Each portrait, or other engraved plate, will afford several thousand good impressions to be printed from it, so that the publisher can afford to put the admirer of genius in possession of an elegant portrait, for no greater cost than as many shillings as the painting from which the portrait is engraved is worth in scores of pounds, and often in hundreds. Engraving has thus the high advantage of producing with respect to painting, what printing does with relation to writing, and by this means, of giving the moderns the power in both cases of obtaining a fund of knowledge and delight almost boundless, in comparison with the scanty means possessed by the ancients, of copying pictures with the pencil only, and manuscript books with the stylus, or pen.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, January 4.—R. Woodhouse, Esq. M. A. F. R. S., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, was yesterday elected Plumian Professor of Experimental Philosophy, in the room of the late Archdeacon Vince.—The Hulsean Prize for the year 1821, was adjudged to W. Trollope, B. A. of Pembroke-hall—subject, *The Expedients to which the Gentile Philosophers resorted in opposing the progress of the Gospel described, and applied in illustration of the Truth of the Christian Religion.*

The subject of the Hulsean Prize dissertation for the present year is—*The Argument for the Genuineness of the Sacred Volume as generally received by Christians.*

Jan. 11.—The Rev. John Lamb, M. A. was yesterday elected Master of Corpus Christi College, vice the late Rev. Dr. Douglas.—The Norrisian prize for the year 1821 has been adjudged to the Rev. William Trollope, B. A. of Pembroke-hall, for his essay on "*The Connexion between the Jewish and Christian Dispensations.*"

Welsh College.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Llanddewi-brevi and Tregaron, Cardiganshire, has recently been held, to consider the propriety of addressing a memorial to the Lord Bishop of St. David's, on the subject of the College, for the erection of which, at Llanddewi-brevi, a subscription has been collected, but which, it is reported, is now intended to be built elsewhere. A liberal subscription was entered into, in aid of the fund already collected. The Vicar of Tregaron presided.

Medical Society.—A new society has been formed, by the name of "The Society of Practical Medicine of London;" to act in concert with the Institution of the same name in Paris; and their Transactions are to be published quarterly.

Botany.—Remarkable Circumstance.—On Christmas-day the following plants, selected from many others, were in flower in the open ground at the Botanic Garden of Oxford, viz.:—1. Polycarpon tetraphyllum.—2. Scabiosa atropurpurea.—3. Cerinthe minor.—4. Symphytum Orientale.—5. Borago officinalis.—6. Echium violaceum.—7. Primula vulgaris.—8. Primula Auricula.—9. Campanula patula.—10. Campanula Rapunculoïdes.—11. Lonicera implexa.—12. Solanum tomentosum.—13. Solanum nigrum.—14. Vinca major.—15. Sansevieria sessiliflora.—16. Hydrangea hortensis.—17. Dianthus Deltoïdes.—18. Dianthus Carthusianorum.—19. Reseda odorata.—20. Reseda alba.—21. Papaver Cambricum.—22. Delphinium Consolida.—23. Anemone Hepatica.—24.

Anemone coronaria.—25. Alyssum maritimum.—26. Mathiola incana.—27. Erodium moschatum.—28. Erodium Hymenodes.—29. Pelargonium Grossularioides.—30. Fumaria lutea.—31. Fumaria spicata.—32. Arnopogon Dalechampi. — 33. Cnicus Eriothales.—34. Gnaphalium foetidum.—35. Elichrysum bracteatum.—36. Erigeron acre.—37. Tussilago fragrans.—38. Senecio elegans.—39. Mercurialis annua.—40. Parietaria officinalis.

Safety Lamp.—At the monthly meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dr. Clanny, of Sunderland, presented to the society the original safety lamp, with which he made his experiments in the coal mines. Now, when the party spirit has subsided, it will not be denied that Dr. Clanny was the first to direct the attention of the philosopher, and the owners of coal mines, to the consideration of the important subject of providing a light to the laborious miner, adequate to the purposes of his occupation, unattended by the dreadful consequences which have too often taken place by the hitherto unavoidable use of candles. Although Dr. Clanny's first effort was not exactly such a lamp as the miner could make use of without assistance, it clearly proved the possibility of providing a light which might be used without danger of exploding the gas that might be accumulated; and so confident was he of the safety of the principle upon which it was constructed, that he many times ventured his life in situations in the mine, when, under ordinary circumstances, explosion must have taken place, in order to satisfy those for whose benefit he was labouring, that no selfish motive operated on his mind, and that he was actuated only by an ardent desire to prevent or lessen the dangers to which they were, from the nature of their employment, unavoidably exposed. It is not the wish of Dr. Clanny to detract from the brilliant discovery of Sir Humphrey Davy, or the well-earned reputation of Mr. George Stevenson; yet it is but justice to state, that his exertions on behalf of the miners, and in the cause of humanity, gave the first impulse to that inquiry which has been attended with such extraordinary and happy effects.

Tea.—The following are the quantities of soluble matter of tea in water and in alcohol, the weight of the precipitate by isinglass, and the proportion of inert woody fibre in green and black tea of various prices; it is given, not as throwing any important light on the cause of the different qualities of tea, but as con-

taining the results of actual experiments :—

100 parts of Tea.	Soluble in water.	In Alcohol.	Precipitate with jelly.	Inert Residue.
Gn. Hyson, at 14s.	41	44	31	56
12s.	34	43	29	57
10s.	36	43	26	57
8s.	36	42	25	58
7s.	31	41	24	59
Blk. Souchong 12s.	35	36	28	64
10s.	34	37	28	63
8s.	37	35	28	63
7s.	36	35	29	64
6s.	35	31	23	65

Quarterly Journal of Science.

Principles of Combination.—The accumulation of new facts in favour of the Chloridic theory, first promulgated by Sir H. Davy, has obtained a distant assent to its truth, from the ablest of the supporters of the French oxymuriatic hypothesis, Berzelius.

New Metal.—Counsellor Giesse of Dorpat has communicated to the world the discovery of what he at present thinks to be a new metal, extracted from the residue of English sulphuric acid, on distilling it to dryness. One variety left, out of 16 ounces, $9\frac{1}{2}$ grains of a white residuum, in which there was no sulphate of lead. It changed colour several times during the experiments made upon it, and he thinks it was formed of the sulphur employed in manufacturing the acid. It is susceptible of oxidation, and its alkaline combinations form double salts with acids. Still the professor's details are judged, on the whole, to be inconclusive.

Natural History.—Humboldt says that naturalists already know 56,000 species of cryptogamous and phanerogamous plants, 44,000 insects, 2500 fishes, 700 reptiles, 4000 birds, and 500 mammifers. In Europe alone there exist nearly 80 mammifers, 400 birds, and 30 reptiles. There are under this temperate boreal zone 5 times as many species of birds as mammifers; 5 times as many composites as amentaceous and coniferous plants; 5 times as many leguminous as there are orchideous and euphorbiaceous.

Sir T. S. Raffles has sent to England several skeletons of animals from Sumatra; among these is the Dugong. This creature grazes at the bottom of the sea without legs; and is of the figure and form of the whale; the position and structure of its mouth enables it to browse upon the fuci and submarine algae like a cow in a meadow, and the whole structure of the masticating and digestive organs, shews it to be truly herbivorous. It never visits

land, or fresh water, but lives in shallow inlets, where the water is two or three fathoms deep. Their usual length is eight or nine feet. But a curious, and to some perhaps, the most interesting part of the detail of the history of this animal is, that the flesh resembles young beef, being very delicate and juicy.

Steam Engines of England.—A French writer, M. Dupin, gives the following illustration of the labour of these machines. The great pyramid of Egypt required for its erection above 100,000 men for 20 years: but if it were required again to raise the stones from the quarries, and place them at their present height, the action of the steam-engines of England, which are at most managed by 36,000 men, would be sufficient to produce this effect in 18 hours. If it were required to know how long a time they would take to cut the stones, and move them from the quarries to the pyramid, a very few days would be found sufficient. The volume of the great pyramid is 4,000,000 cubic metres, its weight is about 10,400,000 tons, or 10,400,000,000 kilogrammes. The centre of gravity of the pyramid is elevated 49 metres from the base, and taking 11 metres as the main depth of the quarries, the total height of elevation is 60 metres, which, multiplied by 10,400,000 tons, gives 624,000,000 tons raised one metre. Thus the total of the steam-engines in England represents a power of 320,000 horses. These engines moved for twenty-four hours would raise 862,800,000 tons one metre high, and consequently, 647,100,000 tons in 18 hours, which surpasses the produce of the labour spent in raising the materials of the great pyramid.

Optics.—Remarkable Dichroism of Tourmaline.—A very interesting specimen of dichroitic tourmaline, in the cabinet of Mr. Allan, exhibits the most singular contrast of colours ever yet found in any substance. The plate is cut perpendicular to the axis of double refraction, and also to the axis of the prism. In the direction of the axis, the colour is a deep and brilliant blue, while in a direction at right angles to the axis the colour is a very pale red, approaching to pink.

Mineralogy.—*New Mineral from Aachen, near Altenberg.*—Having examined a very fine crystal of *Stilbite* from Aachen, near Altenberg, which Mr. Heuland was so kind as to transmit to me, I have found it to differ essentially from all the *stilbites*, and even from the new species into which Mr. Brooke has separated the substances formerly ranked under this name. Since I examined this mineral, I have learned that it is considered by Haüy as a variety of *stilbite*, to which he gives the name of *Duo-vigesimalc*.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Captain Gautier has completed his hydrographical labours. His chart of the Mediterranean has already been published by the Minister of the Marine, and the chart of the Black Sea is nearly ready for publication. This officer was assisted in his labours by the officers of the *Chevette*; and they completed, after long labour, the coasts of the Mediterranean sea and the Isles of the Archipelago and the Black Sea; all points of which, essential to be laid down, have been exactly determined. A number of errors have been discovered in existing charts, some of them of great magnitude. The summits of many of the Grecian mountains were also taken by barometrical measurement. Thus, Mount Athos was found to be 2,063 mètres in height; Mount Olympus, in Mitylene, 988; Mount Delphi, in Scopelos, 690; Mount Jupiter, in Naxia, 1,009, &c. &c.

The *Société d'Emulation* having appointed a committee to report on the state of the Thibet goats, at present kept near Belbeuf, have decided that the climate of France agrees very well with those animals, that they do not seem to degenerate, but their hair appears to possess all the qualities necessary to the manufacture of the much-admired shawls. These goats are easy to feed, and have nothing of the disagreeable qualities of the common goats. Their milk is richer, and the male has not that strong odour which marks these animals in general. They do not seem to be subject to any particular disorders, and multiply with rapidity. From attempts already made, it seems that by crossing their breed with that of the indigenous race, great advantages will be obtained.

The Academy of Sciences and Belles-Lettres, at Lyons, has offered prizes for the following subjects:—First, What is the influence of the secondary theatres on the manners of the people, on literature, and on taste? What are the best means in the old colonies, or in the formation of new ones, to render those establishments most useful to themselves and to the parent country?

Improvvisatori.—M. Pistrucci, an Italian Improvvisatori, has lately been giving proofs of his talent in Paris. On a given subject he immediately spoke off in verse, with surprising fluency, and in any measure of rhyme that his auditory requested. On the subject of the "Plague of Barcelona," he chanted verses in ten syllables—the "Death of Cicero," in *ottava rima*, &c. all with astonishing

ease; inferior of course to written and laboured poetry, but still with considerable merit.

The Philomatic Society of Bourdeaux, in its sitting of the 4th of September, 1821, promised a prize for the discovery of the best situation on the banks of the Garonne to establish a swimming-school and public baths. It has also given prizes for the encouragement of gymnastic exercises in the public schools of the department of the Gironde.

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Lausanne state that a prison is about to be erected there on the model of the Penitentiary at Philadelphia. The spot chosen is one of the most salubrious that the neighbourhood affords.

A public dispensary, upon the plan of those common in Great Britain, has been established at Geneva by Doctors Gosse and Prevost, and M. Dupin, Surgeon. The applicants are received three times a week, and there is a fixed hour to have medicine and advice.

GERMANY.

The Abbé Clement Bondi died lately at Vienna, aged 79. He was a native of Mezzeno, and, though a Jesuit, preferred the study of literature to that of theology. He was applauded and persecuted in his native country for a paper on the abolition of his order, and took refuge in the Tyrol. Finally he was protected by the Archduke Ferdinand, and named his librarian at Brunn in 1797. He published *Asinata*, a poem; *Conversationsi*; the *Mode*; and translated Virgil, and Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

For some years past a number of public works have been carrying on at Vienna. New gates, new bridges, and public gardens, are completing; in the centre of the last is a model of the temple of Theseus at Athens, which will be decorated by a statue of that hero from the hands of Canova.

Kummer, the bookseller of Leipsic, is publishing a collection of the lesser works and correspondence of Kotzebue. Though this correspondence took place with some of the most celebrated German literati, it is not very interesting. It is curious to see him inquiring "how he has so many enemies." He attributes their animosity to a theatrical piece entitled *Doctor Bahrdt*. The German Journals, however, indicate a more rational reason, namely, his serving a cause which he himself had formerly ridiculed and drawn down public hatred upon, and sacrificing his conscience, and all his former argu-

ments and protestations to his self-love, his interest, and his ambition.

Frankfort.—The Society of Friends of Natural History in that city resolved to send some competent persons to Egypt. In consequence of this determination, Messrs. Geist and Hegl, honoured with its special commission, and provided with instruments and all the necessary apparatus for catching birds, insects, &c. set out on the 27th of October, to be joined at Leghorn, by M. Roupel, one of the most active members of the society, who has rendered it important services; with whom they proceed to visit that interesting country. M. Roupel travelled thither some years ago, and there is the more reason to expect that the object of the journey will be perfectly accomplished, because the society has provided the travellers with every thing that can contribute to the success of the enterprise. Among other things, they are the bearers of a diploma, (a masterpiece of the calligraphic art,) by which the celebrated Mahomet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, is nominated an Honorary Member of the Society. It is indeed written in German, but at Leghorn an authentic translation will be added to it in the *Lingua Franca*, which is spoken all over the Levant, and with which the Pasha is well acquainted.

Statue of Luther.—Letters from Wirtemberg mention that the statue of Luther has arrived in that city from Berlin. Its inauguration was to take place on the 31st ult. and the king and the royal family were expected to be present at the ceremony.

RUSSIA.

A series of operations for a new measure of the meridian in the Russian provinces of the Baltic, will take place during the summer. M. Struve, professor of Astronomy, and rector of the university of Dorpat, will commence his labours at the 56th degree of north latitude, on the meridian of the observatory of the university of Dorpat. The expenses will be defrayed by the university. The emperor has given 2000 ducats to procure the necessary instruments, and Dr. Walbeck, of the Swedish university of Abo, will act in concert with professor Struve, to render the measure more complete.

SWEDEN.

Works called *Snorra Edda*, or the Edda of Snorra, together with "Specimens of Icelandic Literature," have been published at Stockholm by M. Rask, a Danish traveller, well known for his attainments in the languages and literature of the north of Europe. They are well worth the examination of the curious.

DENMARK.

A Danish family, desirous of purchasing a beautiful mummy for one of the museums in Copenhagen, wrote to M. Dumreicher, Danish consul at Alexandria, who, assisted by M. Tedenat, the French consul, procured an intelligent man to set out for Upper Egypt, with a firman from the Pasha, to search the tombs of the ancient kings. For the greater despatch, they employed two different parties of the natives, from Longsor and from Karnack. The former were the most fortunate, discovering a tomb that had never been opened, and where they found, on the third day, a mummy with five cases; they asked for this 6000 piastres of Egypt, (133*l.*) which was paid them. The fellahs of Karnack, thus disappointed, and having had three days' toil for nothing, had warm disputes with those of Longsor; and mischievous consequences might have ensued, as their villagers took a part in the quarrel, if the possessor of the mummy had not given 1000 piastres (22*l.*) extra to the Arabs of Karnack, to whom also some participation was made by those of Longsor. This mummy is the most superb and beautiful of all that have been hitherto discovered. To judge of it from the ornaments in relief, which decorate the cases, and especially one whereon gold has been lavished, from the rich style of the amulets, from the largeness of the papyrus, and all the hieroglyphical embellishments about the body, it must have been that of some Egyptian king or prince. This conjecture is corroborated by the number of cases, as the mummies of the greatest persons in general have only three.

GREECE.

The heroic Greeks, who are making such sacrifices to fling off the yoke of their tyrants, are not neglectful of the press, that essential aid to the cause of freedom. At Calometa, a Greek printing office has been established, and the Acts of the Senate are regularly issued from thence, as well as the bulletins of the armies, and a new journal called the *Ἑλληνικὴ σάλπιγξ*, or Hellenic Trumpet. This journal is edited by a learned ecclesiastic, named Theodilos, who before edited the Greek Mercury. There is no doubt, that ere long the Greek nation will become of no mean account among those of Europe. The despotism of the Porte has been suffered to exist too long already, and to subject a brave people, after robbing them of their country, to the most cruel bondage.

AMERICA.

Encroachment of the Sea on the East Coast of America.—On the east coast of America, the sea appears to encroach upon the land more and more from north to south. At Cape May, where the Delaware falls into the Atlantic ocean, a house is built, on the wall of which are inscribed the following important observations:—

	Distance of the sea from the house.
1804	334 feet.
1806	324
1807	294
1808	273
1809	267
1811	259
1812	254
1816	225
1817	214
1818	204
1819	189
1820	160

The inhabitants of the coast of Brazil say, that they have made similar observations, but we have no particulars of them: There is a building at Ilheos, which was formerly at a good distance from the seashore, but is now scarcely a hundred steps from the breakers.

Eruption of Carbonized Wood at New Madrid.—During the earthquake which destroyed New Madrid on the 6th January 1812, and which was felt two hundred miles around, Mr. Bringier happened to be passing in its neighbourhood when the principal shock took place. The violence of the earthquake having destroyed the earthy strata impeding over the subterraneous cavities existing probably in an extensive bed of wood, highly carbonized, occasioned the whole superior mass to settle. This mass pressing upon the water, which had filled the lower cavities, forced it out, and blew up the earth with loud explosions. It rushed out in all directions, bringing with it an enormous quantity of carbonized wood, reduced mostly into dust, which was ejected to the height of from 10 to 15 feet, and fell in a black shower, mixed with the sand which its rapid motion had forced along: at the same time the roaring and whistling produced by the impetuosity of the air escaping from its confinement, seemed to increase the horrible disorder of the trees, which every where encumbered each other, being blown up, cracking and splitting, and falling by thousands at a time. In the mean time the surface was sinking, and a black liquid was rising up to the belly of Mr. Bringier's horse, which stood motionless, struck with panic and terror. These occurrences occupied near-

ly two minutes. The trees kept falling here and there, and the whole surface of the country remained covered with holes, which, to compare small things with great, resembled so many craters of volcanoes, surrounded with a ring of carbonized wood and sand, which rose to the height of about seven feet. The depth of several of these holes, when measured some time after, did not exceed 20 feet, but the quicksand had washed into them. Mr. Bringier noticed a tendency to carbonization in all the vegetable substances that had been soaking in the ponds produced by these eruptions.

INDIA.

Asiatic Society.—At a meeting of this Society on February 11, the Marquis of Hastings in the chair, the first volume of Malayan Miscellanies, printed and published at the Sumatran Mission press, was presented on the part of Sir Stamford Raffles. The novelty of such an undertaking reflects great honour on the spirit of its projectors; it will, probably, eventually possess great interest.

A letter was read from Captain Price, elucidating the inscriptions on certain ancient plates of copper, expected to contain the history of the temple of Badari Nath, said to be written in a character and language unknown to the Brahmins in attendance at the temple. They prove to contain simply royal edicts, containing grants of land; and the character to be Sanserit, though in a different form of the Deva Nagari. The dates they record, prove to be in the reign of a king not known to history; consequently, they afford no chronological assistance.

An account of the trigonometrical and astronomical operations for determining the heights and positions of the principal peaks of the Himalaya Mountains between lat. $31^{\circ} 53' 10''$, and $30^{\circ} 18' 30''$ N. and long. $72^{\circ} 34' 04''$ and $79^{\circ} 57' 22''$ E. by Captain Hodgson and Lieut. Herbert, was read at this meeting; from which it appears, that the highest of the snowy peaks within these limits is about 25,589 feet above the level of the sea: the lowest is about 16,045 feet above the same level. Within this space there are twenty peaks more elevated than Chimborazo, the most lofty summit of the Andes. This paper is peculiarly calculated to assist in estimating the proper allowances to be made, for the terrestrial refraction, attending the different levels of places, from 800 feet above the sea to 11,506 feet, as well observed from the plains to the hills, as from the hills to the plains. It is ordered to be printed; and will form an important accession to geology and to geography.

The Golden Pippin.—Mr. Phillips of Bayswater, who has lately written an Historical account of Fruits, has furnished us with some farther account of that elegant and excellent little English apple the Golden Pippin, and which we hope will so satisfactorily prove the error of this variety's being lost through sympathy with the parent tree, that it may induce the planters of orchards to return to a cultivation of this favourite apple that produces a cider, which Mr. Phillips tells us surpasses in richness of flavour even "the gay Champagne."

Mr. Phillips seems not to have confined his enquiries to this country alone as to the correctness of the theory, which had so far gained credit as nearly to banish this favourite apple from our gardens: He tells us that there are at this time a considerable number of the true golden pippin trees growing on the mountains in Madeira, about 14 miles from the capital of that island, and at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the sea, which regularly produce abundance of fruit, notwithstanding the trunks and branches are covered with a white lichen or moss. Grafts which were sent from these trees by Thomas Harrison, Esq. about three years ago, produced fruit at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire the second year, and proved to be the original golden pippin.

In several parts of America these trees are in a thriving state, which has been proved by the excellent quality of the fruit lately sent to this country. In addition to which he tells us he saw, notwithstanding the late unfavourable season, many trees of this variety in Sussex, as healthy in appearance as most other kinds of apples, particularly in the garden of Messrs. Humphreys, at Chichester, where the fruit was of a size and perfection that he had never seen surpassed.

Mr. Phillips admits that the golden pippin is a more delicate tree than many other varieties, but by no means so much so as is generally supposed, and it only requires, as it deserves, the most genial situation of the orchard to render it as prolific as formerly. About the year 1685 Lord Clarendon had, at his seat at Swallowfield, Berks, an orchard of 1000 golden and other cider pippins.

Pippins are said to take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of these kinds of apples, and which is no indication of decay.

Smut in Wheat.—"Take a double handful of good clean wheat, wash it well in clear water in a hand-bason or other utensil, rub the seed well between the hands in the water, and change the water several times until it comes from the seed quite clear;

then sow half of the washed seed in a corner of the farm garden, or on some other convenient spot, but be careful not to use a rake for covering the seed, that had been recently used in the barn or elsewhere amongst smutted wheat, or even amongst the straw of that wheat. The first part of the wheat being disposed of, procure some smut balls, having no kernels of wheat amongst them; break the balls in a sample bag, and put the other half of the washed wheat into the same bag; shake the wheat and the smut powder well together, and allow the wheat to remain in the bag one or two days, when it will have become dry, and the smut powder have effected the inoculation; then sow that seed upon a spot of ground contiguous, but not immediately adjoining to where the former handful of seed had been sown. The reason for not depositing one parcel of seed immediately adjoining to the other is, to guard against the probability of the two parcels of seed becoming intermixed, through the agency of birds, mice, &c. as an accident of that nature would render the experiment incomplete; whereas, if it is properly conducted, the result will assuredly be satisfactory: so much so, that the produce of the first sample will be without smut, and that of the second will be smutted, more or less (probably half smut balls) according to the state of the smut powder at the time the inoculation was effected. Smut balls taken from old wheat are not so liable to communicate the disease, as those taken from new wheat: this phenomenon is owing to the eggs of the smut insect becoming added, or rendered effete, when kept beyond the season assigned by nature for their procreation or re-production; hence old wheat seed is less liable to produce smut than new wheat; but this depends in some measure upon the manner in which the old wheat had been kept; if in stacks, the insects' eggs will not have been entirely destroyed, because of the air having been excluded from those situated in the middle of the stack; but in the event of the wheat being thrashed out a considerable time previously, the eggs will have become addled, from exposure to the air. The same position holds good in regard to the eggs of other insects, reptiles, or birds: one law of Nature rules the whole; and it even extends to the germ of vegetables, for we see that old wheat seed kept in stacks vegetates better than when kept in granaries. This explanation will sufficiently account for the contrariety of opinion respecting the eligibility of using old wheat for seed, whether for producing a full crop of wheat, or as a prevention of smut."—*Baker's Treatise.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Exquisite Carmine.—Liquid ammonia, digested with carmine at an atmospheric heat of 12° Reaumur, seizes its colouring matter, dissolves it, and leaves only a residuum of an earthy appearance and of a pale red. Separate this colouring matter with ammonia, and it produces a most brilliant lustre, and succeeds perfectly with the help of concentrated acetic acid. The acid to be added by degrees to the alkaline tincture, until the ammonia is completely saturated. It forms a precipitate of extraordinary lustre; upon which the eye can scarcely rest. The extreme fineness of this precipitate requires the addition of a little alcohol to the liquid, in order to diminish its density. This addition soon causes the colour to deposit, which then shews itself in all its brilliancy. The discoverer decanted the colourless liquid, and after washing the deposit with alcohol, he dried it in a small capsula. This beautiful colour may be of great use to miniature painters.

Lacker for Brass-work.—To a pint of spirit of wine put one ounce of turmeric powder, two drachms of best annatto, and two drachms of saffron; let it stand 10 days, shaking the bottle often, and filter through coarse muslin into a clean bottle, add then three ounces of clean seed lac, and shake the bottle often for fourteen days. The brass, if large, must be first warmed, so as to heat the hand, and the varnish then applied with a brush. This varnish gives the brass rails of desks, &c. a beautiful appearance.

NEW PATENT,

To A. TIMBRELL, of the *Old South Sea House*, for an Improvement in the Rudder and Steering of Ships.

On the subject of this improvement the patentee says, "Experience has convinced every nautical man of the danger and inconvenience attending the labour at the wheel, in consequence of the

sea striking with violence into the vacuum between the stern-post and the rudder; this danger increases with the velocity of the ship, and during her rapid progress rushes with such weight and power into the chambers, and against the weather angle of the rudder, as to shake the whole stern-frame, and render the steering of the ship in boisterous weather most laborious and dangerous. This improvement which traverses on the stern-post, acts as a minor helm, gives additional effect to the power of the rudder by the space of the vacuum it covers, and permits the water to pass smoothly from the ship's bottom along the sides of the rudder, without noise, agitation, or counteraction; thus reducing the manual labour at the wheel equal to the power of one man, and giving such ease and facility to the steering of the ship, as to render the short iron tiller perfectly secure in all weathers. The improvement consists of a flap, or minor rudder, traversing with the principal rudder, and attached to the stern-post; the flap covers the vacancy around the posts behind the rudder, or between the rudder and stern-post. This vacancy or space in a vessel of 1200 tons burthen, is about 23 feet high, and 18 inches by 12 or 14 inches broad, and into this vacancy, when the helm is nearly a-weather, the water rushes with such force in passing off from the ship's bottom, as to impede her progress and to make her steering difficult. In case of stern-way, the flap, or minor-rudder, is turned back against the stern-post out of action. On the under part of the stern-post, a piece of copper is fixed to prevent ropes getting between it and the rudder; and it is recommended that the edges of the rudder be cut off, or rounded, down to light water mark, to break the eddy otherwise occasioned by its passage through the water."

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Bates, of Bradford, machine-maker, for certain machinery for the purpose of feeding furnaces of every description, steam-engines, and other boilers, with coal, coke, and fuel of every kind. Nov. 8, 1821.

W. W. Richards, of Birmingham, for an improvement in the construction of gun and pistol locks. Nov. 10, 1821.

W. Penrose, of Stummorgang, Yorkshire, for various improvements in the machinery for propelling vessels, and in vessels so propelled. Nov. 10, 1821.

B. Symes, of Lincoln's Inn, for an expanding hydrostatic piston, to resist the pressure of certain fluids, and slide easily in an imperfect cylinder. Nov. 10, 1821.

N. Arnott, M.D. of Bedford-square, for improvements connected with the production and agency of heat in furnaces, steam and air engines, distilling, evaporating, and brewing apparatus. Nov. 14, 1821.

R. Macnamara, Esq. of Canterbury-buildings, Lambeth, for an improvement in paving, pitching, and covering streets and roads. Nov. 20, 1821.

J. Collinge, of Lambeth, for an improvement on hinges. Nov. 22, 1821.

H. R. Palmer, of Hackney, for improvements in the construction of rail-ways and tram-roads, and of the carriage or carriages to be used thereon. Nov. 22, 1821.

T. Parkin, of Skinner-street, for an improvement or improvements in printing. Nov. 24, 1821.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

A Description of the Antiquities and other Curiosities of Rome. By the Rev. E. Burton, M. A. 8vo. 15s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Private and Original Correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, &c. &c. By the Rev. Archdeacon Coxo. 4to. pp. 665. 3l. 3s.

This correspondence is chiefly with King William and the principal leaders of the Whig party at that period. It is well calculated, as a work of reference, to throw light on particular passages in the history of the reign of William, though to read it through, merely as an historical memoir, would, we fancy, try the patience of most, and without leaving any impression on the mind sufficiently important to reward the exertion. The biographical and historical narratives, with which it is interspersed, afford some relief to the dryness and minute details of the correspondence, which is rendered still more tedious by the care with which the editor has thought proper to head the letters with a sort of analysis of their contents, and to join them to each other by remarks on the different effects produced by them on the parties to whom they are addressed, instead of allowing the reader the relief of exerting his own penetration to find them out.

Memoirs of her Majesty Queen Caroline. By John Wilks, jun. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The materials for these memoirs are collected from Captain Ashe, Mrs. Robinson, newspapers, magazines, and the Annual Register. They contain little but what has been already before the public in a thousand different shapes; this, however, is rather in their favour, for whosoever is given an original or additional matter rests on such "brief authority" that it can only be read as a fiction, which may be deemed probable or improbable, according to the preconceived opinions of the reader, on the subject. It is scarcely possible, however, for any one to resist an inclination to smile when he finds the most important documents, or letters of the most confidential nature, given on the slender and doubtful evidence of "a distinguished character," a "disguised clergyman," a "lady of rank," &c. with now and then the cautious proviso of "since dead," or "at present on the Continent," added by way of security against more minute enquiry. The most creditable feature in the work is the professed impartiality of its tone in politics, though even this is carried to an excess that reduces its characteristics to "no character at all."

Memoirs of a Life, chiefly passed in Pennsylvania, within the last sixty years. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

The author of this work professes to have acted upon the opinion of Mr. Walpole, "that if any man were to form a book of what he had seen or heard himself, it must, in whatever hands, prove a most useful and entertaining one." We fear that the present instance will prove an argument against the infallibility of this doctrine: the most curious part of the performance in our eyes is, that the author should be able to recollect so many petty and dull transactions, which will leave no impression whatever on the memory of the reader, except the general one—of their tediousness.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1822. 8vo. 15s.

BOTANY.

A Monograph on the Genus *Camellia*. By S. Curtis, F.L.S.

CHEMISTRY.

Epitome of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. By Rees Price, M. D. 3s. or on a chart 2s. 6d.

The author of this epitome justly observes, that the effect of different articles in the *Materia Medica* is often entirely destroyed, or banefully altered by the indiscriminate mixture of them, which is prescribed by those who have not sufficiently studied the nature of chemical affinities. "Thus," says he, "a medical character, ignorant of the decompositions effected in the compounds he is directing, after, perhaps, an elaborate construction of his formula with the best and most appropriate individual remedies, presents his patient with a potion rendered inert by the chemical changes it has undergone; or on the contrary becomes violently noxious, by the production of some pernicious principles." To exhibit such articles of the *Materia Medica*, in opposite columns, as are incompatible, or chemically dissimilar with each other, is the object of this work; which is likely to be of considerable utility; and to render it yet more so, it is printed likewise on a chart, adapted for framing, so that in dispensaries and the studios of medical practitioners, the whole of its contents may be exhibited at one view.

EDUCATION.

A Dictionary of French Homonymes; or a New Guide to the peculiarities of the French language: being a collection of French expressions similar in Sound but differing in Signification; illustrated by numerous anecdotes, jeux de mots, &c. particularly designed for those who are desirous of acquiring the language of social intercourse. By D. Boileau. 8vo. pp. 383.

A colloquial knowledge of the language of any polished nation is not to be derived from grammar and ordinary dictionaries. This applies with peculiar force to French conversation, in which the frequent occurrence of expressions precisely similar in sound to others of very different signification, gives rise to a continual play upon words, and frequently subjects a foreigner to the necessity of being laughed at, without allowing him the satisfaction of knowing wherefore. The comic dialogue of the French stage is, on this account, unintelligible to many English auditors. M. Boileau's work, with its entertaining illustrations, is well adapted for the improvement of those who have already acquired a grammatical knowledge of the language.

Manusculum Juventuti; seu Phædri Fabulæ versibus Hexametris concinnatæ; auctore Daniel Phædro.

These fables are put into Latin verse, in a manner very creditable to the abilities of the author. They are illustrated by prose notes in the same tongue, explaining the moral and signification of each, by examples drawn chiefly from modern times, which gives an agreeable variety to the work, well calculated to fix the attention of the youthful scholar.

French Verbs simplified. By M. Fatenole.

Well adapted for teaching children the conjugation of verbs in the easiest manner, without clogging their memories with more difficulties than are absolutely necessary to be overcome.

The story of Pigou, a Malay Boy. By W. Gardiner. 2s.

This story professes to be for the instruction of youth, but some of the incidents are of a nature

not fit to be intruded on the notice of children even in the way of reprehension; and the language contains more grammatical errors than ought to escape from the pen of a grammarian by profession.

The Flatterer, or False Friendship; a Tale. By Mary Ann Hedge. 12mo. 4s.

This little tale sets the evils of flattery and deceit in a forcible point of view. It is well calculated for the perusal of young ladies of fourteen or fifteen years of age, as likely to encourage them in the cultivation of virtuous principles and elegant pursuits.

HISTORY.

The Naval History of Great Britain, from 1793 to 1820. By William James. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 16s.

HORTICULTURE.

History of Cultivated Vegetables, comprising their Botanical, Medicinal, Edible and Chemical Qualities, Natural History, and Relation to Art, Science, and Commerce. By Henry Phillips, F.H.S. author of the Pomarium Britannicum, or History of Fruits known in Great Britain. Dedicated by permission to his Majesty. In 2 vols. royal octavo, price 11. 11s. 6d.

The approbation which the Public testified of Mr. Phillips's History of Fruits known in Great Britain,* has stimulated him to increased industry in these volumes, which present us at once with the result of much personal experience, and a degree of research which gives them considerable additional interest. The etymological part will be found very entertaining, and in many instances new to the general reader. We will select, for the benefit of the ladies, on the principle of "Sweetest to the Sweet," the following account of Lavender, the Spikenard of the ancients.

* Lavender is called Νάρδος, Nardus, in Greek, from Naarda, a city of Syria, near the Euphrates, and Ναρδαίον, quasi Nardi spica, which was the general name of the Indian sort; also Nardus Indica, to put a distinction between that and the Celtic and mountain Spikenard. The plant takes its name a lavender, from washing, or bathing, because it was used in baths, on account of its fragrance; or because all the species were ingredients in leys, for the purpose of giving a sweet smell to linen; or entered the composition of the best lavera, or washes for the face, in order to render it shining and fragrant. It is also called Spica, spike; because, among all the verticillated plants, this alone bears a spike. Many called it Nard, and perhaps this is the true nard of the ancients. This shrub, which is the pride both of our aromatic gardens, and of our perfumers' shops, is a native of Lauguedoc, some parts of Spain, Hungary, and Austria; but the most odoriferous lavender grew anciently about the city Eporthedia, and was so much esteemed at the time when our Saviour was upon earth, that it was sought after with the greatest avidity, and brought a revenue to that city equal to a mine of the most precious metal." v. i. p. 209.

For the edification of our male readers, we will inform them that the word Cabbage, as applied to the penitents of those knights of the needle called Tailors, is not used with allusion to their particular partiality for the species of vegetable known by that name, but with reference to the form in which they originally carried off their spoil. "The Roman name Brassica came, as is supposed, from 'præsecō,' because it was cut off from the stalk: it was also called Caulis in Latin, on account of the goodness of its stalks, and from which the English name Cole, Colewort, or Colewort, is derived. The word Cabbage, by which all the varieties of this plant are now improperly called, means the firm

head, or ball, that is formed by the leaves turning close over each other; from that circumstance we say the cole has cabbaged, the lettuce has cabbaged, or the tailor has cabbaged. From thence arose the cant word applied to tailors, who formerly worked at the privatehouses of their customers, where they were often accused of cabbaging; which means the rolling up pieces of cloth instead of the list and shreds, which they claim as their due." vol. i. p. 93.

Of Cauliflowers, Mr. Phillips remarks, that owing to the care observed in their cultivation, those of our own country exceed both in goodness and magnitude all in Europe. His account of the Potatoe is very interesting; and the remarks he makes on planting them for two or three years amidst the trees in young plantations are well deserving of attention; Lord Clive, in Shropshire, and Mr. Coke, at Holkham, permitted the poor to do so, and the benefits that accrued to all parties appear to have been equally felt. Of Radishes, we are informed that they make an excellent dish when boiled and served as asparagus. Of Rye a very unfavourable account is given; had Mr. Phillips recollected the numbers of his own countrymen, and perhaps some of the strongest and healthiest among them, who live, in the North of England, almost entirely on bread of which rye forms a principal component part, he would not have had so many exaggerated pictures, chiefly drawn from foreign authorities, of its pernicious effects as an article of diet. We are glad to find the virtues of our own Saffron, superior to any other in the world, set forth in these pages, as we know that those who fancy every thing that is far-fetched and dear bought²² must be better than that which is to be had at an easier rate, imagine the beneficial qualities of this refreshing plant are increased in proportion as it grows at a distance from their native soil.—It would be easy to multiply entertaining extracts from these agreeable volumes, but as our limits forbid any farther comments, we can only briefly observe, that there are few persons who can take them up without deriving amusement from their lighter, or practical information from their graver matter.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A Treatise on the Law of Sale. By M. P. Brown, Esq. 8vo. 11. 4s.
Robinson's Common Law of Kent. 8vo. 18s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Reflections on Gall and Spurzheim's System of Physiognomy and Phrenology. By John Abernethy, F.R.S. 8vo. 3s.
Physiological Lectures, addressed to the College of Surgeons. By J. Abernethy, F.R.S.

Essays on Surgery and Midwifery, with Practical Illustrations of Select Cases. By J. Barlow, Surgeon. 12s.

Enquiry concerning Life and Organization. By J. Barclay, M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Art of employing Time to the greatest Advantage, the true Source of Happiness. 8vo. pp. 312. 9s. 6d.

Were we more habitually accustomed to regard Life as consisting of actions and thoughts, and Time only as one of the materials necessary to those operations, the instruct which attaches us to life would perhaps induce us to be more economical of time. We should then hail with pleasure every invention by which the duration of our actions and thoughts could be abridged, or their efficacy and justness insured.

The publication now before us develops a system intended for this important end, and, in our opinion, conducive to its attainment. Those fundamental truths which form the basis of all our knowledge, and operate throughout the sphere of human action and observation, are here combined

* This is not correct; the Spikenard of the ancients is the Valeriana Jatamansi. (See Vol. III. page 506.) Ed.

in one code of general laws, metaphysical, philosophical, and moral. Authority, rather than novelty, was desirable, and has been regarded in this brief explanation of the laws of connexion, gradation, equilibrium, action and reaction, &c. which the Creator has established for the government of the intellectual no less than the material world: but the merit of the attempt to shew the combination and connexion of these is claimed by the present writer. A right conception of these principles must obviously tend to the attainment or improvement of bodily and mental vigour, and of genuine morality, the essential constituents of happiness. For acquiring, as well as for applying this knowledge, Time is the indispensable instrument furnished by Nature; but this, like other natural powers, is productive only in proportion to the skill and industry with which it is employed: and in the hands of the idle and ignorant is often useless or pernicious. The art of employing this instrument to the greatest advantage consists, according to this work, in three particulars, viz. the habits of always considering the aim and end of our actions; of regular self-examination; and of preserving a memorial in writing of our conduct, experience, and studies, under various heads and subdivisions, adapted to our respective pursuits.

After enlarging on the details and advantages of such a journal, and answering the objections anticipated to his plan, the author notices the self-examination practised by the Pythagorean school, the method pursued by Dr. Franklin, &c. He subjoins a particular account of Locke's plan of a commonplace-book; of the art of indexing; and of a method of studying history to the greatest advantage, by determining the subjects more particularly contemplated by the student, and preserving extracts on these subjects properly arranged.

The method developed in this work has the inestimable recommendation of a successful practice. We do not, however, think that the writer's system of general laws has been brought to perfection; or that all the proposed divisions of the Journal are to be recorded as necessary or useful. But we can safely recommend this curious work, as replete with varied information, evidently derived from very extensive reading and profound meditation; as a good introduction to the elements of knowledge; and as a valuable and well arranged mass of "materials for thinking."

Ramsay's Dictionary of Anecdotes. 8vo. 15s. boards.

This is one of the numerous compilations which ought to escape censure, as containing nothing in the least repugnant to morality or religion, and which yet have no claim to praise, being equally removed from any thing of originality, or superior interest in their contents.

Rational Amusements for Winter Evenings, &c. By John Jackson. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

A Practical Treatise on propelling Vessels by Steam, with plates. 8vo. 1l.

The Question of Population, carefully examined. 8vo. 2s. sewed.

Paramythia, or Mental Pastimes. 12mo. 6s. boards.

The Author of Junius discovered in the Person of the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield. 8vo. 5s.

A Treatise on Cask Gauging, &c. By W. Wiseman, of Hull. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

A View of the Restoration of the Helvetic Confederacy. By J. Planta, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

J. P. Gilchrist's Brief Display of the Origin and History of Ordeals, &c. 8vo. 12s.

Rivington's Annual Register, for 1820.

The Encyclopedia Metropolitana. 4to. 1l. 1s. Part V. of the resumed work.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

Constance; or a Tale. By Isabel Hill. 12mo. 7s. boards.

The authoress of this little volume has already made a favourable impression on the public by her Tragedy of "The Fox's Child." In the present performance she shews the same delicacy of sentiment and beauty of feeling as characterised her drama; but her prose, like her poetry, is, as yet, hardly ripe in vigour and character. There is, however, much interest in the story, which is simple and unpretending, but the author introduces romantic incidents into her work, which deprives it somewhat of the likeness of real life at the same time that it is sufficiently minute in the circumstances detailed. The design of the writer seems to have been well conceived, and to possess considerable novelty. The character of Sari, the Yorkshireman, is too like that of any other rustic, for the dialect which is put into his mouth is different from that which is supposed to be his native one; the work, however, taking it as a whole, gives promise of more finished productions at some future period, if the authoress should continue to practise this branch of composition.

The Priest; or a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s. Tales of Ton, Third and last Series; containing a Tale of the Heart, the Hat and Feathers, Education and No Education, Caprice, &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Puzzled and Pleased, a Tale. By F. Latham, 3 vols. 12mo. 18s. 6d.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Improvements of the Public Roads, urged during the existing dearth of employment for the Poor. 2s.

The author of this pamphlet dwells very forcibly upon one part of the road-system which has not often been sufficiently considered; viz. the extra length, and consequently additional expense which is incurred by means of the indirectness of roads leading from one place to another. This, as he justly observes, is extremely prejudicial to the trading interests of a country like ours, where prices and profits are so exactly calculated, that an additional charge of carriage often operates as a complete embargo on the sale of goods. The remedy of those tortuous twistings, and every circuitousness so trying to the patience of the traveller, the levelling of activities, and the not less advisable raising and filling up of hollows, with several other judicious measures, are strongly recommended; and surely no one can regard the subject as one of trifling importance, when he considers that, by due attention to it, every improvement in our roads would be accompanied by a corresponding one in our Poor's Rates.

POLITICS.

A Narrative of the Political and Military Events which took place at Naples in 1820 and 1821, with Observations, &c.

&c. By General William Pepe. London. Treuttel, Wurtz, and Co.

This simple and clear narrative is addressed by General Pepe to the King of Naples. It makes no pretence beyond that of stating in the language of truth the principal events in which he was concerned, and the setting in a correct point of view those incidents which have been turned and twisted from the plain matter of fact by party-writers. The General's case is a strong one, because he proves, by arguments that are incontrovertible, that the introduction of the Neapolitan constitution was a measure in which the bulk of the nation, of all ranks, agreed. It failed from the ill-management of those who were at the head of affairs in the new state of things, from the acts of men whose interests made them treacherous, and from the duplicity of the King himself. There is something very revolting in the conduct of the Monarch of Naples, and those two of the Holy Alliance, to whom he sacrificed himself. First, in respect to the Carbonari: this sect was among the friends of rational freedom, and the enemies of Murat, and attached to the old royal family, with a liberal constitution instead of the ancient despotism. With this very understanding, the sect was encouraged by the exiled King, and found an asylum in Sicily, and its leading men were employed there under his immediate dominion. Those of them that remained in Naples were on the point of forcing Murat to give a constitution to the nation in 1814. Their intention of so doing was at the time made known to Lord W. Bentinck. In 1815, on the King's quitting Sicily for Naples, he solemnly promised a constitution to the Neapolitans. He landed, ascended the throne, and broke his word. The constitution given by the English to Sicily was done away with in defiance of treaty. The King next swore to observe the Spanish constitution, to ensure his succession to the throne of Spain, and lastly, he solemnly swore to observe the new constitution of Naples, and implored the punishment of Heaven if he contravened it. It is not necessary to say how these royal oaths were kept, or how the men who were the friends of the exiled family were requited for their friendship to their country. These are materials of deep interest for the study of historians; and nations placed in the same situation as Naples may take useful hints from the bad faith of the monarch and the errors of a vacillating policy at such a moment.

The General shows that the spontaneous wish of the people having been obtained, order reigned every where, robbery that the old government could not repress was subdued, a love of country universally displayed itself, a devotion indeed that can only be accounted for by so inspiring a cause as that of a nation becoming rationally free. The Congress of Laybach and the King, asserted what they knew to be false, when they said the desire of the constitution was only that of a factious few; for the very facts of the untroubled state of the country, and the unity and zeal everywhere displayed in keeping order—the raising battalions of volunteers who clothed themselves, and only wanted arms, when the old government could not fill a few battalions, but with difficulty, and even by force—and the universal spirit of patriotism—are arguments which must, in every rational mind, produce immediate conviction to the contrary.

The military operations of the Neapolitans are shown to have been very different from the representations made in this country. The militia were without necessities, every thing was delayed to the last moment by the indecision of the government. General Pepe did not receive his appointment to take command of the army until the 16th of February, and on the 20th he reached the head-quarters, though the Austrians had marched through Bologna on the 2th. His force was small and ill-appointed, the militia who joined him were armed with fowling-pieces without bayonets. Persons of rank employed emissaries in the interest of the enemy, to give out false reports, and effect a dispersion of the volunteers as they assembled, and though defensive warfare was best suited to his circumstances, the General was obliged to attack the enemy first to give a confidence to his troops, and, secondly, to prevent the effects of underhand attempts of traitors who discouraged them. On the 7th of March,

with three thousand regulars, seven thousand militia, and two thousand other troops of all descriptions, an attack was made to alarm the Austrians. There was hard fighting, and the General retreated to take up a second position, his first line having never been forced, but the second, consisting of militia, got into great disorder during the retreat. This engagement at Rieti was followed by a dispersion of part of the army, which rendered future operations impracticable without greater exertions than it was possible for one individual to make. In short, the constitutional government, instead of preparing for the worst by every means possible, and removing with the royal family to some strong post, or to Sicily, suffered themselves to be amused by negotiations and messages from the Congress, until the march of the Austrians allowed too little time for more effective measures to be taken. Still they might have made the war a war of partisanship. The emissaries from the enemy were, however, counteracting every thing, and spreading false reports, thereby making a government too much wanting in energy, still more irrisolute. Naples will be a lesson to a future people, under the same circumstances, to draw the sword and fling away the scabbard—to put no trust in any thing but their own physical force; and if they negotiate with stronger powers respecting their liberties, to do it with the rifle in the hand, as the Americans did before them.

In short, this narrative bears marks of truth and fidelity—it is written with modesty, and it shews General Pepe, who makes no pretensions out of his profession, and bears an ardent love to his country and zeal for her freedom, to be an officer who has laboured much in the cause of freedom and humanity.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

Rev. C. J. Hoare's Sermons on the Christian Character. 8vo. 9s—12mo. 6s.

Burder's Mental Discipline. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
A Letter to E. Copleston, D. D. occasioned by his "Inquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination." By Philalethes Cantabrigiensis. 1s. 6d.

A Guide to Christian Communicants in the Exercise of Self-Examination. By the Rev. W. Trail. 18mo. 9d.

A Summary of Christian Faith and Practice, confirmed by References to the Text of the Holy Scripture, &c. &c. By the Rev. E. J. Barrow, D. D. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Twenty Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity. By the Rev. J. C. Franks. 8vo. 12s.

THEOLOGY.

Discourses on some of the most important Doctrines and Duties of Christianity. By Peter Smith, A. M. 8vo. pp. 484. 10s. 6d.

These discourses are on interesting subjects, and written in a strain of impressive seriousness. The sermons on "Trust in God," and on "Domestic and Social Concord" may be referred to as favourable specimens of the work.

Christian Temper, or a View of the blessed Change gradually wrought in the natural disposition of Man, by the admission of Christian Principles into his Understanding and Life. By the Rev. J. Clowes. 1s. 6d.

Wise as concise is that precept of our Saviour's, which simply says, "by their fruits ye shall know them." On this principle Mr. Clowes grounds his beautiful discourse: justly styling temper the ba-

rometer of the mind ; remarking that human temper is the principal regulator of the degrees of human comfort, and that the favourable change in it, or happy government of it, is the only species of regeneration that can be fairly judged of; the only sure criterion by which to determine how far any one hath attained the true Christian character, whatever profession he may make as to the doctrines of Christianity.

The Christian Youth's Instructor, or Bible Class-Book. By the Rev. A. E. Farrar. 12mo. 2s. bound.

This is a judicious selection of passages from the Sacred Writings under different heads, presenting a succinct view of the doctrines and duties inculcated in the Old and New Testament, well adapted to the comprehension of youth.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Whitaker's History of Yorkshire. Part 7. price 2l. 2s. and on super-royal paper 4l. 4s.

TRAVELS, VOYAGES, &c.

A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Beering's Straits, for the purpose of finding out a North-East Passage, undertaken in the Years 1815, 16, 17, and 18, in the ship *Ruric*, under the command of Otto Von Kotzebue. In 3 vols. 8vo. illustrated with numerous Plates and Maps. 2l. 5s. boards.

This voyage was undertaken under the immediate patronage and at the sole expense of Count Romaszoff. The vessel destined for the purpose was the *Ruric*, of 180 tons burthen only, which enabled it, from its small draft of water, to approach more in-shore, and observe the coast more minutely than a larger vessel could have done. It contained, notwithstanding, every thing that was desirable for the purposes of health and comfort; for of all the crew, including two naturalists, a physician, and a painter, only one died, though the voyage lasted three years.

In the South Sea Captain Kotzebue had the pleasure of raising a monument to the fame of the promoter of his expedition, and also to the memory of his two brave countrymen Kutusoff and Suwarroff, and naming after Count Romaszoff a beautiful island which he discovered in latitude 14. 57. 30. south, longitude 140. 30. 30. west, and two groups of islands, which he discovered not far from the Penrhyn islands, after the military heroes. Of the inhabitants of some of these newly discovered islands, a most captivating picture is given, particularly of those of Radack, one of the chain of coral islands, the navigation of which is so dangerous, that it is to be hoped this consideration, added to its affording nothing of value to tempt the cupidity of Europeans, may long keep them in their present innocence and simplicity, untaunted by the vices incurred through the artificial wants by which attempts at what is called civilization are always accompanied. The inhabitants of Radack seem to resemble, in integrity and benevolence, the natives of the Pelew islands; their manners are strictly modest; their forms are slender and symmetrical; their dances extremely graceful: indeed to sing, to dance, to crown themselves with flowers, and sport upon the waves, seem the sole occupations of life with these happy islanders. From the island of *Aur*, the little society of the *Ruric* gained an interesting and valuable addition in the person of *Kadu*, a native of the island of *Ulle*, belonging to the *Carolinians*. This man, along with three of his companions, after drifting about the sea for eighteen months in consequence of a storm which drove them out of their course, had been rescued from the miserable prospect of the most lingering death,

by the inhabitants of *Aur*, on whose shores they were cast, 1500 English miles west of the place whence they had originally set out. There is something very affecting in the history of this man; in his struggles between his gratitude to the people among whom he had found so kind a home, and his yearnings to return to his native country, which he thought he might be able to accomplish, by means of Captain Kotzebue, as he knew that vessels like his, and manned with white men, occasionally visited *Ulle*. His parting scene with the generous chief and the other inhabitants of *Aur*, is affecting-ly described by Captain Kotzebue. All on board were grieved at his determination to remain among his old associates, which he could not impart to them without the utmost emotion, and many struggles with himself. Captain Kotzebue parted with him with great reluctance, and with a degree of sorrow, which was the highest tribute possible to *Kadu's* virtues. The narrative increases in interest, in proportion as he draws nearer to the goal of his hopes. The dangerous voyage of *Beering's Straits* he was obliged to make with only one officer on board to relieve him in his arduous duty of keeping watch, as well as of commanding the vessel, being obliged to leave his second lieutenant at *Kamtschatka* on account of his health. On the morning of June 20th, 1815, they descried *Beering's island*, the high rocks of which, covered with snow, afford only an ungenial prospect to mariners. Thick fogs for the next seven days most vexatiously obscured the coast which they were so anxious to explore; but on the 27th they were enabled to land on an island called by the inhabitants *Tschibocki*. These people, who were very filthy in their dress and appearance, did not appear to have seen any Europeans before, but notwithstanding this they were inclined to welcome them very kindly; they embraced Captain Kotzebue one after the other, rubbed their noses hard against his, and ended their caresses by spitting in their hands, and rubbing them several times over his face. They then brought forth a wooden trough of whale blubber, which they seemed to esteem, and insisted on his partaking of it with them, after which one who appeared the chief ordered a dance. Accordingly, "one of them stepped forwards, and made the most comical motions with his whole body, without stirring from his place, making the most hideous grimaces; the others sang a song, consisting of only two notes, sometimes louder, sometimes lower, and the time was beat on a small tambourine." If our space admitted of it, we might multiply extracts of great interest to our readers. For these however, and much information and amusement, we must refer them to the work itself, in which the perseverance and courage of Captain Kotzebue and his crew, and their discoveries, are set forth in that simple way which is always indicative of merit in the narrator, and attaches an interest to the narrative, which is to be searched for in vain in more elaborate details.

Two Voyages to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; with a description of the present state of that interesting colony, &c. By Thomas Reid. 8vo. 12s.

A Visit to North America and the English Settlements in the Illinois, &c. with Sketches. By A. Welby, esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sketches taken during ten Voyages to Africa, between 1786 and 1800. By Captain J. Adams.

A Visit to Vaucluse, Nismes, Orange, Pont-du-Gard, Avignon, Marseilles, &c. in May 1821. By the author of the "Trimestre" in 1820. 8vo. 6s.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. BARRY CORNWALL has in the press a Volume of Poems, containing *The Flood of Thessaly*; *The Girl of Provence*; and *the Letter of Boccaccio*.

Mr. SOUTHEY is preparing for publication a Third Volume of "The Remains of Henry Kirke White."

Lord BYRON has just sent to England a Burlesque on Southey's *Vision of Judgment*. It is reported, however, not to be adapted for publication.

We understand that the *Pirate* will presently be followed by another novel, to be called "*The Fortune of Nigil*." It is a Scotch story, connected with the history of G. Heriot, the founder of an hospital in Edinburgh.

The well-known library of the late Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* has been advertised for sale by Evans, Pall-Mall.

The Orlando Innamorato of Berni, translated by WILLIAM STEWART ROSE, is preparing for publication. It will be followed by the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY HALL has in the press *Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King Charles the Second*; being a particular account of his Court, and the manners of his time, from the death of his father in 1648, to his own in 1685. Collected from several curious works of that period of history, and containing many MS. letters of that monarch and his friends, never before published.

Sir GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON is preparing for publication *Miscellaneous Notices relating to China*, and our Commercial Intercourse with that Country, including a few Translations from the Chinese language.

A new Satirical Novel is in the press entitled "*Dublin*." By the author of "*London, or a Month at Stevens's*," "*Edinburgh*," &c.

Lieutenant MARSHALL is preparing for the press a Naval Biography, to consist of Genealogical, Biographical, and Historical Memoirs of all the Flag Officers, Captains, and Commanders of His Majesty's Fleet, living at the commencement of the year 1822.

Colonel STUART has nearly ready for publication, a History of the Military raised in the Highlands of Scotland, which will embrace much curious information relative to the Clans and Clanship.

Early in the ensuing month will be published Specimens of the American Poets: with Biographical and Critical Notices, and a Preface. In one vol. small 8vo.

The American edition of "Rees' Cyclo-

pedia," has furnished a Lottery at Philadelphia. The tickets are fourteen dollars each, the prizes are estimated at 202,495 dollars, of which the principal are 300 complete sets of this work.

Mr. CHILDREN has in the press a Translation of Professor Berzelius' work on the Use of the Blow-pipe in Chemical Analyses and Mineralogical Investigations, with Notes and other Additions by himself.

A new Edition of the *Life of the late Right Hon. John Philipot Curran*, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is preparing by his Son, WILLIAM HENRY CURRAN, Esq.

Mr. CRABB is preparing a *Technological Dictionary*; containing definitions of all terms of Art and Science, illustrated by numerous diagrams and engravings.

In the Press,

Monarchy Revived; being the personal History of Charles the Second from his earliest youth to his Restoration, comprising many curious particulars of his escape after the battle of Worcester, and his residence on the Continent.

An Atlas of Ancient Geography, by S. BUTLER, D. D. author of "*Modern and Ancient Geography*."—Also, by the same, An Atlas of Modern Geography.

The Genuine Remains, in verse and prose, of Samuel Butler, with Notes, by ROBERT THYER. In 2 vols. 8vo. This edition will comprise many original pieces never before published.

Berkeley Anecdotes: Abstracts and Extracts of Smith's Lives of the Berkeleys, illustrative of Ancient Manners and the Constitution, and including all the Pedigrees in that celebrated Manuscript, &c. &c. By THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M. A. F. S. A. author of "*British Monachism*," &c.

The Bridal of Caolchairn and other Poems. By JOHN HAY ALLAN.

A Third Edition of that humorous Romance "*Headlong Hall*."

Maid Marian; a Tale.

A comparative View of the Mineral and Mosaic Geologies. By GRANVILLE PENN, Esq. One vol. 8vo.

Lectures on Parables selected from the New Testament. By the Author of *Gerardine*.

Mr. J. S. COTMAN's fourth and concluding part of the *Antiquities of Normandy*, containing a large quantity of descriptive letter-press.

A Second Volume of *Village Sermons*, by the Rev. E. BERENS.

A Second Volume of "*The Preacher*."

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from December 1 to December 31, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821.			Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.			Thermometer.		Barometer.	
			From	To	From	To				From	To	From	To
Dec.	1		42	46	29,78		Dec.	17	47	53	29,50	29,40	
	2		44	49	29,92			18	41	50	29,00	29,10	
	3		40	43	29,60			19	39	50	29,12	29,25	
	4		38	46	29,84			20	38	44	29,35	29,50	
	5		47	50	29,78			21	38	50	28,94	29,22	
	6		32	42	30,08	30,22		22	34	42	29,41	29,31	
	7		28	44	30,07	29,85		23	34	46	29,12	29,21	
	8		42	53	29,92	30,03		24	34	48	28,89	29,06	
	9		45	53	30,05	30,04		25	35	42	28,24	28,50	
	10		48	54	30,01	29,92		26	34	41	28,42	29,70	
	11		39	46	30,13	30,30		27	28	42	28,91	29,06	
	12		26	46	30,24	30,09		28	35	42	28,84	28,27	
	13		42	49	29,92	29,87		29	37	44	29,00	29,42	
	14		29	52	29,95	29,92		30	35	47	28,29	28,70	
	15		45	52	29,94	29,89		31	34	43	28,04	29,05	
	16		40	54	29,76	29,66							

GENERAL ACCOUNT for the Year 1821.

Month.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			PLUVIA-METER.	WINDS.							
	Highest	Lowest	Mean.	Hl.	Low.	Mean.		Inches.	N.	S.	E.	W.	N.E.	S.E.	N.W.	S.W.
JAN.	30,94	29,19	30,0148	53	21	37,67	2,900	0	3	6	1	8	2	1	10
FEB.	30,75	29,21	30,2102	52	18	38,45	0,1	7	1	3	3	4	2	0	9
MAR.	30,31	29,06	29,6040	56	24	42,35	3,00	2	5	0	4	3	2	0	15
APRIL	30,12	29,20	29,6459	75	28	51,12	2,125	2	2	3	9	4	0	0	10
MAY	30,21	29,15	29,6985	70	29	51,22	2,150	2	1	2	8	5	3	3	7
JUNE	30,80	29,68	30,0206	77	34	55,39	1,225	1	0	3	2	18	0	1	5
JULY	30,30	29,54	29,8928	77	35	59,90	2,25625	5	0	3	8	3	0	1	11
AUG.	30,18	29,47	29,8110	84	41	64,62	1,575	0	1	4	4	5	2	0	15
SEPT.	30,20	29,42	29,8362	77	40	60,65	2,2625	1	3	1	8	2	0	1	14
OCT.	30,34	29,02	30,6445	69	31	50,00	2,900	2	5	2	3	2	3	0	11
NOV.	30,29	29,19	29,7909	63	27	48,73	4,58	2	1	2	7	0	2	1	13
DEC.	30,30	28,06	28,8112	84	26	42,03	4,525	1	5	1	3	0	7	2	12
Year	30,94	28,06	29,7818	84	18	48,75	29,49875	25	27	30	60	64	23	10	136

Barometer.—A very remarkable fall of the barometer took place on Christmas Eve. These instruments fell below all indices on the scale: in those of a circular form the mercury went entirely round, and in general the glass was rendered completely useless. After some time, the metal returned to its common state and course. This is a singular phenomenon, which has rarely been observed.

The beauty of the evening sky has been much increased during the last month by the splendour of the planet Venus. The crescent form was very visible by the aid of a small telescope.

The real dimensions of this planet are very nearly the same as those of this world, but her apparent magnitude will, of course, vary according to her distance from the Earth; towards which she is now approaching; her apparent diameter being one-sixtieth part of the Moon, so that a telescope which magnifies sixty times, will exhibit the planet of the size of the moon to the naked eye.

Towards the end of this month these phenomena of apparent magnitude will be observed with nearly double advantage, and it will then require no better instrument than a good two-foot pocket telescope to exhibit the phases or aspects of the planet with great satisfaction to the beholder. The 29th ult. was the period of greatest splendour, even Jupiter appeared of very inferior lustre, and the planet Venus was the undisputed Evening Star.

Ideas relative to the formation of Hail.—The absence of hail generally remarked by sailors navigating the Arctic regions, which observations during the late Polar expeditions have confirmed, seems to invalidate the commonly received theory of its formation from rain, precipitated by the upper strata of the atmosphere, being frozen on passing through a cold stratum of air in its descent. For, were this the case, it would be but just to sup-

pose, that instead of hail being unknown within the Arctic Circle, it would bear nearly the same proportion to the rain there, that the hail bears to the rain in this country. And, indeed, from the circumstance of the sea in those high latitudes being nearly covered with ice, we might reasonably infer, that a stratum of air sufficiently cold to congeal rain deposited by the higher strata of the atmosphere, would more frequently occur there than it does in this parallel. But it will appear that this theory is contrary to general analogy; for on ascending high hills, we find the atmosphere gradually decrease in temperature, and it is well known that the summits of many mountains are covered with snow throughout the summer. Though I have no doubt but what currents of air of varied temperatures do occasionally occur as exceptions to this general rule, I cannot suppose the ordinary econo-

my of the atmosphere to be so completely inverted as is gratuitously assumed to account for the formation of hail, unless the sudden influence of some powerful auxiliary be admitted, to produce a phenomenon so contrary to general observation. If indeed a middle stratum of cold air should occasionally intercept the falling rain in the Arctic Circle and convert it into hail, the common theory would appear more consistent; but as this is not the case, I am inclined to attribute its formation to Electricity, which so frequently manifests its presence during hail showers, by thunder and lightning, and which, like hail, is unknown in high latitudes.

* Neither hail nor lightning occurred within the Arctic Circle during the late Polar expeditions; nor was the atmosphere sufficiently charged with the electric fluid to affect the electrometer.

(To be continued in our next.)

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THIS season of the year rarely affords much novelty in agricultural concerns, and the uniformity of the present winter contracts even the few remarks we have to offer to little more than a repetition of our last report. We are happy to state that the growing crops have sustained no material injury from the late heavy rains, which, although accumulated to floods in swampy situations, subsided rapidly, and with a few exceptions, were unattended with any serious disadvantages. An excess of moisture, however, in the winter months is not esteemed beneficial to the farmer, or conducive to the improvement of grazing stock, either as regards their health or the quality of their food, and the effects have been severely felt by flock-masters in the *dropping* of their sheep.

Meetings have taken place in the several counties to elicit the *cause* of the present agricultural distress, which seems to resolve itself into three heads—unlimited importation; cash payments, and unequal taxation.

With regard to the former, it appears certain that no very material alteration will be made in the corn laws, nor do we believe it necessary except perhaps in one instance, unless it were confined to the prohibiting importation entirely whenever a given quantity of foreign grain (say 500,000 qrs.) is warehoused under the king's locks.

With reference to the second evil, it seems to be admitted on all hands that however impolitic the passing of what is

usually denominated Mr. Peel's Bill, was deemed to have been in the first instance, its repeal now is neither to be expected nor desired; consequently the last position, combined with a reduction of rent and tithes, is the *dernier resort*; and the burden of the many petitions which will in all probability be presented to Parliament in the ensuing session, will have for their object a remission of a portion of the duty on malt.

Now it is evident that the abatement of a few pounds sterling annually, which farmers would individually obtain by a remission of the malt-duty, is not in itself a matter of much moment; but it would lead to the only natural and effective remedy which the exigencies of the present period require, namely an *increased consumption*. All classes would partake more largely of that wholesome beverage home-brewed beer; and the farmer himself would, it is hoped, return to the ancient and salutary practice of giving beer to his labourers, a practice he was induced to discontinue from the disparity in the relative prices of malt and barley. We are the more urgent on this head, from a conviction of the benefit that must result from it. Dr. Colquhoun estimated the agricultural population at 5,500,000 persons, and it is probable that the number is since considerably increased; now, admitting that each person consumed (as was formerly the case) four bushels of malt per annum, it would amount to 2,750,000 qrs. whereas we ap-

prehend that the consumption by the agricultural population does not now reach 500,000 quarters annually, leaving a deficiency in that department alone of 2,250,000 qrs. or more than double the average excess of importation (grain of every description included) for ten years previous to 1813, which was 1,025,517 quarters.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the quarter, save where otherwise named.—Scotch Markets for the week preceding the date.

	January 1st to 5th		9th to 12th		16th to 19th	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Uxbridge, by the load	71 0s	181 10s	71 0s	181 10s	71 10s	181 10s
Aylesbury, by the load	81 0s	171 0s	81 0s	161 0s	81 0s	171 0s
Newbury	24 0	74 0	26 0	76 0	30 0	78 0
Reading	31 0	78 0	35 0	76 0	35 0	77 0
Henley	39 0	76 0	38 0	78 0	38 0	78 0
Banbury	24 0	76 0	26 0	76 0	28 0	72 0
Devises	36 0	82 0	32 0	80 0	74 0	80 0
Warminster	34 0	82 0	34 0	80 0	32 0	76 0
Sherborne	52 0	79 0	44 0	78 0	48 0	78 0
Dorchester, by the ld.	104 0s	194 10s	91 0s	194 10s	91 0s	194 10s
Exeter, by the bushel	8 6	10 0	8 6	10 0	7 0	8 6
Lewes	40 0	68 0	44 0	60 0	40 0	60 0
Guildford, by the load	81 0s	194 10s	81 0s	201 10s	81 0s	201 10s
Winchester	36 4	0 0	60 2	0 0	0 0	0 0
Basingstoke	34 0	64 0	34 0	67 0	32 0	72 0
Chelmsford, by thehd.	81 0s	161 10s	81 0s	161 0s	81 0s	161 0s
Yarmouth	40 0	56 0	40 0	56 0	42 0	56 0
Bury, by the coomb . .	18 0	28 0	0 0	0 0	16 0	26 0
Lyan	26 0	54 0	26 0	60 0	26 0	50 0
Horncastle	30 0	44 0	34 0	48 0	36 0	46 0
Stamford	33 0	49 0	28 0	63 6	31 0	70 0
Northampton	33 0	64 0	30 0	64 0	32 0	72 0
Truro, 24 gals. to bush.	22 6	0 0	22 3	0 0	22 6	0 0
Swansea	43 0	0 0	48 0	0 0	48 0	0 0
Nottingham	46 0	0 0	47 2	0 0	46 8	0 0
Derby, 34 qts. to bush.	40 0	64 0	40 0	66 0	0 0	0 0
Newcastle	36 0	57 0	28 0	57 0	28 0	57 0
Dalkeith, by the boll*	24 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	26 0	30 0
Haddington, ditto*	27 0	33 6	28 0	34 0	26 6	32 0

* The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Peas, and Beans, is 3 per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Aggr. Aver. Dec. 22d. 46s. 8d.—29th, 46s 2d—Jan. 5th, 46s 11d—12th, 46s 11d.

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.		MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.		COAL MARKET. Jan. 18.	
Kidneys	31 0s to 41 0s	Beef	2s 0d to 2s 0d	Newcastle, from 34s 6d to 44s 0d	
Champions	2 0 to 4 5	Mutton	2 2 to 3 2	Sunderland, from 36 6 to 45 0d	
Ox-Nobles	1 15 to 2 5	Veal	3 8 to 5 8		
Apples	0 0 to 0 0	Fork	2 4 to 4 4	Price of Quartern Loaf in the	
Onions	0 0 to 0 0	Lamb	0 0 to 0 0	Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 16½d.	

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.		QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from Jan. 14 to 19.	
SMITHFIELD—Hay,	31 0s to 41 4s Aver. 31 12s 0d	Wheat	11,228
Straw,	1 10 to 1 16 — 1 13 0	Peas	1,557
Clover,	4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0	Malt	6,467
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay,	3 5 to 4 6 — 3 15 6	Barley	6,529
Straw,	1 7 to 1 16 — 1 11 6	Tares	33
Clover,	3 12 to 4 10 — 4 1 0	Beans	2,266
WHITECHAPEL. Hay,	3 10 to 4 0 — 3 15 0	Oats	16,662
Straw,	1 8 to 1 16 — 1 12 0	Rape	30
Clover,	4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0	Flour	174
		Mustard	—
		Various Seeds,	702 qrs.—Flour, 8,844 sacks.
		Ireland.—Wheat,	50 qrs.; Barley, 65; Oats,
		1840; Flour, 120 sacks.—Foreign.—Wheat,	745 qrs.; Barley, 500; Oats, 2260.

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.		New Pockets.	
Kent 21 5s to 41 0s	Sussex 21 0s to 31 0s	Kent 21 5s to 41 4s	Sussex 21 0s to 31 5s
Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 30s to 36s	Essex 2 10 to 3 10	Farnham 6 0 to 7 7

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Jan. 26, 1822.

THE report on the national receipts for the last year justifies what we have heretofore stated, on the incipient extension of our commerce; for, although it may possibly happen, that the chief improvement takes place in home consumption, yet the power to obtain must be derived from industry, which, in this country, looks much to foreign commerce for support. Whatever manufactures may produce, however excellent, if the article be unsaleable it is unprofitable; it effects no returns, and consequently no enjoyment. But, if it command a sale, the maker and the dealer participate in the advantages, and they not only themselves enjoy the proceeds, but they distribute them in a thousand different forms to others. Hence internal consumption becomes an efficient integer in the estimated activity of foreign commerce.

We are but little mortified that WINE, as a production not national, has somewhat declined, since it appears that our "barley-wine," as Pliny called it anciently, has much more than supplied the deficiency; and TOBACCO, as a weed of American growth, especially in the form of snuff, has our good leave to go out of fashion among our own people without delay. The demand for this article—meaning for home consumption—has been far from brisk throughout the whole of the last year; and at this moment it is but dull, and, compared with what it used to be, altogether inconsiderable.

The market for RUMS is just now in a state of anticipation. The government contract for 100,000 gallons, has been brought forward at an earlier day than was expected: and, good rums being rather scarce, the holders have not only maintained their firmness, but articles of any pretensions to quality have been sought after with much interest, and have realized considerable advances. Even the low proofs and Leewards have received an additional penny per gallon. BRANDY continues without briskness.

The approach of the Spring season induces exporters who possess command of capital, to think of contracting for those commodities which are likely to be wanted abroad. Hence the SUGAR market has lately been better supplied with specimens, and the buyers have come forward more readily to inspect and choose. Hence the refined market has been particularly an object of attention: not that many extensive purchases can be reported as yet, but because the frequency

of prices being asked, naturally tends to raise the expectations of the seller; and prime goods very quickly feel the advantage. The home consumption, also, announced its demands at the same time: and Ireland has furnished considerable orders for the same purpose—a circumstance not to be overlooked at this early period of the year.

COTTON is in a state of suspense, occasioned by the declaration of a sale at the India House early in next month. The demand has been steady, but not animated. And this is all that can with propriety be stated at this time. We must wait the event.

The sale of SILK at the India House is supposed to have realized about 5 per cent. higher than the last sale, taken as an average. But this has somewhat fluctuated, and has mainly depended on the quality; the inferior kinds being improved more in proportion, than the superior kinds. At the INDIGO sale, the prime kinds fetched an advance of 2s. the good middling of 1s. 6d. per lb. The ordinary merely brought its former rates. From the combined evidence of these sales we infer that a lively summer trade may be looked for. The public is expected to favour the article; and the looms of our workmen in this branch will probably be fully employed.

The quantity of COFFEE in the warehouses is now so low, and so rapidly decreasing, that general opinion pronounces an inevitable rise: in fact, the article has risen; the sales of the best kinds have realized 4 to 5 per cwt. and the inferior kinds in proportion. Nor has the quantity brought forward, though considerable, been any hindrance to a free delivery. Extensive quantities have changed hands; and the reports from the Continent have been so decidedly favourable recently, that foreign coffee rose generally 2s. or more per cwt. immediately on the arrival of a mail. We ought to add, that British Plantation coffee continues to maintain its superiority, and may safely be reported as having experienced double the improvement of the foreign.

The trade in IRISH PROVISIONS is, at this moment, rather dull. Beef and Pork are heavy, though with no perceptible variation of price. Bacon is certainly lower, and the holders are anxious to obtain the best price they can, without running the risk of eventual declension. Butter has been supplied by Ireland in such abundance that the prices have given way 2s. to 3s. per cwt.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Dec. 1821, to 25th Jan. 1822.

Days, 1821-2.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	SouthSea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Dec. 26											
27	234½	76 5½	—	95½	—	19 ½	—	—	—	70 pm.	1 2 pm.
28	—	75½	—	95½	—	19½	—	—	—	67 pm.	2 pm. 1 dis.
29	235	75½	76	95½	—	19½	—	—	—	66 pm.	1 dis. par.
31	—	76 5½	—	95	—	19½	—	—	—	68 pm.	par 3 pm.
Jan. 1	—	75½	6	95	—	19½	—	—	—	68 pm.	1 3 pm.
2	—	76	—	95½	—	19½	75½	—	—	—	par 3 pm.
3	235½	76½	77	95½	6	19 ½	—	—	—	70 pm.	1 4 pm.
4	236	76½	77	95½	6	19 ½	—	—	—	74 pm.	3 5 pm.
5	—	76½	77	95½	6	19 ½	—	—	—	76 pm.	5 4 pm.
7	—	77½	—	95½	—	19 ½	—	—	—	76 pm.	4 6 pm.
8	—	77½	—	96	—	19 ½	—	—	—	76 pm.	4 6 pm.
9	238	77½	—	96	—	19 ½	76½	—	—	77 pm.	4 5 pm.
10	238	77	—	96	—	19 ½	—	—	—	78 pm.	4 6 pm.
11	237½	77 6½	—	96	—	19 ½	—	—	—	80 pm.	4 6 pm.
12	238	76½	77	96	—	19½	76½	—	—	—	5 7 pm.
14	238	76½	77	96	—	19½	—	—	—	81 pm.	4 7 pm.
15	237½	76½	—	96	—	19 ½	—	—	—	79 pm.	7 4 pm.
16	237½	76½	77	96	—	19½	76½	—	—	—	4 6 pm.
17	237½	76½	—	96	—	19 ½	—	—	—	78 pm.	6 4 pm.
18	238	76½	—	96	—	19½	76	—	—	76 pm.	4 6 pm.
19	237½	76½	76 5½	96	—	19 ½	—	234½	—	78 pm.	4 7 pm.
21	236½	76½	75½	96	—	19 ½	—	—	—	80 pm.	7 4 pm.
22	237	76½	76 5½	96	107½	19 ½	—	235	—	78 pm.	4 6 pm.
23	237½	76½	76½ 5½	96	107½	19 ½	—	—	—	81 pm.	4 5 pm.
24	237½	76½	76½ 6	96	107½	19½	—	—	—	81 pm.	4 6 pm.
25	—	76½	76	96	107½	—	—	—	—	4	6 pm.

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to January 1821, have been advertized to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM DECEMBER 18, 1821, TO JANUARY 15, 1822, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors Names are between parentheses.

ABBEY, T. Pocklington, ironmonger. (Holmes.
Abbey, R. Alno, Yorkshire, miller. (Gamble, York
Adecock, H. W. Birmingham, dealer. (Tyndall and Rawlins
Ambrose, T. Waterloo-place, woollen-draper. (Hodgson,
John-street, Adelphi
Andrew, S. & H. Micklehurst, woollen-manufacturers.
(Buckley, Manchester
Bamford, R. Pontefract, malister. (Clough and Brook
Barratt, A. Newport Pagnell, farmer. (Cooch
Beaufy, J. Meriden, draper. (Troughton & Lea, Coventry
Bingham, E. Gosport, banker. (Callaway, Portsmouth
Birch, R. Y. Hammer-smith, medicine-vender. (Harnett,
Northumberland-street
Blackburn, W. Bedford, near Leigh, manufacturer. (Ker-
shaw, Manchester
Bond, J. Mansley, coppice-dealer. (Halbrook, Ledbury
Brittain, B. Warren-place, Hertford, dealer in hay.
(Bond, Ware, Herts
Eraselent, J. jun., and A. Saddleworth, merchants.
(Whitehead, Oldham
Bash, H. Loddon, grocer. (Boyc, Norwich
Butcher, O. Buraham Westgate, farmer. (Withers, jun.
Holt, Norfolk
Callanan, D. and Walsh, T. King-street, Wapping, soap-
makers. (Thompson, Wallbrook
Cantor, J. J. Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street, pen
manufacturer. (Noel, Great Ormond-street
Cartwright, T. Okchampton, innkeeper. (Barton, Exeter
Cavey, J. Beckley, dealer. (Dawes & Co. Rye
Chaffr, W. Hall, grocer. (Brown and Son, Barton upon
Humber
Christie, C. Clement's-lane, insurance-broker. (Alliston
and Huddleby, Freeman's-court, Cornhill

Churchill, S. Hadlow-street, Brunswick square, wine-
merchant. (Howard, Cook's-court, Carey-street
Clark, T. Hammer-smith, money-scrivener. (Janssen,
Broad-court, Long-secro
Clemence, J. jun. Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone,
carpenter. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas
Apostle
Coal, T. Burwell, Lincolnshire, dealer. (Garbutt, Kirby-
moor-side
Colville, E. D. Charlotte-street, Portland-place, picture
dealer. (Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street
Croaker, C. Crayford, Kent, farmer. (Stevens and Wood,
Little St. Thomas Apostle
Delvalle, A. York-street, Covent-garden, wine-merchant.
(Reardon and Davis, Corbet-court, Old Broad-street
Eles, S. B. Jewry, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Perrins,
Merthyr Tydfil
Etherington, J. Knottingley, coal-dealer. (Clough and
Brook, Pontefract
Farbes, G. M. Liverpool, merchant. (Avison
Frost, J. Tripple Normanston, malister. (Richards, Al-
friston
Fullstone, H. Cottenham, auctioneer. (Bays, Cambridge
Gear, J. Nottingham, fishmonger. (Hopkinson and Battersy
George, J. Park-street, Hanover-square, milliner. (Pen-
ton, Assin-friars
Gill, W. Scarborough, linen-draper. (Wood, Manchester
Gleaves, S. Warrington, shopkeeper. (Dood
Glover, J. Easthope, dealer. (Birch, Armitage, near
Litchfield
Graves, T. jun. Cottenham, butcher. (Whiteley, Cam-
bridge
Grayson, R. Wigan, cotton-spinner. (Battersby & Bash

Griffiths, T. High-row, Knightbridge, plumber. (Palmer and France, Bedford-row)
 Haigh, T. Poland-street, bookbinder. (Mayhew, Chancery-lane)
 Hall, J. Watton-ab-Stoue, Herts, cow-dealer. (Day, St. Neots)
 Hanson, R. Colshill, tanner. (Palmer)
 Heath, J. Rosemary-lane, cheese-monger. (Tomlinson and Co. Cophall-court)
 Heest, S. Harington-Mandeville, sailcloth-maker. (Murray, Redbury)
 Hoyle, B. Broad-street, Bloomsbury, tailor. (Constable and Kirk, Symond's Inn)
 Hunter, J. Hawkhurst, corn-dealer. (Gregson and Fournereau, Angel-court, Thromorton-street)
 Jarvis, E. Norwich, carpenter. (Parkinson)
 Jenkins, R. J. R. Ashridge, dealer. (Senders, Bristol)
 Marshall, W. H. Bristol, ship-broker. (Gregory)
 Maiber, J. Jewin-street, wine-merchant. (Watson)
 Falcon-street, Falcon-square
 Mickle, J. Perry-street, Tottenham-court-road, tailor. (Fisher and Munday, Farnival's Inn)
 Millwood, T. H. London, merchant. (Wood, Manchester)
 Milner, J. Liverpool, painter. (Ransbottom)
 Munro, G. Mincing-lane, wine merchant. (Wright, Fenchurch-street)
 Murriss, J. sen. Thornton, linen-draper. (Cornwall, Scarborough)
 Neal, G. Grantham, builder. (Newcome)
 Nunnaley, Cransley, boat-jobber. (Lamb, Kettering)
 Oliver, T. High-street, Mary-le-bonne, victualler. (Carlson, High-street, Mary-le-bonne)
 Parker, J. Chapel-street, Edgware-road, merchant. (Carlson, High-street)
 Parr, J. Standlane within Milkington, check-manufacturer. (Thomson, Manchester)
 Parton, C. St. Neots, ironmonger. (Day)
 Pearson, E. and Claude, L. Liverpool, merchants. (Lowe and Harry)
 Peasley, J. jun. Uley, dyer. (Eden, Wootton under Edge)
 Pianiger, J. late of Lechlade, wool-merchant. (Mullings, Wootton Bassett)
 Player, J. B. and Keen, J. Bristol, bottle liquor-merchants. (Gregory)
 Pothary, G. Sidmouth, cabinet-maker. (Bratton, Exeter)
 Robinson, E. Langbourn-chambers, merchant. (Couniss, Old Broad-street)
 Robinson, M. A. Red-lion-street, Holborn, grocer. (Faw and Co. Henrietta-street)
 Rogers, J. and Kent, S. Savoy-street, Strand, harness-makers. (Lewis, Surrey-street, Strand)
 Rye, T. Dockhead, oilman. (Knight and Pyson, Basinghall-street)
 Scott, O. Cannon-row, army and navy agent. (Alliston and Handley, Foreman's-court)
 Shaxon, J. Oldham, machine-maker. (Shuttleworth, Rochdale)
 Simpson, W. J. Manchester, hoiler. (Law and Coates, St. E. Norwich, brickmaker. (Biggs and Brightwell)
 Staples, G. C. Halifax, woollapster. (Thompson & Co. Stoker, J. Doncaster, linman and brazier. (Badger, jun. Rotherham)
 Tennant, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Massey)
 Thomas, W. Blast's-buildings, Feter-lane, work-box-manufacturer. (Arman, W. Office-court)
 Thompson, W. Totten-hill, near Lynn, cattle-dealer. (Fisher, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire)
 Todd, J. Cottenham, butcher. (Pencecke, Cambridge)
 Toussaint, C. Castle-street, Leamington, plumber. (Allen, Gilly, and Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho-square)
 Turner, G. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace & Co.)
 Wardle, J. Workop, butcher. (Brandsbaw, Ratford)
 Waugh, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, cabinet-maker. (Sandwich)
 White, J. Bletchingley, farmer. (Weleham and Doct, Stamford-street, Blackfriars)
 Wigfall, H. Sheffield, file-maker. (Smith)
 Williams, J. F. Fan-court, Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Le Blanc, New Bridge-street)
 Wootton, J. Windsor, coal-merchant. (Eyre and Coverdale, G. Wynd's Inn)

DIVIDENDS.

ANDERSON, D. Billiter Lane, Dec. 29
 Armstrong, J. Bristol, Jan. 15
 Ashby, R. Poultry, Jan. 22
 Atkinson, H. Broad-street-hill, Feb. 2
 Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place, Jan. 32
 Aubrey, G. E. Manchester, Jan. 3, Feb. 6
 Austin, T., Gregory, J., and Huxson, J., Bath, Jan. 22
 Eastlie, G. and Jeffrey, J. Finsbury-place, Feb. 6
 Bayley, C. Abingdon, Jan. 22
 Baylin, J. and Thompson, T. Piccadilly, Jan. 26
 Bead, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Feb. 9
 Belham, T. Bermondsey, Jan. 19
 Biddick, T. St. Issy, Cornwall, Jan. 22
 Blackburn, P. Plymouth, Jan. 12
 Blackwell, R. Crescent, Minorca, Jan. 15
 Bourdillon, P. Walthamstow, Jan. 12
 Boyce, J. Bordesley, Jan. 21
 Brooke, N. Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Jan. 19
 Brown, W. Sutton at Home, Jan. 15
 Browns, E. Friday-street, Feb. 5
 Bulpin, R. Bridge-water, Jan. 22
 Burrell, J. Bristol, Dec. 25
 Burrows, J. Gloucester, Jan. 30
 Burn, J. Lathbury, Jan. 5
 Butts, W. sen. and W. jun. Paternoster-row, Feb. 26
 Campbell, D., Harzer, B., and Baillie, A., Old Jewry, Jan. 12 and Jan. 19
 Carter, J. S. and R. Cornforth, Liverpool, Jan. 22
 Colbeck, T. and Co. Foston, Jan. 26
 Cohen, E. London, Feb. 5
 Cudhall, R. Jun. York, Feb. 5
 Dary, D. G. and Snowden, P. Plymouth Dock, Jan. 12
 Day, R. H. Tovil, near Maidstone, Jan. 15
 Deakin, F. and Oughton, J. Deritend Mills, near Birmingham, Jan. 22
 Dingle, J. St. Austel, Jan. 25
 Doell, A. sen. Blackfriars, Feb. 26
 Dowe, T. Malden, Feb. 9
 Dufour, W. F. A. Berner's-str. Jan. 26
 Dwyer, G. Exchange-alley, Jan. 19
 Edwards, L. O. Minorca, Jan. 19
 Ellis, W. Liverpool, Jan. 30
 English, F. Birmingham, Jan. 30
 Feuser, B. Fenchurch-street Chamberlain, Jan. 15
 Fossilade, C. W. George-street, Hanover-square, Feb. 2
 Fuchsia, B. W. & B. Epping, Jan. 22
 Fowler, D. and A. Astic, Gracechurch-street, Jan. 22
 Fraser, J. New-court, Swithin's-lane, Feb. 26
 Freeman, J. Hatton-garden, Feb. 2
 Garton, S. Wood-street, Feb. 2
 Gowland, T. Great Winchester-street, Jan. 19
 Greensmith, J. Cartmel, Jan. 22
 Groving, R. Broad-street buildings, Jan. 15
 Grove, P. Cardiff, Jan. 14
 Gundry, G. Knaresborough, Jan. 26
 Hackett, J. Bredon-the-Hill, Leicestershire, Feb. 6
 Haggart, J. Limehouse-hole, Jan. 26
 Haigh, J. Huddersfield, Feb. 5
 Hale, S. Bishopsgate-street, Feb. 16
 Hall, J. Chatham, Feb. 2
 Handley, W. Stratton-on-le-field, Feb. 6
 Harrington, S. Patney, Feb. 5
 Hawkins, J. Farncomb, Jan. 26
 Hayter, J. Bristol, Jan. 24
 Hewett, G. Fair Mile House, Jan. 29
 Hobbes, R. Stratford-on-Avon, Feb. 7
 Holle, J. Beech-street, Feb. 2
 Hooper, J. Tootley-street, Jan. 26
 Howett, J. St. Martin's-lane, Feb. 9
 Hughes, C. and Clan, J. Liverpool, Jan. 19
 Jackson, C. Upper Thames-street, Jan. 26
 James, B. and Robison, T. Lawrence-lane, Jan. 22
 Jarrett, T. Shrewsbury, Jan. 22
 Johnson, W. Heybridge, Jan. 22
 Jones, P. and Appl. ton, W. Liverpool, Jan. 22
 Jones, R. A. Tottenham-court-road, Jan. 12
 Jones, H. Holywell, Feb. 1
 Jones, A. W. New Brentford, Feb. 2
 Jordan, P. Whitechapel, Jan. 22
 Keating, A. Strand, Jan. 19
 Kempster, T. Bouvieri-str. Jan. 17, 19
 Kenworthy, J. Stone's-wood, Jan. 21
 Kilner, W. and J. Huddersfield, Feb. 2
 King, C. M. Upper East-smithfield, Jan. 29
 Knight, J. Castle Cary, Jan. 25
 Laing, G. Commercial Sale Rooms, Feb. 16
 Lath, J. Honiton, Feb. 7
 Lewis, J. Three Kings' Court, Lombard-street, Feb. 5
 Little, A. Bolton, Jan. 30
 Little, W. Bolton, Jan. 30
 Lucy, H. Tapsley, Hereford, Jan. 8
 Mace, S. Norwich, Jan. 26
 Masters, R. Coventry, Jan. 22
 Malcolm, R. Ashbourne, Feb. 5
 Merrick, T. Frith-str. Dec. 29, Jan. 12
 Mouton, J. Warrington, Feb. 15
 Neville, S. Leeds, Jan. 24
 Nichol, E. Hemel Hempstead, Jan. 19
 Noon, T. Shepton Beauchamp, Jan. 19
 Nowell, J. Cheap-side, Jan. 19
 Palmer, E. T. Bedford, Jan. 19
 Palmer, R. Brightelmston, Jan. 19
 Parks, T. and Lawton, A. Birmingham, Jan. 29
 Park, T. King-street, Jan. 29
 Parkinson, T. sen. and T. jun., and Liley, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Feb. 26
 Patton, A., Gill, T., and Brown, J. Ratcliffe-high-way, Feb. 9
 Peak, J. Newcastle-under-Lyne, Feb. 14
 Pearce, C. Wellington, Somers, Feb. 7
 Perfect, G. Jun. West Mall, Jan. 8
 Phillips, H., Phillips H. the younger, and Pole, Birmingham, Jan. 30
 Phillips, B. Thredneedle-str. Feb. 5
 Priddon, E. Horncastle, Feb. 14
 Pullen, W. Leodard-str. Jan. 26
 Pycr, G. Newport, Jan. 24
 Richardson, A. York-street, Mary-le-bone, and Welch, T. Cleveland-str. Jan. 26
 Richardson, G. Horncastle, Feb. 14
 Ritson, J. Carlisle, Jan. 5
 Rogers, S. Gutter-lane, Chesps, Jan. 12
 Ross, A. Leadenhall-buildings, Jan. 15
 Routh, J. Austin-frims, Jan. 19
 Ryder, A. Commercial Sale Rooms, Feb. 9
 Silva, J. R. Liverpool, Jan. 26
 Simpson, R. Crown-court, Thredneedle-street, Jan. 22
 Snuggs, J. W. A., and Walley, J. Lima-street, Feb. 5
 Stanley, H. Jackhouse within Oswaldtwistle, Feb. 1
 Sykes, W. and Shackleton, T. White Lion-street, near Norton Falgate, Feb. 5
 Symonds, C. and Taylor, W. Watling-street, Jan. 19
 Thorn, J. T. Plymouth, Jan. 26
 Thurlie, G. M. New-street-square, Dec. 29
 Thurlie, G. M. Fleet-street, ironmonger, Jan. 29
 Tiltston, L. Halifax, Jan. 26
 Tiptott, T. Warrington, Feb. 15
 Townsend, R. and J. R. Mitre-court, Fleet-street, Jan. 22
 Tucker, W., Fenton, J., and Machon, G., Sheffield, Jan. 28
 Turner, T. W. Brentford, Jan. 26
 Vico, J. Blackfriars-road, Jan. 5
 Walls, T. Webber-street, Jan. 26
 Ward, T. Seamer, Yorkshire, Jan. 24
 Watts, G. Chichester, Jan. 19
 Webster, J. and J. Walsall, Jan. 21
 Willocks, T. Holborn, Feb. 2
 Wilson, W. Fenchurch street, Jan. 22
 Wray, J. Macclesfield, Jan. 26
 Whitmarsh, H. H. Wingham, Jan. 24
 Whitby, W. and Withington, P. Clement's lane, Jan. 12
 Worsley, J. Liverpool, Jan. 10
 Woodhouse, J. & M. Mincing-lane, Feb. 5
 Young, T. Cheltenham, Feb. 4

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Bills of Mortality from Dec. 12, 1820, to Dec. 11, 1821.—Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls of London 1105; Buried 1096.—Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls 5445; Buried 3606.—Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 14,550; Buried 9605.—Christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 4129; Buried 4150.

Diseases and Casualties this year.—Abscess 98, Apoplexy 251, Asthma 694, Cancer 79, Childbed 202, Consumption 3639, Convulsions 2921, Cow-pox 1, Croup 101, Diarrhœa 5, Dropsy 769, Dropsy in the Brain 290, Dropsy in the Chest 73, Epilepsy 2, Eruptive diseases 17, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire 23, Fever 1101, Fever (typhus) 48, Fistula 1, Flux 5, Gout 24, Hæmorrhage 36, Hooping Cough 614, Hydrophobia 2, Inflammation 1309, Inflammation of the Liver 57, Insanity 222, Jaundice 100, Jaw locked 1, Measles 547, Miscarriage 6, Mortification 145, Old Age and Debility 2535, Palsy and Pleurisy 184, Rheumatism 18, Rupture 36, Scrophula 6, Small Pox 508, Sore Throat or Quinsay 7, Spasm 42, Stillborn 682, Stone 15, Stoppage in the Stomach 12, Suddenly 222, Teething 428, Thrush 78, Syphilis 6, Worms 1.—Total of Diseases 18,161.

Casualties.—Bruised 1, Burnt 38, Drowned 38, Excessive Drinking 1, Executed 18, Found Dead 5, Frightened 1, Killed by Falls and several other Accidents 92, Murdered 3, Poisoned 7, Scalded 5, Suffocated 6, Suicides 32.—Total of Casualties 290.

Buried.—Males 9379; females 9072; in all 18,458. Whereof have died under two years of age 4276, Between two and five 1793, Five and ten 904, Ten and twenty 628, Twenty and thirty 1358, Thirty and forty 1817, Forty and fifty 1957, Fifty and sixty 1872, Sixty and seventy 1612, Seventy and eighty 1312, Eighty and ninety 771, Ninety and a hundred 150, A hundred and eight 1.—Decrease in the Burials this year 897.

There have been executed in London and the County of Surrey 34—of which number 18 only have been reported to be buried within the Bills of Mortality.

On the 24th of December at night, soon after twelve o'clock, the whole of the gas lamps in St. James's Park and Constitution Hill, amounting to upwards of 500, said to be 525, were lighted for the first time, to try the effect of the works, being completed. The operation was performed

by 30 lamp-lighters, who accomplished the lighting in less than five minutes. They only continued burning for about half an hour, but on the 26th were lighted permanently.

State of the Gaol of Newgate up to the 3d of January, 1822.—Convicted under sentence of Death 15 Males. Upon whom the judgment of the Court has been respited 2 M. 1 Female. Under sentence of Transportation for Life 7 M. 13 F. For Fourteen Years 6 M. 6 F. For Seven Years 3 M. 6 F. Prisoners under sentence for Felony and Misdemeanours 16 M. 14 F. For trial at the present Sessions 88 M. 19 F. Ditto at the Admiralty Sessions 2 M. Committed by Commissioners of Taxes 1 M. For Trial at the Assizes 2 M. Remanded from last Session for want of bail 1 M. 1 F.—Total 164 males, 70 females.

13 prisoners from London, and 94 from Middlesex, were put on trial at the Old Bailey Sessions which commenced on the 9th ult.; of whom 13 received sentence of death, one of them a child named George Williams for housebreaking: 4 to be transported for life; 2 for 14 years; 23 for seven years, &c.

Court of Aldermen.—At a Court of Aldermen at the Guildhall, on the 22d, a petition, signed by fifteen inhabitants of Langbourn Ward, against the election of Thomas Wiltshire as one of the Common Council of that Ward, set forth, that by an Order of the Court of Common Council, passed in 1716, inhabitant householders only were declared to be eligible to that office; that the said Thomas Wiltshire resided wholly in the Ward of Cornhill, and merely occupied premises in Langbourn Ward, which he used as a manufactory only, and had procured himself some time since to be relieved from the payment of certain rates, upon the ground that the said premises were not used as a dwelling house.—A petition from Mr. Wiltshire in reply, denied that any such act of Common Council existed; and submitted that he had been thirty years a citizen and inhabitant of Langbourn Ward, and a representative in the Common Council for that Ward since 1810, without any objection being taken to his eligibility; that no demand had been made upon him, as his premises had never been rated; but he was willing to pay.—The business was then adjourned.

Great Flood.—On the last week in Dec. the whole extent of country from Chelsea to the banks of the Thames, and from

thence again to Westminster, was covered with water, owing to the heavy rains and a high tide. In many instances the water reached to the first floors. A great quantity of timber was carried into the stream and lost. The destruction of poultry, pigs, and other domestic animals, was also very great, as from the darkness of the night it was impossible to relieve them. The scene of devastation immediately contiguous to Vauxhall-bridge, on the Penitentiary side, was truly distressing. The water there broke in with immense force. The poor people were engaged in removing their goods, and escaping from the imminent danger by which they were threatened. On the Lambeth and Vauxhall side of the river the effects of the flood were equally perceptible; all the houses in low situations were inundated, and much damage was necessarily sustained. In several places the progress of foot passengers was altogether stopped, and the inhabitants could only reach their houses in carts, or by taking very circuitous routes. Similar observations may be made with respect to almost all the villages around the metropolis which happen not to be in an elevated situation; as, from the state of the river, the currents coming from the high lands were thrown back upon their sources, and the mischiefs thereby occasioned were almost incalculable. The impetuosity and extent of the Thames overflowing its ordinary bounds were, however, still more furious up the bank, and beyond Vauxhall-bridge. By the Millbank wharf the water rushed into the surrounding fields and streets, and committed great devastation. The bank gave way above the bridge, and through this breakage the water hurried along with cataract fury, covering the surrounding fields, gardens, &c.

London Missionary Society, Jan. 1.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting of ladies and gentlemen of different religious denominations took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Sir George Keith, Bart. was unanimously called to the chair, who, after a preparatory prayer had been read by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, addressed the meeting at some length, describing the happy results likely to arise from the present institution, which had for its object the evangelizing of the poor inhabitants of London and its vicinity. Resolutions were agreed to, in unison with the objects of the Society.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Wm. Nourse, to the Living of Clapham, Sussex.—The Rev. H. Boucher,

A.M. to the Vicarage of Holton, *alias* Hilton, Dorset.—The Rev. H. Penruddocke Wyndham, M.A. to the Rectory of Sandford Parva, Essex.—The Rev. N. M. Hacker, to the Rectory of Kiddington, Oxon.—The Rev. John Jeffery, D.D. to the Rectory of Exton, Somerset.—The Rev. H. Boulton, LL.B. to the Vicarage of Sibsey, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Ellis.—The Rev. H. K. Bonney, to the Archdeaconry of Bedford.—The Rev. Mr. Williams, to the Rectory of Fitz, Shropshire.—The Rev. T. F. Luttrell, to the Vicarage of Minehead, Somerset.—The Rev. John Boyse, to the Rectory of Kitnor, *alias* Culborne, Somerset.—The Rev. C. Ingle, M.A. to the Vicarage of Orston, Nottinghamshire. — The Rev. James Hoste, M.A. to the Vicarage of Empingham, Rutlandshire.—The Rev. John Henry Hogarth, LL.B. to the Rectory of Stifford, Essex.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rear-Admiral Sir J. P. Baresford, Commander-in-Chief at Leith, in the room of Rear-Admiral Otway.—Rear-Admiral Ld. Colville, Commander-in-Chief at Cork, in the room of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Rowley.

To the Rank of Post Captains.—Captains Wm. Edward Parry, Stewart Bucker, and Wm. H. Bruce.

To the Rank of Commanders.—Lieuts. John Skinner, Timothy Curtis, Douglas C. Clavering, James Wilkie, Henry Eden, Matt. Liddon, George Hutchison, John L. Beckford, Richard Anderson, Henry Maingy, George M. King, and John Molesworth.

To the Rank of Lieutenants.—Messrs. Orlando, G. S. Sutton, Wm. L. Stephens, Francis T. D. Sewell, John Conjoint, Conway R. Dobbs, Percy F. Hall, Charles Thurtell, Frederick Thackeray, George Jas. Hope Johnstone, Christopher Smith, Thomas Crofton, James B. Somerville, Charles Burnett, Francis Grove, Charles Bell, Alfred E. Eamer, William Lory, John Pyke, John James Reitz, Edward Hennah, James Ross Lawrence, Henry Martin Blackwood, Fred. M. Boulton, Hon. John F. Gordon, William Dawson, Richard Griffith, Courteney E. W. Boyle, George Beaufoy, and Fred. Stanley.

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir E. Paget, G.C.B. has been appointed provisional Commander-in-Chief of all the East India Company's forces in India, on the death or resignation of the Maiquis of Hastings.

Thomas Fonblanque, esq. to be Consul at Konigsberg, Memel, and Pillau, and all other ports and places in the province of East Prussia.—Samuel Gregory Marshall, esq. to be Consul at Calais, and all other ports and places in the departments of the

North,² the Straits of Calais, and the Somme.—Langford Heyland, esq. to be Consul at Ostend.—Don Antonio Salinas to be Consul at Malta for the King of the Spains.

Births.—In Portland-place, the lady of William Curtis, esq. of a son—The wife of Mr. Joseph Risk, a Chelsea Pensioner, No. 8, Little George-street, Chelsea, was safely delivered of three fine children, one boy and two girls, all likely to do well—At Kennington Oval, Mrs. Forster, of a son—At Clapham, Mrs. Davis, of a daughter—At Hampstead, the lady of J. Fraser, jun. esq. of a son—On Sunday, the 13th inst. at Norbeton, near Kingston, the lady of Captain R. M. Jackson, R.N. of a son—At Lambeth Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, of a son—The lady of T. J. Pettigrew, esq. of Spring-gardens, of a still-born son—At Gloucester-place, the lady of Thomas Monkhouse, esq. of a daughter.

Married.—At Mary-le-Bone Church, St. J. B. French, esq. to Louisa Jane, youngest daughter of George Rose, esq.—At Thames Ditton, Miss Mary Anne Sophia Leigh, daughter of J. Leigh, of Thames Ditton, esq. to W. J. Furlong, esq. of his Majesty's 90th regiment—At Mary-le-Bone New Church, R. A. Cottle, esq. to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late John Sargeant, esq.—At Lambeth Church, J. Blackburn, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Blades, esq.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Lieut.-Col. Walter O'Hara, to Marian, second daughter of Charles Murray, esq.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, John Brooks, esq. to Miss Eliz. Wallis—At Wimbledon, J. S. Hudson, of the Inner Temple, esq. to Maria, daughter and co-heiress of the late Ralph Allen, esq. of Bath—At St. Mary's, Newington, Mr. Wm. Stannard, R.N. to Miss M. Jenner, only daughter of the late J. R. D. Jenner, esq.—At the New Mary-le-Bone Church, and afterwards at the French Ambassador's, in Portland-place, by the Rev. J. Picquot, Cæsar Moreau, esq. to Mary, only daughter of the late R. W. Spearman, esq.—At Lower Tooting, T. Holmes, jun. esq. to Hester Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Scott, esq.—At St. John's, Hackney, A. Hutchison, esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of A. Hutchison, esq.—At Mary-le-Bone Church, Wm. R. K. Douglas, esq. M.P. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Walter Irvine, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hugh Hammersley, esq. banker, to Maria Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late L. Montolieu, esq.

Died.—Mrs. Agnes Atkinson, of Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, aged 91—

Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. G. Gaskin, D.D. Rector of St. Benet, Gracechurch—At the house of J. Stepien, esq. at Kensington-gore, Barbara, the eldest daughter of William Wilberforce, esq. M.P.—In George-street, Portman-square, the Rev. Gilbert Mathias—In Berkeley-square, Maria, Countess of Guilford—At his house in Warwick-square, Mr. C. J. Letterman, aged 56—At his house, Royal-hill, Greenwich, Joshua Young, esq.—Susanna, the wife of Marmaduke Hart, esq. of Mecklenburg-square—At his house at Reigate, J. Fox, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster—In Blackman-street, Southwark, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. E. Hunt—Emma, wife of Mr. George Smith, of Bread-street, Cheapside—Henry Percgrine Howard Beckwith, esq.—At his house, St. Margaret's, John Mackay, esq.—Mr. D. Davis, of 26, Cheapside—Jos. Woolfe, esq. Basinghall-street—In Upper Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, Mr. John Darby, 77—At Mile-end, the Rev. W. Wood, 74—The Rev. T. Barrow, M. A. Rector of Greenford Magna, Middlesex—Arne, the wife of Mr. Stephen Pilgrim, of Epsom—At East Sheen, in Surrey, Catherine Elizabeth, the wife of Francis Seymour Larpent, esq.—At Walworth, Thomas Chambers, esq. aged 62—In Argyll-street, Thomas Randall, esq. of Chelsea, aged 57—At his house, Terrace, Kentish Town, William Randall, esq. aged 88—At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Wilson—At the house of Captain Spence, R. N. Kensington, La Marquise de Bourbel, wife of Le Marquis de Bourbel, of Monpincon, Normandy—In King's-road, Bedford-row, Samuel Weyman Wadson, esq.—William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's Court, Kent—George, third son of the late John Miles, esq. of Southampton-row—In Upper Berkeley-street, William Slater, esq. of Nevis—Mr. James Oram Clarkson, 75—In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 27 years, of small-pox, Anne, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wilby—At Hillingdon, Miss A. Ellis—Mrs. Sarah Briggs, wife of Mr. E. Briggs, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square—At Canonbury, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. John Henchman, 78—In his 80th year, James Arbouin, esq. of Gloucester-place—In Bernard-street, Russel-square, Miss Bunning, aged 22—Miss M. Mountain, sister to the Lord Bishop of Quebec—At Horton Lodge, near Epsom, in the 88th year of her age, the Hon. Louisa Browning, widow of John Browning, esq.—At Norwood Green, W. A. Thackthwaite, esq.—At Croydon Common, Robert Oliver, esq.—At Stoke Newington, Anne Capper, one of the Society of Friends, 65—Mr. Joseph Bullock, in

the Tower of London, keeper of his Majesty's Royal Menagerie, formerly house-steward to the late Right Hon. W. Pitt—At Isleworth, Middlesex, Thos. Whately, esq. Member of the Royal College of Sur-

geons—At his house in York-street, Portman-square, Rose Fuller, esq. 73—At his house, Stratford, Lord Henniker, LL.D. F.R.S., &c. His Lordship had nearly attained his 70th year.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MRS. F. E. KING.

Died, on the 23d of Dec. last, at Gateshead, Durham, aged 64, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth King, relict of the Rev. Richard King, M.A. Rector of Worthin, Salop, and of Steeple Morden, in Cambridgeshire, and third daughter of the late Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. She was the authoress of several useful and popular works, in particular "The Beneficial Effects of the Christian Temper on domestic Happiness," "Female Scripture Characters," and "The Rector's Memorandum Book," which last has been recently published, and exemplifies the Christian character in domestic life. She was married in August 1782, and during the long period of her residence at Worthin and at Steeple Morden, rendered herself eminently useful by attending to the wants of the poor, originating establishments for their benefit, particularly schools for their children. Having, upon the death of her excellent husband in 1810, retired to Gateshead, near the residence of her two married daughters, she there pursued the same course of benevolence, establishing a society for visiting and relieving the sick poor, a clothing society, and founding and supporting at her own expense a Sunday school at that place for educating the poor children in Christian principles. Mrs. King had the advantage of an intimacy with Mrs. Hannah More, whose bright example in doing good, as well by literary efforts, as by personal and active exertions for the benefit of her fellow-creatures, was ever before her eyes. She was thus led into the paths of literature, and her writings have been sanctioned by the public approbation, and will long remain testimonies of the sterling qualities of her mind, and of the benevolent principles and unaffected piety which formed her character through life.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ.

At Worthing, where he had resided for many of the latter years of his long life, aged 79, B. Hawes, Esq. brother to the late lamented Dr. W. Hawes, (whose name will live in history, as the founder of the Royal Humane Society). The great distinctive feature of his mind was an ardent and conscientious desire to relieve the distresses of his fellow-creatures,

without taking to himself the merit of his good works. Having retired from the busy scene of life, in which his industry had been crowned with an ample fortune, he lived very abstemiously, and his constant study was not only to communicate good to all around him, but if possible to conceal the hand which thus diffused blessings. In his own immediate neighbourhood, his charity, which often amounted to munificence, could not always escape the detection of gratitude; but, wherever it was practicable, his benefactions were anonymous; he seemed; even ingenious in eluding means of "doing good by stealth;" and he literally "blushed to find it fame." In many instances he even made considerable *transfers of stock* to meritorious individuals, whom he saw struggling with adversity; and who were never informed of the source from which their timely accession of property was derived. With the same shrinking modesty, he became an anonymous contributor to many public institutions for the alleviation of pain and suffering, the instruction of the ignorant, or the reformation of the depraved. Naturally attached, for 48 years together, to an institution founded by his brother, and congenial with his own generous sensibility, his annual donation to the Royal Humane Society was nevertheless contributed under the mere designation of "A Life Governor in 1774." But the great object which interested his philanthropic feelings through life was the *Abolition of the Slave Trade*. So indignant was he, on the close of the late war, at the treaties which tolerated that abominable traffic, that in a letter, which he had sketched to Mr. Wilberforce (whether he ever sent it we know not) he offered to sacrifice *several thousands a-year*, if that sum could ensure the adoption of means to compel all the European powers to put an end to the Slave Trade entirely. Even in this princely conception, however, ostentation had no part, for he stipulated for the absolute concealment of his name, and only identified himself in the letter, as the Individual who, between 1780 and 1790, had inclosed to the then Treasurer in Lombard-street, Five Exchequer Bills, and about 1810 had sent an India Bond,

directed to the Secretary of the African Institution. It is needless to say, that this model of true Christian charity acted under the impulse of the strongest religious feeling; but it was a feeling so destitute of all prejudice, that he embraced in the large circle of his beneficence *all his fellow creatures, of every religious persuasion, as well as of every species of affliction*; and perhaps the records of testamentary bounty afford no parallel to the following list of benefactions, which are to be made to various societies after the death of a near and dear relation, who had constantly contributed to his health and comfort:—

	3½ per Cent. Stock.
Royal Humane Society	- 1000/.
Refuge for the Destitute	- 1000.
Foreigners in Distress	- 1000.
Philanthropic Society	- 1000.
St. Luke's Hospital	- 1000.
Magdalen Hospital	- 1000.
Asylum	- 1000.
Indigent Blind	- 1000.
Society for the Relief of Prisoners for Small Debts	} 1000.
Jews' Poor, Mile-end	- 1000.
City of London Truss Society	- 1000.
General Penitentiary	- 1000.
London Hibernian Society	- 1000.
London Hospital, Whitechapel-road	} 1000.
The Missionary	- 1000.
British and Foreign Bible Society	- 1000.
Religious Tract Society	- 1000.
Quakers' Poor House	- 1000.
Methodist Preachers	- 1000.
Presbyterian Ditto	- 1000.
Baptist Ditto	- 1000.
Independent Ditto	- 1000.
Roman Catholic Ditto	- 1000.
Quakers' Ditto	- 1000.

Mr. Hawes had no children, but he had numerous relations, among whom he distributed the bulk of his ample property, with strict attention to their just claims on his notice; nor is there one of them who has not reason to remember him with gratitude.

MR. RING.

Lately, in London, Mr. Ring. He was a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Medical Societies of London and Paris. He had been a pupil of the famous Percival Pott, and by fine natural talents and an ardour to excel, attained to great eminence in his profession. He published several medical treatises, the chief of which is his work on Vaccination. He was besides an elegant classical scholar, and an enthusiastic lover of literature in general, which furnished him with a delightful and dignified re-

source for his hours of leisure. These were few; but a mind like Mr. Ring's could accomplish much in a short time. He published at first, anonymously, a poem, called the Commemoration of Handel, which he afterwards acknowledged, and reprinted two years ago, with some other pieces. But Mr. Ring was ambitious of a higher and more durable fame, and in January, 1820, published his translation of Virgil, partly original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt, accompanied with notes. Considerable portions of the Pastorals and Æneid were his own composition; the Georgics he translated anew, adopting only a passage in the first, and a line or couplet occasionally from Dryden. His favourite amusement, to the last, consisted in revising his work for a second edition.

REV. DR. BARRETT.

Lately in Dublin, Dr. Barrett. He was a native of Ballyroan, where his father held a curacy; at the age of six years, his mother, left a widow in straitened circumstances, removed him to Dublin. Retired and studious habits began to shew themselves while he was a schoolboy; and from the time a fellowship placed within his reach a competent independence, he devoted himself to his collegiate duties, and his general studies. The narrow circumstances of his family laid the foundation of personal habits, which were afterwards strengthened by his manner of living. Having no connexion with the world, he was cut off from the ordinary sources of expenses: and with the college library at his command, he did not feel that want of books, which consumes the finances of so many indigent scholars. Under these circumstances his property necessarily accumulated, for his personal expenses were always on the most reduced scale, and his income was annually increasing. His labours as a Divine were confined to occasional appearance in the University pulpit, and they formed no part of his literary character; it is only as a scholar he will be known to posterity. His edition of St. Matthew's Gospel transcribed from an ancient MS. will establish his fame as an antiquary. This valuable work is a fac simile of certain fragments of this Gospel, which the Doctor discovered on the leaves of a Greek MS. in the library. It appeared that some person, in order to procure parchment for transcribing some other work, had taken a copy of St. Matthew's Gospel, and erased the writing; he then reversed and cut the parchment, so as to form another book, and wrote a second writing across the remains of the first. This second writing has been deemed 800 years old

and we may place the age of the first very high indeed; for it is certain whoever erased the MS. chose for that purpose one of the oldest, because in his view the least valuable, that he could procure. This is the only copy in the ancient Greek character, that contains the two first chapters of this Gospel. The work was published at the expense of the University. Dr. Barret's memory was so tenacious, that he never forgot any thing that he read; and he could, at almost any distance of time, refer to the very page of any author he had occasion to quote. His acquaintance with the contents of the College library was wonderful, and no one who ever had the charge of that valuable collection was so competent to form (what is much wanted) a catalogue of its minor tracts and pamphlets. The readiness with which he entered into conversation, and the kindness with which he communicated information, formed one of the most pleasing traits in his character, and one which younger scholars will remember with gratitude. Dr. Barret left about 80,000*l.* to the present Provost, Dr. Kyle, and Dr. Lloyd, one of the senior Fellows, in trust, for charitable uses, without any specification; 200*l.* a-year to the chief Porter, who was present at his making his will in his last moments; while but 25*l.* a-year was left to his four nieces, who are in poor circumstances, and with whom he maintained as amicable an intercourse during life, as a miser could maintain with his next relatives. Among the many anecdotes recorded of the penurious habits of this individual, is the following amusing one:—He had long been in the habit of indulging himself with tea, but was so sparing of cream, that he never allowed his housekeeper to bring more than a farthing's worth at a time. He every morning put the farthing into her hand, and despatched her to the dairy; but unfortunately one morning she stumbled over a stone, and luxated her arm. He very humanely ordered her to an hospital, and in his visit next day to inquire after her health, the following conversation occurred:—"Do you see, Molly; how do you do this morning?"—"Ah! please your Ravarance, very poorly, Sir."—"But, do you see, Molly, where is the jug?"—"Please your Ravarance, it broke in the fall."—"Ah! but do you see, Molly, what became of the farthing?"

REV. S. VINCE.

At Ramsgate, at an advanced age, the Rev. Samuel Vince, M. A. F. R. S. Plumian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Bedford. He was also Rector of Kirby bedon, and Vicar of South Creek, in

Norfolk. This eminent Professor was born of humble parents at Fressingfield, in Suffolk, but early evinced a strong predilection and aptitude for mathematical studies. This natural bent of his mind was perceived, encouraged, and directed by the late Mr. Tilney, of Harleston, and ultimately by him brought under the notice of more opulent patrons, by whose kindness Mr. V. was afterwards enabled to pursue his favourite science in the University of Cambridge, where he rose to the highest mathematical honours of that learned body. He was a sincere Christian, and brought the powers of his strong mind to the defence of his holy religion, particularly in a few published sermons preached by him before the University, and replete with sound and convincing argument. In his loyalty he was uniformly consistent through a long life, and no man felt a more lively gratitude for the blessings of that free and happy constitution of his country, which enabled him to rise by his merits from a humble station in life to eminence and opulence. He was author of a large work on astronomy, and of many other mathematical productions. He was formerly Fellow of Caius College, B. A. 1775, M. A. 1778.

CAPT. GEORGE RODNEY BLANE.

At Loodeannah, in the East Indies, May 18, at the early age of 30, Captain George Rodney Blane, of the Bengal Engineers. He was the second son of Sir Gilbert Blane, bart. Physician to his Majesty. He had, by his uncommon talents and important services, attained a high character in his profession for so young a man, and a few features of his life may not prove uninteresting, as a pattern to other young men who may be candidates for distinction in the like honourable and useful pursuits of active life.—He received his classical education at the Charter-house, under Dr. Raine, who expressed a high opinion of his capacity and acquirements; and he stood very high in character in the next seminary of education which he attended—the Military College at Marlow, which he joined in the year 1804, as a cadet of the East India Company. He went there on the department of the Line, but was transferred to that of the Ordnance, on account of his superior turn for mathematics; and the immediate occasion of it was, the particular notice which he met with from Mr. Pitt. This distinguished statesman, then prime minister, being on a visit for a few days with some of his friends at Lord Carrington's, at High Wycomb, in July 1805, paid a visit one morning to Marlow, where they not only inspected the cadets at their field exercises, but attended at a trial of their pro-

iciency in education. Young Blane was asked, where is the sun vertical at this moment? a watch being shown him. After a short consideration, he put his finger on the spot on the globe; upon which Mr. Pitt, with an air of good humour, and a gesture of surprise, said, "Well done, I am glad they did not ask me this." He completed his education at Woolwich, where he was equally distinguished, and being pronounced fully educated, embarked for India in 1807; where, on his arrival, he was selected for the corps of Engineers. The death of Capt. Blane is thus announced in the Government Gazette on authority, dated Calcutta, 5th of June, 1821.—"Died at Loodeanah, on the 18th of May, Capt. George Rodney Blane of the Bengal Engineers, aged 30, second son of Sir Gilbert Blane, bart. He bore his long-protracted and painful illness with a patience and cheerfulness which will ever live in the recollection of those friends who for months attended to his wants, and endeavoured to assuage his sufferings by their soothing. Capt. Blane was successfully conducting a grand and beneficent undertaking, and the scientific acquirements of his comprehensive mind, and the amiable qualities of his heart, had endeared him to the discerning and distinguished Resident at Delhi, who, in common with the Government which he served, will deplore the loss of an able, zealous, and faithful servant of the state; and society will mourn over one of its most honourable and brightest members."

SIR JAMES MANSFIELD.

In Russell-square, the Right Hon. Sir James Mansfield, Knt. Sir James was bred to the bar, and began to practise in the Court of King's Bench. He first distinguished himself as a junior counsel in Mr. Wilkes's contests, which gave him some celebrity. He practised afterwards in Chancery, and there obtained a handsome fortune. He was bred at Cambridge, which university elected him their counsel, which he held many years, and returned him in two parliaments to be one of their representatives, in which honourable situation he continued until 1782, in which year he was appointed Solicitor-General, but lost both at the same time by the powerful influence of Mr. Pitt, who dismissed him to make room for Sir R. P. Arden, as Solicitor-General, and himself and Lord Easton (now Duke of Grafton) stood candidates for Cambridge university against the old members, Lord J. Townshend and Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Mansfield continued as King's counsel, but had no other post under govern-

ment until he was past the age of seventy, when he was called to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law, and appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; he was at the same time sworn of the Privy Council. At that great age he executed the duties of that high office with considerable ability, and having held it ten years, retired on the usual pension. Sir James enjoyed his faculties to the last, although at the advanced age of eighty-eight. While at the bar, he was considered as one of the soundest lawyers of his day, but not being made a judge till he was superannuated, he disappointed, when on the bench, the expectations of his friends.

THE COUNTESS OF BEBOROUGH.

At Florence, Nov. 11, Henrietta-Frances, Countess of Beborough; born June 16, 1761, and married in November 1780, to Viscount Duncannon, now Earl of Beborough, by whom she had issue, John-William Viscount Duncannon; hon. F. C. Ponsonby; hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby; and a daughter, now Lady Caroline Lamb. Grief for the loss of the infant son of the Hon. W. Ponsonby, it is said, caused her Ladyship's death. Her Ladyship died in the presence of the Earl of Beborough and Mr. Ponsonby. The body has been removed to this country, her Ladyship having expressed a wish to be interred in the family vault of the Cavendishes at Derby. Lady Beborough and the late Duchess of Devonshire were called *the rival sisters*—in beauty and accomplishments they had few equals.

CAPT. JOHN OGLE.

The military service lost on the 11th of last November, a most meritorious officer in the person of Capt. John Ogle, of the 9th regiment of foot, who died on his passage from Grenada. Descended from one of the ancient families in Northumberland, his virtues kept pace with the most deserving of his ancestors. In society he was distinguished by benevolence, integrity, and amiability. In the army (for he served all the Peninsular war, and was shot through the body at the storming of St. Sebastian) he maintained a high character for talent and bravery, acquiring by his behaviour the affection of the soldier, and the esteem of the general. Such is our destiny, we often finish our drama, not in that scene and in that act which would make our catastrophe most useful and most interesting! How much more desirable would his fate have been, (humanly speaking) to have died on the field of battle and in the bed of honour, than to be snatched away by painful sickness, and a lingering death!

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Committee for making the river Ivel navigable from Tempsford to the towns of Hitchin, Baldock, and Shefford, which took place lately at Biggleswade, it was agreed to carry on the same to the junction of the three rivers at Langford.

Died.] At Woburn Abbey, the Duchess of Bedford, of a son.

Married.] At Turrey, Mr. G. Hitchcock, to Miss L. Pinkard—At Marston, Mr. W. Evans, to Miss S. Munday.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. C. Webb.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] J. Cooper, esq. of Chinner—At Wantage, Mr. W. N. Mattingley—P. Warman, esq.—At Southcot, R. Stephens, esq.—At Benham, Mrs. Bacon—At High-ciere, Mrs. Higham—At Suttou Courtney, Mr. M. Alnutt—At Reading, Mrs. Brooke—Mrs. Fisher—Mr. T. Brunsden—Mrs. A. Newbury, 86—At Brimpton, Mrs. Arundel, 86—At Watlington, Mr. W. Hayward—At Newbury, H. Spannhott, esq.—Mrs. Smith.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Preston, Mr. J. Cumberland to Mrs. Mann—Mr. W. Berry, of High Wycombe, to Miss Hopson—At Buckingham, Mr. W. Tyler to Miss E. Ashby.

Died.] At Great Marlow, Mr. W. Hickman—Mrs. J. Saunders, 84—At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Green, 86—At St. Leonard's, F. Bull, esq. 86.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The instances which might be adduced of the mildness of the season are innumerable beyond example. In the garden belonging to the Master of Christ college several fine bunches of full grown strawberries might be seen in the open ground, also the *Dianthus caryophyllus* and various other flowers which rarely bloom much earlier than Midsummer.

Married.] At Cambridge, S. Atkinson, esq. to Miss E. Wood—At Ely, Mr. H. Wilks, to Miss Barker—At Wisbeach, Mr. Cockle to Mrs. Failes.

Died.] At Cambridge, C. Risley, esq.—At West Malton, Mrs. Freeman.

CHESHIRE.

The Bishop of Chester strongly recommends a mode adopted by himself among the married labourers of Wallingham, near Cambridge, when rector of that parish. His lordship divided a certain quantity of glebe land into allotments of half and single acres, and each labourer with a large family was allowed to rent one of these allotments at a moderate rate.—With the assistance of a little common grazing, most of them were soon able to keep a cow and a pig, to raise more than sufficient vegetables for their families, to add materially to their comfort in many minor respects, and they were shortly able to contribute to the parish funds, instead of being consumers of them. "At the same time," his lordship observes, "the men were kept from the alehouse, their leisure time being more happily occupied in cultivating their little spot of ground. The rent

was punctually paid, and the land as well, if not better cultivated than any in the parish. Spade cultivation is very beneficial in cases of this kind; even the manufacturer or artisan soon uses it with ease and skill.

Married.] At Prestbury, Mrs. S. Peake to Miss M. A. Braddock—Mr. G. Nixon to Miss Henshall—At Wrexham, Mr. W. Howard to Miss Phillips—Mr. J. Baker, of Astbury, to Miss M. Dale—At Acton, Mr. E. Alexander to Miss E. Mountford—At Chester, E. Owen, esq. to Miss S. Snow—Mr. J. Wilcoxon to Miss E. Jessaman—Mr. T. Overton to Miss E. Griffith—Lieut. Watkins to Miss J. Leach—At Farnon, Mr. J. Parker to Miss E. Miller—Mr. T. Bradbury to Mrs. Moore, of Macclesfield—Mr. Biggins to Miss M. Harrison, of Holt.

Died.] At Hool, Mrs. Egerton—At Chester, Mrs. R. Lewthwaite—Mrs. Foepel—Mrs. Becket—Mrs. A. Sharp, 89—Miss Heywood—At Utlington, Mrs. Pickering—At Didbury, J. Farrington, esq.—At Belvidere, near Whitechurch, W. Watson, esq. 86—At the Willows, Aston, J. Pilkington, esq.—Miss E. Houghton, of Baguley—At Congleton, Mrs. Stonier, 84.

CORNWALL.

A manufacturer in the west of England, a few years since, let a quarter of an acre of ground to several families, and supplied them with seed to stock it. Each portion produced about 25 acres of potatoes yearly, besides other vegetables; each family consumed from 10 to 12 sacks of potatoes annually; the remainder were given to pigs and poultry with much advantage to these cottagers.

The late gales were felt with tremendous violence on the Cornish coast. At Falmouth, the Manchester packet drove from her anchors and went on shore, but she was fortunately got off without sustaining any serious damage. The Nocton packet drifted, and ran foul of the Duke of Kent. Part of the unfinished pier at Mount's Bay gave way. Some of the blocks of granite which were moved by the force of the waves from their situation in the new pier, weigh from twenty to twenty-five tons.

Married.] At Redruth, Mr. T. Hill, to Miss M. Davy—At Talland, Mr. J. Wynnall, to Miss E. Scantlebury—At Pelynt, Mr. W. Broad, to Miss P. Werry—At Bodmin, Lieut. Eadyvean, to Miss Boor—At St. Columb, Mr. T. Tremain, to Miss N. Hicks—At St. Austel, Mr. J. Watts, to Miss M. A. Nicholls—At Liskeard, Mr. W. Eales, to Miss E. Soady.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Hendy—At Tregony, Mr. T. Pascoe—At Penzance, Mr. G. Cock—Mrs. Harvey—At Tresillian House, Mrs. Bennett—At Camelford, Mr. W. Pearce—At Launceston, Mr. Venner—At Trevertheru, Mr. E. Cleave, 72—At East Looe, Mr. R. Hocking, 78—At Powey, Miss Powne, 84—Mr. Brown—At St. Ives, Mrs. Barnfield.

CUMBERLAND.

A public meeting has been held at Whitehaven, when it was unanimously resolved to form a Com-

pany for lighting that town and harbour with gas, and the sum of 2000*l.* was immediately subscribed. As letters from the Earl of Lonsdale and the trustees of the harbour, conveying their approval, were read at the meeting, there can be no doubt of the result of so desirable a measure.

Married.] At Warwick, Cumb. Mr. J. Rayson to Miss A. Jackson—At Carlisle, Mr. L. McWhannell to Miss A. Gilchrist—Mr. R. Wales to Miss J. Shannon—Mr. J. Mathews to Miss M. Forster—Mr. W. Montgomery to Miss J. Armstrong—Mr. W. Nixon to Miss M. Cowper—Mr. A. Crawford to Miss J. Jordan—Mr. E. Owens to Miss J. Tate—At Penrith, Mr. G. Slee to Miss A. Tate—At Cockermouth, Mr. R. Telford to Miss E. Armstrong—Lieut. Hagger to Miss Mackreath.

Died.] At Stanwix, Mr. J. Carruthers, 81—At Carlisle, Mrs. M. Hansom—Miss J. Bell—Mrs. M. Lithgoe, 83—Mrs. R. Bowerby—Mr. S. Atkinson, 74—Mr. J. McIlroy—Mrs. B. Wilkinson, 82—At Thethwaite, Mrs. S. Batie, 77—At Hornsby, Mrs. J. Thompson—At Cockermouth, Mrs. S. Murgatroyd, 77—Mrs. M. Cope, 92—At Aked, near Wigton, Mr. W. Donald.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Matlock, Mr. G. German, to Miss H. Wheatcroft—At Brampton, Mr. B. Browning to Miss M. Stubbing—At Osmaston, near Derby, S. E. Bristolow, esq. to Miss M. A. Fox—At Eglinton, Mr. Woodward to Miss M. Beadmore—Mr. T. Mather to Miss E. Ayre, of Darley Abbey.

Died.] At Duffield, Mrs. Balguy—At Derby, Mrs. Heathcote—Mrs. E. Pulley—Mr. H. Burton—At Codnor, Mr. W. Harrison, 80—At the Willows, near Derby, J. Pilkington, esq. 75—At Barrow, Miss C. Bancroft—At Stapenhill, J. Peel, esq.—At Foulbrook, near Derby, Mr. Egretz.

DEVONSHIRE.

Five houses at Starcross were washed, with all their furniture, into the sea, during the late gales, and boats were obliged to sail about the street, to take the people from their windows. Several of the gentlemen's houses in the vicinity were so surrounded by water as to prevent ingress or egress.

Married.] At Exeter, M. Martin to Made-moiselle Le Petit—Mr. J. Mason to Miss M. Thompson—At Ottery, C. Venn, esq. to Miss G. Warren—At Bideford, W. Stanley, esq. to Miss Button—At Barnstaple, Capt. J. Madge to Miss M. Sutton—At Lymstone, W. Sykes, esq. to Miss Gattley—At Stoke Gabriel, Mr. Hannaford to Miss Phillips—At Tamerton, Mr. Nichols to Mrs. Drury—At Street, Mr. R. Paiga to Miss Jellard.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. W. Hutchings—Mr. J. Squier—Mrs. M. Cornish, 82—Mrs. Cousins—Mr. G. Trewavas—At Heavitree, Mrs. Glascot—At Dawlish, Mrs. S. Baker—At Lymptone, Mrs. Shore—At Alwington, J. Yeale, esq.—At Torquay, Miss H. J. Smith—At Washfield, Mrs. Worth—At Bideford, Major Money—Mrs. Luxmore—At Plymouth, Mr. Byrth—Mr. W. Little—At Chudleigh, Mr. W. Rolstone—The Rev. J. Symes, of Midsomer Norton—At Tiverton, Mrs. Salter.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, G. Stead, esq. to Miss G. Barwell—At Dorchester, Mr. T. Bascombe to Miss Dace.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Hewlett—At Westminster, Mr. J. Barrett—At Lyme, Mrs. Peterson—W. Peterson, esq.—At Lyme Regis, Lewis Jouenne, esq.—At Dorchester, Mr. T. Oakley—At Yeovill, Mr. Jeaty—At Moor Critchill, Mrs. Porter—At Bimpton, Mr. J. Down.

DURHAM.

In consequence of the great irregularities which have for some time past prevailed at night in the streets of Darlington, it has been deemed expedient to appoint a police, and the streets are now regularly patrolled.

Married.] At Houghton-le-Spring, Mr. J. Wilson to Miss J. Robinson—Mr. J. Laing, of Lock Haugh, to Miss M. Forster—At Sunderland, Mr. T. Longstaff to Miss Dunn—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. D. Denton to Miss Bywaters—Mr. W. Braithwaite to Miss Jackson—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. R. Barry to Miss Michinson—Mr. G. Waters to Miss Reed—Mr. J. Tuer to Mrs. J. Egglston.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mr. W. Lamb—Mrs. D. Robson, 90—At Gateshead, Mrs. King—Mr. G. Taylor—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. B. Nunnington—Mrs. Kell—At Durham, Mr. R. Weston, 74—Mrs. E. Robinson, 77—At Ford Cottage, Bishopwearmouth, W. Hunter, esq.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Brown—Mr. J. Howe—At Darlington, Mr. T. Hale, 70—Mrs. Chisman, 81—Mr. G. Wake—Mr. R. Dobson, 87—Mr. S. Lister—Mr. R. Robson—At Houghton-le-Spring, Mr. T. Harbottle—At South Shields, Mr. W. Thurbeck, 80—At Newbottle, Mr. J. Elliot.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Felsted, Mr. H. Sewell to Miss B. Bentall—Mr. J. Borrodell, of Feldon Lodge, to Miss C. Harvey—At Colchester, Mr. W. Parker to Miss S. Bloomfield—W. Hewett, esq. to Miss Stevens—At Stanway, Mr. S. Smith Lockwood to Miss E. Stonebridge—At Harlow, Mr. E. Larence to Miss M. Smith—Mr. R. Robinson, of Saffron Walden, to Miss Bidwell.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. N. Hedge, 87—The very Rev. J. Jefferson, archdeacon of Colchester—Mrs. Nunn, of Lawford House—At Chelmsford, Mrs. Ambrose—Mr. W. Smith—At Great Warly, Mrs. Grove—At Saffron Walden, Mr. J. Rickherd—The Rev. W. Wood, of Lawford, 75—At Rodding Lodge, Barking, the Rev. A. Baker—At Sible Hedingham, the Rev. J. Filewood.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Moreton in the Marsh, Mr. W. Miles to Mrs. Fry—At Cheltenham, the Rev. W. Rees to Miss C. A. Lenthall—At Leonard Stanley, Mr. J. Poole to Miss E. Partridge—At Dursley, Mr. E. Smith to Miss E. Player—Mr. Marling to Miss Farlan, of Stroud—Mr. A. Jones, of Bristol, to Miss S. Joyner.

Died.] T. B. De la Bere, esq. of Southam House, 83—At Painwick, Mrs. S. Hogg—At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Chadborn, G. Corgan, esq.—At Tetbury, Mr. R. Smart—At Cirencester, Mr. T. Ledlard—At Tewkesbury, Mr. E. Capes—Mrs. Moore—Mrs. Chandler—At Yate, Mrs. A. Pearce, 88—At Thornbury, Mr. J. Lury, 81—At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Tily—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Abraham, 86—Mr. W. Wood—At Arthingham, Mrs. A. Carter, 88—At Bristol, Mrs. A. Greenway, 75—T. Thomas, esq. of Clifton.

HAMPSHIRE.

A Lending Library for the use of poor persons, has been formed in Southampton, under the sanction of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Instruction of the most important nature is made attainable to those who have a recommendation from a parochial minister or any other subscriber.

Married.] At Basingstoke, Mr. Haynes to Miss Penton—At Alton, Mr. D. Beames to Miss H. Pile—At Southampton, the Rev. Mr. Kingsmill to Miss Powell—At Houghton, Mr. J. Butt to Miss M. A. Wallace—At Ellingham, F. W. Colthurst, esq. to Miss M. Taylor—At Lymington, Mr. G. Colborne to Miss E. Newell—At Winchester, Mr. J. Ranger to Miss A. Watkins—At Romsey, Mr. J. Maser to Miss M. Petty—At Lyndhurst, the Rev. C. W. Wodehouse to Lady J. Hay—At Ryde, I. W. Mr. K. Yelf to Miss S. Mew.

Died.] At Andover, Mr. J. Whitmarsh—At Christchurch, Miss E. Pike—At Winchester, Mr. Alderman Lloyd—Mrs. Heathcote—Miss Crowcher—W. Drultt, esq.—At Lake, I. W. Widow Peach, 101—At Romsey, Mrs. Herne—At Southampton, L. Dillon, esq.—At Southampton, Mr. S. Berrett—Mr. J. Coster—Mr. J. Robin—Mr. J. Hawkins—Mr. J. Hooper—Lady J. Hay—At Newport, I. W. Ensign D. Williams, 47th foot—Col. Williams—Mrs. Bradshaw, 94—At Millbrook, Mr. Smith—At Stockbridge, Mr. T. Flet—At Titchfield, J. Boys, esq. 81—At Lymington, Mr. W. Hawken, 76.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Permanent Library, Hereford, it was proposed to destroy "Burdon's Materials for Thinking," and "Hone's Apocrypha of the New Testament," on the ground of immoral and irreligious tendency, which was carried almost unanimously, and the books were destroyed. It was next proposed to destroy the works of Gibbon and Bayle, and Hume's Essays, which was carried by a majority of eight! The execution of this sweeping sentence was however postponed, *sine die*, on a motion of the Librarian to that effect. Of 133 subscribers to the library, about 42 were present.

Married.] The Rev. H. Evans, of Bylitts, to Miss M. Steward—J. Griffiths, esq. of the Weir, to Miss M. A. Harwood—At Ledbury, Mr. J. Devereux to Miss A. Williams—Mr. J. A. Harvey, of Kington, to Miss C. Herring.

Died.] At Hampton, near Hereford, the Rev. Dr. Hoanington, one of the prebends of that cathedral, and for many years rector of that parish. To the erudition of the scholar Dr. Hanington united the manners of the gentleman; and whilst he equally graced the endearing duties of domestic life and the amenities of social intercourse, by the unaffected goodness of his heart and the simple dignity of his manners, he was also an ornament to his holy profession, the patron and friend of his parishioners, and an example of benevolence to all around him—At Kington, J. Crummer, esq. 78.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sandon, Mr. J. Eosey to Miss M. Fordham—At Royston, Mr. Sward to Miss E. Johnston.

Died.] At Royston, Mr. A. Sward—At Cheahunt, A. Goudge, esq. 82—At Harpenden, the Rev. M. Phillips—At Hertford, Mr. Grey.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, the Rev. Mr. Sharpe—Mr. J. Sitdown—At Hartford, near Huntingdon, Mrs. Hopkins—At Alconbury, the Rev. Mr. Williams—At St. Neot's, Miss Towgood—At Somersham Park, L. Moseley, esq. 66.

KENT.

The Light House, at Dungeness, was struck on the 23d of Dec. by lightning, and much injured. The electric fluid in its descent from the balustrade, split the tower down to the first-floor, in which the light-keeper, with his wife and five children, his assistant, and a servant, were assembled at their devotions; the sashes and frames, doors and door-posts were torn out, a looking-glass was shivered to atoms, and the furniture thrown in all directions, but no person was injured. An infant 3 or 4 months old, which was asleep in the second floor, was found surrounded by a large quantity of the bricks and rubbish forced from the building, but it had not sustained the least injury. The fluid after its escape from the first floor, entered the roof of a wash-house just by, split a stone sink, and finally expended itself in the earth, tearing up the pavement. By great exertion a temporary light was exhibited at night.

Married.] At Hawkhurst, Mr. T. Reeves to Miss Barrow—At Canterbury, Mr. E. Kite to Miss M. Hather—At Chatham, Mr. W. Lamert, to Miss M. Allen—Mr. C. Tadmam to Miss Carey—At Cranbrook, Mr. Ives to Miss E. Olive—At Sandwich, Mr. D. Ralph to Miss Wright—At Dartford, Mr. E. Hodgson to Miss S. Dorman—At Greenwich, J. Marshall, esq. to Miss R. H. Sanders.

Died.] At Ramsgate, Mrs. A. Spenser, 66—Mr. R. Stock, 66—At Upton, Mrs. Budd—At Maidstone, Miss E. Ruck—At Wrotham, Mr. T. Fry—At Wye, Mrs. A. Austen—At Sevenoaks, Mr. E. Jardine—At West Malling, Mr. G. Perfect—At Tonbridge, Miss E. Wise—At Bartlett's, Thanet, Mr. C. F. Robertson—At Lower Hardree, Mr. J. Daniels, 90—At Margate, Mrs. Berry—At Dover, Mr. R. Griggs, 81—At Stroud, Mrs. Halke, 80—At Stallsfield, Mr. J. Marden, 66.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Parry to Miss C. Harrop—At Warrington, Mr. J. Lythgac to Miss S. Alcock—At Wigan, A. Fitzadam, esq. to Miss E. Thompson—At Manchester, Mr. W. Fairclough to Miss S. Sandbach—Mr. J. Cockson to Miss M. A. Whitelegg.

Died.] At Kegworth, C. Hayes, esq. of Liverpool—At Broughton Hall, W. Jones, esq. banker, of Manchester—At Lancaster, Mr. R. Hadwen—At Blackburn, the Rev. T. D. Whitaker—At Liverpool, R. Unsworth, esq.—Mrs. Bennett—Mr. Tiffin—Miss S. Plaut—At Lancaster, Mr. R. Hawden.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Melton Mowbray, Mr. C. Swann to Miss S. Brown—Mr. R. Inett to Miss J. Henton—Mr. King, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss H. Turner—Mr. A. Shipman, of Eaton Lodge, to Miss P. Hilton—At Somerby, Mr. W. Barfoot to Miss Sanders.

Died.] At Swinford, Mrs. Wood—At Claybrook, Mr. G. Bent—At Sackville Thorpe, near Melton Mowbray, Mrs. A. Pick, 102—At Saxby, Mrs. Henton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Although loss and inconvenience were suffered by the excessive quantity of water in the fens of this county, yet the damage done by the breaking of banks has not extended, in any amount, to the loss of stock: the instances of this sort are very few, and confined in each case to the drowning of one or two head of sheep from accidents in driving. The banks have been repaired, and the water which had escaped is fast subsiding; but from the extraordinary quantity of wet through the season, it will be late before the low lands will admit of stocking. This circumstance has given value to the turnips of higher districts.

Married.] At Ingoldby, Mr. J. Elton to Miss E. Newlove—At Evedon, Mr. L. H. Brown to Miss Storr—At Holbeach, Mr. King to Miss Porter—At Barrow, Mr. W. Goy to Miss A. Marris.

Died.] At Uppingham, Miss M. A. Leake—At Waddington, Mr. James, 88—Mrs. Claypole, of Dowby—At Irbly Rectory, on the 28th of Dec. Rev. George Hollwell, B. D. Rector of Swallow and Vicar of Riby.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Two men lately at work in the grounds of St. Pierre, (Col. Lewis's) were surprised at the appearance of a column of smoke arising from the middle of some very thick coppice, almost impervious to human approach. Upon farther scrutiny, they discovered an aperture, which, upon examination, conducted them into an excavation, where they discovered a being scarcely of this world, in appearance at least. His body was hardly covered with the remnants of former habiliments, and a beard almost patriarchal. On being questioned, nothing satisfactory was gathered; and except stating that he had not been a resident of this cave for more than three months, no answer could be obtained. His first discoverers made a penny of their hermit, as they termed him, by exhibiting him at two pence a-piece at a public-house in Chepstow, for some days, until his commitment to Monmouth Gaol as a rogue and vagabond. No means of subsistence appeared, saving a few remnants of potatoes, stolen from the neighbouring fields, and a quantity of bean-shells.

Died.] At Ross, Mrs. E. S. Bevan—At the Blue Broom, near Ragland, Mrs. Bowyer—At Monmouth, Mrs. Elias.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Fereby, Surgeon, of Swaffham, to Miss Kirbell—At Norwich, Mr. J. Page to Miss M. A. Baldwin—S. Thompson, esq. to Miss C. J. Love—Mr. D. Gee to Miss L. Pitts—Mr. A. Faggioli to Miss F. Hurst—Mr. W. Turner to Miss E. Chapman—Mr. T. Lownd to Miss H. Wetherell—At Lynn, Mr. H. Stebbings to Miss P. Jeary—Mr. E. Barnes to Miss B. Goldsmith—At Upwell, J. Gay, esq. of Aysham, to Miss M. Lee—At Harleston, Mr. Sandall to Miss Shipton—At Castle Rising, Mr. T. Smith to Miss M. Egglestown—Mr. S. Nash, of Ingham, to Miss E. Worts—Mr. H. Dinmore, of Lynn, to Miss E. Staff.

Died.] At Thetford, Mr. G. Smith—At Cromer, Mrs. M. Sandford—At Stanhoe, Mr. W. Wright—At Lynas, Mrs. Ives—Mrs. Nicholls—At Clay, Mrs. Bell—At Swaffham, Mrs. Huson—At Harleston, Mr. J. Mean—Mr. Love, of East Dereham—At North Repps, Mr. J. Cross—At Lud-

don, Mrs. F. Poynter, 70—At Carlton, Mrs. Shreeve—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Bowles, 88—Mrs. Turner—T. Betts, esq.—Mr. R. Harper—Mrs. A. Woods—Mrs. C. Orford—Mrs. Cooper, 78—Mrs. M. Peck, 84—At Aylesham, Mrs. J. Rounce, 84—At Norwich, Mrs. Gridley—Mr. S. Calkett—Mrs. Browne—At Attleborough, Mrs. M. King, 88.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Chipping Warden, Mr. G. Douglas to Miss C. Johnson—At Lamport, Lieut. Col. Packe to Miss E. Isham—At Little Addington, Mr. T. Warr to Miss C. Wilson—At Daventry, Mr. T. Wall to Miss Hunt—At Clifton, Major W. Fawcett to Miss C. A. Knox—At Hardwick, Mr. S. Page to Miss L. Bradshaw—At Weston Favell, Mr. S. Hall to Miss E. Feary—At Weldon, Mr. W. Valentine to Miss A. Dillingham.

Died.] At Wellingborough, Mr. S. S. Sharman—At Oundle, Mrs. Ormond—At Peterborough, Mrs. Muston—At Culworth, Mrs. M. Hoare—At Northampton, Mrs. Ratnell, 77—Mr. W. Paine—At Pitchley, Mrs. S. Wallis—At Towcester, Mr. G. Nourse.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

An elegant Silver Cup has been presented to the Rev. George Newby, master of the Grammar-School at Witton-la-Wear, by the gentlemen who had received the benefit of his instructions. It was purchased by a subscription of one guinea each, and delivered, after a sumptuous dinner, by Mr. E. P. Phillippson, of Newcastle, the chairman.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Todd to Miss M. Russel—Mr. J. Stobart to Miss M. Anderson—Mr. W. Laing to Miss M. Mason—Mr. C. Berkley to Miss H. Baynes—Mr. J. Hewitson to Miss M. Hewitson, of Croydon—At Hexham, Mr. J. Parker to Miss Rowland.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. E. Orrick, 80—Mr. J. Sorbie, 85—Mrs. Hutchinson—Mrs. M. March—Mrs. Pearson—Mrs. Clavering—At North Shields, Mr. A. Scott—Mrs. Thoulis—Mrs. Angus, 72—Mrs. Robinson—Mrs. Kidd—At Hexham, Mr. E. Richardson—Mrs. Bell—At North Shields, S. Wright, esq.—Mr. W. Green—Mrs. Fenwick, 91—Mr. A. Gardner, 86—Miss M. A. Stead—Miss S. Robson—At Bagmill, Alnwick, Mr. E. Hogg—At Tynemouth, Mr. T. Davison.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A steam engine of great power has lately been erected on the Duke of Portland's estate, at Kirkby, for draining an extensive tract of coal. The cylinder of this stupendous machine is 70 inches in diameter, and the beam, which is twelve tons in weight, raises at every stroke fifteen tons of water, and when required, delivers at the surface, from the depth of the mine, which is 170 yards, between seven and eight hundred gallons a minute.

Married.] At Hawborough, Mr. J. Swan to Miss S. Marriot—At Cuckney, Mr. J. Hopewell to Miss Kirkland—At Nottingham, P. Wright, esq. to Miss M. Drawwater—Mr. J. Hoddery to Miss H. Hornsby—Mr. W. P. Smith to Miss E. W. Deverill—At Edwinstowe, near Mansfield, Mr. H. Wombell to Miss Nicolson—Rev. H. Evans to Miss S. Walker.

Died.] At Ossington, near Newark, Rev. J. Charlesworth, 80—At Nottingham, Mrs. M. Fletcher—Mrs. Northage, 79—Mr. J. Hewitt, 71—At Stapleford, Mrs. Jackson, 75—At Stoke Parsonage, Mrs. Jackson—At Ollerton, J. Gwas,

esq.—At Barby, near Newark, T. Lamb, 88. He had been clerk of the parish nearly 53 years, during which period he had seen five vicars and seven curates of that place. He had been married 61 years (his widow surviving him), had never passed more than two nights out of his own dwelling, and in the course of his services as clerk, had scarcely omitted performing his duties one single Sunday, until within a short period of his decease.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Ryman to Miss J. Helme—W. White, esq. to Miss C. A. Bull—Mr. Abrams to Miss A. Bayliss—Mr. W. Whitlock to Miss E. West—Mr. R. Waddon to Miss A. Claridge—Mr. J. Cook to Miss E. A. Collier—At Banbury, J. Croome, esq. to Miss M. Wise.

Died.] At Ambrosden, Mrs. Clark, 84—At Oxford, Mrs. Harpur—Mrs. Wyatt—Rev. Mr. Faulkner, of Deddington—At Claywell Farm, Mr. R. Townsend—At Banbury, C. Wyatt, esq.—Mr. R. Fairbrother.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Hawley, of Oakham, to Miss A. Gilton—Mr. S. Stimson, of that place, to Miss S. Brown—Mr. Z. Stephens, of Empingham, to Miss E. Berridge.

SHROPSHIRE.

A very handsome mural monument has been put in the Abbey Church, in Shrewsbury, to the memory of the late E. Jenkins, esq. of Charlton Hill. It was designed and executed by Messrs. Carlisle, sculpturers of that town, in the style of architecture that prevailed in the era immediately preceding the florid Gothic.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Capt. J. A. Murray to Miss H. Coupland—Mr. J. Davies to Miss Wiseman—Mr. R. Davies to Miss E. Smith—Mr. Wilkinson to Miss Duckett—Mr. T. Brayue to Miss Burnett, of Oswestry—At Ludlow, R. Gibson, esq. of Madras, to Miss H. Acton—At Easthope, J. Kay, esq. to Miss A. Ames.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, T. Nixon, esq. 83—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bickerton—Mrs. Ann Lewis—Mrs. Jones—At Whitchurch, W. Watson, esq. 85—At Sharehill, Mrs. Smith—At Holloway, Mr. Wainwright, 82—At Church Stretton, Mr. Bridgman, 84—At Baschurch, Mr. T. Bromley—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. J. Hassel—Mrs. Hodges, of Haswood, 84—At Oswestry, Miss S. Roberts, 72—Miss Hughs—At Coalbrookdale, Mrs. S. Darby, 70—At Preston, near Wellington, Mr. J. Picken—At Pitchford Forge, Mr. J. Maybury, 74—At Ludlow, W. H. Dyer, esq.—W. Brown, esq. At Norda, Mrs. Medhurst.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A man digging in a garden, near the chapel on Combe Duwa, Bath, discovered, about two feet under the surface of the earth, a stone coffin, which was found to contain two skeletons, one to face.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Fraser to Miss E. B. Wilkinson—Mr. J. Walker to Miss H. Goddall—W. Wilton, esq. to Miss A. Fisher—Mr. R. Scott to Miss M. A. Taylor—Mr. J. Ralph to Miss Elliot—Rev. H. Evans to Miss S. Walker—At Wells, R. S. Duffey, esq. to Miss A. Ball—At Taunton, Mr. W. Salee to Miss E. Seady.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Carey—Mrs. Cobb—T. Law, esq.—Mrs. Dow—Mrs. Ironside—Mr. W. Marshall—J. Copner, esq. 78—Mrs. Geary—Mr.

J. Templeton—At Yate, Mrs. A. Pearce—Rev. F. Fothergill, D.D.—At Corston, Miss S. Newton—At Littlecombe Farm, Mrs. Oliver—At Chew Magna, Mrs. Dowling—At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. H. Tily, 78—At Nunney, near Frome, J. Fussell, esq.—Miss M. A. Jenkins, of Beachly Lodge—At West Lavington, Mr. W. Baker—At Taunton, Mrs. Welch—At Bridgewater, J. Dunning, esq. M. D.—Mrs. Burton—At Widcombe, Mrs. Mantressor—At Badminton, Mr. W. Osborne—At Dunster, Mr. W. Hewlett—At Wells, Miss E. Smith—At Minehead, Mr. G. Hewlet, 73—At Bedminster, Mr. W. Stoccombe.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Barton under Needwood, Edward Faux, esq. of Thornby Lodge, to Miss C. Morley.

Died.] At Lichfield, L. Buckeridge, esq.—At Fishton, J. Sparrow, esq. 85—At Leak, Mr. W. Sutton—At Bilston, J. Sparrow, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Creeting, Mr. J. Wilson to Miss Quinton—Mr. R. Proctor, of Coddensham, to Miss Johnston—At Little Waddingfield, Mr. T. E. Maberly, of Colchester, to Miss C. Strutt—At Swaffling, Mr. J. Ashwell to Miss Abbett—At Ipswich, Mr. W. Wake to Miss Orpwood—Mr. F. Harcourt to Miss M. A. Pipe—Capt. May to Mrs. Rondell—At Dedham, Mr. H. Firmin to Miss Petham—At Statton, J. W. Toosey, esq. to Miss M. Deane—At Aldborough, Capt. W. Clarke to Mrs. S. Wythe—At Rendham, Mr. G. Heffer to Miss Mantle—At Sulhamstead, Sir H. Watson to Miss A. R. Thoyta.

Died.] At Bardwell, Mr. Bowle—Rev. T. Bolton, Rector of Nedging, 86—At Sutton, Mrs. Pierce—At Pettaugh, Mrs. Grimwade—Mrs. Heffer, of Hacheton—At Blakenham, Mr. J. Peacock—At Hintlesham, Mr. J. Gentry, 86—At Kirton, Mrs. Cook—At Bury, Mrs. Carter—At Debenham, Mr. J. Ling—At Sudbury, Mr. H. Hayward—At Ipswich, Mrs. Rowland, 78—Mrs. Wood, 86—At Shimpling, Mr. W. Ruffe—Rev. Wm. Cross, Rector of Halesworth cum Chedeston—At Melton, Mrs. White—At Hadleigh, Mr. J. Corbett.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, T. Deudney, esq. to Miss S. Davies—Rev. Dr. Styles to Miss S. Colville.

Died.] At Brighton, Phoebe Hassell, 111—R. F. Wykham, esq.—At Hastings, Mrs. Elphinstone.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Jackson to Miss Gabb—Mr. Hanson to Miss E. Dudley—At Tamworth, Rev. P. G. Harper to Miss S. J. Paull.

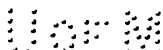
Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Lloyd, 71—At Kington, Mrs. Nisbett—At Alcester, J. Brundish, esq.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. H. Braithwaite to Miss N. Chaston—Mr. R. Robinson to Miss M. Theuton—Mr. W. Bindloss, of Kendal, to Miss M. Palmer, of Liverpool.

WILTSHIRE.

The subscribers to the National School of Salisbury, held their annual general meeting for auditing the accounts and electing officers, on the 27th of December. The committee reported, that from an increase of subscriptions they had been



enabled to discharge every debt and incumbrance on the fund, and that the whole subscription of the next year would be applicable to the current expenses. Still objections may occasionally be made, and prejudice may still prevail against the general education of the poor, but it is sincerely wished that the objectors, and all who have been misled by them, had been present at the public examination on the 20th ult. They would then have been convinced, by the improvement of the children in the different branches in which they had been instructed, and particularly in religious knowledge, and by their decent and regular behaviour, that their opinions were erroneous, and that education was calculated to insure the happiness of the children and the welfare of society.

Married.] At Caine, Mr. Bodman to Miss Styles—Mr. T. H. Taylor to Miss E. Hale—At Trowbridge, Mr. B. Marshman to Miss Moore—Mr. J. Webb to Miss M. Heritage—At Salisbury, Mr. J. Parker to Miss A. Saph—Mr. Carter to Miss A. Hardiman—At Swindon, Thomas Strange, esq. to Miss Stark, of Hackney.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. A. Braesfield, 86—Miss E. Bruorton—Mr. G. Bugden—Mr. G. Waterman, 86—W. Cooper, esq.—Mr. C. Othen, 86—Mrs. E. Cook—At Bower Chalk, Mr. J. Saffé.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Lewis, of Worcester, to Miss A. Young—Mr. Ed. Tyrer to Miss A. Watkins.

Died.] At Worcester, T. Best, esq. 75—Mr. S. Linton—Mr. T. Carden—At Great Malvern, Sir J. Cope, bart.

YORKSHIRE.

At Newton House, the seat of the Earl of Darlington, near Bedale, during a late violent storm, the family were alarmed by a most dreadful crash. On going to the spot, it was found, that the wind had blown down a stack of chimneys, which had fallen on the roof of the room wherein Miss Russell, a near relation of the Countess, slept. The roof and ceiling having been thus driven down into the room, it was so choked up that the door could not be opened, and no entrance could be made until the panels were broken away, when Miss Russell was found, covered with the materials of the roof and ceiling; and on removing them, she was brought out in a lifeless state. Hopes of resuscitation were for some time entertained; every means instantly resorted to, and skilful medical aid procured in a very short space of time; but all proved fruitless. No mark or blow appeared upon the face or person, but the features and countenance were placid and serene, as if she had passed from sleep to death.

Married.] At Ainderby Steeple, Rev. J. Green to Miss S. Appleton—Rev. J. Rawson, of Pontefract, to Miss A. (Lough)—Mr. J. Fletcher, of Low Harrogate, to Miss F. Briggs—At Leeds, Mr. C. Topham to Miss M. Bateson—At Doncaster, Mr. J. Boston to Miss M. Clark—At York, Rev. W. Green to Miss M. Grayson—At Malton, Mr. J. Wright to Miss Benson.

Died.] At Knareborough, Mrs. E. Collins—At Beeston, Mr. Wm. Stanfield, 74—At Fryston, Rev. Mr. Lucas, of Leeds—At Hipon, Mrs. Kitchingman, 86—At Sheepspar, Mrs. M. Whitlock.

WALES.

A Tram-road, or railway, has been opened from Nant-y-glo to Abergavenny, forming a junction with the Llanvihangel road, and uniting a com-

munication with Herefordshire, altogether a line of 24 miles. An idea of the energy with which the road has been carried on, may be formed from the circumstance of its being completed in the short space of seven months, regardless alike of adamantine rocks and stupendous precipices. In the morning, a line of trams, containing 26 tons of coal, with an immense lump, weighing 34 cwt. and 40 tons of bar iron, moved off, preceded by a party in trams, fitted up for the occasion, and a band of music. Approving cheers welcomed the procession. The whole of the coal was distributed to the poor. We understand it is in contemplation to extend the road to Hertford city.

Married.] At St. Asaph, Mr. J. Hughes to Miss Roberts—At Llanbellig Church, Mr. R. Williams to Miss M. A. Byrne—At Clirck, Denbigh, Mr. E. Jones to Miss J. Cush—At Penrice, Glamorgan, J. Nichol, esq. to Miss J. H. Talbot.

Died.] At Pool, Montgomery, Mrs. A. Boss—At Brecon, W. Williams, esq. 75—At Tynoddal, J. Jones, esq.—Mrs. Jones, of Lynn onn, Denbigh—At Carmarthen, E. Davids, esq. a Justice of Peace for the county.

SCOTLAND.

A large package containing the Chair used by his Majesty at the Coronation, was landed at the quay of Perth, from a London vessel. It was immediately forwarded to Drummond Castle, the seat of the Lord Great Chamberlain, where, as the report which accompanied it affirms, it is again to be made the seat of Royalty, orders having been given to have it placed in state for the King on his visit to Scotland. Without placing much faith in the "nisi fallit futurum," we are certainly Scottish enough to wish that instead of a modern piece of furniture, however splendid, it had been the ancient Coronation Chair of Scotland, taken (to use the mildest term) from the Royal Palace of Scone, by Edward I.—Perth Courier.

Married.] At Edinburgh, D. Scott esq. to Miss T. Anderson—At Glasgow, Mr. G. Cowie to Mrs. M'Nair—At Falkirk, H. Salmon, esq. to Miss C. Morgan—At Barnsmuir, Rev. J. Brown to Miss A. Ranken—At Macduff, Mr. A. Carney to Miss M. Tocker.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Dissanville—Miss J. Macfarlane—Mrs. Tait—T. Henderson, esq.—Mr. D. Macintosh—At Morseburgh, W. Scott, esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, R. Atkinson, esq. to Miss M. M. Hall—J. D. Lapham, esq. of Waterford to Miss E. Beasley—H. S. Jones, esq. to Miss L. Driscoll—Dr. J. Graves to Miss M. A. Eastace—Rev. W. H. Foster to Miss C. Hall—In Belfast, Dr. M'Kittrick to Miss N. Mussen—J. Follingsby, esq. to Miss J. A. S. Lewis—At Ballymony, A. Moore, esq. to Miss M. M. Mitchell—At Killowen, R. Miller, esq. to Miss Templeton.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. R. Power—Miss E. Gillespie—R. Roe, esq.—Mr. Dickenson—At Old Connaught, Mrs. Cullen—At Galway, Rev. Mr. Langan—At Leixlip, C. B. Hill, esq.—At Kilkenny, M. Shee, esq.—Mrs. Swettenham—E. Hunt, esq.—At Drumcondra, Mr. W. Law—At Dermott Lodge, Galway, Mr. F. M'Dermott—At Drogheda, L. Crooks, esq.—At Wexford, A. Boswell, esq.—At Cullenswood, W. Stanford—At Lisduff, Miss R. Smith—At Enniskillen, Mrs. Ellis.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1832.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—Feb. 5th being fixed upon as the day for the opening of Parliament by the King in person, for the first time since his coronation, his majesty proceeded to the house a little after two o'clock, preceded by the usual state officers. On the arrival of the Speaker and members of the House of Commons at the bar, his majesty read the following speech.

“My Lords and Gentlemen.—I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country. It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavours have therefore been directed, in conjunction with my Allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte, and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted. In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects. With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of that country. I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects; and it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose. Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquillity, I have the satisfaction of believing, that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects; and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the Revenue has exceeded that of the preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement. I have directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with

every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our annual expensiture, particularly in our naval and military establishments.

“My Lords, and Gentlemen.—I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you, that a considerable improvement has taken place, in the course of the last year, in the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be, in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition. I must, at the same time, deeply regret the depressed state of the agricultural interest. The condition of an interest, so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country will, of course, attract your early attention; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject. I am persuaded, that in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind, that in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this kingdom are equally involved; and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can alone expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world.”

The Earl of Roden then moved the address in echo of the speech, and was seconded by Lord Walsingham; upon which the Marquis of Lansdowne rose, not for the purpose of opposing the address, but of making some remarks relative to Ireland, the state of agriculture, and various topics regarding the foreign relations of Great Britain. Lord Liverpool replied to the noble Marquis, and to the various points which he had mentioned, in a speech of some length. He spoke of the measures of economy pursued by ministers, that they had taken the state of agriculture into serious consideration, and alluded to the disturbances in Ireland as neither arising from a political nor a religious cause. After some farther debate, in which the Earl of Blessington took a part, the address was put and agreed to. On the 6th, no debate of interest occurred. On the 7th, Lord Liverpool moved the suspension of the standing

orders of the House, for the purpose of going into the consideration of measures to be taken respecting Ireland. On the 8th, Lord Dacre made some inquiries respecting the intentions of ministers in regard to the agricultural distresses. On the 9th, the standing order which restricted a bill from passing beyond a certain stage in one day being suspended, the Earl of Liverpool rose, and moved the second reading of the Insurrection Act, the necessity of which he strongly contended for. A debate of considerable length ensued, in which it was generally admitted that an extreme necessity required the enactment of the two Bills before the House in the present unhappy state of Ireland; but some difference of opinion existed upon the propriety of arming the Government and magistrates with powers so dangerous for a longer period than six weeks. Lords King and Holland contended, that although their Lordships might feel the expediency of infusing an instant vigour into the Government of Ireland for the suppression of a terrific evil, the haste with which they were required to grant such an authority, disabling them from discussing its character or necessity, ought to prevent them from reposing this extent of power in the Government for a period longer than might be sufficient for a careful and deliberate inquiry into the circumstances of the country. An amendment to this effect was proposed in the Committee by Lord King, and was supported by several Lords, who had acknowledged the pressing necessity of the two Bills; but on a division it was negatived: for the amendment 15, against it 59. During the debate, the Marquis Camden, the Earl of Darnley, Lord Ellenborough, and others, concurred in earnestly recommending a speedy inquiry into the causes of the evils which now afflicted the sister country. The two Bills were passed successively through their several stages. Feb. 11th the royal assent was given by commission to the Irish Insurrection Bill, and the Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. Feb. 12th some accounts were presented from the Bank of England and the East India House. Feb. 18th the house was occupied in hearing appeals. On the 19th no business of any interest came before the House, which adjourned to the 21st.

House of Commons.—February 5th. The Speaker having returned from the House of Lords, Mr. R. Clive proposed the address to his majesty in answer to the speech from the throne; his motion was seconded by Mr. W. Duncombe. Sir F. Burdett, after going at some length into the state of home and foreign politics, and the promises of Government, moved as an amendment that the consideration of the King's speech be postponed until the following Thursday. Mr. Hobhouse seconded this amendment. Mr. Grattan spoke to the necessity of ameliorating the condition of Ireland. The Marquis of Londonderry considered the proposed address as calculated to conciliate all parties. He would not consent to postpone the consideration of the speech: he spoke of the state of Ireland, and the intention of ministers to examine into the agricultural distresses, and concluded by observing, that however gentlemen might differ in opinion from his Majesty's Government, yet he believed all would feel convinced, from the explanation which ministers would be enabled to give, that they had applied their most serious consideration to the state of the country, in the way they had been enjoined by Parliament to pursue, and that no pains had been spared by them to go to the bottom of those great questions, in order to arrive at that conclusion which was best calculated to assist the country by the adoption of such retrenchments as circumstances would admit. Mr. C. Hutchinson, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Brougham, and others, took part in the debate, when the house divided: for the amendment 58, against it, 186.

Mr. Hume then urged on the house the necessity of retrenchment,—censured the financial system of ministers,—took a review of the various civil departments of the state, and moved an amendment to the address, praying his majesty to relieve the people from a large portion of the burden of taxation which pressed upon them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was certain that the best relief which could be afforded would be an extension of the currency of the country. He asserted that the measures proposed by Mr. Hume would be mischievous and ruinous, and that the reduction of taxation would destroy the credit of the



country. The house ultimately divided; for Mr. Hume's amendment 89, against it 171. On the 6th but few members attending, the Speaker adjourned the house. On the 7th Mr. Coke presented a petition from the land owners and occupiers of Norfolk, which, after some debate, was ordered to be printed. Mr. Curwen rose and delivered his sentiments on the state of the country. Copies of dispatches from Marquis Wellesley relative to Ireland were laid upon the table. The Marquis of Londonderry then called the attention of the house to that part of the royal speech which related to Ireland, and moved "for leave to bring in a Bill to suppress insurrection, and prevent the disturbance of the public peace in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland." Sir J. Newport opposed the motion, and would not agree to the adoption of oppressive measures bearing but the deceitful resemblance of constitutional acts. Recourse had better be had to martial law. Mr. C. Hutchinson insisted that the grievances of Ireland must be redressed. Sir F. Burdett arraigned the conduct of Government for not inquiring into the state of Ireland. Mr. C. Grant supported the motion, more on the ground of confidence in the person to whom the government of Ireland was confided, than on a principle of sound legislation. The house divided; for the Bill 195, against it 68. The house again divided on the first reading of the Bill: for the reading 202, against it 44. On printing the Bill: 142 for printing it, 25 against. On this the Marquis of Londonderry proposed to postpone the future stages of the Bill, upon condition that the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, which he then introduced, might be allowed to pass through the same stages. This motion was agreed to. On the 8th Alderman Wood presented a petition to the house from Mr. Hunt in Ilchester gaol, in consequence of his having been placed under new restrictions. After some debate, it was ordered to be printed. The Sheriffs of London presented at the bar a petition from the Lord Mayor and Corporation, complaining of the interference of the military with the civil power on the 26th of August last. It was ordered to be printed. The Marquis of Lon-

donderry then moved that the house should resolve itself into a Committee on the Irish Insurrection Bill. Lord Folkstone opposed the Bill altogether. Dr. Lushington saw no occasion for the proposed measure. Mr. Rice moved that the words "without any interference of a grand jury, or any bill found by them," should be omitted. This motion was negatived without a division. A second motion of the same gentleman's, to nearly the same effect, was also negatived. This gentleman then proposed as an amendment the introduction of a clause for a mode of taking bail, to prevent the inconvenience of delay to persons arrested. The house divided on this question: for the motion 139, against it 30. The house then resolved itself into a Committee on the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill: for going into a Committee 137, against it 36. On the third reading of the Bill, a clause was proposed, and several motions made, on which the house divided. The Bill was finally carried.—On the 11th Mr. Brougham moved "that it is the bounden duty of this house, well considering the pressure of the public burdens upon all, but especially the agricultural classes, to obtain for the suffering people of these realms such a reduction of the taxes as may be suited to the change in the value of money, and may afford an immediate relief to the distresses of the country." In the course of his speech, he censured the system which Government had pursued relative to the expenditure of the nation, and concluded by impressing upon the house the necessity of the measure, he recommended. The Marquis of Londonderry moved the previous question, on the ground that the present was not the moment of inquiring into the subject, and he entreated the house to give their minds to what required their utmost attention, but not to decide upon so short a deliberation. The house divided: for Mr. Brougham's motion 108, against it 212. On the 12th, Dr. Lushington moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the consolidation of all laws relative to the Slave Trade. The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, read, and agreed to. On the 13th several agricultural petitions were presented, and Sir R. Wilson moved for the production of the

correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Sidmouth, and himself, on the subject of his dismissal from the army. After a considerable debate, the house divided: for the motion 97, against it 199. Thirty-three members only being present on the 14th, the house adjourned to the following day, when the Marquis of Londonderry moved the order of the day for taking into consideration that part of the King's speech which related to the agricultural distresses of the country. In the course of his speech, the Marquis stated that there was a clear surplus of revenue of five millions and a half over the expenditure of the year. He stated that the revenue for 1821 amounted to 55,997,000*l.*; the gross amount of this year was 56,227,000*l.*, which, making deductions, left the sum of 55,230,000*l.* The expenditure For Interest £29,609,000 Another permanent charge in the same fund 2,041,000 Interest on Exchequer Bills and Arrears, about 1,000,000 The proposed Estimate .. 17,438,000

Total .. £50,088,000

The Marquis concluded an able speech by proposing the following resolutions:

“Resolved, That there be laid before the House an account, entitled, ‘An Account of the Net Receipts of the Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending 5th Jan. 1821, and of the expenses within said period, exclusive of sums applied to the reduction of the funded or unfunded debt. Also an account of the balance of public money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th Jan. 1820. The amount of money raised by additions to the funded or unfunded debt, in the year ending 5th Jan. 1821. The money applied towards the reduction of the funded or unfunded debt, within the same period; and the money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th Jan. 1821. A similar Account for the year 1822. An Account of the Estimate of the Public Income and Expenditure of the year ending 5th Jan. 1822, exclusive of the sums to be issued for the reduction of the debt.’”

Mr. Brougham replied, by insisting on the necessity of reducing the taxation, and retrenching in every quarter, and not in the lowest alone. He charged ministers with having destroyed the fabric Mr. Pitt had raised

in the shape of the Sinking Fund; and concluded by imploring the house “to save the country from ruin, the people from misery, and itself from destruction. This is my last prayer to the house, relative to a subject and on a discussion of more importance than has occurred for the last thirty years; and I solemnly pray Heaven that this prayer may not be heard in vain.”

Mr. Huskisson supported the motion, and several other members took part in the debate. The resolutions were then carried without a division.

On the 18th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the house should go into a Committee of Supply, on Exchequer Bills, and Irish Treasury Bills, which was agreed to. Lord A. Hamilton moved for leave to bring in a bill “to abolish the inferior Courts of Commissaries in Scotland.” This motion was negatived without a division, and the noble Lord then made a motion for “a list of Commissaries, Clerks, and Procurators, engaged in the Commissariat Offices in Scotland,” which was agreed to. The Marquis of Londonderry then moved, “That the Report of the Agricultural Committee of the last Session, together with the petitions laid upon the table during the last and present Sessions, stating the extent of agricultural distress, be referred to a Committee, to inquire into those distresses, and to report their observations to the house.” After considerable debate, the question was put and agreed to. On the 19th there was no debate, there not being a sufficient number of members present to form a house. On the 20th, Mr. Hume presented a petition respecting Mr. Hunt confined in the gaol at Ilchester, praying that the house would interfere to procure a remission of his punishment. It was signed by four or five thousand persons at Preston and Lancaster. The petition after some debate was ordered to be printed. Lord A. Hamilton moved, that the Report which had been presented by the Committee appointed to consider the petitions from the Scotch Burghs, should be referred to a Committee of the whole house: this motion was lost by a majority of 35 against it; the numbers being, in favour of the motion 46, against it 81.

The pressure of Agricultural distress has occasioned numerous meetings to



be convened in different parts of the kingdom, to petition Parliament for relief. Among the principal, and foremost in importance, may be mentioned those which have taken place in Suffolk, Norfolk, Devon, Surrey, Hertford, and Worcester. A meeting to petition Parliament for Parliamentary Reform has also been held in Covent-garden, at which a series of Resolutions was drawn up, stating the distresses of the country, and recommending Reform as the only competent remedy to remove them.

Several changes have taken place in the Admiralty and the Board of Control. Mr. W. R. Keith Douglas has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and the names of Sir G. Warrender and Sir G. Clerk were omitted. This reduces the number of the Lords to six. In the Board of Control the new appointments were those of the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, W. H. Freemantle, Sir G. Warrender, and Dr. J. Phillimore. The names omitted were those of Lords Binning and Walpole, and Mr. Sturges Bourne.

Her late Majesty's Will has been proved at Doctors' Commons. The effects under 20,000*l*. Her house has been disposed of, as well as her other property, by her executors, to discharge the claims made upon her estate.

Ireland is still very far from tranquil: several skirmishes have taken place between the police and the insurgents, and many more lives have been lost. The vigorous means used by government to quell the insurrection will ere long be crowned with success. Yet it may be doubted if any state of tranquillity that follows will prove lasting, unless existing evils are probed to the bottom, and the rights of the lower classes, as well as their comforts, be better ensured to them than they have hitherto been. The following are the principal documents transmitted by the new Lord Lieutenant, on which the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, and the passing the Insurrection Bill, have been grounded. The intervening papers and inclosures are the documents of the magistrates and others, transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are dispatches from the Marquis Wellesley, dated the 3d, 11th, and 19th January. They contain details of outrages and disturbances of no particular moment.

No. 4.

Dublin Castle, 27th January, 1822.—Sir—In continuation of my Dispatch No. 3, I have the honour to forward to you the following abstract of the most material information which I have received since the date of that Dispatch, with relation to the internal state of the country.

Ulster.—Some disturbance appears to have occurred at a fair at Maghera. The houses of two individuals were violently attacked by a numerous party, who appeared to act under a regular pass-word; the windows were broken and some shots fired. This circumstance has created considerable alarm among the well-disposed inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but does not appear to have been followed by any other act of outrage, nor to be connected with any general system of disturbance.

Kildare.—A Magistrate from Killocock transmits a deposition, sworn to before him, of an attempt made by a party of undisguised armed men, to murder a publican, who had in no manner given them offence; this assault did not terminate in murder, and cannot be considered as a branch of the prevailing disorders.

Meath.—The Assistant Barrister reports, that the town of Trim and two parishes of the county are engaged in illegal associations, and that in another small district the Ribbon-men have printed their Resolutions. The county of Meath, however, is generally tranquil, and the Magistrates have laudably exerted themselves for the maintenance of the public peace.

Dublin.—The Magistrates of the Police have transmitted information of a notice posted at Lucan, which however refers more to lowering the rate of wages, than to any topics usually connected with the prevailing disturbances. They have also received information on oath, of arms having been taken from a house by a party at Ballynascarry, in the same neighbourhood.

Limerick.—The Assistant Barrister (in the absence of Major Whitecocks) states that the house of Mr. Maunceil, near Rathkeel, had been attacked and robbed by an armed party; that a murder had been committed in the neighbourhood, and that no disposition appears in the people to return to good order.—The murder referred to by Mr. Lloyd, is detailed by Major Whitecocks, in a letter of a subsequent date; it appears to have been the consequence of some family dispute, and to have been attended with circumstances of great barbarity, but not to have been connected with the late disturbances, otherwise, than as the general state of lawless confusion has rendered such acts of violence familiar to the inhabitants.—About the same time two police-men were attacked by some countrymen, and, after resistance, robbed of their arms.

Cork.—The disturbers of the public peace rose in the parish of Blarney, and took arms from several individuals on the 10th, and the Magistrates complain, with others, of the difficulty of obtaining information, although large rewards have been offered. In this condition of ignorance, the duties of the Magistracy and Military are rendered most harassing and perplexing.—The Commanding Officer reports various meetings of White-boys in the neighbourhood of Mitchel's Town and Lisacree, and that a sentinel had been insulted and compelled to use his arms in self-defence at Castletown.—A number of houses

were robbed of arms on the 13th, between Mallow and Castletown Roche.—Major-General Sir J. Lambert reports that the bad spirit is increasing in every direction in the county of Cork.—The Police Magistrate at Buttriant states, on the 18th, that the force under his command had not been able to apprehend any offenders, yet that outrages continued in that neighbourhood, and that on the night of the 11th, a farmer's house at Megg had been searched for arms, and the owner made to beg his life on his knees.—He farther transmits, on the 20th, a variety of sworn informations, the result of which is, that on one night twelve houses had been attacked in the barony of Fermoy, and that such of them as had arms had been plundered.—The High Sheriff of Cork states his opinion, that affairs in that county wear a more serious aspect; that a large party had robbed the houses of several gentlemen and respectable farmers, between Mallow and Castletown Roche, of thirty stand of good arms; and that in one case the leader reprimanded one of his men for attending to general seizure of property, instead of confining his search to arms. The same gentleman transmits, on the 22d, a list of fourteen houses which had been attacked in the immediate neighbourhood, on the night of the 17th and 18th.—The commanding officer at Bantry reports a daring attack, made a few nights previously, on several very respectable houses in the immediate vicinity of that town, by a numerous banditti, who succeeded in obtaining arms from many; and the officer stationed at Skibbereen states his opinion, that the spirit of disaffection, which had been confined to the northern baronies of the county, had spread in an alarming measure through the whole of West Carbery; that nightly meetings are held at various places on the coast, and that bands of offenders assemble, consisting of not less than three hundred in each band.—The Magistrates resident at Dunmanaway report, that illegal oaths have for a long time been administered in that neighbourhood; that nocturnal meetings have frequently been held; that in the adjoining parishes, notices of an inflammatory description have been posted; and in one parish, arms have been taken from the peaceable inhabitants.—A Magistrate from the neighbourhood of Doneraile confirms the accounts of outrages in that immediate neighbourhood; and states, that the caution and activity of the offenders, added to their avoiding the public roads, and to their knowledge of the country, enable them to elude the vigilance of the military patrols nightly employed.—After reporting a variety of outrages, which have been detailed in other letters previously received, Lieutenant-col. Hill adds, that on the nights of the 19th and 20th, several houses in the parishes of Buttriant, Caherduggan, and Ballyhay, were broken open and robbed of arms, and that the offenders, after meeting in large bodies, usually separate into smaller parties, and make simultaneous attacks upon different houses, even as early as between six and seven in the evening, and in situations which might be supposed to afford protection to the householders.—The officer commanding at Charleville reports various robberies of arms in the neighbourhood, and that the patrols are unsuccessful in discovering the parties of marauders, so as to frustrate their operations; that in one instance, whilst

patrolling, shots were heard, and signals resembling rockets were seen, but the party was not overtaken.—The principal event, however, which has occurred in this district is stated in the inclosed letters from Major Carthew of the 80th, and Lord Bantry, and Mr. O'Sullivan. From the comparison of those several accounts, with the letter of Sir John Lambert also inclosed, you will be enabled to form a judgment of the character of this transaction, and of the nature of the disturbances recently so much extended in the neighbourhood of Macroom.—A Magistrate has reported to the officer commanding at Charleville, that one man had been killed by the banditti at Newmarket on Sunday, and another on Monday, and that Mr. Langford's house near Newmarket had been burnt to the ground.—The result of the facts stated in this dispatch, and its inclosures, seems to justify an opinion, that although no material change has occurred in any other part of Ireland, the disturbances in the vicinity of Macroom have assumed a more decided aspect of general disorder, and accordingly I have resorted to additional measures of precaution and military operation.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

No. 5.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 29, 1822.

Sir,—Since the date of my late dispatch I have received intelligence, stating, that the disturbances in the county of Cork had assumed a still more decided appearance of insurrection, and that the populace had proceeded to assemble in more numerous bodies in the day time, to resist, and even to attack the civil power, and his Majesty's troops. His Majesty's Government is already apprised of the affair which took place on the 21st, between a detachment of the 80th regiment and the inhabitants of the mountainous district between Bantry and Macroom. That affair has been succeeded by others of a similar description. They are detailed in the communications from the commander of the forces; and I think it may be convenient to furnish you with an abstract of these transactions, according to the plan observed in this series of my dispatches.—On the 24th instant a large body of persons attacked the mail coach passing from Tralee to Cork; and after having killed some of the horses, and wounded the guard, coachman, and a passenger, overturned the coach, and obtained possession of the mail. On the receipt of this intelligence, Colonel Mitchell, who commanded at Macroom, proceeded from thence with a detachment of troops in the direction of Mill Street, near which place the coach had been attacked. He found there a large body of men, partly armed; they made a shew of resistance, but, upon being attacked by the troops, they fled with precipitation, and twenty-three prisoners were secured. On the same day two dragoons, dispatched with orders to the officer at Mill Street, were attacked and wounded on their road. The officer, under the direction of a Magistrate, proceeded with some troops in the direction of Macroom, and met a large force of the insurgents, probably the same which had been encountered by Col. Mitchell. He reports the number opposed to him to have been nearly 5000, armed with weapons of various descriptions, of which muskets formed but an inconsiderable proportion. On the same

day, in the neighbourhood of Charleville, a body of 300 persons, of whom the leader and several others were armed with muskets, effected the rescue of a man who had been apprehended, and was in charge of a party of police, and compelled the police to retire. On the 26th, intelligence was conveyed to Sir J. Lambert that the whole male population to the north of Bandon was proceeding to the mountains; and it was ascertained that the previous night had been employed in assembling the people; and that large bodies had been observed in the morning, on their march in that direction. Colonel Mitchell again marched from Macroom in the direction of Mill Street, where the man conveying the mail had been that morning attacked and murdered. He found there a body, stated to amount to 2000 men, posted on the heights near the road; of these about 1000 descended to attack his detachment, and fired three shots; but on the advance of the troops, they immediately took to flight, leaving 20 prisoners in the hands of the military. At the same time, a very large body of people assembled in the neighbourhood of Newmarket and Kanturk, imagining, as is supposed, from the departure of some dragoons who had been stationed there,

that the force of infantry remaining would be unequal to resistance. The rioters approached the town of Newmarket, and occupied the road. A detachment of the 22d Regiment rapidly dislodged them, and secured three prisoners. On the evening of the same day a detachment of the 11th Regiment was attacked, on its march from Macroom to Bandon, by a party of 60 men, who followed it for three miles, and took advantage of the inclosures to fire, and to retard the march of the King's troops.—It further appears, from various communications, that the greater part of the population of the northern part of the county of Cork had assembled in the mountains, and that they have in some places made demonstrations of attack, and in others, have committed outrages by day, with increased forces and boldness.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Right Hon. R. Peel, &c. &c.

The special Commission has been opened at Cork. Twelve persons have been apprehended, they are said to have been possessed of incomes of from 100 to 200*l.* a year.

COLONIAL.

Letters from Singapore mention, that the settlement was in high health and prosperity, and it is said now to have become the emporium of the Eastern Archipelago. Malacca is deserted, and while the Dutch settlements have been ravaged by the *Cholera Morbus*, neither Singapore nor Bencoolen have suffered any thing from its effects.

Accounts from the New Settlers in Algoa-bay state, that the Caffres have begun a new war, and that one of the

Chiefs, with whom a treaty of peace had been concluded, was actively preparing himself to commence hostilities.

A fever of a new species has broken out in Jamaica, which is said to be far more fatal than the yellow fever—it is of foreign origin, and seizes indiscriminately those who have been long resident, as well as new-comers. The alarm it caused in the Island was very great.

FOREIGN.

The ultra-ministry of France have carried their law relative to the Journals, by which the liberty of the press is completely annihilated there. Very warm discussions took place on the different clauses of the law; the numbers were, for the law 219, against it 137. Thirty-five are said not to have voted at all on the question, having refused so to do. Nothing can explain more the spirit of the new ministry, and its determinations to restore absolute power, if indeed it be possible to do so, than the following declaration of one of their body, respecting the charter, evidently shewing the disposition for abrogating it altogether. M. de Marcellus said in the chamber:—"I declare, as a Deputy of France, that there is in France no authority save that which emanates from the only

supreme and legitimate authority—that of the King; that the Charter itself exists only by the King; that consequently our powers, which emanate, if it must be so, immediately from the Charter proceed in reality from the King, for it is the King who has conceded and granted the Charter to us. Lastly, I must add, that there is in France nothing national except what is monarchical."

The annual report of the Governor of the Bank of France has been published. The fixed capital is 3,750,000*l.* The dividend distributed last year was 8 per cent., a farther profit of 10 per cent. being reserved. The bills discounted in 1820 amounted to 254,000,000—in 1821, they increased to 384,000,000. The accounts current during the same period rose from 544,000,000 to 605,000,000. The total amount of re-

ceipts and payments during the last year was in specie 546,924,103; in paper 7,049,708,000. The whole current expenses of this great national establishment, including salaries and all other outgoings, do not exceed the sum of 461,000 francs, or about 19,000*l.* per annum.

On the 19th of January, the Spanish Cortes appointed a Committee consisting of nine persons to take into consideration certain propositions on the affairs of America; the propositions were:—"1. To conclude an armistice with the trans-marine provinces. 2. To open a kind of judicature for adjusting grievances, consisting of deputies from the provinces and commissioners from the Cortes. 3. To empower the commissioners from the Cortes to suspend, with respect to the ultra-marine provinces, such articles of the constitution as they may judge injurious to the said provinces. 4. To suspend, with regard to America, the decrees relative to the suppression of monarchical establishments and privileges of the clergy. 5. To establish freedom of commerce between the peninsula and the ultra-marine provinces. 6. To concede to the said provinces freedom of commerce with foreign powers, limiting the said intercourse to the period of six years. 7. To settle the distribution of the common land, not only near the towns, but in the interior of the country, according to a law passed by the last Cortes. 8. To resort to the assistance of a foreign Power."—The latter article, it is supposed, related to the transfer of the right of Spain to some other power for an equivalent. The Cortes, of which the Archbishop of Seville was president, decided very judiciously in a report on the 24th:—"That there should be sent to both Americas Commissioners instructed to hear and receive whatever propositions the said governments may make, and to transmit the same to the mother country, in order that the Cortes may decide thereon, without prejudice, however, to measures being taken by the government for receiving propositions from persons authorised by the said governments, and referring them to the Cortes." Much discussion, however, took place subsequently, respecting this recommendation, and the debate

continued on the 27th, when it was adjourned. The King appointed the Marquis of Santa Cruz first Secretary of State; General Don J. Creufuegos to the war department, and Don Luis Lopez Ballasteros to the finances. At Madrid things wore a favourable aspect. The new political chief of Cadix had entered upon his office; Seville was restored to tranquillity, the authorities appointed by government having been invited to assume their rank. The news from the provinces was favourable, and every thing seemed to denote a return to tranquillity.—The Cortes have abolished the slave-trade altogether.

Proscriptions still proceed in the Austrian provinces, against persons who are Carbonari, or suspected of belonging to the sect. Thirty-four individuals of all ranks have been condemned by the Senate of Lombardy to death, imprisonment in a fortress, &c. The punishment of some condemned had been commuted, to imprisonment in chains for 20 years.

No intelligence of a decided nature has been received from Constantinople.—The war still rages with great fury, and the Greeks are complete masters of the ocean. It is reported, that peace has been concluded between Persia and the Porte.

The Portuguese are proceeding quietly in settling their Constitution and securing their freedom. A National Bank is to be established at Lisbon. Juries are fixed in criminal and civil cases. Thus, while this invaluable right is introducing in the South, in France it has been abolished in offences relating to the press, and will most likely be so in all other cases there, wherein power is interested in destroying it. The King of Portugal has acknowledged the independence of Chili.

In South America the power of the patriots seems to be rapidly consolidating. San Martin has proclaimed himself "Protector of the Independence of Peru, until Peru is free, and a National Congress assembled," when he declared, he would be ready to seek the quiet he had long sighed after, by resigning his authority to a Governor or Director of their own appointment. All slaves born after the 28th of July are free. The "tribute" of the Indians is abolished for ever.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THERE was a time when the production of a new Tragedy was a great event in the pleasures of the town and in the labours of the critic. Long expectation preceded the appointed evening "big with the fate" of the daring bard; curiosity was on the rack to catch the low whisper of the privileged friends of the author, who had been perchance admitted to a rehearsal; intrigue was busy through all its winding avenues, to secure the patronage of some great Duke or fair Peeress, exalted by dedications into deities; and the tedious hours were counted by the lounging wits, almost as the receding days are told by children sickening for the holidays. Then what a scene did the first night present! The boxes, far projecting into the pit, thronged with lofty ladies in their majestical attire, proud in the consciousness of surpassing beauty, prepared for delicate distress and amiable sympathy; and with fluttering hearts expecting to be thrilled and enchanted, and amidst all to be more thrilling and enchanting than ever! The pit, crowded almost to suffocation by critics, with faces sharpened by expectation of the new prey within their grasp; brother poets trying in vain to fancy that they wished the author success; and wits, who, amidst all their raillery, were longing to weep! The gallery bending beneath the weight of right worthy citizens, and their portly wives and blushing daughters, who at last thought themselves well rewarded for working wonders in a sampler, the pride of generations to come! How delightedly did the eye repose on the vast green curtain, fit veil for gorgeous marvels—how nice the apprehension of every gleaming allusion in the prologue—how devotedly all eyes bent on the stage (not "idly bent" there), save when they were anxiously turned to the face of the great patron of the night, which was "as a book where men might read strange matters," and on changes hung the fate of no unreal empires and kings. That time is long past: tragedies are "plenty as blackberries;" they are nearly as cheap, and they moulder almost as soon.—There is scarcely ever a tolerable house,

even in numbers, on a first night; and if there is, it is only a state of fallacious prosperity, which the issue of paper has produced, and which a return to cash payments would dissipate—an excess of population over the means of subsistence, which must vanish on a due application of the preventive checks. There is no audible hush of expectation, no eager looks, no fair eyes trembling already with the anticipated tear, no savage critic, no hearty lover or good hater—but some staunch play-goer in the centre of the second row of the pit, or some solitary true-hearted son of fashion in the side-boxes, yet alone keep alive the remembrance of better days, and amidst the splendid gauds of the season, yet love to cherish "the homely beauty of the good old cause" of laughter and of weeping. Even *Virginius*—that grandest picture in the world of old paternal love, and Roman maidenhood, and noble sorrow—was produced before a thin, unexpected audience, and won its own sweet way through apathy and chillness to the national heart, where it will live for ever. But the next play of its author (and may that next be speedy!) will be greeted by a very different house, and almost revive "the golden time again." There is only one occasion, of late years, when we remember to have felt any thing like the old instinct pervading the spectators at the first night of a play; and that was when *Mirandola* was acted: because it was the avowed work of an author who had already caught the spirit of Fletcher—had won all the world for his friends, and who deserved to win and to keep them.

To the general observations on the apathy of the town at the announcement of tragedies, *Owen, Prince of Powys, or Welsh Feuds*, was not an exception. It was produced to a set of dingy spectators, received with loud applause by a certain part of them, and with resignation by the rest; struggled on a few nights to scanty audiences, and a scantier treasury, drew no tears and no money, and was "blotted out for ever." It was one of those pieces which it is provoking to see, and more provoking to criticise; which

are written in a flowing verbose style, with no scene worse than another, without any startling absurdity, any marvellous inequality, or any generous error. The dramatic situations on which the author chiefly relies are individually striking, and to these we cannot refuse our applause; the piece therefore receives as many and as loud huzzas, as would be bestowed on the noblest drama in the world. But there is no unity of interest, no pervading sentiment, no grand and decisive character, no deep and subtle pathos, no finely-linked succession of events, conducted naturally, yet stately, to a solemn close. The persons are wretched for no reason, happy to no end, the mere sport of the blindest chance, the puppets of capricious fortune. Such dramas succeed, because they are not worthy of damnation; they have no merits to be "holy traitors to them," and, like Joseph Surface, make no enemies, because they have not virtue enough to deserve them. There is nothing to object to in them but that they are in five acts, and are called tragedies. A serious play, which is completely damned the first night, like Mr. Maturin's *Fredelpho*, must have some soul of goodness among its evils. Mere genteel dulness will never, in a theatre, meet with any thing but indifference; and where this is the case, an author's friends have the field open to their manoeuvres. But it is, we think, a better lot to be fairly conquered by an opposing crowd, than to linger on amidst the faint praise of the few, and the neglect of the town, and then to 'die and make no sign.' The author who decidedly fails finds consolation in strong opposition to the world; and loves his rejected play the better because it is loved by so few; while he who meets with a miserable success has all the faint praise of friends to bear, and no semblance of injustice on which he can wreck his disappointed hopes. There is a generous sympathy, too, which a critic cherishes for a play completely rejected; he has a pride in discovering its noble elements, and in finding that misdirected talent, or perhaps the very excess of some splendid faculties has caused its ruin. But what can he say to those smooth, long, diluted melo-dramas, which "have no hinge or loop to hang a doubt on;" which call forth no deli-

cate irony, which have no great merits and defects to swell and balance the nice antithesis, which can neither purify nor corrupt a nation's taste, and supply no matter for eloquent vituperation, or for gentle eulogy? The easiest and the pleasantest course is to observe, that the piece contains promise of better things; but this, we are now persuaded, is but cruel kindness. Where a drama has vestiges of real original talent, whatever may be its preponderating absurdities, it is the sacred duty of every critic to deal gently, though plainly, with the errors of the poet; to watch, with a fond respect, all his wanderings; and to give him counsel in that reverential tone which is always due to genius. But where the author's defects are those of coldness—where he has broken loose from the rules of the classical drama, without acquiring any of the richness or variety of the romantic, what can we bid him hope for? True, he may, by practice, learn to contract his outline, and to fill it up with more striking incidents; he may become a better proficient in stage-effect, and understand more thoroughly his own peculiar share in his partnership with the scene-shifter and the mechanist; but is this a consummation worth longing and toiling for, and taking a thousand scorns from the unworthy? Is not, in an age like this, where there is so much noble poetry, almost any reputable calling better than the "idle trade" of a tolerable playwright, with all its feverish struggles, petty disappointments, and sickening jealousies?

"*Owen*," however, though it belongs to the class which we deprecate, was not the dullest of the dull. If not a tragedy, it was a series of tolerably interesting adventures. It shewed how a young Welsh Chieftain kept up the old spirit of freedom among the mountains, in spite of Norman encroachment, until he was himself enthralled by a fair nymph, who resolved to share his perils;—how he left her with a faithless friend, who threatened, that if she would not marry him, he would throw her into the sea; and she chose death rather than marriage;—how he actually ordered his servant to drown her, and how the servant preserved her, and made him believe that she was dead; how Owen heard at once the false

tale that his lady had fled away, and the over-true one that his old father was killed and his castle burnt to the ground;—how he wandered in his despair to the castle of his faithless friend and discovered the treachery, and was disarmed by his foes and about to be put to death, when his living wife rushed in and appalled the villain by the belief that he saw her spectre;—and how then the lovers went out to their band, and there were assaults, and sallies, and re-takings, in which all the three—Owen, his lady, and their foe, were slain. All this, except the catastrophe which comes “we know not why and care not wherefore,” might “well become a woman’s story by her winter’s fire,” but it has evidently none of the qualities of tragedy. It is the mere story-telling—what the children call “make-believe”—of the stage. The language was in general either feeble or turgid, overrun by metaphor, and full of sentiments more remarkable for their truth than their novelty. But there was one very vivid and appalling picture in the account given by the vassal of the pretended death of the lady, where he described her as clinging to the ivy after she was hurled from the rock, and told how it crumbled and broke in her eager grasp for existence. If the author can do more like this, let him go on: there is nothing else in the play to justify his writing more tragedies, though there is quite enough to shew that he can do many other things well. The stock of imagery and the copiousness of language, which will do very little for a tragedy, may adorn twenty essays, and set up an orator for life!

We have but little to say of the actors. Kean had but little to do, and did not do that little in his best style. Cooper was sufficiently forcible in the villain of the piece, and Miss Edmiston rather too much so in the heroine.

Mr. Kean (it does us good to write it after this long piece of severity) has been playing several characters of late in which he rarely appears, and in all of them has done as brilliant things as we can imagine. His Jaffier, though not uniformly excellent, had some passages of exceeding beauty. His loving and piteous tone when he repeated the words “poor Belvidera,” as he saw her

coming on the stage, was beautifully tender; his rage in the interview with Renault was tremendous, and his description of the blow dashed at him by Pierre was like the frantic agony of a once noble nature, which felt that its manhood had withered and died in an instant. In Iago, if not quite smooth and plausible enough, he displayed infinite delicacy of sarcasm, and though not so gay as he was wont, still he preserved that high intellectual superiority with which Shakspeare has invested the character, and which redeems it from utter hatred. He sang with so much taste and science that the audience had well nigh forgotten the decorum of tragedy, and insisted on an *encore*; plied Cassio with wine right heartily; and played on Roderigo with an ease and graceful raillery, and air of conscious superiority, which were really delightful. In the great scenes with Othello, he was not so good: instead of gently instilling the poison into his ear, he almost shouted “jealousy,” and made the Moor look a tall marvellous simpleton, set up to be pitied and wondered at by the spectators. He was wrong too in pointing at last, as in triumph, to the bed on which his innocent victim lies. Iago is not a villain excited by an engrossing desire of revenge which excludes all else, and makes him ready to die if he may satiate his passion: he has always had an eye to the good things of this world: his philosophy is entirely practical; and with all his vast intellect there is no romance about him. Yet, take it for all in all, Mr. Kean’s Iago was an excellent performance: it was a dazzling fence with envenomed weapons, and shewed how gracefully the most spiteful things may be said. His Luke, in the play which Sir James Bland Burgess has diluted from the *City Madam*, was a rich and diversified treat: the crawling abject spirit, the soft sympathy of the humble petitioner for the wretched, were most skilfully given; the delighted, dream-like amazement where he is told of his wealth was electrical; and his whole high-crested triumph superb. He does not do any thing more surprising, though he may sometimes move more deeply, than in the change from his heroic boasting to terror and abjectness beneath huma-

nity, and the last energy of his inspiring despair. After all, however, we cannot help feeling that Luke is infamously treated. In spite of all his tyranny we triumph in his triumph, because it is joyous sport to see the tables turned upon the oppressor;—to view energy victorious over dotard meanness clad in the insolence of power, even though there should be something more bitter than the milk of human kindness in the veins of the conqueror. Besides there is a true and deep spirit of humanity in Luke: his cruelties are barbed by an intense feeling of those social affections from which he has been so painfully excluded, and his very tyranny arises from a deep sense of intolerable wrong. This idea of the part Mr. Kean used to communicate, when asked if he had any pity for the sufferings of his victims, in the reply, "No: they 'd none for mine!" which he gave as if the words came from heart-strings yet quivering with the long agony. He missed this effect when he last played the character, either from some confusion in the arrangements of the scene, or from one of those varieties in the temperament of genius which will not suffer it always to reach its highest range of excellencies. We wish he could perform the part oftener, but there is no relief in the piece which can give permanence to its attractions. As Mr. Evanson was a lukewarm believer, so this is a lukewarm play.

We should be guilty of great injustice if we did not acknowledge the valuable support given to Mr. Kean through almost all his range of characters by Mr. Cooper. To pass over the inferior parts, this gentleman performed Pierre in a very bold and spirited style, and if he had only studied the *points* to be made a little more attentively, would have made a decided *hit*, in theatrical phrase. The earlier part of his Othello was judicious, dignified, and eloquent; in the third act he was more endurable than we thought any one could be on the boards where Kean has played it; in the scene where he alternately vents his anger on the senate and on his wife, he was truly impassioned; and in the last act there was a fine decision of purpose, which seemed to give a sacrificial cast to the murder. Miss Ed-

miston played Belvidera to Mr. Kean's Jaffier, but though she is evidently a very sensible woman, and spoke the more declamatory speeches with good emphasis, she did not affect us by any of those luxurious sorrows which alone can palliate the low baseness of the character.

There has been a new Melodrame produced at this theatre from the French, called *Adeline, the Victim of Seduction*. It is a great deal better than the title would lead us to expect; for though it ends very dismally, and is not much relieved by comic intermixtures, it is not tedious, and has some natural turns both of sentiment and language. The story may be guessed from the title: of course, a fair cottager is seduced by a gallant nobleman; of course, her father is an old disabled officer; but it is not quite of course, that the heroine should be cheated out of her honour by a sham marriage. There is one very well conceived scene, in which the wife of the seducer is won to protect the poor girl; and one very absurd one, where the old father, who is blind, insists on fighting a duel with the seducer, and fires at him, but of course misses. The end is rather ill-contrived; for the daughter throws herself from a pretty Chinese bridge into the water, and is brought up, and recovers sufficiently to speak, but dies; an ending not possible in nature, nor pleasant in an after-piece, as we do not wish literally to be sent "weeping to our beds." Miss Copeland displays considerable judgment and sensibility in the performance of Adeline.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The revival of tragedy, which we dared to hope for in our last, has been of short duration; for Miss F. Brunton, the new Juliet, who, we trusted, would often renew her youth and her sorrows here, has passed too literally to the "tomb of all the Capulets." She is a pretty and elegant girl, and played the scenes with her Nurse, and part of the garden-scene, with much comic *nativité*, which would have been quite captivating in a farce or little French operetta, but which would not sustain her through the deep, fervid, serious passion, and sweet despair of Juliet. There was too much lightness and coquetry in her manner from the first; and to the great tragic scenes, her

powers both of conception and execution were manifestly unequal. We regret this the more, because Mr. Macready, whose noble powers are now almost useless, was an admirable Romeo. His fine tact of sympathy with the nicest beauties of his author, aided by a voice of unequalled majesty and compass, enables him almost to picture out to us all the sad shadings of delicate imagery with which the passion is relieved, so that we feel them sinking into the heart, and sweetening every agony. If amidst the intoxicating beauties of the scene in the garden, he wants something of enraptured joyousness—and this may be doubted, for the heart is too full to be very loud or even eager in the expression of its raptures—in the scene at the grave, he delivers that speech which sounds like the gentle knell of earthly love, in tones of such solemn sweetness, as make us almost think it “happiness to die.” His performance, where he defies Tybald, kills him, and flies, is a piece of most brilliant transition from passion to passion, each expressed most distinctly, though but for an instant—his scene in Laurence’s cell is vehement, yet deep—and his death wonderfully combines the picture of physical agony with the triumph of that affection over which death has no power. Why are we to be deprived by splendid trifles of rare and sterling qualities like these?

The new operatic melodrame called *Montrose*, is a piece of considerable merit in its class, as it combines, without confusion, all the principal incidents and characters of the romance upon which it is avowedly founded. Those, indeed, are not of the highest order; they do not come home to our hearts; they have none of that mighty magic by which, in his best works, the author of the Scottish novels makes the strangest and most romantic events seem almost part of our own personal history. We care little more for the prophetic Allan, or the furious Angus, or the wretched Argyle, or the ranting Ranald, or even Annot Lyle, than if they were so many goblins or fairies. There are only Major Dalgetty and his horse the renowned Gustavus Adolphus, with whom we feel that sort of acquaintance which we enjoy with Baillie Nicholl Jarvie, or Jenny Deans, or Meg Merrilies. The scenes, however,

are well arranged; that in the dungeon of Inverara is even dramatically effective, and the piece is interspersed with some newly adapted and some familiar and dear Scottish airs. Mr. Duruset takes an excellent part in several of these; and Miss Stephens, besides one or two songs, gives “O, we’re a noddin,” and “Charlie is my darling,” with that clear liquid sweetness of voice and bewitching quietness of manner, which spread fascination around us, and make us live only in her tones. The applause with which this last air is received, is a pleasant evidence of the softening influences of time;—that name which it was once almost treason to utter, is now felt only as awakening the recollection of long wanderings and ill-fated valour; and the feelings which conducted the Jacobite nobility to the scaffold are now revered with a liberal superstition, as forming the gentle romance of the eighteenth century. Mr. Yates plays with great force and effect as Ranald, and fully redeems himself from the injurious charge of being only a wonderful mimic. Of the scenery of *Montrose* it is impossible to speak in terms of too high praise. The eye wanders on, delighted, round wild head-lands, seen clear in the bright blue sky, climbs “forked mountains and blue promontories,” or glides on the cool waters, or reposes among the deepest thickets of woodland scenery, almost as if it were expatiating on enchanted land. There is one scene very extraordinary, both in conception and execution.—It discovers a rocky glen, inhabited by the outlawed tribe, covered with thick mists; the moon appears struggling through, with watery beams, now palely visible, and anon hidden—and at length the great clouds of vapour are gradually drawn away, and the valley with its strange dwellers, and the far scenery beyond, stand revealed in the cloudless moonshine. What is there, then, that the most fastidious can object to exhibitions like these? Nothing, in our judgment, if they were only introduced to diversify the entertainments of the theatre; nor would we object, on any fantastical ground, to the introduction of the horses, who play their parts to admiration in *Montrose*; but we cannot be quite content to see one great melodrame after another produced to the exclusion of all

else, and to the cultivation of a taste which no acting and no poetry ever will satisfy. The delicious lines of Thomson apply, alas! no longer to this great and splendid theatre in the midst of its winter :—

“ High o'er the scene the ghost of Hamlet stalks,
Ophelia rages, poor Monimia moans,
And Belydiera pours her soul in love.”

It is hard to find nothing here to rekindle the gorgeous recollections of other days. May the managers awaken from their glittering dreams, before the audience, accustomed only to gratify their senses, shall be too idle to appre-

ciate character, and too callous to be moved by the gentlest pathos to sympathy!

SURREY THEATRE.

The benefits during the great part of last month deprive us of opportunity for extended remark on this interesting theatre. Mrs. Glover has performed Queen Elizabeth with an historical correctness, and Lady Racket with a comic spirit, which make us regret her absence from the larger theatres. An interesting Melodrama, called *The Irish Chieftain*, has also met with considerable success, and afforded an opportunity for Mr. S. H. Chapman to exhibit some very excellent acting.

THE KING'S THEATRE.

SINCE our last report a new Opera has been produced at this Theatre. Its title is *Il Barone di Dolsheim*, and it is composed by a young Italian named *Pacini*, of whose music little or nothing had previously been heard in England. This circumstance, and the age of the author, who is a pupil of *Rossini*, had raised public curiosity, and we were eager to witness the first performance. To the lover of harmony it is at all times, but particularly at present, a matter of some moment, to know what chance there is of a regular succession of good composers. A Mozart, like a *Phidias* or a *Newton*, a lapse of centuries may not reproduce: he is an insulated phenomenon in the history of music; but we had a right to look for a continued supply of such men as *Paciniello*, *Cimarosa*, *Salieri*, *Winter*, *Paer*, and others. In this expectation, however, there would have been some danger of disappointment, had not *Rossini* appeared. Whom else can we find at this moment, among the active living composers, to write a good Opera? There are, indeed, some other respectable names in Italy and Germany, and perhaps one or two in France, whose compositions for the stage meet with applause; but we doubt whether their works would cause any very great sensation at the King's Theatre.

It was upon these grounds that we felt doubly desirous of hearing *Pacini's* composition. We went to the house without any extravagant expectations; on the contrary, considering the author's age—it was our wish to be in-

dulgent: we looked rather for the latent germ of future excellence than for any thing approximating to perfection; and it is in this point of view that we shall pass our judgment.—The plot, in the first place, is of a nature which, experience tells us, is always disadvantageous in Operas. It is too sentimental; it is neither comic nor very serious. A page of *Frederick the Great*, on account of his dissipated conduct, is sent by the monarch to a distant fortress; he has a friend who accompanies him. The governor of the fortress has two daughters, with whom the youths naturally fall in love. His love induces the page, at an unlucky moment, to break through the restraints put on his liberty: the King arrives, and punishes the offender, by sending him a close prisoner to a strong castle. Here, too, the page contrives an escape. He is declared a deserter, and death awaits him on being taken. In his flight he meets with a column of Prussians routed by the enemy; he rallies them, and turns the fortune of the day. The King, after a struggle between discipline and admiration of the culprit's valour, pardons him, and a union of the page with one of the Governor's daughters terminates the piece.

To consider *Pacini's* music:—Unfortunately, it is difficult to say what of the music is by him, and what by other composers. There is some of *Portogallo's*, some of *Meyer's*, and a great deal of *Rossini's*. This ought not to have been. If *Pacini's* composition were not good enough in its authentic and complete state—and we are, upon

the whole, inclined to be of that opinion—the Opera ought not to have been brought at all upon our great national theatre. The expedient of setting it off by numerous interpolations from other authors is not only beneath the dignity of the establishment, but altogether out of the way. What we could collect to be by Pacini, or, in fact, what were not either interpolations of others, or plagiarisms of his own, was not without its partial merits; but, taken altogether, the music did not appear to us to be of a nature to give satisfaction. There is but little of genuine, original melody, and the accompaniments are often attenuated. The music is sometimes rendered interesting by dramatic effect, and a number of strong and unexpected transitions take us by surprise. These kind of sudden extraneous harmonies seem to have become the fashion among the new Italian School. Generali, and his pupil Rossini, introduce them not unfrequently; yet they employ these expedients with a certain degree of discretion; but Pacini deals largely in them. Among the pieces which excited particular interest, and which are probably his, is a quartett towards the end of the second act. This composition is excellent, and highly pathetic; it reminded us, however, strongly of a violin quartett of Mozart.

Such is our present opinion of this new composer's work. He is too great an imitator of his master; but we will say, that here and there we thought we saw strong indications of genuine talent, and we should like to hear more of his music, before we pronounce definitively upon his qualifications, especially as the author's youth leaves ample scope for future improvement. Mozart's early productions were by no means first-rate; time, good models, and his own genius, led him gradually to the pinnacle of musical excellence.

In this Opera a new performer made his first appearance as Frederic the Great. His name is Cartoni, a Bolognese, about thirty years of age, his voice a baritone. Signor Cartoni, we have been informed, was not bred to the profession; but, *mirabile dictu!* was taught harmony by—by—his wife! whose accomplishments as a Dilettante rendered her fully qualified to undertake the singular task. This circum-

stance alone renders the appearance of Signor Cartoni a great curiosity in London, and the ladies flock to see and hear so extraordinary a phenomenon. The knowledge of the fact in question may have biased our judgment—there is no knowing how such information may operate on a married man;—but be this as it may, we consider him an acquisition. For our theatre his voice, especially in the lower notes, might be a little more powerful, but when he enters the tenor scale—and he “*tenoreggiato*” much, as the Italians call it,—the tones are uncommonly mellow, melodious, true, and well sustained.—He also appears to be a sound musician; and as an actor he gave great satisfaction. The part of Frederic he supported with historic truth and considerable dignity, and gave many proofs of good judgment and dramatic discrimination. Our favourable opinion of his histrionic qualifications has since been confirmed by his performance of the part of Selim, in *Il Turco in Italia*.

The other characters in *Il Barone di Dolheim* were well supported by Placci, Curioni, Ambrogetti, Mad. Camporese, and Signora Caradori. Signor Cerutti, as Governor, we must except; his singing is bad, and his acting is that of an automaton. Placci does every thing well, and such a voice tells in every part of the house. Curioni is an excellent second-rate tenor; his vocal powers are not sufficiently strong for the house, but he sings sweetly and with good taste. Ambrogetti acted a Prussian Corporal, the faithful servant and friend of the Page, admirably. He sometimes inclines to caricature, but, with this exception, he is the best actor in the theatre. His description of the battle was unique. Madame Camporese—who is invariably excellent in all she does, *sempre la Donna di garbo*, dignified, full of mind, discriminating judgment, and classic taste—as she proceeds in the business of the piece, excites more and more the interest and sympathies of the audience, and in the second act arrives at a climax of pathos, which alone would be an inducement to hear her in the piece.

We have already stated, that *Il Turco in Italia* has been repeated this season. The Opera is well known here: it is not one of Rossini's best compositions,

but it affords sufficient interest in a musical point of view, to be pleased with it; and the plot, although a little free and gay, is diverting enough. In short, it is a comic opera of the legitimate standard. Cartoni's Selim shewed a deal of *bonhomme* and humour, and his singing, as we have already observed, is meritorious. Among the other new casts of characters was that of the Officer, by Signor Begrez. This change did not appear to us to be in favour of the performance. Signor Begrez's voice is rather weak: he has taste and flexibility, but to us he always appears too brimful of tastiness; his acting and singing are so full of *douceurs*, so candied, that we are cloyed by the superabundance of sweets; and although the connexion and blending of notes, the *filer les sons* is of good effect when properly used, Signor Begrez is an *ultra* in that respect too. He seldom goes from one note to another, but the breath is drawn through all the intermediate quarter tones, something like the occasional shifts of Mr. Spagnoletti's violin. Such a practice is

effeminate, and produces indistinctness. We have nothing pure; there is a sensation of muddiness, if we may use the expression, in the intonation. Signora Graziani did the Gipsy, the mistress of Selim: she is indifferent in all respects. In the first concerted piece she fell in some bars too soon with full assurance and a loud voice: the premature *F's* sounded strangely, and, by way of apology, she gave the orchestra *un' occhiata piena di sdegno e conseguenza*. Sig. Ronzi di Begnis and his lady performed their parts, as last year, admirably well.

A new Ballet, "*Les deux Pages du Duc de Vendôme*," has been brought out. Our account of it must be deferred; and we are not sorry for this. Its first representation did not impress us very favourably, but it may improve on a repetition. The ballets are well supported this season by first-rate dancers of both sexes. Albert is a host, Madame Anatole no less so; and the graceful Mercandotti seems to gain daily upon the favour of the audience.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition, Soho-square.—If any thing were wanting to shew the great superiority of British artists in their drawings and the effect of their execution in Water-colours, the Exhibition recently opened in Soho-square would afford them incontrovertibly. There are drawings of exquisite beauty in fancy and finishing; but there are more—there are representations of Nature in her most varied and complex beauties, and in her simple and delightful loveliness. One or two pieces by J. H. M. TURNER, R. A. must raise that inimitable artist higher than ever in the estimation of real judges. The effects of light and shade and of a glowing southern sunshine have never been exhibited before on paper in such exuberance of beauty. It is almost envious to mention but one artist where so many are pre-eminent, but our limits will not allow us to say more than that every thing precious in the eye of a connoisseur—all that can charm the eye and impress the mind with a sense of imposing talent, may be seen there, in a union of excellence seldom equalled and never surpassed.

British Gallery.—The exhibition at the British Institution is inferior as a whole to many former ones. There is indeed much to admire individually, but there is nothing great—nothing striking in the higher walks of art. Many of the pictures have been before exhibited, and are recognized as old acquaintances. In landscape there is not the variety or excellence which we are accustomed to see. The eminent pieces of the Messrs. LANDSEER constitute an important feature of the exhibition, and are indeed extraordinary specimens of juvenile talent. These and various pieces in different walks of art well repay the visitor for a walk through the rooms, but there is nothing to impress the foreigner with British superiority in art—nothing which can fix his view, and force a reluctant confession that the higher branches of it in England are equal to what may be met with on the Continent. Yet we do not believe this deficiency to arise from our artists, but from the want of a proper feeling and taste in the public. Cabinet pictures, fruit, game, flower-pieces, and

pieces of small dimensions and neat execution, are sure to sell. An artist must please, to live. We may, however, safely assert that England will never rank high as a school of painting until a very different taste prevails. National fame in art must be grounded on something better than portraits and game-pieces. Even our exquisite landscape-painters, who far excel all others, will not confer that character on the nation, which is so desirable. It is history that must lead the way, and that can alone approximate England to the great Schools of the Continent, which should be the main objects of her rivalry.

Royal Academy.—Mr. C. R. Leslie, a native of America, so advantageously known to the British Public by his tasteful pictures of Sir Roger de Coverley, Mayday Games, Anne Page, &c. &c. and Mr. George Clint, whose pencil has so spiritedly portrayed many dramatic scenes, with portraits of distinguished performers, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.—Mr. R. Cook and Mr. W. Daniel have been elected Members of the Royal Academy, in the room of Messrs. Yenn and Cosway deceased.

Dentatus—a Print.—Lord MULGRAVE's fine and spirited picture of

Haydon's assassination of L. Dentatus has been engraved in wood by William Harvey. It is one of the most effective works of the kind which we have ever seen; and not only affords a splendid promise of the young engraver, but is an ornament to the art itself. The freedom, force, and vigour which it displays, have rarely, if ever, been equalled in the style in which it is executed. All the expression of the original is preserved; and the difficult gradations from armour to flesh are admirably executed by means which would *a priori* be thought incapable of producing them.

Lithography.—The Prawn - Fisher, and The Bird Trap, designed and drawn upon stone by W. Collins, R. A., have been published by Rodwell and Martin. Mr. Collins's subjects are charmingly adapted to the Lithographic process, and these are two of the prettiest specimens of that art which we have yet seen in England. In the two boys prawn fishing, the shore, water, and shadows, are delightfully transparent; and in both pictures we have the effects of chalk drawing, uniting vigour and softness in an unusual degree. We recommend these prints as highly meriting a place in the portfolio of every amateur.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Jan. 25.—Saturday last, being Bachelors of Arts Commencement, 212 gentlemen were admitted to that degree.

The subjects for the present year for Sir William Browne's Gold Medals are—For the Greek Ode: Pyramides Egyptiacæ.—For the Latin Ode: Mors Napoleonica. For the Greek Epigram: Εγω τε θυγα, κ' ουκ εγω—For the Latin Epigram: — Nuge seria ducunt

In mala.

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is, Antiochus Epiphanes, (1 Macc. cap. 1, &c.)

Cambridge, February 1.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25l. each, to the two best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. Hamnett Holditch, of Cairns College, and Mr. Mitford Peacock, of Bene't College, the first and second Wranglers.

Glasgow University.—Mr. Jeffrey, on being inducted into the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, announced

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that he had determined to give a prize, to be awarded by the young men themselves, to the individual who shall excel in recitation and declamation. The prize, a gold medal, will be confined to the two classes where such an excitement seems more particularly called for, the Greek and Latin classes, to each of which it will be given alternately, commencing with the Greek. The prize to be given yearly in all time coming.

French Language.—To parody a famous expression of Mirabeau, it may be said that "the French language is making the tour of the world." A French Journal is now printed at Smyrna, under the title of the "Spectateur Oriental;" and another is published in the Russian empire, at Odessa; two French papers appear at Madrid, the one entitled the "Regulateur," and the other the "Boussole." England has its Courier de Londres; and several French Journals appear in various parts of Germany and Switzerland. Such are the accounts of the French themselves of their language. Let us compare them with the English, destined perhaps one

day to exceed all other languages in universality:—In Paris, one paper; in Brussels, one; in Canada, several; in America, between three and four hundred; in the different West India Islands, seven or eight at least; in New South Wales, two and a magazine; in India, five or six, and also one or two periodical works; at the Cape of Good Hope, and in our other Colonies, one paper at least. While 15,000,000 of persons in the West Indies and America, 20,000,000 at home, and half a million or more in the different Colonies of the East and in Europe, making a total of 35,500,000 inhabiting every climate, speak the English tongue from childhood; besides all those foreigners whom literature or trade induce to study it. The increase of the English language in America, in the East, and in New South Wales, will only be limited by a territory which far exceeds one quarter of the globe, when its population shall be at a stand. A more permanent memorial of Britain than all her martial triumphs, and destined to make her remembered and admired when they are long forgotten!

Stalactical Cave.—Tourists who visit the Highlands may be glad to know, that a Grotto, second in beauty only to the renowned Antiparos, may be included in their perambulations. A very ancient tradition, preserved by the people of the Isle of Sky, made known, that among the cliffs overhanging the sea on the southwest shore, a hero had been nurtured in a cave, formed by the benevolent *Genii* of the ocean, and supposed to afford them a safe retreat before violent tempests disturb their submarine abodes. The supernatural mysterious awe, created by poetical fiction in *Ourskals* and songs of the old bards, deterred the natives from seeking to explore those recesses; and no traveller made the attempt, until Mrs. Gillespie in 1808, with admirable intrepidity, led the way to all the discoveries which have revealed one of the most wonderful and beautiful phenomena existing in the structure of the earth. The land above *Stochd Altrimin* exhibits no beetling cliffs nor precipitous declivities; but Nature has girt the entrance with battlements of her own impregnable workmanship. The shore consists entirely of perpendicular rocks, inaccessible unless from the sea. In the progress of ages an accumulation of sand and marine plants has formed one narrow path, which, with some difficulty, may be passed to the cave at low water; but a few very aged persons remember when this tract was no more than rugged rocks covered with sea weed. The easiest approach is by sea, when the tide is up, as it then flows four hundred feet within the grotto, being on each side bounded by

two grand barriers of free stone, about thirty feet asunder, and rising perpendicularly to the height of one hundred feet. Within this entrance the visitor is presented with a magnificent, though rude Gothic arch, leading to the inferior cave, which is embellished with dark green stalactites of various sizes, hanging around in beautiful profusion. Some of these productions descend to the ground, forming pillars overgrown with moss, diversified by a gay intermixture of wild flowers and vivid foliage. Near the entrance to this grotto a spring of pellucid water exudes from a rock, flowing into a basin of variegated marble, surrounded by fantastic pillars. A passage nine feet in breadth and nearly twenty in height, conducts on a smooth level about eighteen yards, when we reach a steep ascent, stretching above fifty feet over broken whinstone mixed with earth and sand, surmounted by another acclivity, sparkling with crystallizations resembling frozen snow. A few yards beyond this, we find the portico to the principal grotto; it is eight feet wide, 12 feet in height, and variously adorned with incrustations white as the purest alabaster: the finest spar hangs from the roof in elegant draperies, like the festoons of a curtain, and all spotless as new-fallen snow. The portico expands to ten feet in width and forty in height; and after crossing thirty-five feet of a gallery, decorated with incrustated marble, the mind is enchanted by new admiration and astonishment on entering the Spar cave, so called *par excellence*. But what language can convey an adequate idea of this circular vacuity, twenty feet in diameter? or how can mere description represent the vaulted roof, superbly ornamented with sparry concretions, in every variety of form, reflected from innumerable brilliant points, upon the waresless bosom of a small pond or marble cistern, which occupies the centre of the grotto, and on which the torches of the guides multiply their light. Imagination here receives ample scope for the most gratifying exercise. The calcareous depositions may be aptly compared to an infinitude of animals, vegetables, and works of art. Perhaps in no other situation have *lusus naturee* assumed so near a resemblance to the works of art. Strangers, according as fancy leads, or the site of observation suggests, have likened many of the objects to sculptured *chefs-d'œuvre*. We shall mention a few that meet the same comparison from all beholders. The figure of a monk, bare-headed, and kneeling upon a cushion, where the folds of his robe in graceful negligence conceal his limbs; several busts; numberless pilasters, supported

by distorted beings; and in one part, a fleece of wool of the finest texture and most delicate white, seems spread by the talons of dragons and griffins. It may be supposed the visitor lingers long in this enchanting grotto, ere he complies with the intreaties of his guides to proceed, lest the setting sun withdraw his protection, the superstitions of the *gael* inculcating a belief that *fays*, *water sprites*, or *glastics*, have no power while the orb of light remains above the horizon. A rugged declivity leads to the margin of the pond already mentioned, and after arriving there, if we glance our eyes upward, the roof appears as a half-transparent white cloud, partly penetrated by refulgent beams of sunshine, and floating in the air. Bending our sight to the pool, myriads of rays are reflected on its tranquil surface from the glittering spar by which it is overhung and encompassed. The pool must be crossed on a plank to reach a gallery of immense height, but only three feet wide, which leads to passages yet unexplored. The entrance reveals two large columns of pure spar. That on the left would challenge high encomium, if not so transcended in regular beauty by its opposite, as to exhibit amazing signs of art, guided by inventive genius and refined taste. The shaft is nearly cylindrical, twenty feet in length, and its internal substance about two feet and a half. It stands upon a regular circular base, rising from the floor, and projecting twelve inches round the circumference. Minute inspection tends to a conclusion that the column has been constituted by a series of sections, each twenty-two inches in length, and in two distinct portions; the upper one being a crystallized mass of stalactites, while the lower part may be compared to foliated carvings, as a Corinthian or Composite capital inverted. The formation and insertion of foliage in the sparry concretion display the most exact construction, and the interstices of the leaves permit, at spaces nearly regular, an inspection of the hollow interior, which is splendidly enriched by a similar combination of foliated incrustations. After passing those pillars, the gallery enlarges, the sides being still illuminated by a number of elegant crystals, emitting the most dazzling lustre. The floor is of white marble, in some parts polished as a mirror; in others raised in stripes resembling broad lace; in others covered with brilliant crystallizations, and the interstices are filled with pure water.

Ornithology.—A beautiful specimen of that rare bird *Ampelis garrulus*, (Chatterer,) was lately shot by J. Hunt, esq. of Oswestry. It is now preserved by the

Rev. J.W. Bourke, A.M. vicar of Oswestry, who, with great judgment and taste, is selecting an assortment of British birds. This elegant visitor possesses its characteristic silkiness in crest and tail, its rich yellows on the tips, its lovely rose-colour, and its brightness of vermilion, in the eight horny excrescences on each wing—as brilliant as so many drops of the best sealing-wax; whence one of its names—the *Waxen Chatterer* of Bohemia: as it has been called *Ampelis* from its fondness of grapes.

Marine Animal.—A marine animal was exhibited in Kendal a short time since, which had been found adhering to a vessel lately wrecked on Duddon sands. The whole consisted of an assemblage of flexible and tubular bodies, which seemed to have no mutual connexion, except that they all sprang from an extended surface of the substance already mentioned.—When each body was separately examined, it appeared to be a tube, which was widest at the base and narrowed away at the opposite extremity, and had an aperture surrounded by serri or a tassel of loose threads. The bases of these tubes were smooth and elastic; they were also filled with a fluid, and were transparent, being of a light yellow colour. No signs of animation appeared in these parts, but each was wrinkled about two-thirds of its length downward, and this part exhibited evident signs of animation, by voluntary contraction and various changes of position. The preceding remarks seem to connect the animal in question with the genus of worms which is denominated Triton; but a difficulty occurs in this place; for a compressed shell of an ovate figure and a bluish white colour enclosed the lower extremity of each tube with its serri. The narrower end of this shell was much more compressed than the rest of it, and the valves, which were apparently entire, each consisted of two valves connected by their respective hinges, the lesser of which on both sides cut the whole diagonally about one-half of its length, when they were closed, in which state they exhibited the appearance of a bi-valve, when in reality it was multi-valve.

Journey of Discovery.—According to the most recent accounts from Tripoli, the expedition under Mr. Beechey into Lebada was preparing for its departure; and at the same time was prosecuting researches among the ruins of antiquity, Captain Smyth, of the Adventure sloop of war (who had lauded presents from the English government to the Bashaw of Tripoli), is to trace and survey the whole line of the African coast, including the Gulf of Syrtis, toward Egypt.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Encouragement of the Arts.—A new society for the encouragement of the fine arts has been established in Paris under the name of *Le Cercle des Arts*. It is designed to dispose usefully of the pictures and other objects of art which may be sent to the society. To execute, at the expense of the society, pictures, engravings, &c. the subjects of which are to be decided in the special committees and councils of the *Cercle*. To distribute honorary rewards to those artists, &c. who during the year have exhibited the most useful objects of art and public utility.—The *Cercle des Arts* includes among its members some of the most distinguished artists and amateurs in France.

Antiquities and Treasure.—On the 3d of December, a farmer of Trigny, digging very near la Voie du Couvent-le Trésor, unexpectedly struck a solid body, which, on examination, proved to be an antique vase of red copper, of an oval form. On raising the lid, it was found to be full of pieces of money, covered with a blackish rust, which hid the impressions, but was readily removed by slightly rubbing them. The coins, to the number of twelve thousand, are of a metal composed of copper and silver, of different diameters, and bearing the effigy of several Roman Emperors; among others, of Augustus.

French Academy.—In the extraordinary Sitting of the French Academy, held on Tuesday the 8th ult. M. Ourry presented his poem, "La Peste de Barcelone, ou le Devouement Français;" M. Massabiau his work "De l'Esprit des Institutions Politiques," 2 vols. 8vo.; and M. Jomard, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, a "Recueil d'Observations et de Memoires sur l'Egypte ancienne et moderne." M. Lemontey read two Historical Notices, one on Madame La Fayette, the other on Madame Deshoulières; M. Charles Lacretelle, a "Fragment sur les Impressions de pitié produites par la Tragédie," extracted from his work "Des Etudes morales et littéraires." The Sitting was terminated by the reading of an "Answer of M. François de Neufchâteau, to a new System on the Author of Gil Blas."

Population of France.—The population of the eighty-six departments of France, according to calculations made in 1820, and the boundaries decreed by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, amounted during the year 1820 to 30,407,927 individuals. In 1819, the births were 990,023, and the deaths 786,338; surplus 203,685 births.

Nubia-Meroë.—A letter from M. F. Caillaud, dated the 11th of July last, 1821, has been received in Paris, written from Senaar. "In my preceding letter from Assour, says M. Caillaud, I made you acquainted with the discovery of forty pyramids, part of 45 of which I have taken the dimensions. I have also seen traces of a town, the remains of a great temple with six sphynx-lions cut in brown freestone. Discoveries since made confirm me in the opinion that this was the position of Meroë, and that the peninsula which is formed between the Nile of Bruce and the river Atbara, is in reality the Isle Meroë of the ancients. I remained fourteen days there among numerous pyramids, and took many plans and copies of hieroglyphics. These pyramids are to the east; all, with the exception of one, have a little sanctuary towards the same quarter. Leaving that place, we arrived, after one day's march, at Chendi; I found the army on the left bank of the river, about three quarters of a day's march from Chendi. To the north of Webete Naga are still fifteen other pyramids, but they have no sanctuary, nor edges at the corners, as the last had. They were in size about the same as the middling ones among those first mentioned. After nine days march from Chendi we arrived at the mouth of the White River; we were the first Europeans who had ever seen it, though Bruce was very close to it. Its mouth is narrow, about 4 or 500 paces wide, but about half a league more to the southward it greatly enlarges itself. This river, and not that seen by Bruce, is, I believe, the main branch, and in consequence the real Nile. I am more than ever decided to follow it, and to discover all that is interesting belonging to it.—Shall I succeed in reaching its source, or not? I am far from calculating on the success of such a project. The province of El Aize, on the White River, terminates at the height of Senaar; it is inhabited by poor Musulmen fishermen. More beyond to the south is a pagan race of people, that they say are anthropophagi, and use poisoned arrows, &c. We have determined the latitude and longitude of the White River; I have reason to be satisfied with our observations, to take which we spared no pains. In three days the Pacha* passed with his army over the White River, to follow his route on the peninsula of Senaar. To lose nothing of the two banks of the Nile of Bruce, M. Letorsec continued his route with the army, and I ascended in a

* See Vol. iii. p. 290.

bark that I might observe the right bank. At one day's journey to the south of the mouth of the White River I found, under the name of *Soba*, an immense space covered with ruins and hillocks of baked brick, the position no doubt of a great city. The name of *Soba* given to these ruins bears an analogy with the ancient *Saba*. Among them I found nothing, save a sphynx-lion in hard freestone, tinged with oxide of iron, in the Egyptian style. I have visited the mouth of the *Ratte* (*Rahhad*) and of the *Dender* rivers, which swell the stream of the Nile. Bruce is erroneous in placing the mouth of the *Dender* in the *Ratte*; both run into the Nile. The entire peninsula formed on the east by the *Dender*, and on the west by the Nile of Bruce, bears the name of *Gaba*. I think I have found the real *Ibis* of the ancients. It is very common in the *Isle of Meroë*: I have preserved several, for the feathers and skeletons. Be not astonished if the name of *Meroë* has been given to the mountain *Barka*: a colony might have descended there after the fall of *Meroë*. Two Englishmen and M. *Frediani*, who saw those antiquities a little time before me, no doubt flattered themselves that they had found the *Isle of Meroë*, but they were mistaken: the real discovery belongs to me, and I arrived alone at it fourteen days before the army. I have not spoken yet of the ruins of Christian churches abandoned by the *Copts*; that in the best preservation is at *Dongola el Agouz*, the old *Dongola*. On the fine and rich *Isle of Argo* are the remains of three other churches, with granite *Ionic columns*, having the Greek cross as an ornament of the chapters. On more than thirty rocks which form the *Isles of the cataract of Wolad el Atfe* (*Wadi Holfa*) are other Christian ruins. In the province of *Chaguy* there are yet some with columns of granite, and others in *Barber and Chendi*. To this place there are four cataracts or rapids: that of *Assouan*; that of *Wolad el Atfe*, which finishes in the province of *Socot*, 57 leagues from *Wolad el Atfe*, but for the greater part of this distance the Nile is clear and navigable. The third is at *Hanneke*, at the entrance of the kingdom of *Dongola*: this is a very small one. The fourth is in the province of *Chaguy*: this is larger, and is forty-five leagues from one extremity to the other. For three parts of the distance all is rocky. These cataracts have not any remarkable fall; they are very rapid, and obstructed in all parts by vast rocks of black granite, and a rock *amphibolic*, and full of feldspar black and greenish. *Ismael Pacha* brought up 120 barks to this place, where they remained when the waters were low. Some

small barks, however, mounted the river to *Senaar*, but this was looked upon as a grand effort. Now the Nile begins to rise, we expect larger vessels up. At the extremity of this cataract, in the province of *Rabatate*, during the time when the waters are low, there is a fall of water occupying three quarters of the breadth of the river, and three metres in descent; two more, very rapid, are at *Gebel Moli* and *Ràs el Kelb*: it is situated in the elbow which the Nile makes to the north and north-west. We must pay a due tribute of praise to *D'Anville*, whose map of this part of the river was exact. It was here for the first time since my leaving Europe that I saw a mountain covered with wood and verdure: it was about 400 feet high. The eye, fatigued by the wild aspect of the mountains of Egypt, reposed upon it with pleasure. The cloudy sky, the rolling of the thunder, all reminded us of Europe. What a contrast with the arid and burning hills of Egypt, of *Nubia* and the surrounding deserts, where the eye can perceive no trace of vegetation! We now enter upon the rainy season, which lasts three months. We have already had violent storms, and frequently thunder. We shall pass that season here, where there are no antiquities, and I despair of finding any higher up. The limits of the rains are placed too much to the south, they are really 18 deg. 40 min. in the province of *Rabatate*, and not in 16 deg. as Bruce makes them. *Ismael Pacha* with 3000 men has made all the countries surrender through which he has passed, without resistance, and the kingdom of *Senaar* the same. There was nothing more than a little skirmishing in the villages, which had never before seen an army."

GERMANY.

Toleration.—One of the last sheets of the *Iris*, a German newspaper, contains a papal brief, which, admonishing M. *Fesselles*, a professor at *Prague*, expresses the indignation and grief of his Holiness, that the bishops and clergy of particular dioceses permit (especially clergy) to read unpunished the works of authors not Catholic; such for example as the amorous and romantic poetry of *Schiller*, *Herder*, *Goëthe*, *Wieland*, and others!!

ITALY.

Dante.—A society of literary men and distinguished artists met together on the 14th of September last, to keep the anniversary of the death of *Dante*, in remembrance of that illustrious poet. The meeting took place in a country-house beyond the bridge of *Milvio*. Every thing was arranged to imitate the ancient funeral rites called *Parentalia*. A banqueting table was placed in the middle of the house,

and at the head a pedestal, which contained a bust of the poet, with the following inscription :

Danti . Aligherio
 Italicæ . posseos . parenti
 Qua . die . fato . obiit
 Quingentos . post . annos
 Carmina . et . epulum . funebre .

The ceremony of the day was intermingled with libations, and literary discourses relative to the occasion, in the manner of the *Saturnales* of Macrobinus.

Geology.—Among the observations that M. Brocchi lately made on the different formations of rocks in Sicily, there is one which merits particular attention. On Mount Pellegrino near Palermo, he remarked at different heights above the level of the sea, a number of holes which were formed by the *mytilus lithophagus*; they are often to be met with in such large quantities that they resemble honeycombs. They were found even to the summit of the mountain, which according to the observations of the astronomers of Palermo, rises 1850 French feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and proves how much that sea must have subsided. M. Brocchi observed that this mountain was a complete *Nilometre*. He also says, that he has met with the same appearances at the height of 30 and 40 feet above

the sea in hither Calabria, between Fuscaldo and Scalea, towards the promontory of Palinurus, and also in ulterior Calabria, on the coast of the Ionian sea.

POLAND.

Polish Literature.—The literature of Poland has been enriched by a work such as it never before possessed; a splendid production of the arts, which could be equalled by only a few in the literature of the most cultivated languages. Count Edward Raczynski has published the Journal of his Travels in 1814 to Constantinople, and to the scene of the Iliad, the plains of Troy on the Coast of Asia Minor, with great typographical splendour and costly embellishments. The work consists of 51 sheets of letter-press, and 82 copper-plates, mostly of a large size; and also a considerable number of appropriate vignettes, from designs made on the spot by M. Fuhrmann (the painter who accompanied the Count,) and engraved by the most eminent masters in Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Paris, and Rome. The map of the Plain of Troy, according to Homer, is from the Count's own survey, who, generously sacrificing the large sums which he has expended on this work, has given the sale and all the profits to the Poor-house in Posen, and the Charitable Societies and Hospitals in Warsaw.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Spinage.—Mr. Phillips, whom we have before quoted, has discovered a marine plant, which he considers a true species of spinage, growing on the beach between Worthing and Lancing in Sussex, the leaves of which are as thick as those of cabbage, and the flavour very superior to the common spinage; yet it is neglected by the neighbouring inhabitants, and suffered to wither on the shore, either through ignorance of its quality, or their fear of eating any herb that has not found its way into either the market or the garden. As it is a perennial, it cannot fall of being a valuable addition to the gardens of those who have residences near the sea. It should be sown on a heap of decayed sea-weed, covered with large gravel or small flints. The root is of the tap kind, but often branches among the stones on the beach; it is sweeter than even the carrot. The flowers are formed of five petals of a pale green colour, but of so solid a nature that when expanded they cannot be closed without breaking; but to counteract this apparent inconvenience, and to secure the pollen from the weather, to which from its natural situation it is particularly exposed, each petal forms a kind of hood, under whose

roof the chives thrust their fecundating heads, until the stigma is sufficiently matured to receive the farina, when the chives, by bending to a quarter circle, extricate their loaded balls for the purpose of impregnation. The stigma is solitary, and slightly cut in three at the top. Its blossoms, which may be found in the months of August and September, are worth the inspection of the curious, who will see in them that nothing in nature is too minute to be perfectly formed, and suited for its situation and security in producing its species.

Pine Hog.—Mr. C. Austen, of Chatham, killed a hog lately only 16 months old, which weighed twenty seven score and a half; it measured seven feet from the tail to the nose, six feet six inches in girth, and two feet across the shoulders and loins.

Onions.—The Duke of Buccleugh's gardener recommends onions to be cultivated in the following manner: When the produce of his seed beds attains a proper size, he chooses a moist day, takes up the plants, and after immersing them in a puddle composed of one part root and three parts earth, transplants them (by drilling) about 4 inches asunder, in rows, and afterwards carefully hoes them when required. This

process, he asserts, answers with any kind of onions, and the root equals in size the best Spanish onions, and is heavier in its bulb, firmer, and more pungent.

Extraordinary Mushroom.—The wet season seems to have been most favourable to the growth of the mushroom. An extraordinary instance of the kind was witnessed on the estate of Lord Glastonbury, in the parish of Shillington, Bedfordshire, when a mushroom was gathered, which was quite sound, measuring in circumference rather more than two feet and a half, in diameter ten inches, in depth at the thickest part three inches, and the stalk in circumference six inches and a half; the length was six inches.

Pheasants.—It is not generally known that pheasants are beneficial to the farmer. This was fully proved lately at Whitney Court, Hertfordshire, where T. Day, Esq. shot a hen pheasant, which excited the notice of the sportsmen from the immense size of its craw, which, on being opened, was found to contain more than half a pint of that destructive insect, the wire-worm.

Moles.—A gentleman who was troubled with these animals in his garden, adopted the following method by way of experi-

ment. Having opened one of the runs or trenches, he introduced a small quantity of rosin and sulphur; and when in a sufficient blaze, covered it over with the mould drawn from the trench. Whether suffocation ensued, or (what is more probable) the fumes were highly offensive to the finer instincts of these animals, the purpose was completely answered; as they never afterwards made their appearance.

Bran Beer.—To a quarter of a peck of sweet wheat bran, add three handfuls of hops and ten gallons of water.—Boil the whole together in a copper, until the bran and hops sink to the bottom; then strain it through a hair sieve into a cooler, and when lukewarm add two quarts of molasses, or three pints of treacle, if thick. This will be sufficient for a nine-gallon cask. Before you pour in the liquor, which must be done as soon as the molasses or treacle is melted, put two table spoonsful of good yeast into the barrel. When the fermentation has subsided, bung the cask close up, and in four days it will be fit to use. If you should choose to bottle any part of the beer, it will be much improved by so doing, and will be ready to drink in six or seven days.

USEFUL ARTS.

Method of Heating Manufactories, &c.

—A Mr. Perkins has adopted a very simple mode of warming a range of workshops, by one small German stove of the ordinary construction.—In the last room of a range communicating with each other, he places his stove, with his chimney leading into the common flue. At the back of the stove he opens an air or wind-hole through the wall of the building, about the diameter of the cylindrical stove, by which a free communication is made with the open air. Into this aperture he introduces a pipe of the dimensions of the opening, and carries it direct to the back of the stove. He then attaches to the pipe a large plate of sheet iron, and bends the same round the stove, at about three inches distance, as a guide to the current of wind, so as to encompass two thirds of its circumference; the effect of which is, that the cold atmospheric air, pressing through the wind-pipe, drives away the previously heated atmosphere surrounding the stove, and, becomes itself warmed, as it passes through the narrow space between the guide-plate and the stove; thus keeping a continued current of warm air circulating through the whole range of premises. Mr. Perkins proposes, that a small basin of water should be placed upon the stove, the eva-

poration of which ameliorates that drying sensation which is so unpleasantly felt upon the lungs where close iron stoves are used.

Ice-Breaking Machine.—A Mr. Green, of Alexandria (America), has discovered a machine for breaking ice of the thickness of six inches, at the rate of three or four miles an hour. The machine promises to be of advantage in opening a passage for ships frozen, or clearing canals.

Copper Ships.—A nautical mechanic has invented and completed the model of an 80-gun ship of war, of which the keel, floor-timbers, lower futtocks, and bottom planks, are made of copper! A patent, it is said, is taking out for this new mode of ship-building, which, it is added, is thought well of by some naval men.

Improvement in Brewing.—A most important improvement has lately taken place in the mode of brewing and distilling, and is now practised at the Patent Steam Distillery at the Greenhead, Glasgow. The invention consists in the application of steam to the bottom of the boilers, which are indented with concentric circles, varying in depth according to the progress and quantity of heat wanted. A pipe from the steam-engine boiler, situated outside of the building, is conveyed to three large brewing boilers and

two stills. The boiler is not larger than that required for an engine of eight-horse power, and not more than the usual pressure is employed. In addition to the saving of fuel, the improvement consists in the great disparity of temperature betwixt this mode and the common way of distilling by a coal or peat fire. The difference is as 214 to 21,877 degrees of heat. The consequence is obvious. Steam cannot give any of that empyreumatic nauseous flavour which is so difficult to be avoided in the common method, and which has so long deteriorated our native beverage. Another improvement at the Greenhead is a machine, styled by the inventor a separator, that completely prevents the mixture of the coarse essential oil, which is one of the products of distillation on the old plan, and which has been so greatly injurious to all malt spirits.

A Fire and Water-proof Cement.—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. Baylis, Jun. of Painswick, Gloucestershire; for a machine for washing and cleaning clothes. November 27, 1821.

T. Motley, of the Strand; for certain improvements in the construction of candlesticks or lamps, and in candles to be burnt therein. November 27, 1821.

R. Bill, of Newman-street; for an improvement in the construction of certain descriptions of boats and barges. December 5, 1821.

C. Broderip, of London, Esq.; for various improvements in the construction of steam engines. December 5, 1821.

H. Ricketts, of Bristol; for an improvement in the art or method of making or manufacturing glass bottles, such as are used for wine, porter, beer, or cyder. December 5, 1821.

W. Warcup, of Dartford; for certain improvements upon a machine for washing linen cloths, cotton cloths, or woollen cloths, whether in the shape of piece goods, or of any article made up of linen cloth, cotton cloth, or woollen cloth. December 10, 1821.

W. Horrocks, of Portwood-within-Binnington; for an improvement in the construction of looms for the weaving of cotton or linen cloth by power, commonly called power looms. December 14, 1821.

J. Winter, of Stoke-under-Hamdon; for certain improvements in a machine for sewing and pointing leather gloves with neatness. December 19, 1821.

S. Brierley, of Salford; for an improved method of preparing raw silk, and cleansing the same, for the purpose of dyeing and manufacturing. December 19, 1821.

J. Gladstone, of Castle Douglas; for an improvement or improvements in the construction of steam-vessels, and mode of propelling such vessels, by the application of steam or other powers. December 20, 1821.

J. Griffith, of Brompton-crescent, Middlesex; for improvements in steam carriages; which steam carriages are capable of transporting mer-

separate the curd [from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick lime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistency of thick paste. With this cement broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

Arithmometer.—A French artist, M. Thomas, of Colmar, honorary director of the Phoenix Company, has obtained a brevet of invention (patent) for a machine of calculation, to be called the Arithmometer. It has been presented to the Society for the encouragement of National Industry; and by it a person unacquainted with figures may be made to perform, with wonderful promptitude, all the rules of arithmetic. The most complicated calculations are done as readily and exactly as the most simple; sums in multiplication and division, of seven or eight figures, require no more time than those of two or three.

chandize of all kinds, as well as passengers, upon common roads, without the aid of horses. December 20, 1821.

F. Erard, of Great Marlborough-street; for improvements on piano-fortes, and other keyed musical-instruments. Communicated to him by a foreigner. December 22, 1821.

G. Linton, of Gloucester-street; for a method of impelling machinery without the aid of steam, water, wind, air, or fire. December 22, 1821.

R. Ormrod, of Manchester; for an improvement in the mode of heating liquids in boilers, and thereby accelerating and increasing the production of steam. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad. January 7, 1822.

R. S. Harford, of Ebbw Vale Iron-works, for an improvement in that department of manufacture of iron commonly called puddling. January 9, 1822.

J. Harris, of St. Mildred's-court, for an improvement in the manufacture of shoes for horses and other cattle. January 9, 1822.

W. Ravenscroft, of Serle-street; for a Forensic wig, the curls whereof are constructed on a principle to supersede the necessity of frizzling, curling, or using hard pomatum, and for forming the curls in a way not to be uncured; and also, for the tails of the wig not to require tying in dressing, and, further, the impossibility of any person untying them. January 14, 1822.

D. Loescham, of Newman-street, and J. Allwright, of Little Newport-street; for an improved keyed musical-instrument, comprising in itself many qualities never hitherto produced in one instrument. Communicated to him by a foreigner. January 14, 1822.

A. Gordon, of London, and D. Gordon, of Edinburgh; for improvements and additions in the construction of lamps, and of compositions and materials to be burned in the lamps. January 14, 1822.

D. Gordon, of Edinburgh; for improvements and additions to steam-packets, and other vessels. January 14, 1822.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Phillips, relative to the long-contested identity of the Spikenard of the ancients.

Mr. Editor,

In your review of my History of Cultivated Vegetables, I observe a note stating in positive terms that the aromatic ointment of the ancients was not procured from the lavender, as stated in my account of that plant. As it is a subject that has excited much curiosity among learned divines for many ages, I trust you will not object to lay my observations before your readers, which, in the event of being incorrect, may be the means of throwing farther light on the subject, although it is to be doubted if a more satisfactory confirmation can be given than has been made by Pliny the Elder, who lived at the time when this perfume was in the height of fashion at Rome, as well as in Syria. He has not only described the plant, but by telling us from whence it was procured, satisfactorily proves that it could not have been the root of the Valerian of Nepal, as some writers suppose.

Requesting you will insert the following extract from my account of this celebrated ointment, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
H. PHILLIPS.

Bayswater, Feb. 14, 1822.

“Pliny, who flourished a little after this period, has described the lavender plant under the name of *Nardus*. The blossom he notices as forming a spike, and says there is a spurious kind of nard, which is often sold for the true spikenard. In the same chapter he states that the most costly and precious ointment was made from the aromatic leaves of the *nardus*, and that the spikes (blossoms) sold for 100 Roman denarii (3l. 2s. 6d.) a pound.

“This exact naturalist has described the varieties so minutely, that it cannot be mistaken for any other plant. ‘The Romans,’ says he, ‘esteem the leaves of the *nardus* that is brought from Syria, as the best; next to that, the Gallic lavender, or *nardus*, is in estimation.’ He also notices the spikenard of Candia, and of India; but he does not even hint that the latter plant was used as a perfume. What especially confirms this opinion is, that Pliny, after having described the same ointment mentioned by the Evangelists, which he directs to be kept in pots or vessels of alabaster, observes that the

flowers or spikes of the plant, being laid in wardrobes, give a most agreeable perfume to the garments.

“Lavender, or *nardus*, was likewise called *Asarum* by the Romans, on account of its not being used in garlands or chaplets: the leaves, says Pliny, were too small and brittle to be woven into coronets.

“It has often been asserted that the spikenard ointment of the ancients was made from the root of the *Valeriana Jatamensi*, which is found growing only in India; but this seems highly improbable, as the scent of this root differs very widely from our idea of agreeable perfumes; and we may presume that the opinions of the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, with respect to odours, were similar to our own; as we find, besides the spikenard, they extracted their favourite odours from roses, myrtle, violets, marjoram, lilies, orris-root, and jonquils, &c. to which they often added sweet spices and aromatic gums.”—Vol. i. p. 229.

We return thanks to our well wisher, Richard Brief, of the Northern Athens, for his communication: such hints are not thrown away upon us.

Mr. J. B——r’s note is very reasonable: he requests for the sake of the fair sex—and perhaps some of his own also—that all quotations in foreign languages, in the New Monthly, may be translated, and the translations placed in the shape of note or otherwise. We have before appealed to the gallantry of our contributors on this subject, and fear, from their inattention to it, that they will oblige us to create a new office, and appoint a translator of quotations, with a competent salary, or add that office to our already overwhelming duties.

An “Irish Protestant” writes to us respecting some observations in Vol. II. (p. 398. King’s Visit to Ireland) which omitted, he says, to notice a party there that is “neither Ultra Protestant, nor Orange, nor Catholic, but eminently Protestant,” &c. &c. *Moderés* in politics—friends to Catholic emancipation—they think Ireland is much improved on the score of agriculture and commerce, by the union, and wish to avail themselves of the full benefit which has arisen from that measure, if such benefit was not foreseen at the time it took place. In short, it is a party wholly independent, and yet a numerous one, which the writer says *Eudoxus* omitted to notice.

* Page 73.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of William Hey, Esq. F.R.S. By John Pearson, F.R.S. &c. &c. 8vo. 18s.

Lady Jane Grey and her Times. By George Howard, Esq. 8vo. 18s.

BOTANY.

Botanical Rambles; designed as an Easy and Familiar Introduction to the elegant and pleasing Study of Botany. 12mo. 4s.

EDUCATION.

The Rhetorical Reader. By J. H. Hindmarsh, Teacher of English, and English Elocution, Edinburgh.

This is a judicious and tasteful selection of pieces fitted for the student of elocution, and above sixty of the extracts have not appeared in any previous publication, among these are some interesting letters from Burns, and some passages from the Lectures of the late excellent Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh. It is also preceded by some sensible remarks on Walker's system of elocution.

FINE ARTS.

An Album; containing Twelve very interesting specimens of Lithography, in imitation of Drawings. 10s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY.

A Description of the Island of St. Michael, &c. with maps and plates. By J. Webster, M.D. Royal 8vo. 13s.

A Description of the Shetland Islands; comprising an Account of their Geology, Scenery, Antiquities, and Superstitions. By S. Hibbert, M.D. 4to. 3l. 3s.

HISTORY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Memoirs of the Court of King James the First. By Lucy Aikin. 2 vols. 8vo.

These memoirs are intended by the Author as a sequel to her Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth; and are entitled to the praise of accurate research, dispassionate reasoning, and much elegance of criticism and remark. The subject, however, of her present performance, is one peculiarly unfavourable to a female historian; of which Miss Aikin appears sufficiently sensible, and expresses her anxiety and distrust of her own powers in treating it, with a diffidence which ought to disarm the severity of criticism, even were there much more food for it than can be found in her work; the chief fault of which is a too favourable representation of the character of James, whose grossest faults are covered by the modesty or charity of the author, with a veil which historical truth expressly demands should be drawn back even from kings, when the eyes of the multitude are attracted towards them, either for warning or instruction.

An Historical Sketch of the Progress of Knowledge in England, from the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By J. G. Barlace. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Though little more than a compilation, this work is entitled to considerable praise, for the brevity with which much valuable information is compressed in its pages, and the ingenious perspicuity of the arrangement, by which the gradual progress of our countrymen in arts, sciences, history, poetry, and polite literature, is distinctly marked, and placed before the eye in a single glance. As the production of a youth of fourteen, which the age of the author is said to be in the preface, it is highly creditable to his reading and industry; and when it is farther understood that it was begun and completed during a period of suffering from amputation of the right arm, that praise which is due to its execution will be bestowed still more cordially, from admiration of the praiseworthy exertions of so young a student, under circumstances so peculiarly trying.

The History and Chronicles of Scotland, written in Latin, by Hector Boece, and translated by J. Bellenden. 2 vols. 5l. 5s.

LAW.

Argument against the alleged Judicial Right of Restraining the Publication of Reports of Courts of Justice. By J. P. Thomas, Esq. 8vo. pp. 148. 7s. 6d.

There can be no doubt but that the question here discussed is one of great importance to the maintenance of liberty and truth. It is treated by Mr. Thomas in the most temperate manner. He is evidently sensible of the full value of the general system of British Jurisprudence, and, totally divested of party spirit, is anxious only to promote that which may be best for the interests of society in general. The only argument that can be advanced in favour of restraining the publication of reports of Courts of Justice is, that the publications themselves, sometimes from carelessness or haste, sometimes from causes more reprehensible, frequently misrepresent the matter in question; doing thereby the greatest injury, by raising prejudices, or influencing opinions, respecting arguments of the same nature that may be pending in other courts at the same time. To oppose to this inconvenience (and let it be remembered that no human institution whatever can be rendered absolutely perfect.) we have so many advantages gained to truth and justice, and the general enlightening of the people by the open statement of all proceedings wherein the life or reputation of an individual may be concerned, that we think few who consider them impartially, even without the strengthening aid of Mr. Thomas's excellent arguments, can deny that, in all ages, publicity in legal proceedings has gone hand in hand with liberty and justice, and can never be separated from them without giving rise to suspensions and discontents on the part of the people, and at least facilitating the possible growth of partialities, caprices, injustice, and tyranny on the part of those who are placed in authority over them.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Essays on Good Living. 12mo. pp. 226. 7s. 6d.

The wit of this performance is of that description which is too dull for irony, and too ironical for matter of fact. Those who are in sober earnest enamoured with the subject, may console themselves for labouring through pages from which they will learn nothing, by a receipt which they will find for a *scam*, and another for a *decad*, which may restore them to good humour with the author, if their cook should be fortunate in reducing his theory to practice.

A Letter to the Rev. W. L. Bowles in Reply to his Letter to Thomas Campbell, Esq. and to his Two Letters to the Right Hon. Lord Byron, containing a Vindication of their Defence of the Poetical Character of Pope. By Martin M'Dermot. 8vo. pp. 81. 2s. 6d.

We believe the greater part of our readers are already acquainted with the "invariable principles" of poetry, on which Mr. Bowles has founded his strictures on the poetical genius of Pope. They are contained in two propositions:—First, that images drawn from what is beautiful and sublime in the works of nature, are more poetical, *per se*, than images drawn from the works of art;—and secondly, that those passions of the heart which belong to nature, in general, are, *per se*, more adapted to the higher species of poetry, than those which are derived from incidental and transient

manners. We have perused Mr. M'Dermot's investigation of these principles with particular attention, and we think he has shewn, by arguments which will not easily be disproved, that poetical images have no abstract existence, whether they be drawn from the works of nature or of art; and that all poetical images, from whatever source they are taken, are the creations of the mind, and have their sole existence in the creations, and poetical combinations of the poet. From these premises he shews, that images taken from the works of nature cannot be more poetical than those which are drawn from the works of art, as neither are poetical, *per se*, antecedent to the exercise of that faculty from which they derive all their poetry.

Mr. Campbell was the first to express his doubts of the orthodoxy of Mr. Bowles's principles, and to comment on the justice of the strictures which solely rested on their assumed immutability. His observations, however, were not intended to provoke discussion, and he distinctly disclaimed the slightest intention of undervaluing Mr. Bowles's merits as a poet. He did not therefore enter into an analytical investigation of his poetical creed, and it is obvious, from the manner in which he put his sentiments forward, that his object was not to make a display of his strength, but to do justice to the merits of a poet whose genius, and acute discrimination of men and manners, must have always afforded him that mental luxury which arises from the communion of truth with poetical feeling. His observations, therefore, on Mr. Bowles's principles were only such as the subject forced upon him, nor did he even wait to deduce them from such previous discussions as would have placed their truth in the strongest possible light. He left them, therefore, in a manner, defenceless, for as he did not provoke, neither did he anticipate an attack. We believe, however, that notwithstanding all that Mr. Bowles has since written upon the subject, his observations and his "Ship of the Line," have withstood the battle and the breeze, and will continue to do so, though Mr. Bowles's insinuations, in his Reply to Lord Byron, that she saw upon deck, she must have surrendered, though she withstood them for a thousand years.

Mr. M'Dermot's reply to Mr. Bowles is, we believe, the first production which he has offered to the public, and it evinces a force of argument and a clearness of discussion, in elucidating and confirming the truth of Mr. Campbell's observations on Mr. Bowles's poetical creed, that deserve to recommend its author to the notice of the literary world. He has successfully shewn that Mr. Campbell neither mistook nor misrepresented the principles which this creed contains. Mr. Campbell observed in his remarks upon it, that "the faculty by which a poet luminously describes objects of art is essentially the same faculty which enables him to be a faithful describer of simple nature." Mr. M'Dermot has carried this idea farther, and shewn, that it is to this faculty alone we are indebted, for all the poetry and poetical images which the works of nature and of art can supply; and that, independent of this faculty, there can be no poetry at all. Mr. Bowles complains, that he was first led into this controversy by Mr. Campbell's having misrepresented his statements; and he says Mr. Campbell will confess, that he misunderstood his sentiments, and did him injustice, so far as the poetical criticism was concerned. We do not believe that Mr. Campbell can make any such concession, for the more attention he gives the subject, the more he must feel convinced that his observations on the invariable principles of Mr. Bowles were founded in truth and nature; and that his poetical creed is a very unsafe criterion of poetical pre-eminence. Mr. Campbell declined the contest with him, not for the reasons which he himself assigns in his Reply to Lord Byron, "because he could not," nor yet because he was frightened at the sound of "invariable principles," as his Lordship insinuates; but because he felt confident, that as Mr. Bowles's principles and his own strictures upon them were both before the public, it would decide impartially between them, and feel, that he neither mistook their spirit, nor omitted any part of them which could, have in the least weakened the force of his remarks. Several writers have since ventured into the arena of controversy with Mr. Bowles, but we must say that Mr. M'Dermot is the only writer who has taken up the subject in the same spirit with

Mr. Campbell, and, if we mistake not, the only writer who has viewed the question in its proper light, and given a clear analysis of the latent fallacy that lurks in Mr. Bowles's principles.

Mr. Bowles is angry because Mr. Campbell passed over his second proposition unnoticed; but, though Mr. M'Dermot justifies him in doing so, as Mr. Bowles could not bring forward this proposition, in determining the poetical character of Pope, consistently with his own subsequent admissions in his favour, we beg leave to add, that Mr. Bowles himself has taken as little notice of this proposition as Mr. Campbell has done, and that having once laid it down as a criterion of poetical pre-eminence, he rested all his subsequent arguments and illustrations on his first proposition. We apprehend, however, that the distinction which he makes in this proposition between the "passions which belong to nature in general, and those which are derived from transient manners," can have no existence; and that it is impossible for any passion to arise in the breast of man, whatever be the immediate cause that calls it into existence, unless it have its foundation originally in human nature. With regard to passions arising from transient manners, we are totally unacquainted with them, for we believe that manners are never productive of passion in any of its modifications. The manners of every nation are influenced and determined by an endless diversity of circumstances; and as these circumstances are eternally changing, a corresponding change must take place in manners. These manners, then, whose weak and tender frame are the sport of every impression which is exercised over them, cannot be the parents of passions, whose bold, boisterous and independent natures will not yield, in some cases, to all the restrictions to which they can possibly be subjected; and which, in no case, can be elicited by such weak and feeble impulses as simple manners. Mr. Bowles, then, makes a distinction where there is none in nature; for passions can no more arise from manners, than the cause can from its effect. We cannot even agree with Mr. Bowles in calling transient manners, "modes of artificial life," for we would ask how these modes first obtained among the people who practised them.

The manners of a nation are always determined by moral, political, and local causes, co-operating with the natural tempers and passions of the people; and however different they may be from the manners of any other country, they are still natural, because they are produced by natural causes. To another nation they may appear ridiculous; but they are not the less natural on that account; for if the causes that led to their introduction had not been sufficient to produce them, they would never have become the national manners. When a revolution takes place in the moral and political influences which determine the manners and habits of a nation, a corresponding revolution will take place in its manners; but so far from becoming artificial by this change, they continue to be strictly natural, because they still result from natural causes. To suppose them not natural is to suppose that causes should not produce their effects, and that it is consequently unnatural to see the effect proceeding from its cause. The fawning manners of a slave are, therefore, as natural as the open and independent manners of an Englishman: for it is as natural for him who is born in a land of slaves to imbibe the servile feelings of slavery, as it is for him who is born in a land of liberty, to possess high notions of freedom and independence.

If by "transient manners," Mr. Bowles means such as are contrary to good sense and reason, and therefore likely to pass away and make room for more correct and natural manners, we conceive that such manners and passions are as just and reasonable, as of all others the most unfit materials for poetry; and that Cato, with all his reticence of conduct, and Nestor, with all his wisdom and prudence, are infinitely worse subjects for poetical purposes, than Achilles, with all his impetuosity and contempt of reason. If, then, natural manners be not such as qualify with the dictates of reason, and if it be folly to say they are such as are opposed to reason, how can we grasp the idea conveyed by natural manners, unless we define them to be such as arise from the immediate circumstances and situations by which they are produced? Thus defined, all actually existing manners,

and, consequently, all "transient manners," must necessarily be natural, and not, as Mr. Bowles chooses to call them, "modes of artificial life." The manners of the present century differ from those of the last; and the manners of the preceding century differed from both: the same may be said of all the centuries up to the creation. Where then is Mr. Bowles to find manners which are not transient? and if transient manners cannot be natural, where is he to discover natural manners? Let him fix upon any century he pleases, and call it the century of natural manners, and it will necessarily follow, that as the manners of all the preceding and subsequent centuries differed from it, they must be all artificial, and there will be only one century since the creation that can boast of natural manners. If that century be the present, neither Homer nor Shakspeare could be describers of natural manners, because they had no living models to copy after: if it be not the present, we are totally unacquainted with natural manners, as we have never seen any; and, therefore, neither Mr. Bowles nor we can pretend to say, whether the manners described by Pope are natural or artificial. Such are the inconsistencies that arise from calling "transient manners" "modes of artificial life."

The poet, therefore, who describes actually existing manners, must necessarily describe natural manners; and we cannot, consequently, perceive the distinction which Mr. Bowles supposes between transient and natural manners, in his second proposition; nor can we, as we have already observed, admit passions to arise from manners of any description, for our passions have their origin in our own nature, antecedent to manners, and can arise from no other source; whereas our manners are perpetually assuming a different aspect, because they yield to the pressure of the slightest influence. They may be compared to the feather which is blown in all directions by the wind, but which still moves in no direction but what is natural, because it is natural that it should obey the laws of its nature, and yield to every impulse. Our manners veer about, in like manner, with every wind, but they are equally natural, under all the varying aspects in which they present themselves. They cannot, however, be productive of passions, under any aspect; for in their aspect our passions never change: they are now the same they were a thousand years ago, and will be the same a thousand years hence. The perpetual revolution which takes place in our manners, can, therefore, exercise no influence over them.

We have been induced to make these observations on Mr. Bowles's second proposition, because he complains of Mr. Campbell's not having done him justice, in passing it over before. Whoever would convince himself of the fallacy of laying down "invariable principles," as a test of poetical pre-eminence, would do well to read Mr. M'Dermot's reply to Mr. Bowles. Though his first production, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the notice of our literary readers. His mode of reasoning is perspicuous and acute; and his manner, as a writer, agreeable and elegant.

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Sir Andrew Wylie of that Ilk; a Novel. By the Author of Annals of the Parish. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

This novel is somewhat heavy in its commencement, but the well-drawn humour of the hero soon attracts the attention of the reader, and the skill of the author is such as to rivet it through the remainder of the volumes, notwithstanding the want of keeping which is evident in the principal character, and the improbable events which are brought forward solely to shew off peculiarities, which would not be borne with in the situations allotted for the display of them. Sir Andrew Wylie is originally introduced as a poor Scotch boy, gifted with a more than ordinary portion of merit and good sense, duly amalgamated with a portion of that sort of impudence which is characterised by the sagacious Osborn, in his "Advice to a Son." "as though no virtue, yet able to beggar them all, being generally in good plight, whilst the others starve." We will not proceed with his exemplification of it, though it is a case exactly in point, but proceed to remark, that this same quality, as useful to the hero as Grimaldus was to Whittington, usually conducts him to wealth and title, when he returns to his "sin country," and marries his "laird's daughter," for whom it transpires that he had entertained a smothering kindness from the first of his setting-out from the humble village of Strongholme, to seek his fortune in the great city. With all the interest, however, which his adventures excite, and all our liking for the kindly and benevolent feeling which is diffused over the work, we cannot but regret that the author should frequently be the first to break his own illusions by the ignorance he displays of the modes and usages of real life, as far as the fashionable and exalted ranks of society are concerned; an ignorance not to be excused by the simplicity of the "Ayrshire Loggans" themselves; or he would not have represented his hero, with his broad northern dialect and uncouth simplicity, as the arbiter in matters of family dissension, in the hours of ancient nobility. The character of Mary Cunningham, the laird's daughter, is more pleasing in her childhood, than in her womanly development. There is something very repulsive to the feelings in her coldness, and long balancing of her opinion towards the man whom she finally marries; if it be a specimen of Scottish prudence drawn from the life, and we are ready to acknowledge its fidelity as a portrait, it still ought not to be given to the heroine. Nor is the catastrophe of the marriage itself related with any of that vivacity which might make amends for the frigidity of the courtship. Indeed, our author is richer at all times in humour than in sentiment or general description; and generally deserts us in some interesting situation, when we should be most ready to extend our sympathy to his dramatic persons.

Dinan; a Romance. 12mo. pp. 114. 8s. 6d.

These few pages seem strung together merely in playful trial of the author's powers in this kind of

writing, during a moment of idleness; the effort, however, slight and fugitive as it is, shows a degree of ability and aptness, which, properly cultivated, may enable their possessor to take a very creditable rank among the imaginative writers of the age.

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These stories are told in a pleasant manner, and are sometimes exceedingly touching. The author is evidently a man of considerable taste and power; though his style is woven after an antique fashion, and is now and then a little at variance with the modern phraseology which intrudes itself upon the reader. The stories are very similar to those of Boccaccio, and the old translation of the great novellist has evidently been read by our author.

The phrase of our ancestors was altogether more rich and poetical than the cast of language at present, but it is somewhat perilous in a writer to venture on it now; for, after all, his style can be but an imitation, and it will necessarily be occasionally tame and occasionally forced, from the circumstance of its not being the language ordinarily used by the writer. At the time we object to this mixture of the modern and antique, we must admit the book to have a large share of merit. The facts are well narrated, and the pictures which are represented are sometimes brought to the eye of the reader more vividly than we remember to have seen in (almost) any recent publication. We scarcely know a volume from which an artist might gather more than from these "Stories after Nature." Some forced expressions occur here and there, as we have said; and some parts savour a little of affectation; but the good greatly preponderates. Why does the author use such terms as "the great mooves of the king," or of a young chivalrous knight falling "flat on his back, haggled and bloody, as a dog?" The first expression is quite tasteless, and the second is derogatory, and, in fact, utterly offensive. We beg him to amend such little errors, and hope that he will be content with this our qualified admiration.

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The First Canto of Ricciardetto. Translated from the Italian of Forteguerri. By Sylvester (Douglas) Lord Glenberrie. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The poem, of part of which this is a translation, is of the burlesque class; and is generally ranked by the Italian critics with the Morgante of Pulci, and the Orlando Innamorato of Boiardo. The Lullin of Boileau, and the Rape of the Lock of our own Pope, though more strictly mock-heroic, are of the same description, but perhaps the Beppo of Lord Byron may be considered a nearer exemplification of the spirit of our own language for this species of composition. The poetical part of this volume is only a small portion of its contents. The rest, however, will be found sufficiently amusing. They consist of a preface not less pleasing for a slight tinge of that garrulity which at once reminds the reader of the author's venerable time of life, and leads him to experience a gratification in the thought that the delights of literature can extend to so advanced a period; an introduction which contains an account of the author of the original poem, several interesting remarks of a critical kind, and copious notes and parallel passages, which, if they sometimes almost lose sight, in the remarks which grow out of them, of the point they are meant to illustrate, still always reward the reader for his detention, by the information they present; not seldom more

prized when thus unexpectedly obtained. The moderate price of the book, and the handsome manner in which it is got up, is such as ought to be esteemed from authors whose rank or fortune exempt them from any thought of being actuated in their writings by somewhat more sordid wishes than longings after fame; and we are only sorry that the portraits of both the translator and author, which are prefixed to the work, should be on stone, a species of execution which, whatever it may be adapted for, is very inadequate to that distinctness and accuracy without which it is impossible to convey a proper idea of the individual peculiarities of phylogonomical expression. Of the poem itself, though translated with great spirit, and into verse as easy and tripping as the subject may demand, we cannot say that we think it will be attractive to the English reader, whose patience has been pretty well exhausted of late by this species of composition, from the numerous imitations of Lord Byron's Beppo and Don Juan, to which the bad taste and still worse feeling of the present day, has given encouragement.

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Opening this volume by accident in the middle, we imagined at first that it was another specimen of the burlesque in poetry. The stanza which gave rise to this opinion will, perhaps, not convey any impression of an opposite nature to our readers.

"At which injunction that black burly ghost,
Grinning with gladness at the mandate given,
Tuck'd up his shadowy garments, like a post,
The sooner to o'er-cud the half of heaven;
Then gliding from amid that grisly host,
Swift as a moon-beam from the moon is driven,
He from the threshold dives amid the sky,
And streaks a yellow track, as down he swims
from high." c. 4. s. 17.

When, however, we began with the beginning, we found, to our great sorrow, that it was all meant for sober sadness; and though the gloom attendant upon the discovery was occasionally brightened by the intervention of stanzas still more amusing than that which we have just now quoted, the corrections of their absurdity were not sufficient to light us on our "darkling way," through long lists of heroes unsung before, and exploits described with Homeric minuteness, though not with Homeric fire. In fact, the story is insupportably dull in itself, for which the author, as the lucidate are not of his own making, is only to blame as far as his choice of them was concerned; but he ought to have considered that such a theme required more graces of style than can be found in verses such as

"In Scotsman's blood that wrapon he should flesh,
And with the smell of war Heaven's nostrils ah
refresh." c. 1. s. 48.

And again,

"Certes the devil, the sire of grief and sin,
Perforce must lose what he hath stolen by
sleight,
And we will beard him, come he arm'd again
With brutes and behemoths, and bugs of land
and main." c. 6. s. 13.

Mr. Tennant has gained a name by his Anster Fair, which may make his failure in the heroic less mortifying to him. Indeed, the humorous is his forte; and his muse seems scarcely able to help laughing at the stults on which she has been placed.

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that the victims of martyrdom have been purified, and not by mere bodily tortures, however excruciating. There are passages of exquisite pathos, as well as beauty in the poem, particularly in the scenes between the virgin martyr and her father. In the sacred songs, the pomp of mythological superstition is finely contrasted with the severe simplicity, yet deep feeling, of the Christian belief; and the difference of manners is as well preserved in the interlocutors of both parties.

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These pages are illustrated, if we may use the term, by a set of views in lithography in the very worst style of an art which has to answer for overweighing the public with performances below mediocrity.

Illustrations of Japan. By M. Titsingh. 4to. 2l. 18s.

The privacy in which the Japanese have always kept themselves, renders every degree of information relative to their real character and internal regulations valuable, in proportion as it is difficult to be obtained. That which is presented in these pages is more particularly interesting, inasmuch as the chief part of it is drawn from the actual chronicles and laws of the Japanese themselves, illustrated by the comments and explanations of their translator, M. Titsingh, whose residence in Japan during fourteen years, as chief agent to the Dutch East India Company, afforded him opportunities of becoming acquainted with the political, civil, and natural history of the country, which his literary and scientific turn led him to cultivate to an extent that will probably render the present age indebted to him for such accounts of the country as may prove of the utmost importance to commerce, in opening new channels for her industry, by a more extended intercourse with it. The present volume, which must be regarded rather as a specimen of the stores M. Titsingh has left behind him, than as a work complete in itself, contains private memoirs and anecdotes of the reigning dynasty of the sovereigns of Japan, which may be deemed the more interesting inasmuch as they abound in information with which most of the Japanese themselves are at present totally unacquainted; it being contrary to their usages to publish any historical documents relative to a dynasty, so long as any branch of that dynasty continues to sit upon the throne; and it was only through the personal consideration in which M. Titsingh was held, that he gained access to the MSS. containing the particulars which are now for the first time laid open to the public. The annals themselves are like those of most secluded and arbitrary countries, full of violence and bloodshed; and the majority of the royal actors in each sanguinary scene appear to have been abundantly fitted for their parts, by early indulgence in all the vices that most effectually debase human nature. But here and there those gloomy records are relieved by instances of romantic virtue, which is carried to an excess, perhaps, only to be found in that state of society which admits equally of examples of atrocious wickedness. The ceremonies of the court, and the national feasts, are detailed with a degree of minuteness that may at least make the reader thankful that his patience is only called upon to read the account of them, and not to take any part in them. Those attendant upon marriage in particular, one hundred and seventy-six of which are enumerated, are so intolerably tedious, complicated, and expensive, that they must have owed their origin, or at least their gradual increase, to the policy of some Japanese Malthus, who has thought, by the due enforcement of them, to serve his country by throwing such impediments into the way of a too rapid increase of its population, as few can have the resolution, or indeed the means to encounter. The account of the legal suicides

in Japan is very interesting; and so frequent are they in their occurrence, that the Japanese literally fulfilling the injunction to let every day of life be a preparation for death, esteem the art of dispatching themselves gracefully, as the most important of all their accomplishments: and accordingly practise from their earliest youth, the waving of a sabre with proper adroitness towards their bowels, which they expect at some future period to be ordered to rip open at a moment's warning, an operation which would leave an indelible stain upon their memories, were it to be performed bunglingly, or with any show of reluctance. This volume is adorned with coloured engravings, from

plates executed in Japan; some of them are interesting, particularly two, which describe the funerals of officers of state. One of an earthquake and eruption of the mountain of Asama-yama, is a most furious representation of an event, however, so awful, that we regret the account of the spot where it took place, and of the phenomena attendant on it, is not more detailed.

The general statements in these volumes bear testimony to the truth of the narrative of Captain Golewin, whose observations, as far as he had an opportunity of making them, exactly corroborated those features in the Japanese character, which are here delineated by themselves.

LITERARY REPORT.

A new and impartial History of Ireland, from the earliest Accounts to the Present Time, is announced by Mr. M'DERMOT, author of "A Critical Dissertation on the Nature and Principles of Taste," &c. &c. The Work will go to Press as soon as 500 Signatures are obtained. In Seven Volumes, 8vo.

DR. ALEXANDER TILLOCH, Editor of the Philosophical Magazine and Journal, is preparing a Work, entitled, Dissertations introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse.

The History of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, comprising its ancient and modern state, to which is added an account of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, and Great and Little Wothorpe, in Northamptonshire, will shortly be published by Mr. DRAKARD, of Stamford. The work, although in a great measure compiled from former historians, contains, we are assured, several new and interesting documents, and many excellent engravings.

Lord DILLON, author of "Commentaries on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire," &c. has, during his residence at Florence, composed a work under the title of "The Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers, an English Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century," now in the press.

Mr. J. HARRISON CURTIS has just published a Series of Cases, detailing the different species of Deafness, where he has pointed out the Modes of Treatment, to which he has annexed some Practical Remarks relative to the Deaf and Dumb. Diseases of the Ear were formerly considered as incurable, but, as it would appear, more from popular prejudice than from a deficiency in Medical science.

The Memoirs and Correspondence of CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN; author of those extraordinary American Novels, Ormond, Wieland, Arthur Mervyn, &c. are nearly ready for publication; also Carwin the Biloquist, and other posthumous Tales of the same Writer.

Mr. WORDSWORTH has two new Poetical Works in the press. The first that will appear is entitled "Memorials of a Tour on the Continent," and the other, "Ecclesiastical Sketches."

Mr. BERNARD BARTON's new volume, entitled "Napoleon, and other Poems," will appear early in March.

Mr. CHAMBERS has nearly ready for press Collections for a Biography of English Architects, from the fifth to the seventeenth century.

In the Press.

A System of Analytic Geometry, by the Rev. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, A.M. of the University of Dublin, and M. R. I. A.

Architectural Antiquities of Sefton Church, near Liverpool, consisting of Views, Plans, and parts of the Interior Ornaments, detailed at large from actual Measurement, and Etched in Outline, by R. BRIDGENS.

Collections towards a History of Ancient Institutions, Customs, Discoveries in Science, and Mechanical Inventions selected and abridged from "Beytrage zur Geschichte der Erfindungen," of Professor Beckman of the University of Göttingen; with various important additions.

Popery, the Mystery of Babylon; or the Abominations of the Church of Rome; by a Beneficed Clergyman of the Church of England, a Graduate of Cambridge.

Chinzica, a Poem, in Ten Cantos, founded on that part of the History of Pisan Republic, in which is said to have originated the celebrated Triennial Festival, called the Battle of the Bridge.

A New and Improved edition of the Florist's Manual, or Hints for the Formation of a Gay Flower Garden, by the Authoress of Botanical Dialogues, &c.

A New and Enlarged edition of the Art of Preserving the Sight to extreme old age, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

Observations on the Influence of Manners upon the Health of the Human Race; more particularly as it regards Females in the higher and middle classes of Society. By R. PALIN, M. D. Newport, Salop.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from January 1 to January 30, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Jan. 1	40	45	29,68		Jan. 17	25	36	30,08	30,13
2	35	42	29,70		18	27	42	30,20	30,30
3	34	38	29,72		19	36	46	30,35	30,31
4	37	38	29,26		20	41	48	30,14	30,17
5	34	38	29,90		21	34	48	30,27	30,34
6	34	38	30,05		22	34	44	30,40	30,35
7	34	37	29,99		23	37	46	30,28	30,14
8	34	38	30,13		24	38	48	29,98	29,82
9	39	44	30,19		25	40	47	29,85	30,04
10	29	41	30,11	30,08	26	39	43	30,04	30,11
11	34	47	30,14	30,22	27	29	41	30,25	30,28
12	37	48	30,26	30,31	28	35	51	30,19	30,13
13	41	48	30,27	30,28	29	30	43	30,15	30,19
14	37	47	30,28	30,20	30	26	42	30,28	30,33
15	36	40	30,17	30,14	31	30	44	30,27	30,30
16	29	35	30,13	30,08					

Ideas relative to the Formation of Hail.

(Concluded from p. 78.)

Scarcely a year passes without injury being done to the crops in some part of Europe by hail showers, the stones of which are frequently as big as musket balls, plums, eggs, &c.; and Dr. Halley records instances of their being thirteen or fourteen inches in circumference, and weighing from five ounces to half a pound, which I think favours the idea, that instead of acquiring such a magnitude in their fall, by accumulations round the nucleus of a single drop of congealed rain, they are generated by some sudden convulsion of the atmosphere; particularly as we know that a great portion of the air through which they must pass, if not of a temperature to diminish their bulk, must at least be so warm as to prevent the congelation of any particles of vapour they might have the power of condensing in their descent. Now, as hail occurs most frequently when the presence of lightning shews the atmosphere to be overcharged with the electric fluid, and does not occur at all in those latitudes where lightning is unknown, I am induced to suppose, that electricity may have the power of causing a sudden expansion of the air, and consequently of generating intense cold; whereupon the particles of vapour contained in that part of the atmosphere will be immediately condensed, a number of these condensed particles (facilitated by the expansion of the air) will, by the force of their own attraction, combine, forming large drops of water, which being frozen by the excessive cold generated, descend by the laws of gravity, and produce the phenomenon of hail.

The appearance of the hail-stones (which seems to be the basis on which the common theory is founded) may, I think, be accounted for, by supposing that the central particles unite, and form drops of water before the expansion has reduced the atmosphere to the freezing temperature, that these drops are afterwards frozen, and constitute the icy centres, and that the less dense exterior coating is produced by the remain-

ing particles being congealed before they are brought in contact. The size of the hail-stones may depend upon the degree of humidity, and expansion of the air, the obstruction offered to the union of the condensed particles of vapour by the force of their own attraction, being in proportion to its density. Under this impression I can easily conceive, (the resistance of the air being considerably reduced by sudden expansion) that the condensed and frozen particles of vapour would be forcibly attracted to each other, and accumulate to the magnitude recorded in many of the hitherto apparently exaggerated accounts. Deprived by my early entrance into the Navy of opportunities of acquiring philosophical knowledge, I feel conscious of my incapacity of determining a subject which does not admit of ocular demonstration; but I think it will be allowed, that the circumstances of hail being unknown within the Arctic Circle, where the electric fluid is inactive, and occurring most frequently with us when our atmosphere is charged with it, are near approximations to proofs that it derives its origin from electricity. And to prove that the sudden expansion of air will generate hail, I shall in conclusion give the following extract from a description contained in Gregory's *Mechanics*, of the Hungarian machine at Chemnitz, which discharges water from a mine by means of the compression and expansion of air. "There is a very surprising appearance in the working of this engine. On opening the cock" Q (communicating with a vessel containing compressed air and water) "the water and air will rush out together with prodigious violence, and the drops of water are changed into hail or lumps of ice. It is a sight usually shewn to strangers, who are desired to hold their hats to receive the blasts of air; the ice comes out with such violence as frequently to pierce the hat like a pistol bullet." Having shewn that artificial hail is produced by the sudden expansion of air, it remains for philosophers to determine, whether or not the electric fluid could cause the air to expand in the manner I have suggested. In the mean

time, as I find that I am not the first to entertain an idea of the electrical formation of hail (but the reviver of a rejected theory), I must offer a few remarks upon the objections made to it in *Rees's Cyclopaedia*, the work I have consulted on the subject. After giving a short account of the theory entertained by Beccaria, the writer of this article says, "that all electrical theories are inadequate to account for the phenomenon of hail; because if it owed its origin to electricity, it would be a natural and ordinary production, and might be expected as frequently as rain; whereas the quantity of hail is not more, on an average, than ^{the} part the quantity of rain." However, it is evident, that this assertion is perfectly inapplicable in the present theory, for it might certainly be admitted that the electric fluid occasionally generated hail by causing an expansion in the air, without inferring as a matter of course, that electricity could not exist without producing it. He observes, "that authentic accounts sufficiently testify the destruction occasioned by hail; that *Mezery* mentions hail-stones which fell in Italy 100 lbs. in weight; and that *Dr. Halley* records some storms in which they were 13 or 14 inches in circumference, and weighed from five ounces to half a pound; but that the central part of every hail-stone originates in a drop of rain, according to the common opinion, is," he says, "too obvious to require proof." That the centres have been formed from drops of water I would not wish to deny; but the immense size which hail-stones occasionally attain, makes it

improbable that they are generated by the tedious process assumed in the common theory, particularly as flakes of snow, which have equal opportunities of acquiring adhesions in their descent, never attain a similar weight, and who can pretend to say that they would not appear as they do if electricity were the agent employed in their formation? Although I am willing to allow that the accounts recorded by *Mezery* and others may be exaggerated, yet it is well known that sheep have been killed by contusions from hail-stones, and many of your readers may remember, that a few years back, the French papers were filled with accounts of subscriptions for the relief of the inhabitants of a little village, who had been entirely ruined by its destructive ravages. The circumstance of hail being usually accompanied by thunder and lightning, is not allowed in the *Cyclopaedia* to be a proof that the superabundance of electric fluid operates in its formation, but that thunder happens when the atmosphere is most replete with vapour, which is also favourable to the generation of hail. I have already observed in my theory, that I conceived the degree of humidity of the atmosphere would operate as one cause in regulating the size of the hail-stones; but as the electric fluid is inactive in the higher latitudes where hail is unknown, though there is no want of vapour to produce rain and snow, I think it appears evident, that "hail is the attendant on thunder," because it owes its origin to electricity.

N.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present most extraordinary season has created an unusual impulse to exertion during the heavy months of winter; which, together with the number of hands drawn from the country, by reason of the increased demand for articles of manufacture, has had the effect at least of keeping the labouring poor in full employment, and consequently moderately quiet, if not happily contented. It cannot be denied, however, that cheap as provision is, labourers in husbandry are too inadequately paid to enable them to procure even the common necessaries of life; and it must also unfortunately be admitted, that although the farmer is compelled to pare down his expenditure to the meanest point of reduction, every shilling saved out of the fair remunerating wages of the labourer, is but a negative gain to himself, which operates in a four-fold degree as a drawback upon his own profits, by diminishing the consumption of his staple commodity. Nevertheless hands have hitherto in England been devoted to industry, and not to spoliation, like the melancholy contrast of the sister kingdom; and the farmer still continues like his prototype the bee to gather riches, whereof he is not to partake!

The planting of leguminous crops is
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nearly completed, and although the lands have not been found to work well, owing to the absence of frost, yet the late dry weather facilitated the operations, and under all circumstances, the work is satisfactorily executed.

A portion of the turnip land also has been planted with wheat, and in a few instances the *Talaverian* variety has been preferred, but the rage is over—the late wet harvest at once drenched the grain and cooled the ardour of its admirers, and the remark that we made in our Report for July last, that "like all new and speculative measures carried to excess, this would end in disappointment," has been verified to the fullest extent of our anticipation; and we again repeat, that independently of the inaptitude of that grain to accommodate itself to our humid atmosphere in peculiar seasons, the practice of taking wheat after turnips cannot, in point of husbandry, for any length of time, be continued with advantage. The growing wheats exhibit an unfailling plant of vigorous appearance; but, considering the effect which the mildness of the season has had upon some of the vegetable creation, it is not so forward as we might reasonably have expected; and the early pasturing, which dry weather rendered

practicable, has completely dispelled the fear that it should become injured by premature exhaustion.

Turnips have made an abundance of top, and the root is proportionally deteriorated, but the Swedes having been principally stored for spring feed, there will be no want of a regular supply.

We heartily congratulate the landed interest on the prospect of a repeal of a

small, and but a small, portion of the malt duty. But with respect to the proposed loan, we offer as a query, whether half the stated amount employed by government in the purchase of grain, to be held in reserve for future exigencies, would not prove more generally beneficial to farmers, than the partial accommodation which can otherwise be afforded them.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the quarter, save where otherwise named.—Scotch Markets for the week preceding the dates.

	January 23d to 26th		30th to Feb. 2d		6th to 9th		13th to 16th	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Uxbridge, by the load	71 0s	181 10s	61 10s	181 10s	61 10s	181 0s	61 10s	171 0s
Aylesbury, by the load	81 0s	171 10s	71 0s	181 10s	71 0s	181 5s	71 0s	181 0s
Newbury	28 0	75 0	22 0	74 0	20 0	71 0	18 0	76 0
Reading	30 0	76 0	26 0	74 0	26 0	74 0	26 0	78 0
Henley	38 0	78 0	38 0	78 0	30 0	74 0	30 0	74 0
Banbury	28 0	70 0	28 0	70 0	24 0	68 0	24 0	68 0
Devizes	70 0	76 0	84 0	74 0	88 0	76 0	26 0	74 0
Warminster	28 0	76 0	28 0	74 0	28 0	72 0	28 0	70 0
Sherborne	50 0	78 0	50 0	80 0	54 0	80 0	48 0	80 0
Dorchester, by the ld.	101 0s	201 0s	121 0s	211 0s	111 0s	211 0s	111 0s	211 0s
Exeter, by the bushel	7 0	8 6	7 0	8 6	7 0	8 6	7 0	8 6
Lewes	44 0	64 0	40 0	64 0	49 0	60 0	42 0	68 0
Guildford, by the load	81 0s	201 10s	81 0s	171 10s	81 0s	191 0s	81 0s	181 0s
Winchester	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Basingstoke	34 0	74 0	34 0	72 0	24 0	72 0	44 0	71 0
Chelmsford, by the ld.	71 10s	161 0s	71 0s	161 0s	71 10s	151 0s	71 10s	151 0s
Yarmouth	38 0	54 0	28 0	52 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bury, by the coomb . .	18 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	0 0	0 0	18 0	28 0
Lynn	26 0	52 0	30 0	60 0	26 0	58 0	26 0s	58 0
Horncastle	32 0	45 0	36 0	43 0	36 0	43 0	32 0	43 0
Stamford	38 0	50 0	39 0	60 0	34 0	47 0	33 0	68 0
Northampton	36 0	69 0	32 0	60 0	32 0	60 0	38 0	68 0
Truro, 24 gals. to bush.	22 8	0 0	22 6	0 0	22 8	0 0	22 6	0 0
Swansea	42 8	0 0	42 8	0 0	42 8	0 0	40 0	0 0
Nottingham	46 0	0 0	45 0	0 0	43 10	0 0	43 6	0 0
Derby, 34 qrs. to bush.	48 0	68 0	40 0	64 0	32 0	64 0	40 0	64 0
Newcastle	32 0	57 0	32 0	56 0	32 0	60 0	32 0	59 0
Dalkeith, by the boll*	27 0	31 0	26 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	26 0	30 0
Haddington, ditto*	26 0	31 6	27 0	34 0	28 0	34 0	27 0	34 0

* The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Peas, and Beans, is 8 per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Aggr. Aver. Jan. 19th. 49s 3d.—26th, 50s 7d—Feb. 2d, 49s 9d—9th, 49s 0d.

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.	MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.	COAL MARKET. Jan. 18.
Kidneys - 31 0s to 41 0s	Beef - 2s 0d to 3s 0d	Newcastle, from 31s 9d to 41s 9d
Champions 2 10 to 4 5	Mutton - 2 0 to 2 10	Sunderland, from 35 0 to 43 6d
Ox-Nobles - 1 10 to 2 0	Veal - 3 0 to 5 0	
Apples - 0 0 to 0 0	Pork - 3 8 to 4 4	Price of Quartern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 10½d.
Onions - 0 0 to 0 0	Lamb - 0 0 to 0 0	

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.	QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.
SMITHFIELD—Hay, 31 0s to 41 0s Aver. 34 10s 0d	arrived Coastwise, from Feb. 11 to 16.
Straw, 1 6 to 1 16 — 1 11 0	Wheat 10,274 Peas 1,882 Malt 6,215
Clover, 4 0 to 4 10 — 4 5 0	Barley 10,715 Tares 198 Beans 3,836
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 21 17s 6d to 4 4 — 3 10 9	Oats 10,015 Rape — Linseed —
Straw, 1 4 to 1 19 — 1 11 6	Rye 10 Bran 198 Mustard 45
Clover, 3 10 to 4 10 — 4 0 0	Various Seeds: 506 qrs.—Flour, 10,027 sacks.
WHITECHAPEL. Hay, 3 0 to 4 4 — 3 12 0	Foreign.—Mustard 75 ; and Hemp 40 qrs.
Straw, 1 4 to 2 0 — 1 12 0	
Clover, 4 0 to 5 5 — 4 12 6	

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.	New Pockets.
Kent 21 5s to 41 0s | Sussex 21 0s to 31 0s	Kent 21 5s to 41 4s | Sussex 21 0s to 31 5s
Essex 0 0 to 0 0 | Yearling Bags, 30s to 36s	Essex 2 10 to 3 10 | Farnham 6 0 to 7 7

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Feb. 25, 1822.

THE importance of the measures which may be adopted by Parliament during the present session, is felt by the commercial interests, as well as by the agricultural interest, to be very great. In the present early days of the meeting, report has been, and continues to be, very busy; and expectation is on the tip-toe watching of possibilities. *It is said*, for instance, that beside what has already been announced in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Londonderry, the Corn Bill will undergo a complete revision, new averages will be established, and that protecting duties will be laid, varying according to those aggregate averages. *It is said*, also, that the present impediments to direct trade between the West India Islands of Britain and the United States of North America will be removed, and that the governments will recognise their interests in mutual concessions. Some go so far as to say, that a recent detention of a West India packet was for the purpose of communicating with the islands on this subject. *It is said*, moreover, that a variation in the duties on certain articles of import from Russia was expected, and that speculation had directed its calculations towards them. (TALLOW was one.)

Under these rumours and reports, the markets are somewhat agitated. The holders of corn see the market for that commodity abundantly supplied, and the more distant coast counties resorting readily to London. The holders of West India productions, especially of RUM, are not merely firm, but they determine on deriving an advantage from this expectation, and the currency, in consequence, rises. Prices may now be asked and agreed to, which not long ago would have excited a smile among a whole company of merchants. This article is expected to derive great benefit from the proposed arrangement, should it be adopted. We must wait, however, for the final adjustment of this proceeding, and for its effects, before we can fully appreciate it. As to the speculations in TALLOW, we apprehend that the season will eventually settle them, without appeal; and hitherto the winter having been remarkably mild, they have had no great good fortune to boast of.

COFFEE has partially followed the lead taken by RUM. It may be stated at full 1s. per cwt. higher, taking the market generally: certain kinds somewhat more. Nevertheless, the promptitude with which

an abundant supply of this article can be obtained, has acted as a kind of drawback on the disposition to speculate extensively in it. It is not likely that any quantity to be sent direct from Jamaica, for instance, to the United States, will effect any sensible diminution of the mass remitted to Great Britain, where, it will be recollected, the principal owners and proprietors of estates reside, and connexions of all kinds are already established. The same argument applies to all the islands; and the supply imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope will remain as heretofore; whatever arrangement takes place in the west.—SUGAR is rather waiting an improvement, than is actually improved; yet within these few days appearances have indicated an increasing briskness among inquirers; and several mornings which have opened rather heavily, have closed with considerable spirit. In the Refined market the lower qualities have met with the greater acceptance.

We lately reported an advance on the prices of INDIGO, at the sale at the India House: the quantity then disposed of completely satisfied inquirers, and a later sale has been heavy, at a reduction of 3d. to 9d. per lb.

SPICES are rather in demand. Cinnamon of the last sale bears a handsome premium. Pepper is not lively, but steady. Pimento is raised, and is rising. The finer qualities of Spices generally, are likely to meet purchasers at a very respectable improvement.—We ought not to close this Report without alluding to the fluctuations which have taken place in the public funds; because not a few individuals of the commercial world occasionally invest great sums of money in those floating securities, and consequently, withdraw so much capital from the markets. It is true, that this is only for a time; but we have known it produce no trifling effects. Such merchants not seldom absent themselves, and their absence is noticed: or they attend with a marked indifference, and take no interest in what passes; this is felt as unpleasant by observers, and sometimes acts as a damper on the market. If only superfluous capital were consigned to the Stock Exchange, this would not be felt as an evil. It is likely that after a few weeks, as the measures of the British Government open on the public, the course of commerce and of the national interests at large may become more settled, more vigorous, and more profitable.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Jan. to 22d Feb. 1822.

Days. 1822.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuites	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Jan. 25		76 3/4	76	96 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2					4 6 pm.
26	238 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	96 1/2	108	19 1/2		238 1/2	25 1/2	78 pm.	4 6 pm.
28	238 1/2	76 1/2	75 3/4	96 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	75 1/2			4 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
29		76 1/2	76	96 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2				77 pm.	5 7 pm.
30											
31	239 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2		238 1/2		76 pm.	5 7 pm.
Feb. 1	239 1/2	76 3/4	76	96 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2		239		74 pm.	5 7 pm.
2	240 1/2	77	76 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2		240 1/2		76 pm.	5 7 pm.
4		78	76 1/2	97	107 1/2	19 1/2				77 pm.	5 8 pm.
5	242 1/2	77 3/4	77	97 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2		241 1/2		77 pm.	7 10 pm.
6	242 1/2	78	77 1/2	97 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2				77 pm.	6 10 pm.
7	242 1/2	78	77 1/2	98	106 1/2	19 1/2				79 pm.	6 8 pm.
8	241	77 3/4	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2				78 pm.	5 9 pm.
9	242	77 3/4	77	98	105 1/2	19 1/2		240		78 pm.	5 10 pm.
11	243	77 3/4	78	97 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2				5 9 pm.	
12	243	78	77 1/2	98 1/2	105 1/2	19 1/2		241		77 pm.	5 9 pm.
13	243 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	105 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	241 1/2		77 pm.	5 9 pm.
14	244	78 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	20 1/2				76 pm.	5 10 pm.
15	244 1/2	78 1/2	78	99	104 1/2	20 1/2	76 1/2	243		75 pm.	5 10 pm.
16		79	78	99 1/2	104 1/2	20 1/2				74 pm.	4 8 pm.
18		79	78 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2				76 pm.	4 8 pm.
19		79 1/2	78 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2				61 pm.	par 7 pm.
20	247 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	98	104 1/2	20 1/2				61 pm.	1 4 pm.
21	249	79	78	97 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2				56 pm.	4 5 pm.
22	249	78 3/4	78	97 1/2	104 1/2	20 1/2				50 pm.	par 4 pm.

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to April 1821, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JANUARY 19, TO FEBRUARY 12, 1822, INCLUSIVE.

ALDERSON, J. Liverpool, oil-merchant. (Orrod and Co. Allour, C. High-Holborn, hatter. (Pearce and Sons, St. Swithin's-lane	Edwards, E. Newport, draper. (Daniel, Bristol
Annan, J. Church-row, merchant. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street	Edwards, T. Brighton, merchant. (Warne, Leadenhall-st
Appell, J. Manchester, check-manufacturer. (Hadfield Atkinson, M. Lincoln, money-scrivener. (White, Grantham	Farmer, G. jun. Birmingham, roller of metals.
Axford, T. Abingdon, wine-merchant. (Graham Baker, T. Wolverhampton, mercer. (Wood Banting, J. Cumberland-street, New-road. (Williams and Goddard	Fell, W. Worthington, broker. (Thompson Gallon, T. Leeds, stuff-merchant. (Foden Gidden, F. sen. and jun. Prince-square, carriers. (Vinard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn
Billsborough, B. Lower Merton, cow-keeper. (Robinson Blackies, D. Cambridge, builder. (Chevell Bond, W. Houndsditch, water-manufacturer. (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street	Gill, M. Skipton, haberdasher. (Boswell and Faithorne, Old Jewry
Bowring, J. G. Feuchurch-buildings, broker. (Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street	Gray, T. T. Wardour-street, cord-sealer. (Ewington, Hertford
Bramwell, J. Leadenhall-street, hatter. (Shelton and Clark, Old Bailey	Green, W. Exmouth-street, ironmonger. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Beckland, J. Chard, miller. (Baker, Ilminster Bullock, T. Leadenhall-street, grocer. (Smith & White, Hatton-court	Green, C. Leather-lane, victualler. (Vonderaan and Co-myn, Bashi-lane
Burgin, J. Mick-lane, carpenter. (Leigh, Charlotte-str. Butcher, J. Alphonstone, malster. (Daniel and Co. Colchester	Gray, C. Oxford-street, horse-dealer. (Hall, Coleman-st. Griffiths, T. Oxford-street, jeweller. (Appley & Bergant, Gray's-inn
Camp, J. Wapping, victualler. (Hall and Willett, St. James's-street	Halliley, R. Lumby, dealer. (Parker, Selby. Hampson, R. and P. Liverpool. (Forrest Hay, S. Upper Lissen-street, carpenter. (Carson, High-street
Capon, J. Strand, hatter. (Michael, South Sea Chambers	Hemmings, J. Upton, dealer. (Newmarch, Windrush Herrington, J. Larcham, mercer. (Prior Hill, J. Regent-street, tailor. (Rice, Jersey-street
Cave, W. J. West Smithfield, coppersmith. (Thomas, Fen-court	Holmes, R. Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper. (Herrett Howard, J. Norwich, butcher. (Simson and Rackham Jabet, R. Birmingham, printer. (Short, Sothwell
Chinnock, R. Frome Selwood, builder. (Seymour Coldman, J. New Kent Road, carpenter. (Neymott, Great Surrey-street	Jackson, W. G. and W. Hurdley, Great Surrey-street, linen-draper. (Jones, Size-lane
Colling, W. K. Liverpool, picture-dealer. (Mawdsley Comte, H. Church-street, Ethnal-green, cabinet-maker. (Chft. Holborn-court	Jarvis, T. Aderbury, felt-monger. (Cherchill and Field, Duddington
Carling, W. Shadwell, slop-seller. (Unwin Dent, A. Size-lane, merchant. (Kearsey and Spurr Dicker, C. Dewlish, builder. (Stratton, Exeter	Jenkins, E. Picketstone, Glamorgan, miller. (Bassett, Bouvilton
Dye, R. Beckham, wheelwright. (Dixon, St. Swithin's-lane	Johnson, M. Leeds, woollen-cloth-merchant. (Smith and Moore
	Joslin, J. jun. Smith's-buildings, rope-maker. (Turner, Lincoln's-inn-fields
	Judd, R. R. and Fowler, B. S. Birmingham, dealers. (Tyndall and Rawlins
	King, R. Coventry-court, grocer. (Carson, High-street King, J. Great Yaldham, linen-draper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet-court

- Knibbs, J. H. Lloyd's-coffee-house, underwriter.** (Palmora, Warfield-court)
Knipst, J. Barrow-under-Needwood, draper. (Osborne, Burton-on-Trent)
Lee, C. Haywood, maltster. (Brookes, Newport)
Ladbett, T. Southwick, corn-merchant. (Bellingham, Brighton)
Lilley, N. Leeds, linen-manufacturer. (Richardson and Tolson)
Mactytire, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Cramp)
Mackie, J. Watling-street, merchant. (Tomlinson and Co.)
Mann, W. T. Norfolk, farmer. (Cooper, East Derham)
Marsh, T. Cotton-mills, Stafford, miller. (Smith, Rugby)
Maxwell, W. Lancaster, draper. (Pickford, Liverpool)
Mercalf, M. Brunswick-place, merchant. (Alliston and Handley, Corahill)
Mildred, T. D. Size-lane, merchant. (Kearsey and Sparr)
Milnes, J. Halifax, grocer. (Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn)
Morgan, G. M. Queanibeth, stationer. (Collins, Great Knight-Rider-street)
Morrett, A. Warwick, draper. (Barbury)
Newman, C. Brighton, inventor of coach lamps. (Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard)
Niblett, F. St. Mary Axe, milliner. (Warrod, Mark-lane)
Pack, J. Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Louden & Helder, Clement-street)
Parker, J. and G. and Roberts, J. L. & T. Birch-in-lane, merchants. (Beous and Bennett)
Passmore, J. Farnham, linen-draper. (Holma and Co. New-inn)
Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone, grocers. (Amory and Coles, Frogmorton-street)
Pitoway, J. Stamford, nurseryman. (Seckerson)
Pitoway, J. Earl's-Colne, miller. (Andrew, Great Coggeshall)
Polley, W. Providence-place, Walworth, rope and sack-making-manufacturer. (Orms, Church-row)
Porter, S. London, stationer. (Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn)
Powall, J. E. Lambeth, money-scriber. (Guinea, Cavalline-street)
Powall, T. H. Huddersford, Cheshire, maltster. (Dumville, Manchester)
Prosser, T. Axbridge, surgeon. (Russell, Bristol)
Pyne, W. H. Queen-square, Westminster, bookseller. (Van Sauter, Nicolaus-lane)
Rawlinson, S. Paddington, coal-merchant. (Carlton, High-street)
Richards, J. Exeter, cabinet-maker. (Torrill)
Redgway, R. H. H. Charles-street, wine-merchant. (Allen, Commercial-Sale Rooms)
Roper, A. Gosport, brewer. (Henson, Gosport)
Rostledge, T. Liverpool, broker. (Lewcock)
- Russel, H. and Bruce, R. St. Martin's-lane, cabinet-makers.** (Parson, Bow Church-yard)
Sampson, D. W. Giltspur-street, tea-dealer. (Gellibrand, Austin-frisars)
Sharpe, W. Colchester, butcher. (Baxter, Gray's-lan Shirl-y, J. Moreton-in-the-March, baker.) (Griffiths, Clipping, London)
Smecton, G. St. Martin's-lane, printer. (Davies, Lothbury down-lane)
Smith, J. Russell-court, tavern-keeper. (Scargill, Cornhill)
Smith, H. Hamberton, dealer. (Hirst, Bowshbridge)
Stead, W. S. Halifax, merchant. (Stephenson, Holmfirth)
Stevens, J. Stafford, wine-merchant. (Leigh, Charlotte-row)
Swann, T. Wardour-street, eating-house-keeper. (Fitz and Sons, Golden-square)
Sylvester, T. Witney, carrier. (Bigg, Southampton-buildings)
Taeton, W. Prince Edward's Island, merchant. (Elworthy, Plymouth-dock)
Tatner, C. Horton Kirby, farmer. (Collins, Great Knight-Rider-street)
Thompson, J. Carlisle, manufacturer. (Mounsey and St. James, Carlisle)
Thompson, C. Deans, cattle-jobber. (Dawson, Newcastle)
Thornley, J. Cheetham-hill, hat-maker. (Makinson, Manchester)
Tharben, J. March, draper. (Barley)
Tomlinson, E. J. Bristol, oil-of-vitriol-maker. (Cook and Bongough)
Valentine, R. Hatfield, miller. (Bond, Ware)
Urson, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Hirst, Bowshbridge)
Wabrough, M. Camberwell, stationer. (Abraham, Jewry-street)
Washburn, J. Great Marlow, wire-manufacturer. (Thomas, Bowyer-street)
Wrech, S. George-street, linen-draper. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry)
Wells, J. St. Michael, near Winchester, grocer. (Lampard, Winchester)
Whitourn, J. Brook-street, oilman. (Shepherd and Pacey, Bartlett's-buildings)
White, J. Great Winchester-street, stationer. (Aspihall and Co. Furnival's-inn)
Williams, W. Langbourn-chambers, merchant. (Birkett, Clock-lane)
Williams, E. Liverpool, joiner. (Badswell)
Wilson, J. Ely, miller. (Pencock, Cambridge)
Wilson, E. Kilmad, merchant. (Lewis, Burrough-street)
Winter, C. Norfolk-str. Strand, merchant. (Llewellyn, Noble-street)
Woodward, T. Bridge-water, druggist. (Syme)

DIVIDENDS.

- ALMOND, W. Jan. Calstock, Feb. 29**
Alport, T. B. Birmingham, March 9
Andrews, J. Manchester, March 3
Andrews, J. Birmingham, Feb. 22
Archer, A. Soho, March 5
Armstrong, J. Oditham, Feb. 9
Baillie, G. and Jeffrey, J. Finsbury-place, Feb. 13
Baines, E. Leicester, Feb. 15
Bell, R. G. Austin-frisars, Feb. 16
Beckets, R. Westbury, Feb. 27
Bell, W. Horncastle, Feb. 25
Bowdige, T. Lime-street, March 2
Bristow, R. jun. Lloyd's-coffee-house, March 5
Brown, E. and Hindle, T. Blackburn, March 8
Brown, J. R. New-road, Feb. 15
Bryant, J. Liverpool, Feb. 16
Bryon, W. H. Manchester, Feb. 9
Butt, J. Lothbury, Feb. 19
Byah, J. Paternoster-row, Feb. 23
Clay, J. Hall, Feb. 4
Coates, J. Worcester, Feb. 13
Colbeck, T. Foston, J. Ellis, W. Bingley; Wilk, J. sen. Otley; Holdsworth, W. Bradford; and Holdsworth, J. Batley, Feb. 16
Colbeck, T. Foston, Feb. 9
Craze, S. & H. S. Stratford, March 2
Craze, S. and H. S. Stratford, Feb. 23
Cross, W. Worcester, Feb. 5
Crowther, J. Huddersfield, Feb. 25
Commings, J. Gloucester, Feb. 25
Dawson, R. Norwich, Feb. 16
Docker, J. Russell-street, March 23
Edwards, J. Warmistone, March 1
Ellis, C. Birmingham, March 3
Enfield, W. and Brown, J. Norwich, Feb. 26
Fass, M. Wood-street, Feb. 23
Eiches, J. Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 18
Eybe, T. and Schmeck, A. Bury-court, Feb. 19
Fincham, B. and Co. Epping, Feb. 19
Fulley, T. H. White-hills, Feb. 27
Fulley, W. and Lewis, G. Liverpool, Feb. 17
Fox, R. Great Queen-street, Mar. 9
Fry, G. T. Cambridge-wells, March 2
- Gilbert, H. & Saunders, W. Brixham, Feb. 15**
Gill, J. M. Plymouth-dock, Feb. 19
Gordon, J. Liverpool, Feb. 25
Gratz, W. Manchester and Furness, Feb. 2
Green, J. Oxford-street, Feb. 23
Grandon, W. New Malton, Feb. 19
Hackett, J. Bredon-on-the-Hill, Mar. 4
Haldane, W. Middlesb'gh, March 9
Handler, Wm. Strutton-on-le-Field, March 4
Hana, J. Bath, Feb. 23
Hancock, W. Bury St. Edmund's, Feb. 18
Hardister, G. and Cowing, J. Bedford-court, Feb. 5
Heap, W. and J. Hepworth, Mar. 6
Hewitt, B., Bowman, E., and Bowman, J. E., Nantwich, March 4
Hirst, T. N. and Wood, J. Huddersfield, Feb. 25
Holmes, T. and Co. Long-acre, Feb. 19
Hopper, J. Feb. 19
Hornby, B. Bernard-street, Feb. 5
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-str. Feb. 19
Irving, J. jun. Carlisle, March 4
Jackson, H. Great Prescott-str. Mars Jent, T. Pecaadilly, Feb. 16
Johnson, A. Palmer's Village, Feb. 9
Johnson, W. Heybridge, Feb. 23
Johnson, J. Queen-street, March 3
Jones, J. and J. H. Feb. 19
Kemp, W. Bath, Feb. 27
Ker, T. Strand, Feb. 23
Lavender, J. Leominster, Feb. 15
Lewis, J. Three King's-court, April 1
Lovegrove, R. Arborfield, Feb. 11
Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street, Jan. 26
Massey, E. Coventry, Feb. 23
Middledich, J. Bury St. Edmund's, Feb. 15
Miller, R. Old Fish-street, Feb. 23
Mumford, E. Liverpool, Feb. 11
Needes, J. Brick-lane, March 2
Nichol, J. and W. Old Jewry, March 2
Nichols, J. Earsham, Feb. 18
Ockley, V. Terrington, March 4
Palmer, E. T. Bedford, Jan. 22
Park, R. jun. Portsea, Feb. 9
Peck, J. Blackheath-hill, Feb. 19
- Perry, R. and Forer, J. Winborne Minister, Jan. 22**
Pitt, J. Cheltenham, Feb. 14
Phillips, H. and Co. Birmingham, Feb. 10
Pinkett, J. Dockhead, Feb. 16
Rayner, J. D. Bow, Feb. 23
Read, E. and Baker, T. Great Russell street, March 2
Reid, D. Prince street, Feb. 23
Reynolds, T. Highworth, Feb. 21
Richardby, J. Durham, Feb. 21
Richardson, A. and Welch, T. St. Mary-le-bone, Jan. 29
Richardson, T. Iron Acton, Feb. 23
Robinson, S. S. and Co. Change-alley, March 2
Roper, W. P. London, March 2
Schmuck, A. Bury court, Feb. 19
Sedgwick, M. London, March 2
Shand, F. Liverpool, March 1
Sherwood, M. Doncaster, March 2
Shingles, S. Basinghall-str. Feb. 19
Slater, J. Market street, March 9
Smith, H. W. Bird's buildings, Feb. 19
Snuggs, J. W. A. and Walley, J. Lime street, March 2
South, J. Fulham, Feb. 25
Sowerby, J. W. Fish street hill, Mar. 5
St. Barbe, J. Austin frisars, Feb. 15
Statham, P. and Shankspeare, G. Mar. 2
Swaine, R. and Co. Halifax, Feb. 16
Symonds, C. and Taylor, W. Watling street, Feb. 9
Thomas, D. Greenwich, Feb. 26
Thompson, J. Keeble grows, March 1
Thompson, S. T. Cannon str. Feb. 23
Thurke, G. New street square, Feb. 5
Tolleray, W. H. Portsea, Feb. 11
Treadwell, T. Sloane square, Mar. 9
Underwood, T. Colyton, Feb. 15
Wardell, R. Brighton, Feb. 11
Webster, J. and J. Wakefield, Feb. 21
Welford, J. Broad street, March 2
Weston and Co. Wood street, Feb. 23
Wilson, W. R. Crown court, Feb. 26
Wilson, P. Liverpool, March 4
Wosley, J. Thaxted, March 1
Worral, W. Liverpool, Feb. 18
Wotherpou, M. Liverpool, Feb. 19

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Execution, Feb. 12.—J. Tye and E. Rivers, for uttering forged notes, were executed in front of Newgate. The unfortunate individuals were convicted at the last Old Bailey Sessions. Tye, during the time of knocking off his fetters, maintained the most persevering taciturnity, and appeared perfectly resigned. He was long known as an offender of the first class; not merely for passing simulated paper, but as an utterer of bad coin. On the approach to the drop, while Tye was in the hands of the executioner, Mr. Brown, with his accustomed humanity, asked Rivers if he had any request to make? to which he replied, "Tell my sister I wish her to follow me to the grave." The two unhappy men were then placed upon the scaffold; and, on the preparations being completed, after a few minutes spent in devotion, they were removed from this world almost without a struggle.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the year 1822.

Bedfordshire, P. A. Loutour, of Staughton, Esq. *Berkshire*, Sir G. East, of Hall Place, Bart. *Buckingham*, B. Way, of Denham, Esq. *Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire*, R. J. Adeane, of Braham, Esq. *Cheshire*, C. Wicksted, of Baddeley, Esq. *Cumberland*, W. Crackenthorpe, of Bank Hall, Esq. *Cornwall*, D. Howell, of Prideaux, Esq. *Derbyshire*, P. Gell, of Hopton, Esq. *Devonshire*, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, of Nutwell Court, Bart. *Dorsetshire*, The Right Hon. Sir E. Nepean, of Lodors, Bart. *Essex*, Sir G. H. Smyth, of Berechurch Hall, Bart. *Gloucestershire*, S. J. W. F. Welsh, of Painswick, Esq. *Herefordshire*, T. H. Symons, of Mynde Park, Esq. *Hertfordshire*, T. Daniell, of Berkhamstead, Esq. *Kent*, J. P. Powell, of Quex, Esq. *Leicestershire*, C. J. Packe, of Prestwold, Esq. *Lincolnshire*, Sir J. H. Thorold, of Syston, Bart. *Monmouthshire*, J. Jenkins, of Chepstow, Esq. *Norfolk*, Sir R. P. Jodrell, of Sall, Bart. *Northamptonshire*, J. Nethercoat, of Hazelbeach, Esq. *Northumberland*, E. Craster, of Preston, Esq. *Nottinghamshire*, W. F. Handley, of Newark-upon-Trent, Esq. *Oxfordshire*, J. Blackall, of Great Haseley, Esq. *Rutlandshire*, T. Floor, of Whissendine, Esq. *Shropshire*, R. B. More, of Linley, Esq. *Somersetshire*, V. Stuckey, of Hill House, Langport Eastover, Esq. *Staffordshire*, P. Hussey, of Wyrley Grove, Esq. *County of Southampton*, R. Shedden, of Brooklands, Esq. *Suffolk*, A. H. Stew-

ard, of Stoke Park, Esq. *Surrey*, C. N. Pallmer, of Norbiton House, Esq. *Sussex*, J. Eversford, of Catsfield, Esq. *Warwickshire*, M. Wise, of Leamington Priors, Esq. *Wiltshire*, E. Phillips, of Melksham, Esq. *Worcestershire*, S. Ryland, of Kingsnorton, Esq. *Yorkshire*, R. Bethell, of Wise, Esq.

South Wales.—*Carmarthen*, W. Howell Bevan, of Pengay, Esq. *Pembroke*, J. Mears, of Eastington, Esq. *Cardigan*, T. Lewes Lloyd, of Wern Newidd, Esq. *Glamorgan*, Sir J. Morris, of Bryn, Bart. *Brecon*, J. Christie, of Cwmllyfog, Esq. *Radnor*, E. Rogers, Stannage Park, Esq.

North Wales.—*Anglesey*, W. W. Sparrow, of Tynwydd, Esq. *Carnarvon*, W. Lloyd Caldecott, of the Cottage, Esq. *Merioneth*, J. Gill, of Pant Glas, Esq. *Montgomery*, J. H. Lyon, of Cefublwarch, Esq. *Denbigh*, S. Newton, of Pickill, Esq. *Flint*, T. Harrison, of Saathlywydd, Esq.

Late Floods.—An official Report has been presented to the Navigation Committee of the City of London by the officers appointed to make a survey of the banks of the River Thames, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the injury done by the late floods, and in order that the proper repairs may be carried into effect. Some idea may be formed of the amazing height to which the water rose, as well as the almost unprecedented fact that it was neither promoted by an easterly wind nor sudden thaw, from the following extract from the Report:—"That it exceeded by four inches the height to which it rose in 1774, as recorded by a stone let into a wall at Shepperton; and two inches higher than it is recorded to have risen in the same year by a stone let into the wall of Isleworth church-yard." It is nevertheless gratifying to learn, that, although very serious injury has been done in many places to the towing paths, and to some of the finely-constructed locks, yet the navigation of the Thames in the City district was never impeded for an hour, nor were the up-country vessels for any length of time. From Christmas-day till Monday the 7th of January, may be stated as the longest period.

LENT ASSIZES, 1822.

Home Circuit. Before Sir R. Graham, *knt.* and Sir G. Wood, *knt.* *Hertfordshire*, March 7, at Hertford—*Essex*, March 11, at Chelmsford—*Kent*, March 18, at Maidstone—*Sussex*, March 25, at Horsham—*Surrey*, March 26, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

Oxford Circuit. Before Sir W. Garrow and Mr. Justice Richardson. Berkshire, March 4, at Reading—Oxfordshire, March 6, at Oxford—Worcestershire, March 9, at Worcester—City of Worcester, March 9, at the City of Worcester—Staffordshire, March 14, at Stafford—Shropshire, March 20, at Shrewsbury—Herefordshire, March 25, at Hereford—Monmouthshire, March 30, at Monmouth—Gloucestershire, April 3, at Gloucester—City of Gloucester, April 3, at Gloucester.

Midland Circuit. Before Sir R. Dallas, and Sir W. D. Best. Northamptonshire, March 2, at Northampton—Rutland, March 8, at Oakham—Lincolnshire, March 9, at the Castle of Lincoln—City of Lincoln, March 9, at the City of Lincoln—Nottinghamshire, March 15, at Nottingham—Town of Nottingham, March 15, at Nottingham—Derbyshire, March 20, at Derby—Leicestershire, March 25, at the Castle of Leicester—Borough of Leicester, March 25, at the Borough of Leicester—Coventry, March 30, at the City of Coventry—Warwickshire, March 30, at Warwick.

The Wellington Shield.—This magnificent trophy, executed in silver richly gilt, together with two ornamental columns of the same costly material, has been completed, under the superintendence of Messrs. Green, Ward, and Co. of Ludgate-street. It was ordered in 1814, by the Committee of Merchants and Bankers of London, as a splendid record of the Duke of Wellington's achievements; but the time which has since elapsed has not been thrown away: the subject has undergone the fullest study and reflection, the first artists have been employed, the designs and models have been made with the greatest taste, the workmanship has been directed with the utmost care and ability, and the result is undoubtedly one of the finest productions of art ever executed in the precious metals.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of King's Lynn. The most Hon. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, commonly called the Marquis of Titchfield, in the room of Sir Martin Browne Folkes, Bart. deceased.

County of Antrim. The Hon. Richard Seymour Conway, commonly called Lord Viscount Beauchamp, in the room of Hugh Henry John Seymour, Esq. dec.

Higham Ferrers. Viscount Normanby.

Oxford University. Right Hon. R. Peel.

Great Bedwin. Sir J. Nichol.

Buckingham. Mr. W. H. Freemantle.

Dublin University. Mr. Plunkett.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sir C. Paget, to be Groom of the Bedchamber in ordinary to his Majesty.

Mr. I. G. Thomson, to be Prussian Consul at Leith.

The King has been pleased to appoint William Richard Hamilton, Esq. one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. T. Thompson, to the vicarage of Adlington, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Tyson.—The Rev. Henry Ingilby, to the valuable livings of Swallow and Rigby, Lincolnshire.—The Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D. D. is appointed Archdeacon of Colchester.—The Rev. F. W. Blomberg, M. A. to be Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. G. Holcombe, D. D. to be a Prebendary of Westminster.—The Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, M. A. to be Canon or Prebendary of Canterbury.—The Rev. Samuel Carr, Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, elected by the parishioners Perpetual Curate of St. Mary Quay parish, Ipswich.—The Rev. R. J. Francis, to the Rectory of Carleton St. Mary, Norfolk.—The Rev. G. G. Stonestreet, LL.B. to be Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of York.—The Rev. C. Collier, to the Livings of Hambleton and Braunston, Rutlandshire.—The Rev. G. P. Buxton, to the valuable living of Mildenhall, Wilts.—The Rev. George Beckett, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Gainsborough and Prebend of Corringham.

Births.] At Thorndon Hall, the Right Hon. Lady Petre, of a daughter.—In Upper Guilford-street, the Lady of W. W. Maitland, Esq. of a daughter.—At her father's house in Southampton-street, the lady of Samuel Platt, Esq. of a son.—In Upper Bedford-place, Russell square, the lady of H. H. Oddie, jun. Esq. of a daughter.—The lady of Dr. Kerrison, of New Burlington-street, of a daughter.—Mrs. James Basire, of Chancery lane, of a son.—At Balham, Surrey, the wife of J. Hartnell, Esq. of a son.—In Gloucester-place, the lady of G. H. Cherry, Esq. M. P. of a son and heir.—At Thornton-heath, Croydon, the wife of Joseph Reid, Esq. of a daughter.—The lady of Rowland Alston, Esq. of a daughter.

Married.] At St. Mary-le-Bonne Church, Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. C. Jearrad, to Mr. C. Gale, of Store-street, Bedford-square—At Hornsey, J. Guest, jun. esq. to Martha, only child of W. Whitworth, esq. Hornsey—At Mary-le-Bonne Church, R. Smith, esq. of Southfields, Gloucestershire, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Francis

Colman Negus — At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, T. H. A. Stephens, esq. of Park-house, Chelsea, to Maria Elizabeth, second daughter of Rev. R. Brickenden—At St. Michael's, College-hill, W. Boyd, esq. of the county of Down, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. C. Magnay, Lord Mayor of London—At Clapton, P. Brown, esq. to Susanna, second daughter of the late Christopher Edelman, esq. of Clapton—At Mary-le-Bonne Church, R. Smith, esq. of Southfields, Gloucestershire, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. F. Colman.

Died. At Hackney, Mr. P. Levesque — In Bedford-place, Thomas Stokes, esq. of the Royal Navy—In the 83d year of his age, R. Johnson, esq. of Broad-street, Golden-square, St. James's—E. Jane, wife of Mr. E. Elkins, of Bermondsey—In the 15th year of her age, Julia Susanna, third daughter of the Rev. J. Newman, Vicar of Great Burstead—Lately, aged 8

years and 8 months, George Frederick Billingham Taylor, third son of Captain J. Taylor, P.M. late of the 54th Reg. of Foot, and of the Royal Flints Militia, and grandson of the late G. Billingham, esq. R.N. and great grandson of the late W. Billingham, esq. J.P. of Mischen-hall, Surry, and of High Billingham and Gatehurst, co. Sussex, and great nephew of the late Admiral T. Brodrick. He was a most dutiful, affectionate, and pious child, and is deeply and deservedly lamented by his afflicted parents and relatives—Mr. James Dewes, of Blackman-street, Southwark, aged 55—Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Macklin, esq. who published the splendid edition of the Bible—At his house in Great Queen-street, James Boyick, esq. 73 — At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, J. Gordon, esq.—At Enfield, Katharine relict of the late Mr. W. Stephens, formerly of Bartholomew-lane.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE REV. T. D. WHITAKER.

At the Vicarage, Blackburn, on the 18th of December, 1821, the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A. aged 63. He was buried at Holme chapel, on the 24th. Dr. Whitaker was born June 8th, 1759, at Rainham, of which his father was then curate; but the next year succeeded his brother in the paternal estate of Holme. He received the rudiments of education from the Rev. J. Shaw, of Rochdale, and the Rev. W. Sheepshanks, at Grasington, in Craven. In 1775 he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. In the year 1782 the death of his father transferred his residence to Holme; and three years after he was ordained deacon by Dr. Law, bishop of Clonfert, who admitted him to the priesthood the year following. In 1797 he became perpetual curate of Holme, a chapel founded by his ancestors, but rebuilt and re-endowed chiefly at his own cost: took the degree of LL.D. in 1801, was presented by the archbishop of Canterbury to the Vicarage of Whalley in 1809, and to that of Blackburn in 1818. He married Lucy, daughter of T. Thoresby, Esq. of Leeds, a kinsman to the celebrated antiquary of that name, who survives him, and by whom he has left three sons and one daughter. As a literary man, in which character he is most generally known, he was distinguished not less for industry and acuteness in research, accuracy of reasoning, and extent of knowledge, than warmth of imagination and vigour of style. To the study of English antiquities he brought a rich store of classical information, and what is of

much rarer occurrence, a correct and classical taste; and when to these we add the knowledge of such modern languages as throw most light on the subject, an intimate acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic dialects, on which our own is chiefly founded, and the habit of close attention to those numerous traces they have left in the rude tongue of the people around him, it may be admitted that few champions have appeared in the arena of antiquarian warfare more completely armed for the field. He must, indeed, be considered as having mainly contributed to the revival of a school in topography, which had well nigh become extinct. But topography, though the favourite, was by no means the only station he occupied; the *Quarterly Review* owed some distinguished articles to his pen. His theological works were confined to the publication of occasional sermons, but he had the enviable art of making every literary undertaking subservient to the great interests of religion and morality, without violating the proprieties of the subject in hand; an object which certainly no clergyman should suffer to escape his view. In this character, indeed, Dr. Whitaker was most exemplary. Placed in situations which gave him a sort of episcopal superintendence over a district no less than thirty miles in extreme length, nearly the same in breadth, containing twenty-four dependent chapels, and occupied by more than 100,000 inhabitants, he exercised this important influence in a manner which might well have become a still wider sphere of labour. In his appoint-

ments to the chapels which came under his own immediate patronage, he was ever actuated by the purest and most disinterested motives; nor could any practicable scheme for promoting the temporal or spiritual welfare of his parishioners be proposed to him, which did not meet his ready concurrence and active co-operation. The principles which regulated his whole conduct as a clergyman cannot be better expressed than in his own words: "The dispensation of the Gospel has been committed to me within a certain district, and under certain forms and limitations. I owe, under the most solemn obligations, obedience to my immediate superiors in the church, and conformity to all its established rules: here I have no option; I eat my bread on that condition; if I transgress it, I am a dishonest man. I see, indeed, the genuine doctrines of my own church entirely neglected by some of its ministers, and mingled with fanaticism, democracy, and other poisonous combinations, by others; nevertheless, I know them to be the word of truth. I will, by God's grace, not reject, but separate them from these admixtures; preach them boldly, yet rationally; and if in so doing my motives are mistaken, my principles decried, and myself am classed with a sect to which I do not belong, I will bear my cross in patience." Blessed early in life with the possession of a patrimonial estate, to which he was ever enthusiastically attached, he became a planter and improver on no narrow scale, and in this profitable and patriotic pursuit, received the gold medal of the Society of Arts, while more than half a million of trees, rising gradually beneath his hand, gave grace and dignity to the rugged scenery around him. Adorned with these accomplishments, as an author, a clergyman, a subject, and a man, and endowed by nature and age with a commanding person, a venerable and expressive countenance, and a peculiarly animated eye, he seemed to possess the faculty of impressing his own image on the mind no less vividly than the features of landscape were depicted by his pen.

The titles of Dr. Whitaker's works are numerous. The reader will find them collected in the "Dictionary of Living Authors," and enumerated as they appeared in the periodical publications of the time.

R. M. PAYE.

For the following notice of this almost forgotten artist, we are indebted to the "Literary Gazette," which has put together a few particulars respecting him, perhaps nearly all that could be obtained.—"At an early period of the establish-

ment of the Royal Academy, the works of R. M. Paye occupied a place on the same walls with those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Northcote, and the contemporary artists of the day. His talents in every other quality but that of colouring were of the first class, and his works when he began the arts were not very deficient even in this particular. His first picture exhibited at the Academy, *A Girl Sewing*, attracted the attention of the Rev. — Potts, a relative of Surgeon Potts; whose portrait he painted, and afterwards engraved from it a private plate. He also painted an interior of a room, with a woman reading at a window; which performance, we have understood, was sold at a public auction for one of the Flemish masters. His principal excellence, however, was in subjects of a domestic character, where children were introduced. Among his best, were, a *Girl sketching a Boy on a Pavement*, and *Children at the Tomb of their Parents*. His larger paintings were those of *The Sulky Boy*, and its Companion: the former purchased by the late Lord Thurlow. Prints of them were engraved by Mr. J. Young, who also purchased several of his pictures, and was to the last a kind friend to him. As this artist rose into notice from the shades of obscurity, so also was the latter part of his life buried in oblivion; and if he did not avail himself of the facilities offered in the outset of his career, it was principally owing to a retired disposition, and an almost total exclusion from contemporary intercourse, which, though often attended with mortification and other petty miseries, is accompanied with advantages more than commensurate to its evils: It is the atmosphere of knowledge, and its influence is felt in the progress of others as well as in an acquaintance with whatever improvements occur in the field of art. It was with a view to promote this intelligence that Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the most beneficent manner, invited Mr. Paye to come among his brother painters; and there is little doubt, but that if the diffident artist could have been persuaded to mix more in the world, he would have found his way to academic honours, as well as to that distinction, the attainment of which the promise of so much talent appeared to warrant. As it happened, he was taken up and set down again, precariously employed; and, more fond of pleasing himself in the choice of his subjects than of indulging the public taste, he gradually lost the track in which he first set out, his pictures became woolly, and his execution slovenly, and there remained in his productions only the least

understood qualities (though very essential ones,) of composition and *chiaro oscuro*. The subject of this brief notice was first brought forward as a chaser; and had his paintings kept pace with the skill he possessed in that branch of art; he must have been at the head of his latter profession; and though he was not employed on watch-cases, like Moser, those who have seen casts from his works give him the preference to that able artist. Latterly the struggles and miseries of the painter accumulated; a paralytic stroke took away the use of his right hand, but it did not put an end to the exertions of his talent, for he soon obtained the power of painting with his left! In this practice his life ended; and for the last two or three years he was lost sight of by his friends, until his death was announced to have taken place about a month since. The style of R. M. Pape was chiefly to be admired for its *chiaro oscuro*; some of his early paintings resembled in effect those of Rembrandt.

T. WHATELY, ESQ.

Thomas Whately, esq. was the son of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Whately, of Derby. Born of a good family, he received a liberal education; after which, suitably with his inclination, he was articled to the medical profession, and became fellow apprentice with the celebrated author of the "Botanic Garden,"—Dr. Darwin. Naturally attached to studious habits and the pursuits of anatomical and literary information, young Whately sought every opportunity for his mental improvement, and formed his judgment upon the foundation of ocular truth. As he advanced to manhood, he progressively enriched his mind, which, as a physiological student, he considered of the first importance to his present and future interests; so zealously, indeed, that his intense application induced a nervous head-ache, which continued, in modified degrees, to the last moment of his life. Perseverance led him forth into the world, endued with a great store of valuable knowledge. As a botanist, he was particularly distinguished: he invented an improved plan for the better management and more durable preservation of plants in sand and paper, which met with the sanction and approval of the most eminent votaries of Linnæus, and testimonies of its utility are recorded in the best and latest works on botany and horticulture. Free from the versatile and pre-disposing influence of hospital associates, he passed the several examinations of the colleges, societies, and critical ordeals in Scotland and England with so much advantage, that he gained the countenance and friend-

ship of men of letters and medical fame. London, which has the strongest claims for practice and experience, now began to invite Mr. Whately to exercise his talents in pharmacy and the more scientific branches of physical operations. This brought his surgical skill into deep and forcible action. The quickness, ease, and certainty of Mr. Whately's performances on his patients, in the most difficult cases, decided his choice of confining himself wholly to surgery. Hence his fame spread widely among the afflicted, and his elevation as a surgeon became honourably established in the highest circles. Mr. W. was a constant friend to the poor and afflicted, both with his advice gratuitously and his benefactions. He was the friend of Christianity, and acted up to its dictates by his uniform example. He was thrice married, and his seven children and young and amiable widow, who have survived him, were his habitual and indulgent pride. Fond of domestic retirement and the study of phytology, he avoided the ostentatious glare of the fashionable world; and laterly led a retired life at Isleworth. He published, "Practical Observations on the Cure of Wounds and Ulcers on the Legs, without Rest," 8vo. 1799. "Practical Observations on the Cure of Gonorrhœa Virulenta in Men," 8vo. 1801. "Observations on Mr. Home's Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra," 8vo. 1801. "An Improved Method of treating Strictures of the Urethra," 8vo. 1804; 2d edit. 1806. "Cases of Two Extraordinary Polypi removed from the Nose," 8vo. 1805. "Description of the Treatment of an Affection of the Tibia, produced by Fever," 8vo. 1810. "Observations on Necrosis of the Tibia," 8vo. 1815.

COLONEL FOLEY.

Last month, Colonel Foley, the eldest son of the late hon. Andrew Foley, of Newport, in Herefordshire, and first cousin to the right hon. lord Foley. From his first entrance into public life, the conduct of this excellent senator was one continued course of the purest patriotism, united with the best feelings that could endear man to man in the social compact. That county, of which he was both the pride and ornament, gave back the due tribute of confidence, in return for his manly exertions, whenever the cause of the independent yeomanry or citizens claimed his assistance; his actions are indelibly recorded in every public meeting, and in every public question, whenever he was called upon for his senatorial support. He became representative for Herefordshire as soon as he was of age to take his seat in the House of Commons;

and he only withdrew himself from that situation, because he had not health (which had long been on the decline) to support the duties of a county member—retiring to serve in Parliament for the borough of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, where he might still discharge his parliamentary duties, devoid of that fatigue which his former situation imposed upon him. The latter county, in which he was brought up, bears ample testimony to the virtues of this lamented English gentleman, of which character he was an admirable model; and his name will be pronounced with grateful sympathy wherever he was known, as long as that character remains on record in our isle.

R. O. WYNNE, ESQ.

On the 12th of August last, of cholera morbus, Richard Owen Wynne, esq. Chief Judge of Decca, in India, and the second son of the late William Wynne, esq. of Peniarth, in Merionethshire. Mr. Owen Wynne's talents were of a superior kind, and the independency and uprightness of his career whilst Judge of Juampore, and afterwards whilst he presided as Chief Judge of Dacca, repeatedly called forth the warmest applause and approbation. But his excellences in a judicial capacity were equalled by his humanity and genuine benevolence as a man; and his loss will long be deplored by many who have experienced the sincerity of his friendship and the munificence of his patronage. His only child, Jane Wynne, died at Morben Lodge, in Montgomeryshire, on the 22d of July last, a few weeks prior to her lamented parent, in the sixth year of her age.

R. FALCONAR, ESQ.

At Nairn, on the 3d ult., Robert Falconar, esq. Sheriff-Substitute of Nairnshire, in the 70th year of his age. The character of this excellent man has been so long established, that it can receive no additional lustre from any tribute that can be paid; but were his many virtues to pass without notice on an occasion like the present, the charge of ingratitude might be attached to those among whom he held, for so long a period of years, such a high judicial situation, and to whose happiness he so largely contributed. As a judge, his impartiality and integrity were universally acknowledged; and the respect paid to his decisions was such, that they were seldom indeed appealed from, and never in any single instance altered. As a magistrate, he was active and vigilant, but at the same time mild and benevolent. The powers of his mind were naturally great; and the extent of his information on every subject gain-

ed him the respect, and the amiableness of his character, secured him the esteem of all.

PERCIVAL LEWIS, ESQ. F. A. S.

Aged 64, Percival Lewis, esq. He was son of Edward Lewis, esq. of Downton, co. Radnor, M. P. for the borough of Radnor, and was educated for the bar, became a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and attended the Welsh Circuits, before his marriage with Miss Cray, a lady of fortune. He then quitted the profession of the law, and accepted a commission in the North Hants Militia, in which he commanded a company several years; on retiring from the regiment, he sat down at a beautiful cottage near Lymington (now the residence of Sir John P. Dalrymple, bart.), and there he passed nearly twenty of the latter years of his life. He was in the commission of the peace for Hampshire. In 1811, he published, "Historical Inquiries concerning Forests and Forest Laws, with Topographical Remarks on the Ancient and Modern State of the New Forest;" a work which was well received, and of which he was encouraged to undertake a revision for a second edition, having collected materials for that purpose. He was a man of engaging manners, and of a convivial disposition. By his wife, who died some years since, he had five sons, four of whom are living. He had for some time held the offices of Recorder for St. Alban's, and of Agent for New Brunswick.

C. KNYVETT, ESQ.

In Blandford-street, Pall Mall, on the 19th of January, Charles Knyvett, esq. in his 70th year, after a lingering illness. He was long known and highly respected in the musical world. His professional talents procured him the patronage of George III. at an early period, and that patronage was extended to him by his present Majesty. Mr. Knyvett had three sons, one of whom is on the staff of the British army: he educated the other two for the musical profession, and the distinction which they have attained, as performers and composers, with the respectability of their private characters, manifest the excellence of parental instruction, moral and scientific. His companionable qualities, good sense, and knowledge of the world, rendered him an acceptable guest to many of our nobility during the musical vacations, particularly to the Directors of the Ancient Concerts; and it may be truly affirmed, that his merits, personal and professional, will long be remembered and esteemed by all who knew him.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Higher Gobion, Mr. J. Patenoster to Miss Nash.
Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Miss Claridge—At Wooburn, Mrs. Parry.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wickham Chapel, Mr. R. Morris to Miss J. Hedges—At Newbury, Mr. T. Morecroft to Miss E. Woodroffe—Mr. S. Skinner to Miss M. Morris—At Reading, Mr. Mansfield to Mrs. Cowell—Mr. J. Webb to Miss M. A. Keep—At Greenham Chapel, Mr. H. Butler to Miss J. Holms.
Died.] At Buscot Park, E. E. Loveden, esq. 72—At Whitchurch Mill, Mr. H. Turner 82—At Speenhamland, Mr. C. Coster—At Reading, Mr. J. Cooper, sen.—Mr. J. Bickham—At Maidenhead, J. Payn, esq. 71—Mr. Clark—At Crookham House, Mr. Tull—At Newbury, Mrs. Fowler—Mrs. Wilkins—At Windsor, Mrs. Hatchell—At Wokingham, J. Webb, esq.—Mrs. Goodchild—Mr. D. Jackson, 92—At Wallingford, the Rev. E. Barry, D.D.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The trustees of Sparrows Herne Turnpike are making a most excellent improvement in the road at the Aylesbury entrance of the town of Tring, by cutting an entirely new line through the inclosures, to avoid the present dangerous turn of hill.

Married.] Mr. Cox, of Aylesbury, to Miss E. Terry—Mr. R. Stevens, of Denham, to Miss L. Atkins.
Died.] At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Knibb, 78—At Stoney Stratford, Mr. R. Longman—At Aylesbury, M. Hill, 91—At High Wycombe, Mrs. King.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Robinson to Miss Bidwell, of Cambridge.
Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. P. Douglas, 63, Master of Corpus Christi College—J. Risley, esq.—Mr. J. Asplen—Mrs. Mason—Mrs. Smith, 77—At Chiswell, Mrs. Richardson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, G. Wahmsley, esq. to Miss H. Hilton—Mr. Price to Miss Jackson—Mr. J. P. Newell to Miss Nuttall—At Astbury, Mr. C. Johnson to Miss F. Eaton—At Wymonbury, Mr. J. Latham, to Miss E. Armstrong—At Witton, Mr. Siddleley to Miss E. Eaton.
Died.] At Chester, J. Harrison, esq.—Mr. Stanford—Mr. W. Sefton—Mr. J. M'Lean—Mrs. M. Timbleberry—Mr. Millington, 81—At Park Green, Nacclesfield, Mr. J. Latham—At Arden House, Mrs. Orrell—At Knutsford, Mr. P. Deau—At Malpas, the Rev. R. Bridge—At Parkgate, Miss Tomlinson—At Old Withington, John Glegg, esq.—At Dee Bank, Miss C. Leicester, of Stanborne Hill—R. Richardson, Esq., of Capenhurst—Mr. Cook, of Hack Green, near Nantwich.

CORNWALL.

An epidemic disorder, of the nature of low typhus fever, has prevailed at Penzance and its vicinity. Between two and three hundred persons were affected by it, but few deaths have taken place. The disorder, it is supposed, has been occasioned by the flooding of the extensive marshes in the neighbourhood by the late rains, and the consequent accumulation of stagnant water upon them.

Married.] At Llanconston, Mr. W. King to Miss J. Dunham—At St. Martin's, Mr. J. Walter to Miss A. Lean—At Redruth, R. D. Mitchell, esq. to Miss E. Hichens—At Kenwyn, M. Roberts, esq. of Lemellyn, to Mrs. Ferris.

Died.] At West Looe, Mrs. Rundle, 71—At Portlooe, Mrs. Hancock—Off Mevagissey, Lieut. J. Forman, R. N.—At Llanconston, Mrs. Hervey, 81—At Lestwithiel, T. Hunt, esq.—At Callington, Mrs. Whitley—At Heston, Mrs. Lane—At Trewarthenick, Mrs. Baker, 79—At Polperro, Z. Job, esq.—At Bodmin, Mrs. Hamblay

CUMBERLAND.

It is intended to take down rather more than one half of the nine-gun battery wall at Carlisle Castle, in order to repair it completely. A damage extends from the first buttress of this fine old building, at the south end, to nearly the fourth.

Married.] At Carlisle, W. F. B. Liardet, esq. to Miss C. F. Liardet—Mr. J. McMillan to Miss J. Bewley—Mr. D. Armstrong to Miss Noble—Mr. J. Etchells to Miss M. Stuart—Mr. J. Wilson to Miss J. Mark—Mr. J. Palmer to Miss M. Hill—Mr. E. Armstrong to Miss M. Mitchell—Mr. T. Leeman to Miss E. Tinning—At Whitehaven, Mr. Sherwea to Miss Cragg—At Penrith, Mr. J. Thompson to Miss A. Winskill—At Worthington, Mr. B. Bell to Miss M. Hurtgrove—At Wetheral, Mr. J. Fisher to Miss S. Atkinson—Mr. W. Morley to Miss H. Graham—Mr. T. Dixon to Miss S. Peacock.
Died.] At Carlisle, Miss A. Atkin—Mrs. Edgar—Miss A. Ritson—The Rev. J. Brown, drowned—Mrs. S. Wight—Mrs. M. Sowerby—Mrs. W. Irving—At Blencogo, Mr. R. Huddart—Near Furnith, Mrs. Bamber—At Penrith, Mrs. Walker—Miss A. Ward—Miss Patrickson—Mrs. Birkett, 82—Mrs. M. Hewlett, 93—At Brigham, Mr. J. Nowell—At Park Rigg, Stapleton, Mr. J. Graham, 100—At Newbiggin, Mr. S. Rev, 83—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Russell—Mr. R. Sterl, 78—Miss Ledger—Mrs. Burroughs—At Wigton, Mrs. M. Story—At Keswick, Miss M. Deuton—Mrs. Dixon, 86—At Alenby, Mr. W. Harrison, 84—At Stamburn, Mr. J. Stevenson, 79.

DERBY.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Webster to Miss H. Hudson—Mr. J. Collar to Miss Goodwin—At Ashbourne, Mr. R. Barker to Miss H. Smith.
Died.] At Clown, near Chesterfield, Mr. J. Newton, 60—G. Baker, esq., of Darley Hall—At Godnor Park, Mrs. Elnor—At Sinfyn, Mrs. Bancroft, 90—At Whittington, Mrs. Dixon—At Derby, Mr. J. Tanciliff.

DEVONSHIRE.

The road from London to Plymouth Dock has been measured, by direction of the Proprietors of the Subscription Coach, by Mr. Maule and an assistant: it occupied eleven days.—The exact distance from London to Plymouth Dock is two hundred and thirteen miles, five furlongs, and forty yards. The distance from Exeter to Plymouth Dock is forty-six miles.

Married.] At Plymouth, Mr. J. Skardon to Miss Sweet—Mr. B. Milner to Miss G. Luke—At Exeter, W. Danby, esq. to Miss Gater—Mr. R. Phillips to Miss A. Patch—Mr. T. Chamberlain to Miss Bryant—J. Russell, Esq. to Miss C. S. De Mey—Mr. Venn to Miss M. Gale—At Halbarton, near Tiverton, Mr. J. Babb to Miss L. Newman—At Plympton St. Mary, E. Clarke, esq. to Miss A. L. Treby—At Aliphington, Mr. T. Hussey to Miss E. Barlow—At Moretonhamstead, G. Bragg, Esq. to Miss E. German.

Died.] At Exeter, G. Daniel, M. D.—Mr. W. Hicks—Mr. R. Hoyle—Mad. de Roudeau—Miss C. Teed—At Barnstaple, Mrs. Knott, 82—At Axminster, G. W. Poole, esq.—At Colliton, Mrs. Butstone—At Plymouth, Mrs. Shephard—Mr. F. Nettleton, bookseller—Mr. S. I. Nobbs—At Topsham, Mr. R. Tronks—Mrs. S. Peters, 88—At Furdow, Mr. J. Stone—At Tiverton, H. Strong, esq.—The

Rev. C. Hill, of Treatishoe and Instoe.—At Teignmouth, Mr. T. Burtlett.—At Stoke, Miss Bory.—At Plymouth Dock, Mr. R. Rutledge.—Mr. P. Gribble.—At Foss, Mrs. Morrice, 67.—At Heavitree, Miss Allardyce.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Lieut. Burney, R. N. to Miss M. Burnett.—At Symondsbury, Mr. Jenkins to Miss Balston.—At Dorchester, Mr. Langfield to Miss Osipine.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Strickland.—Mrs. Mayo of Yeovil.—At Weymouth, Miss E. Everitt.—At North Cadbury, Mrs. Lucas.—At Bridport, Mr. T. Balston.

DURHAM.

A complete overturn has lately been made in the settlement of Pitmen, under the usual bonds, by which they have for many years past been engaged. By a late decision of the Court of King's Bench, in the case of The Township of Westoe and the Parish of Gateshead, (which has not found its way into the reports) no settlement can be established under such an instrument, inasmuch as certain holidays are allowed to the pitmen, and there are various other exceptions, by which the hiring for a year is declared incomplete.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. J. Dodds to Miss M. Hobson.—Mr. J. Child, of Beak House, to Miss M. Tolson.—Mr. W. Ord, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss E. Pearson.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. Morgan to Miss Clark.

Died.] At Darlington, Mrs. E. Douglass.—Mr. R. Balmer.—At Durham, Mrs. Loughborough.—At South Shields, Mr. T. Pringle.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. B. Davison.—At Bishop Auckland, Mr. J. Bambridge, 78.—Mrs. Bowness.—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. E. Allison.—Mrs. Hannum.—At Sunderland, Mrs. M. Mitchell.—Mr. C. Appleton, 73.—At Thornton-le-Beau, Mrs. Hamilton.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Little Waltham, Mr. Piper to Miss S. Hitchcock.—At Dovercourt, the Rev. Mr. Irvine, to Mrs. Brom.—G. J. Dettmor, Esq. of Waustead, to Miss H. Guerton.

Died.] At Sible Hingham, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson.—At Chelmsford, Mrs. Clarke, 99.—At Saffron Walden, Mrs. S. Cockitt, 87.—At Stanford Rivers, Mrs. S. Neville.—At Lumbarsh, J. Pymenter, Esq.—At Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Mrs. F. M. Smyth.—At Chelmsford, Mrs. M. Jackson, 90.—At Colchester, J. Milla, Esq. 87.—At Great Benstead, Miss J. S. Newman.—At Heydon, Sir B. B. H. Soume, bart.—At Walthamstow, Miss Meyer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. B. Bucknell to Miss Adkins.—Mr. E. Bucknell of Ebley, to Miss King.—Mr. T. Freeman, of Kingsdown, to Miss A. Riddiford.—At Clifton, R. Guest, Esq. to Miss E. Green.—At Painswick, D. G. Chance, Esq. to Miss H. M. Evans.—At Tewkesbury, Mr. H. Morse to Miss S. Easthope.—At Cirencester, Mr. A. Dorr, to Mrs. Nichols.—At Westbury-upon-Trimms, Mr. Rowland, to Miss J. Handy.—At Gloucester, Mr. E. Jones to Miss Bourne.—At Stinchcombe, Mr. J. Smith to Miss M. Chapple.

Died.] At Stoke Orchard, Mrs. Pearce, 80.—At Thornbury, Mr. J. Counsell.—Mrs. Oakley.—At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Dick, 95.—At Gloucester, R. N. Thomas, Esq.—Mrs. M. Wood, 85.—Mr. R. Allen.—At Minety, Mr. J. Telling.—At Rodborough, Mr. J. Buck, 85.—At Badminton, Mrs. Kingston.—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Leigh.—Miss E. W. Wathen, of New-house.—At Westbury-upon-Trimms, Mr. S. Tustcher.—At Stroud, Mr. T. B. Thornton.—J. King, Esq.—At Dymock, Miss Smith, 74.—At Fairford, Mr. T. Ross.—At Eastington, Mr. J. Price, 84.—At Bristol, Mrs. J. Hayward.—At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. Hands, Surgeon.

HAMPSHIRE.

W. Brampton, Esq. of Oakley-hall, has, at his sole expense, rebuilt Dean Church, at the estimated cost of 7000*l.* or 8000*l.* The edifice is splendid and beautiful.

Married.] At Barton Stacey, Mr. J. Lewis to

Miss B. Lywood.—At Winchester, Mr. S. Mathews to Miss Flight.—At Bishop's Sutton, Mr. J. Morgan to Miss Andrews.—At Ringwood, Mr. Dyer to Miss E. Hicks.—At Southampton, Mr. J. Belbin to Miss L. Hamby.—At Minsted, Mr. C. Page to Miss M. Keuford.—The Rev. H. B. Draper to Miss Chalkley.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. J. Mourey to Miss M. Wheeler.—Mr. S. Compton to Miss B. Jones.

Died.] At Burton, Mr. B. Elliot.—At Oakley Hall, Mrs. Bramston.—At Romsey, Mrs. Cross.—Mr. G. Withers, J. Butter, Esq.—At Southampton, Mrs. S. Targett.—Mrs. S. Baker.—Mrs. A. Wingrove.—At Burton's Village, Isle of Wight, Mr. Peach.—At Hill, near Southampton, Mrs. Harris.—At Winchester, Miss M. Wilkins.—Mrs. Williamam.—At Redbridge, Mrs. J. Hoare.—At Eggbury, Mr. R. Vincent.—At Broughton, S. Hattet, Esq.—At Portsea, the Rev. J. Griffen.—At Hartley Wintney, Mrs. Husband.—At Upper Clatford, Mr. B. Sopp.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. J. Corbett to Miss A. Andrews.

Died.] At Allensmore, near Hereford, T. Gilbert, 120.—At Newport, T. Foley, Esq. M. P.—At Leintwardine, Mrs. Mason, 95.—At Leominster, Mr. T. Hall.—J. Tudor, Esq.—At Upper Sapry, Miss M. Lipscomb.—At Ledbury, S. Richards, Esq.—Mr. Whitaker.—At Hereford, Miss E. Allen.—At Huntington Park, Mr. W. Lovell.—At Whittens, Mrs. Donville.—At Little Marcle, Mr. M. Bosley, 70.—At Kingston, Miss E. Evans.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Rickmansworth, Mrs. T. Fellows to Miss M. Howard.

Died.] At Hitchin, Mr. C. W. Gibbon, second son of Mr. Gibbon, Attorney.—Mr. J. Watford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. G. Wood to Miss S. Burbridge.

Died.] At Great Staughton, the Rev. J. Pope, B. D.

KEWT.

The inconvenience of a bar, under which the Harbour of Dover has occasionally laboured, is likely to be remedied. A plan for driving away the beach as soon as it may collect, by the force of backwater discharged through large iron cylinders, has been carried into effect at a great expense, and the first of three lines of cylinders having been completed, has been tried with the most perfect success.

Married.] Lieutenant Stewart, R. N. of Sandwich, to Miss E. Palliser.—Mr. W. H. Weeks to Miss Hearne.—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Martin to Miss A. Rout.—Mr. W. Fin to Miss P. Stapler.—At Chatham, Mr. J. Brisey to Miss Etherington.—At Lydd, Mr. T. Stutley to Miss E. Brignell.—Mr. J. Clark, of Canterbury, to Miss B. Chalk.—At Lenham, Mr. S. Wrake to Miss L. Denney.—At Rochester, the Rev. J. Stokes to Miss Francis.—At Staplehurst, J. Ottaway, Esq. to Miss K. Watson.—At Sittingbourne, J. G. Smith, Esq. to Miss A. Blake.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Decaufour.—Mrs. A. Shott, 82.—Miss S. Tiddeman.—Mr. T. Church, 70.—At Greenwich, Miss G. Garrick, relict of G. Garrick, brother of the noted D. Garrick, Esq.—At Faversham, Mrs. Guest, 78.—Mrs. Whitbread, 101.—At Maidstone gaol, R. Mathews, 70, who had been imprisoned for a trivial debt twelve years.—At Wolverton Vicarage, Mrs. Quarley.—At Chatham, Lieut. S. J. Holland.—At Fordwich, Mr. T. Webb.—At Eastham, Mr. W. Bean.—At Broadstairs, Mr. T. Castle, 78.—Mr. E. Nethercole, 99.—At Westwell, Mrs. Chapman.—At Ramsgate, Mr. Bugden, 74.—Mr. Cull, 86.—Mrs. Harvey.—At Margate, Miss Arden.—At Smarden, Mr. J. Woollett, 90.—At Lydd, Mrs. M. Dray, 86.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, W. Esen, Esq. to Miss H. Jackson.—Mr. W. Craig to Miss E. Cruickshank.—At Manchester, Mr. T. L. Siblum to Miss M. Richardson.—Mr. W. Oakes, of Manchester, to Miss Reeson.

Died.] At Bolton-le-Sands, H. Berry, Esq.—

Alexander Gregson, Esq. of Sablesbury, near Preston, 87; he was born in the same room in which he died, and resided in the same house the whole of his life—At Manchester, Mr. W. Ogden, Printer—Mr. N. Tompson—Mr. S. Hyde—At Warrington, Miss A. Lowe—Mrs. Shuttleworth—Mr. T. Bindloss, late Clerk of the Customs, Liverpool—At Lancaster, Mr. J. Calvert, 71.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Market Harborough, Mr. Runham, to Miss Walkham—Mr. King, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Turner—At Sareby, Mr. G. March to Miss L. Johnson—At Sheepy, Mr. Wilkins to Miss Walton—At Long Whaddon, Mr. J. Peet to Miss C. Pickard.
Died.] At Kirby Mallyore, the Hon. Lady Noel—At Leicester, Mr. R. Ruid—Mrs. A. Gibson—At Market Harborough, Mrs. Waterfield, 74—At Lutterworth, Mr. Botzill

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Stowping, the Rev. J. Tunman to Miss Hurst—At Horncastle, J. C. Hatchet, Esq. to Miss T. R. Rowson—Mr. W. Baumber, of Skirbeck, to Miss A. Andrews—At Welton, Mr. J. Frith to Miss Hewitt—At Grimsby, Mr. T. Hendries to Miss J. Pearson—Mr. J. Dalstrom to Miss A. Shearwood—At Holbeck, Mr. F. Thomas to Miss Savage—Mr. Lewis to Miss Winckley.

Died.] At Alford, the Rev. Mr. Bean—At Aswardby, R. C. Blackenbury, Esq.—At Deeping St. James, S. Greaves, Esq. 84—At Stamford, Mrs. Barker, 87—At Boston, Mrs. True—Mr. R. Ashling—At Lincoln, Mrs. Metcalf—At Horncastle, Mrs. Burton—At Rushington, Mr. A. Brown, 74—At Louth, Mrs. R. Fotherby—Miss Pemberton, 85—At Croxton, Mrs. Humberstone—At Uppingham, Mrs. Mould—At Braceborough, Mr. G. Banks—At Grantham, Mrs. Whitworth—At Sisey, Mr. Bratton, 81—At Spilsby, Mrs. Balingham—At Woolsorpe, Mr. P. Harris—At Stoke Lodge, Mrs. Womaley—At Bourne, Mr. R. Hamson, 66.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A sort of avalanche has taken place near Chepstow. About three acres of that part of the Marbridge Wood which lies between the Lover's Leap in Perc-field Walks and the Cold Bath, has slid down towards the river, carrying with it some fir trees, the underwood, and some rocks. It was doubtless occasioned by the large quantity of rain which had fallen.

Married.] R. Fothergill, Esq. of Carleon, to Miss C. Elderton—At Raglad, Mr. J. Harris to Miss Pigott.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. R. Tombs.

NORFOLK.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, among their premiums lately awarded, voted to Mr. Holditch, for his life beacon, the Silver Medal and Ten Guinea. This life beacon has been erected upon the sand near Lynn, where, after repeated attempts, Mr. H. succeeded in fixing a main post with a top-mast upon it, which main post he secured by braces of iron attached to stones of immense weight buried in the sand. Upon the beacon, seats are provided for the reception of persons who may be shipwrecked.

Married.] At Diss, Mr. Haall to Miss Fulcher—At Aylsham, Mr. J. E. Weavers to Miss M. Allcock—A. M. Dennis, Esq. of Binham, to Miss S. Tuck—At Taverham, Mr. Juby to Miss Dunn—At East Dereham, Mr. J. Clemens to Miss M. Parsons—At Lynn, Mr. H. Hodson to Miss H. Walker—At Yarmouth, Mr. H. Shreve to Miss A. Buttant—The Rev. Mr. Thompson to Miss Taylor—Mr. T. Barber to Miss Barber—At Norwich, Mr. Drake to Miss Kett—Rev. H. Cole to Miss F. S. Strassham—Mr. Ladle to Miss Sprat—At Wansford, M. Rackham, Esq. to Miss E. Reeve—W. H. Jary, Esq. of Boringham, to Miss S. Foster.

Died.] At Tivetshill St. Mary, Mrs. Gardner, 85—At Topcroft, Mr. J. Colman—At Wiverton, Mrs. Ramon, 71—At West Rusham, J. Shearing,

Esq. of Packfield House—At Norwich, Mrs. J. Thrtle—The Rev. J. Deacon—At Cromer, Thomas Smith, aged 93; he followed his employment as a warrener till within a few days of his death. His brother is living in Cromer, aged 91, and a sister resides at Boston, Lincolnshire, in her 97th year, active and healthy. His wife died about eighteen months ago, aged 86; they lived together 70 years as man and wife, without ever having a cross word—Mr. S. Cocksedge—At Winfarthing, Mr. E. Woods, 91—At North Bisham, Mr. T. Temple, 60—At East Walton, Mrs. Hudson, 87—At Gorleston, Mrs. S. Farnan, 74—At Yarmouth, Mr. N. Sparrow.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Harleston, Mr. T. Faulkner to Miss M. Walton—Mr. T. Herbert to Miss E. Watson—At Peterborough, Mr. T. Felton to Miss Sisson, —At Somerby, F. Barry, Esq. to Miss Clark—At Northampton, The Rev. J. Riddell to Miss D. Foster—Mr. W. Birdsell to Miss M. A. Segary—At Carlton, Lieut.-Col. O'Halloran to Miss F. White.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss A. M. Thomas—Mrs. Perceval, 78—Mr. J. Hewson—The Rev. S. Jones—At Holdenby, Mr. W. York—At Kettering, J. Keep, Esq. 77.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

On the 2d of February, the seat of Sir J. Astley, bart. Seaton Delaval, was totally consumed. The accident was occasioned by a beam in one of the bed-room chimneys taking fire, which quickly communicating to the roof burst out with such fury as to prevent the possibility of human exertions being of any avail, and in the space of one hour, it was found all attempts to save the main body of the house would prove fruitless, owing to the immense quantity of hot lead pouring down from the roof, but fortunately the steward had sufficient presence of mind to order the corridor, which united the wings to the body of the house, to be instantly detached, by which means the two former were saved. Not one of the beautiful and valuable marble chimney-pieces and statues, executed by Italian masters, was saved from the devouring element. This magnificent structure was from a design of Sir John Vanburgh.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Thompson to Miss A. Bell—Mr. J. Walton to Miss J. Jopling—Mr. R. Robson to Miss M. Bell—Mr. G. Armstrong to Miss S. Swan—At North Shields, Mr. H. Trail to Miss C. Hopper—Mr. Parker of Hexham, to Miss A. Nixon, of Unthank—At Lynemouth, Mr. J. Forrest to Miss M. Ansley—At Morpeth, Mr. A. Charlton to Miss E. M. Blake.

Died.] At Newcastle, C. Teasdale, Esq.—J. Wood, Esq. M. D.—Mr. J. Crozier—Miss M. A. Spottiswood—At Plumtree, near Hexham, Mr. A. Johnson—At North Shields, Mr. W. Barnes—Mrs. Robson—Mrs. M. Pratt—Mr. J. Landells—At Ogle, Mr. W. Penman—At Berwick, Miss Cunningham.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Roe to Miss J. Black—At Nether Broughton, Mr. Bellas to Mrs. Mann—At Newark, Mr. H. Waller to Miss J. Withers—Mr. J. Lucy to Miss M. Wilson—At Gedling, Mr. J. Barnes to Miss A. Savage.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Gawthorn, Mr. G. Rawson, 83—The Rev. H. Turner—At Mansfield, Mr. T. Bolsover, 73—Mr. W. Toplis, 90—At Newark, Mr. E. Nell, 100—Mrs. Capam—Mrs. R. Collinson—Mr. R. Foster—At Apsold, Mr. J. Lacey—At Langford, Mrs. E. Birket—At Snettuppton-Trent, Mrs. Wadsworth, 71—At Gedling, M. A. Briely.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Davenport to Miss A. Carter—At Cassington, Mr. W. Kirkwood to Miss Hales—At Kidlington, Mr. G. Tooley to Mrs. E. Foster.

Died.] Mrs. Cobb of Droughton Castle—At Banbury, Mrs. Clucery—At Oxford, Rev. F. Hudson, D.D.—Miss Williams—Mrs. Morris—Mr. H. O. Hickenham.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

At a respectable meeting of the agriculturists of the county of Rutland, at Oakham, it has been determined to form a society to be called 'The Rutland Agricultural Association,' for corresponding with other societies having the same object in view, and particularly with the general agricultural association holding their meetings at Henderson's Hotel in London.

Died.] At Plungar, near Belvoir Castle, Miss Burrows—At Empingham, Mrs. Holmes, 83.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Circus at Shrewsbury, which has been lately erected, is 90 feet in length, in width 40, and the stage is 30 feet deep, with wings of 7 feet space on each side. The ring wherein the horsemanship is performed, is 38 feet diameter. There are eleven boxes; and the lobbies, pit, and gallery are spacious. The building is comfortably warmed in every part with stoves.

Married.] At Wellington, Mr. M. A. Bryan to Miss M. Webb—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Beccall to Miss Williams—At Pitchford, Mr. Headon to Miss Bryan—The Rev. J. H. yar to Miss C. Wrottesley—At Pontesbury, Mr. T. Jones to Mrs. M. Jones—At Chirbury, Mr. Jones to Miss A. Guttins.

Died.] At Worthen, Mr. T. Weaver, 79—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Prarson—Mr. Chilun—At Weston Mill, near Oswestry, Mrs. E. Jones—At Whitchurch, Mrs. Thomas, 78—At Church Preen, Mr. T. Mantop—At Bridgenorth, Mr. M. Bree, 67—Mrs. Baylis—At Forden, Mr. H. Palmer—At Oswestry, R. Ireland, Esq. 74—At Leintwardin, Mrs. Mason, 95—At Mallow, near Ludlow, Mrs. Cowdell—At the Wrekin, Mr. P. Price—At Wern, W. Jeffreys, Esq. 80—At Chapel House, Mr. T. Hughes, 71—At Stycie, Mrs. Clive.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous assemblage of Nobility and Gentry lately met in the Guildhall, Bath, to present the magnificent piece of plate voted to Captain Parry. Dr. Charles Parry appeared as the representative of his brother. The Duke of Somerset addressed him in a very eloquent speech on presenting the vase, to which the Doctor returned a suitable answer. Sir John Cox Hippisley also made some observations upon the conduct and services of Captain Parry.

Married.] At Bridgewater, Mr. J. May to Miss J. Holloway—Mr. T. Lawrence to Miss E. Aubrey—At Bath, H. Williams, Esq. to Miss Nynoe—Mr. T. Henly to Miss M. Fisher—Mr. W. Dore to Mrs. Arnold—At Cheddar, Mr. G. Thomas to Miss M. Wall—At Wells, Mr. J. Parsons to Miss Jerrard.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Hooper—J. L. Fourrier, Esq.—Mrs. Garland—Mrs. Griffiths—Mrs. Long—Mrs. Wynne, of Penrith—Lieutenant-Gen. Cosby, E.I.C. Co.—Mrs. Percival, 74—Mrs. Ladevear, 86—Mr. J. Geary—T. Townsend, Esq.—At Andersey, J. Govett, Esq.—At Shepton Mallett, Mr. I. Parfitt, 69—At Frome, Mr. R. Gollege—Mrs. Yates—At Dalverton, J. Brown, Esq.—At Wincanton, Mrs. House—At Stert Marsh, Mrs. Lott, 95—At Illminster, V. Palmer, Esq.—At Steuton-Prior, Mrs. Coates—At Bridgewater, Mr. Kingston, 81—At South Cerney, Mrs. Stevens—At Chew Magna, Mrs. Plumby—At Castle Cary, Mrs. Ashford—At Taunton, Mr. P. Lewis—At Wells, E. Parfitt, Esq.—Elias Pearce, Esq. 95—Mrs. Sydenham of Combouse.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] J. Sorey, esq. of Ashcombe Hall, near Leek, to Miss P. Holley.

Died.] At Stafford, J. Hubbard, esq. an Alderman of that place—At Stratton, W. Nadin, esq.—At Maple Stage, near Lichfield, Marianne; eldest daughter of John Atkinson, esq. and wife of Charles Delvos Broughton, esq. There does not exist a heart that can feel, through the extensive circle of this worthy family's friends, which will not bitterly mourn with them on the second deprivation of a lovely and virtuous child; and if the universal

sympathy be thus gone abroad, what must the anguish be that is sustained at home? She was dutiful to her parents, affectionate to her husband, kind to her relatives, faithful to her friends, and humble to her God.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. J. Simpson to Miss M. A. Jansud—At Bury, T. Brown, M.D. to Miss S. D. Goate—At Sudbury, G. R. Lowe, esq. to Miss E. Jones—At Woodbridge, Mr. T. Smith to Miss S. Wade—At East Durnham, the Rev. W. Frost to Miss A. Codd—At Parham, Mr. H. Vincent to Miss M. Keer—At Swefling, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss S. Denny—At Eye, Mr. W. Flatt to Miss M. Giasing—At Ipswich, the Rev. E. R. Payne to Miss Boldero.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Howell, of Felsham—At Needham Market, R. Mudd, esq. 72—At Aldingham, the Rev. R. Wilson—At Stowmarket, Mrs. Slemons—At Hennington, Mr. R. Rye—At Witnesham, Parsonage, in the 64th year of his age, the Rev. J. King, A.M. 46 years Rector of that parish. He was many years Master of the Grammar School at Ipswich, which by his application and talents he raised high in public estimation; and was formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge—At Wattisfield, Mrs. Crabb, 75—At Laxfield, Mr. J. Gooderem—Mr. J. Orford, of Brook's Hall, Ipswich—At Ipswich, Mr. T. Cichmore—At Hadleigh, Mrs. M. Behmore—At Woodbridge, Mrs. Brook—Miss Watford.

SUSSEX.

From the strong feeling in favour of the measure, which very generally exists, there is little doubt but that a Chain Pier will be erected at Brighton, to project far into the sea. The estimated expence for erecting the pier and other incidental works, is 17,000*l.* which is to be raised by subscriptions of 100*l.* each.

Married.] At Arundel, Mr. Eames to Mrs. Osborne—At Lewes, Mr. A. Windus to Miss A. Rogers.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Luther, 84—Mr. R. Williams—Mr. G. Royde—At Seaford, Mr. Alfred, of Friston Place—At Chichester, Mrs. C. Barber—T. Fitzherbert, esq.—At Cowfold, J. Vincent, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Chambers to Miss E. Chambers, of Micoze, near Stratford—At Coventry, Mr. Troughton, to Miss A. Grant—At Grandborough, Mr. Stubbs to Miss Taylor—At Birmingham, W. Johns, M.D. to Miss M. Blakemore—Mr. P. Kempson, jun. to Miss D. Green.

Died.] Mrs. Bue, relict of R. Bue, esq. of Solihull—At Berkswell, Mrs. A. Mortboys—At Barasch, W. Hardin, esq.—At Warwick, Mrs. Roe—At Rowington, Mrs. Buffey.

WESTMORELAND.

A neat building is in progress upon the site of the late old house of correction at Appleby, which will add greatly to the appearance of that part of the town.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. E. Gathorpe to Miss J. Wilson.

Died.] Mr. J. Kilner, Editor and publisher of the Westmorland Gazette—At Holly Hill, Bowness, G. H. Bellasis, esq.—At Kendal, Mr. T. Eastham—Mr. C. Bush—Mr. T. Hodson—At Blandawath, Mrs. Gibson.

WILTSHIRE.

A trout of four feet in length was lately caught near Salisbury, in a small shallow stream, which branches from the river Avon, and flows at the lower end of the gardens belonging to the houses in Castle Street. The fish was observed by a lady's gardener, who with the assistance of his fellow-servant, a coachman, placed hurdles to prevent its escape, and took it out of the stream, from whence the coachman carried it in his arms to a pond in his mistress's garden, where it is now alive. It is thought that in the recent floods, this extraordinary fish was forced from the main river

into the stream. It is supposed to weigh about 22 pounds.

Married.] At Warminster. Mr. C. Thick to Miss C. Bird—At Salisbury, Mr. W. Gibbons to Miss E. Langridge—J. P. Tinsley, esq. to Miss C. May—Mr. Marsh to Miss E. Selfe—Mr. T. Perry to Mrs. G. Hibbard—At Dewlish, Mr. G. Drake to Miss Grove—At Corsham, Mr. J. B. Lequer to Mrs. Bartley—At Durrington, Mr. T. Cooper to Miss Rose.

Died.] At Salthrop Farm, Mrs. Hughs—At Devises, Mr. Burt—At Market Lavington, Mrs. Newman—At Salisbury, Mrs. Troke—Mr. W. Turner—At Quiddington, Mrs. Atkinson—At Hungerford, Mrs. Atherton—Mrs. Gale, of Burbage—At Mindington, Mr. J. Knight—At Wilcy, Mrs. Patient—At Woolston, Miss E. Wicher—At Baynton House, Mrs. Long—At Everley, Mrs. Winter, 81—At Wilton, Mrs. Vincent—At Irowbridge, Mrs. Heyward—At Lyddiard Millicent, Mrs. Blount—At Great Durnford, Mrs. J. Cusse.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Indications of Mineral Waters having been observed around Evesham, the inhabitants have succeeded in discovering an excellent Chalybeate and a mild Aperient, which bids fair to prove equal to the best of the Cheltenham Waters. It contains soda, magnesia, and lime, with a trace of iron in combination with the sulphuric and muriatic acids, amounting to about 60 grains in a pint.

Married.] R. Berkely, jun. esq. of Spetchley, to Miss H. S. Benfield—At Kidderminster, Mr. H. Deighton, to Miss A. Devcy.

Died.] At Maddresfield, Mr. W. Baylis—At Droitwich, Mr. J. Ennis—At Bourne Bank, Upton-on-Severn, J. Bellow, esq.—At Worcester, Mr. J. Collett, 77—O. G. Bulstrode, Esq.—At Kuoie Hill, Evesham, J. Hall, esq. 78—At Earl's Croome, Mr. R. Deakin, 82—At Pershore, Mr. J. Wilson, 84.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to take down the bridge on the New Walk, York, and replace it by an iron one, similar to the very handsome one over the New Dock, at Hull.

Married.] At Tadcaster, W. Hodges, esq. to Miss Hurtle—At Bradford, Mr. J. Littlewood to Miss J. Lupton—At Everingham Park, the Hon. C. T. Clifford to Miss T. Maxwell—A. Thorne, W. Coulman, esq. to Miss A. Tomlinson—At Ripon, C. Cleghorn, esq. to Miss M. C. Dalton—At Ingleby Manor, T. Sykes, esq. to Miss M. A. Foulis.

Died.] At his parsonage-house, the Rev. T. Kipping, D. D. Dean of Peterborough—At Kingthorpe House, Licat-col, Pothergill—T. Firth, esq. of Toothill—At Bradford, Mr. W. Barwick—Mrs. J. Aked, 85—Mr. W. Wroe—At Wakefield, Mrs. Fotherby—At Doncaster, Mrs. Ray.

WALES.

The important work of W. A. Madock, esq. at Tre-Madoc, is now likely to be accomplished, by a recent Act of Parliament he has obtained, by which about 10,000 acres of very valuable land will be secured from the tide flowing over the Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire coast. He deserves the thanks of his country for promoting labour among the poor, and adding to the principalty a property heretofore a waste, connecting with it a safe port for shipping, and a chain of excellent roads across the upper end of Cardigan Bay, over the new embankment, which ultimately will give a decided preference in travelling from Carnarvonshire to the Western part of England and London.

Married.] At Chirk, Mr. Jones to Miss A. Vaughan—At Llanbellig, Mr. T. Hughs to Miss J. Thomas—The Rev. W. A. Roberts, of Cappel Garmon, to Miss M. Edwards—At Carnarvon, Mr. J. Roberts to Miss J. Jones—Mr. Hughs to Miss J. Evans—the Rev. H. Jones to Miss A. Ow-

en, of Beaupre—G. Jervis, esq. of Plas Benion to Miss S. Jones—At Lanfairyrn Church, E. L. Gilbert, esq. to Miss H. A. Gwynne.

Died.] At Ruthin, Mrs. Roberts—At Llwyn Mill, Cardigan, Mr. D. Lloyd—At Halesdy Moystyn, Flintshire, Mr. J. Cunnah, 81—At Gnosol Castle, Glamorgan, Mrs. J. Muckworth—At Crosswood, Montgomery, Mrs. Jones—Pon y Garth, Mrs. E. Williams, 78—At Langiarne, Llan, Pemberton—At Bangor, Mrs. Thomas—At Pwllheli, Mr. G. Jones—C. Ellis, esq.—At Ffloy y Gast, Carmarthens, the Rev. R. Jones.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, C. Dundas, esq. to Miss M. Mathison—At Dundee, Mr. J. H. Scott to Miss M. Jobson—At Manse of Abercorn, the Rev. D. Bryce to Miss M. Bleickjohn—At Garrymore, Mr. A. N. Carmichael to Miss M. McDonald—At Moyne, J. Phillip, esq. to Miss G. H. Urquhart—At Aberdeen, Mr. J. Davidson to Miss E. Holdingworth—At Glasgow, Mr. R. Muirhead to Miss M. D. Maynis—At Falsfern, A. T. F. Fraser, esq. to Miss J. M. Pierson—At Kerusey, Mr. Wm. Chevasse to Miss J. Grant.

Died.] At Duffus, Mr. Adam—At Inverness, Miss W. M'iver—At Forres, J. Lillie, esq.—At Aberdeen, Mr. P. Ross—Mr. J. Ferguson—Mrs. J. Innes—Lieut. J. Bryce, R. N.—W. Davidson, esq.—Miss E. Adams—Mrs. Stuart—At Naira, K. Falconer, esq.—At Dunan, J. Fletcher, esq.—At Forres, Miss J. Fraser—At Mertoun Manse, the Rev. J. Duncan—At Aldie, Miss C. Mercer—At Llanthony, Miss Boyd—At Brentnall, Mrs. Ross—At Gallowhill, P. Mackenzie, esq.—At Stotfield, Mrs. C. Campbell 102—At Edinburgh, J. Gordon, esq.—G. Cooper—Mr. W. Ritchie—Miss E. D. Gordon—Mrs. Majoribanks—At Banff, Miss S. Young—Mr. J. Ross.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, R. Atkinson, esq. to Miss M. M. Hall—J. D. Lapham, esq. to Miss E. Bealey—G. Wall, esq. to Miss S. Lloyd—At Belfast, Dr. M'Kettrick, to Miss M. Munn—J. Fogarty, esq. to Miss J. A. S. Lewis—Mr. W. Campbell to Miss A. A. M'Callig—R. Thompson, esq. to Miss H. M'Gee—At Ballymown, A. M'cree, esq. to Miss M. M. Mitchell—At Cork, W. H. O'Connell, esq. to Miss M. Sarsfield—At Glashmore, A. Kelly, esq. to Miss M. Fogarty—At Killybeg, H. Kelly, esq. to Miss Gore—At Armagh, W. Hanna, esq. to Miss R. Dobbin—At Londonderry, the Rev. A. Curry to Miss C. Black—At Clonsilla, Mr. C. Leeds to Miss E. Drought—At Limerick, H. Frank, esq. to Miss E. Atkins—At Carrickfeigus, Dr. Phillips to Miss E. Mayne—At Letterkenny, Mr. Patterson to Miss M. A. Stariel—At Enniskillen, Mr. T. Armstrong to Mr. T. Armstrong to Miss J. Elliot.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. R. Power—Miss E. Gellisse—Mrs. Jameson—Mrs. Perry—Mrs. Walth—Mr. C. Taylor—Mrs. Wallis—Mrs. Rogers—Mr. S. Furdon—Miss C. Talbot—At Athlone, W. Weaver, Esq.—At Galway, the Rev. Mr. Langan—At Maghera, F. Murray, Esq.—At Kilkenny, M. Shee, Esq. Mrs. Sweetenham—E. Hunt, Esq.—The Rev. F. Hesham—At Cork, the Rev. F. Atterbury, L.L.D. 86, grandson of Atterbury Bishop of Rochester—At Watergrass Hill, E. Barry, aged 113. He had been a pensioner 65 years—was at the battle of Fontenoy, and several others in the reign of George II. He was six feet two inches high, and remarkably upright—was able to walk a mile at least every day until three days before his death, and retained his senses to the last.—At Drogheda, L. Crookes, Esq.—Rev. R. Warren, of Tuam and Cong.—At Limerick, Mrs. Roche—Mr. M'Mahon—At Brew, Mayo, L. O'Donel, Esq. 108—At Waterford, Mrs. Scott—At Longmore, Rev. Mr. M'Namara—At Rathbone, Kilkenny, Mrs. Dickson—At Londonderry, Mr. R. George, 87—At Newry, Mr. J. Stevenson—At Downpatrick, the Rev. T. Waring.

ABROAD.

Died.] On the 13th of August last, at Bombay, in the 36th year of his age, sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends, Capt. John Simpson Balford, of the 10th regiment of Native Infantry, in the service of the Hon. East-India Company.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

APRIL 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings. In the House of Lords, on the 21st of February, the Lord Chancellor brought in a bill to enable the judges to open and read the commissions at the different assizes, in certain cases, the day after the specification of such commissions. Earl Stanhope presented a petition from the owners and occupiers of land in the county of Kent, respecting the agricultural distresses. On the 22d the house was occupied in hearing appeals. On the 26th Lord Rolle presented a petition from the agriculturists of the county of Devon, and the Duke of Somerset from Holbeach, respecting agricultural distress. Lord Liverpool moved on the 26th for certain papers relative to the state of the country. The next day two petitions were presented from Hampshire and Herefordshire, complaining of agricultural distress.—On the 28th several judgments in appeal cases were heard. March 1st Lord King requested some information respecting the Corn Laws, to which Lord Liverpool replied, that if a bill came from the other house on the subject, containing proper regulations, he should recommend it to their Lordships.—On the 4th, the Irish Population Bill, and the Irish Arms Seizure Indemnity Bill, were read. The Assizes Commission Bill was read a third time, and passed. Lord Erskine presented, on the following day, several petitions from owners and occupiers of land in Oxfordshire, Hampshire, and other places. The petitioners, who complained of agricultural distress, occupied nearly 70,000 acres of land. His Lordship saw no other remedy but that of giving to agriculture the same security against foreign competition which was granted to other trades. A suspicion existed that foreign corn had been introduced under the name of Irish, and he hoped the Committee would pay attention to this point.—On the 7th the Bishop of Exeter moved for the production of the six reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of public charities

for the Education of the poor. The Lord Chancellor brought in a bill to correct certain errors in a former act, for regulating the practice of attorneys and solicitors.—On the 8th the Marquis of Lansdown moved for the instructions given to officers of excise, to seize roasted wheat sold for breakfast-powder. Lord Liverpool moved the second reading of the Irish Indemnity bill. Some unimportant business was transacted on the 9th, and on the 11th the Five per Cent. Funds bill was brought up from the Commons, and read the first time, and the second time on the day following, after considerable debate. On the 13th the bill was reported, and on the fourteenth it passed. Several petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, were presented on the 15th, and Lord Darnley moved for the papers relative to Mr. Hunt's treatment in Ilchester gaol. The Duke of Devonshire presented a petition from the corporation of the city of Waterford, which possessed the tithes of 13 parishes, stating that it was willing to accede to such a commutation as should prevent disturbances of the public peace. The Marquis of Lansdown also presented a petition from the lay-impropriators of the town of Listowel, to nearly the same effect.—On the 18th several appeal causes were heard, petitions presented, and bills read a first time.—On the 19th Lord King moved for an account of the expenditure of foreign embassies in 1791, and at the present time.—On the 20th Mr. Wodehouse and others from the House of Commons brought up the Norfolk Gaol bill, and a Road bill, which were read a first time. The Land Tax Commissioners' name bill was passed.—On the 21st the Royal assent was given by commission to the Mutiny, Indemnity, and Alien Naturalization bills. Lord Kenyon moved for a committee to consider of the present mode of collecting church bribes.

House of Commons.—On the 21st of February Lord Althorp moved, "that in the opinion of the house the reduc-

tion of taxation proposed by his majesty's ministers was not sufficient to satisfy the just expectations of the country." Mr. Robinson justified the intentions of ministers. Lord J. Russell supported the motion, as did Mr. Tierney. The house divided, 126 for, and 234 against the motion.—On the 22d the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the several acts of 1784, relative to the Navy five per Cents. should be read. The house then went into a committee of supply. Mr. Hume could not consent to go into the Navy Estimates unless the details of the expenditure were laid before the public. Sir J. Osborne moved for 21,000 seamen and 8,000 marines for the ensuing year. Mr. Hume moved that the marines be reduced to 2000. The house divided, for the motion 53, against it 156.—On the vote for victualling the Navy, it was contended that farther information was necessary, the price of provisions being so much reduced; and the house divided, for the vote 147, against it 47.—On the 25th, the house resolved itself into a Committee on the Navy 5 per Cents. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after detailing the measures adopted by Mr. Pelham in 1749 to reduce the interest of the four per Cent. Stock, then existing, proposed a plan for paying off the five per Cents. to the following effect:—

"A new stock to be created, bearing an interest at the rate of four per Cent. per annum, the interest to be payable on the 5th of January and the 5th of July in each year, and not to be paid off until the 5th of January, 1821.—All holders of 5 per Cents. who shall not signify their dissent, to have for every 100*l.* five per Cent. Annuities, 105*l.* in the new four per Cent. stock.—The first dividend of the new four per Cent. stock to be payable on the 5th January, 1823.—Books to be opened at the Bank from Monday, the 4th of March, to Saturday, 16th of March, 1822, both days inclusive, for receiving signatures of persons dissenting.—Persons not signifying their dissent within this period, to be deemed to have assented, unless they shall have been out of the United Kingdom for the whole of such period; in which case they shall be permitted to express such dissent at any time before the first day of June, 1822; and any persons who may be in any other parts of the world, except Europe, to be permitted to express their

dissent at any time before the 1st day of March, 1823.—Persons dissenting to be paid off in the numerical order in which their names may be subscribed. Such payments to commence on the 5th of July, 1822, and to be continued at such periods, and in such manner, as Parliament may direct.—All holders of five per Cent. stock will receive the dividends due on the 5th of July, 1822."

After observations from several members on the proposed measure, the series of resolutions moved by Mr. Vansittart was carried. On the 26th, no business was done in the house. On the 27th, Mr. Creevey called the attention of the house to the pension act passed in 1817; and moved, that there be laid before the house accounts of all the profit accruing to the public from the abolition of certain offices reduced under the 57 Geo. III. c. 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, & 84, &c. Mr. Bankes defended the pension act. The accounts were ordered. Alderman Wood moved, on the 28th, that the house should consider the subject of the petition from the City of London, complaining of the assault committed on Sheriff Waithman, at the funeral of Honey and Francis. The motion was lost by a majority of 126. Mr. Calcraft then moved, that the tax on salt should be reduced annually at 5*s.* per year per bushel, until it was extinct; and concluded by requesting leave to bring in a bill for that purpose. Mr. Davenport seconded the motion, and observed, that the morals of the people were most banefully affected by it; for when there was a tax of 3000*l.* per cent. on a necessary article, it was a temptation to dishonesty. Mr. Vansittart moved the previous question. Lord Normanby supported the motion. Sir J. Sebright voted for the repeal. The Marquis of Londonderry said, if the motion were carried, there would be no barrier against other reductions. Sir T. Lethbridge called upon the government to come forward with other measures for relief; those which it proposed being inadequate to the purpose. The house divided,

For the motion 165
Against it 169

Majority for Ministers 4
March 1, Mr. Bankes moved for certain papers relative to the sinking

frid. Mr. Arbuthnot submitted to the house the expenses of the year, and moved for the grant of 87,616*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* for the expenses of the admiralty-office. Sir M. W. Ridley then moved the reduction of the salaries of two Lords of the Admiralty, and his motion was supported by Sir J. Sebright, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Marryatt, Lord Althorp, Mr. Gipps, Mr. Ellison, Sir C. Cole, Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Grenfell.—Mr. Gooch and Mr. S. Wortley also supported it, believing there was no necessity for the lay Lords of the Admiralty. Sir G. Cockburn argued against the reduction. The Marquis of Londonderry contended that the diminution of the influence of the Crown and economy were the two grounds upon which the motion rested. He was not, as to economy, for making the smallness of the saving a reason for not adopting it, but the reduction would be pernicious; and as to the influence of the Crown, if too great, let it be brought forward in an open and manly way. But he must protest against thus reforming the country by piecemeal. The house then divided: for the grant, 128; against it, 182—majority against ministers, 54. On the 4th, several petitions were presented; and the house went into a committee of supply, Lord Palmerston bringing forward the navy estimates for the year, and proposing a vote for 68,802 officers and men, exclusive of the troops serving in India. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Wilmot, and Sir H. Vivian, defended the estimates. Mr. Hume moved that 58,802 be substituted for 68,802 men. General Gascoyne would vote against the proposed reduction. Mr. H. G. Bennet, Captain O'Grady, Lord Althorp, and Sir R. Fergusson, maintained the necessity of farther reduction. Mr. Warre and Mr. Calcrafft thought the amount of men reduced last year sufficient. The house divided, when there appeared, for Mr. Hume's amendment, 51; against it, 196—majority for the ministers, 145. Another division took place upon an amendment of Colonel Davies to reduce the army 3300. The numbers were, for the amendment, 58; against it, 184. The sum of 2,245,278*l.* was then voted for the pay of the army. On the 5th, Mr. Denison moved for leave to amend the act of the 57th

Geo. III., for preventing seditious meetings. The object of the bill was to lessen the expenses attendant upon actions for recovering damages done by mobs. Eleven actions were brought at two assizes to recover to the amount of 69*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, the taxed costs upon which amounted to the sum of 1106*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The costs upon four other actions for the recovery of 7*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* amounted to 501*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* He would provide that every person who suffered injury from riotous assemblies should give notice to the overseers of the parish in which he resided of the amount of damage he had sustained; subsequently he should give a similar notice to two magistrates, who would have the power of examining witnesses, and demanding such sums as they should consider fitting.—Lord Ebrington presented a petition from Tavistock, complaining of agricultural distress.—Mr. H. G. Bennet brought under the consideration of the House the circumstances attendant on the funeral of her late Majesty. The Hon. Member gave an historical statement of the decease and funeral of the Queen, and forcibly described the numerous hardships and indignities with which she had been treated. He concluded by moving, that it is the opinion of the house that the fullest respect and solemnity had, by ancient custom, been observed at the funerals of Queens of England; but that at the funeral of the late Queen Caroline they have been unnecessarily and indecently violated. Mr. J. Calvert, Sir G. Cockburn, General Gascoyne, and Colonel Gossett, opposed the motion. Mr. Hume and Mr. Denman supported it. The motion was negatived without a division.—On the 7th, a debate took place on the presentation of a petition, complaining of agricultural distress, by Mr. Lockhart; but no motion was made.—Mr. Maberly moved, on the 8th, for papers to shew the high rate of interest paid by Government to the Bank of Ireland, as contrasted with the Bank of England. The Navy 5 per Cent. bill was read a second time.—On the 11th, the 5 per Cents. bill was read a third time, and passed; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer detailed the superannuation scheme, by which a graduated proportion is to be taken from the salaries of all civil officers,

for forming a fund to be applied to the support of those retired and superannuated. Five per cent. to be taken from salaries above 100*l.* and two and a half per cent. from salaries between 50*l.* and 100*l.* per annum. He stated the eventual reduction of salaries in the principal departments of the state at 20*l.* per cent.; and a similar revision had been carried through all the departments of Government. It was intended in future to prevent promotion from being the mere consequence of seniority. The Right Hon. Gent. stated that his Majesty had given directions for a reduction of 10*l.* per cent. upon the emoluments of those departments of the royal household which contributed more immediately to the personal service of the Sovereign; and the whole charge of those offices amounting to 300,000*l.* the reduction for the service of the public would amount to 30,000*l.* His Majesty had farther directed a reduction of 10*l.* per cent. upon the salaries of all offices held during pleasure, where the salary exceeded 500*l.* per annum. To this reduction of 10*l.* per cent. which was granted for five years, the Lord Chancellor, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great Officers of the Household, both in England and Ireland, would become subject. The whole saving made and to be made was calculated at 373,000*l.* a year on an establishment of 2,000,000*l.*—More petitions; complaining of agricultural distress, were presented on the 12th. Mr. Chetwynde also moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate all the acts on the subject of vagrancy; and the mutiny bill went into a committee, when Mr. Hume moved an amendment, "That no punishment whatever should be inflicted, but such as was agreeable to the sentence of a court-martial, and to the rules of the act." After some warm debate, Mr. Hume withdrew his amendment.—On the 13th, Lord Northby moved the abolition of the place of one of the post-masters general. Mr. F. Robinson would not vote for the question, because of diminishing the influence of the Crown. Mr. H. Gurney, Sir J. Sebright, and Sir J. Yorke, supported the motion. Mr. Denison thought both ought to be abolished. Mr. Freemantle, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Wynne, opposed the motion. Lord

Londonberry contended that the office was necessary for the machine of the Government. The House divided: for the motion, 169; against it, 184.—Mr. Newnham presented a petition in favour of Mr. Hunt, from some of the inhabitants of Exeter. Mr. Creevey called the attention of the House to the Board of Control; and moved for a committee to inquire into the duties of the board. The House divided: for the motion, 88; against it, 273. The mutiny bill was passed.—On the 15th, Lord J. Russel called the attention of the House to a letter, written by Mr. Arbutnot, which the noble lord contended was a violation of its privileges. The House went into a committee of supply, when several resolutions were opposed by Mr. Hume as extravagant; and he moved that the sum of 6000*l.* a year paid to keep a table at St. James's for the Life Guards, should be reduced to 3000*l.* The motion, however, was not pushed to a division, and the 6000*l.* ultimately carried.—On the 18th, Mr. Huskisson proposed a contingent tax on beer, in case the price of beer was not lowered in consequence of the reduction of the malt duties. The House went into a committee on the navy estimates; during which Mr. Hume proposed various reductions; contending that the principle of retrenchment had not been carried far enough. The resolution for 64,000*l.* 18*l.* 6*d.* for the salaries and expenses of the Navy Office was then agreed to. On voting the sum of 34,817*l.* 10*s.* for the Victualling Office, Mr. Hume moved for the reduction of two commissioners of the victualling department out of seven. The House divided: for the amendment, 30; against it, 36. Various other sums were also voted for the service of the navy.—No business took place in the House on the 19th.—On the 20th, Mr. Curwen moved for a committee of the whole House, to consider the import duties on tallow, butter, and cheese, and to take into consideration the propriety of augmenting the existing duties on foreign tallow, and repealing the duty on candles. The motion was opposed by Mr. Robinson, on the ground that it might be productive of great mischiefs. Much opposition being manifested to the measure, it was negatived without

a division. Lord Palmerston moved for the grant of certain sums, included in the Army Estimates. Several resolutions were agreed on: to that for granting the sum of 4580*l.* for the charge and allowance of the Judge Advocate, Mr. Hume moved as an amendment, that the sum of 3580*l.* be substituted. This motion was, however, lost by a majority of 116. A division also took place on a reduction in the allowance for the military college, which was carried in favour of the original grant, by a majority of 49.—On the 21st, upon bringing up the report of the committee of supply on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Hume objected to a few of the sums voted: those objections were replied to by Mr. Croker and Sir G. Cockburn, and the report was finally agreed to without any division. Mr. Hume moved for returns of the number of ships, &c. which sailed in 1821 for New South Wales, North America, and other colonies.

Government has resolved to terminate all the commercial difficulties which have for some time subsisted between this country and North America. Instructions have been sent to the several West-India Islands, that the ports should be opened immediately to the direct trade of the United States, upon the principles of reciprocity which had been proposed by the American Government.

Several instances of rioting have taken place in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, among the unemployed labourers. Threshing machines have been the principal objects of their hostility, but much other property has been destroyed near Holesworth, Diss, and Woodbridge. The labourers were, while employed, excellent in their general demeanour, and obedient to their masters, but have been driven since to parish relief. In some cases the appearances were very alarming, and the yeomanry were called out to disperse them. The magistrates and country gentlemen, however, having shewn every disposition to remove the causes of complaint by alleviating the distresses as much as lay in their power, the tendency to outrage had almost wholly subsided.

A numerous county meeting has been held at Hackney for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for Parliamentary Reform. Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. C. Whitbread, Mr. Byng, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. T. Clark, Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Favell, and several other supporters of reform, were present. The High Sheriff took the chair at one, and the Rev. Mr. Draper then proposed the resolutions, which were carried, Sir J. Gibbons only dissenting. Major Cartwright proposed an amendment, recommending annual parliaments and universal suffrage, which was negatived, and a petition founded on the resolutions was produced by Mr. S. Le-fevre, and agreed to.

Enquiries are instituting into the tithe system of Ireland by the Irish government; and the nature and constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts is also under consideration.

The disturbances in Ireland are not yet quelled. Castle-mahon house and offices were burned on the 25th of February. A band of ruffians surrounded them about nine o'clock at night, and immediately set the haystacks and offices on fire, and the brutal assailants refused to let any of the family escape from the conflagration. Mrs. White, four young children, a governess, and six servants, would have perished in a few minutes more, but for the fortunate arrival of a sergeant and party of the 42d regiment, who rescued the family, but were successful in capturing but one of the assailants. A house belonging to the Lord Chief Baron has been burned near Newcastle, and the cattle stolen. Nine men have been executed near Macroom, producing little or no change in the conduct of the peasantry by their example. The south liberties of Limerick have been placed under the insurrection act, and the Special Commission was opened at Limerick on the 2d ult.: still the outrages have continued.

On the 27th ult. a court of Directors was held at the India House, when the Right Hon. George Canning was appointed Governor General of Bengal.

COLONIAL.

Sierra Leone Gazettes state that Governor Grant had opened an intercourse with the King of Toulatra, by which a lucrative trade will probably be established. This kingdom is only a few days journey from the Niger. A deputation had arrived at Sierra Leone from Alamy Abdal Kader, King of the Toulaba, at the head of which was a Prince, and a Mahometan priest and his wife. This singular man came all the way from Egypt to the Mandingo nation, with important information of the geography of Oriental Africa; he had passed through Tombuctoo, and was of opinion that the Niger and the Nile were the same river.

Supplement to the London Gazette, of Wednesday, March 20, 1822.

India Board, March 19, 1822.

The following copy of a report from Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, of the East India Company's service, to the Adjutant General of the Army in Bengal, dated Camp, at Mongroule, Oct. 1, 1821, has been received at the East India House:—

Sir,—For the information of his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to report, that Captain Tod, Political Agent in the Western Rajpoot States, intimated to me yesterday, all hopes of negotiation having failed, and that I was consequently at liberty to attack the Maharao* Kishore Sing, but that it was politically expedient that the troops of the Raj Rana Zalim Sing should be principal, or, at all events, participate fully in the action. This morning both forces moved from their respective encampments at three and half-past three o'clock, for the purpose of engaging the enemy near Mongroule, and found him drawn up irregularly to the north of the town, with a nullah and broken ground in the rear. The cavalry, under the Maharao in person, upon the right, and his infantry or detached parties, with two guns, extending about three-fourths of a mile on the left, covered by a deep tank in front. On arriving within a quarter of a mile of his position, Capt. Tod was desirous of once more giving the Maharao an opportunity of coming over, and requested operations might be suspended pending his proposal; but this terminating like all former attempts, the action soon after commenced by the Raj Rana's artillery, and six pieces, under Capt. Campbell, opening directly upon, and within three hundred and fifty yards of the Maharao, whose cavalry appeared devoted to destruction in his behalf; but the whole of the artillery was too well served to be resisted beyond a few minutes by the most determined enemy. Unfortunately the continuation of Zalim Sing's fire, longer than was actually necessary to break those opposed, prevented so immediate a charge or pursuit as might have been wished. On its cessation the troops crossed the nullah, and Major Ridge, with two squadrons

4th light cavalry, soon came in sight of the principal body of the enemy's cavalry, under the Maharao in person.

He immediately formed, and charged with the greatest promptitude, but I am deeply concerned to add, with the loss of two brave enterprising young officers, Lieut. Reade and Adjutant Clerk, who nobly fell in the service of their country. Major Ridge was severely, though not dangerously, wounded by a sabre in his head, and much as all those who admire his distinguished gallantry must be concerned at his sufferings, yet considerable consolation arises from the assurance of its not being likely to keep him more than a few days from the able discharge of his duty. The enemy was followed up till twelve o'clock by all the troops, and Zalim Sing's horse were then directed to continue it so long as any hostile parties could be traced.

In result, I have the honour to report the capture of two guns, nearly the whole of the baggage, and all the camp which was left standing, as if such a (to them) disastrous termination had never been contemplated. It is difficult to ascertain his loss with perfect accuracy; but from what has fallen under my own observation, I do not think it can be estimated under two hundred killed, including many chiefs; and such of their own reports as have hitherto reached us make it five hundred. The Maharao's palkee, with gold and silver sticks, have been brought into the Raj Rana's camp, and his younger brother, Maharao Pirthee Sing, is a prisoner with us, severely and dangerously wounded. I now come to the performance of a most pleasing part of my duty, in reporting generally the good conduct of all the troops under my command; but my best thanks are particularly due to Major Price, who commanded the right column of attack with the desired success; to Major Ridge and his highly distinguished corps; to the 4th light cavalry; to Major Kennedy, of the 5th light cavalry, for the zeal and energy displayed throughout the day, and the ready alacrity with which he advanced to the support of their more fortunate fellow soldiers in the 4th.

The promptitude, ardour, and indefatigable exertions of Capt. Campbell, and his troop of native horse artillery were so conspicuous throughout the whole operation, as to claim my warmest approbation and thanks; nor can I pass over the exertion of Capt. Farrington and the artillery under his immediate command, attached to Major Price's column, without the expression of my cordial acknowledgment. Capt. Martin, commanding 2d batt. 6th reg., led on his corps with the greatest coolness and regularity, and soon defeated the enemy's infantry in his front. As it was necessary to have an officer duly qualified attached to the troops of the Raj Rana Zalim Sing, I nominated Lieut. M'Millan, of the 1st of the 6th, who was a volunteer in camp, to that important duty; and I feel much satisfaction in reporting his successful exertions and able management of that force. The conduct of those troops is highly praiseworthy, and merits my warmest approbation. The artillery was admirably well

* Of Kotah.

† Palanquin.

served, and the whole were firm and collected during the action. A sense of duty induces me to acknowledge this, while at the same time I have no hesitation whatever in declaring that the result would have been, if possible, more satisfactory, had not their presence cramped the operations of the British force, or had they been so decidedly at my disposal as to have allowed me to have praised myself of their services at discretion.

It is with much pain I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, for though numerically small, the most brilliant success would have been dearly purchased by the loss and sufferings of those highly lamented officers, whose names have been already recorded in this report.

In conclusion, I have so many opportunities of noticing the admirable exertions of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Capt. Hall, that to enlarge upon them at present might be deemed superfluous; I can only add, that I this day re-

ceived from him every assistance that the most active and indefatigable mind could possibly suggest.

My most sincere and grateful thanks, are also due to Brigade-Major Spiers, Capt. Cubitt, detachment staff, and Lieut. Burns, of the commissariat, for their very great exertions and the zeal and promptitude with which they conveyed all my orders and instructions.

I have, &c.

W. G. MAXWELL, Lieut. Col.

Comd. Field Force in Harrowtee.

Killed and Wounded.—Two lieutenants, 2 havildars, 3 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 major, 4 havildars, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed.—Lieut. Reade and Adj. Clerk, 4th regiment Light Cavalry.

Wounded.—Major Ridge, severely, not dangerously, 4th regiment Light Cavalry.

FOREIGN.

DISTURBANCES have taken place in several parts of France. The late introduction of that political party into power which is anxious for a return to the system of things as they were before the revolution, will easily account for this. Fanatics, styled missionaries, have been preaching up the old doctrines which formerly distinguished the Catholic church in France, and striving to restore the ancient trammels of superstition, all in pursuance of the same system. The latter have been disturbed in their proceedings by the populace. Riotous assemblages have met in different parts of Paris, and they consisted, not of the ignorant, but of the better informed, particularly of the students of law. A General Berton had made an attempt to take the arsenal of Saumur, but is said to have been foiled, and to have sought refuge in flight. Much dissatisfaction prevails every where. The law against the press passed in the Peers by 130 votes to 70.

In the Deputies, the public accounts have been under discussion, and there, as in this country, complaints are made that sufficient details are not given of the mode in which the public money is expended. During these discussions, M. Villele took occasion to affirm, that France is in the act of recovering her prominent position with regard to foreign powers. The celebrated Talleyrand very ably and energetically addressed the Chamber of Peers against the law restricting the press. No less than 58 public functionaries, such as Sub-Prefects, Secretaries-General of

Prefectures, and Officers of Police, have been dismissed from their places. Political motives are supposed to have induced the government to adopt this measure. The police and military are kept constantly on the alert.

The Spanish Cortes sat on the 4th ult.; having been opened by the King in person. A deputation was appointed to present the reply to the King's speech.—On the 5th, a memorial was presented on the state of finance by the secretary of the Treasury. The estimate for state expenses for the ensuing year was 861,591,645 reals: the ways and means amounted to 664,162,913 reals, and left a deficit of 197,828,732 reals. It was thought, notwithstanding, that the revenue would be sufficient to cover all the demand, after the retrenchments were made, which it was the intention of the government to propose to the Cortes.

The accounts from the southern part of Europe, respecting the Turks and Russians, are still perpetually veering from peace to war, and from war to peace, leaving the result in as much uncertainty as ever. It has been asserted in letters from Corfu, that Ali Pacha has lost his head.

American papers state that the resolution submitted to Congress by Mr. Floyd, requesting the President of the United States to give information whether any foreign government had made claim to any part of the territory of the United States on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, &c. was read for consideration. Mr. Floyd observed, "that

he had made this motion in consequence of understanding that a copy of the Russian Ukase, on the subject of her dominions on the Pacific, was in possession of the government. The Russian Government laid claim, it appeared, to a considerable portion of the territory on that coast which belonged to the United States, in addition to what she held without dispute. From a claim so enormous it would seem that the Emperor of Russia had forgotten the cautious policy which had characterized him heretofore; and the claim was such a one as would be resisted by any country."—The Resolution was agreed to.

Letters from Lima of the 16th of October, mention a difference between Lord Cochrane and General San Martin, in consequence of the former having seized about 500,000 dollars, belonging to individuals and the government of Lima. This money was sent on board the transports for security, and laid hands on by Lord Cochrane, for payment of the seamen of the fleet, who were at the time in a state of mutiny, not having received any pay for upwards of twelve months. Lord Cochrane had sailed for the coast of Mexico, to endeavour to meet with the Prueba and Vengansa Spanish frigates, and to assist the patriots in that quarter. Captain Guise had been appointed admiral of Peru, by General San Martin. The whole of the isthmus of Panama has established its independence. At Porto Bello independence was proclaimed on the 5th of December.—President Boyer has assumed the Government of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, which places the whole of that island under his sovereignty.

By advices from Rio de Janeiro it appears, that on the arrival there from Lisbon, of the order of the Cortes, by which the Prince Royal was recalled to Europe, the discontent of the inhabitants of all classes, which had been suppressed while the event was doubtful, was very distinctly manifested. A meeting of the Camara, or Legislative Assembly, was held, to deliberate on the mea-

sure to be adopted. Little time was allowed. They agreed on preparing a memorial, or remonstrance, to be presented to the Prince Royal, representing the dangerous results likely to follow his departure, and conjuring him to remain in Brazil. To give greater solemnity to the presentation of this remonstrance, they determined on walking in procession with it to the Palace. They were received by the Prince with the deference due to their functions, and their request, after a short hesitation, was acceded to. The Prince had apparently no alternative but compliance. His assent was celebrated with great joy by the whole city, which was illuminated for three nights in succession. In the midst of the rejoicings, however, a movement of the Portuguese regiments, amounting to nearly 2000 troops, excited general apprehension. They marched out of their quarters with arms, and took possession of a strong fort, situated on a hill, which commanded the Royal Palace. The Brazilian regiments, also under arms, were extremely numerous; and as orders were sent out on the first alarm to call in all the militia in the neighbourhood, an engagement with the Portuguese troops seemed to be impending. The latter, noticing the determined conduct of their opponents, faltered in their resolution, and a negotiation took place, which ended in a compromise that the Portuguese troops should be allowed to retain their arms, but that they should consent to be conveyed to the opposite side of the bay, until vessels could be prepared to carry them to Lisbon. On the 28th of January, a meeting of the chiefs of the army, the clergy, and principal inhabitants, was convoked in Pernambuco, in which it was resolved that the presence of the Portuguese troops was unnecessary, and that the Junta should be called on to cause them, with as little delay as possible, to be embarked for Portugal. The Junta, who were placed nearly in the same situation as the Prince Royal, were compelled to yield to the general desire so expressed.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.—With the exception of a new Ballet, called *Nina, ou la folle par Amour*, (which we were prevented from seeing) and a very pretty little *Diversissement*, this theatre has, since our last Report, produced no novelty in performances or performers. The Ballets have alternately been *Les Pages du Duc de Vendôme*, *Le Carnival de Venise*, and *Nina*; and of Operas, we have had *Il Turco in Italia*, *Il Barone di Dolsheim*, and *La Gazza Ladra*.

Of the last-mentioned Opera, on its reproduction this season, three or four of the *Dramatis Personæ* fell into new hands. Cartoni, as the father of Ninetta, supplid the place of Déville, obviously with great advantage to the piece, whether we consider the acting or singing. Signora Graziani has the part of the farmer's wife instead of Miss Mori, who sang better, but acted less effectively; and Signora Caradori enacts the part of Pipo instead of Madame Vestris. In this instance, the change is evidently for the worse; for, however superior Signora Caradori may be as a singer, as far as acting goes, she may be said to do nothing more than walking the part, in a manner absolutely spiritless and languid.

The exertions of Madame Camporese, in the character of Ninetta, form the great attraction of the piece; it is scarcely possible to speak too highly of her conception and execution of this very arduous part. Placzi, also, is excellent in the Magistrate; and Carioni, by his performance of the lover of Ninetta this season, has raised himself considerably in the estimation of the Public. We observed many tokens of improvement in the strength of his voice, his execution, and his acting, and would not wish to see the part in any other hands. The Opera, taken as a whole, is a clever and highly interesting production, but we never shall be able to get over the circumstance of the denouement of the plot depending upon a magpie. Whether it be from this objection, or from other causes, to us, *La Gazza Ladra* always seems a heavy performance. The music exhibits a considerable degree of scientific combination, and may be said to be throughout a dramatic picture, so well is every part suited to the impression of

the text; but it lacks natural genuine melody; it wants something of that charm which graces not only the elaborate works of Mozart, but even the simple productions of a Paisiello, Martini, Cimarosa, &c.

The Ballet—*Les Pages du Duc de Vendôme*, the first representation of which left rather an unfavourable impression upon our minds, has so much gained by subsequent repetitions, that it has now justly become a great favourite with the Public. The sight of twelve pretty girls, all in a fac-simile male attire, their lively gambols, and neat evolutions, present irresistible attractions; and the Bolero of the little Spaniard Mercandotti exhibits attitudes of exquisite grace worthy of the chisel of a Canova.

Various novelties are announced: a comic Opera by Mosca, Rossini's *Mosca nel Egitto*, adapted to profane boards by the substitution of a new text, under the title of *Pietro l'Eremita*, and a new Ballet, by Albert. In our next, therefore, we shall probably possess more ample materials for critical reports.

ORATORIOS.—We continue to designate, under the above title, the musical performances at our theatres in Lent-time, although they have long ceased to be of an exclusively sacred nature, and although the appellation in question has this season, for the first time, been dropped by the conductors themselves.

These concerts are confined to Covent Garden theatre, and their management is in the hands of Mr. Bochsa, a gentleman hitherto known as an eminent performer on the Harp, and composer for that instrument. Henceforth, however, his rank will stand upon much higher grounds in the scale of musical merit.

Mr. Bochsa has produced an entire new Oratorio, called "The Deluge." As our limits preclude any critical analysis of this work, we shall content ourselves with stating, that, in our opinion, "The Deluge" is a composition of great merit in many respects, and does honour to Mr. B's talents. It is replete with combinations of rich and scientific harmony, and written in a grand, but perhaps too modern, style. The out-

lines, we think, want the simplicity desirable in compositions of this great range and character, and the melodies too are less simple, elevated, and novel, than we could have wished them at all times to be; but the work, we confess, surprised us. Mr. B. has reason to be proud of his arduous labour, and cause, we may add, to be well satisfied with the reception which it has met with. The loan of the machinist's stores, to imitate the peltings of hail and howlings of the storm, and the introduction of the gong, with similar views, we hold to be among the illegitimate resources of the art.

A work of Rossini's, called *Mose nel Egitto*, forms another of the novelties of this oratorio season. This is nothing more or less, than a complete Italian Opera, written upon a sacred subject. Productions of this kind are brought on the stage in Italy in Lent-time, when the theatres would otherwise be shut. *Mose nel Egitto*, therefore, unquestionably suited the purpose of our Oratorios. The music is good, rather too florid, full of the various mannerisms of Rossini, but certainly highly impressive.

The whole of the Messiah, with Mozart's accompaniments, has also been produced. This grand and gigantic

production was performed in a manner to reflect the highest credit on the singers and the orchestra. Among the former were Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, and many other standard favourites. But of Mr. Sapio, it becomes our duty to make distinct mention, as his merit is less generally known. Our opinion may be comprised in a few words: We look upon him as one of the first, if not the first tenor singer in the metropolis; and what raises him greatly in our estimation, he unites to his physical and scientific powers a thorough conception of his text, deep feeling, and emotion.

Mr. Mori, in a violin concerto, convinced us that it only depends upon him to become greatest of the great on his instrument. In fact, he has already few rivals, and a little effort to subdue occasional hardness in his tone, and to lay aside some fancies, ascribable probably to youthful eagerness, will render him the *beau-ideal* of violinists.

Mr. Willman played a concerto on the oboe. A finer tone, and a neater and more liquid execution, is not to be wished for. There was one defect in his performance, the constant and arbitrary changes of time in his solos. It is a mistaken and a bad taste to indulge in such aberrations.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

SINCE the commencement of our functions as dramatic critics, there has been no month so barren of all matter for remark as that which has elapsed since our last article went to the press. At this theatre, one opera called *The Veterans* has been produced and forgotten, and now awaits our brief revival for a little month, after which it must become a dead letter. No daring manager (we may venture to prophesy) will ever disturb its repose by applying to it those "principles of resurrection" which live among the brilliant paradoxes of an accomplished parliamentary orator. Let us, however, do justice to the dead in this its final epitaph. If utter freedom from all ill-natured satire on the follies of the age—if the most amiable morality, expressed in silken phrases—if sensibility of the finest cambric tissue, and charity profuse of

all the current coin and negotiable paper of the stage, could save a play from destruction, *The Veterans* had not come to an untimely grave. Alas! in our days the old maxim is true—*Pietas laudatur et alget*—which means that goodness is applauded on a first night, and afterwards left to freeze amidst empty benches. "There is nothing in the world," says Sir Peter Teazle, in the first act, "so noble as a man of sentiment;" and so apparently think the select audience on the appearance of a farce, or opera, or melodrame; but the town usually seems to agree with the corrected taste of the worthy baronet in the last, and desire "never to hear a sentiment again." His distaste for this kind of mouthed morality was scarcely greater than our own. An audience complacently listening to fulsome compliments on their national valour, and hailing with loud applause

nicely turned periods on the commonest feelings of their nature, is to us a ridiculous and a humiliating spectacle. The speeches which they applaud are not only beside, but directly opposed to "the very end and purpose of playing." We should go to the theatre not to be flattered into self-complacency by eulogies on our most pitiful charities, but to be raised above ourselves; to sympathize with heroic passions and noble deeds beyond the sphere of our individual being; to admire the grandeurs of humanity far above our petty experiences; yet to feel that they have a deep root in that nature of which we are partakers. The cant of sentimentality is almost entirely of modern invention. Our old dramatists endowed their persons with real and individual life; whose virtues and vices were of a sturdy growth; who displayed, not in speeches, but in breathing acts, their generous resentments, their throes and agonies of tempestuous emotion, their true sweetnesses of nature, or their spirit of heroic self-devotion to death or to suffering. They did not melt down every thing into mawkish moralities, or dissolve the essential distinctions of character in an unmeaning and indiscriminate benevolence, nor put the expressions of generosity, absurd from any lips, into mouths which never could really utter them. On our stage, there is now no true distinction of persons; the fine sentiments are alike common to all. A veteran officer will talk about the tears of sensibility glittering in eyes of affection, as if he were an hysterical chambermaid; a decayed corporal, instead of shouldering his crutch and telling how fields were won, will bluster about British valour, and blubber about British feeling; and a rustic, after conclusively knocking down a sheriff's officer, will lecture on independence and the constitution in as good set terms as any country gentleman in the House. If the piece were any epitome of society, it would be absurd to refuse universal suffrage to the eloquent and discriminating ploughboys and corporals of the age. The sentimentalists of the German school had, at least, some trace of meaning in their wildest extravagances; and some elements of good might be extracted from their poison. Their

sophistry consisted in giving undue prominence to some one affection or sympathy; and thus they destroyed all the moral harmony of the soul which they depicted; but those who could escape the immediate influence of their fascination, were enabled more accurately to examine, and more nicely to appreciate the feeling thus unduly severed from its natural companions, than they could do while it was represented only in its association with other powers which were intended to mould and to direct it. But the tricky self-flattery of the English sentimentality has nothing to redeem it; it libels the human heart which it dares to subject to its eulogies, and is only harmless when it is disgusting.

The new opera was written, for the most part, in the lowest sentimental style. It was completely saturated with the milk-and-water of infra-human kindness. A general retiring to his native village, to spend the evening of his days, a sort of Irish corporal who attends him, a young rustic, and a spirited soldier, were all brimful of incessant charity. There was some pleasantry scattered here and there, which gleamed out amidst the dullness, and made us regret that the author should have thought it necessary to be so exceedingly didactic. Of plot there was little; for the grave part of the story consisted in the return of the wild son of a cottager in the shape of a dashing officer; and the gay part, in hoaxing a young lady, who professed an extraordinary aversion to the opposite sex, into falling in love with the destined husband of her sister, in the disguise of a dandy of the first water. The music, though not distinguished by any striking originality or beauty, was pleasing; and Munden, Harley, Knight, and Madame Vestris, did their best to prolong the existence of the serious and sentimental trifle.

In this opera Miss Forde made her first appearance on a winter stage. She is possessed of a fine person, and a voice of more power than sweetness. There are traces of high excellence in her style, but as yet it is immature. She is undoubtedly an acquisition to the vocal company of this theatre, which now is both excellent and numerous, comprising Mrs. Bland, Miss Povey, Miss Cubitt, Miss Forde, and

Madame Vestris,—and yet all of them are not half a Stephens!

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

There has been no novelty produced at this theatre since our last, but a change behind the curtain, which will, no doubt, afford us many hereafter. Mr. Harris retires from the management, to which Mr. Charles Kemble succeeds. Mr. Harris takes with him the gratitude of the public for his uncommon liberality and enterprize; and

Mr. Charles Kemble enters on his career with earnest wishes for that brilliant success which his talents and his character deserve. We propose in our next number, unless the intervening novelties prevent us, to give our readers a comprehensive view of the causes which have almost stifled that dramatic spirit which we hope and believe it is reserved for Mr. C. Kemble in no small measure to revive.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—“MR. MATTHEWS AT HOME.”

THE “At Home” of this year—unlike all other “At Homes” except Matthews’s own—is brimfull of amusement; and it goes off with infinite spirit and eclat. The two first parts paint the actor’s own theatrical life:

“He ran through it even from his boyish days

Unto the moment that we heard him tell it. In which he spake of most ridiculous chances,

And funny accidents, by flood and field—Of cat-gut-scrapes i’th’ eminent village barn—

Of being taken by the insolent manager And made a prompter—of his redemption thence

And portance in his travels to the York Theatre,

And thence to London—haven of his hopes! Wherein of actors past and their strange ways,

It was his hint to speak: George Frederick Cooke—

Tate Wilkinson—Dick Appleby the prompter—

Charles Macklin—Dicky Suet—Men, alas! Whose heads do lie behind their shoulders now!” &c.

But besides the by-gone actors to whom we are thus introduced in their familiar hours, we also meet with a most choice collection of new and original characters, both theatrical and non-theatrical. We shall give the reader a slight taste of them here, in order to sharpen his relish when he comes to enjoy them at the feast itself.

First and foremost, we have a most delightful one in the shape of a walking Welsh mountain—a deliciously simple Cambrian gentleman, who sets out from his native hills on a romantic search after his ideal of “the sublime and beautiful,” namely, THINNESS. He goes wandering and coun-

ter-wandering about, from Spa to Spa, and from bathing-place to bathing-place—“from Acton to Ealing, and from Ealing to Acton”—“nearly,” as he says, “realizing the iron age in his interior;”—and for ever calling upon Thinness, — which will not come; on the contrary, he keeps perpetually “fattening on the idea of growing thinner.” But still he perseveres,—every where indefatigably inquiring for his beloved Thinness, and addressing every body he meets, as he smooths down “his Primrose-hill of a waistcoat,” with—“Am I thinner, think you?” as the Saracen Princess went wandering about London, calling upon her beloved “Gilbert! Gilbert!”—But, unlike her, poor Mr. Llewellyn does not meet with what he seeks. His fat is obstinate, and “will not accept notice to quit.” The mountain has nine points of the law in its favour, and will not yield up possession of the man; and we at last reluctantly lose sight of him, feeling that he must be cherishing an inward disposition pathetically to exclaim, (as the younger Brutus did with regard to virtue) “Thinness, thou art but a name!”

Next in originality to Mr. Llewellyn, though not in importance, as it respects the space he occupies—we have Johnny Winter, the wardrobe-keeper of the York theatre: a Yorkshireman by birth, and consequently, naturally addicted to horses; but a tailor by profession, and therefore necessarily incapable of riding on any thing more moveable than his shop-board; on which, however, he used heroically to declare, that he had never once disgraced his person or his profession *by sitting cross-legged!*—No—he had “a soul above buttons”—a truly equestrian spirit; and boasted that

he had for twenty years past kept—not a horse indeed—but, in his mind, the next best things to that; namely, a saddle and bridle! He was a critic, too, in his way; and his criticisms were completely *ex cathedra*, for he had but one criterion of dramatic excellence, which never could fail or deceive him. According to his creed, a play was bad or good, in proportion as it did or did not make calls upon his department of the dramatic properties—in proportion as it included much or little processional pomp. And, no doubt, his *beau-ideal* of a play was one which could be enacted without either "scenes, dresses, or decorations;" and in which the actors should appear in *puris naturalibus*. Over and over again he used to wish Shakspeare *dead*—(Shakspeare, whom he naturally enough, and indeed with an instinctively satirical acumen never to be enough admired, seemed to consider as the author of all possible plays—past, present, and to come)—often used he to wish Shakspeare dead, or that he would betake himself to some honest calling, instead of giving *him* such an infinity of trouble in providing dresses for the supernumeraries—(or, as he called them, the "super-needlesses") in the endless processions of his Henry VIII's, Coriolanuses, Lodoiskas, Pizarros, &c.

Besides these, we have several more of "the Dunstable Company." Among them, Phibly, "a walking-gentleman," who was constant in his admiration of the "line of beauty," which he had discovered to exist, *par excellence*, in his own person; and Trombone, a *base-singer*, in every sense of the phrase—with a person consisting almost entirely of a head, which made such a near approach to his heels as naturally to suggest Guilderstern's question to Hamlet, of "What have you done with the body?"—and who used to go about behind the scenes of the theatre, perpetually singing, till "you might as well live in a French-horn."

These are a few of the characters that we are made acquainted with, never to forget them. But the entertainment is, this year, richer in anecdotes than it is in character. In this department we have some as exquisite things as were ever related. One or two of them recur to us at the moment; and we cannot resist the temptation of giving them, for the benefit of our country friends.

— On his first being put on shore in Ireland, on his way to seek an engagement at Dublin, M. hailed a lad with a horse and car, who seemed a likely person to carry his luggage to the hotel. The fellow seemed willing to carry the things; but all that M. could get from him in answer to repeated questionings was "Whisht!" accompanied each time by a significant gesture, denoting the necessity of caution and silence. At last, on coming to an explanation, it appeared that the young scape-grace had, as he very candidly assured M., "just stole the horse and cart."

Not choosing to trust his trunk to the care of this Irish mercury, he gave it to a man to carry; who, on their arrival at the hotel, was not satisfied with the shilling that M. gave him. "And is this all you're going to gi' me, Mr. Matthews, for bringing that *murdering load*?" (which M. describes as a mere *smuff-bar* of a trunk.) M. was not a little astonished at the fellow's knowing his name, as he had never been in Ireland before; and he inquired how it could be. "Och! don't I know you well enough, Mr. Matthews! and don't I know that your honour'll gi' me another sixpence!"—M. "Well, if you'll tell me how you came to know me, I will give you another sixpence." "Will you, though—honour bright?"—M. "Yes, I will."—"Why then, didn't I read your good-looking name on the little brass plate at the top of your Honour's trunk—Blessings on the Sunday-schools for it!"—M. "Well, here's a shilling, give me a sixpence back."—"Damn the bit of a sixpence I've got; but I'll run and fetch one, and be back in!"—M. "Not got one! why I saw one in your mouth this moment."—"And is it *that* you *mane*? Would I, think ye, be giving your Honour a sixpence out of my dirty mouth!"—M. "Well, keep the shilling."—"Ah! good luck and success to your Honour!—has your mother any more of ye?"—This is very rich and racy.—Here, in Dublin, he met with the late G. F. Cooke, of whom we have some highly amusing and characteristic anecdotes. Here, too, he met with Curran, of whom he gives a most admirable and interesting portrait; and it is given, as he assures us, on that singular man's own authority; for he actually expressed to Matthews his willingness to *sit to him* for the purpose of completing

his picture, and gave him what he called a "power of attorney" to represent him whenever he pleased.

From Dublin, our hitherto itinerant actor returns to York, and for the first time becomes one of a regular and respectable company. On his arrival here, and first introduction to Tate Wilkinson the manager, we have an exquisite scene between the two; in the course of which honest Tate discovers that his new recruit is so thin, that, as far as regards *personal* qualifications, he is fit to play nothing but the starved apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet*, and *that* not without stuffing. And he adds, "Why, a single hiss would blow you off the stage."—In this admirable scene the celebrated old stager shews a spark of his enthusiasm on the subject of his friend Garrick; and he repeats Gloucester's soliloquy of "Now is the wiper of our discontent, &c." in the joyous manner that he says Garrick gave it. This repetition—for it cannot be considered as an imitation—is really a fine and spirited piece of acting; and if Kean were to adopt the manner and spirit of it into his Richard III. he would greatly improve that admirable performance; and at the same time shew the rare magnanimity of acknowledging an error, and publicly correcting it. We speak this seriously; but sorely fear that it is not in poor human nature to take the hint we are offering.

We cannot afford space to notice any thing more in detail. The third Part is highly amusing and clever; and consists, as usual, of a *Petite Piece*, in which M. represents all the seven characters, which comprise several of the before-mentioned, and three or four new ones. The best of these is Major Magnum, an exquisite *pendant* to Dr. Prolix; his conversation being perpetually interlarded with the two phrases,—"and all that sort of thing"—"and every thing in the world."—He is of opinion that the true "pathos and sublime of human life" consists in a public dinner; and in relating some anecdotes of what passed at the one he has just quitted, he assures us that a young gentleman, by accident, sat down on a "removed turbot" that had been carelessly left in a chair by the waiter, and spoiled his nankeen pantaloons, "and all that sort of thing;" and that he (Magnum) observed on the occasion, it was a mercy the turbot didn't happen to be a *sword-fish*, as in that case, "it might have cut off the flower of his youth,—and every thing in the world!" He also relates a capital story of his having prevented a quarrel, "and all that sort of thing," by catching, with infinite presence of mind, a decanter which one gentleman threw at another's head, merely observing to the former that he was "passing the bottle too freely."

FINE ARTS.

British Institution.—Although the annual exhibition, which has lately opened at the rooms of this Institution, does not present any thing to claim very lofty praise, or to call forth very violent censure, yet it is well worthy of a more detailed notice than we were enabled to give last month. Indeed when a collection of this magnitude, consisting of the works of living English Artists, can come before the town without creating a call for a distinct notice, it will augur ill for the interests of Art, and still worse for the taste and feeling of the British public.—Artists who are worthy the name, ought not, and will not be content with mere pecuniary payments for their labours. They must have that, it is true, and they are well entitled to it; but they

are equally anxious for, and equally entitled to, that other and better kind of payment which comes to them in the shape of praise and distinction. An artist who merely wishes to gain a *living* by his profession, will never gain more, because he will never deserve more: and by parity of reasoning, he who seeks and deserves both fame and profit, is defrauded of his due, if either is withheld from him—no matter which.

Fortunately for the secondary candidates for public favour and attention, there is in this year's exhibition, no one picture of surpassing merit or absorbing interest,—no one destined to be "the observed of all observers," to the consequent overlooking or disregarding of all the rest. JONES'S

"Battle of Waterloo" (No. 43), is the most conspicuous; though more from size and subject than from any remarkable skill in the treatment of it. But as our taste does not lie among battles, even on canvass, we shall leave this one to the excusable admiration of those who come to find their own portraits in it. Indeed a picture which is filled with portraits cannot have much value, except on that express account.

The clever family of the **LANDSEERS** (particularly Edwin), deserve distinguished notice this year, partly on account of their not seeming obtrusively to claim it. We say this, chiefly with reference to Edwin, in whose large, coarse, staring picture of "The Dogs of Mont St. Bernard," we did not see any very characteristic merit. But in his unobtrusive pictures of this year we find matter for the highest admiration that can be claimed by such subjects as those to which he seems to have hitherto almost exclusively confined himself.—"The Larder invaded," (94) in which a terrier and a cat have made good their entrance among the dead game, &c. and seem undetermined whether they had better partake of the tempting spoil, "share and share alike," or fairly fight for the undisputed possession of the whole,—is, in proportion to its size, more showy than sterling—though the dog is capital. But "The Watchful Sentinel" (122) is altogether admirable. The principal object is a large black Newfoundland in the front, who has been left to watch his master's luggage, which seems to have been just turned out of a newly arrived stage-coach;—the tired horses of which are seen in the back ground. The expression of the dog—as he lies in the midst of his charge of trunks, portmanteaus, and *sacs-de-nuit*, looking with intense anxiety after master, and who is not seen in the picture—is given with infinite force, spirit, and effect; and the overworked stage-coach horses, as they stand sweating, panting, and trembling at the stable door, are exquisitely true to nature. In "The Bard," (284) by the same young painter, there is a quiet and subdued style, which is not without promise in another fine of the art than that in which he is unquestionably destined to reach the most distinguished excellence. There is little to

admire in **CHARLES LANDSEER'S** Prometheus. A picture on this subject, in which Prometheus himself forms but a secondary object of attention, cannot be well conceived.

In the department of landscape, we have three very rich and charming pieces, by **NASMYTH** the younger; a view of Greenwich, from a spot near Woolwich (62).—a view from Norwood, looking towards Dulwich (221),—and a view at Worth, near East Grinstead (230). Added to a truth and distinctness of individual touch, and an exquisite freshness of general effect, there is a purely *English* character about these views, which is very delightful.—The view of Edinburgh (255), by **NASMYTH**, Sen. though not so attractive in subject, shews infinite skill. For our own parts, we have always enough of great cities in reality, without ever wishing to see them depicted; especially in this country, where they are always to be looked for under a hood of smoke. To keep perpetually in one's sight a view of this kind, seems like carrying about one's person a portrait of one's bitterest enemy. But this picture is certainly admirable in its way, and gives to those, who, like ourselves, have never seen it, a striking idea of the splendour and importance of the "Northern Athens," as its own inhabitants, with a characteristic modesty, choose to designate it. In this landscape class of painting, which is the most generally pleasing, and next to that of high poetical composition, the most valuable of any in the art, we have some charmingly characteristic Indian pieces, by **DANIEL**; particularly a view on the Baleapattam River (37), and a view on the Ganges (261); in which the sultry heat and stillness of the atmosphere,—the long, lazy, attenuated forms of the natives—and the tall palm-trees, with their great drooping leaves, all receding to the top, as if to escape from the heat reflected from the yellow, dry, sandy soil,—all contribute to give a unity of effect which is one of the highest and most difficult efforts of art. We have also two very pleasing home-scenes among the mountains of North Wales, by **W. LEWIS**: the Valley of Festiniog (86), and a composition from sketches near Llangollen (96).

In the arduous department of poetical composition, **W. ETTY** has three

or four pictures, which, if they fall very short of one's ideal notions on their respective subjects, are yet not without merit. The "Venus and Cupid descending" (164) is, we think, a failure in both the characters. The attitude of Venus is to the last degree forced and unnatural; and Mr. Etty should know that without nature, Venus herself cannot please, or rather she cannot be Venus. The "Cupid and Psyche descending" (186) is not at all subject to this objection; but, when did Mr. Etty hear of Cupid wearing *parrot's* wings? or of Psyche being attired in a robe of English sprigged muslin, and a fashionable Parisian cashmere for the year 1821? Indeed this promising artist seems to have an unfortunate predilection for Cupids with wings of the above description, which we take to be a remarkable instance of bad taste, as far as it goes. Parrots and Cupids are among the last animals in nature that can be appropriately associated together in the mind; at least with any safety to the poetical character of the latter. This artist's larger picture of "Cleopatra on the Cydnus" (201) is showy; but it wants that mingled air of triumphant power and voluptuous love, which so necessarily associates itself with this most celebrated scene in the romance of real life.—In this department, HOWARD has two pictures, which, if they do not much diminish his reputation, do not at all increase it. "Sabrina and her Nymphs" (17) is in fact very poor and unpoetical; and Ascanius carried away by Venus (144), is very little better. In both his colouring is as indifferent as usual, and there is less than his usual poetical conception and treatment to compensate for it.

In the department of history, there are only two pictures that claim particular notice: NORTHCOPE'S Marriage of Richard Duke of York with Lady Ann Mowbray, when they were children (13); and BEWICK'S Jacob meeting Rachel at the Well (298). The former of these pictures is a specimen of that unhappy style of colouring, which may now safely be called that of the last age; at least in this country, for it still obtains on the Continent.

MR. BEWICK is, we believe, that very young artist, whose drawings ex-

cited so much attention when he was a pupil of MR. HAYDON. This is his first public attempt in oil, and as a first attempt it merits high praise and encouragement. Notwithstanding, it has many faults. The style of colouring is evidently modelled upon that of his master, and is, as a style, undoubtedly good; but this cannot be considered as a very favourable specimen of it. The flesh of Jacob is as much too dark and brown, as that of Rachel is too light and yellow. As a whole composition, too, the picture is certainly defective; but the principal figures of Jacob and Rachel are well conceived and expressed. There is nothing forced or theatrical about them; and the attitude and expression of Jacob are exceedingly natural and tender. Those of Rachel too are very pleasing and appropriate; but there is a striking defect in the arrangement of her drapery, which greatly interferes with that unity of character which should belong to the scene. A soft and yet glowing *quiet* should pervade every part of it, even to the leaves of the trees and the weeds that grow on the ground; and yet the lower part of the drapery of Rachel seems to be agitated and blown backward as if by wind, or by a quick motion, though she is standing still. In fact, it seems to be almost exactly copied from the drapery of a fragment of Iris, among the Elgin Marbles. Upon the whole, if this is not so good a picture as we could have wished to see from Mr. BEWICK, it is at least as good as we had any right to look for in a first attempt; and it merits encouragement and attention accordingly.

We intended to have noticed several other meritorious pictures, and for not doing so, we have only the old excuse to offer, of very circumscribed space: but we can assure both reader and artist, that this is the *real* excuse in the present instance, whatever it may be in others. We conclude by merely directing the attention to a very cleverly painted picture, by STEPHANOFF, called Poor Relations (103), the style of which is an evident approximation to that of WILKIE; two unpretending, but very pleasing pictures, by J. GRAHAM (Nos. 15 and 205); two small pieces of Dead Game, by BLAKE, which are finished equal to GERARD Dow (168 and 171); and several land-

scapes by JOHN WILSON, whose style reminds us of that of his distinguished namesake, without at all bearing the character of an imitation.

The first number of a work, intitled "Sylva Britannica," by JACOB GEORGE STRUTT, has just made its appearance. It consists of portraits of Forest Trees, remarkable for their beauty, magnitude, or antiquity, most correctly drawn from nature, and etched

with singular spirit and fidelity. The subjects promise to unite in themselves a complete series of studies for forest scenery; and they are accompanied by descriptions written with all the poetical feeling which gives value to the conceptions of the painter; and which will render them an highly pleasing appendage in the library to works of topographical information, or of legendary interest.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Feb. 27.—The subject of the Porson Prize for this year is the passage in Julius Cæsar, Act IV. scene 3, beginning—"Come, Anthony and young Octavius," and ending with—"and leave you so."—The metre—*Tragicum trimetrum acatalecticum*.

The subjects for the Members' Prizes are:—Senior Bachelors, *Populis diversis eadem instituta parum conveniunt*—Middle Bachelors, *Astronomiæ laus et utilitas*.

The Chancellor's two gold medals for the best classical scholars among the commencing bachelors of arts are adjudged this year to Mr. G. Long and Mr. H. Malden, both of Trinity college, and both university scholars upon Lord Craven's foundation.

The candidates for the office of Librarian of the university are—H. Gunning, Esq. of Christ college; the Rev. J. Lodge, fellow of Magdalene; the Rev. J. C. Franks, chaplain of Trinity college; and G. Burges, Esq. of Trinity college.

J. S. Henslow, Esq. of St. John's college, is candidate for the Professorship of Mineralogy.

It is generally supposed that the university intend to offer a liberal price for the splendid collection of minerals which adorned the late Professor Clarke's lecture-room.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.—The Cambridge Philosophical Society assembled on the 11th ult. when the president, the very Rev. Dr. Wood, after alluding in the most feeling manner to the great loss which the society had sustained by the death of its vice-president, Dr. E. D. Clarke, proposed that the meeting should be adjourned without proceeding to the regular business. This proposition was immediately acceded to, from a universal feeling of respect for the memory of one of the most distinguished ornaments of the society and of the university.

Royal Dublin Society.—The Marchioness of Hastings has sent to Doctor Wade, Botanic Lecturer of the Royal Dublin So-

ciety, seeds of two nondescript species of *Concholumus*, from Calcutta. Dr. Blake presented for the Museum a curious specimen of impregnation, brought by the late Dr. William Armstrong from Carlsbad, on the frontiers of Bohemia, being part of a walking-stick, which had been placed for a period of about six weeks in the waters of that place.

Royal Institution.—The regular professors belonging to this Institution, Messrs. Braude and Millington, have commenced their courses of Lectures, the former on Chemistry, and the latter on Natural Philosophy; and Dr. Roget has begun a course on Natural Physiology.

Royal Irish Academy.—An Essay, entitled "Observations proving the identity of structure and function of the Fascial and Trifascial Nerves," was read on the 25th ult. by William Wallace, M.R.I.A. lecturer on anatomy.

Cain, a Mystery.—The following letter has been addressed by Lord Byron to Mr. Murray in consequence of the threats of prosecution made against the latter:—

Dear Sir,—Attacks upon me were to be expected; but I perceive one upon you in the papers, which I confess that I did not expect. How, or in what manner, you can be considered responsible for what I publish, I am at a loss to conceive. If *Cain* be "blasphemous," "Paradise Lost" is blasphemous; and the very words of the Oxford gentleman, "Evil, be thou my good," are from that very poem, from the mouth of Satan;—and is there any thing more in that of Lucifer in the *Mystery*? *Cain* is nothing more than a drama—not a piece of argument. If Lucifer and Cain speak as the first murderer and the first rebel may be supposed to speak, surely all the rest of the personages talk also according to their characters; and the stronger passions have ever been permitted to the drama. I have even avoided introducing the Deity, as in Scripture, (though Milton does, and not very wisely either,) but have adopted his

angel, as sent to Caln, instead, on purpose to avoid shocking any feelings on the subject, by falling short of, what all uninspired men must fall short in, viz. giving an adequate notion of the effect of the presence of Jehovah. The old Mysteries introduced him liberally enough, and all this is avoided in the new one. The attempt to *bully you*, because they think it will not succeed with me, seems to me as atrocious an attempt as ever disgraced the times. What! when Gibbon's, Hume's, Priestley's and Drummond's publishers have been allowed to rest in peace for seventy years, are you to be singled out for a work of *fiction*—not of history or argument? There must be something at the bottom of this—some private-enemy of your own; it is otherwise incredible. I can only say, "*Me—me adum qui feci.*" that any proceedings directed against you, I beg may be transferred to me, who am willing, and *ought* to endure them all; that if you have lost money by the publication, I will refund any or all of the copyright; that I desire you will say, that both you and Mr. Gifford remonstrated against the publication, as also Mr. Hobhouse; that I alone occasioned it, and I alone am the person who, either legally or otherwise, should bear the burden. If they prosecute, I will come to England; that is, if by meeting it in my own person, I can save yours. Let me know—you sha'n't suffer for me, if I can help it. Make any use of this letter which you please. Your's ever, BYRON.

Pisa, February 9, 1822.

Organic Remains.—A fossil tooth was discovered a short time ago in a bed of gravel at Horneastle, and is now deposited in a collection of organic remains possessed by Mr. George Weir, of that place. Mr. Sowerby, author of "*Mineral Conchology of Great Britain,*" pronounces it to be a tooth of the fossil elephant.

Shakspeare.—The following is copied from an Irish newspaper:—"There is a portrait of Shakspeare in the possession of a gentleman of Dublin, which contains an inscription indicating that it was presented by our immortal bard himself to Ann Hathaway: and Major W. Stewart, of Lisburn, has favoured the Belfast paper with the following copy of an original letter also sent to this young lady by Shakspeare when he was 27, and she 19 years of age; she afterwards became his wife:—

" TO ANNA HATHAWAYE.

" Deereste Anna,—As thou haste alwaye founde mee toe mye worde moste trewe, see thou shalt see I have stryctly kept mye promyse.—I pray you perfume thys mye poore locke withe thye balmy kisses, forre thenne indeede shalle kynges themselves bowe ande paye homage toe

it. I do assure thee noe rude hande hathe knottdide itte; thye Willy's alone hashe done the worke. Neytherre the gyldedde hawble that envyroumes the heade of Majaestie noe morre honoures most myghte, woulde give mee halfe the joy, as didde thyse, mye little worke forre thee. The feelinge thatte didde neereaste approche untoe itte, was thatte whiche commethe nygheste untoe God, meeke ande gentle Charytye, forre thatte virtue, O! Anna, doe I love, doe I cheryshe thee inme mye hearte; forre thou arte as a talke cederre stretchynge forthe its branches, and socourynge the smallere plants frome synpyng winterte orr the boystrouss wyndes.—Farewelle, toe-morrowe bye tymes I will see thee; tillt thenne adine.

" Sweete love, thynne everre,

" WM. SHAKSPEARE."

Zoology.—On the *Spurs of the Ornithorhynchus.*—Dr. Traill of Liverpool has lately had an opportunity of examining the skins of a male and female ornithorhynchus from New South Wales. The spurs of the male were remarkably strong and sharp, and the perforations in them so extremely minute, that it is not surprising that they escaped the notice of the first naturalist who examined them. The tubes were so fine that they would not receive a horse-hair, though they admitted a human one.

Dark-brown Streak on the Sea occasioned by Crabs.—On the 6th December 1815, Captain Kotzebue observed on the surface of the sea, near the island of St. Catharine, a serpentine streak, about two fathoms broad, of a dark-brown colour, which extended as far as the eye could reach. Upon examining it, it was found to be occasioned by an innumerable quantity of small crabs and the seeds of a marine plant.—Kotzebue's *Voyage.*

Chemistry.—*Spontaneous explosion of Chlorine and Hydrogen.*—It has been long known that a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen explodes when exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays. In order to try if this effect could be produced by the radiation of a common culinary fire, Professor Silliman filled a common Florence oil-flask (well cleaned) half full of chlorine gas, and was in the act of introducing the hydrogen in the pneumatic cistern. "There was not only no direct emanation from the sun, but even the diffuse light was rendered much feebler than common by a thick snow-storm, which had covered the sky-light above with a thick mantle, and veiled the heavens in a singular degree for such a storm. Under these circumstances the hydrogen was scarcely all introduced before the flask exploded with a distinct flame; portions of the glass stuck in the wood-

work of the ceiling of the room; and the face and eyes escaped by being out of the direction of the explosion; nothing but the neck of the flask remained in hand. This occurrence then proves, that a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen gas may explode spontaneously, in a diffuse light, and even in a very dim light."—*American Journal of Science.*

Iodine in Scrofula.—Dr. Conidet of Geneva has communicated to the editor of the Quarterly Journal of Science, the great success he has met with in the treatment of scrofula by the use of Iodine. In cases of goitre or scrofulous glands, combined with hydriodate of potash or soda, this remedy appears to have been highly successful, whether administered externally or internally.

New Species of Rhinoceros.—Sir E. Home lately read a paper to the Royal Society on a new species of rhinoceros, discovered in the interior of Africa; the skull of which bears a close resemblance to that found in a fossil state in Siberia and other countries.

Welsh Literature.—The Cymmrodorion Society in Powys, as well as the Cambrian Society in Dyfed, is adopting measures for the preservation of the remains of Ancient British Literature.—The Committee of the Cymmrodorion in Powys has lately sent a circular to the different members of that Society, and to the proprietors of the different collections of Welsh MSS. in the province, requesting them to allow the Society to appoint a proper person to prepare a catalogue of them, or to furnish the Society with such a catalogue; these catalogues are to contain a description and contents of the several MSS., accompanied with such remarks on their subjects and supposed authors, as may be deemed useful with a view to publication. It would be highly desirable that the several Societies having similar objects in view, should co-operate in collecting and collating all the Welsh MSS. extant, and in publishing from time to time the most valuable of them. The two Societies, which were first established with this view, are now taking effectual measures for accomplishing so desirable an object. The most valuable of these ancient remains of British literature, which are now contained in old MSS. that in their present state are inaccessible to the public, or mouldering through neglect, will, it is to be hoped, issue from the Cymmrodorion press at convenient opportunities.—The following are the queries which have been issued:—1. What inedited manuscripts of British literature, either in Latin or Welsh, are known to you? 2. Where are they

deposited? 3. Are you acquainted with any portion, or any whole translation of the Holy Scriptures, in Welsh, more ancient than the Norman conquest, or than the art of printing? 4. Do you know any unpublished Welsh Triads, handed down by tradition or otherwise? 5. What Welshmen have left the principality since the time of the Reformation, on account of their religion, or any other cause, whom you think probable to have conveyed with them any remains of Welsh poetry and literature? 6. In what libraries, in England, or any other part of the British dominions, do you think it likely that some of these remains are deposited? 7. In what Continental libraries do you think it probable that some of them may be found? 8. What original Welsh books, or what books, relative to Welsh literature, in any language, do you know to be published? 9. Do you know any Penillion not yet published? 10. Do you know of any species of Welsh composition, poetical or musical, corresponding with that called "Glee" in English, or which is known by the name of "Caniad tri neu bedwar"? 11. Can you exhibit to the Society any old Welsh tunes, sacred or otherwise, not yet published? 12. What Welsh books, and books on Welsh literature, already published, and now become scarce, do you think merit to be republished?

Instinct of the Honey-eater Bird.—Capt. Kotzebue mentions the following circumstance respecting these birds. "The Hottentots, who have a very quick sight, try to observe a bee flying home with its honey, and pursue it; but they often would not succeed in following the bee, were they not assisted by the honey-eater birds, which perceive the intention of the men. The bird now pursues the bee, and gives the Hottentots, who pursue both, a signal by a whistle where the honeycomb is, and when they have taken out the honey, they throw some to the bird as a reward for his service."

Sea-snake of the Aleutians, Norwegians, and the Hebridiens.—Pontoppidan describes a monstrous sea-snake said to appear occasionally on the coast of Norway; and relations of a similar description are to be met with in the writings of other authors. Very lately, in the year 1808, the remains of a remarkable animal, answering in some degree to the description of Pontoppidan, was cast ashore on one of the Orkney Islands, and has been described by Dr. Barclay in the first volume of the Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society. In the Memoirs of the same Society, there is an interesting notice by the Rev. Mr. Maclean of Small

Isles, of an animal supposed to be of this tribe, which was observed near the island of Eigg, one of the Hebrides; and in the second volume of Kotzebue's Voyage we have the following notice of a sea-monster, said to resemble a serpent: "M. Kriukoff's description of a sea-animal that pursued him at Beering's Island, where he had gone for the purpose of hunting, is very remarkable; several Aleutians affirm they have often seen this animal. It is of the shape of the red serpent, and is immensely long: the head resembles that of a sea-lion, and two disproportionately large eyes give it a frightful appearance. It was fortunate for us," said Kriukoff, "that we were so near the land, or else the monster might have destroyed us; it stretched its head far above the water, looked about for its prey, and vanished. The head soon appeared again, and that considerably nearer; we rowed with all our might, and were very happy to have reached the shore in safety. If a sea-serpent has been really seen on the coast of North America, it may have been one of this frightful species."

Political Economy.—By the returns of 1821, the following is the Population of Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Popula- tion 1801.	Increase percent.	Popula- tion 1811.	Increase percent.	Popula- tion 1821.
Eng.	8,331,434	14½	9,538,827	18	11,260,555
Wales	511,546	13½	611,788	17 1-5	717,108
Scot.	1,599,068	13	1,803,688	15 6-7	2,092,014
Ar.&c.	10,475,048	14	11,956,303	17 2-3	14,069,877
	470,596	—	040,500	—	310,000
Ireland.....	10,942,646	—	12,596,803	—	14,379,877
The Lesser Islands.....					6,846,949
					92,122

Total. 21,318,748

Mineralogy.—Mr. Burchel in his travels at the Cape observes, that "Little notice as the Hottentots, in general, take of mineralogical objects, their attention has been attracted by a production of their mountains, which, observing it to have the singular property of becoming, on being rubbed between the fingers, a soft cotton-like substance, resembling that which they made from their old handkerchiefs for the purpose of tinder, they have named *Doeksteen*, (handkerchief-stone, or cloth-stone.) They pointed out a particular part of the mountains where it might be found; and I made an excursion for the purpose of examining it, and at the same time to explore the *Kloof-Valley*, and its productions. The *Doeksteen* is a kind of *Asbestos*, of a blue colour. Having found the spot, I made a drawing of the remarkable laminated rocks, between the thin horizontal layers of which it is found.

These veins of asbestos are of various thickness, from the tenth to half an inch, and consequently their fibre, which is always transverse, is very short. But, in the mountains, at a place called *Eland's Fountain*, about five and twenty miles north-eastward, some is found, the fibres of which are above two inches long. This is, in fact, another species, and differs not only in the length, but in the more compact, perfectly straight and glossy fibre, and in its deeper colour. The more remarkable circumstance is, the existence of asbestos in mountains of argillaceous schistus. All the rocks at this place are formed of thin plates of this clay-slate, not more than half an inch in thickness, and often scarcely the tenth of an inch. Between these laminæ, a beautiful kind of stone is found, sometimes of a blue and sometimes of a silky golden colour, from the twentieth part of an inch to three inches thick. It is a species of asbestos in a less mature and flaxen state, with compact fibres of a flinty hardness, either transverse or oblique, straight or wavy. The fracture of these laminæ is generally according to the direction of the fibres. When cut and polished, this stone exhibits a very beautiful appearance. A handsome kind of *jasper*, brown, striped with black, is to be found here; and a green *opal* or *pitch-stone*."

Chemical Agency by the Magnet.—Mr. J. Murry states that he has succeeded in decomposing by the magnet every metallic salt to which he has applied it. "One instance of this fact, so interesting to science, we quote for the sake of its practical tendency.—"A solution of permuriate of mercury was, by the magnet, soon reduced into running or metallic mercury. Hence fine steel filings magnitized and administered in syrup, will be an admirable antidote to corrosive sublimate."

Natural History.—A ger-falcon was lately shot near Parham, by Lord de la Zouch's keeper, the wings of which measured nearly four feet. This bird being a native of the cold and dreary climes of the north, is but seldom found in the south of Norway, Iceland, and the northern part of Russia. The prevailing colour of its plumage is a dusky brown, and spotted; the feathers on the legs are very long, and of a pure white; the legs below the knee are of a pale blue, and are very strongly made.

Nasturtium.—The blossoms have been observed to emit electric sparks towards evening, which was first noticed by the daughter of the illustrious Linneus, who could not credit the account until he had seen the phenomenon. It is seen most distinctly with the eye partly closed.

Church Union Society in the Diocese of St. David's.—The Prizes for the year 1821 are adjudged as follows: To H. V. Tobbs, of Doctors' Commons, the premium of 50*l.* for the best Essay "on the Scripture Doctrines of Adultery and Divorce, and the Criminal Character and Punishment of Adultery by the Ancient Laws of Eng-

land and other Countries." To the Rev. R. Polewhele, of Kenwyn, near Truro, for the second best Essay on the same subject, 20*l.* To the Rev. S. C. Wilkes, Regent's-park, London, the premium of 25*l.* for the best Essay "on the Influence of a moral Life on Judgment in matters of Faith."

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—At a late meeting of this academy, M. Moreau de Jonnès read a memoir on the phenomena and the propagation of the yellow fever, in which he contended that it was of a contagious character, and that it is always introduced into a country by maritime communications:—that it has no other origin:—in short, that it is a malady *sui generis*.

The experiments of Messieurs Ampère and Arago, read by the reporters at a public sitting of the academy some time since, are curious. Natural and artificial Magnets, Iron, Nickel, and Cobalt, were the only bodies in which the property of acting on the magnetic needle had been recognized: when M. Oersted, secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, discovered, that, under certain circumstances, all metals, without exception, and, in general, all bodies susceptible of conducting electricity, exercise very intense influence on this needle. To effect this, it is merely requisite to bring them into communication with the two extremities of the voltaic pile, making them serve as conductors to the current of electricity, which it produces. Last September, while engaged in experiments relative to this important discovery, the reporters met with another fact, more general, and no less unexpected, viz. that two metallic wires, of whatever nature they may be, act upon each other, when they both transmit an electrical current; and what adds to the singularity of this result is, that the action is attractive when the currents are in the same direction, and repulsive when they move in a contrary direction. At the same time M. Arago announced to the Academy, "that the voltaic current, which, according to the experiments of M. Oersted, gives to all metals the property of acting upon magnets, is itself a powerful means of producing magnetism; by placing the conducting wire in a suitable manner round a bar of steel, even at a considerable distance, you may produce in the bar as many poles as you please, and making the two extremities of the wire communicate with those of a voltaic pile. The effects

which are observed by the aid of this instrument, furnish direct and multiplied proofs of the identity of electricity and magnetism. One of the principal consequences of the theory founded upon this identity is, that the directing action of the earth does not emanate either from the polar regions, or from the centre of the globe, as has been successively supposed; but that it proceeds especially from the equatorial zone, where heat and light act with the most intensity. I think that this determination of the regions of the earth, where the cause of the directing action resides, will interest natural philosophers, who endeavour to represent, by general formulas, the amounts of the declinations and inclinations of the magnetic needle from the poles to the equator. Thus, while according to the experiments alluded to, the Electrophorus and the Leyden phial may henceforth serve navigators as an infallible means to remagnetise, to saturation, the needles of their compasses, when time or other circumstances may have weakened their virtue, I shall, perhaps, have contributed, by my researches, to the improvement of the magnetic formulas, which are destined to render more sure, and to extend by new applications, the use of an instrument, but for which the greater part of the globe would be still unknown to us."

Law decision relative to the Arts.—An interesting law-suit lately engaged the attention of the Parisian public, of which the following is an account. The celebrated John Godefroy, a native of England, but settled in Paris, engraved some years ago (1818) the well-known picture of Gerard, the Battle of Austerlitz. A copy *avant la lettre* costs 160, and the others 80 francs. Copies of it in smaller dimensions have also appeared, and been sold by many printsellers at eight and ten francs. Mr. Godefroy brought actions against all the printsellers and claimed of them a remuneration of no less a sum than 60,000 francs. This case made much noise, because the questions were to be decided, whether the copying of a print was to be judged of upon the same principles as the piracy of a book, and, in that case, whether the copier or seller were to

be considered as liable to punishment. The whole tribe of printsellers were interested in it, and even the lawyers were divided in their opinion. The discussion before the Court was, of course, very animated, till at length sentence was given, that the printsellers were guilty, and not only bound to pay an indemnity to Mr. Goderfroy, but also a fine. In consequence of this, Dieu and Vallot were obliged to pay him the sum of 1000 francs; Janot 1000 francs; Bouchi and Berimet each 500 francs; Toulouse and the others each 300 francs.

SPAIN.

A memoir has been drawn up respecting the contagion of the yellow fever, by Dr. Romero-Velasquez, of Madrid, and has obtained a gold medal from the Royal Society of Medicine there. It is curious to observe the difference of opinion on the subject of the contagion,—one party pretending that the yellow fever is decidedly contagious, the other, that it is not contagious, but endemic, and that it never shews itself except under the action of local causes. M. Casaux, of New York, who has had twelve years experience of it in America, asserts that it is simply epidemic, and not contagious. He asserts that it never attacks those whose organs are not first prepared to receive it by being exposed to the atmosphere in which it is generated. In the temperate climates it always appears about the end of July, or the middle of August, and invariably at sea-ports, or in habitations near where the tides flow, and near rivers accessible to the tides. There is no example of yellow fever appearing in the interior of the country, or attacking persons that have not been exposed to the infected spots during its progress. When persons have imbibed the fever, or are in a state of illness, or have died, out of the atmospheric circle of the malady, they have never communicated the infection to the families where they have been received, to the physicians who attended them, nor to their nurses. Hence the conclusion is, that the infection cannot be communicated to persons in the country, who do not live near ports where the tide flows. Persons who have passed the spring and summer at a distance from sea-ports, out of the mephitic influence of the exhalations of tides, leaving bare at intervals the beds of rivers, may communicate with the sick with impunity, and traverse without fear the spots infected with the fever.

HOLLAND.

A magazine called *Genee* has been published in Holland: it contains extracts

from foreign works, and some original pieces in the Dutch language. The publisher is M. Schilperoot, of Amsterdam. The fourth number appeared in January. One of the numbers contained an original essay on the progress of the regeneration of Greece, and the attempts made by its inhabitants to establish their national independence. This paper has a number of curious particulars relative to the influence of foreign courts in promoting the revolution in that country, and the effects of the institutions formed there of late years in contributing to that event.

GERMANY.

The statistics and geography of Baden have been published under the title of "*Geographie und Statistisch des Gros Herzogthum Baden.*" It is divided into six circles, those of the

Danube having	143,045 inhab.
Treisam . . .	240,530
Kinsig . . .	167,691
Murg . . .	182,336
Necker . . .	276,537
Mein . . .	94,536

Total 1,104,575

Each of these circles is governed by a directory, having bailiffs under it. The directory takes care of the administration of justice and the administration of the finances. The public debt of the duchy is 15,602,925 florins; but the funds of redemption are so wisely regulated, that in a few years they must extinguish the debt. The university of Heidelberg ranks high in estimation as an establishment for public instruction. Commerce, however, is cramped by the rigorous custom-house enactments of the government of the Netherlands respecting transit duties.

Diseases of the Ear.—A very useful periodical work has lately appeared in Germany, entitled "*The Spirit of the newest Medical and Surgical Writings of Germany,*" edited by a Society of learned practising Physicians. ("*Geist der neuesten medicinischen und chirurgischen Schriften Teutschland's.*")

In the 1st volume for 1821, is inserted a Review of Dr. Robbi's (of Leipzig) Translation of Mr. Curtliss's Treatise "*On the sound and diseased state of the Ear, with a short view of the structure and functions of that organ.*" The translation is accompanied with practical observations by Dr. Robbi, from which we are induced, from the importance of the subject, to make a few extracts.

The object of this treatise is to examine and describe the nature and the diseases of the ear with the utmost exactitude.

The author treats

1st, Of the diseases of the external ear.

2d, Of the diseases of the tympanum; as for example, the discharge of the supuration of the same; the obstruction of the ear-trumpet, which is to be removed by the operation or perforation of the skin of the tympanum; and

3dly, Of the diseases of the internal ear, or of the labyrinth, which he divides into constitutional, nervous, scrophulous, syphilitic, and deafness—or only local weakness of the acoustic nerve—an improper organization of the internal ear, &c.

In the first chapter, from the first to the 18th page, the author treats of the structure and the use of the different parts of the ear; of the organization of the ear in the different races of animals; of the doctrine of the report of sound; and proceeds in the second chapter from page 18 to 32, to the diseases of the ear.

The author has invented some ingenious and efficient instruments for assisting the hearing, and has communicated them to the public, by means of a copper-plate, which is annexed to the original work, the translation, and the review. The latest inventions of this kind consist in the fabrication of artificial ears, which were made originally in France, and afterwards in other countries. Since they can be exactly fitted to the ear, they certainly augment the collection of the sound, but they want the power to transmit the sound through the passage of the hearing with greater facility. To improve these machines, the author has added a little tube, which contracts the hearing passage, and effects incomparably better a stronger penetration of the sound.

The Spanish ear, made of shells, answers the desired purpose very well; but at the same time it must be observed, that neither this, nor several other mechanical inventions of this kind, are suitable to every case; and though in general they are to be preferred to all other mechanical remedies, there are cases in which they cannot be used at all.

The German silver ears assist some patients incomparably better than any other; but as they are heavier, and not so faithful in the imitation of the natural ear as the French ones, they must in some respects be inferior to the latter.

The author has also invented a hearing trumpet, which has the form of a parabolic conoid, and is constructed like the speaking trumpet used at sea. It consists of several joints, which can be put together like an opera-glass, and carried in the pocket.

RUSSIA.

Russian literature seems to make a rapid progress since the commencement of the century. From 1700 to 1800 only about 3000 works were printed in that empire, and yet in the last twenty years 8000 volumes have appeared. Three hundred and fifty living authors exist there; the greater part of whom are unknown, even in name, in the rest of Europe.

His excellency the President of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg has ordered all the researches and resources of Eastern learning that can be obtained, to be collected together and placed in one of the rooms of the Academical Museum. He has by these means formed an Asiatic Museum: which has been enriched by Imperial liberality with a new collection of Oriental MSS. and in other branches by presents from individuals, forming, now, one of the most useful and remarkable collections in the Academical Museum. It has been arranged in three newly-erected rooms, and contains:—I. Oriental Monuments and Antiquities. 1. A large collection of Mohamedan coins, divided into 28 classes; a complete catalogue of which is now in the press, and of which a particular account will shortly be given. 2. A collection of other Oriental coins, such as Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew, Sassanide, and Indian. 3. Other Oriental Antiquities, as stones (bricks) with Persepolitan inscriptions, vessels with Arabic inscriptions. II. A very fine collection of Arabian, Persian, and Turkish MSS. arranged according to their different departments and languages, as—Poems, Grammars, Mathematical, Historical, Philosophical, Physical, and Theological MSS. III. A rich collection of Chinese, Manahurian and Japanese MSS., likewise arranged according to languages and subjects; to which are added Chinese sketches and drawings. IV. A very rare collection of Mongol, Calmuck, and Tibetan MSS., also many Mongol prints, a detailed catalogue of which will be published to satisfy the curiosity of the public. V. An Oriental Library, or a collection of Oriental MSS. relative to Literature and Information, which may furnish the learned with sufficient means to obtain a knowledge of the countries of the East.

The Emperor Alexander has given orders to purchase 9000 copies of the New Testament in the Slavonian language, for the Petersburg Bible Society, to be distributed among his troops. The Bell and Lancaster system of education begins to find friends at St. Petersburg; on the other hand, the system of Pestalozzi is

known but to very few. The Rev. Mr. Muralt, formerly an assistant to Pestalozzi, established a boarding-school in that city eight years ago, which is now very flourishing. He has, for his assistants, some able and enlightened men, who are engaged in compiling elementary books for the principal branches of human knowledge. One of them, Mr. Duplan, is said to have ready in MS. several works on arithmetic, geography, &c. according to the system of Pestalozzi. A course of practical arithmetic, which he purposes to have printed in Paris, is said to be a work very well adapted to the instruction of youth.

AFRICA.

Letters from Gambia having announced that Omar, the Sheikh of the Tarassa Arabs, who occupy the desert between Portandik and Timbuctoo, had arrived at Bathurst, for the purpose of making arrangements with the merchants for the supply of gum arabic at Portandik; and as that chief has manifested the greatest anxiety to establish this trade *with the English on the firmest basis*, we hope our countrymen (influenced by a laudable spirit of enterprise) will not suffer this favourable opportunity to pass, but that they will now open a communication with Timbuctoo through his territory! It is most certain that a negotiation formed with this powerful Arab of the Sahara might ensure protection to any Englishman desirous of penetrating to Timbuctoo; nay, he himself, for a moderate remuneration (offered, by the by), with secrecy, would and could protect any traveller, proceeding through that country, all the way to the emporium of central Africa! The prospect of hire for the camels of the Tarassa Arabs, which would necessarily result from the establishment of a commercial intercourse, would alone be sufficient to secure his interest and vigorous support in promoting such an undertaking; for, although the road through this part of the Tarassa country is not so eligible as that suggested by Mr. Jackson, in his work annexed to Shabeeny's Account of Timbuctoo (because it is so near to the French settlements on the Senegal), yet, notwithstanding this objection, we have reason to think it may lead to incalculable advantages, and be the means of opening markets hitherto sealed from the intercourse of nations and of European commerce.

EGYPT.

The canal of Alexandria, in Egypt, has received, in honour of the Sultan, the name of Mahmoudian. It terminates at a

few paces from Pompey's Pillar, and commences near the Nile, below Saon. Its length is 41,706 toises, its breadth 15, and its depth 3. One hundred thousand men began it in the month of January 1819, and that number was increased, in the following month, to 260,000. The workmen received a piastre a day. In the month of May, 30,000 other workmen, from Upper Egypt, were added to the former ones. On the 13th of Sept. 1820, the work was completed. Six European engineers directed the operations.

AMERICA.

Curious facts respecting the Bones of the Rattlesnake.—About the year 1748, some labourers in working a quarry in the neighbourhood of Princeton for the stone with which the college is built, discovered a small cavern which contained the entire skeletons of an immense number of the rattle-snake (*Crotalus*.) The bones were in such quantities as to require two or three carts for their removal. There can be but little doubt that this cavern had once a small opening which was afterwards closed by the accidental fall of a stone, or some other impediment. This cave had probably been the winter abode of the rattle-snake for years, where many had died through age, and others in consequence of the circumstances just mentioned. Mr. Humboldt, in the third volume of his Personal Narrative, hints at an occurrence somewhat similar to the above—“I had visited the caverns of the Hartz, those of Franconia, and the beautiful grotto of Treshemienshiz, in the Carpathian mountains, which are the vast cemeteries of bones of tygers, hyenas, and bears, as large as our horses.” Bakewell, in his Geology, has an account of the entire skeleton of an elephant of an immense size, discovered in Derbyshire, in a cavernous rock composed of marine animals. He supposes the cavern to have been open, and afterwards closed by the deposition of calcareous earth, forming stalactites; instances of which are common in Derbyshire. “Into this cavern, I conceive,” says he, “the animal had retired to die, at a period long after the existence of the marine animals which are imbedded in the surrounding rock.”

The University of Virginia has made an appeal to Congress, for the memorial of the duty on foreign books,—more especially those rare classical works which are wanted in the higher branches of education, many of which are procured but with difficulty in that country, and some of which cannot be had at all.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Editor.—The baneful effect of the sea-atmosphere upon almost every species of shrub and tree within its influence, and the consequent nakedness and desolation of sea-coast views, in general arising from this circumstance so unfavourable to vegetation, have, amongst the admirers of maritime situations, been often a matter of remark, as well as of regret:—and it must be acknowledged, that could an object like the clothing (even the partial clothing) of some of our sea-side rocks and cliffs with the rich mantle of woodland scenery be accomplished, how much grace and beauty would be added to our shores. To apply a remedy therefore, if it be possible, to these inherent defects, seems worthy, at least, of some consideration to the lovers of planting.

We know that a great variety of different shrubs and trees has been planted by the sea-side, both for ornament and shelter; but, if we except the common Sycamore, which, though the hardiest amongst them, does but succeed in part, and never assumes that rich green, and flaky foliage which constitutes its beauty, I know of no other tree that has been planted with any success, with this avowed purpose.—The common Elder is, indeed, a hardy, but worthless succedaneum to other things. The Tamarisk, in itself an elegant shrub, grows spontaneously, I am told, in some situations upon the English coast, even among the shingles on the shore: it is at best, however, but a shrub; and though every thing that will flourish in such situations is of value, it is nevertheless incapable of producing any thing like the effect of masses of larger growth. Whoever has noticed (and who accustomed to sea-coast scenery has not?) either single trees, or masses of wood, that are immediately opposed to the blasts and atmosphere of the sea, must have observed their stunted forms; their nakedness towards the point of exposure; their blighted and crisped foliage, and their tops shorn as with a knife; but only let him penetrate into the interior of the grove, or examine the trees growing under the shelter of some friendly hill that screens them from the briny vapours of the sea, and they instantly resume their natural forms, their foliage, and their beauty.

Those noble foresters, the stately ornaments of more sheltered spots, absolutely refuse to lend their graces to these exposed and dreary scenes, where the lordly Oak, the tall and branching Elm, and the beautiful Ash, “*Fraxinus in sylvis pulcherrima*,” shrink from the blast,”

and dwindle not only into insignificance but even ugliness.

I am acquainted with but one tree of any growth or beauty, that seems to have the least capability of resisting the malignant influence of the sea-atmosphere, and that is the Mulberry. From two or three grand specimens of this beautiful tree, of which I have had long knowledge, standing in the most exposed situations of the north-east coast of England, it seems not only to defy the enemy, but to delight in its situation, throwing out its noble limbs in all directions, and assuming a foliage, rich, full, and tufted to its topmost boughs. One of these specimens to which I allude is of great magnitude, even though some of its vast limbs have been torn from it; but it is still in vigour, and, in point of richness of effect, the oak itself is scarcely superior.

These trees are also abundantly prolific, and in all good seasons the fruit arrives at perfection. Is it not singular, therefore, that the cultivation of this beautiful and useful species should have been so long neglected? It might be supposed, that one single flourishing specimen, in a situation where all other trees fail, would have been an inducement to the trial of others. The slow growth of the mulberry-tree may be urged as an objection; but on the other hand, it appears to be a tree of great longevity, which is no small recommendation; and that the sea-air is at least not injurious to it, we have the authority of the most respectable ancient authors. Pliny the younger, in describing his Laurentine villa and gardens to his friend Gallus, says, that the latter was chiefly planted with figs and mulberries, for which alone the soil was favourable.—“*Hortos morus et ficus frequens vestit, quarum arborum illa vel maxime ferax est terra, malignior cæteris.*”—Now, that the soil might be, and no doubt was (probably being a rich, sandy loam,) favourable to the fig and the mulberry I agree; but that there is a peculiar property in the latter to resist the saline atmosphere of the sea-coast in all situations, seems beyond a doubt; for the warm south-western aspect of Laurentum must have been favourable to trees in general independent of that circumstance; but nevertheless, he says, that even the box-fences which flourished perfectly well where they were sheltered by the walls of the building, entirely withered away when they were exposed to the sea, though at a great distance.—“*Gestatio buxo aut rore marino, ubi deficit buxus ambitur.*”

Nam buxus qua parte defenditur tectis, abunde viret aperto coelo, apertoque vento: et quamquam longinqua aspergine maris inarescit."

Now, this seems so clearly to point out the malign influence of the sea-air, even on the shores of Italy, upon the vegetable kingdom in general, that it must have been owing to this circumstance, and not to the badness of the soil, that we are to attribute the failure of other plants than the fig and the mulberry in the maritime garden of Pliny. In speaking also of the Mulberry, Palladius says, in his second book "De re rustica," that for the most part, they love warm, sandy, and maritime situations. "Amant loca calida, sabulosa et plerumque maritima." That the warm climate of Italy is favourable to the growth of the Mulberry tree, we admit; but we see also that they do not shrink from the cold northern sea-coasts of Great Britain, and surely this ought to be no small encouragement to the trial of a tree of such utility and beauty. What tree can afford a more refreshing shade, or more delicious and wholesome fruit? Horace, at the same time that he gets a sting at the luxurious mode of living that then prevailed, highly commends the salubrity of the mulberry:

—"Ille salubres
Æstates peraget, qui nigris prandia moris
Finiet, ante gravem quas legerit arbore
solem."

Lib. 2. Sat. 4. l. 21.

The Fig-tree also appears in the climate of Italy to bear the sea-air without flinching: how far it would do so on our rude sea-coasts, or be either useful or ornamental in such situations, I have no means of ascertaining, as we see it only in gardens nailed to walls, where it appears to be much more tender than the mulberry, as both its shoots and fruits are easily affected by the frost; but as severe frost has less power by the sea-side than in the interior, it would possibly succeed well in the usual way, though as an ornamental tree its growth is too diminutive, and its ramification too straggling for the mere purposes of beauty.

In order to procure plants of the Mulberry tree, for placing in maritime situations, I should think they would be most likely to succeed by raising them from

seeds taken from some sea-coast plant, when the fruit is in a state of maturity; which would probably produce plants more hardy than even the parent tree. This is at least the plan recommended in the culture of the more tender kind of grapes, upon their introduction into warmer climates; though Palladius discourages this method with regard to the Mulberry, by which, he says, both fruit and wood degenerate—"et poma et virgulta degenerant;" and recommends them to be propagated by cuttings, planted either with their top shoots on (if I understand him right), or what is better, by stakes a foot and a half in length, pruned quite smooth, and smeared over with dung:—"Serenda est taleis, vel cacuminibus, melius autem taleis sesquipedalibus, ex utraque parte levigatis ac fimo oblitis."—The most usual way amongst our gardeners, is, I believe, to plant them from layers.

B.

Cattle-breeding.—Norfolk is proverbial for its superior modes of agriculture, yet breeding is no where less attended to in a general way than in that county. What is usually denominated the Norfolk home-bred, is a beast almost without any specific character;—without symmetry of shape, or aptitude to acquire flesh: the cows, however, are good milkers, and the beef firm, well flavoured, and perfectly adapted to pickle for long sea voyages; in short, they are a most valuable breed of cattle, injured by inattention to the propriety of selecting the best varieties for breeding stock. This has recently been exemplified by a beautiful specimen of that breed, in a five years old beast, shewn at Norwich, bred and fed by Mr. John Postle of Ingham, in Norfolk, the weight of which when alive was 171 st. 6lb. (of fourteen pounds to the stone,) and when dead, the quarters weighed 114 st. 1 lb. besides 19 st. of loose fat. This beast was allowed by judges to be a perfect model of the breed, and although he measured round the girth nine feet ten inches, the circumference of his leg-bone, was only eight inches and a half. This beast was raffled for by sixty gentlemen, at the Norfolk hotel in Norwich (stakes one guinea each), and won by the celebrated Ned Painter, of pugilistic notoriety.

USEFUL ARTS.

Substitute for Alcohol.—The Society of Arts of London, has adjudged a silver medal to Mr. Cooke, for the discovery of a substitute for alcohol, now used for the preservation of anatomical objects. It consists of a saturated solution of muriate of soda of common salt, taking about 3lbs. of salt for four pints of water. Where spirits of wine are dear, this discovery is likely to be of great utility.

Blow-pipes.—Some time ago, Mr. J. Tofts, of Cambridge, contrived a curious blow-pipe, calculated to maintain uninterruptedly, during two hours, a degree of heat capable of melting *platinum*. An account of this blow-pipe appeared in 'The Annals of Philosophy.' Mr. H. B. Leeson, of Nottingham, has devised a method by which Tofts' blow-pipe may be adapted with perfect safety to the burning of the gaseous constituents of water, and used as an oxy-hydrogen, or gas blow-pipe.

Tin Pipes.—Block-tin pipes have been lately made by Mr. J. Milne, brass-founder, of Edinburgh, which promise to be of considerable utility for the conveyance of gas, and for other purposes. The chief advantages of the block-tin pipe over any other are, in its being less liable to be acted upon by gas, and, from the nature of the metal, not likely to oxidate or corrode; from its ductility, it is easily bent to suit the different situations required; and, as the joinings are made with solder, nearly of the same nature as the pipe itself, any blow or strain which the pipe may receive at or near the joint, can do little injury, as both the solder and the pipe will yield together, and never produce a leak as copper-pipes, if put together with soft solder, are apt to do when subjected to the supposed strain. The facility of joining it is also of considerable advantage: any ordinary workman will make a perfect joint in less than two minutes. These pipes may also be joined and soldered while full of water.

NEW PATENTS.

W. FRITCHARD, of the Borough of Southwark, and R. FRANKS, of London, for manufacturing Water-proof Hats.

"Take what is called a shell, that is, a hat made with beaver, or any other materials used in the hat manufactory, but not any nap on the underside; when dyed and dry, take the following water-proof composition,—one pound of gum kino, eight ounces of gum elenic, three pounds of gum olibanum, three pounds of gum copal, one pound of gum ladanum, two pounds of gum juniper, one pound of gum

mastick, and ten pounds of resin shallac, and eight ounces of common frankincense." Let these ingredients be bruised small, and put into a well-glazed earthen vessel, pour three gallons of alcohol upon the ingredients, and mix them well; then put the vessel into a water-bath of the temperature of 176 of Fahrenheit, but on no account exceed that degree of heat; towards the close of the maceration, which will take about two hours, provided the bath be kept at 176, put into the vessel one pint wine measure full of liquid ammonia, one ounce of oil of lavender, and one pound of gum myrrh and gum opopanax, previously dissolved in three pints of proof spirits of wine; let the whole be well agitated, and if the mixture appears free from lumps and all the ingredients to be well dissolved, it may be removed from the water-bath and will be fit for use. The earthen vessel must have a closely fitted cover, to prevent the loss of alcohol during the operation. With this stiffen the underside according to the substance required, let it dry a little in the air or in a warm room. When the shell is sufficiently dry to admit of handling, then turn it and put it on a block that will fit it quite tight, then stiffen the crown with what is called a hard brim brush, with as much of the composition as the shell will take without its going through, then put the shell in a warm room that it may dry. Give the shell to a finisher to steam and flatten to the size wanted; when cool, if not hard enough, put a little thin glue and cherry gum, which will fill up the places missed by the waterproof composition, and by that means cause a free circulation of air; next take a brim brush and stiffen the brim underside with as much more of the waterproof composition as is necessary to make it firm and hard; let it remain on till dry, then take a warm iron and iron the composition well into the brim, so that not any appears upon the surface, and there will not be any danger of its coming through; this may also be done by putting the different ingredients mentioned in the composition, or without the spirits of wine, and ironing it well in with a warm iron. When the shell is cool and dry, put the jip and side of paper in; when that is dry, bore holes through the side of the crown, if needful, to admit of a more free circulation of air, taking care to bore the holes from the inside, which will not at all damage the hat. Next give the shell to a finisher to finish in the usual way; when finished, if the brim is not sufficiently hard for the purpose wanted,

put more of the composition in the brim, and let it be done in the same manner as before-mentioned. Then take the shell and put some thin paste of flour and water, and when dry, as much copal var-

nish as you think will stick the silk or beaver; let it remain in a warm room till quite dry, then take the silk, beaver, or any thing else, and put it upon the underside, and take a warm iron to stick it.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

A. Applegath, of Duke-street: for improvements in printing-machines. January 14, 1822.

J. Hague, of Spitalfields; for a method of making metallic pipes, by the application and arrangement in the apparatus of machinery and mechanical powers. January 29, 1822.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil-street; for improved methods of multiplying fac-simile impressions. January 29, 1822.

P. Ewart, of Manchester; for a new method of making coffer-dams. January 29, 1822.

R. Bill, of New-man-street; for an improved method of manufacturing metallic tubes, cylinders, cones, or other forms, for the construction of masts, yards, booms, bowsprits, or casks, or for any other purposes to which they may be applicable. February 5, 1822.

F. L. Tatton, of New Bond-street; for an astronomical instrument by which the time of the day, the progress of the celestial bodies, as well as carriages, horses, or other animals, may be correctly ascertained. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner. February 9, 1822.

G. H. Palmer, of the Royal Mint; for improvements in the production of heat, by the application

of well-known principles not hitherto made use of in the construction of furnaces of steam-engines and of air-furnaces in general, whereby a considerable saving in the expenditure of fuel is obtained, and the total consumption of smoke effected. February 12, 1822.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire; for improvements in dressing of piece goods made from silk or worsted, or of both materials. February 12, 1822.

S. Davis, of Upper East Smithfield; for an improvement upon the lock for guns and other firearms, which enables the same lock to be used upon the percussion principle, or with gun-powder, without charging the lock or hammer. February 12, 1822.

T. Bruuton, of the Commercial Road, chain-cable and anchor manufacturer; for improvements upon the anchor. February 12, 1822.

E. Peck, of Liverpool; for machinery to be worked by water, applicable to the moving of mills, and other machinery of various descriptions, or for forcing or pumping water. Communicated to him by a foreigner. February 22, 1822.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

—WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Charles Brockden Brown, the American Novelist. By William Dunlap. 8vo.

Although the life of Mr. Brown was rather barren of incident, his mind was well fraught with ideas. As observed by Mr. Dunlap, "in the life of a literary man, character is biography;" and as he has endeavoured to the utmost to trace the growth and cultivation of intellect in the subject of his memoirs, and the fruits of it, as evinced to the world in his productions, we must not quarrel with that privacy in Mr. Brown, to which, as the nurse of his genius, we owe our delight in his works.

"Charles," as he is somewhat affectingly styled by his biographer, was of respectable family, his parents residing in Philadelphia, and tracing their ancestors back to the time of William Penn, with whom they came in the same vessel from England. Possessing from infancy a delicate constitution, he early acquired that love of books, which made them at once his passion and his pursuit throughout life. His habits of reading were accompanied likewise by those of meditation, that industry of the mind, without which the greatest student is a mere drone in the hive of literature; and his meditations being chiefly indulged in long and solitary walks, were as beneficial to the body as mind, in frequently inducing him to interrupt his sedentary pursuits when a continuance in them might have produced the most fatal effects on his health. At the age of sixteen he had planned three epic poems; but his poetic fervour was early damped by that universal sedative of the imagination, the study of the law, which, however, he made subservient to the acquirement of a clear and vigorous style of expressing himself, which he had always made an object of his ambition. The practice of his profession he found so irksome that he did not attempt to follow it; though the thought of making his family uneasy by relinquishing it rendered him for a time extremely unhappy. They were however partial and forgiving, and their indulgence was soon rewarded by the fame which he began to acquire as author. His romance of Wieland was the first of

his writings that fixed itself forcibly on the public mind; and it was speedily followed by his *Ormond*, *Arthur Mervyn*, and *Edgar Huntley*: the last three of which were entitled to as high a rank among the literary productions of America, in point of powerful description, truth of sentiment, and striking situations, as that which has been so willingly assigned in our own country to the numerous volumes which, under the name of the "Author of the *Tales of my Landlord*," have imposed a kind of obligation on the public to read them, whether they come forth in the sterling worth of original genius, or the more questionable shape of old chronicles modernised, and forgotten stories revived. To Brown the praise of full originality is simply due: he pillages no records but those of his own observation, he seeks no aid from affected quaintness of phraseology, or curious adopting of ancient manners to modern comprehension. He is uniformly grand, yet simple; moral and affecting. Besides his novels, which were six or seven in number, he engaged in a great number of periodical publications, to all of which he contributed with the ardour and industry of a mind loving literature for its own sake, and amably hoping through its means to benefit and refine his native country. His fame will probably chiefly rest on his *Wieland*, his *Arthur Mervyn*, and his *Edgar Huntley*; all productions of extraordinary genius, not so much rewarded in their native country, and not so universally known in this, as they deserve to be; but the Americans are slowly beginning to find out, that taste and literature may be subjects of national pride, as well as steam-boats and navigable rivers; and Englishmen are in general ready enough to do justice to merit, when they are once convinced of its existence, whatever nation it may belong to; we therefore hope, that between both countries Mr. Brown's posthumous fame will at least receive that tribute of admiration which ought to have been more profusely rendered to his living exertions.

A Memoir of J. Mackoul, who died in the county Jail of Edinburgh on the 22d of December, 1820, &c. &c. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The British Pupil's Explanatory French Pronouncing Dictionary. By P. Dacier. 12mo. 5s.

FINE ARTS.

A Visit to Goodwood, near Chichester. By D. Jacques, Librarian of Goodwood. 8vo. pp. 127. 5s.

This is a catalogue of the pictures and other objects of curiosity at the seat of his Grace the Duke of Richmond; and as it is the first account of them that has been put into a popular form, and an imperfect one is better than none at all, we will measure it by the design rather than by the execution, or by the pompous formality of the author's preface.

HISTORY.

The Elements of General History, being a continuation of Professor Tytler's Work, &c. By E. Nares, D.D. Vol. III. 8vo 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of his Own Times. By H. Walpole, Earl of Orford. 2 vols. royal 4to. 5l. 5s.

A History of France. By the Rev. A. Ronken, D.D. Vol. IV. 8vo. 9s.

HORTICULTURE.

A History of Cultivated Vegetables, comprising their Botanical, Medicinal, Edible, and Chemical Qualities, Natural History, and relation to Arts, Science, and Commerce. By Henry Phillips, F.H.S. Author of the "Pomarium Britannicum." Second edition, in 2 vols. demy 8vo. 21s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Cottu on the Criminal Jurisprudence of England, translated from the French. 8vo. 9s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Remarks on Cutaneous Diseases. By J. H. Wilkinson.

Historical Sketch of the Opinions entertained by Medical men respecting the Varieties and secondary Occurrence of the Small-Pox. By J. Thompson, M.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. 12s.

Further Observations on Strictures of the Rectum. By W. White. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

On the Pathology of Fever. By J. R. Pack, M.D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Edinburgh Annual Register, for 1818. 1l. 1s. 8vo.

An Inaugural Lecture delivered in the Common Hall of the University of Glasgow, Nov. 6, 1821. By D. K. Sandford, Esq. 2s. 6d.

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NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES, &c.

Some Passages in the Life of Mr. Adam Blair, Minister of the Gospel at Cross-Mcikle. 1 vol. 12mo.

The quaintness of title in this work gave us reason to suspect that it would be followed up by an affected simplicity, which was accordingly found; and which is the more to be regretted, as, setting this fault aside, there are sundry beauties in the style of the author, and so much good sense in his reflections, that we have no doubt he will produce something more generally pleasing than his present performance, if he will write according to the dictates of his own feeling and judgment; and not with a view of enrolling himself in that particular school of Scottish novelists, which has made "Annals of the Parish," and other minute details of domestic life in Scotland, so rife of late. He must also withdraw his descriptions less; and choose less repulsive incidents than that on which he has made the misfortunes of Mr. Adam Blair depend.

The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground, referring to some particulars during the American War, &c. By the author of "Precaution." in 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Frank, a Tale. By Maria Edgeworth. 3 vols. 18mo. 8s.

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Ormond, or the Secret Witness. By the author of Wieland, Arthur Mervyn, &c. Second edition. 3 vols. 18s.

POETRY.

The Weird Wanderer of Jutland; a Tragedy. By the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The public has long been familiarized with the name of Mr. Herbert, as the author of Helga, and of two volumes of Miscellaneous Poetry, consisting chiefly of imitations of the Runic and Scandinavian poetry. The Weird Wanderer is a dramatic poem not deficient in interest, and containing many passages of considerable poetic beauty, without the least admixture of affectation, or mannerism, the two great faults in almost all modern poetry. The chief defect in the Weird Wanderer is a want of that dark and gloomy imagery which peculiarly belongs to the poetry of the North; the poem of Julia Montalban, which follows it, exhibits correct versification and affecting sentiments, equally pure from any thing like conceit or affectation; and altogether the volume will be read through with considerable pleasure, by persons of taste and feeling.

Napoleon, and other Poems. By Bernard Barton. 8vo. 12s.

The Spirit of the Lakes, or Mincross Abbey. By Miss Luby. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Thoughts on the defective State of Prisons. By Tho. Le Breton. 8vo. pp. 48.

These "Thoughts" are the result of personal observation in the author, who, with a laudable wish to benefit society in some of the most important of all its arrangements, accepted, upon the termina-

tion of the late war, during which he had served as captain in the 71st regiment, the office of keeper of the county gaol in Glamorganshire, and afterwards of governor of the House of Correction at St. Augustine's, near Canterbury. His remarks are so concise as almost to disappoint the reader, particularly as their good sense and humanity render them very interesting as far as they go; but the most valuable part of his little treatise is his observations on the structure of the prisons themselves, and a plan for the erection of a gaol and house of correction, which at the cost of 25,000*l.* seems calculated to include every thing desirable for either comfort or utility.

Illustrations and Proofs of the Principles of Population. By Francis Place. 8vo. 8s.

Observations on Trade, considered in reference particularly to the Public Debt, &c. By R. Heathfield. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

On our Commercial System; shewing the Cause of the present fall of Prices. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

France for the last Seven Years; or The Bourbons. By W. H. Ireland. 8vo. 12s.

We have here another sketch of the state of France, and the characters of its principal political agents, during the last seven eventful years. The Bourbons appear in a very disadvantageous point of view, under this writer's delineations; and he leans with strong partiality towards the dazzling qualities of Napoleon. His account of the "hundred days," his strictures on the murder of Fualdes, and many other parts of his work will be found interesting; and the pleasantry of the pasquinades and songs, elicited by the passing events of the day, must amuse the reader, in his politics of what complexion they may.

Europe, or a General Survey of the present Situation of the principal Powers, with Conjectures as to their future Prospects. By a Citizen of the United States.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

Contemplations on the last Discourses of our blessed Saviour with his Disciples. By the Rev. J. Brewster, M.A.

Lectures on the Parables, selected from the New Testament. By the author of "Geraldina." 8vo. 8s.

Objections to the Doctrine of the Trinity stated. By T. Rees, LL.D. F.S.A. 18mo. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Geographical, Historical, and Topographical Description of Van Dieman's Land, with important Hints to Emigrants, &c. By G. W. Evans, Surveyor General of the Colony. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Statistical Account or Parochial Survey of Ireland. By W. S. Mason, Esq. M.R.I.A. Vol. III. 8vo. 1*l.*

The History of the Town and County of the Town of Galway. By J. Hardiman, Esq. 4to. 2*l.*

TRAVELS.

An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian people of Paraguay. From the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 16s.

These volumes will interest from their candour and simplicity, though their verbosity is wearisome.

Their author was eighteen years a Jesuit missionary in South America, and underwent all the hardships and dangers to which the lower orders of the Catholic clergy are exposed in these banishments from civilized life, which are so little understood, and so much misrepresented by many of their Christian brethren in Europe, "who live at home in ease." With less acuteness than the generality of his order possess, and with scarcely any of the science which has made the researches of modern travellers so valuable, the account of Dobrizhoffer respecting the tribe of the Abipones, of which we have hitherto known scarcely any thing, will be found fraught with all the interest which the result of personal experience is sure to create. Still, much of the third volume, relating almost entirely to the difficulties the Jesuits had to encounter in their endeavours to civilize a rude and wandering tribe of people, might be omitted as tedious to general readers; and indeed the whole work would be much improved by abridgement. An account (vol. i. p. 83) of a family consisting of an aged female, with her son and daughter, who were discovered living in the woods, in a district where every soul except themselves had been cut off by the small-pox, furnishes a subject which the pen of Wilson would transform into a picture glowing and pure as that which he has given in his Isle of Palms, of a family almost similarly situated. It cannot be read without interest; and it loses nothing from the simple feeling with which it is narrated by the worthy Jesuit, who on all occasions wherein humanity is concerned appears worthy of his sacred office. The natural productions of Paraguay are described in an agreeable manner, though without the slightest pretension to any scientific arrangement. The character and manners of the Abipones, also, as differing from the surrounding tribes, and the prodigious superiority which they maintain over all the others, solely by the possession of horses, are well set forth. These people first became acquainted with the use and management of these animals through the Spaniards, from whom, in the course of fifty years, they stole upwards of a hundred thousand horses; frequently carrying off four thousand in one assault. Most of the details in this work tend to confirm the conjectures of the penetrating and learned Humboldt respecting the general character and peculiar customs of the American tribes; and though the good Jesuit shews himself occasionally open to credulity, yet in every thing that rests on his own statement he appears anxious to avoid the least appearance of exaggeration, or the assumption of any more knowledge than he really possesses.

Travels in South Africa. By the Rev. John Campbell. 2 vols. 8vo.

This is the second journey into the interior of Africa, which Mr. Campbell has undertaken at the request of the London Missionary Society; it does not appear to have afforded a single event of interest, nor is there one remark in the account of it that shews a mind possessed of an idea, except that of preaching to the wild tribes in a language they did not understand, upon subjects which the author has the candour to admit scarcely ever awakened even a shew of intellect in them. The observations, therefore, in the advertisement that the labours of the Missionaries are as useful in contributing to the stores of general science, as in diffusing religious truth, is peculiarly mistimed in speaking of a work which does not contain a single scientific remark, nor one striking instance of the efficacy of the journey in any point of view whatsoever. The barrenness of the narrative, however, in this latter respect, is far more creditable to the author than if he had filled his pages with accounts of those sudden conversions, and miraculous effects, so easy to state, so difficult to be disproved, and yet by the judicious so rarely believed. The fact is, he travelled among a people whose "talk is of bullocks," whose days, divided between the anxieties of hunger, and the indolence of satiety, leave them no inclination to attend ever to their temporal welfare, much less to enter into abstract views of a future state, of which they honestly confess they want to know nothing; and even in listening to the moral precepts of the Gospel, they were more actuated by a hope of being rewarded for their obedience by "fish" or beads, than by any desire to put them

into practice. Of the general state of intellect among the African tribes, and of their fitness to judge of abstruse doctrines, some idea may be formed by the statement of one of the missionaries, who had lived some time among the Corannas. "Sappose," said he, "that you ask a Coranna man how many children he has; he muses for a while, looking towards the ground; then raising his hand, he appears to be calculating with his fingers; yet after all this he requests others to assist him in solving the difficulty. After farther calculation again upon his fingers, he will look you in the face, and tell you he has three." Vol. ii. p. 275. In the same way a man is often puzzled to know his own name, or whether he has any at all. Mr. Campbell asked the name of the captain of a party of Bushmen. "They consulted together three or four minutes, laughing several times. The captain appeared to be requesting his wife to help him either to recollect, or to decide what was his proper name. At length, when my patience was almost exhausted, he said his name was Honkay, or 'Little Lamb,' son of Honkaying, or 'Very Little Lamb.' This Little Lamb, who had made himself famous for the number of men he had killed, on being interrogated respecting the origin of the human race, said "he was a child (meaning in understanding) and knew nothing; that he never heard his father speak about any thing except game." He was asked where the

sax went after it sunk behind the mountain. "He could not tell; but thought it died, and a new one came up the next morning. He had heard of God, since he came to live near Karb, but all his forefathers had died ignorant of this knowledge. He said the Bushmen knew something of the devil: as for himself, he believed him to be a rogue, and that his blood was like that of the Bushmen." Vol. ii. p. 276. Mr. Campbell discovers that the infant children of these people, Bushmen and all the rest of them, "cry or weep exactly as they do in England," excepting those who are above three or four years of age, and they vary this species of vocal music by bawling out "yo—yo—yo—yo—yo; yo—yo—yo—yo—yo." Vol. i. p. 90. As no other discovery of a nature equally important is made in these volumes, we shall with this conclude our account of them.

Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa. By W. J. Burchell, Esq. Vol. I. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.

The Narrative of a Voyage to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, during the year 1820. By J. Dixon, Commander. 12mo. 4s.

LITERARY REPORT.

A new and we think peculiarly interesting work is announced to appear in parts, entitled "Popular Tales, illustrative of the History, Manners, Opinions, and Traditional Literature of various Nations."—The plan of the work embraces not only the old tales and legends of Great Britain, with which we are little familiar, but such popular stories of foreign nations as are not generally known to English readers. The ballads and popular poetic tales of all countries will also come within the objects of the publication, and it is hoped will give it additional interest and variety. Some of the shorter popular Romances may also find a place; as also short literary and bibliographical notices of the articles introduced.

A Tale, entitled "Graham Hamilton," is on the eve of publication; which, it is expected, will excite much attention among the fashionable classes.

Mr. DAWSON TURNER is preparing a splendid publication, containing fac-similes of the hand-writing of 1000 of the most eminent characters in England, from an early period of our history to the close of the last century, with short biographical notices and some original portraits. In many instances he proposes inserting whole unpublished letters.

Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS is printing an enlarged edition of his Speeches, in one volume octavo; and also a new edition of his Recollections of Curran and some of his Contemporaries.

An Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone, with etchings. By JOHN HUGHES, Esq. A. M. of Oriel College, Oxford, is preparing for publication.

Mr. CHARLES LLOYD has in the press, *Beritola, a Tale; the Duke d'Ormond, and other Poems.*

A Translation of the last work of the Abbé De PRADT, entitled "Europe and America in 1821," will be published in a few weeks.

The Life and Correspondence of Bishop HORSLEY is preparing for publication, by his Son, in an octavo volume.

Mr. JOHN WAINWRIGHT, of Sheffield, is preparing for publication, in two quarto volumes, an Historical and Topographical View of the Wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill, in the County of York.

Capt. DE C. BROOKE has nearly ready for the press, a Tour through Sweden, Norway, and the Coast of Norwegian Lapland, to the Northern Cape, in 1820. Part II. which will follow, will comprise a Residence at Hammerfest, in the lat. of 70 deg., and a Winter's Journey through Norwegian, Russian, and Swedish Lapland, to Tornea; with numerous portraits and plates.

JOHN GAGE, Esq. is preparing the History and Antiquities of Hangrave, in Suffolk, in a royal quarto volume, with portraits and other engravings.

The Rev. DIONYSIUS LARDNER will shortly publish a System of Analytic Geometry.

A work by Sir WALTER SCOTT is mentioned in the Scottish capital: it is from the notes of a distinguished person of the 17th Century, and is likely to contain many curious anecdotes of the last thirty years of that age.

Mr. R. M. BLAGROVE intends to publish shortly, by Subscription, an entire New

Guide to the Theory of Music, intended to facilitate the Study by playing a great variety of easy and very amusing Games with Musical Characters.

Carwin, and other American Tales, a posthumous work of the author of Wieland, and Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, &c., will appear in a few days, in 3 vols.

The Rev. R. W. BAMFORD, of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Superintendent of the Blue Coat Hospital at Liverpool, has in the press a work entitled Essays on the Discipline of Children, particularly as regards their Education.

Mr. J. BROWNING is preparing an English Translation of PRIGNOTTI'S History of Tuscany, in four volumes octavo, with a Life of the Author.

In a few days will be published, The Pharmaceutical Guide, containing a Latin Grammar, in which all the rules are illustrated by examples, and selected from the London Pharmacopœia; and an interlineary Translation of such Formula in the Pharmacopœia as have been found difficult to be comprehended by some young Medical Students; to which is affixed, a Collection of Words and Phrases most frequently employed in Prescriptions.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in the Diocese of St. David's, have awarded a premium of fifty pounds to Mr. H. V. TOBBS, of Doctors Commons,

for the best Essay on "the Scripture Doctrine of Adultery and Divorce, and on the Criminal Character and Punishment of Adultery by the ancient Laws of England and other Countries," and which he will shortly publish.

The Rev. N. S. HOLLINGSWORTH will speedily publish, a new and enlarged edition of his Defence of the Doctrine and Worship of the Church of England, in a Series of Letters, addressed to the Rev. John Lingard.

An edition of the British Poets, in one hundred volumes, royal 18mo, embellished with nearly 200 engravings, is on the eve of being published. It includes our most celebrated Poets, from Chaucer and Spenser down to Burns and Cowper, together with the standard Translations from the Classics. The Life of each Author is prefixed to his Works. As far as they extend, the Lives written by Dr. Johnson are adopted; the remainder of the Biographical Memoirs, fifty in number, are original compositions.

Miss PORDEN, author of "The Veils, a Poem," "The Arctic Expedition," &c. has in the press, a Poem in sixteen Books, entitled Cœur de Lion, or The Third Crusade.

Capt. DERENZY will speedily publish "Marian de Brittoon, or the Rector's Orphan Granddaughter," a Novel, in 3 vols.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from February 1 to February 28, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Feb. 1	34	46	30,18	29,99	Feb. 15	30	52	30,04	30,07
2	36	52	29,83	29,45	16	32	47	30,26	30,30
3	37	46	29,41	29,54	17	42	58	30,31	30,37
4	29	44	29,71	29,75	18	37	53	30,34	30,32
5	42	50	29,23	29,61	19	35	52	30,35	30,30
6	28	43	30,07	30,11	20	32	47	30,02	29,84
7	32	51	29,83	29,80	21	32	45	30,23	30,40
8	42	50	29,75	29,93	22	26	47	30,37	30,22
9	40	52	29,86	29,91	23	30	48	30,20	30,27
10	44	54	29,84	29,79	24	33	50	30,16	30,14
11	40	50	29,98	30,06	25	40	56	30,17	30,31
12	37	46	30,11	30,19	26	40	52	30,09	30,06
13	33	46	30,11	30,08	27	34	46	30,42	30,63
14	40	46	30,05	30,07	28	34	46	30,63	30,46

At the late eclipse of the Moon, about the time of the greatest obscuration, the bottom of the darkened part became very red, and remained so till near the end of

the eclipse: it had much the appearance of rays darting upwards, similar to the Aurora Borealis.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, a spirit of malevolence, evinced by the destruction of machinery, has shewn itself amongst the labourers, in a county which stands pre-eminent for its perfected modes of agriculture. We regret the circumstance, but can scarcely feel surprised at its existence; labourers in husbandry not only suffer privations, but are compelled to submit to degradations which at once destroy every manly feeling of independence—make them crafty without design—dishonest without propensity—regardless of the present, and indifferent to the future. We allude to the practice of compelling young men, because unmarried and without families, to work, at the bidding of parish officers, at some degrading employment uncongenial with their habits, for a trifling diurnal sum, barely sufficient to procure them common necessaries. Thus the muscular strength of the country is wasted in unprofitable labour, and a grovelling spirit is imperceptibly engrafted upon the rising generation of husbandmen, which will eventually change their nature, and go well nigh to assimilate them with the peasantry of Ireland in ferocity and misrule.

Inigorating showers have given an impulse to vegetation, and keeping is altogether plentiful and cheap. Turnips are not easily disposed of, even at a gift; and it is no uncommon occurrence to hear of premiums demanded for the use of live stock to feed them off the land. Transplanted seedlings are by no means promising in their appearance, owing to the dry weather in February and the early part of March; and as the stock of seed in hand is somewhat scanty, (particularly white-loaf,) the demand is likely to increase, with an advance of price, as the season for sowing it approaches. The land has latterly improved in tilth, and now presents a good seed-bed for the reception of spring corn. Oat sowing is principally concluded, and that of barley is about to commence.

Provision and corn-markets continue to be most abundantly supplied; consequently the prices remain stationary, or at best meet but a very trifling advance.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the fall of lambs this year has proved satisfactory, and no loss has been sustained in consequence of bad weather.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Feb. 16th, 4s 1d.—23d, 4s 7d.—March 2d, 4s 11d.—9th, 4s 10d.

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered,

16th February.					2d March.															
Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.											
Wheat	9,223	for 26,023	1	4	Aver. 54	8	Wheat	8,288	for 22,200	17	8	Aver. 53	8							
Barley	5,006	5,467	14	5	21	10	20	8	Barley	7,652	7,471	2	10	20	8
Oats	10,856	8,938	6	4	17	4	19	2	Oats	13,663	13,164	17	4	19	2
23d February.					9th March.															
Wheat	7,616	.....	20,317	16	11	.....	53	4	Wheat	8,362	.....	21,464	15	9	.....	51	4
Barley	8,638	.....	9,884	13	9	.....	22	4	Barley	9,528	.....	9,003	10	4	.....	18	10
Oats	10,500	.....	9,935	19	6	.....	18	11	Oats	17,168	.....	18,306	11	2	.....	18	8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.			MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.			COAL MARKET. March 18.		
Kidneys	2 10s to 3 0s		Beef	2s 0d to 2s 0d		Newcastle, from 8s 2d to 4s 6d		
Chimions	2 0 to 4 5		Mutton	2 0 to 3 0		Sunderland, from 5s 6 to 4s 0d		
Ox-Nobles	1 10 to 2 0		Veal	3 0 to 5 0				
Apples	2 10 to 3 0		Pork	3 0 to 4 4				Price of Quarters Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 10s 3d
Onions	0 0 to 0 0		Lamb	0 0 to 0 0				

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

SMITHFIELD.—Hay, 3l 0s to 4l 0s Aver. 3l 10s 0d
Straw, 1 10 to 1 16 — 1 18 0
Clover, 4 0 to 4 13 — 4 7 6
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3 0 to 4 4 — 3 12 0
Straw, 1 11s 6d to 1 19 — 1 15 3
Clover, 3 5 to 4 8 — 3 16 6
WHITECHAPEL.—Hay, 2 10 to 4 0 — 3 5 0
Straw, 1 6 to 1 16 — 1 11 0
Clover, 2 10 to 4 8 — 3 9 0

QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from March 11 to 18.

Wheat 8,227	Peas 1,007	Malt 1,808
Barley 2,548	Tares 102	Beans 2,860
Oats 9,216	Hops —	Linseed —
Eye 36	Drank —	Mustard 142
Various Seeds, 582 qrs.—Flour, 6584 sacks.		
Ireland, Flour 40 sacks.—Foreign.—Linseed 1,708 qrs.		

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.				New Pockets.			
Kent 2 10s to 4 4s	Sussex 2 10s to 3 6s	Kent 2 16s to 4 0s	Sussex 2 10s to 3 10s	Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Farnham 0 0 to 0 0	Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Farnham 0 0 to 0 0
Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s	Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Farnham 0 0 to 0 0				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, March 25, 1822.

THE rumours and reports noticed in our last have maintained themselves under a variety of shapes, sanctioned, no doubt, in great part, by the measures already taken by Government, and by the well known wishes of leading men in public affairs, for farther proceedings. Those who are acquainted with the spring given to commerce by the facility of obtaining discounts at a low rate of interest, will not be surprised at the anxiety among merchants to ascertain the intentions of the Bank of England. But, the holders of securities on private property take a very different view of the subject. They insist that the purchasers of navy *five per cents.* when above par, knew sufficiently well that Government possessed the power of redeeming that stock, and therefore the redemption of it is no hardship on them; whereas, those who lent their money on private securities, whether bonds or mortgages, at legal interest, when money was worth more, have reason to complain, if they should now be forced to accept less than what they had stipulated for; which would inevitably follow a reduction of interest by the Bank. An income of five thousand *per annum*, would be reduced to four thousand; and the odium attending this would rest—in part, at least—where the Bank does not wish it should rest. Nor should we overlook the probable consequences in respect to capital vested in securities on the distant possessions of Britain; the amount of which, in the West Indies, for instance, is known to be very great. But, not to allow this argument to seduce us from our more immediate subject, we proceed to observe, that the latest advices from the Islands announce the expectation of a short supply of Sugars; and that this will arrive at market later than usual. Sugars are, therefore, raised 1s. 2s. or 3s. *per cwt.* according to their quality.

To the foregoing cause of rise, must be added what is said to be in contemplation of the higher powers; should it prove true, and should the colonies be allowed to ship their produce direct to any part of the world, this rise is, certainly, not the last we shall have to report. In fact, a general revision of the navigation laws, of the warehousing system, and generally, of the restrictions on foreign trade, to which some well-informed merchants extend their speculations, would necessarily be accompanied by a train of important consequences. The refined market followed the example of the raw material,

and rose 2s. per cwt. in one morning. RUM has also been heightening, and continues to heighten. The speculators have, moreover, shewn themselves freely in this market; and the probability is, that West India produce, generally, will maintain itself at improved prices for some time to come.

West India COTTON is not, however, at this moment, very brisk, there being more lively enquiries for the East India article: and when a parcel can be laid hold of, at a trifling premium above the currency of the last sale, it is readily taken off. With this exception, the whole of the cotton market is rather dull: the supply has satisfied the demand, and a temporary tranquillity has ensued. To say truth, the abundance of this article effectually governs the market; no sooner are 5,000 bags sold, than the arrival of 10,000 bags is reported.

COFFEE is in much the same state: the supply is so plentiful that it with difficulty maintains a currency; and this is, at present, rather declining than rising. The sale is heavy, to say the best of it.

The mildness of the winter—we ought to say—of the *late* winter, had somewhat disappointed the holders of extensive stocks of PROVISIONS: Beef and Pork are usually sought after; but, lately, the desire of selling has been so great, that recourse has been had to public sale. This, so far as it goes, indicates the expectation of a favourable season ensuing. It has, at least, the good effect of furnishing the tables of the industrious at a moderate rate; and is, in consequence, of extensive benefit to the consumer. Prime articles, however, it must be confessed, are scarce. Bacon, if prime, fully maintains its price; and good Butter, especially Dutch, is obtained with difficulty, unless an advance is offered.

TOBACCO is certainly a declining commodity: the demand for it is extremely languid; a few inconsiderable parcels are all that have changed hands during a whole week, to meet the current orders of the trade. The reason of its decline as an article of commerce, in Britain, may be because America sends more of its tobaccos direct to foreign ports; but we doubt whether it is in that request, either at home or abroad, which it formerly enjoyed: the fashion changes, and the present generation find less gratification in the pipe and the snuff-box, than their forefathers did. Less is imported into Britain; less is exported; and less remains as stock in the warehouses.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 24th Feb. to 25 March 1822.

Days, 1822.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Feb. 25	249½	79½	78½	91	98	103½	20½	79	248½	89	50 pm. 2 pm. par.
26	249½	79½	79	84	96½	103½	20½	247½	89	45 pm. 2 pm. 1 dis.	
27	249½	79½	79	84	98½	102½	20½	247	87½	40 pm. 1 dis. 4 pm.	
28	248½	79	78½	91	97½	103	20½	247	87½	36 pm. 1 dis. 3 pm.	
Mar. 1	249	79½	79	84	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	40 pm. 1 dis. 4 pm.	
2			78½	91	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	40 pm. 1 dis. 4 pm.	
4			78½	91	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	40 pm. 1 dis. 4 pm.	
5			78½	91	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	40 pm. 1 dis. 4 pm.	
6			78½	91	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	44 pm. par 5 pm.	
7			78½	91	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	45 pm. par 4 pm.	
7			78½	91	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	51 pm. par 4 pm.	
8			78½	91	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	55 pm. par 5 pm.	
9			78½	91	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	47 pm. 1 5 pm.	
11			78½	91	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	50 pm. 3 6 pm.	
12			79	84	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	51 pm. 4 7 pm.	
13			79	84	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	3 6 pm.	
14			79	84	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	44 pm. 1 6 pm.	
15			79	84	97½	102½	20½	247	87½	48 pm. 1 5 pm.	
16			79½	84	97½	103	20½	247	87½	49 pm. 2 8 pm.	
18			79½	84	97½	103½	20½	247	87½	55 pm. 6 2 pm.	
19			79½	84	97½	104½	20½	247	87½	55 pm. 1 7 pm.	
20			80	84	97½	104½	20½	247	87½	52 pm. 2 7 pm.	
21			80½	84	97½	104	20½	247	87½	55 pm. 2 5 pm.	
22			80	84	97½	104½	20½	247	87½	53 pm. 2 7 pm.	
23			80	84	97½	103½	20½	247	87½	51 pm. 2 7 pm.	
25			80½	84	97½	103½	20½	247	87½	45 pm. 1 7 pm.	

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to May 1821 have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM FEBRUARY 16, TO MARCH 12, 1822, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

- ALLEN, R. P. Elm-street, ale-brewer. (Fielder and Bartley, Duke-street)
- Andrade, A. and Worwick, T. Lancaster, bankers. (Wilson and Higgin)
- Andrade, A. Lancaster, banker. (Inghby)
- Andrews, T. W. Stamford, cabinet-maker. (Thompson)
- Arnell J. Pitkins, farmer. Wilkins and Kendall, Bourton
- Armstrong, J. Reading, linen-draper. (Jones, 5ize-lane)
- Atkinson, T. Manchester, shop-keeper. (Timperley)
- Aitkin, J. Hamstead Rd, weaver, miller. (Radall, Clement's-lane)
- Arison, J. Eastburn, butter-factor. (Stecker and Co. New Boswell-court)
- Blyth, G. and W. and F. Birmingham and Liverpool, merchants.
- Boucher, T. Cheltenham, cabinet-maker. (Putten, Finton-garden)
- Bostock, E. East Shilton, bleacher. (Bond, Leicester)
- Byrne, P. H. Bucklebury, Manchester-warehouseman. (Freeman and Heathcote)
- Cater, S. Rattlesden, Suffolk, grocer. (Ransom, Stow-market)
- Child, J. Aldermanbury, hosier. (Hindman, Basinghall-street)
- Clough, B. Sharple, calico-printer. (Boardman and Merry)
- Collins, F. W. Dorset-place, corn-merchant. (Reeves, Farnhill's-lane)
- Colley, B. Posenhall, farmer. (Bigg, Southampton-buildings)
- Corydon, T. Torquay, merchant. (Treas, Teignmouth)
- Coppy, B. and Hirst, W. Doncaster, iron-founders. (Pearson)
- Cotton, W. Castle Donnington, baker. (Fosbrooke, Loughborough)
- Cosart, J. J. and P. Clement's-lane, wine-merchants
- Richardson and Miller, New-inn
- Dansey, W. Bristol, brewer. (Frankie)
- Dere, F. Berkeley-square, auctioneer. (Richardson and Miller, New-inn)
- Earle, W. Kotherhithc, victualler. (Seward)
- Early, W. Winchester, grocer. (Widdowson)
- Falles, J. Upwell, farmer. (Farlow, Holborn-court)
- Field, S. Richmond, wine-merchant. (Gates, Cateaton-square)
- Finch, T. Hammersmith, brewer. (Hubert, Clement's-lane)
- Froggett, J. Jan. Baricum, druggist. (Preston)
- Gilbert, J. and Taylor, H. Bristol, commission-merchants. (Huberfield)
- Griffiths, H. Swansea, linen-draper. (Collins)
- Harbin, P. H. Minehead, Devon. (Tanner, Exeter)
- Hardy, M. and Dale, James, Manchester, warehousemen. (Higson)
- Hargraves, J. Liverpool, miller. (Leicester)
- Hodley, J. and T. E. Wills, Sunderland, ship-owners. (Fisher, Lyme Regis)
- Hembrey, M. Lambeth-road, victualler. (Chester, Malma-Place)
- Herbert, E. T. Fetter-lane, oilman. (Broughton, Token-house-yard)
- Herbert, P. of the ship Thalal, merchant. (Oldbaldston and Murray, London-street)
- Hobson, R. Maidstone, haberdasher. (Ashurst, Skimbroke-court)
- Horwblower, W. Kingwiford, iron-master. (Gunsbrook, Stourbridge)

Hoyle, T. and Lord, J. Manchester, calico-printers. (Shaw, Barley)
 Joseph, A. Magdalen-row, merchant. (Williams and Goddard, Grey's-lane)
 Kendall, J. Mile-end, cow-keeper. (Barney and Atkins Knight, J. Halifax, merchant. (Scatchard)
 Lambastier, J. Angel-court, wine-merchant. (Taylor, Jewin-street)
 Lea, F. H. Grenado-place, grocer. (Taylor, Furnival's-lane)
 Ludden, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Stokham and Foster)
 Lewis, P. R. Bath-place, fringe-manufacturer. (Wigley, Essex-street)
 Lord, J. J. Plymouth-dock, spirit-seller. (Kirk)
 Litwell, R. Pembroke, maltster. (Bowring)
 Mann, G. and J. Nap-lane, bricklayers. (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square)
 Manning, T. Foulsham, grocer. (Beckwith, Norwich)
 Maslin, T. Dudley, nail-ironmonger. (Robinson)
 Mayden, T. Colridge, wine-manufacturer. (Parker, Stallord)
 Melanegh, G. Strand, furrier. (Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's-lane)
 Miller, R. Brimscomb Port, banker. (Stone, Tetbury)
 Moorsome, W. Scarborough, baker. (Benson)
 Mortou, J. Parson's-green, victualler. (Oakley & Co. Cannon-street)
 Norton, T. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. (Fearhead)
 Mounshier, J. Leonard-street, merchant. (Atchison, Great Winchester-street)
 Parsons, J. Swaffham, linen draper. (Millard, Norwich)
 Pearson, J. Manchester, butcher. (Law and Coates)
 Peck, R. Leeds, grocer. (Granger)
 Potter, B. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Edge)
 Price, J. Little Malvern, dealer. (Clarke, Upton on Severn)
 Race, W. Padstow, mercer. (Brown)
 Reed, W. Little Queen-street, oilman. (Shuter, Millbank-street)
 Richardson, M. Kirkwood, butcher. (Hudson and Young, Carlisle)
 Richards, J. Bursley, clothier. (Vizard and Bechmann)
 Ride, T. Ashton Keynes, towel-chaudier. (Stone, Tetbury)
 Righton, J. Chapel-on-Frith, dealer. (Lingard and Co. Heston Norris)
 Ross, J. Sumner-town, baker. (Gray, Tyson-place)
 Russell, J. Rochester, wine-merchant. (Rippon, Great Surrey-street)
 Salter, T. Geist, farmer. (Cooper, East Dereham)
 Saintry, T. Cottenham, dealer. (Pancroch, Cambridge)
 Savage, J. Broadway, pig-dealer. (Griffiths, Camden)
 Search, W. Morley, merchant. (Smith and Moore, Leeds)
 Search, J. Morley, merchant. (Smith and Moore, Leeds)
 Scandrett, W. Worcester, glover. (Collett and Wimburn, Chaucrey-lane)
 Shrivley, W. T. Paternoster-row, bookseller. (Tilson and Preston, Coleman-street)
 Small, T. Alwick, brewer. (Kerr and Lighthead)
 Smith, W. Griffin-street, dealer. (Grice, London-street)
 Smith, J. North-street, tailor. (Filson and Frazee, Coleman-street)
 Sowerby, F. senior and junior, Liverpool, provision merchants. (Arison)
 Squire, L. Earoth, tanner. (Day, St. Ives)
 Seel, J. Eraseet, timber-merchant. (Sparrack and Co. Birmingham)
 Stevens, D. G. Harlow, linen-draper. (Evans, Heston Garden)
 Stevens, W. Northumberland-street, baker. (Tatham, Craven-street)
 Swift, J. and T. Huddersfield, mercha ts. (Batty)
 Taylor, J. Frant, shopkeeper. (Jones and Howard, Mianing-lane)
 Taylor, W. Great Yarmouth, surgeon. (Palmer)
 Threlfall, H. Blackburn, draper. (Newell and Eccles)
 Thomlinson, J. and J. High Kirk, hawkers. (Farnborough, Carlisle)
 Thompson, South Shields, ship-owner. (Bainbridge & Bell)
 Tracer, W. Exeter, factor. (Terrell)
 Tucker, J. H. Jersey-street, chemist. (Wright, Fenchurch-street)
 Tarton, W. Westbromwich, iron-master. (W. Kitaker, Broad-court)
 Tutin, R. Chandos-street, cheesemonger. (Hutchison, Crown-court)
 Vartum, S. Great Yarmouth, merchant. (Saxey & Son)
 Watkins, J. J. Shadwell, butcher. (Townson, Ratcliffe Highway)
 Weeks, J. Exeter, carrier. (Mallock, Field-court)
 Whitby, W. W. & L. Bell-court, wine-merchants. (Clarke, Wanford-court)
 Wilson, G. Batts street, Ratcliffe, brewer. (Crane, Union-court)
 Wood, J. Rugeley, Stafford, miller. (Smith)
 Woodburn, J. Birmingham, provision-merchant. (Whately and Son)
 Woolcock, J. Truro, draper. (Gates, Cetreton-street)

DIVIDENDS.

ADLINGTON, J. Tottenham, Mar. 23
 Allport, E. Birmingham, April 9
 Anderson, J. West Smithfield, Mar. 16
 Anderson, J. Salters' Hall-co, Mar. 16
 Archer, A. Great Chapel-str. April 6
 Anquith, T. and D. Bermondsey, and Milliah, T. New Kent Road, Mar. 23
 Avery, J. Barnstaple, March 16
 Baker, W. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Mar. 30
 Balme, J. General, April 11
 Barclay, J. Old Broad-street, Mar. 23
 Bell, J., Beasley R. and Bell W. A. Austin-frith, April 29
 Bellairs, A. W. and J. Stamford and Derby, March 8
 Biggar, W. Manchester, March 18
 Birch, J. jun. Manchester, March 15
 Booth, J. Chapel-on-Frith, March 11
 Booth, W. & G. R. Bishop-Wearmouth, March 21
 Bowler, W. Castle-street, March 9
 Bowman, R. H. E. and J. E. Nantwich, March 18
 Boys, B. Tokenhouse-yard, Mar. 16
 Brickwood, J. S. Stoke Newington, April 6
 Bruce, J. H. and Jordan, F. Bury-co. March 30
 Button, W. senior and jun. Paternoster-row, March 5
 Bush, J. Paternoster-row, March 9
 Coddens, J. Water-street, April 30
 Cape, W. London-bridge Foot, March 30
 Cary, J. Bequest-court, March 16
 Childers, G. Teubredy, March 30
 Chillingworth, T. Redditch, Mar. 18
 Clay, T. Workop, March 25
 Cloutman, J. Curiala-row, March 16
 Colbeck, F. Newton, Feb. 23
 Coates, C. New Bond-street, Mar. 16
 Cope, P. Bridgworth, April 4
 Corri, N. Golden-square, March 30
 Crane, S. and Crane, H. S. Stratford, March 23
 Dalton, J. Bury St. Edmunds, April 8
 Davies, J. Micheldon, March 19
 Dawson, B. Newton, Feb. 23
 Deerman, C. C. Wallingford, April 16
 Doughton, T. London, March 18
 Dodman, R. and Winter, G. Jerusalem Coffee-house, March 30
 England, G. Exeter, M. Feb 15
 Evered, W. Teoly-street, Mar. 19
 Evans, G. Abordace, April 4
 Everett, F. Woolley, April 3
 Feruley, T. Portsmouth, Mar. 16
 Flowers, J. G. Leadenhall-str. Mar. 16
 Ford, J. Gloucester, April 4
 Foster, H. and Sharp, W. G. warehousemen, April 6
 Friday, R. jun. Isleworth, March 16
 Gale, J. Paternoster-row, March 16
 Gardiner, G. St. John's-street, Feb. 26
 Garton, S. Wood-street, March 16
 Gilbert, R. T. Stockbridge, April 1
 Gorton, J. Henry-street, March 30
 Graham, J. Birmingham, April 2
 Grant, A. Broad-street-place, Mar. 30
 Grinstead, C. & J. Hornham, Mar. 15
 Hailstone, W. Mildenhall, April 5
 Hartley, J. Manchester, April 20
 Harrison, W. J. Gort, W. J. Harrison, W. J. Coole, S. and Harrison, J. F. Tower street, March 19
 Haywood, G. Birmingham, March 30
 Heaming, J. & Hornblow, F. Bishopsgate-street, April 6
 Holmes, J. Newcaste-upon-Tyne, Mar. 18
 Hise, R. Hineley, March 31
 Hurdall, J. Bristol, March 20
 Irving, J. jun. Carlisle, March 20
 Jackson, R. Cannon-street, March 30
 Jerome, S. Birmingham, April 9
 Jenks, W. Aldermanbury, March 16
 Jones, T. St. John's-street, March 23
 Jostling, N. Bexley Heath, March 23
 Kidd, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 5
 Lashburn, H. & Prailford, W. Bucklersbury, March 12
 Langford, J. Milk-street, March 9
 Lawledge, M. Harley-street, April 2
 Lathy, J. Honiton, March 28
 Lewis, J. and Hiscleffe, J. Cateaton-street, March 12
 Moberly, J. Wellbeck-street, Mar. 30
 Macdonnell, M. and Bushel, J. and J. Broad-street, March 16
 Matthews, F. Hagley, April 4
 Mead, T. Saudwich, March 12
 Montyard, T. Fontwell Magna, Mar. 21
 Miller, G. Watling-street, March 15
 Miller, S. Emsworth, March 30
 Miller, R. Old Fish street, March 9
 Mowbray, A. and Wetherill, J. Darlington, March 19
 Morris, J. Upholland, March 14
 Morris, E. Redditch, March 16
 Mott, W. R. Brighton, March 6
 Mardock, J.; Brown, P.; and M. Girt, W. Nottingham, March 16
 Neville, R. Colchester, March 9
 Newton, M. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mar. 30
 Neyler, H. Bristol, March 30
 Nowell, J. and Birch, J. Jewry-street, March 30
 Phillips, A. & Loser, B. Salters-hall-court, April 2
 Pratt, C. Bishop-Wearmouth, April 10
 Rason, J. Burton upon Trent, Mar. 25
 Rawlins, J. Whitehaven, March 15
 Richardson, J. Durham, March 25
 Richardson, J. Manchester, March 12
 Richardson, G. Mecklenburgh-square, and T. Vokes, Gloucester-str. Mar. 16
 Rice, J. New Shoreham, March 29
 Ribout, J. P. Bridport, March 16
 Sargeant, T. Millbank-row, March 20
 Sisson, R. and J. P. Postlefract, April 1
 Smallpage, J. Leeds, April 1
 Smeley, W. Burton on Trent, Mar. 25
 Suggs, W. A. and J. Walley, Lime-street, April 27
 Stewart, H. Worcester, April 6
 Studd, J. L. Kerby-street, March 30
 Sumner, C. C. Hillingdon, March 16
 Thomas, W. Titchbourne-stz. Mar. 23
 Tollery, E. W. Woburn, March 29
 Wall, R. St. Thomas the Apostle, Mar. 25
 Whitehouse, J. Oxford, April 1
 Williams, J. Bishopgate-str. Mar. 18
 Wilson, W. Shakspeare-walk, Mar. 16
 Woolrich, G. and J. Spital-square, Mar. 30
 Wright, W. Bellbroughton, April 4
 Yates, S. Wood-street, March 23

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Vaccination.—The usual Annual Report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the National Vaccine Establishment, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. It is signed by Sir Henry Hallford, President of the Royal College of Physicians; by Sir Everard Home, Master of the Royal College of Surgeons; Sir W. Blizard and Henry Cline, Esq. Governors of the same; and by Drs. Frampton, Hume, Badham, and Lloyd, Censors of the Royal College of Surgeons. Thus certified, the opinions it promulgates with respect to vaccination are entitled to every confidence, and we are therefore pleased to observe, that the Report commences with the declaration that the test of another year's experience has produced an increase in their confidence as to its benefits. They add, that it has been practised more extensively, notwithstanding the influence of exaggerated rumours of the frequent occurrence of the small-pox subsequently, on the minds of some persons, and the obstinate prejudices of others. It appears, however, to be no longer doubtful that the small-pox, in a modified and peculiar form, will, sometimes, take place after vaccination; but the disorder has always run a safe course, being *uniformly* exempt from the secondary fever, in which the patient dies most commonly, when he dies of that disorder.—“For the truth of this assertion,” continues the Report, “we appeal to the testimony of the whole medical world. And for a proof that the number of such cases bears no proportion to the thousands who have profited, to the fullest extent of security, by its protecting influence, we appeal confidently to all who frequent the theatres and crowded assemblies, to admit that they do not discover in the rising generation any longer that disfigurement of the human face, which was obvious everywhere some years since.”—There is one important observation made by these eminent professional gentlemen, in alluding to occasional failures when vaccination has been employed. Among the most frequent sources of those which have occurred, it is remarked, and “will for a time, continue to occur, is to be numbered that careless facility with which unskilful benevolence undertook to perform vaccination in the early years of that discovery; for experience has taught us that a strict inquiry into the condition of the patient to be vaccinated, great attention to the state of the matter to be inserted, and a vigilant observation of the progress of the vesicles

on the part of the operator, are all essentially necessary to its complete success.”

Execution.—On the 24th ult. W. Abbott, for murder, was executed at the usual place in the Old Bailey. After his condemnation, he continued in a state of deplorable apathy, sometimes, however, interrupted by ejaculations which betrayed the internal misery of his mind. When he was informed that the time had approached for him to mount the scaffold, he started, and then walked on with a hurried step. His countenance, when he came to the foot of the platform, shewed evident symptoms of horror, as he pronounced the words, “Christ have mercy on my poor unfortunate soul!”

On the 2d ult. a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Bagster, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, which destroyed the house and warehouse, and the chief part of his valuable stock. The fire happened most untimely; for he had finished, and got quite ready for publication, a second edition of the Church Liturgy, in eight languages, and a Polyglott Edition of the New Testament in modern languages. Mr. Bagster having taken the precaution of preserving his stereotype plates of the Polyglott Bible in arched vaults, with iron doors, they did not sustain damage. Had not these plates been saved, the loss to the learned world would have been irreparable, as the destruction of the printed copies was total.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels was held on the 17th ult. at their office, 32, Lincoln's Inn-fields. It was attended by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Kenyon, and many other persons of distinction, composing the Committee of the Society; when grants of various sums were made in eight cases of parishes applying for assistance.—The Society, to this day, has been the means of obtaining additional accommodation for sixty-four thousand five hundred and forty-eight persons, of which number forty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-four are free and unappropriated, at an expense of 52,063*l*.

A number of labourers have been employed under the direction of Messrs. Aldermen Wood and J. J. Smith, to clear away some very ancient rubbish in the Borough Compter, for the purpose of making a common sewer. In digging up the foundation, they discovered several

old gold coins of the early reigns of the Henrys, some silver coin of Charles I. and Queen Elizabeth, in a very perfect state, and pieces of curiously wrought iron, which are supposed to be fragments of armour, which several competent judges have declared to be of Danish workmanship. The Danes had an encampment on this spot, and St. Olave's parish was, it is said, named after their leader, St. Olaf the Dane.

St. David's Day.—The 106th Annual Festival of the Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated on the 1st ult. The excellence of the object, and the extensive beneficence of this institution, are well known. The assemblage at the School House, in Gray's Inn-lane, comprehended much rank and respectability; and the procession to St. James's church, aided by the fineness of the weather, had an exceedingly showy and pleasant effect. The prayers were read at the church in the ancient British language, by the chaplain to the society; and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Bishop of Chester. The dinner was given at the Freemasons' Tavern, and nearly 400 gentlemen were present. His Grace the Duke of Wellington was in the chair, supported by the Bishop of Chester and Lord Kenyon.

Surrey Dispensary.—The anniversary of this Institution, was celebrated on the 7th ult. at the London Tavern, by a considerable number of its supporters and friends. The chair was filled by Florence Young, Esq. who is, we believe, one of the founders of this laudable charity. The donations announced in the course of the evening were very considerable, and exceeded those of the year preceding. Dr. Davis gave a very intelligent and interesting account of the society's object, its success, and its prospects. Patients admitted from January 1st, 1821, to January 1st, 1822, 4,195—Cured 3,243—Relieved 254—Discharged for irregularity, gone into the country, Hospitals, &c. 51—Dead 78—Remaining under cure 569—Total 4,195.

APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. J. H. Monk, to be Dean of Peterborough.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. H. Plimley, vicar of Shore-ditch, and of Cuckfield, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.—The Rev. John Locke Jeans, M. A. to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Stradbroke.—The Rev. J. H. Randolph, M. A. to the rectory of Fobbing, Essex, void by the resignation of the Rev. G. Burrard.—The Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, M. A. to be Prebendary of his Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, void by the

death of Dr. G. Heath.—The Rev. C. R. Sumner, M. A. to be canon or prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, void by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot.—The Rev. M. Irving, B. D. to the vicarage of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, void by the death of Dr. Heath.—The Rev. G. Bethell, A. M. to the vicarage of Burnham, Bucks, void by the death of Dr. Roberts.—The Rev. J. Briggs, to be Fellow of Eton college, in the room of Dr. Roberts, deceased; and the Rev. J. F. Plumtre, in the room of Dr. Heath, deceased.—The Rev. J. W. Whittaker, M. A. Domestic Chaplain at Lambeth Palace, to the vicarage of Blackburn, Lancashire.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Bleckingly.—The Rt. Hon. Francis Leveson Gower, commonly called Lord Francis Leveson Gower, in the room of the Hon. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, commonly called Marquis of Titchfield, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

County of Montgomery.—The Rt. Hon. Charles Watkin Wynn.

Shire of Argyll.—Walter Frederick Campbell, Esq. of Islay, in the room of the Hon. John Douglas Edward Henry Campbell, commonly called Lord John Campbell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Births.—At the Dean of Canterbury's, St. James's, the wife of G. Baker, Esq. of a daughter.—At Suffolk-place, Hackney-road, Mrs. Troughton, of a daughter.—In Queen Anne-street, the lady of W. J. Denne, Esq. of a daughter.—In Portman-square, Mrs. F. Maitland, of a daughter.—At Peckham, Mrs. P. Rolt, of a son.—The lady of J. A. Simpson, Esq. of Doughty-street, of a daughter.—Mrs. E. Lawford, of Bloomsbury-square, of a daughter.—In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, the lady of W. Dickens, Esq. of a daughter.—In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. G. W. Marriott, of a son.—Mrs. Ballard, of Highbury-place, of a daughter.—The lady of Dr. Dennison, of Guildford-street, of a daughter.—In Queen Anne-street, the lady of Major C. Stapylton, of a son.—Mrs. Wright, Acre-lane, Brixton, of a son.—In Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of the Rev. T. Bisse, of a son.

Married.—By special licence, at the Earl of Albemarle's, in St. James's square, Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, to Lady Anne Keppel, second daughter of his Lordship.—At Lambeth Church, Mr. G. Calthrop, of Kennington, to Jane, only child of the late Thomas Cockshutt, Esq.—By special licence, at the Duke of Devonshire's, at Chiswick, the Hon. G. A. Ellis, M. P.

to the Hon. Georgiana Howard, second daughter of Viscount Morpeth.—By special licence, at St. George's, Hanover-square, W. G. Langton, jun. Esq. of Burderop Park, Wilts. to Jescinthia Powell Collins, only daughter of H. Powell Collins, Esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. T. H. Ripley, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of G. B. Tyndale, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thos. Duggan, Esq. of Richmond, to Miss Jenkins.—At Clapham, R. J. Hunter, Esq. of Madras, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Captain Thomas, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Died.—Thomas Coutts, Esq. banker, at his house in Stratton-street, aged 87.—At Stoke, near Guildford, Mr. John Gumbrell, aged 69.—At Upper Tooting, T. Brown, Esq.—In Portland-place, Lady Dunkin, relict of Sir Wm. Dunkin.—At Tooting, Mr. John Smith, of Blackman-street, Southwark.—At her father's house, Selina, youngest surviving daughter of the Rev. George Greig.—In the King's road, Bedford-row, William, eldest son of W. M. Pulley, Esq.—In Great Cumberland-street, Eliza, wife of J. Rankin, Esq.—At Merchant Taylors' School, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Cherry, B. D. vicar of Sellinge.—At Sudbrook Park, near Peterham, Mrs. Raikes, of Upper Grosvenor-street.—Eleanor, the wife of Mr. H. Stuart, of Lambeth-road.—At Frederick-place, Hampstead road, Mary, the youngest daughter of the late W. Jackson, Esq.—At Kew-green, J. Montagu, Esq. Esq. aged 101.—In Skinner-street, Jemima, the wife of Mr. John Lutwyche.—In the 22d year of her age, Miss Catherine

Sayer, second daughter of A. Sayer, Esq.—At Chiswick, Skynner Woodroffe, Esq. 73.—At Tottenham, Eliza, the wife of Joseph Patience, Esq.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Thomas Wright, one of the principal door-keepers of the House of Lords.—At Banded, aged 84, Susanna, widow of James Sorel, Esq.—In Beaumont-street, Mary-le-Bonne, Mrs. Fran. Davies.—At Peckham, Susanna, second daughter of Wm. Frampton, Esq.—John Heywood, Esq. formerly of Austin-friars.—At Hampstead, Anne, the wife of John Eicke, Esq.—At Spring-grove, T. Brett, Esq.—At Hendon, Miss M. A. Lockier.—In his 89th year, George Clay, Esq. of Rockingham-row, Kent road.—At his house in Burton-street, T. P. Crawley, Esq. in the 28th year of his age.—Mrs. Jaques, of Upper Thames-street.—In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Catherine Elvira, widow of the late Capt. R. Jenkins, East India Company's Service.—Phæbe, youngest daughter of Mr. James Johnston, of Cheapside.—Mrs. Hendrie, Brewer-street, Golden-square.—Aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. White, of Great Portland-street.—In the 77th year of his age, John Hooker, Esq.—Aged 70, Mrs. Stokes, of Camden-row, Peckham.—In his 83d year, Thomas Judson, Esq.—Mary, the widow of John Sparkes, Esq. late of Gosden, near Guildford.—Mr. Samuel Howell, late of Manor-place, Walworth.—In Pall-mall, aged 73, Thos. Wagstaffe, Esq. of Wood Hall.—Eliza, daughter of Aaron Hurrill, Esq. of Lissou-grove South, New-road.—In Pall-mall, the lady of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. M. P.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

DR. ERRICH BOLLMANN.

Died, on the 9th of December, 1821, of the yellow fever, at Jamaica, Dr. Errich Bollmann. He was the "*jeune Hanovrien, genereux et spirituel*," so mentioned by Madamede Stael, in her "*Considerations*," that contrived the escape of Narbonne from Paris, after the proscriptions which followed the 10th of August, 1792. After many hair-breadth escapes, they arrived in England, and joined the other distinguished emigrants, then collected in sorrow and anxiety at Kensington. The party did not confine their exertions in favour of their friends to mere wishes; and it was agreed, that among them one who could be most relied on, should undertake a journey to Prussia, for the purpose of obtaining the liberation of La Fayette by entreaty, and, if that failed,

by stratagem. Dr. B. was the person esteemed most fit for the enterprise: he arrived in Prussia, and upon making application to the ministry, received for answer, that it was not in the power of their government to release La Fayette, since his custody had been entrusted to them by another power; but that, in order to avoid the obloquy of his detention, the Marquis La Fayette should be forthwith re-delivered to Austria. All hopes of fulfilling the object of his mission by fair means being extinguished, the indefatigable Bollmann employed every means to discover the new place of confinement to which La Fayette was consigned. His conjectures at length led him to fix on Olmutz; nor was he mistaken. He formed an acquaintance with the surgeon of the prison, from apparent motives of

professional pursuits, Bollmann having taken his degree as doctor of medicine at Göttingen, and it being the custom of the German students in physic to make a professional tour round the hospitals of the Continent. Through the surgeon Dr. B. conveyed pamphlets to the general, which, written over with sympathetic ink, demanded all the necessary information. This being procured, he determined to adopt the only means of liberating the prisoner, which was to attack the guard, and rescue him during the rides that he was allowed to take once or twice a week for the benefit of his health. The guard consisted of an officer in the cabriolet with the prisoner, and two soldiers behind. To attack the escort alone was impossible; the doctor therefore associated with himself in the enterprise, a young American, Huger, by name.* They attacked the guard, of which the soldiers took to their heels without loss of time; they pinioned the officer; the Marquis mounted one of their horses, and galloped off; but unfortunately losing his way, was retaken. Huger was taken at a little distance from the spot, but Bollmann was able to gain the Prussian frontier, where, nevertheless, upon the requisition of those in pursuit, he was seized, and conveyed back to Olmutz. Here he remained in solitary confinement for twelve months, till he was at length released by the intercession of friends, but banished for ever from the Austrian dominions.

The active mind of Dr. Bollmann then betook itself to the new world, where mercantile concerns, chemistry, and political economy seem to have divided his attention between them. He was possessed of the secret of rendering platina malleable, the knowledge of which is, we believe, confined in England to Dr. Woollaston. Various writings on the subject of political economy attest the acuteness of his talent.—A pamphlet on the subject of banking operations, published in America, was allowed to have been of considerable advantage to that country; and also several strictures on the theories of Mr. Ricardo, since he returned to England, had excited the attention, and conciliated for the author the friendship of many of our leading statesmen.

Unfortunately for himself, and to the everlasting regret of the amiable daughters he has left behind, his adventurous

spirit once more tempted him to cross the Atlantic. He proceeded to the new republic of Columbia on some secret mission, in which, it is affirmed, he had succeeded to his utmost wish, when that disease, the cruel scourge of the West Indies, put an end, after an illness of four and twenty hours, to his active and romantic existence.

LE GENDRE STARKIE, ESQ.

Died, on Thursday the 22th of February, in the 32d year of his age, Le Gendre Starkie, Esq. of Huntroyde, Lancashire, M. A. of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster. The representative of an ancient family, and the inheritor of an ample fortune, he entered upon life with a high sense of the various responsibilities which are attached to the character of a country gentleman;—and it was his study and his pride to sustain that character throughout, in its genuine worth and dignity. Unfortunately, however, he was prevented by the infirmities of a weak constitution from engaging in the more active scenes of public life, or taking that lead in his native county, to which his fortune, his talents, and his many and great virtues so justly entitled him. Yet, in the domestic retirement which his health required,—and which was, perhaps, most congenial with the mild and benignant qualities of his heart,—even here, his mind was ever ardently occupied in promoting some measure of public utility, or in performing some noble act of private munificence. Even those by whom he was best known, and most beloved, cannot do justice to the many estimable qualities which adorned his character; but the general feeling of affection and respect evinced for his memory, is the best evidence of departed worth. The disease which so prematurely terminated his valuable life, is supposed to have originated during his residence at Rome in the spring of 1819, when he was seized with an inflammation of the liver, which nearly proved fatal at the time; and from the effects of which, though partially subdued, he never perfectly recovered.

In the year 1814, Mr. Starkie married Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of the late Richard Gwilym, Esq. of Bewsey, in the county of Lancaster, but died without issue.

SIR JOHN BORSLASE WARREN, BART.

On the 27th of February, died, Sir J. B. Warren, bart. admiral of the white, &c. He was descended by the mother's side from the ancient Cornish family of Borslase, which had removed into Backing-

* In a work published lately, relative to America, by Miss Wright, the honour of this daring rescue is attributed principally, if not exclusively, to Huger. The lady has been misinformed.

hamshire, and of which the male line became extinct in 1688, by the death of Sir J. Borlase, bart. whose only daughter married Arthur Warren, of Stapleford, in Nottinghamshire, and had issue Borlase Warren, the grandfather of the subject of the present memoir. He entered early into the navy as a volunteer, without the knowledge of his friends, who, on learning the step he had taken, caused him to be raised to the quarter deck, on board the Alderney sloop of war. He afterwards returned home, resumed his studies, and entered the university of Cambridge. He had scarcely come into possession of his estates, before he became a candidate to represent Marlow in parliament, for which place he sat twice. In 1775 he was made a baronet, and determined once more to resume the naval profession, which he did on board the *Venus*, and sailed against the disturbed colonies in America. After gaining the intermediate steps, at the commencement of the late war, he was appointed to the command of the *Flora*, in which ship he took the *La Pomone* French frigate, of superior force and size. In the year 1798, being made commander of a squadron of frigates, and having under his orders many officers of distinguished talent, who afterwards attained the highest honours of the profession, (amongst others, Lord Exmouth, Sir Richard Keats, and Sir Richard Strachan) he frustrated the intention of the enemy to land a body of troops in Ireland, and he took or destroyed a French squadron, consisting of a ship of the line and eight frigates. Subsequently, after an arduous pursuit, he took the *Marengo* and the *Belle Poule*, which had long annoyed the British trade, and had captured a great number of our merchantmen.—His professional services were interrupted by his being selected as ambassador to the court of Russia, in which honourable situation he gained the esteem and affection of the Emperor Alexander. After accomplishing the objects of his embassy, on his return home, he was appointed commander in chief on all the American naval stations. No officer ever more perfectly enjoyed the support and attachment of all who served under him. His kind and benevolent heart endeared him to his friends; his affable and polished manners adorned every society into which he entered; and his character stood so high, that he was universally esteemed and respected.—It may, indeed, be truly said of him, that he was honoured in life, and lamented in death. One trait of his benevolence must be recorded here: before joining the *Venus*, upon resuming the naval profession, he repaired to the Fleet and King's Bench

prisons, and set all the naval officers confined in those places at liberty, out of his own private fortune.

THE REV. JOHN KING, A. M.

Mr. King was born at Richmond in Yorkshire, on the 28th of April, 1738, and received the rudiments of his education at the Free Grammar School in that town, under the tuition of that classical scholar and liberal divine, the Rev. Anthony Temple, A. M. From Richmond he removed to Cambridge; and on the recommendation of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, A. M. archdeacon of Cleveland, he was entered of St. Peter's college. Here he proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1760; and from the honour which he obtained on that occasion (being the seventh wrangler on the tripos), he was elected fellow. He soon, however, relinquished residence in college, having been appointed in that year Under-master of the free grammar-school of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, then governed by the very eminent and able instructor; the Rev. Hugh Moises, A. M. In this situation he continued seven years; and during that period had the pleasure of seeing the school raised so high in reputation, and the number of scholars so considerably increased, as to require the appointment of a third Master. The present Lord Chancellor, and his brother, Lord Stowell, both received their education here while Mr. King was the Under-master. In 1763, he proceeded to the degree of A. M. In 1767, he removed from Newcastle to Ipswich, having been appointed master of the free grammar-school in that town, on the recommendation of his old friend and preceptor Mr. Temple, to whom the school committee had written, through the Rev. Andrew Layton, A. M. rector of St. Matthew (whose sister Mr. Temple had married) to point out a person qualified to fill that situation. In the same year he was chosen by the corporation the town preacher; and notwithstanding the changes in the political interests of the borough, he retained this situation for a period of twenty-three years. In 1776, he was presented by his college to the rectory of Winesham, near Ipswich. In 1798, on account of some dangerous attacks of illness, and an infirm state of health, he resigned the mastership of the school, which, by his talents and application, he had raised so high in the public estimation, as to have had upwards of seventy boarders at one time in his house; and retired to a residence on his rectory, where he closed his earthly career on the 26th of January, 1822, in the 84th year of his age, perfectly satisfied with that lot, and station assigned to him by providence;

and after having filled, throughout a long life, a public situation, with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest advantage to others. Mr. King was the author of the following works, viz. "Sententiæ ex diversis auctoribus excerptæ, et primis Linguae Latine tyronibus accommodatæ, operâ Johannis King, A. B. apud Novocastrenses Sub-præceptoris." Newcastle, 1761. "A Sermon, preached at Winesham, Nov. 29, 1798, being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving on account of our late naval victories. Ipswich." sm. 4to. And "A Sermon on the Catholic Claims; with Notes and a Postscript. Ipswich, 1813." sm. 4to. There is an engraved portrait of Mr. King (a private plate), by Bond, from a miniature by Dunthorne.

His remains were interred in the chancel of the church of Winesham; but, by his express desire, a mural tablet is to be erected in the church of St. Mary at Tower, Ipswich.

He married, June 10, 1777, Elizabeth Sarah, the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bishop, A. B. rector of Trimley St. Martin and Ash by Campey, in Suffolk, and perpetual curate of St. Mary at Tower, and St. Mary at Elms, in Ipswich, by whom he had nine sons and one daughter.

REV. DR. EDWARD BARRY.

At Wallingford, the Rev. Edward Barry, M. D. and D. D. in the 63d year of his age. He was the son of Dr. Barry, a physician of Bristol, and was originally intended for the profession of physic. After the usual course of study, he graduated at St. Andrew's; but the bent of his mind was directed to divinity; and he accordingly made himself master of the principal orthodox and calvinistical divines. Having compared their arguments, and examined them by the safest and the purest test, the Holy Scriptures, he took orders, and warmly espoused the sound principles of the Church of England. He was several years curate of Mary-le-bonne, and was considered as one of the most popular preachers in the metropolis. He united zeal and knowledge; was energetic and persuasive; and most of the public charities in London were highly benefited by his exertions in their favour.

From the busy scenes of the metropolis, he was invited by the call of friendship to reside in Reading, where he employed his leisure hours in publishing some of his works. His attention was then attracted by a new species of Christians, who professed the principles, and preserved the forms of worship, of the established church, but who admitted dissenting preachers in their pulpits. The result of

his examination of their conduct was his "Friendly Call to a new species of Dissenters," a publication, of which in a short time several editions were printed. It was dedicated to Sir William Scott, by whose interest he obtained the living of St. Mary's, and soon after the more valuable preferment of St. Leonard's, in Wallingford. There, by his assiduity in the duties of his profession, by his affectionate and forcible private and public exhortations, and particularly by the institution of a Sunday evening lecture, he was gratified by the most crowded congregations. Of the affection of his parishioners, and of the interest which his character excited in all descriptions of persons in the town, a most affecting proof was given by the immense concourse of people who attended his funeral.

He was twice married. His last wife, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Morell of Oxford, survives him.

He published the following works: "A Letter to Mr. Cumberland, occasioned by his Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff," 1783, 8vo.—"A Letter on the Practice of Boxing, addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons," 1789, 8vo.—"Coalitions and Compromises, an Appeal to the Electors of Great Britain," 1790, 8vo.—"The present Practice of a Justice of the Peace, and a complete Library of Parish Law," 1791, 4 vols. 8vo. [This work bears Dr. Barry's name, but he is said not to have been the compiler of it.]—"Theological, Philosophical, and Moral Essays," 1791, 8vo. 2d edit.—"A dispassionate Address to the Subjects of Great Britain," 1793, 8vo.—"Familiar Letters on a variety of Subjects," 1793, 12mo.—"A Letter on the Necessity of adopting some Measure to reduce the present Number of Dogs," 1794, 8vo.—"The Friendly Call of Truth and Reason to a new Species of Dissenters," 1799, 8vo. 4th edit. 1812.—"A few Observations on the Expedience of Parliamentary Interpretation duly to explain the Toleration Act," 1799, 8vo.—"Works," 1806, 3 vols. 8vo.—"The Esculapian Monitor, or Guide to the History of the Human Species, and the most important Branches of Medical Philosophy." 1811, 8vo.—A number of Sermons, &c. &c.

DR. E. D. CLARKE.

Died, on the 9th of March, in Pall Mall, after a severe and painful illness, the Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL. D. Professor of Mineralogy, and Librarian of the university of Cambridge, formerly fellow of Jesus college, and rector of Harlton, and of Great Yeldham. Soon after taking his degree, Dr. Clarke accompanied the present Lord Berwick abroad, and remained

for some time in Italy. The classic scenes he there met with, and his own inquisitive genius, stimulated him to enter into a wider field of research; and shortly after his return to England, he embarked on those travels, which have rendered his name so celebrated throughout Europe; indeed we may add in every quarter of the civilized world. To enter into any description of them is needless—they are before the public. They have excited the dormant spirit of curiosity in many a resident of the university, who has followed eagerly the steps of Dr. Clarke, and has invariably borne testimony to the accuracy and the fidelity of his narrative. No difficulties in his progress were ever allowed to be insuperable; and upon all occasions he imparted to others a portion of his own enthusiasm. It was upon the return from this extensive tour, during which he had visited nearly the whole of Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa, that Dr. Clarke presented to the university those memorials of his travels, which now decorate the vestibule of the Library; and as some return for the splendour, which his name had reflected upon the university, he was complimented with the degree of LL. D. From that moment the residence of the traveller was confined to Cambridge, and he shortly after commenced those public lectures in mineralogy, which have made his name more known and honoured, both in this and in foreign countries, than even his long and interesting travels.—Natural History was his earliest and most favourite study; and that peculiar branch of it, which refers to the mineral kingdom, soon engrossed the whole of his attention. In the delivery of his lectures, Dr. Clarke was without a rival—his eloquence was inferior to none; his knowledge of his subject was extensive; his elucidation clear and simple; and in the illustrations, which were practically afforded by the various and beautiful specimens of his minerals, he was peculiarly happy. We may justly apply to him in the delivery of his lectures, what is engraven on the monument of Goldsmith, "*Nihil, quod tetigit, non ornavit.*" Of the higher qualities of his mind, of his force and energy as a Christian preacher, his crowded congregations are testimony sufficient. Of the estimation in which Dr. Clarke was held by foreigners, we may refer to the various honorary societies, in which his name stands enrolled; we may safely say, that to no one person has the university

of Cambridge been more indebted for celebrity abroad during the last twenty years, than to Dr. Clarke. He has left to his afflicted family, and to his surviving friends, the most painful and bitter regrets; whilst to the university itself, he has bequeathed a debt of gratitude, which we doubt not will hereafter be amply and liberally discharged. He was in the 54th year of his age, and proceeded to the degree of B. A. 1790, M. A. 1794.

DR. PARRY.

At Sion Place, Bath, aged 66, Caleb Hillier Parry, M. D. F. R. S. &c. after almost unexampled sufferings, which during the protracted space of nearly six years he had borne with a firmness and resignation becoming that Christian profession which he maintained in the fulness of sincerity and conviction. Endowed with the most powerful natural talents, the most vigorous and energetic mind, and adorned with accomplishments of the most varied and rare description, he had, during nearly forty years, sustained in that city a brilliant professional and social career, when, in 1816, by the dispensation of providence, he was suddenly deprived of intercourse with the world around him, and doomed to linger the remainder of his days under the most acute and complicated maladies. How conspicuous during this trying interval, and under a partial recovery, was the superiority of his mind; how constantly he was devoted to every exertion which could, in this world, benefit his family, and render himself more fitted for death, those who witnessed it can best describe. While, however, we trust that abler pens will do justice to the character and virtues of this excellent and extraordinary man, we cannot omit this brief testimony to his merits, nor withhold a tear, when we behold the void which his loss has occasioned to the family who have so long and anxiously watched over his declining years, and to society, which had been so much benefited by his labours and benevolence. We would just add to this brief notice, that the tribute paid to the worth and talents of Dr. Parry, upon the presentation of their gold medal to him by the Bath and West of England Society, (of which he was a vice-president and a most distinguished member) is but a feeble expression of his merits.—Dr. Parry was father to Dr. C. H. Parry, of Bath, and to the gallant, scientific, and enterprising Capt. W. E. Parry, now commanding the northern expedition.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Shingleton to Miss A. Maulden.

Died.] At Odell Castle, the Earl of Egmont, 65—At Beeton, Miss M. Pawlett.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. W. Maberly to Miss A. Billing—Mr. T. Parbroke to Miss A. Webb—Mr. Dyer to Mrs. Warmington—At Newbury, Mr. R. Giles to Miss Hedges—At Alvingdon, J. Walker, esq. to Miss Pearce—At Speen, Mr. J. Clarke to Miss R. Orsson.

Died.] At Sonning, Miss Treacher—the Rev. J. Roberts—At Reading, P. George, esq.—Mrs. E. Jerry—At Padworth Hatch, Mr. R. Faulkner, 86—At Newbury, Mr. J. Grigg, 86—Miss Hasker—S. A. Lloyd, esq.—At Redlands, Mrs. Ennew—At Hawthorn Hill, Whitshed Keene, esq.—At Windsor, the Rev. G. Heath, 78—W. Gorlu, esq. 74—At St. Andrew House, Sir J. Andrews, bart.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] E. Bethorey, esq. of Olney to Miss E. Heath.

Died.] At Wolverton, Mrs. Quartley—At Westbury, Mr. J. Treadwell—At Aylesbury, Mrs. J. Fitkin—Mr. T. Jenkins.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It has been discovered that a person of the name of Stafford Cooke, residing at Walsoken, is entitled to the dignity of the Peerage, as Lord Stafford, he being the lineal heir of Henry Stafford, son of Edward Duke of Buckingham, (upon whom the barony was conferred by Act of Parliament, 1st Edward VI.) through his only daughter, Dorothy. An attainder in 1680 had occasioned the obscurity of descent.

Died.] At Newmarket, Miss M. A. Chapman—At Barnwell, Mrs. M. Wilson—At Paper Mills, near Cambridge, Mr. Fuller—At Ely, W. Ingram, esq.—At Cambridge, Mr. D. Colkin—At Manea, Isle of Ely, Mr. R. Cross.

CHESHIRE.

The establishment of the port at Dawpool, near Chester, is in progress, and a speedy report is expected on the subject, from that intelligent engineer, Mr. Telford. Independently of the general accommodation which packets would afford at that station, the ready communication between Dublin and the depot of Chester, where nearly 40,000 stand of arms are kept, with other warlike stores, is a subject of vital importance, especially at a time when the sister island is in a state of dangerous fermentation.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Pownall to Miss M. Buckley—Mr. T. Draycott to Mrs. E. Purcell—Mr. J. Mallins to Miss R. Willoughby—Mr. Dillon to Miss Davies—Mr. Harding of Burslem to Miss E. Gilbert—Mr. J. Bate of Beeston Mill to Miss E. Clarke—At Birkenhead, Mr. Stevenson to Miss Roberts—The Rev. J. Williams to Miss F. Lloyd—At Overton, Mr. R. Tisdale, 62 to Miss A. Ball 77—At Hordley, Mr. Baugh to Miss Booth—At Presbury, the Rev. C. T. Luxmore to Miss Brooke—At Overton, Mr. W. Jones to Mrs. Boote.

Died.] At Hyde, Mrs. Hibbert, 83—At Birkenhead Priory, Miss L. Koster—At Ormskirk, the Rev. W. Naylor—At Nantwich, Miss E. Eaton 72—At Barnhill Inn, Mr. E. Archdale.

CORNWALL.

The return of Mr. Goulburn for West Looe will be brought before a committee of the House of Commons. It is contended that all who pay

to the Church and Poor Rates have a right to vote as well as the capital and free burgesses.

The total amount of blocks of tin coined at Penzance for the quarter ending the 2d of February was 2485.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. T. Whitford to Miss George—At Iiskeard, Mr. Tackett to Miss S. Barrett—At Mylor, Mr. W. Furvor to Miss A. Nudge—At Launceston, Mr. O. chard to Miss Grylls.
Died.] At Torpoint, Mr. R. Ritchie—At Truro, J. Kemp, esq. 81—At Stowford, R. Eastcott, esq.—At Launceston Mr. J. Paul, 87.

CUMBERLAND.

Some men employed in widening the turnpike road leading from Carlisle to Penrith, in Hesketh Lane, came in contact with a Barrow and a quantity of large cobble stones; in cutting their way through which they found a broad two edged sword, bent together, two spears, one larger than the other, an axe, bridle bits, part of a pair of spurs, a sharpening-stone, the bone handle of a razor, and the back of a comb, both neatly carved, the remains of a bone comb, a piece of iron, resembling a sickle, probably the back of a saddle, an iron basin or top of a helmet, with holes in its rim, burnt bones, &c. It is evident that the whole has been exposed to heat, and, from appearances, the fire-place must have been ten or twelve feet in diameter, and sunk in the ground at least three. The stones immediately covering the ashes were large, and closely set together; those above, smaller, compact, and regular. There are various speculations as to their claim to antiquity: some consider them Saxon, others Danish, while many assign to them a much more modern date.

Married.] Mr. J. Hewson to Miss M. Mathews—Mr. J. H. Nunson to Miss M. Hill—Mr. J. Lancaster to Miss M. Robson—Mr. J. Dixon to Mrs. M. Wilson—Mr. R. Longrigg to Miss M. Emerson—Mr. D. Sloane to Miss Monkhouse—Mr. Story to Miss Jobson—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Walker to Miss M. A. Donaldson—Mr. W. Sullivan to Miss T. Nutey—Mr. R. Kennedy to Miss A. Hayton—At Harrington, Mr. T. Ross to Miss M. Hurst.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Littlehale, 83—Miss S. A. Kirby—At Penrith, Miss M. Sewell, 77—At Wigton, Mr. W. Wright—At Workington, Mr. W. Turnbull—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Ferguson—Miss J. Johnston—Mrs. M. Mathus—At Blonnerhasset, J. Hodgson, 62.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Draycote, Mr. Parkinson—At Ilkeston, Miss M. Kitchinmad—At Belper, Mrs. Cook—At Heath, Mr. J. Tomlinson, 78—At Chelmerston, Mr. J. Ollerenshaw, 96.

DEVONSHIRE.

A beautiful silver seal has been found in the neighbourhood of Exeter. The form is oval, and represents in the centre, St. James the Great, habited as pilgrim, and standing under a canopy of elaborate workmanship. St. James was the patron of the Cluniac Priory on the Exe, about a mile below Exeter. The inscription round the seal is—S. Fris. Thome. Dene. Prior. Eborac. "The seal of Brother Thomas Dene, the Prior (of St. James) at Exeter." This Thomas Dene was superior of the above Priory (vulgarly called Old Abbey), in the year 1428. See Oliver's Historical Collections, page 22.

The whole of the operations at the eastern end of Plymouth Breakwater are suspended, and those at the western point, much nearer to completion, will henceforward proceed with diminished alacrity, more than two thirds of the whole force being discharged.

Married.] At Alhington, R. Rooke, esq. to Miss Fempler.—At Sock, W. Fridraux, esq. of Dartmouth to Miss Billing.—Capt. H. W. Bruce, R. N. to Miss J. Cochrane.—Mr. E. Roberts, aged 35, to Mrs. A. Gow, 77.—At Tonquay, W. Hole, esq. to Miss S. Kitson.—At Wembury, C. H. Hotchkys, esq. to Miss Colmady.—At Barton St. David, Mr. W. Tucker to Miss M. Indoc.—At Ideford, Mr. E. Newwothy to Miss E. Levys.—At Newton St. Cyre, Mr. S. Johnson to Miss Jenkins.—At Exeter, J. Tyrrell, esq. to Miss M. A. Macintosh.

Died.] At Banastaple, Mrs. Cotton.—Mrs. Drake, 74.—At Plymouth, Capt. sir T. Lavis, K. C. B.—O. Herbert, jun. esq.—At Plymouth Dock, Capt. E. Archdall, R. N.—At Exeter, Mrs. Barnes, 80.—E. Godfrey, of the Society of Friends.—At Dawlish, P. Churchill, esq.—At Totness, G. Fowell, esq.—At Tiverton, R. Blundell, esq.—J. James, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

The healthy and retired watering-place of Seaton, midway between Lyme and Sidmouth, has been lately much frequented, and is daily rising in the public estimation. It has the advantages of a regular post, baths, and comfortable accommodations.

Married.] At Stalbridge, Mr. G. King to Miss Garratt.—At Wyke Regis, Capt. W. Morgan to Miss Davis.—At Milbourne Port, Mr. R. Galpue to Miss M. Sherring.

Died.] At Charmouth, Mrs. M. Coffin, 86.—S. Bullen, esq. 73.—At Shaftesbury, Mr. G. Thomas.—W. Bullen, esq. of Laboratock.—At Wimborne, Mr. W. Knott.—At Yeovil, Mr. J. Male, Mrs. Parsons, 86.—At Bridport, Mrs. Reaser.—At Dorchester, Mrs. Zillwood.—At Weymouth, Mrs. Davies, 63.

DURHAM.

Mr. Lambton has become the purchaser of Herrington Hall, and about 70 acres of land attached to it: price 19,000*l.* exclusive of the coal, which is to be valued and paid for in addition. This same property was bought for 7500*l.* about 25 years ago.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. T. Lightfoot to Miss E. Harrison.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Fothergill to Miss J. Hogg.—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Croudice to Miss J. Waggit.—Mr. J. Holmes to Miss M. Richardson.

Died.] At Gateshead Fell, Mr. J. Robson, 77.—Mrs. Todd.—At South Shields, Mr. T. Robson.—At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Wilcock.—Mrs. E. Nicholson.—Mrs. Crosby.—At Bishop's Auckland, Mrs. A. Longstaff.—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. G. Walton.—Mrs. Swinburn.—At Luham, Mrs. Carr.—At Sunderland, Mr. W. Anderson.—At Croft, near Darlington, Miss A. Woodfield.—At Barnard Castle, Mrs. Chapelow.

ESSEX.

On Wednesday morning, March 6th, there was the lowest ebb at Harwich, that has occurred for nearly forty years. The cant edge of the Ooze and Guard were seen above the surface of the water, like a wall; the Grisel, which had not been seen for nearly half a century, was just above the surface of the water; and the Cliff feet rocks were dry for nearly a quarter of a mile. In the course of the day it blew a gale from the S. S. W.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. J. G. Chamberlain to Mrs. C. Stammers.—At Great Eursted, Mr. D. Richardson to Miss R. Edwards.—At Upton, T. West, esq. to Miss M. Spence.

Died.] At Wivenhoe, Mr. C. Rayner.—At Colchester, Mrs. French.—At Bulmer, Mrs. Pung.—At Maldon, Mrs. White.—At Great Chesterford, Mrs. I. Isaacson.—At Lamarsh, Mr. J. Downes.—At High Ongar Lane, Mrs. Godsavie, 106.—At Rayleigh, Mrs.

Murdoch.—At East Hornden, Mrs. E. M. French.—At Great Dunmow, B. Foskes, esq. 82.—At Saffron Walden, Miss Colin.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A valuable improvement has lately been made on the machines now in use for cleansing and scouring woollen cloths, which facilitates and renders perfect the operation in a very extraordinary degree, by Mr. A. Flint, of Uley, Gloucester.

Married.] At Elkstone, Mr. F. Matthews to Miss S. Lyne.—At Clifton, Mr. R. David to Miss H. Fudge.—Mr. G. G. Low to Miss Welch.—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Tipton to Miss E. Hewitt.—Mr. J. Dobbin to Mrs. R. eye.—At Cheltenham, H. M. Ryves, esq. to Mrs. Lane.

Died.] At Chipping Camden, Mrs. Payne.—At Woodchester, T. Adams, esq.—At Paskhill House, J. Nash, esq.—At Gloucester, Mrs. Baylis.—At Tewkesbury, Mr. W. Moore.—In the lord of Dean, Mr. E. Hawkins.—At Badminton, Lord E. H. Somerset.—At Newland House, Mrs. Ducrael.

HAMPSHIRE.

The latter end of December last, a new gasometer at the gas work of Southampton was hoisted by the purchase of three men, and three to hold on, to the height of fifteen feet perpendicular, with the six men on it; and the gasometer remained in that situation till it was completed, and was lowered down into a handsome cast-iron tank erected for that purpose, by the same number of men. The weight of the gasometer, with the six men and the apparatus, was upwards of seven tons. The mechanical powers to effect this were well worthy of notice, and reflect much credit upon the managers of the works, as on similar occasions from forty to fifty men have been requisite, and the operation has been fraught with great hazard.

Married.] At Hursley, Mr. J. Harvey to Miss Whitmarsh.—At Newport, I. W. Mr. H. Whitbread to Miss C. Woodnutt.

Died.] At Farleigh Wallop, Mrs. Black.—At Christ Church, Mrs. Groves.—At Lymington, T. Mitchell, esq. 73.—At Newport, I. W. Mrs. Reynolds, 84.—At Panton Mewsey, Mrs. Bath, 82.—At Hunger farm, Mr. J. Love, 78.—At Southampton, Miss I. E. Lichigary.—Mrs. White, 90.—Mr. G. Mitchell, 65.—Mr. B. Duttenau.—Mrs. Firing.—Major Gen. O. Richardson, 67.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Edward Poole, esq. of Homend, has been appointed Deputy Recorder of Hereford, in the room of the late R. Phillips, esq.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Lloyd to Miss Hayward.—Mr. W. Mandy to Miss S. Harrgrave.—At Kingston, Mr. W. Barber to Miss A. Howell.—Mr. Newman, of Courtapark, to Miss Eagles.—At Ross, Mr. G. Williams to Miss A. Sharp.—Mr. J. Prince, of Bogmarsh, to Miss E. Garold.—At Leominster, Lieut. A. Taylor to Miss E. P. Taylor.—At Hereford, Mr. Whitcomb to Miss Constable.—Mr. Jones to Miss M. Constable.

Died.] At Longworth, R. Phillips, esq. 73. Recorder of Hereford.—At Ledbury, Miss S. Biggs.—Mrs. Apperley, of Fownhope.—At Ross, Mrs. Harrison.—Mr. K. Bedham.—At Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. J. Cooper.—At Harracomb, Mrs. Harris.—At Leominster, Miss F. Beatris.—Mr. T. Heath.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hitchin, Mr. J. Paternoster to Miss E. F. Nash.

Died.] At Standon, the Rev. H. Law.—At Wasp, Mrs. Green, 83.—At Hoddesdon, E. Field, 103.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kimbolton, Mr. W. Hardwick to Miss E. A. Pierson.

Died.] At St. Neot's, Mr. T. P. Edis.

KENT.

The stupendous works which have, for a number of years, been carrying on at Sheerness, for

the improvement of the Dock Yard, have arrived at a great degree of forwardness; the basin, which will be capable of containing a dozen line of battle ships, and three new docks, also for first-rate ships, are nearly completed, and the masons nearly all discharged: the work around the docks, and the building of storehouses, &c. will necessarily occupy some years to come. A long stone wall of several hundred feet, running collateral with the town pier, and projecting into the Medway, forms an extensive wharf for landing and shipping goods. The work was originally begun under the plans of the late General Bentham, and since then those of the late J. Bennie, esq., and when complete it will be the finest yard in the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. J. Hughes to Miss E. Dopson, of St. Peter's, Thant—At Canterbury, W. Barber, esq. to Mrs. Potter—Mr. T. Johncock to Miss C. Saunders—R. M. Fielden, esq. to Miss F. M. Ramsay—At Brookland, Lieut. L. Paine to Mrs. Snowd—At Folkstone, Mr. E. Laws to Mrs. H. Horton—At Biddenden, Mr. J. Shoemith to Miss M. Burne—At Littleburn Mr. T. Pilcher to Miss M. Strong—At Chatham, Col. C. Dashwood to Miss Barlow.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Moses, 80—Mr. Samuel, 98—Mr. E. Smith 82—At Broad Oak, Mrs. Wrake, 83—At Sandwich, Mrs. White, 85—At Ashford, Mrs. Shingleton—At Deal, Mr. Atkinson—At Wittersham, Mr. W. Sampson, 77—At Milton, Mr. Wildash, 94—At Patricborough, Mr. J. Williams, 75—At Leamham, Mr. J. Layton—At Sheerness, F. T. Folds, esq. M. D.—At Chatham, Mrs. A. Vincey—Mr. T. Hills—At Chilton Park, W. B. Best, esq.—At Dover, Mr. Broad—Mrs. Gardner.

LANCASHIRE.

Some time ago the county magistrates made orders to levy on the county a sum of money, to liquidate the expense of the erection of temporary barracks, which had been established by the direction of individual justices of the peace. These orders did not pass without much debate and a respectable opposition. On their being carried, however, Colonel Williams, of Liverpool, not contented with protesting against them, questioned their validity, by an appeal to the Court of King's Bench. The case came to a decision on the 21st ult. when the Court quashed the orders.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. E. Martineau to Miss E. Rogers—Mr. E. Lawrence to Miss H. Ashton; the bride was married in her chemise only.—At Manchester, Mr. J. Hall to Mrs. Ormrod—Mr. W. Lister to Miss Brondant—At Kirkham, H. H. Birley, esq. to Miss C. Hornby—At Blackburn, the Rev. H. W. Stowell to Miss Hilton.

Died.] At Everton, the Rev. J. Turner—At Lancaster, J. Brockbank, esq.—Mr. S. Jackson, 78—At Hultonroyd, Le Genre Sturkie, Esq.—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Mendell, 87—At Uim House, C. Rawdon, esq.—Aged 70, Mrs. M. Cash, of Pembroke Place, Liverpool, one of the Religious Society of Friends, among whom she occasionally appeared as a minister. She was much and deservedly respected, and was a distinguished instance of the capabilities of the female mind, having conducted an extensive business upwards of twenty years. During the latter period of her life, she was much engaged in works of benevolence, and unremittingly attentive in promoting the system of prison discipline and reformation introduced by the philanthropic Mrs. Fry.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Waghorne to Mrs. Dibben—At Leicester, Mr. Coben to Miss Woodlands—At Sleaford, Mr. J. Meadows to Miss S. Payne.

Died.] At Loughborough, J. Boot, Esq.—Mr. E. Ross—At Cold Overton, Mr. J. Sharpe, 70—At North Kilworth, Mr. T. Berridge, 74—At Leicester, Mr. T. Reed, 73—Mrs. Rawson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A correspondent, who dates from Pinchbeck, observes, that the late floods, and the slowness

with which they pass off from some parts of the fens, strongly prove the necessity of an improvement in the river Welland by opening the sands below Fosdyke Bridge. The drainage by the rivers Glen and Welland, and by the Vernatt's cut, is alike impeded by this removable accumulation at a certain point of the estuary.

The neighbourhood of Lincoln Cathedral was lately thrown into the greatest alarm, by a fire which broke out at midnight, in the White Hart Inn yard, by which one of the stables was destroyed, with a great deal of hay and corn, and three post horses. The discovery of the fire was remarkable. The cries of a goat in the stable pierced the still night far and wide:—the poor animal made a prodigious outcry, and manifested alarm with a degree of intelligence scarcely short of language and reason.

Married.] At Alwicks, Mr. W. Story to Miss H. Fox—At Douington, Mr. J. Wells to Miss C. Winter—At Horbling, Mr. Blackburn to Miss Vickers—At Worsley, Mr. Watson to Miss Briggs—At Stickney, Mr. B. Holland to Miss Ancient—At Sibsey, Mr. B. Inghells to Miss S. Smith—At Horncastle, Mr. E. Outer to Mrs. Turner—At Great Lumber, Mr. T. Manscill to Miss C. Marris—At Louth, Mr. G. Brubner to Miss M. A. Pawson.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Wilson—At Holbeach, Mr. J. Clements, 76—At Horncastle, Mr. P. Pogson, 96—At Tetford, R. Dymoke, Gent.—At Eastford, J. White, Esq.—At Boston, Mrs. D. Hopkins—Mrs. M. Broughton—Mr. Grantham, 76—Mrs. Vaux—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Turner—At Rothwell, Mr. H. Gubbeti, 81.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Chepstow, Mr. R. Davies to Miss M. Wade.

Died.] At Chepstow, Miss A. Chapman—Mr. Fiske—At Abergavenny, Mrs. M. Blaahfield, 82.

NORFOLK.

A great number of people assembled at New Buckenham, in Norfolk, last month, for the purpose of destroying threshing machines, but as soon as the Eye Troop of yeomanry made its appearance, they fled in all directions. Being, however, closely pursued, about 25 were taken, six of whom were identified by the persons whose machines they had destroyed the day before, and were committed to Norwich Castle.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Mazzotti to Miss M. Leeds—Mr. T. Fell to Miss A. Gee—Mr. Porret, of Burnham, to Miss Love—J. Spenser, Esq. of Brunton to Miss M. Bangay—At Benton, W. C. King, Esq. to Miss M. E. Clark—At Lynn, W. Vavasour, Esq. of Catton, to Mrs. Turner—At Yarmouth, Capt. M. Ross to Miss Barber—At Burnham, the Rev. P. Ward to Miss H. M. Nelson, the adopted daughter of the late Lord Nelson.

Died.] At East Dereham, Mrs. C. Shipman, 78—Mr. R. Kerrison, of Norwouth—At Worstead, Mr. W. Cook, 87—At Norwich, the Rev. D. Kinghorns, 85—At Lakenham, Mrs. E. Cooper, 76—At Resthorpe, Mrs. Wright, 86—At Hapton, Mrs. Pagett, 81—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Diball, 78—Mrs. Curtis—Capt. G. Gunton—Mrs. Wotton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Resolutions and petitions on agricultural distress were lately agreed to at Peterborough and Thorney. At Peterborough, the meeting was one of the largest ever known in the Town Hall. Earl Fitzwilliam took the chair; and Lord Milton, in a speech which continued uninterruptedly for more than two hours, moved the resolutions.

Married.] At Towcester, Mr. W. Wilcox to Miss S. Kingston.

Died.] At Desborough, Mr. Henley, 76—At Northampton, Mrs. Wells—Mrs. Russell—Mrs. Thompson, 84—At Prescot Manor House, Mrs. Holland—At Hardingston, Mr. S. Frost—At Kettering,

Mrs. M. Smith—At Peterborough, Mr. W. Dodson—Miss Whitshed—At Oundle, Mr. G. Quenby.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Alnwick was lately held, when a draft of a proposed act for lighting and improving the town was submitted to them, the details of which underwent considerable discussion, and were agreed to with some slight alterations. The Duke of Northumberland, on being applied to for his assistance, with his accustomed liberality, undertook to defray the expense of the act.

Married.] At North Shields, Mr. W. Johnston to Miss M. Robinson—At Gosforth Mr. T. Reay to Miss S. Winter—Mr. J. Rutledge to Miss M. Preston—At Jarrow, Mr. M. Thomson to Miss D. Wallace—At Orvingham, Mr. W. Beason to Miss A. Ricceton—At Tynemouth, Capt. P. Tuart to Mrs. M. Taylor.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. H. Angus, 72—Mrs. E. Berkeley, 80—At Sandford, N. Natera, Esq.—At Morpeth, Mr. W. Heron—At North Shields, Mr. W. Lovejoy, 83—At Whickham, Mr. G. Wilson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A very considerable improvement has been made in St. Peter's Square, Nottingham, by the erection of a lantern, of immense magnitude, at the top of the obelisk, which is lighted with gas, and forms a tasteful ornament to the head of the column. The lantern is so capacious, that when completed, two full-sized men could stand upright in the inside. When lighted for the first time, it illuminated every part of the square. This lantern is lighted by means of conductors, and the expense of its erection is defrayed by the Lamp Commissioners of that town.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Williamson to Miss E. M. Shelton—At Bulcote, Mr. Godber to Miss Alecock—At Newark, Mr. J. Hunt to Miss H. Barker—At Radford, Mr. W. Parsons to Miss C. Slack—At Colwick, Mr. W. Leeson to Miss Revell.
Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. E. Mills—At Basford, J. White, Esq.—At Orston, near Bingham, Mrs. Vincent, 82—At Radford, Mrs. E. Mackley—At Newark, Mrs. M. Rawson, 80—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Barrett—At Swanwick, Mr. G. Bingley, 87.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Fans Hulbein's fine portrait of his friend Erasmus has lately been discovered at Oxford, incumbered with dirt and varnish, and is now restoring to its pristine state.

Married.] J. J. Newell, Esq. to Miss M. A. Buckland, of Oxford—F. Grimsley, Esq. of Middleton Stonay, to Miss R. Stockford.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Adams, 72—At Brightwell, Miss C. Fane—At Clipping Norton, Mr. T. White, 76—At Burford, Mrs. S. Clare, 92.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Belvoir Castle, A. R. Drummond, Esq. to Lady E. Manners.

Died.] At Uppingham, Widow Underwood—At Seaton, Mr. D. Cliffe—At Orston, near Bingham, Mrs. Vincent, 82.

SHROPSHIRE.

A destructive fire broke out, on the 4th ult. in the outbuildings of Mr. Yates, at Blymhill, by which the feeding shed and cow-house (in which a number of fine beasts were feeding) were burnt to the ground.—Fourteen head of cattle were got out; and one valuable bull, and eleven other stock perished.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. J. Williams to Miss F. Lloyd, of the Stone House—the Rev. E. Potehampton to Miss E. Stedman.

Died.] At Harrauge Grange, Mr. Shaker—Mr. Southern, of Lydbury North—At Pool, the Rev. E. Jones—At Morfe House, Mr. W. Norris.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Chard, Mr. Barrett to Miss E. Rio—At Bridgewater, Capt. W. Herbert to Miss Pattison—At Bath, E. C. Lord, Esq. to Miss E. Lewis.
Died.] At Bath, C. Penny, Esq.—At Compton Martin, Mrs. Candy, 103—Aged 81, B. Butler, Esq. for many years a resident of the island of Antigua, but late of Queen-square, Bath. Endowed with an enterprising spirit, Mr. Butler, early in life, sought and realized considerable property in the West Indies, with no other assistance than his own personal exertions, directed by sound observation, and regulated by the strictest prudence; having encountered three perilous voyages in his attempts to reach these islands, and more than once saved himself and the crew by his intrepidity, vigour, and presence of mind. His maxims were few and well chosen, his habits temperate, and his principles immutably steadfast, even in his last hour.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Walsall, Mr. Weaver—the Rev. J. J. Dewe, vicar of Alstonefield.

SUFFOLK.

Lowestoft.—From the gradual encroachments of the sea at Fakenfield Street, the turnpike-road near the Cliff began to be in a dangerous state, in consequence of which the Trustees have determined to make an alteration (in good time) in the line of the road, and have begun to execute their plan of improvement. The road in future will run through the Mill Inn Yard, at Kirtley, and join the present road at the turn near the foot-path leading to Kirtley Church.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Rob. Harvey to Miss M. Tricker—At Woodbridge, Mr. W. Fuller to Miss Turner—At Ipswich, Mr. G. Lee to Miss J. Brooks.
Died.] The Rev. Mr. Tiffen, curate of Fakenham—Mr. G. Pettitt, of Kirtling, who had lived on the same farm 82 years, and which his forefathers had tilled from 1550—At Elyford Hall, J. Dresser, Esq.

SUSSEX.

Three respectable individuals have recently lost their lives in the neighbourhood of Sussex, from the mischievous practice of wearing sheet copper in the soles of their shoes, to keep the feet warm and dry, as it often happens that the inner sole gives way; in which case the perspiration of the feet acts upon the copper, and communicates to the system an active dangerous poison.

Married.] At Arundel, T. Eames, Esq. to Mrs. Osborne.

Died.] At Hastings, Miss F. Montresor—At Tickhurst, Mrs. Barrow—At Brighton, R. R. Wilmot, Esq.—Mrs. Lucher.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A handsome and commodious School has been just erected at Napton, by the liberality of the landholders and tenantry, aided by a grant from the National Society for the Education of the Poor. It has been justly remarked, from an experience of upwards of twenty years, that the youth of both sexes, which have received instruction, have generally gone out into the world into respectable situations, whilst those who have been brought up in ignorance have remained a burden to the parish.

Married.] At Kwoole, the Rev. W. T. Bree to Miss H. M. Boulboe—Mr. T. Bartlett to Miss Elkington, of Ryton-upon-Dunsmore—At Leamington, the Rev. E. Woodvatt to Miss L. G. M. Gresley.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. J. Atkinson to Miss Waistell.

Died.] At Brompton, near Appleby, Mr. J. Blackett—At Kendal, Mr. T. Braithwaite.

WILTSHIRE.

The trout of immense size, mentioned in page 143, to have been caught near Salisbury, is still alive, and has excited the astonishment of all who have viewed it. So large a fish of the species was never before seen in that part of the Kingdom: its weight is 25 lbs. It is kept in a pond in a Mrs. Powell's garden, where it is daily fed, principally with bullock's liver, and it has of late greatly improved in health.

Married.] At Milton, Mr. J. Piper to Miss H. Burton.—At Britford, Mr. H. F. Wilmot to Miss M. A. Smith.

Died.] At Broad Blunsdon, Mrs. Chamberlen.—At Wardour Castle, Lady Radcliffe.—At Potterton, T. Tanner, Esq.—At Devizes, Mrs. Sweeper, 80.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Clarke, of Upton-on-Severn, to Miss H. F. Cowcher.—C. Seale, Esq. of Ljokend House, to Miss E. Newman.

Died.] At Hanley Castle, near Upton, Mrs. Clarke.—At Holly Green, near Upton, Mrs. Ballard.—Mrs. Peakes, last daughter of Prof. J. Gray, Esq. of Worthington Grange.—At Worcester, Mr. T. Wells, 78.

YORKSHIRE.

Last month a fire broke out in a stuff manufactory, in Bowling Lane, Bradford, which is supposed to have been occasioned by the snuff of a lamp falling, in a state of ignition, on some combustible materials in an upper story. Before the engines could be brought to the place, the flames had attained a considerable ascendancy, and when they arrived, they were found to be in an inefficient state. The consequence was, that the materials and the machinery, in the two upper stories, were destroyed, and the roof of the building fell in with a tremendous crash. The lower stories were more fortunate, and a portion of the stock and machinery deposited in them were rescued from the flames.

Many of the inhabitants of Seaton Ross, near York, Foggathorpe, and Holme-upon-Spaldingmoor, were lately alarmed by a smart shock of an earthquake. Several families who had just retired to rest felt their beds shake under them, and some in the moment of surprise and affright sprang out of them upon the floor; others who were still up, felt their chairs move with them, and some ran out of doors to see what was the matter; a rumbling noise was heard, and in two houses the bells rang of themselves.—The shock was also felt in the villages of Beilby, Everingham, Allertorpe, and Mebourne.

Married.] The Rev. J. Goutas to Miss S. Atkinson.—At Beverley, C. Cure, Esq. to Miss F. Cussey.—At Leeds, B. Holroyd, Esq. to Miss J. S. Bellairs.

Died.] At Wakefield, Mrs. Harper, 75.—Mr. B. Spawforth, 81.—At Askham, Bryan T. Fawcett, Esq. 86.—At Sheffield, Mr. J. Ingall.—W. Fenton, Esq. of Spring Grove, near Huddersfield, 84.—J. Charlesworth, Esq. of Kettlethorpe-Hall, 73.

WALES.

The first Report of the Select Committee on the Roads from London to Holyhead, &c. has been printed by order of the House of Commons. The Committee recommend that the improvement of this road should be completed in the manner proposed by Mr. Telford, in the last Report; that no second opinion can be entertained of the vast utility of the works already completed; that all the beneficial results predicted of them have been more than accomplished; that in respect to the improvement that still remains to be completed, the question for the House to

decide is, whether, after having made sixty-three miles of most perfect road, it will leave twenty miles defective, and that the sum necessary will be but small, in addition to the balance of some thousands remaining, when the works now in progress are finished.

Married.] At Newton Cotter, Glamorgan, the Rev. J. Bickmore to Miss A. B. Knight.—At Llanbhidan, J. B. Hesketh, Esq. to Miss E. Ford.—At Swansea, J. H. Moberg, Esq. to Miss C. M. Gifford.

Died.] At Glanvieve House, Lady Owen.—At Welsh-pool, the Rev. E. Jones.—At Cwmrhaena, Mr. T. Humphreys, 75.—At Llanfyllin, R. Griffiths, Esq. 86.—At Montgomery, Mr. J. Madrox.—J. Jones, Esq. of Treban, Anglesea.—At Erith, Flint, P. Parry, Esq.—At Llandovery, Carnarthen, Mr. S. Price.—At Carregrotha, Mrs. Edwards.

SCOTLAND.

A manufactory for paints, in Clyde-street, Glasgow, was on Sunday, the 17th ult. demolished by an infuriated mob, who ignorantly took it into their heads that many children had been murdered there for the purpose of making red paint of their blood! Such was the desperate determination of the ignorant wretches, that their dispersion was not effected till the successive arrival of two divisions of the military. Some gentlemen who attempted to reason with them, very narrowly escaped their vengeance. Great destruction was produced by the rioters, which is more to be regretted as the innocent will have to pay for the guilty; the damages being paid for at Glasgow by levies on the people, on the hundred system.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Marquis de Riaris Strozzi to Miss Lockhart.—Capt. D. Campbell to Miss J. M'Lean.—At Perth, A. Stewart, Esq. to Miss J. Stewart.—At Eskdale, Lieut. Clingholm, E. I. S. to Miss E. Frazer.—At Leith, A. M'K-nuff, Esq. to Miss H. Newton.—At Gallanach, the Rev. D. M'Lean to Miss J. Maclean.

Died.] At Glasgow, W. C. Sirlin, Esq.—At Aberdeen, W. Thomson, Esq. M. D.—At Lockmaddry, Mr. J. Cameron.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. M. Wishart.—At Striving, Mr. D. Goodwin.—At Tain, J. Barclay, Esq. 84.—John Ross, Esq. of Ardsburgh, 73.—At Campbelltown, in his 73d year, D. Campbell, Esq. Sheriff-Substitute of Kintyre, who held that situation for the last thirty-five years of his life. As a judge he was patient and indefatigable, and in proof of the correctness of his decisions, few of them were ever altered by the Supreme Court. His manners were unassuming, mild, and complacent, his honour and integrity irreprouchable.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, Mr. J. Fallon to Miss Malbone.—T. S. Eyre, Esq. to Miss G. L. Fawcett.—M. Monarrat, Esq. to Miss R. Brien.—H. Lynn, Esq. of Castling, to Miss H. A. Carden.—At Londonderry, J. J. Pomeroy, Esq. to Miss C. Robinson.—W. Key, Esq. of Market Hill, Armagh, to Miss M. A. Barker.—At Buncrana, C. H. Frumridge, Esq. to Miss A. L. Hart.—At Nowry, Mr. T. Duff to Miss T. Yor.

Died.] At Clonsilla, Miss E. Denn.—At Donnybrook, P. Murray, Esq.—At Dublin, H. Metcalf, Esq. M. P.—Mrs. Fraser.—Mrs. A. Harcourt.—At Plimpborough, Mr. J. Brunley, 75.—At Berris, Miss M. Kavenagh.—In Armagh, Mrs. Kelly.—G. Vogan, Esq.—At Fermoy, J. Gardiner, Esq.—At Rossvor, W. McGuire, Esq.—At Carnarvon, Donaghy, P. Logan, 100.—At Templemore Barracks, Lieut. E. Cameron.—In Limerick, Mrs. Colpoys, 81.—At Belfast, Mr. W. Byers.—At Dunstable, A. Morris, Esq.—At Parson's Town, Mrs. M. Gardiner.—At Ennis, Mrs. Davoree.—At Coleraine, Mr. G. Browne, 72.—At Magherafelt, James and Anne Badger, at the advanced age of 70. These two persons were born on the same day, baptised at the same time; were married to each other, taken ill and died together, and were buried in the same grave.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MAY 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings. On Friday, the 22d of March, the House of Lords was occupied with hearing appeals, and the Malt Tax Repeal bill was read a second time. On the 25th, various accounts, which had been called for, were laid on the table, and some business of little public importance transacted. Earl Grey, on the 26th, presented a petition from the Assembly of Lower Canada, complaining of distress, and soliciting that the produce of that colony might be admitted into Great Britain, duty free. Lord King moved the presentation of an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to order farther reductions in the civil list. Lord Liverpool opposed the motion, which was supported by Lord Holland; but the question being put, was negatived without a division. On the 27th, Lord Melville moved for a copy of the commission for empowering three Lords to execute the office of Lord High Admiral of England. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt also appeared at the bar, with Mr. Adrian, of the Treasury, to explain a delay which had occurred in executing the orders of the House. Lord Melville, on the following day, presented the bill for reducing the number of Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. On the 30th, Lord Melville, having moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Lords of the Admiralty quorum bill, Earl Darnley expressed a wish to hear from the Noble Viscount the grounds for his assertion, that the reduction of the two Lords of the Admiralty would cause an increase of expense to the public. Lord Melville explained, that certain reductions had been resolved upon in the dock-yards, which must be postponed till a sufficient number of Lords could be spared from London to carry them into effect. The bill was read a second and third time, and passed.

—APRIL 1. The Marquis of Lansdown, after complaining of the proceedings which had been taken against persons selling roasted wheat, and of the arbitrary selection of the persons for pro-

secution, moved for copies of convictions for the sale of articles composed of bread corn. Earl Digby and Lord Erskine presented petitions complaining of Agricultural distress.—Nothing of importance was transacted in the house on the 2d.—On the 3d, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the Irish 5 per Cents. Reduction bill, the Malt Duty Repeal bill, the Admiralty Quorum bill, Attorneys and Solicitors Regulation Amendment bill, and to several local and private bills. Lord Erskine presented petitions from land-owners in Kent, Wilts, and Gloucestershire, complaining of distress. The House then adjourned until the 18th, when some unimportant business being gone through, it again adjourned until the 22d: several petitions were then presented from Ireland, praying for the repeal of the window-tax. Lord Blessington moved the commitment of the Irish Deeds Registry bill, which passed through a committee, was reported with amendments, and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned to the 24th.

House of Commons.—On Friday, the 22d of March, Mr. Lambton presented a petition from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, signed by 4820 persons, praying that the house would interfere for the liberation of Mr. Hunt. The house divided on the question of its reception, in consequence of its not being sufficiently respectful; when there appeared a majority of 101 against receiving it. Mr. Bennet moved for the returns from the Auditor's office, relative to the malversations of Mr. Theodore Hook. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and Sir J. Osborne moved for various sums for the dock-yards, several of which were opposed by Mr. Hume, but the original motions were ultimately carried. Lord Palmerston also moved for several items for army services, which were granted by the House.—On the 25th, Lord G. Somerset presented a petition from owners and occupiers of land in Monmouthshire, complaining of distress. Mr. Birch said, some in-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Shingleton to Miss A. Maulden.

Died.] At Odell Castle, the Earl of Egmont, 85—At Beeston, Miss M. Pawlett.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. W. Maberly to Miss A. Billing—Mr. T. Patbroke to Miss A. Webb—Mr. Dyer to Mrs. Warmingston—At Newbury, Mr. R. Giles to Miss Hedges—At Abingdon, J. Walker, esq., to Miss Pearce—At Speen, Mr. J. Clarke to Miss R. Orson.

Died.] At Sonning, Miss Treacher—the Rev. J. Roberts—At Reading, P. George, esq.—Mrs. E. Jerry—At Padworth Hatch, Mr. R. Faulkner, 80—At Newbury, Mr. J. Grigg, 82—Miss Hasker—A. A. Lloyd, esq.—At Redlands, Mrs. Enock—At Hawthorn Hill, Whithead Keene, esq.—At Windsor, the Rev. G. Heath, 78—W. Gorin, esq. 74—At Slaw House, Sir J. Andrews, bart.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] E. Bethorey, esq. of Olney to Miss E. Heath.

Died.] At Wolverton, Mrs. Quartley—At Westbury, Mr. J. Treadwell—At Aylesbury, Mrs. J. Fitkin—Mr. T. Jenkins.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It has been discovered that a person of the name of Stafford Cooke, residing at Walsoken, is entitled to the dignity of the Peerage, as Lord Stafford, he being the lineal heir of Henry Stafford, son of Edward Duke of Buckingham, (upon whom the barony was conferred by Act of Parliament, 1st Edward VI.) through his only daughter, Dorothy. An attainder in 1680 had occasioned the obscurity of descent.

Died.] At Newmarket, Miss M. A. Chapman—At Barwell, Mrs. M. Wilson—At Paper Mills, near Cambridge, Mr. Fuller—At Ely, W. Ingram, esq.—At Cambridge, Mr. D. Colkin—At Manea, Isle of Ely, Mr. E. Cross.

CHEESHIRE.

The establishment of the port at Dawpool, near Chester, is in progress, and a speedy report is expected on the subject, from that intelligent engineer, Mr. Telford. Independently of the general accommodation which packets would afford at that station, the ready communication between Dublin and the depot of Chester, where nearly 40,000 stand of arms are kept, with other warlike stores, is a subject of vital importance, especially at a time when the sister island is in a state of dangerous fermentation.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Pownall to Miss M. Buckley—Mr. T. Daycot to Mrs. E. Purcell—Mr. J. Mullins to Miss R. Willoughby—Mr. Dillon to Miss Davies—Mr. Harding of Burslem to Miss E. Gilbert—Mr. J. Bate of Beeston Mill to Miss E. Clarke—At Birkenhead, Mr. Stevenson to Miss Roberts—The Rev. J. Williams to Miss F. Lloyd—At Overton, Mr. E. Little, 62 to Miss A. Ball 71—At Hordley, Mr. Bangh to Miss Booth—At Presbury, the Rev. C. F. Luxmore to Miss Brooke—At Overton, Mr. W. Jones to Mrs. Boute.

Died.] At Hyde, Mrs. Hibbert, 82—At Birkenhead Priory, Miss L. Koster—At Ormskirk, the Rev. W. Naylor—At Nantwich, Miss E. Eaton 72—At Burdill Inn, Mr. E. Archdale.

CORNWALL.

The return of Mr. Goulburn for West Looe will be brought before a committee of the House of Commons. It is contended that all who pay

to the Church and Poor Rates have a right as well as the capital and free burgesses.

The total amount of blocks of tin & Penzance for the quarter ending the 2d of ary was 2405.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. T. Whitfo George—At Liskeard, Mr. Tackett to Miss ret—At Nylor, Mr. W. Purvor to Miss G—At Launceston, Mr. O. clard to Miss G—*Died.*] At Torpoint, Mr. R. Ritchie—J. Kempe, esq. 61—At Stowford, R. Es—At Launceston Mr. J. Paul, 87.

CUMBERLAND.

Some men employed in widening the road leading from Carlisle to Penrith, Lane, came in contact with a Barrow a city of large cobble stones; in cutting through which they found a broad sword, bent together, two spears, one the other, an axe, bridle bits, part of spurs, a sharpening-stone, the bone of yazor, and the back of a comb, both the remains of a bone comb, a piece resembling a sickle, probably the back an iron basin or top of a helmet, with rim, burnt bones, &c. It is evident whole has been exposed to heat, as pearances, the fire-place must have been twelve feet in diameter, and sunk in at least three. The stones immediately the ashes were large, and closely as those above, smaller, compact, and reg are various speculations as to their identity: some consider them Saxon, oth while many assign to them a much m date.

Married.] Mr. J. Hewson to Miss K—Mr. J. H. Nunson to Miss M. Hill—caster to Miss M. Robson—Mr. J. Dr M. Wilson—Mr. R. Longrigg to Miss P—Mr. D. Sloane to Miss Monkhouse—Miss Jobson—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Miss M. A. Donaldson—Mr. W. Sullivan Nately—Mr. R. Kennedy to Miss A. Harrington, Mr. T. Roan to Miss M. H—*Died.*] At Whitthaveu, Mrs. Littleha S. A. Kirby—At Penrith, Mrs. M. Sew Wigton, Mr. W. Wright—At Workington Turnbull—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Fergus Johnston—Mrs. M. Mathus—At Blease Hodgson, 82.

DEREYSHIRE.

Died.] At Draycote, Mr. Parkinson—A Miss M. Kitchinman—At Belper, Mrs. Heath, Mr. J. Tomlinson, 78—At Chelms J. Ollershaw, 90.

DEVONSHIRE.

A beautiful silver seal has been found neighbourhood of Exeter. The form and represents in the centre, St. James th habited as a pilgrim, and standing under a of elaborate workmanship. St. Jame patron of the Cluniac Priory on the E a mile below Exeter. The inscription seal is—S. Fris. Thome. Dene. Prior "The seal of Brother Thomas Dene, th St. James' at Exeter." This Thomas superior of the above Priory (vulgarly a Abbey), in the year 1428. See Oliver's Collections, page 22.

the improvement of the Dock Yard, have arrived at a great degree of forwardness; the basin, which will be capable of containing a dozen line of battle ships, and three new docks, also for first-rate ships, are nearly completed, and the masons nearly all discharged: the work around the docks, and the building of storehouses, &c. will necessarily occupy some years to come. A long stone wall of several hundred feet, running collateral with the town pier, and projecting into the Medway, forms an extensive wharf for landing and shipping goods. The work was originally begun under the plans of the late General Bentham, and since then those of the late J. Mennie, esq., and when complete it will be the finest yard in the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. J. Hughes to Miss E. Dopson, of St. Peter's, Thant—At Canterbury, W. Barber, esq. to Mrs. Potter—Mr. T. Johncock to Miss C. Saunders—R. M. Fielden, esq. to Miss F. M. Ramsay—At Brookland, Lieut. L. Paine to Mrs. Snow—At Folkstone, Mr. E. Laws to Mrs. H. Horton—At Biddenden, Mr. J. Shoemith to Miss M. Burt—At Littleburn Mr. T. Richer to Miss M. Strong—At Chatham, Col. C. Dashwood to Miss Barlow.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Moses, 80—Mr. Samuel, 92—Mr. E. Smith 82—At Broad Oak, Mrs. Wrake, 83—At Sandwich, Mrs. White, 85—At Ashford, Mrs. Shingleton—At Deal, Mr. Atkinson—At Wittersham, Mr. W. Sampson, 77—At Milton, Mr. Wildash, 91—At Patixbourn, Mr. J. Williams, 75—At Leatham, Mr. J. Layton—At Sheerness, F. T. Folds, esq. M. D.—At Chatham, Mrs. A. Vincy—Mr. T. Hills—At Chilton Park, W. B. Best, esq.—At Dover, Mr. Broad—Mrs. Gardner.

LANCASHIRE.

Some time ago the county magistrates made orders to levy on the county a sum of money, to liquidate the expense of the erection of temporary barracks, which had been established by the direction of individual justices of the peace. These orders did not pass without much debate and a respectable opposition. On their being carried, however, Colonel Williams, of Liverpool, not contented with protesting against them, questioned their validity, by an appeal to the Court of King's Bench. The case came to a decision on the 21st ult. when the Court quashed the orders.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. E. Martineau to Miss P. Rogers—Mr. E. Lawrence to Miss H. Ashton; the bride was married in her chemise only—At Manchester, Mr. J. Hall to Mrs. Ormrod—Mr. W. Lister to Miss Broadbent—At Kirkham, H. H. Birley, esq. to Miss C. Hornby—At Blackburn, the Rev. H. W. Stowell to Miss Hilton.

Died.] At Everton, the Rev. J. Turner—At Lancaster, J. Brockbank, esq.—Mr. S. Jackson, 78—At Hulton, Le Gendre Starkie, Esq.—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Mendell, 87—At Ulm House, C. Rawdon, esq.—Aged 70, Mrs. M. Cash, of Pembroke Place, Liverpool, one of the Religious Society of Friends, among whom she occasionally appeared as a minister. She was much and deservedly respected, and was a distinguished instance of the capabilities of the female mind, having conducted an extensive business upwards of twenty years. During the latter period of her life, she was much engaged in works of benevolence, and unremittingly attentive in promoting the system of prison discipline and reformation introduced by the philanthropic Mrs. Fry.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Waghorne to Mrs. Dibben—At Leicester, Mr. Coben to Miss Woodlands—At Sleaford, Mr. J. Meadows to Miss S. Payne.
Died.] At Loughborough, J. Booth, Esq.—Mr. H. Kane—At Cold Overton, Mr. J. Sharpe, 70—At North Kilworth, Mr. T. Berridge, 74—At Leicester, Mr. T. Read, 73—Mrs. Rawson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A correspondent, who dates from Pinchbeck, observes, that the late floods, and the slowness

with which they pass off from some parts of the fens, strongly prove the necessity of an improvement in the river Welland by opening the sands below Fosdyke Bridge. The drainage by the rivers Glen and Welland, and by the Vernatt's cut, is alike impeded by this removable accumulation at a certain point of the estuary.

The neighbourhood of Lincoln Cathedral was lately thrown into the greatest alarm, by a fire which broke out at midnight, in the White Hart Inn yard, by which one of the stables was destroyed, with a great deal of hay and corn, and three post horses. The discovery of the fire was remarkable. The cries of a goat in the stable pierced the still night far and wide:—the poor animal made a prodigious outcry, and manifested alarm with a degree of intelligence scarcely sport of language and reason.

Married.] At Alwiche, Mr. W. Story to Miss H. Fox—At Doughton, Mr. J. Wells to Miss C. Winter—At Horbling, Mr. Blackburn to Miss Vickers—At Worlaby, Mr. Watson to Miss Brigg—At Stickney, Mr. B. Holland to Miss Ancient—At Sibley, Mr. B. Incewells to Miss S. Smith—At Horncastle, Mr. E. Otter to Mrs. Turner—At Great Limber, Mr. T. Maunsell to Miss C. Morris—At Louth, Mr. G. Bruvher to Miss M. A. Pawson.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Wilson—At Holbeach, Mr. J. Clements, 75—At Horncastle, Mr. P. Fogson, 86—At Tetford, R. Dymoke, Gent.—At Bedford, J. White, Esq.—At Boston, Mrs. D. Hopkins—Mrs. M. Broughton—Mr. Grantham, 76—Mrs. Vaux—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Turner—At Rothwell, Mr. H. Gabbetti, 81.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Chepstow, Mr. R. Davies to Miss M. Wade.

Died.] At Chepstow, Miss A. Chapman—Mr. Fiske—At Abergavenny, Mrs. M. Blashfield, 82.

NORFOLK.

A great number of people assembled at New Buckenham, in Norfolk, last month, for the purpose of destroying threshing machines, but as soon as the Eye Troop of yeomanry made its appearance, they fled in all directions. Being, however, closely pursued, about 25 were taken, six of whom were identified by the persons whose machines they had destroyed the day before, and were committed to Norwich Castle.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Mazzotti to Miss M. Leed—Mr. T. Fell to Miss A. Ger—Mr. Porret, of Burnham, to Miss Love—J. Spenser, Esq. of Brinton to Miss M. Bangay—At Brenton, W. C. King, Esq. to Miss M. E. Clark—At Lynn, W. Vavasour, Esq. of Catton, to Mrs. Turner—At Yarmouth, Capt. M. Ross to Miss Barber—At Burnham, the Rev. P. Ward to Miss H. M. Nelson, the adopted daughter of the late Lord Nelson.

Died.] At East Dereham, Mrs. C. Shipman, 78—Mr. R. Kerrison, of Ponzworth—At Worstick, Mr. W. Cook, 87—At Norwich, the Rev. D. Kinghorn, 85—At Lakenham, Mrs. E. Cooper, 76—At Bresthorpe, Mrs. Wright, 86—At Hapton, Mrs. Pagett, 81—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Diball, 78—Mrs. Curtis—Capt. G. Gunton—Mrs. Wotton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Resolutions and petitions on agricultural distress were lately agreed to at Peterborough and Thorney. At Peterborough, the meeting was one of the largest ever known in the Town Hall. Earl Fitzwilliam took the chair; and Lord Milton, in a speech which continued uninterrupted for more than two hours, moved the resolutions.

Married.] At Towcester, Mr. W. Wilcox to Miss S. Kingston.

Died.] At Desborough, Mr. Henley, of Northampton, Mrs. Wells—Mrs. Rawson, Thompson, 84—At Prescot Manor House, Northampton—At Hardingston, Mr. S. Frost.

be promoted in every possible manner. He stated that the conduct of the Catholic Clergy deserved the highest eulogiums, and that they had every where exerted themselves to repress the disorderly spirit which had gone abroad there. Mr. Ellis (of Dublin) ascribed all the disturbances to the Catholics of Ireland, by whom they were exclusively carried on, and he concluded by stating that it was necessary to invest the executive with almost absolute power, and to double and triple the military force. The people wanted a good moral education, not such an one as enabled them to read incendiary publications. Mr. Plunket said he should not follow Mr. Ellis through the whole of the disgusting attack he had made upon the people who returned him to parliament; yet he was happy that the parliament and people of England would thus see a specimen of the tone and temper with which the population of Ireland had been treated by those who ought to advocate their rights. The Honourable Gentlemen praised the conduct of the Catholic clergy, and commented on the testimony of Mr. Ellis relative to the state of Irish affairs in a way equally impressive and convincing. Mr. Gtattan supported the address, and Mr. Peel opposed it. Sir J. Newport said, he felt satisfied in the effect his motion had produced, and its having brought forward the Attorney-general for Ireland to rescue the Catholic clergy from the foul aspersions which had been cast upon them. The motion was then negatived without a division, and the House adjourned to the 24th.

The following is the statement of the revenue for the quarter ending the 5th of April, and also that of the year concluding on the same day. The increase on the year and quarter is very considerable.

	Years ending April 5, 1871.	1872.	Incr.	Deer.
Customs	1,008,276	2,075,578	1,906,002	
Excise	4,977,540	5,686,732	1,499,692	
Stamps	1,467,719	1,587,746	124,567	
Post Office	350,000	320,000		30,000
Ass. Taxes	844,531	879,072	34,541	9,859
Land Taxes	157,427	152,000		15,772
Miscellan.	57,273	56,463		1,110
	10,808,866	12,677,589	1,868,723	40,669
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			40,669	
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Mr. Theodore Hook, some time ago treasurer to the colony of Mauritius, has been pronounced by the report of the Commissioners of Colonial Audit a defaulter, to the extent of 55,224 dollars.

The King held a levee on the 19th ult., and on the 23d, the anniversary of his birth-day, a drawing-room, at which the presentations were very numerous. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield has retired from the office of private secretary to his majesty, in consequence, as reported, of the remonstrances of ministers.

At the Lancaster Assizes, an action has been tried, brought by a man who was wounded in the affray of the 16th August, 1819, against the Captain of the Manchester Yeomanry, and others, to recover damages for the injury which he had sustained. The trial lasted five days. The question turned upon the legality of the Manchester meeting, and whether the yeomanry were justified by law in their proceedings on that day. Mr. Justice Holroyd, (in his charge to the jury,) observed, that it was the opinion of the Judges of the Court of King Bench, and adopted by that Court, that any meeting was unlawful which assembled to promote sedition, and bring into hatred and contempt the constitution of the country. All meetings assembled to promote any object which was calculated to produce such an effect, were illegal. If, from the general appearance, and all the accompanying circumstances of the meeting in question, it excited reasonable grounds of alarm and apprehension, then it was generally criminal and unlawful, and all persons attending it in such a manner as to evince a determination to co-operate in the attainment of its object, were equally criminal. A meeting might be convened for an ostensibly legal purpose, and yet, from its character and conduct, become illegal. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Shingleton to Miss A. Maulden.

Died.] At Odell Castle, the Earl of Egmont, 85—At Beoston, Miss M. Pawlett.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. W. Maberly to Miss A. Billing.—Mr. T. Parbrokes to Miss A. Webb.—Mr. Dyer to Mrs. Warrington.—At Newbury, Mr. R. Giles to Miss Hedges.—At Abingdon, J. Walker, esq. to Miss Pearce.—At Speen, Mr. J. Clarke to Miss R. Orson.

Died.] At Sonning, Miss Treacher—the Rev. J. Roberts.—At Reading, P. George, esq.—Mrs. E. Jerry.—At Padworth Hatch, Mr. R. Faulkner, 66.—At Newbury, Mr. J. Grigg, 82.—Miss Harker.—A. Lloyd, esq.—At Redlands, Mrs. Ennew.—At Hawthorn Hill, Whitshed Keene, esq.—At Windsor, the Rev. G. Heath, 78.—W. Gorlu, esq. 74.—At Shaw House, Sir J. Andrews, bart.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] E. Bethorey, esq. of Olney to Miss E. Heath.

Died.] At Wolverton, Mrs. Quartley.—At Westbury, Mr. J. Treadwell.—At Aylesbury, Mrs. J. Fitkin.—Mr. T. Jenkins.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It has been discovered that a person of the name of Stafford Cooke, residing at Walsoken, is entitled to the dignity of the Peerage, as Lord Stafford, he being the lineal heir of Henry Stafford, son of Edward Duke of Buckingham, (upon whom the barony was conferred by Act of Parliament, 1st Edward VI.) through his only daughter, Dorothy. An attalinder in 1680 had occasioned the obscurity of descent.

Died.] At Newmarket, Miss M. A. Chapman.—At Barwell, Mrs. M. Wilson.—At Paper Mills, near Cambridge, Mr. Fuller.—At Ely, W. Ingram, esq.—At Cambridge, Mr. D. Collin.—At Manea, Isle of Ely, Mr. R. Cross.

CHEESHIRE.

The establishment of the port at Dawpool, near Chester, is in progress, and a speedy report is expected on the subject, from that intelligent engineer, Mr. Telford. Independently of the general accommodation which packets would afford at that station, the ready communication between Dublin and the depot of Chester, where nearly 40,000 stand of arms are kept, with other warlike stores, is a subject of vital importance, especially at a time when the sister island is in a state of dangerous fermentation.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Pownall to Miss M. Buckley.—Mr. T. Daycot to Mrs. E. Purcell.—Mr. J. Mullins to Miss R. Willoughby.—Mr. Dillon to Miss Davies.—Mr. Harding of Burslem to Miss E. Gilbert.—Mr. J. Bate of Beoston Mill to Miss E. Clarke.—At Birkenhead, Mr. Stevenson to Miss Roberts.—The Rev. J. Williams to Miss F. Lloyd.—At Overton, Mr. E. Tisdle, 62 to Miss A. Bell 51.—At Hardly, Mr. Baugh to Miss Booth.—At Hrusbury, the Rev. C. T. Luxmore to Miss Brooke.—At Overton, Mr. W. Jones to Mrs. Boute.

Died.] At Hydes, Mrs. Hibbert, 88.—At Birkenhead Priory, Miss L. Koster.—At Ormskirk, the Rev. W. Naylor.—At Nantwich, Miss E. Eaton 78.—At Barulidill Inn, Mr. E. Archdale.

CORNWALL.

The return of Mr. Goulburn for West Looe will be brought before a committee of the House of Commons. It is contended that all who pay

to the Church and Poor Rates have a right as well as the capital and free burgesses.

The total amount of blocks of tin & Penzance for the quarter ending the 2d ary was 2486.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. T. Whitfo George.—At Liskeard, Mr. Tuckett to M rett.—At Mylor, Mr. W. Purvoct to Miss —At Launceston, Mr. O. chard to Miss (*Died.*) At Torpoint, Mr. R. Ritchie—J. Kempe, esq. 81.—At Stowford, R. Ed —At Launceston Mr. J. Paul, 87.

CUMBERLAND.

Some men employed in widening the road leading from Carlisle to Penrith, Lane, came in contact with a Harrow & a tity of large cobble stones; in cutting through which they found a broad sword, bent together, two spears, one the other, an axe, bridle bits, part spurs, a sharpening-stone, the bone razor, and the back of a comb, both the remains of a bone comb, a piece resembling a sickle, probably the back an iron basin or top of a helmet, with rim, burnt bones, &c. It is evident whole has been exposed to heat, & pearances, the fire-places may have twelve feet in diameter, and sunk in at least three. The stones immediat the ashes were large, and closely those above, smaller, compact, and re are various speculations as to their ci quity: some consider them Saxon, oth while many assign to them a much a date.

Married.] Mr. J. Hewson to Miss —Mr. J. H. Nanson to Miss M. Hill—caster to Miss M. Robson.—Mr. J. D M. Wilson.—Mr. R. Longrigg to Miss —Mr. D. Sloane to Miss Monkhouse—Miss Jobson.—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Miss M. A. Donaldson.—Mr. W. Sullivan Narter.—Mr. R. Kennedy to Miss A. Harrington, Mr. T. Roan to Miss M. I (*Died.*) At Whitehaven, Mrs. Littleh S. A. Kirby.—At Penrith, Mrs. M. Se Wigton, Mr. W. Wright.—At Workin Turnbull.—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Fergus Johnston.—Mrs. M. Mathus.—At Blea Hodgson, 82.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Draycote, Mr. Parkinson—Miss M. Kitchenman.—At Belper, Mrs. Heath, Mr. J. Tomlinson, 78.—At Chiel J. Olleroshaw, 90.

DEVONSHIRE.

A beautiful silver seal has been found in the neighbourhood of Exeter. The form and represents in the centre, St. James habited as a pilgrim, and standing under of elaborate workmanship. St. Jar-patron of the Cluniac Priory on the a mile below Exeter. The inscription seal is—S. Fris. Thome. Dene. Prio "The seal of Brother Thomas Dene, il St. James' at Exeter." This Thoma superior of the above Priory (vulgarly Abbey), in the year 1423. See Oliver's Collections, page 22.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.—On Tuesday, the 9th ult, a new Opera Buffa, called *I Due Pretendenti Delusi*, was, for the first time, performed at this theatre. The music is by Mosca, a composer not much known in England.

The plot of this opera is neither complicated nor new: it turns upon the stratagems employed by a young lady to cool the ardour of two suitors—a fashionable Marchese and an old Miser, between whom it is her uncle's desire that she should make choice of a husband. In these endeavours she is perfectly successful: the two "*pretendenti*" are so duped, and so alarmed at the idea of marrying a woman of the disposition and character which she has feigned before each, that they themselves are instrumental in effecting a union between the lady and a young colonel, who all along was her real admirer.

There are some good comic scenes in this opera, which the excellent acting of Signor De Begnis, as the Miser, and of Signora Ronzi De Begnis, the heroine of the play, rendered extremely diverting. Signor Placci, too, as the Marchese, and Signor Curtioni, as the Colonel, badly as his dress befitted the latter, gave considerable satisfaction. Here, however, our praise must end: the remainder of the *Dramatis Personæ* having been allotted to more or less inadequate hands. Signor De Giovanni, as the uncle of the heroine, and Signor Graziano, might be endured, although the ambition of the former had better, in future, be limited to the Drunken Gardener, in *Figaro*; but the acting and singing of Signor Cerutti ought to exclude him from an establishment like the King's Theatre; and a person (Morandi) was introduced as the Colonel's commander, whose awkward efforts were of that *ultra* kind, which, in the end, prove an irresistible temptation to the risible faculties of an audience. We never saw a more comical commander-in-chief:—the image of Major Sturgeon, for all the world. The chorus, too, was a ludicrous assemblage of characters, intended to represent *gentlemen*, visitors of a German watering-place. We will allow that it may not be in the power of a manager to muster figures and countenances ab-

solutely patrician for such a purpose; but surely he can dress his auxiliaries so as not to look like journeymen carpenters and shoemakers, hastily summoned from the tap of a house of call.

Signor Mosca's music to this Opera, especially in the first act, is lively and agreeable; but, upon the whole, there appeared to be a decided want of originality in the subjects of the airs; and the harmonic treatment, however full and satisfactory, presented no novel or striking combinations. If the composer be not a pupil of Rossini, he at least is one of his many imitators: the Opera abounds with Rossinisms, not excepting even the faults, such as forbidden fifths, in which the master of the school boldly, and, we believe, not unconsciously, indulges his fancy.

We are sadly afraid, from the many and various observations we have had the opportunity of making, that operatic music is, upon the whole, in a declining state. The great masters are either gone, or on the wane; and, with the exception of Rossini, who blends genius with mannerism and trivialities, no worthy successors appear to supply their place at this moment. And to make our situation worse, we have feasted so lavishly upon the best fare, that our palates have become spoiled and incapable of relishing what, twenty years ago, would, perhaps, have been deemed a dainty. We have been killing the hen with the golden eggs.

The Ballet, we must allow, presents pre-eminent attractions this season. Monsieur Albert has produced a new, and a very interesting one, called *Cendrillon*, founded on the story of little Cinderella and her glass slipper. The structure of the Ballet is good, the "*mise au scène*" has been conducted with suitable splendour and effect, and the different and numerous saltatory efforts which are interwoven with it, amply exhibit the great talents of one of the best *corps de ballet* that has yet appeared on this stage. Besides our old favourites, young Vestris and his lady, Madame Ronzi Vestris, have made their first appearance in *Cendrillon*. The former is greatly improved in his art since we saw him last on these boards, and Madame Ronzi Vestris appears to us to claim as high a

rank in her profession as that which her sister holds in the vocal art. Indeed, if a comparison holds good between the two sister arts, we should say, that there is a similarity in the styles of the two ladies in question: the same vivacity—the same precision—the same graceful delicacy.

This Ballet presents another, and a great charm of attraction. Its music is excellent—the best, perhaps, of any Ballet-composition that has appeared at this theatre. Some of the movements are so beautiful, that, Goths as we are, we almost felt a regret at hearing them in a ballet. The author of this music, a few selections excepted, is Mr. Sor, a Spanish gentleman, whose ariettes have, for some years past, eclipsed every other vocal composition in this country. Mr. Sor is the man to compose an opera for the King's theatre. Let us have something reared amidst ourselves, and not continually depend upon importations.

ORATORIOS.—These performances closed the 29th of March, on which night we felt proud in casting a glance at the orchestra; for never, perhaps, was so much first-rate talent assembled under the same roof. In proof of this assertion, we shall, as a matter of historical record, enumerate the most eminent of the vocal and instrumental performers.

Vocal.—Madame Camporese, Madame Ronzi de Begnis, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, Miss Goodall*, Signor De Begnis, Signor Cartoni, Signor Ambrogetti, Mr. Sapio, &c.

Instrumental.—Mr. Linley, Violoncello; Mr. Dragonetti, Double Bass; Mr. Mori, Violin; Mr. Nicholson, Flute; Mr. Wilman, Clarinet; Messrs. Bochsa and Dizi, Harp; &c.:—all virtuosos on their respective instruments, and all acting in that capacity!

Without enumerating the component parts of the classic and varied selection in which the above performers

* We include Miss Goodall in this number. Although not of the first eminence in her art, she excels her superiors in expression and proper feeling. Some of her songs came better home to us, than the efforts of much greater singers. She feels deeply, and strives to convey her impression to others. The heart has its functions in the vocal art, as well, and perhaps more than the lungs and throat.

took their share, we deem it a matter of justice to mention the high degree of satisfaction which the public has derived from the judicious and liberal management of the Oratorios on the part of Mr. Bochsa. The successive nights of performance embraced a great proportion of our stock of classic compositions, in every style and of every age. Besides minor novelties, three great compositions were for the first time brought out in this country:—Mr. Bochsa's *Deluge*, Rossini's *Mosè nell'Egitto*, and Lord Burghersh's Opera of *Bajazet*.

The two first of these have been amply commented upon in our last number. Lord Burghersh's opera we hope to see dramatically represented. Its success on the stage would, in our opinion, be certain. The music is in the best style, tasteful, and highly effective: the chorusses, in particular, struck us as rich in harmonic colouring and combinations. His lordship is not the first diplomatist who has united the cultivation of the arts to the labours of the cabinet. Rubens wielded the pen as well as the pencil; and a German nobleman still living, and long resident among us, successfully blended both pursuits.

THE ENCHANTED LYRE AND THE DIAPHONICON.—Mr. Wheatstone, of the North Colonnade, Opera House, has opened an exhibition which has excited considerable sensation among the lovers of music, and the curious in matters relating to natural philosophy; and the ingenuity of both has hitherto endeavoured in vain to solve the mystery of Mr. W.'s invention.

The "Enchanted Lyre" consists of the semblance of an antique lyre, suspended from the ceiling, without any other apparent communication with surrounding objects. After being wound up—a *pro forma* operation, evidently intended for the sake of illusion, or with the view of conveying a signal to a performer in an adjoining room—the interior of the lyre seems to perform pieces of great difficulty. We are convinced at once that it is not the lyre which gives us the musical treat, but that a skilful player is somewhere else occupied in entertaining and puzzling us. Nevertheless, on approaching the lyre, and holding the ear close to it, we are equally assured that the sound proceeds from the belly of the lyre itself. In

this dilemma we are left to conclude that the sound is conducted into the lyre; but, the means of this harmonic reproduction have as yet eluded the most minute investigation.

The "Diaphonicon" is not an instrument of itself, but merely an apparatus for increasing the force of sound by some acoustical means hitherto not put in practice. As this invention is likely hereafter to lead to important results, we shall briefly describe the apparatus we have seen.

A small piano-forte, with one string only to each note, is played upon in a cabinet constructed for the purpose, immediately adjoining the saloon, in which latter the sound is heard with an intensity of force, not only greatly

surpassing the loudness of the best grand piano-forte, but altogether more full, and richer in point of tone. The same effect is produced, if a flute or violin be played in the cabinet, or if an air be sung by the human voice. Here therefore, Mr. W. furnishes a proof of the general applicability of the principle of his invention; and, as our expectations of greater and more important results are rather sanguine, we hope his endeavours will meet the encouragement which they really merit. He has it in contemplation to give a concert with a full orchestra upon the diaphonic principle; and the effect of such an experiment will be a matter of high interest, both in a musical and scientific point of view.

THE DRAMA.

CAUSES OF THEATRICAL DECLINE.

—THERE are no changes in the manners of a people more interesting than the progress and decline of their Drama. In times when there are few sources of strong excitement in the world of politics, the degree of interest taken in the performances of the stage deserves the minute attention of all who would duly estimate the national character. If they would ascertain how far it is imaginative and thoughtful; how prone to admiration and love; how disposed to seek enjoyment in the contemplation of its own nature in situations of trial and suffering, they should scan the audiences of the theatres, and reflect on the causes by which their tastes are modified and excited. At present we are afraid that the theatrical spirit is chilled, and we think it may not be useless shortly to inquire into the circumstances by which its "genial current" has been frozen.

It is the fashion with many critics to attribute the indifference of the public to the magnitude of the theatres, which, they contend, are far too large for the legitimate purposes of the drama. We cannot think this among the primary causes of the evil. When, indeed, the alienation of the town from theatrical pleasures has begun, the size of the houses increases it, because they are cold and empty, or filled by spectators gratuitously admitted, who care little for that which they have not paid

for. But, for ourselves, we like great theatres better than small ones, if they are filled with honest and hearty spectators. That minute observation of every muscle of the actor's face, which some insist on, seems to us "beside the purpose of playing." We do not desire to look at heroic passion with a microscopic eye. It is not essential to our enjoyment of tragedy, that we should be able to reckon the quivers of the expiring lip, to analyze the death-rattle in the throat, and to anatomize every expression of the face as it changes. The very process which this nearness promotes, tends to destroy every thing bordering on illusion, and to reduce the feeling excited by the finest acting to mere gratification from the sense of accuracy in a mimic. Heroic actions should not be done in a corner. "Gorgeous tragedy" deserves some room fairly to come "sweeping by" us. Space and distance are almost requisite to an art which stands midway between reality and imagination—which rarely pretends to the exact similitude of life, but assumes certain conventional forms to convey universal feelings; which does not, indeed, deceive the senses, but brings them into closer alliance with the fancy; and, while it gratifies the eye and the ear, makes them quicker suggesters to the mind. Critics are too apt to speak as though plays were only acted that they might judge of them: they forget the multitudes to

whom the stage is a splendid mystery; in whose eyes the lustre of the lamps has not faded into the light of common day; whose minds are, during the performance, "in a wise passiveness," not comparing, discriminating, or judging, but awed, melted, and exalted. The first impression received from the exhibition of the drama, which is worth all the rest of our observation through life, is great, not in proportion to the vividness with which each individual form of passion is copied, but to the majesty of the whole scene. We are struck, not by a near approach to actual existence, but, on the contrary, by the distance to which human feelings are cast—by the remoteness in which we contemplate them—"like, yet oh! how different," to those which exist in our own bosoms. A large theatre is almost necessary to this effect: Hesperian fables, if true, are so there only. We there sympathize with ourselves without selfishness, and gaze on the embodied elements of our own souls as they appear crowned, ennobled, sanctified by dim antiquity, and acting in a loftier sphere at a vast distance from us. We make new acquaintance with our own feelings at a solemn masquerade; we recognize something of ourselves in heroes, kings, and martyrs; and at once yearn after, and revere, the characters in the august spectacle. Besides, every feeling in a theatre is heightened by participation; every enjoyment is multiplied by delighted faces, as from a myriad of mirrors. We feel that, by every touch of the true pathetic, all artificial distinctions are melted away, and the crowd of all ranks and ages are united in the enjoyment of one primal feeling of their common nature.

If we were required to assign the languishment of the theatrical spirit among the gallery visitors to one great and comprehensive cause, we should refer it, without hesitation, principally to the extension of the spirit of literature among them. Formerly the stage supplied them with their only intellectual food. It was the only glimpse they obtained into the mighty world of imagination and exalted passion. Engrossed by labour, to supply themselves and their families with the means of subsistence, they knew nothing of books: all beyond their own experience was, to them, mere matter of doubtful tradi-

tion; the past history of the world was hid from them, and any disclosure of one of its commonest tales was as a piece of fairy lore. The stories of the olden time had, to them, all the fascinations of novelty, and excited a child-like wonder. Their minds retained the privileges as well as the weakness, of infancy to the last. Here, at the theatre, they gazed into that region so near to them, yet so unknown—on scenes so far beyond all they had witnessed or conceived, but in which, by nature, they were as fit to expatiate as their betters, where every thing was felt like a mystery, yet where every thing awakened some emotion dormant from the cradle. There they learned to enjoy, for a few short hours, without understanding, the high prerogatives of their being, and to rest and expatiate in heroic ages. Imagination there cast some of its own gentleness into their souls: rich humour there mellowed and softened the ruggedness of their natures, and taught them to love their fellow men for those peculiarities which made them smile. The Sunday-schools began to break the enchantment, which the "Schools for All" must speedily destroy. The people have grown as wise as their teachers. The great names, once little less than cabalistic, are becoming "familiar in their mouths as household words." They have risen from disciples to judges. That broad green curtain is no more to them the veil which separates the gross material world from that of intellect and feeling; which, drawn up, displays to them human nature, else degraded, clad in honour and in glory, and enables them to feel the mighty and mysterious past in the instant. It has become so many yards of baize, and nothing more; just as a throne, losing its magical attributes at the touch of modern philosophy, became, in the words of its most illustrious possessor, "a few boards covered with velvet." Thus the superstitions of life are vanishing, and with them the enchantments of the theatre perish. India, when unknown, was the scene of richest romance; Africa was a fearful name; Arabia was filled with visionary glories: but now, when some of these regions have been conquered, and the others explored, they are nothing to us but colonies, or subjects for books of travel. So all

history, all noble fiction, were to the peasant and the artisan, before they grew literary and thought for themselves, riches unknown and fineless, of which they had a glimpse on the stage. This was the strange *camera obscura* which poured marvellous prospects on their delighted eyes, from regions which they had no hope to explore. They have gained, we dispute not, by the change; but they have paid some price for their knowledge; and the actors have unquestionably lost. Meanwhile all the middle class of society have sought for other intellectual amusements than those which they used to enjoy in the theatre. The multiplication of newspapers and reviews—and, if we must confess the whole truth, of magazines also—has supplied that ready and ever fresh enjoyment by the fire-side, which the worthy but then unenlightened citizens once found only at the play. We fascinating periodical writers, who dress up information in a light fantastic style, who “lend to genius lighter wings to fly,” and are ever charming because ever new, are sad enemies to the managers’ treasury. Alas! what has not the *New Monthly* to answer for!—

The causes of the indifference of the highest classes to the theatre are more obvious. It is their cue to be indifferent to every thing. They keep their places in life’s gay pageant no longer. Once they were themselves actors with a kingdom for a stage. They helped to make life one glittering comedy; they have left it to be either a tragedy or a farce. No longer do they spend their morning in dressing for the public benefit; no more do they study repartees which may be echoed through the town; no more do they sigh, ogle, flatter, or triumph in the face of day. They keep a lazy Oriental state; and “admit no discourse to their wit or their beauty.” They rarely condescend to visit the theatres, and hold it a vice in their nature to be affected by the ordinary excitements of laughter or of tears. They will not perform their “life’s idle business” as they were wont to do in the days of our fathers—which is a serious grievance to the people, though, we are afraid, the legislature can afford no remedy. The sight of the splendour which their

toils have produced, is the proper share of the people in the advantages which a gradation of ranks should naturally render. Once they could take their walk in the Park amidst all the enchantments of fashion; conscious of the *bon mot* intended for noble ears; participators in high scandal; inheritors of the smile which made royalty captive. Once at the theatre they might behold all the array of beauty and rank, and, after admiring at a distance, might feel all the gayest wits and most triumphant beauties reduced even to their own level by the electric feeling common to all. Alas! the world of fashion lives only now in the *Morning Herald*! Even there it gives hints of little more than glittering *ennui*. How can we ever expect the theatre to flourish in an age of education, of reviews, and of quadrilles?

These sources of theatrical decline the managers unquestionably cannot remove. Something, perhaps, they might do towards bringing back people of fashion by stricter observances in certain parts of the theatre.* There are also one or two errors to which they are prone; and as, perhaps, they cannot judge of the effect of these so well as a bystander, we will venture to submit them to their notice.

And, first, we think they are wrong in supposing, as they evidently do, that the town is desirous of seeing a succession of actors in principal characters. They are always attempting novelty, and cannot, to use a homely phrase, be persuaded “to let well alone.” They thus overstock themselves; for they have constantly many

* We would earnestly exhort the managers of Covent Garden, which monopolises all the support now given by people of fashion to theatricals, except that which is bestowed on *Tom and Jerry* at the Adelphi, to remove that odious anomaly, “*the basket*,” to make a new and distinct entrance to the dress-boxes, and to shut up the approaches to them from the lobbies and the saloon. Those who now frequent them would then scarcely venture to lounge into them in a dress which they would scarcely wear at the *Fives Court*, nor would respectable families be deterred from visiting them by scenes to which every man of feeling must shudder to expose any of his young female relations.

more performers to pay than they can employ, and, of these, they usually employ the least popular. Thus too they degrade their own profession, and deter men of real merit from entering it; because the most richly-gifted actor can never feel assured of his station, as he may be *shelved* at any time by performers who have nothing but the gloss of novelty to recommend them. True lovers of plays, the managers may be well assured, like old faces the best. The great charm of the theatre, we think, through life, arises from the constant awakening of the remembrance of those exquisite pleasures which it first imparted. Time seems to have stood still with us, while we see those who once thrilled us with new sensations of delight and wonder, yet in the vigour of their powers. And if they have lost something of their excellence with time, so have we also, and our self-love comes to their aid, and will not suffer us to fancy them older. It is not fair; it is not politic, except in very extraordinary cases—as in that of Mr. Kean for example—to suffer a young man to enter a theatre and assume the place for which his equals or superiors in talent have, all their lives, been struggling. We like to see a fair gradation; to observe unobtrusive merit rising by degrees, and at last obtaining its reward, as must be the case in the army and at the bar, except where absolute genius intervenes. Is it wise or just, when a man has been for years attempting to perfect himself in his art, to say to him, when he thinks he has attained some degree of excellence,—“You are now too old—the town is familiar with your face—and you must make way for the new performer from the country, whom we have had the good fortune to engage.” This performer arrives—the house is filled with orders—the activity of friends makes amends for the indifference of the public, and the repetition of the play is demanded for the next evening. For a few nights the candidate flourishes in the play-bills, and is enchanted by his visionary success. If the managers have been so imprudent as to engage him, he remains a burthen to the end of the season, having displaced others only to secure a bitter disappointment to

himself, and to add to the incumbrances of the house. It is not decorous that the theatres of London should become schools to supply actors for country barns. No one who has not some pretensions to great power, or skill, or originality—who is not worthy of signal success or signal failure—ought to be admitted as a candidate for the highest line of the profession in London. The greatest injustice is usually done in the case of actresses. Both the managers and the town are too apt to forget that theatrical youth ought to be prolonged far beyond the period when the bloom of life has begun to vanish. It is impossible, except in a few rare instances, for any lady to act the part of a tragic heroine until she has reached an age considerably more advanced than that imputed to the original. Indeed, the youth with which many characters of fiction are invested is no other than a name. Their thoughts, purposes, and actions are far above their years. We do not believe, whatever others may think, that *Clarissa* died in her nineteenth year. There must surely be some error in the baptismal register. At all events, if it be possible, under very peculiar circumstances, for the sensibility and the faculties to be prematurely developed, it does not follow that a young lady at the same age can counterfeit the external symbols of these deep and serious emotions. Is it possible for a girl of *Juliet's* years, even as they are increased in the stage copies of the play, to give a true picture of all the delicious rarities of the character—to exhibit the first unconscious innocence; the sudden growth of the mind from childishness to womanhood under the influence of absorbing passion; the full maturity of ill-fated love; the decided spirit of resolution, making the fair being, so lately timid, capable of the most fearful venture; and the last revival of hope only to give a sadder colouring to despair? Could the young actress even comprehend all this, and even sympathize in all its joys and agonies, she would require long and patient study before she would be able to enact them; and the more perfect her conception, the more quick her sensibility, the nobler her capability for the part, the longer time must she

employ before she could do herself justice. It is, therefore, absurd to expect a Juliet who shall entirely satisfy both the eye and the heart. Surely it were wiser to concede something to the latter; to give female genius its fair season for development, and its legitimate chance of arriving at perfection; rather than to confide the expression of feelings of the deepest tone to "a green girl unsifted in all perilous circumstance," because she is lovely. The young ladies who every season make their first appearances in Juliet are usually about fit to become the heroines of farces. They think a few months teaching sufficient to give them command over the whole domain of tragedy, as if even "philosophy could make a Juliet," or as if any thing in the world could complete the prodigy but the rare combination of quick sensibility, deep thoughtfulness, and the resolution to labour and to wait. But the present system not only discourages these, but prevents the possibility of their exercise. There is hardly a destiny more cruel than that which awaits the female aspirant after the first honours of the profession, who does not secure herself, by an early marriage, from the caprices of fortune. She comes out amidst the applause of rapturous admirers; she imagines the whole town is at her feet; she is flattered, toasted, celebrated in verse and in prose, till her beauty begins to wane. Then she is dismissed on the first favourable opportunity—figures in large letters in the bills of the minor theatres—is forced into associations with the coarsest minds, and grows boisterous and vulgar. At length she pines on in obscurity, clinging still to the profession of her early choice, snatching a desperate pleasure from the last faint ring of applause, when she can procure a temporary engagement—plays for her own benefit to an empty house—and is saved from starving by the Theatrical Fund. If we did not know how strong young hope is, and how little influence a dread of the future has on human action, we should wonder that any girl is so infatuated as to subject herself to the chance of such a career.

If the managers grow tired of their performers too soon, they continue their plays almost always too long on

the stage. They announce their successful pieces day after day, till the very aspect of the play-bills is sickening. At all events, they should never suffer a new play and after-piece to continue together "their triumphant career." They should also always submit to be damned at once, and never try to act an unfortunate drama in contempt of the town. A series of good old farces, performed by the comic strength of the company, ought more frequently to relieve the gorgeousness of melodrama: And the enjoyments of an evening would often be considerably heightened, if more care were bestowed on the pieces of music performed between the acts, which should always be so chosen as to prolong, or to soothe, the feelings excited by the actors.

The public have a right to expect peculiar exertions from the conductors of the patent theatres, at this time, when the monopoly of which they have gradually been deprived, is to be restored to them. It is said that their seasons are to be so arranged, that the Haymarket will have its own summer without a vain and useless competition with its larger rivals; and that all the minor theatres are to be confined to dance, and song, and show. We should have regretted this last restriction while the Surrey Theatre remained under Mr. Dibdin's management; but we cannot deplore the pruning away of the luxuriances of the East London, Astley's, and the Cobourg. After all, the managers will find enough to excite them to activity in the entertainments which will remain, unless they can deny to M. Alexandré his hundred voices; or persuade Mr. Matthews not to be quite a company in himself; or compel the queen of vocalists to give her last concert by exclaiming with the orator of old—*Quousque tandem abutere, Cæsar, patientia nostra!*"

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Kean has played Sir Pertinax Mac-Sycophant since our last notice went to press. We almost wish he had not attempted the character, as it affords no scope for his genuine powers; and his skill in mimicry, were it greater than it is, could not add to our idea of his genius. It is one of those utterly repulsive parts which can only be seen with pleasure on account of the marvellous felicity with which it is

acted, as revolting objects please us in a Dutch picture, or in Mr. Crabbe's poetry. This effect was produced in the highest possible degree by Cooke's performance of the wily Scotchman, but certainly not at all by Mr. Kean's. No one will ever go to see it except as matter of curiosity, to ascertain how King Richard will talk Scotch; and they will find that he does not talk it well. Miss S. Booth played Lady Rodolpha rather too coarsely, but with uncommon spirit. We are heartily glad to see her again on a winter stage: she was one of our earliest theatrical favourites, and she is one of the last we would willingly lose.

The new afterpiece of Almorán and Hamet has not received the success which it deserves. It is better acted than Oriental tales usually are, by Mr. Cooper and Mr. Penley, and adorned by very tasteful and appropriate scenery. We have again been treated here with good and right-merry comedies, in which Munden has been at his richest, Elliston at his most whimsical. A Miss Grimani has played Lady Teazle twice with some talent; but she is too bountiful in her action, and too sparing of her humour. Shall we never see a high comic actress again?

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

It has given us the most hearty satisfaction to observe that the new managers of this theatre have begun their career with happy auspices. Mr. Charles Kemble, on his first appearance in his own delightful part of Charles Surface, was greeted with such congratulation of a brilliant audience as should belong to one of his family, reassuming his rightful station. Since that evening, which must be marked with a *white stone* in the annals of the drama, there has been an evident revival of spirit behind the scenes, and of interest among the spectators. Amidst weightier matters, the usual Easter treat—a sumptuous melodrama—has not been forgotten.

To a long, heavy piece of machinery, filling up a whole evening, like *Moutrose*, we have an utter aversion; but

who could object to so sweet an irregularity, as *Cherry and Fair Star*? It is one of the most fascinating of the golden stories of fairy lore, because there is in it an utter abandonment to the fancy. One adventure springs out of another before the first is concluded; and, instead of travelling the beaten path of romance we wander at will amidst its inner bowers, where vision of beauty rises out of vision, “far sinking into splendour without end.” The scenery at Covent Garden is worthy of the tale. It presents us with serene pavilions; groves of deepest verdure, with soft moonlight quivering among them; a burning forest; the icy peaks of Caucasus, and fairy bowers, where birds of Paradise flutter, and all “gay creatures of the element” hold their fantastic revels. There are three scenes, each of which seems to us unequalled in its kind—a fairy vision, which opens in the depth of the wood, and displays to the sleeping prince his native city, Cyprus, standing clear in golden light; the entrance of the galley, which gallantly moves on through the port with its silken streamers and canopies, “as if Egypt with Assyria shone in luxury;” and a recess, where a large sheet of glass, embowered amidst the enchanted forest, multiplies every object, with an effect absolutely magical. The manner in which the *Children of Cyprus* are represented, tends to heighten the beautiful illusion. Miss Foote, the gentle, affectionate, sisterly heroine, does, in truth, “glitter like the morning star, full of life, splendour, and joy.” Mrs. Vining is worthy to be her brother, for her acting is an elegant representation of chivalry “in little.” Her bright good-humour, the precision of all her movements, her high-bred airs of courtesy, complete the very *beau idéal* of a fairy prince. A little waltz, danced by these two, remind us of the good old times of graceful gaiety: we would rather see it than— but we dare not finish the sentence, lest our friend from the Opera should come after us!

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Martin's Destruction of Pompeii, &c.—Mr. Martin has submitted to public inspection his newly-finished picture of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum; and we are sincerely gratified in being able to report that it fully sustains, and indeed increases, the high opinion we had previously formed of his remarkable genius;—for that he is one of the very few painters we can at present boast of who really do possess genius, there can be little doubt. His new picture is, in fact, a great and magnificent work; and in its peculiar line, may, perhaps, be regarded as one of the very highest achievements that modern art has effected.

We conceive Mr. Martin's powers to be, in their particular department, quite unrivalled in the present day. Confined as is the sphere in which his genius, we are inclined to fear, is destined to move,—in that sphere it seems to be almost omnipotent.—LIGHT is the element in which alone it seems capable of sustaining itself in any thing like its full vigour; light is the only appropriate breath and food of its existence. It in this respect resembles those spirits

“That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play ’t the plighted clouds.”

Light, in short, under all its various forms, characters, and modifications, seems to be completely at the command of Mr. Martin's extraordinary pencil; and certainly it has never yet obeyed his will in so entire, and at the same time so impressive, a manner, as in the generally admirable work before us.

The time supposed to be represented in the picture is the early part of the eruption; and the spectator is placed on an elevation, several miles distant from the principal scene of destruction, and capable of overlooking the several cities of Pompeii, Retina, Oplontis, and Herculaneum, which lay contiguous to each other, on the shore of the Bay of Naples—or, as it was then called, the Bay of the Crater. On the right lies the yet scarcely injured Pompeii, with all its palaces and temples, looking forth in their beauty, and, as it were, silently *waiting* for the de-

struction that has already reached Herculaneum, which is on the right, and nearer to Vesuvius. Between these two cities lie Retina, and Oplontis, which are equally within the sphere of the fatal influence that is acting in the back-ground, in all its terrific vigour. But Pompeii is the chief point of attraction; for on this the painter has exerted all his extraordinary powers. Over the whole scene there is an appalling mixture of light and darkness, each in its most striking extreme; but immediately over Pompeii in particular, they both seem to take visible and definite forms, being embodied in living volumes of ignited matter, which, though in the act of descending, seem to hang self-suspended for a moment over this beautiful and devoted city, before they fall on it, to destroy every breath of life that it contains, and cover and conceal every vestige of its existence for an after space of seventeen hundred years.

It is when thus furnishing helps and excitements to the imagination, that true genius best evinces its presence; and it would not be easy to point out an instance of the kind more effective and complete than the one before us. The actual and visible suffering which is taking place in the foreground of the picture is of little effect, compared with the *imaginary* suffering which the mind of the spectator is enabled to conjure up for itself, by the aid of these signs and hints communicated to it from physical objects. It may here be remarked, that the production of this imaginary kind of suffering should always be the chief, as it is the highest and most legitimate object of art, either in painting or poetry. The mere exhibition or description of physical and individual horrors, though they cannot always with propriety be avoided, must be regarded as requiring and evincing a kind of power quite secondary to that which is able to stimulate the imagination of the spectator or reader himself, so that it becomes capable, as it were, of creating its own food, and creating it of that kind which is best suited to it. There can be little doubt, for instance, that the “air-drawn dagger,” which Shakspeare enables the imagination to summon up

for itself in Macbeth, produces an infinitely more powerful as well as more poetical effect, than does the blood-be-painted figure which our modern managers send before the audience, in the form of Banquo's ghost; and it is equally certain that, if the latter image were in like manner left for the audience to create for themselves, the effect of the scene in which it occurs would be much more impressive, because more consonant to the true nature of tragic interest.

This recalls us to another part of the work before us, than which their cannot be a more striking illustration of what we would inculcate, as to the inefficiency of the mere details of suffering, as represented directly to the eye, when compared with that imaginative horror which the mind, when skilfully appealed to, may be made to create for itself. We allude to the foreground, in which there are five or six different groups supposed to be suffering under the immediate effects of the awful visitation which is the general subject of the picture. Instead of being strongly or permanently affected by the minute details of individual suffering thus presented to us, we scarcely regard them at all as prominent parts of the work; though they are, in point of mere fact, the most so: the chief use to which we apply them is merely as a foreground, to throw the grand scene before us into a proper distance, in order that the imagination may take it in at once, with all its attendant sublimity. The only other use of these groups is, that they serve as so many hints by which we are led to fancy what is going on in every other part of the scene, the details of which are not laid open to us. But we are proceeding into considerations that would lead us much beyond our limits. We must close our remarks on this work by mentioning that, as usual, the details of human passion which the artist has introduced into the picture (in the groups just alluded to) are total failures. He really seems to have no notion whatever of the qualities and attributes of the human form, particularly the female. His figures and attitudes are either theatrical and affected to the last degree, or else they are totally out of drawing; and frequently they are both. And as to expression, it seems to escape him alto-

gether. It is difficult to account for this; and still more so to excuse it. Feeling as we do a sincere interest in the success of this most promising of our rising artists, we would earnestly intreat him not to delay reforming this sad deficiency in his pictures;—for it is not for a moment to be supposed that he cannot reform it, whenever he chooses to devote a certain portion of study and practice to that end. At present there is not a lounge who enters his exhibition-room but can walk up to any one of his pictures, and at once point out some gross defect either of form, attitude, or expression. And we can assure him that this is a favourite employment of precisely those persons who can neither see nor feel his beauties. If he should reply that he disregards the opinion of such persons, he must be told that they would not find the defects in question, *unless they were there*; and that if others, whose opinions he *does* regard, are not equally willing to point out these faults, it is not that they do not regard them as faults, but that they see them in company with beauties which more than counterbalance and redeem them.

The only other pictures in this exhibition, which have not been previously before the public, are a large-sized landscape, and a rather singular picture on the subject of the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise. We have only space for a few words on each of these, though they deserve more. The first is a charmingly romantic and elegant composition, into which a single female figure is somewhat gratuitously introduced, evidently by an after-thought of the painter, and partly to have an opportunity of calling the work "*Clytie*, from Ovid;" but chiefly, as it should seem, for the purpose of shewing how incomparably bad a female figure Mr. Martin can paint.

The expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise is conceived and executed in a very impressive and poetical manner. The peculiar nature of the scenery, in the midst of which the guilty and grieving couple are placed, is admirably adapted to contrast with that which our imagination spontaneously assigns to the spot they are supposed to have quitted; and the blazing light which bursts above and around the projecting rock which the

sufferers have just past, leads the imagination from one scene to the other. The figure of Eve, too, has the negative merit of being less defective than any other that we recollect of this artist.

Monument to George the Third.—On the 12th of March a meeting was held at the Thatched House Tavern, consisting of the friends and subscribers to Mr. Wyatt's proposed monument in memory of George the Third, at which the Earl of Liverpool presided. We were happy to observe that Lord Liverpool and other individuals of rank were of opinion that a national monument should be the best thing of the kind the country could produce, and that men of taste, and the real patrons of art, would set their faces against the work, unless it were open to competition. It appears that the Duke of York was of the same opinion, as indeed every one else must be who considers the nature of the undertaking, and the character of the nation in respect to art. It was ultimately agreed, that a Special Committee should be appointed to receive proposals, and to make a report to the subscribers on the 6th inst. for which day a meeting should be called. Thus far the thing seemed to go on well, and Mr. Wyatt's design would have been canvassed on its own merits. On the 30th of March, however, a meeting, consisting of his friends and subscribers, made a report in favour of Mr. Wyatt, but not without opposition from the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Kenyon, and Dr. Butler, who argued strenuously for competition. Resolutions were passed, vesting the work entirely in Mr. Wyatt's hands. We have before noticed this business, and opposed the putting an idea and design of Mr. Wyatt on the footing of a national work. If an artist makes a design, and solicits his friends to support him in the execution of it, he has an undoubted claim to their support; but if for such a design set afloat by friends, subscriptions are solicited from the public on the ground of its being a national undertaking, it becomes a different affair. A public work of art should be the best the country can produce; for it is to stand, perhaps, for ages, a monument of native skill. This ought more than ever to have been considered, where the events of a reign so remarkable as that of

George the Third were to be commemorated in the person of the sovereign. We ought to possess something better than Mr. Wyatt's design for this purpose, wretchedly common-place as it is. In all these cases, individual interest must give way to that of the public. The history of the matter is this:—Mr. Wyatt thinks, with others, that it is proper a monument to the memory of George the Third should be erected,—he makes a design, and possessing interest among some persons of fashion, he gains their consent to it, and furnishes himself with their names: then he advertises for support from the public, and solicits subscribers on the ground of its being a national undertaking, though it was a secret until a committee of high names had been obtained to back it. He sets his friends at work in every quarter to aid him in his object, in print and out of it. No work of Michael Angelo, or of Phidias himself, could have been more puffed than Mr. Wyatt's design has been.* Still money is wanting to carry it into execution, and the public are appealed to for subscriptions on a national ground. A meeting is called, at which the premier is in the chair, and a day (not yet arrived) is appointed to receive proposals and make a report. A second special committee of Mr. Wyatt's subscribers, no one knows how appointed, aided by all his personal friends, met, in the interim, on the 30th of March, and determine, good, bad, or indifferent, that his is the plan to be adopted.—This being done, it is to be hoped that the public will leave them to themselves, and let the glory and expense of the monument belong to them exclusively, thus, at least, keeping the national taste from being arraigned.

We can have no feeling of hostility to Mr. Wyatt personally; and in case of a competition, and of his design being the least objectionable on its own merits, however much that design might come below our ideas on the subject, we should feel that it ought to be chosen. Mr. Wyatt, moreover, is

* See the pompous introduction of this monument to notice in the *Literary Gazette*. The writer on the *Fine Arts* in that work is singularly felicitous on his subject. After the No. for April 20, Greece and Italy must hide their diminished heads.

not a first-rate sculptor. We have other professional men greatly his superiors. Is a national undertaking then to be sacrificed, because the idea of erecting a monument to an illustrious individual was first made public by him?—is the idea so ingenuous, that there is in justice a patent right vested in him who first made it known?—No one will contend that there is.—Here it may not be amiss to notice the report before alluded to, made on the 30th of March. After mentioning that the idea of the monument is Mr. Wyatt's own, it proceeds,

“It has been very erroneously supposed that the Sub-Committee was formed of personal friends of Mr. Wyatt*, for the sole purpose of advancing the interests of their friend. The members of that Committee were induced to act from various motives; but, generally speaking, the great inducement was an affectionate recollection of the private virtues of King George the Third, and a just appreciation of the zeal and intrepidity of Mr. Wyatt, which were sufficient to inspire him with hopes of patronage and confidence of success. The first resolution published in the different newspapers established a subscription for the plan, which, on the 13th of February, was publicly announced as designed to be executed by Mr. Wyatt. The first document that appears on the books as an impediment is a letter from his Royal Highness the Patron, stating, ‘that a strong opposition had been created, and that he considered it advisable to make new arrangements.’ To this letter the Sub-Committee respectfully replied, arguing, ‘that the plan was Mr. M. Wyatt’s. That he had long laboured and arduously exerted himself to further its success; that he had devoted much time and incurred much expense, and that his reputation was now intimately connected with it.’ The Special Committee took these circumstances into consideration, and it was argued on the one side, that the members of the Committee were pledged to Mr. M. Wyatt and his plan; on the other side it was contended, that the subscribers were not bound to adopt the plan, nor compelled to confine the national monument to any particular artist. The result of the debate was, “That a deputation was directed to wait on the illustrious Patron, to ascertain his opinion, whether Mr. M. Wyatt was or was not to be the artist employed.’ By the report of that mission,

his Royal Highness's sentiments appear to continue favourable to competition, though not unfavourable to Mr. Wyatt or his plan.”

Herein his Royal Highness shewed his discrimination. A public monument to the memory of his illustrious parent should be the very best in design and execution that British art could produce; and no feelings of individual favour should weigh a moment. The report goes on to observe, that one of the objections to Mr. Wyatt's design has been, “that it is an inappropriate record of the private virtues of his late Majesty,” and to compare the most objectionable parts of Mr. Wyatt's design with the bronze figure erecting in the Park to commemorate the valour and perseverance of Wellington. There is no similitude in the two cases; for no objection lies, in the eye of taste, to the erecting a monument with a classic figure emblematic of particular actions or virtues; but if a figure were designed to represent the Duke of Wellington, or any other individual personally, in the costume of Alexander or Mars, it would disgust every judicious beholder. Mr. Wyatt's British monarch, with the ball and sceptre, dressed like a Roman consul, crowned with laurel, in a Grecian chariot, with the unreined horses of a Diomed trampling upon the dragon of St. George, and accompanied by a couple of angels to represent (it is to be presumed) Fame and Victory, is in the worst taste of art a century ago. Such a combination gives no idea of George the Third;—it may mean any one rather than the retired, virtuous, and domestic monarch of England. It is not truth and nature, but bad taste and affectation. We want a revered English monarch, not a Roman consul—we want to know, from fidelity of resemblance, who it is we see before us; and do not want Mr. Wyatt, or any one else, to tell us, “this is George the Third”—“this is Fame”—“this is a lion!”—but Mr. Ward has given us allegory enough for ten centuries to come. It is a recurrence to the principles of truth that should distinguish the present era of art. The fashion of a British monarch in Roman armour, bestriding a war-horse, even when the monarch was personally distinguished as a soldier, was out of

* Which is notoriously true, as to the majority of it.

place. It is still worse to allegorize the events of a reign in the decorations of the monarch, or in his paraphernalia;—let inferior figures, true to the time, be introduced, accompanying the principal, however unbecoming their costume may be, if they are needed to record the memory of events. Sculpture must keep the fidelity and simplicity of nature in view: painting may, perhaps, go a little farther; for it is poetry only that can allegorise with effect, and embody the dreams of imagination. Sculpture can legitimately have life and truth only in view; beyond these she must not go—she cannot go, without becoming ridiculous. How are the other statues of the metropolis shamed by that of Charles at Charing Cross, which tells its own tale. If the national costume is bad, the sculptor must still generally adhere to it, at all events, or his work is not what it professes to be. The ducal robes of his Grace of Bedford, in Russell-square, are not at all inelegant; and yet they are real representations of those worn by the duke.

Something of the same kind might, by a slight effort of ingenuity, be adopted in the sculptured costume of the king of England.

Our limits forbid our saying more on this subject at present. If Mr. Wyatt's friends and subscribers choose to erect a monument after his design, they have an undoubted right so to do. But let not the British nation be identified with them: Let it subscribe for a monument to be thrown open to competition; the design, or model of which may be scrutinized by all, and finally adopted after the most mature deliberation. Let it be worthy the character of the nation and the monarch it commemorates, and contribute to elevate above the present level of mediocrity the public works of sculpture in this country. Let intrigue and jobbing cease; and let individual interests be absorbed in those of the nation; let all aim to raise it at least to an equality with those around it, in a branch of art in which it has hitherto fallen lamentably short of excellence.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, March 14.—At a congregation this day, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees.

Master of Arts.—The Rev. Bartholomew Gee, of Catherine-hall.—*Bachelors in Civil Law.*—John Cleobury Prattent, of Pembroke-hall, and the Rev. Henry Morgan, of St. John's college.

At the same congregation a Grace passed the Senate to adopt the plans proposed by Mr. Mead, for the erection of an Astronomical Observatory in this University.

A Grace also passed the Senate to confirm the proposals for the institution of a previous Classical and Theological examination of all persons who take the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor in Civil Law, or Medicine. These regulations are to be carried into effect in the Lent term of 1824, and all under-graduates who shall come into residence in, or after this present year will be subjected to this examination in their fifth terms.

March 26.—The election of a Librarian of this University, in the room of the late Dr. Clarke, took place this day. The two candidates nominated by the heads of houses were, the Rev. J. Lodge, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene college, and the Rev. James Clarke Franks, M.A. Chaplain of Trinity college. At the close of the poll the numbers were, for the Rev.

John Lodge, 139, Rev. J. C. Franks, 113, majority in favour of the Rev. J. Lodge, 26.

Astronomical Society of London.—A letter was lately read from M. Gauss, respecting a very simple contrivance for a signal, in geodetical operations, which may be seen at an immense distance. This contrivance is nothing more than the common reflecting speculum of a sextant; being about two inches long, and an inch and a half broad, and mounted in such a manner that it may always reflect the solar rays to the given distant point, notwithstanding the motion of the sun. The instrument, thus mounted, he calls a "Heliotrope;" and the reflected light was so powerful that, at 10 miles distant, it was too bright for the telescope of the theodolite, and it was requisite to cover a part of the mirror. At 25 miles, the light appeared like a beautiful star, even when one of the stations was enveloped in fog and rain; and at 62 miles distant, it was sufficiently powerful as a signal. In fact, the only limit which appears to the use of this beautiful instrument, is that which arises from the curvature of the earth.

Medical Society of London.—The anniversary meeting of this excellent Institution was held lately, when, after

the announcement of officers for the ensuing year, a very masterly oration was delivered by Dr. Copland, on the subject of electric excitation, as connected with material agencies and animate phenomena. The orator especially adverted to those assumptions which connect life with organism in the way of effect, and contended, with a good deal of ingenuity and eloquence, for the spiritual doctrine of a superadded principle. The members of the Society, with their friends, dined on the same day at the Globe Tavern, Fleet-street, and the number of gentlemen who took their places at the tables was 85. Doctor Uwins, the President, proposed "The London Medical Society: a Society, which, he stated, had been in existence during forty-nine years. He took occasion to describe briefly the nature and objects of the Institution, expatiated on its leading features as being those of free and fearless communication, observed that from the moment the doors were closed upon a new member, that member found himself, not in a debating forum—not in a theatre for display, but in an assembly of equals, who were all eager to receive, and all ready to impart knowledge.

Northern Society.—The Exhibition of the Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts will open on this day, May 1st, at Leeds. Works of art intended for the Exhibition were received from the 8th to the 15th of April. In order to promote the objects of the Society to their fullest extent, it is their intention to erect a building particularly adapted to the purposes of exhibition.

Temperature.—Mr. J. Murray has published some curious observations on the temperature of a room, indicated by two thermometers at different altitudes. Two thermometers being placed one on the floor, and the other suspended 6½ feet above it, between the 5th and 24th of November, indicated differences of from 1½ to 5 degrees, the greater heat being in that 6½ feet above the floor. He says that Breguet's "Thermomètre Métallique," in a still room without a fire, in the summer months, readily communicated the difference in temperature between the floor and a chair, and between this last and the table.

Preservation of Anatomical Specimens.—Dr. Macartney, of the Dublin University, has for some time employed a solution of nitre and alum for preserving anatomical preparations. He finds that it preserves the natural appearance of the body more completely than spirits or any other fluid heretofore used. The proportions of the alum and the nitre, and the strength of

the solution, require to be varied according to circumstances; and in order to thoroughly impregnate the anatomical preparations, the liquor must for some time be occasionally renewed. The solution possesses such antiseptic powers, that the most putrid and offensive animal substances are rendered perfectly free from faecal matter by it in a few days.—*Med. Report.*

Chemistry.—Dr. Taddei recommends the following process for the preparation of Ethiop's Mineral, as being one which effects the combination immediately, and in a more perfect manner than that generally employed. Put one part of sulphuret of potash into a mortar, with three or four parts of running mercury; triturate together, adding a little water by degrees, until the whole is reduced to a homogeneous black paste; then add flowers of sulphur, in equal quantity to the mercury employed, and mix the whole by a short trituration. Then wash the whole; and filter with repeated portions of water, till all the alkaline sulphuret is removed. Ethiops thus prepared is not of the black colour of that obtained by simple trituration, but it is a more perfect combination. Dr. Taddei says, that the addition of a little sulphuret of potassa to the mixture of sulphur and mercury, does not do away with a long trituration, but that, proceeding as above, the substance is prepared instantly.—*Giornale di Fisica.*

Early Literary Journals of Great Britain and Ireland.—Mr. Parkes has given a list of literary journals of Great Britain, from 1681 to 1749, correcting the errors of those who have made the attempt before him. 1st. *Weekly Memorials for the Ingenious*, or an account of books lately set forth, in several languages, 4to. 1681. 2d. *The Universal Historical Bibliotheca*, 1686. This work was planned by John Le Clerc of Geneva, and reached to 25 vols. 4to. 3d. *Censura Celebrum Authorum*, by Sir T. P. Blount, 1690, in one vol. folio. 4th. *The Athenian Mercury*, resolving weekly all the most nice and curious questions proposed by the ingenious, folio, 1691. 5th. *The History of Learning*, or an abstract of several books lately published, as well abroad as at home, 1691, 4to. 6th. *The Works of the Learned, or an historical account and impartial judgment of Books newly printed, both foreign and domestic, to be published monthly*, 1691, 4to. 7th. *The Young Student's Library*, 1692, folio. 8th. *The Complete Library, or News for the Ingenious*, &c. 1692. 9th. *The Gentleman's Journal*; or the Monthly Miscellany, &c. by Peter Motteux, 1692. 10th. *Memoirs for the Ingenious*, &c. 4to. 1693.

11th. *Memoirs for the Ingenious, or the Universal Mercury*, 1694. 12th. *Miscellaneous Letters*, giving an account of Works, &c. 4to. 1694. 13th. *The History of Learning*, &c. 4to. 1694. 14th. *The History of the Wonders of the Learned*, &c. 1699. This reached 13 volumes in 4to. 15th. *Bibliothèque Choisie*, 1705 to 1714, in 26 vols. 12mo. 16th. *Memoirs for the Curious*, published monthly in 4to. 1707. 17th. *Censura Temporum*, in small 4to. 1709. 18th. *Memoirs of Literature*; &c. 1710, reprinted in 8 vols. 8vo. in 1722. 19th. *Bibliothèque Angloise, ou Histoire Littéraire de la Grande Bretagne*, 1717-1719, printed in Holland, in 15 vols. small 24mo. 20th. *Memoires Littéraires de la Grande Bretagne*, par Michael de la Roche, &c. 24mo. completed in 16 vols. 1720. Mr. Parkes means to continue this list in the *Quarterly Journal of Science*.

Cowper's House.—The house of Weston, near Olney, in Bucks, so long occupied by Cowper, and where he penned so much of his elegant poetry, and wrote so many of his admired letters, is in a state of dilapidation. The house was very lately, and is still occupied by paupers; the garden which the poet delighted to cultivate and adorn is ruined, and the bust of Homer placed there by him removed.

Gannet, or Soland Goose.—A remarkably fine bird of this species was caught a short time since, by a shepherd's dog, in a wood on Binbury Farm, Debting, which measured six feet from the tip of one wing to the other. A very rare instance of this bird being met with so far South.

On the Effects produced in Chronometers, by the Proximity of Iron; by P. Barlow, Esq.—The first general conclusion which Mr. Barlow draws from them is, that the rate of a chronometer is undoubtedly altered by its proximity to iron bodies, but that it is by no means a general case, that iron necessarily accelerates the rate of a chronometer. As a practical conclusion, it is obvious, that on ship-board, great care ought to be taken to keep the chronometers out of the immediate vicinity of any considerable mass or surface of iron; on which account they ought not to be kept in the cabins of the gun-room-officers, which are on the sides of the vessel; and, probably, a strong iron knee, or even a gun, will be found, at a very inconsiderable distance from the spot, where the watch is most likely, in this case, to be deposited. In short, it appears that a chronometer ought to be kept as carefully at a distance from masses of iron, as the compass itself.

Of course, as iron by the new philosophy obstructs the circulations which cause direction in the traversing needle, the re-action of those circulations will affect all moving or moveable bodies near the iron.

Prussic Acid.—The article on the use of Prussic acid, in page 19, vol. VI. of the *New Monthly*, has been objected to as being incorrect. It is asserted not to be so violent in its effects as that a single drop will destroy life when put on the tongue in a concentrated form. Dr. Granville, who was the first to bring it into notice in this country, in a recent treatise upon it, mentions that it will sometimes take two or three drops to poison a cat or a dog. Half a drachm has been taken by a woman in less than twelve hours, in a diluted state, without deleterious effect. The Prussic acid is, after all, but a very inefficient remedy for tooth-ache. It is most commonly administered in cases of phthisis pulmonaris, asthma, &c. often without any material benefit.

Puff Adder.—The venom of this reptile is said to be very fatal, taking effect so rapidly as to leave the person who has the misfortune to be bitten, no chance of saving his life, but by instantly cutting out the flesh surrounding the wound. "Although," says Mr. Burchell, "I have often met with this serpent, yet, happily, no opportunity occurred of witnessing the consequences of its bite; but, from the universal dread in which it is held, I have no doubt of its being one of the most venomous of Southern Africa. There is a peculiarity which renders it more dangerous, and which ought to be known by every person liable to fall in with it. Unlike the generality of snakes, which make a spring, or dart forwards, when irritated, the Puff Adder, it is said, throws itself backwards; so that those who should be ignorant of this fact would place themselves in the very direction of death, while imagining that by so doing they were escaping the danger. The natives, by keeping always in front, are enabled to destroy it without much risk." One taken by Mr. B. measured in the thickest part, seven inches in circumference, and three feet seven inches in length; and, by its disproportionate thickness, may easily be distinguished from all the others of this country. "I have," says he, "seen one about four feet and a half long, which, probably, is the greatest size it ever attains. The general colour is a dusky brown, but varied with black and cream-coloured transverse stripes, in shapes of which it is not easy to convey an idea by mere description."

Political Economy.—Population of every 10th year, for 100 years, in England:—

Yrs. Eng. & Wales.	Scot.	Total.
1700--	5,475,000--1,048,000--	6,523,000
1710--	5,240,000--1,270,000--	6,510,000
1720--	5,565,000--1,390,000--	6,955,000
1730--	5,796,000--1,309,000--	7,105,000
1740--	6,064,000--1,222,000--	7,286,000
1750--	6,467,000--1,403,000--	7,870,000
1760--	6,736,000--1,363,000--	8,099,000
1770--	7,428,000--1,434,000--	8,862,000
1780--	7,953,000--1,458,000--	9,411,000
1790--	8,675,000--1,567,000--	10,242,000
1801--	9,163,000--1,649,000--	10,812,000
1811--	10,488,000--1,865,000--	12,353,000
1821--	11,977,663--2,092,014--	14,069,677

Conversion of Cast Iron to Plumbago.—

Professor Silliman has given an account in the American Journal of Science, of a six-pound shot found at Newhaven Harbour, and supposed to have been there ever since 1779, which was encrusted with a shapeless rusty brownish substance, unctuous, sectile, and leaving a mark on paper like plumbago. Various facts of the same kind have been observed in this country; and very recently Mr. Hatchett obtained from Mr. Whidbey at Plymouth, a portion of a cast-iron gun

which had been long immersed in sea-water. Mr. Brande found it to consist of oxide of iron 81 and plumbago 16; and he attributes the rapid decay and change in the cast-iron "to a galvanic action, the plumbaginous crust in contact with the cast metal producing an electro-motive combination, aided by and promoting the decomposition of the sea-water and of its saline contents." The late Mr. J. Watt long ago remarked this change in cast-iron, in the pumps of his steam-engines that had been exposed to the action of salt-water.

*Botany.—*In describing a new species of *Lamus*, the Parthenoxylon, a native of the woods of Sumatra, Dr. Jack informs us, that its fruit has a strong balsamic smell, and yields an oil, which is considered as useful in rheumatic affections, and has the same balsamic odour as the fruit itself. An infusion of the root is drunk in the same manner as sassafras, which it appears to resemble in its qualities. The wood is strong and durable, when not exposed to wet. Dr. Jack inquires "May not this be the Oriental sassafras-wood mentioned under the article *Lamus* in Dr. Rees's Cyclopaedia?"

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The Asiatic Society of Paris held its first meeting on the 1st of April. Baron de Sacy pronounced the opening oration; and M. Abel Remusat read the first chapter of a Chinese Romance, which greatly amused the auditors.

*Electricity.—*M. Bourdet, ex-captain in the French service, has addressed a letter to one of the scientific journals of Paris, containing an account of an electrical phenomenon which he himself witnessed in Poland, on the 24th of December, 1806, the day before the battles of Pulstuck and Golymin. The weather, according to the Poles, had never been milder at that season of the year. No snow had been seen, nor had the usual cold weather of the north, which generally sets in early in that country, then commenced. Rains and storms, however, were frequent daily. "I was," says M. Bourdet, "chief of a half battery which formed part of the advanced guard of light cavalry; the commander gave me an order to halt in the rear and see that my guns were disembarrassed, and then to rejoin as quickly as possible the light brigade. In spite of the efforts of my men, the guns were not cleared from the marshy ground in which they were entangled without great labour. We were advancing across the field about nine o'clock in the evening, when a strong gust of wind suddenly arose, (the sun had

shone brightly during the day), and in a few minutes after the night became so dark, that we could not see the heads of our horses. The wind blew so violently that the horses stopped. At that moment the extremity of the hair on their ears became luminous, as well as all the longer hairs on their bodies, except the locks of their manes and tails. All the metallic extremities of their harness, and all the metallic sharp parts of the carriages of our guns were studded with luminous points, so that one might have supposed, had it been spring, that a swarm of glow-worms had covered our horses and guns. Our quarter-master observed, that the points of my mustachios, which were then only young in growth, as I was but 20 years of age, were luminous; his own, though much thicker, were not illuminated; but they had been waxed. The same phenomenon was seen on some of the cannonceers, but none of us had our eyelashes or hair rendered luminous. These lights remained as long as the gust of wind lasted, namely, for three or four minutes. Their colour was a soft violet, and they terminated in a bright white. The horses held their heads high; their ears were erect and moving; their nostrils open and respiring; their manes and tails erected; and their fore-legs thrown forward, and their hind ones bent. Their attitude, in general, was that of animals

seized with terror. During the time the wind blew, they remained at full stop; and when feeling the spur, some stood stock still, and others kicked as if they had been reluctant to advance. When the wind ceased, the lights disappeared, and a deluge of rain, mingled with hail, fell. But though the obscurity continued, our horses moved on, shaking themselves at times, panting forcibly, and neighing, but they continued their march. On arriving at the advanced post, I mentioned to my comrades the phenomenon we had witnessed; and though they had been only three leagues from us, they had felt no wind, but experienced much rain. The wind we encountered had an opposite direction to the rain." M. Bourdet gives it as his opinion, that the phenomenon was electric, and not phosphorescent.

In the Royal Academy of Sciences, at its sitting of January 7, Mr. G. St. Hilaire read a paper, entitled, "Observations on different encephalic parts found in human monsters, reputed to be without the brain, and named after this hypothesis *ancephales*." M. Desmarests read a memoir "On the Crustaceous Fossils." M. Ampere one "On the rotation of a Magnet, which only turns upon its axis by the action of a metallic wire joining the two extremities of a voltaic pile," a phenomenon which M. Faraday had in vain attempted to produce. On the 14th of January, M. Fourier read a memoir "On the general principles of Algebraic Analysis." M. Brouniart the younger read a paper upon "the Classification and the distribution of vegetable Fossils in general." Mr. G. St. Hilaire, a Memoir "sur les voies digestives des monstres acephales." On the 22d, M. Gaetano Rosina read a paper "On Azote, carbon, and hydrogen, rendered solid by the means of oxide of iron, with a bottle containing a specimen of the substance." M. G. St. Hilaire read a memoir "On the intestinal nutrition of the fœtus, and on its great conformity with the intestinal nutrition in adult animals." M. Cauchy one "On developement in series, and on the integration of differential equations." On the 28th M. Laugier presented a paper on the *Ærofithe* of Juvenas, and an extract was read from a work of M. Reboul on the Pyrenees. M. Delambre gave a verbal account of the new part of the translations of M. Halma.

Academie Francaise.—On the 5th of February M. Silvestre read a biographical notice on Bernard de Jussieu; and M. Segur a fragment of his History of Charlemagne.

The Society of Medicine have offered two prizes for 1822 and 1823, for the

best papers on the following subjects:—
1. On the symptoms, the causes and the treatment of the malady known by the name of the cerebral or hydrocephalic fever. 2. The morbid alterations of which traces are found in the abdominal viscera, are they the cause or effect, or the complication of these diseases?

The Athenæum of Medicine gave last year the following question to be decided in August 1822;—"To determine, by experience and observation, the action of camphor upon the body, first in a state of health, and then in one of disease, and to deduce the therapeutic properties of that medicine."

SWITZERLAND.

Antiquities.—A discovery of several antiquities has been recently made near Geneva. On the 26th of November, Desmarests, a miller of Crassi on the little river Syon, at St. Genix, and his workman, met with several objects of antiquity. The following are the particulars;—Desmarests found, about a foot under the surface of the earth, in his garden, a wall of stones and red bricks. In this wall there was a vase or pot of copper in a very bad condition, and in this pot a wrapper composed of two plates of silver joined together by a great number of very small silver nails: this wrapper contained—

1. A patera of fine silver, with ornaments on the handle, and a kind of carved lid, the whole weighing nine ounces. On this lid are the words *Victor* and *Regina*, rudely traced with a metal point.
2. Two women's necklaces of fine gold, weighing about 1½ oz.
3. A gold pin, representing a flower with a small garnet in the middle.
4. A woman's silver bracelet, weighing 1½ oz. It is elastic, accommodating itself to the size of the arm.
5. Five strong silver rings weighing 3½ oz. each.
6. Two silver stiles, made probably for writing on tablets of wax, each weighing two-thirds of an ounce; at the end opposite the point, they have a kind of spatula fit for effacing the writing.
7. Several elastic silver rings in the form of a twined serpent, and one ring not elastic, with an engraved stone representing a Genius or Victory.
8. Nails, rings and other articles of silver, of different sizes.
9. A bronze coin of Julia Domna, the wife of Septimus Severus, surrounded by a circle of worked silver, and attached by a silver ring to a silver thread, bent circularly so that it might be suspended as an ear-ring or other ornament.
10. Lastly, 216 coins of Roman Emperors, of which three are of gold (one of Galba), twelve or thirteen of bronze, and about 200 of silver, of Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Sep-

tinus Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Maximin, Pupian Maximus; but above all, of Gordian III. Philip the father and Philip the son, Otacilia Severa, Decius, Trebonian Gallus, Volusian and Valerian the father. The gold coin representing Galba, struck under the reign of this Emperor, in the 68th year of our era, though he reigned only seven months, is in perfect preservation.

ITALY.

Vatican Library.—"There has been in all ages a library attached to the papacy. Its size and consequence many centuries ago, I cannot find mentioned in any ecclesiastical writer. It moved with the Popes to Avignon, and afterwards returned to Rome. It always maintained a respectable superiority over the other libraries of the holy city. Pope Nicholas V. materially enlarged it, for he employed his nuncios in countries where the Roman See was paramount, and even in Greece, not so much to extend the authority and add to the pecuniary wealth, as to increase the intellectual power and the literary riches, of Rome. His immediate successors were not men of learning, and therefore the library was disregarded. The glory of pursuing the idea of Nicholas was reserved for Sixtus IV., who collected books from all quarters; appointed Bartolomeo Platina, a man of sound learning, their keeper; built the Vatican Library for their reception; and opened the treasures to the free access of the public. Before this time, the pontifical manuscripts had been kept in the palace of the Lateran. The papal collection, thenceforth called the Library of the Vatican, became famous as the most splendid and valuable literary institution in Italy. The successors of Sixtus IV., particularly Julius II. and Leo X., annually appropriated large sums for the purchase of manuscripts and printed books. The Vatican is the mirror of public taste. In former ages, works on law and theology were its distinctions; but, when Greek and Roman lore was studied with a scientific rage, choice fragments of classical authors were collected from various and remote quarters, and Rome became once more the depository of ancient learning. The Library was stationary in the time of Hadrian; but, in the sack of Rome, during the pontificate of Clement VII., many of the books were burnt and destroyed by the barbarian invaders. The glories of the Vatican revived when Paul III. was made Pope. The charge of the books and the direction of the copying of manuscripts is divided between an officer called Custode, or keeper, and the Biblio-

ticario, or librarian. Among the keepers of the Vatican in my time, I recollect none whose history is interesting to literature. They were all men of respectable classical attainments, and well skilled in the titles of books. But of the librarians, many were men of talents, as well as of philological and bibliographical learning."

Naples, Feb. 25.—On the 13th of this month, two violent subterraneous explosions were heard in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius; this phenomenon generally precedes an eruption. During the night of the 16th, the explosions were repeated with violence. On the next day, Vesuvius emitted a thick smoke; on the 18th it began to throw out a shower of ashes and stones, and soon after fragments of incandescent lava. This eruption covered all the circumference of the crater to a breadth of about twenty toises, forming a crown of fire. The two following days the eruption increased in violence, and during the night we could see distinctly the boiling lava filling the crater, and every moment threatening to overflow it. At length, on the 21st, the lava broke out on the north side of the mountain by a new opening, from which it issued in great abundance. The stream proceeded slowly (passing over a toise in a minute) towards the hermitage of St. Salvator. During the two following days the same phenomena succeeded without interruption, but without augmenting. Yesterday, about ten o'clock in the morning, the eruption suddenly became much more violent. The lava, which still pursued the same direction, when it had reached the territory of the Cantroni, turned towards the west, and flowed into the valley. In the evening, Vesuvius presented to the inhabitants of Naples the magnificent spectacle of a river of fire, rolling over the sides of the mountain through clouds of smoke; a brilliant flame rose from the crater, and nothing lessened the enjoyment of the splendid scene, not even the fear of the disasters which too often accompany this formidable phenomenon. This time the lava took its direction over scorched and desert tracts where it could do no damage. To-day, Vesuvius appears calm, but a brilliant sun prevents us from seeing what passes on the mountain.

Rome.—M. BAFFI, the celebrated chemist, a native of Pergola, in the states of the Church, is now here. He has received from the Viceroy of Egypt a present of 100,000 crowns, and the title of Bey, for having discovered a method of producing saltpetre, without the assistance of fire, by the mere heat of the sun. Previous to this, every hundred weight of

saltpetre cost the Viceroy ten crowns, which is reduced to one crown by the new method. The manufactory erected by M. Baffi, in the great square of Memphis, has furnished, within the last year, 3500 cwt. of saltpetre; an Egyptian cwt. is equal to an English cwt. We learn from the same chemist, that the Viceroy has sent for 2000 negroes from the interior of Africa, who are at present disciplined according to the European fashion.

RUSSIA.

Russian Discoveries.—In the year 1820, a Journey of Discovery by Land was ordered by the government, to explore the extreme North and North-east of Asia. Lieutenants Wrangel and Anjou, of the navy, were chosen for this expedition. After having made the necessary preparations, they departed for Neukolyma in the north-easterly part of Siberia. On the 19th of February, 1821, they left Neukolyma in sledges drawn by dogs, when the cold was 32 degrees Reaumur, in order to ascertain the position of Schebaladskoi-Noss, which Captain Burney lately conjectured might be an Isthmus joining Asia with the continent of America. The travellers succeeded in determining the whole coast astronomically, going themselves entirely round the coast, and proceeding a day's journey farther to the west, thus convincing themselves that Asia and America are not united there by an Isthmus. On the 15th of March the expedition returned to Neukolyma. On the 22d of March, Mr. Wrangel undertook a second journey likewise in sledges drawn by dogs, with ten companions, in the direction to the North, in order to look for the great Continent which is supposed to exist there. The principal obstacle they met with was the thin ice, which being broken to pieces by continued storms, was piled up in mountains, and rendered farther progress impossible. At a bear-hunt which the company undertook, they observed a sudden bursting of the ice, accompanied by a dreadful noise resembling thunder. On their journey back, which the travellers were obliged to make without accomplishing their object, they surveyed the Bear Islands; and after an absence of 38 days arrived safely at Neukolyma on the 26th of April, where they are to remain for the year 1822, and then to continue their researches.

GERMANY.

Organic Remains.—An immense skeleton of the Mammoth, and another of an Elephant, have been dug up in the district of Heuter, in Hungary.

It is said that there is in the library of the University at Vienna, a copy of Observations on the History of France, of Velly,

Villaret, and Garnies, by Gaillard, with notes thereon by Bonaparte, written in his own hand while at Vienna in 1809.

Constantinople.—The celebrated and learned orientalist, M. Joseph Von Hammer, whose name we have had repeated occasion to mention, has just published an admirable work on Constantinople and the Bosphorus, in two large 8vo. volumes. It is local and historical, and contains a mass of information which it would be vain to look for elsewhere in a collective form.

ICELAND.

Accounts from Iceland to the beginning of March, have been received at Copenhagen. While the winter in the East of Europe was remarkably mild, it set in early, and with great severity in Iceland. Immense quantities of snow have fallen, and the north and east coasts have been entirely blocked up with floating ice. There have likewise been volcanic eruptions in a place where they were wholly unlooked for. The mountain called Oefields Jokkelen, to the south-east of Hecla, which had been quiet ever since the year 1612, broke out with great fury on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of December 1821, so that the ice with which it was covered, burst with a tremendous crash, the earth trembled, and enormous masses of snow were precipitated from the summit (a height of 5500 feet) into the plain. From that time a column of fire continued to rise from the crater, which ejected vast quantities of ashes and stones, some of which, weighing from fifty to eighty pounds, half calcined, were thrown to the distance of five English miles from the crater. It does not appear that any great damage has been done by this eruption. The mass of sulphureous ashes which covered the adjoining country like a thick crust, has since been removed by a violent storm and torrents of rain. The mountain continued to burn till the 1st of February, and smoked till the 23d; but the ice had again formed round the crater. During the eruption the weather in the island was extremely unsettled and stormy, with loud noises, and sensible shocks as of an earthquake.

AFRICA.

In Sierra Leone Journals of January, it is mentioned that a prince of the Toplahas, accompanied by a Mohammedan priest and his wife, had arrived at that settlement, on an embassy from AlJaamy Abdal Kader, king of the Toulahas. It is farther said, that this nation is situated only a few days journey from the Niger, that the prince passed through Timbuctoo, and that he considers the Nile and Niger to be identical.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Method of forcing Asparagus, by J. Sabine, Esq.—“The general appearance of the forced asparagus, used at table in the months of December, January, and February, is a sufficient indication of defective management in its production. When I first examined the method practised by Mr. Thomas Hogg, for forcing early potatoes, it occurred to me that the same principle might be applied to raising early asparagus, viz. that of placing the roots of the plants over a substratum not in a state of fermentation, and by introducing into the bed the warmth necessary to force them, from hot linings to the sides; for I considered that the weak and drawn state of forced asparagus is occasioned by the action of the dung immediately on its root. My opinions, I think, are confirmed by the successful practice of Mr. W. Ross, who, in the month of January, had some of the strongest asparagus I ever noticed at that season. He sent a sample, at my request, to the general meeting of the Horticultural Society in February last. The pits, in which his *succession pines* are kept in the summer, have at bottom a layer of leaves, about eighteen inches deep, covered with the same thickness of tan, which becomes quite cold when the pines are removed. In one of the pits he spread over the entire surface of the old tan a quantity of asparagus roots, which he covered with six inches more of tan, and applied linings of hot dung, successively renewed, round the sides, keeping up thereby a good heat. This was done in the middle of December; and in five weeks the crop was fit for use. As soon as the shoots made their appearance, and during the day-time, he took off the lights, introducing as much air as possible, which gave them a good natural colour, and the size was nearly as large as if they had been produced in the open ground, at the usual season. I observed to Mr. Ross, that I thought the plan would be improved, if the roots were planted in mould, rather than in tan: in this point he agreed with me, observing, that he would nevertheless retain the underlayer of eighteen inches of tan, which, he was convinced, would be of great service, since it so readily admitted the passage of the heat; and that he should, in all cases, prefer the use of a bed so constructed, to the cold dung-beds of Mr. Hogg, on which he grows the early potatoes, which, from having lain together for some time, become too compact for the heat to penetrate into them easily. From the above

observations, I hope the gardener will be able to take such hints as will improve the practice in this part of the business. To insure perfect success, it is expedient to have good roots to place in the bed; the usual plan of taking them from the exhausted old beds of the garden is bad. If they are past their best, and unfit to remain in the garden, they cannot be in a good state for forcing. Young roots, four years old from the seed, are much preferable: they are costly, if they are to be purchased every year; but, where there is sufficient space, a regular sowing for this particular purpose should be made annually, and thus a succession of stock secured.”—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

Potatoe Yeast.—To a pound of mashed potatoes, (mealy ones are best,) add two ounces of brown sugar, and two spoonfuls of common yeast. The potatoes first to be pulped through a cullender, and mixed with warm water to a proper consistence. Thus a pound of potatoes will make a quart of good yeast. Keep it moderately warm while fermenting. This recipe is, in substance, from Dr. Hunter, who observes that yeast so made will keep well. No sugar is used by bakers when adding the pulp of potatoes to their rising.

The Plough.—An experiment was lately tried, in order to ascertain the difference between the working of the long mould-boarded plough (used within 25 miles of London), with four horses, a man and driver, and a common light Scotch plough, with a pair of carriage horses and reins. The result turned out, that the pair of horses ploughed, in six hours, one acre, nine inches deep by twelve, walking at the rate of three miles an hour; the four horses ploughed, half an acre, seven inches deep by nine, stepping two miles an hour. This may be relied on as a fact, and it is hoped will open the eyes of every farmer.

Growth of Wood.—It has been ascertained that wood increases in the following proportion: the first year 1, the second the third as 4, 9, the fourth as 15, the fifth as 22, the sixth as 30, the seventh as 40, the eighth as 54, the ninth as 70, and the tenth 92. From this it is concluded, that wood ought never to be cut till it is in the tenth year of its growth.—*Biob. Phys. Econ.*

Swedish Turnips.—Ten Swedish Turnips were drawn in a field at Hardingham lately, which measured from 22½ to 24½ inches in circumference, and, after being washed clean, weighed 55lbs. 6oz. exclusive of their tops.

USEFUL ARTS.

New Green Pigment.—M. Bizio, of Venice, describes a new pigment, obtained by boiling a hectogramme (1544 grains) of coffee powder in water, reducing the infusion, by evaporation, to 8 hectogrammes (28 oz. 4 dr.), adding an equal weight of sulphate of copper dissolved in water, and precipitating by solution of caustic soda. The deposit found weighed 105 grammes (1622 gr.) when dry; it was a fine green colour, and the more exposed to air whilst moist, the brighter it became. Water, ether, alcohol, and alkaline subcarbonates, had no effect upon it. Ammonia and potassa acted upon it: soda did not alter it. It resists acids sufficiently well, and, with the exception of the sulphuric and oxalic, no others destroy the colour totally. They, however, dissolve it, and it is mentioned that acetic acid produces a solution with it of a fine green colour.

Oil for Watch-work.—Oil used for diminishing friction in delicate machinery, should be free from all acid and mucilage. The following is M. Chevreul's process for procuring it in the most favourable state. Put into a matras or glass flask, a portion of any fine oil, with seven or eight times its weight of alcohol, and heat the mixture almost to boiling; decant the clear upper stratum of fluid, and suffer it to cool; a solid portion of fatty matter separates, which is to be removed, and then the alcoholic solution evaporated in a retort or basin until reduced to one-fifth of its bulk. The Elaine, or fluid part of the oil, will be deposited. It should be colourless and tasteless, almost free from smell, without action or infusion of litmus, having the consistence of white olive oil, and not easily congealable.

Steam Vessels.—Models of a new description of steam-vessels have been shewn in Scotland, to be propelled by means of machinery, and a moving power contained entirely within the two natural sides and

the stem and stern of the vessel, thereby completely obviating the danger and inconvenience, as well as the awkward appearance of the outside paddle-wheels used on the present system. A vessel on this new plan may be applied either to canal or deep-sea navigation, and she has not only the same appearance, but in a few minutes can be converted into an ordinary sailing vessel, without the moving power proving the smallest obstacle to her progress through the water.

Steam Carriage.—Mr. Griffiths, of Brompton, a gentleman known by his travels in Asia Minor, has, in connexion with a professor of mechanics on the Continent, invented a carriage, capable of transporting merchandize and all passengers upon common roads, without the aid of horses. This carriage is now building at the manufactory of Messrs. Bramah, and its appearance in action may be expected to take place in the course of the spring. The power to be applied in this machine is equal to that of six horses, and the carriage will be altogether twenty-eight feet in length, running upon three-inch wheels, and equal to the conveyance of three and a half tons, with a velocity of from three to seven miles per hour, varied at pleasure. The saving in carriage of goods, will be fifty per cent. and for passengers inside fares will be taken at outside prices. The usual objections are said to be removed, such as the ascending of hills, securing a supply of fuel and water; and the danger of explosion is to be prevented, not only by the safety valve, but by the distribution of the steam into tubes, so as to render any possible explosion wholly unimportant. Every carriage will be provided with a director of the forewheels sitting in front, and with a director of the steam apparatus sitting in the rear, and the body of the vehicle will be situated between the fore wheels and the machinery.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. E. Cochrane, Esq. of Somerset-street; for improvements in the construction of lamps, whereby they are rendered capable of burning concrete oils, animal fat, and other similar substances. February 23, 1822.

W. Buckle, of Mark-lane; for improvements in machinery for shap[ing] or cutting out irregular forms in wood, or any other materials or substances which admit of being cut by cutters or tools revolving with circular motion, whether such motion be continuous or reciprocating. Communicated to him by J. P. Boyd, of Boston in America. March 8.

J. Higgins, of Fulham; for improvements upon the construction of carriages. March 2, 1822.

C. Yardley, of Camberwell; for a method of manufacturing glue from bones. March 2, 1822.

J. Thompson, of Regent-street; for an improvement in the method of forming or preparing steel for the manufacture of springs for carriages. March 2.

J. Rasthven, of Edinburgh; for a new method of procuring a mechanical power. March 2, 1822.

G. Stratton, of Hampstead-road; for an improved process of consuming smoke. March 5, 1822.

J. Gladstone, of Liverpool; for a chain of a new and improved construction. March 12, 1822.

R. H. Bate, of 17, Poultry; for certain improvements upon hydrometers and saccharometers. March 21, 1822.

W. E. E. Conwell, of Madras, surgeon; for an improvement in the preparation and application of a certain purgative vegetable oil. March 21, 1822.

S. Robinson, of Leeds; for improvements on a machine for shearing and cropping woollen cloth. March 21, 1822.

G. Stephenson, of Long Beaton; for improvements in steam-engines. March 21, 1822.

R. S. Harford, of Ebbw Vale Iron-works; for an improvement in the heating processes in the manufacture of bar, rod, sheet, and other malleable iron, whether the same may have been previously prepared by the puddling or other modes of refining. March 21.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ASTRONOMY.

Memoirs of the Astronomical Society of London. Vol. I. 4to. 11. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Miscellaneous Tracts of the late W. Withering, M.D. To which is prefixed a Memoir of his Life, Character, and Writings. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 7s.

FINE ARTS.

Specimens of Gothic Architecture, in sixty plates, from measurements and drawings. By A. Pugin, Architect. pp. 60. 4to.

We are happy to see that the revived taste for our national architecture has attained sufficient growth to require the publication of such an extensive collection of practical plans, elevations, sections, &c. as this volume presents. Such works, by facilitating the execution of genuine Gothic architecture, contribute more effectually towards banishing from amongst us those tame and misplaced imitations of the peculiarities of Grecian and Roman buildings which have long deprived us of all national character in our public edifices, than all the efforts of reason and eloquence.

Most of Mr. Pugin's examples are taken from originals of well-known date: they have been carefully measured, and delineated with fidelity. Every thing has been done to render them easy to be understood and imitated. The explanation of the plates, and the sketch of the history of Gothic architecture are by M. E. J. Willson of Lincoln; and evince extensive knowledge of the subject.

HISTORY.

The Literary History of Galway. By T. Murray. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Influence of National Manners on Female Life. By Ralph Palin, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

In considering the influence of National and domestic habits and manners upon the health and organization of the human race, Dr. Palin remarks particularly on the effect of that influence, as it relates to the present state of British females in the higher and middle classes of life. The beginning of his work contains much interesting observation, though somewhat tediously expressed, relative to the influence of climate upon the human system, and the modifications which it produces, under different circumstances, in the female constitution. This leads him to consider the influence of artificial habits as they are diversified by the effects of climate upon the animal system, and finally the modifications of them which may be made in early life, on the judicious management of which, he strongly and convincingly insists, all the physical comfort and intellectual excellence of more advanced periods of existence almost solely depend. The author seems to think, that, in no country so much as in our own, is the female race subjected to so many artificial and injurious restraints; the result of our climate and domestic institutions. He grants that they enjoy great moral advantages over the women in warmer climates, but contends that they have not equal physical ones. "In the midst of all that liberty," says he, "which our manners give to the fair sex, the nature of our climate imposes a certain degree of restraint and domestication, which, taking place in stove-heated apartments, and an artificial temperature, is far more injurious than the close seclusion of the women of the East and South. The pure air of heaven there circulates through the innermost apartment. Their houses have, in fact, no artificial temperature, and the inhabitants may be said to live in the open air, under the closest confinement. Again, active exercise not being indi-

cated, nor necessary to health in warm countries, confinement, under the circumstances just mentioned, is neither injurious to the constitution, nor painful to the sensations." p. 39. A far greater evil, however, than that of want of air, is to be traced in the constant observance of an erect position, to which English females are condemned alike by their daily avocations and mistaken notions of propriety, and which too often lays the foundation for disorders of the spine; to them the source, as they advance in life, of mischiefs almost incalculable, and which are set forth by Dr. Palin with much energy and feeling. To obviate them, he strenuously recommends the use of the coach in the middle of the day, for all young and delicate females, and for all others who may be precluded from exercise, or change of position by other means. Warmth is the next subject of consideration, and its importance in consumptive and scrofulous habits is properly set forth. It is, however, warmth of clothing and warmth of climate that is recommended; not the partial, temporary, and baneful warmth of heated and close apartments. The nervous temperament of females forms the subject of some interesting chapters; in the course of which the effect of diet on the moral temperament is considered with much ingenuity and originality. Few comes in for the author's high eulogiums, as being equally favourable to the health and the social habits of those who indulge in the use of it, and, in fact, forming, from the period of its introduction, a new, and most favourable epoch in the annals of civilized society.

Our author's views of early education are so admirable, and so rational, that we gladly hold them up to the notice of all parents, preceptors, and those who have the merest trust of the health and happiness of unoffending infancy confided to their charge.

"In physical education," says he, "our first care should be to remove from the system all sources of irritation, and painful excitement of particular parts. Early corporeal irritation, which arises so frequently from an injudicious mode of treatment, has not only an ill effect upon the system, but tends to destroy the materials whence the ideas are derived; since the capacity of employing them, which constitutes a principal part of the intellectual faculty, is thereby cramped or lost.—There are some parents who are fond of pursuing a system of mortification towards their children, and are weak enough to think that a certain sum of early pain and weakness forms a necessary part of the initiation of youth into the world. But they who are qualified to consider the relation of diseases by remote sympathies, will have no difficulty in conceiving in what way mental uneasiness may become the source of great physical evil, particularly in very young persons, who generally possess a fibre peculiarly irritable, and have great sensibility. Such a cause not only lays the foundation, in many cases, of a bad temper, and malignant disposition, but promotes the action of the latent tendencies to disease." p. 176.

It is the grand end of Dr. Palin's work to point out the cases where an inordinant action of the intellectual functions ought to be balanced by adequate muscular exercise. It is certain that no exertions too great can be made, either in gratitude or policy, for the bettering the condition, both physical and moral, of that sex to whose early cares and early impressions man is often, indeed almost always, indebted for all the good of his future life; and it is certain, that the application of Dr. Palin's principles would greatly tend to the general improvement of the human race, as well as to the partial amendment of the condition of that portion of it which has been as justly as emphatically termed, "its fairer and its better half."

A Pharmaceutical Guide, in two Parts. By the Author of the Student's Manual. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

This is one of the many ingenious attempts to discover "a royal road to learning," by which the present age is distinguished. In plain English, it professes to teach those torrid Latin, who have never

declared *hic, hæc, hoc*; and how far public utility is concerned in the success of such a scheme, as far as medical science is concerned, we leave to the candid among its practitioners to determine. Ending by the end, we will confine ourselves to the means, and briefly observe, that the work is divided into two parts. The first, a *Latin Grammar*, in which all the rules are illustrated by examples selected from the *London Pharmacopœia*, of course not distinguished for the sublime or beautiful in composition; and the second, an interlineary translation of such formulæ in the *London Pharmacopœia* as have been found difficult to be comprehended by some young medical students. In order at once to give a specimen of the work, and to enable patients to become as wise as their doctors, we subjoin the following axiom:

"Tincturæ
"Tincturæ omnes in vasis vitreis clausis
Tincturæ all in vessels glass closed
preparari, et inter macerandum sæpius
To be prepared, and (See Gram. p. 40) frequently
agitari debeat.
to be agitated ought."

A Letter to Charles Henry Parry, M.D. F.R.S. &c &c. on the Influence of Artificial Eruptions, in certain diseases incidental to the human body. By Edward Jenner, Esq. M.D. LL.D. &c. 4to pp.66.

This Letter contains a variety of interesting cases, in which not only the danger of checking accidental or constitutional eruptions is pointed out, but the benefits resulting in numerous instances from promoting them artificially, is also clearly manifested. Dr. Jenner considers these eruptions to be appointed by nature as the outlets of disease, and that it is wise to restore them in all those disorders which have taken place within a short time after their removal, and to promote them by artificial means in cases of insanity, epilepsy, pulmonary complaints, and dyspepsia. It is, altogether, a treatise that may awaken much valuable enquiry, and be the means of greatly alleviating many of the fierce and various evils "frail flesh is heir to."

MINERALOGY.

Conversations on Mineralogy; with plates engraved by Mr. and Miss Lowry, from original drawings. 2 vols. 12mo. 14s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous Works of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan. 8vo.

Half of these miscellaneous works consists of the letters and addresses of sundry bodies corporate and volunteer companies to Mr. Grattan, and the other half Mr. Grattan's replies to these worthies; along with a few of his most celebrated speeches in parliament, and on different public occasions. To such a volume some title more honest, inasmuch as being more indicative of the real nature of its contents, might, and ought to have been prefixed.

Reminiscences of Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

This volume is full of original thought and interesting anecdotes. Those pertaining to the characters of the most celebrated statesmen of the last century, and their comparative excellencies, may claim competition with any thing that has appeared on similar subjects in the voluminous work just published of Lord Orford on the reign of George II. The remarks on general literature are conceived in a liberal spirit and with all the marks of high mental cultivation; whilst those on jurisprudence are distinguished by their acuteness, and that correctness which can only be obtained by experience and dispassionate consideration.

Lacon, or many things in a few words. By the Rev. C. C. Colton, A.M. Volume the Second. 8vo. 7s.

The first Volume of Lacon having been very favourably received by the public, the author has been induced to publish a second, containing nearly the like number of pages and quantity of matter.

He has adhered to the same sententious manner of writing, and used antithesis as freely as in his first volume, observing, perhaps justly, that in a book of aphorisms or maxims, that style of writing is the best which will imprint them most firmly on the memory. Our space will not allow us to give an example of Mr. Colton's aphorisms from this his second volume, but they partake of the same liberal spirit which was conspicuous in the first, and will be found particularly useful to young people who think, directing them in the right path on many subjects, and affording them a clue wherby they may be able to go at more length into the deeper parts and more abstruse reasonings of matters and things with which, in theory, they are every day familiar. That the precursors of Mr. C. have not exhausted all the alchemical stores of intellect, he has abundantly evinced; and he has also shown, that the drest maxim is capable of being conveyed in a form by no means so unquitting as many writers before him have thought themselves justified, by precedent rather than reason, in adopting. The present volume contains 283 reflections, many of them altogether novel, and all of them interesting. A number of anecdotes, explanatory of the different reflections, are scattered through the work, which render the understanding it more easy, and tend to amuse by their variety. The first volume has been reprinted, and circulated in America; and the numerous editions through which the book has passed in this country, shew, at least, that it has been read. Some remarks on Lord Byron's Don Juan, and several pieces of poetry, are bound up with the new volume.

The Imitation of Christ; in Three Books. By Thomas à Kempis. Translated from the Latin, by John Payne. With a Recommendatory Preface, by Thomas Chalmers, D.D. Minister of St. John's Church, Glasgow.

Dr. Chalmers' Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns, No XI. On Pauperism. Price 1s. *Published Quarterly*. This Number is the Second of the Series of Essays, by Dr. Chalmers, on the Causes and Cure of Pauperism.

Dr. Chalmers' Scripture References, for the Use of Sabbath Schools and Private Families. Price 4d.

An Edition of the References is also published, with the Scripture Passages printed in full, for the Use of Parents and Teachers, when hearing the Lessons of their Children or Scholars. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

An Account of Fishes found in the river Ganges and its Branches. By F. Hamilton. 4to. 5l. 5s.

A Supplement to the History of British Birds. By T. Bewick. 8vo. 5s.

A Critical and Analytical Dissertation on the Names of Persons. By J. H. Brady. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES, &c.

Madelaine. By Mrs. Opie. 2 vols. 12mo.

This story turns on a subject which requires the utmost nicety of treatment to invest it with that interest, which, under skilful management, it is capable of inspiring. We mean the history of a young lady's love-affairs, related by herself. In this professed delineation of the very arena of the female heart, Mrs. Opie has not exhibited the pathos which graced her early works, before she thought herself called on to write for fashionable readers; and the delicacy which the theme demands she never possessed in any very great degree: it is therefore not surprising that it does not appear in

the present instance. The heroine of the story is a Scotch girl who has been brought up away from her parents, of the humble rank of cottagers, by a lady, who, after giving her a refined education, and introducing her into polite society, dies, and leaves her only a small legacy; she then returns to her native roof, among the Highlands. So far the story, which is conveyed in the form of a journal, is interestingly told: but the young lady gets a lover of the name of Dobbs, who is introduced with more coarseness than is necessary, and whose unfortunate name is a sufficient anticipation of the fate of his suit. In opposition to this unfortunate swain is introduced Mr. Falconer the laird, who of course immediately inspires and is overcome by the tender passion, and, in far less time than propriety or prudence would warrant, the heroine submits to a private marriage according to the simple forms of betrothment before witnesses, which is enough in the land of cakes to make the ceremony binding. And this is one of the great faults of the work. The laird's motives for keeping his marriage secret are not sufficiently powerful to estimate any man in his senses; and his conduct afterwards is not much more rational. The ground of the attachment on both sides is likewise at first merely that of personal attraction,—at all times a dangerous and paltry view of a subject so important as that of a connexion for life. The character of the heroine's father is finely and consistently drawn; there are strokes of nature in the story, connected with the simplicity of manners belonging to the rank of the actors in it, which render it pleasing; and though as a whole it is not equal to Mrs. Opie's early productions, it is greatly superior to those which she has lately laid before the public.

Maid Marian. By the Author of "Headlong Hall." 12mo. 7s.

The playful satire and unaffected wit of the little volume entitled "Headlong Hall," were quite sufficient to ensure a favourable reception to any subsequent work from the same author; though he has, perhaps, not produced any thing since exactly as fortunate in execution and subject as his first. There is not room in the present performance for the display of the qualities which distinguished "Headlong Hall;" but we conceive that we pay "Maid Marian" no small compliment when we say, that it deserves a place on the same shelf with Strutt's "Queen-Hoo Hall," that ingeniously written and well-constructed story, to which we have no doubt that the romances illustrative of early manners and local scenery, which have been read with so much avidity for the last ten years, have been originally indebted for their hint and model.

Carwin, and other American Tales. By C. B. Brown. 3 vols. 12mo.

It is only lately that the English public has become acquainted with the merits of this author as a novelist; and since that interest has been awakened for him, which is only a just tribute to his genius, an account of his life, and his miscellaneous writings, has been published by Mr. Dunlap, which we briefly noticed in our last number. The contents of these volumes are "Carwin," a fragment originally intended for the history of that powerful and mysterious agent in the fine novel of Wieland, but most provokingly terminating at the point when the reader's curiosity is most anxiously excited. The next piece is "Stephen Calvert," which is neither a whole, nor a fragment: it is complete as far as it goes; still, as the author himself says, it is but one act out of five; and it is constructed with so much dramatic skill, that it closes precisely in the manner best calculated to awaken an eager anticipation of the opening scene of that which is to succeed it. The character of Louisa Calvert is beautifully drawn, and that of the hero himself is delineated with all that curious self-analysis which forms one of the greatest attractions in this writer's productions; and which makes even the sameness that runs throughout them delightful; for the mind of man is, of all branches of human contemplation, that by which man returns again and again with unweary avidity. The remaining two pieces are "Jessica" and also "Barbiller." The latter is merely a beginning—the former far too short to satisfy the

reader who loves to see in the female character that sweet union of refinement of thought and simplicity of action, which in the eyes of the wise and good give it its greatest attraction. In the character of Jessica they are blended with an artless grace which the pen of no other modern sentimentalist that we are acquainted with has reached. That these productions are only fragments, all who read them will regret; at the same time that they will rejoice that of a writer so original, so interesting, so moral and so instructive, even thus much is added to the productions with which he has already enriched the stores of works of the imagination.

POETRY.

Sir Marmaduke Maxwell, and other Poems. By Allan Cunningham. 12mo. 7s.

The principal poem in this volume is cast in the dramatic form. The scene is laid in the beautiful, though ruinous castle of Caerlaverock, on the Scottish side of the sea of Solway; and the time of the story is the close of the Commonwealth under the second Cromwell. The piece opens in a highly interesting and poetical manner, and immediately awakens a degree of attention which is kept up with unabated interest to the end. The dialogue is full of beauty, pregnant with moral reflections, and abounding almost to excess with imagery and ornament. The characters call not for particular marking and are not distinguished by any; though that of Mabel Moran, the weird woman, is perhaps indispensable in the dramatic personæ of all our late tales, romances, poems, and dramas, will bear comparison with most of her contemporaries. If, however, the characters in general do not exhibit any very striking individual peculiarities, they have all, nevertheless, the merit of exhibiting ideas and expressing themselves in language suitable to their pursuits and rank in life, from the steel-clad warrior to the simple shepherd.

The reader may compare the following passages with Otway's celebrated description of a witch, beginning

"Through a close lane as I pursued my journey
And meditating on the last night's vision,
I spied a wrinkled hag with age grown double
Picking dry sticks, and mumbling to herself."

Sir John Gourlay, one of the followers of Halbert Comyne, thus addresses his commander, who has just achieved the secret murder of his kinsman Lord Maxwell.

"Sir John. Now, noble general,
I crave small thanks for telling a strange tale,
As I spur'd past where your rough oak-wood climbs
The river-margin, I met something there—
A form so old, so wretched, and so wither'd,
I scarce may call it woman; loose her dress
Upon a crooked crutch. When she saw me,
She yell'd, and strode into my path; my steed
Shook, and stood still, and gaz'd with me upon her:
She smil'd on me as the devil does on the damn'd;
A smile that would turn the stern stroke of my sword

Into a feather's touch. I smooth'd my speech
Down from the martial to the shepherd's tone,
And stoop'd my basnet to my saddle-bow,
And ask'd for the castle of my good Lord Comyne;
Her eye glanced ghastly on me—and I saw
Amidst its sooty fringe the glimmering fire:
"Go seek thou Halbert Comyne one day hence,
Thou'lt find him even as the dust which thou
Dost carry on thy shoes. His days and hours
Are number'd. Can the might and pride of man
O'ercome the doom of God?" I ask'd her blessing:
She smil'd in devilish joy, and gave me quick
To fred Caerlaverock ravens.

The answer of Comyne is highly spirited and poetical.

Comyne. So that's all;
For one poor plack she'd dream these a rare dream,
And crown thee Lord Protector for the half
Of a crooked sixpence. These are old wild dames,
Who sell the sweet winds of the south to sailors,
Who milk the cows in Arby, and suck
The swans' eggs of the Tigris; they can turn
Their wooden slipper to a gilded barge;
Their pikestaff to a winged steed, that flies

As far as earth grows grass. They cast their spells
On green hot youths, and make the foud brides
mourn.

I give them garments which the moths have bored,
And mouldy cheese—and so keep my good name,
And my hens on my hen-roosts." Act 3.

To deny that there are faults in the composition of this poem would be contrary to truth; to dwell coldly upon them amidst many excellencies, would be to fall into the far more reprehensible error of a cynical and fastidious criticism. We had marked some samenesses—not of thought, for in that department the author's variety and novelty are sufficient to bear him out—but of words, which occur at intervals too short to let the ear rest from their repetition; some inversions which destroy the ease of the lines in which they are introduced without imparting vigour to them; and some incorrectnesses, which may well be pardoned in a composition that bears so many marks of genius; but we found our feelings disposed, at the conclusion of "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," to dwell on beauties only. We therefore proceeded to the minor poems, —to the "Mermaid of Galloway," so delightfully given to the eye by the classic pencil of Millon, in the gallery of that patriotic and munificent patron of the genius of his countrymen, Sir John Leicester; and to the Scottish ballads, that all breathe the very spirit of that "land of song," which more than any other nation has diffused the feelings of the heart in flowing numbers, and affecting melodies, through all ranks of her people.

George the Fourth, a Poem. By the author of "Hours of Solitude." To which are added, Lyrics designed for various Melodies. 3s.

The poem of George the Fourth contains eleven small pages of verse much in the style of Mr. Fitzgerald's, prefaced by sixteen lines of address to the Marquis of Londonderry, which remind us of the parody on the patriotic effusions of the aforesaid Mr. Fitzgerald, in that treasure of wit, "The Rejected Addresses." The price of this little performance is one of the most remarkable things belonging to it. In our juvenile days, sixpence was the common value for volumes of a similar size, shape, and appearance, and would be an exchange far beyond the worth of the present work in every point of view.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Thoughts on the Poor Laws. By S. Brookes. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Practical Observations on Mr. Ricardo's Principles of Political Economy and Taxation. By J. S. Reynolds, Esq. 8vo. 4s.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons delivered in the Chapel of the East-India College. By the Rev. C. W. Le Bas. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Sabbath; or illustrations of the nature, obligations, proper observance, and spiritual advantage of that holy day. By the Rev. J. Glen. 12mo. 5s.

Considerations on the subject of Calvinism, and a short Treatise on Regeneration, &c. By W. B. Knight, A.M.

A Treatise on the Gospel Constitution. By the Rev. W. Bennet. 8vo. 8s.

Sermons on Repentance and Faith. By the Rev. J. Carlisle. 8vo. 9s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Picturesque Promenade round Dorking. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

An entertaining and correct guide round a spot, the vicinity of which probably affords a greater variety of gratification to the lovers of natural beauty, than can be found in any other space of equal extent, within the same distance from the metropolis.

A Dissertation on the Topography of the Plain of Troy, &c. By C. Maclaren.

TRAVELS.

Journey from Merut, in India, to London. By Lieutenant Thomas Lumsden. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The author's route through Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, and France, makes a very imposing part of the title-page of this volume; but, unfortunately, the text by no means affords a proportionate amplification of the subject. The fact is, that journeys of such extent necessarily include so large a portion of time, that the most active use is made of every moment of it; and the author candidly confesses that his regrets were continually awakened by passing through fine cities, and interesting places, which it was impossible for him to command leisure even cursorily to explore. Hence, journals of this kind are fit only for a private circle, and contain little more than what would be communicated in conversation with friends around the fire-side. Lieutenant Lumsden has kept his diary in an unaffected style, and has given it some value by prefixing to it an accurate map and itinerary of his route: still, in itself, it is a mere diary, and contains nothing that will inform or interest the public.

Promenade from Dieppe to the Mountains of Scotland. By Charles Nodier. 12mo.

This is a well-executed translation from the French, and forms an exceedingly pleasing little volume. The author is a sentimentalist, but his observations on men and on nature are animated, though cursory. In some instances, however, his opinions are formed too rapidly for correctness; as, for instance, when he says that the Royal Academy of London admits into its annual exhibition whatever is presented to it, without any competition, examination, or judgment. He might have satisfied himself of the contrary of this, had he looked into Somerset-House a few days after the pictures are annually sent in, and seen the crowd of artists whose anxious faces betray that they are endeavouring to ascertain whether their performances are in the number of the "received," the "doubtful list," or the "black book," from whose oblivious gulf there is no appeal. With the usual conceit of his nation on this subject, the author expresses his pleasure in the conviction that the English have too much good sense to flatter themselves with ever having a school of historical painting or sculpture; at the same time that in landscapes and sea-views they have few rivals in Europe; and pays a warm and deserved compliment to the genius of Constable, one of our painters, whose genuine love of nature, and disinterested devotion to his art, are deserving of all the praise bestowed in these pages upon the production of his pencil, which graced the walls of the British Institution during the last exhibition. The same inaccuracy of observation, or of information, which our author betrays, in his remarks on the Royal Academy, is likewise evident in his observation on the literature of our country, when he says, that we can boast of no remarkable man who is not a nobleman or a baronet; which he attributes to the equalizing and torporizing effects of the Lancasterian system of education among the middling and lower classes of society. Making allowance, however, for these inaccuracies, which are excusable in a Frenchman, the reader may accompany Mr. Nodier in his Promenade from Dieppe to the Scottish Mountains, and be satisfied at every step of the way with the vivacity, good-humour, and good-feeling of his companion.

Two Years' Residence in the Settlement on the English Prairie in the Illinois Country. By John Woods. 8vo.

This volume contains nothing new or interesting. The author is, however, temperate in his views; and though he professes himself satisfied with his emigration, yet he does not hold out any temptation to his countrymen to follow his example.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. MILMAN has another Poem preparing for publication. The subject is "Belshazzar."

Sir T. CHARLES MORGAN, M. D. has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a volume, in which he has applied the principles and method adopted in his "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life" to the investigation of the phenomena of the moral world.

Departing from the elementary facts disclosed by physiology, and from the laws which govern the movements of the individual, he proceeds to examine the modifications these receive from external influences, and the action of man upon man in society, shewing that the human animal is, by the mere force of its organization, gregarious; and that its structure and functions abundantly prove that the so called state of nature, as applied to man, is an absolute chimera—that the simplest condition in which the species can exist, is that of family union; and that within the bosom of such union must exist the forces which give development to the more complicated forms of society. In these forces, he observes, are to be traced the origin of our notions of right and wrong, property, justice, virtue, vice, &c. which are engendered through the operation of the senses, and by the same process of observation, which discovers the facts and relations of natural science.

He next adverts to the actions of the species, as originally determined by the mechanism and vital properties of the organization, shewing that the causes of any given moral combination are to be sought in the physical circumstances in which the population are placed, and in the institutions to which these give rise.

Pursuing this chain of ideas, Sir Charles Morgan has briefly examined the principal circumstances that have contributed to carry the species forward to that point of civilization in which it now exists; and has attempted to trace the process by which we have arrived at our leading moral conceptions. In this effort, he has departed very widely from the customary mode of treating his subject: laying aside all abstract consideration of what man *ought to be*, and all notions engendered by the idea of *duty*, to examine the causes which make the animal *what it is*; and thus, in a great measure, separating moral science from its connexions with divinity, he endeavours to bring it into closer contact with political œconomy, and the theory of legislation.

A Satirical Poem, entitled "The Mohawks," is in the press. Report has assigned it to a distinguished Irish Melodist, but we believe it will be found to be the production of a well-known political character.

Dr. MEYRICK has been many years engaged in collecting the scattered notices of Ancient Armour to be found in our old Poets, Chroniclers, Wills, Deeds, and Inventories. The work will be published in 3 volumes Imperial 4to. and contain above 100 specimens of ancient-armour.

WILLIAM SPENCE, Esq. is republishing his Tracts on Political Economy; viz. 1. Britain independent of Commerce; 2. Agriculture the Source of the Wealth of Britain; 3. The Objections against the Corn Bill refuted; 4. Speech on the East India Trade, with prefatory Remarks on the causes and cure of our present distresses, as originating from neglect of principles laid down in these works.

The author of "Select Female Biography" has now in the press a work entitled The Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom displayed. It is designed to illustrate the beauty, order, and utility of the vegetable world, and contains a variety of elegant and scientific information relative to the economy of plants.

The magnificent Mazarine Bible in Mr. Perry's library was sold lately for 160 guineas to Mr. Bohte. It was purchased, we believe, for his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

Sir GILBERT BLANE has in the press a work entitled Select Dissertations on various Medical Subjects, in one volume 8vo.

ARCHDEACON NARES has in the press a Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c. illustrating the works of British Classics, especially of the Age of Elizabeth.

Mr. VALPY is reprinting his edition of Brotier's Tacitus in 4 vols. octavo. It combines the advantages of the Paris and Edinburgh Editions, with a selection of Notes from all the Commentators on Tacitus, subsequent to the Edinburgh edition: the *Literaria Notitia* and *Politica*, with all the Supplements, are also added; the French passages are translated, and the Roman Money turned into English.

Mr. LANSEER is preparing a work, in quarto, which will consist of representations and explanations of the hieroglyphical engravings that have been disinterred at Babylon, Nineveh, &c. and brought to England by recent travellers.

In the press, *Montezuma, a Tragedy*, in Five Acts. By St. JOHN DORSET, author of "The Vampire."

M. LAISNE has in the press a work, entitled, "Are the English Youth sent to France as Colonists or as Hostages?" containing, The extent of the Duties of a National Grammarian defined; the English and French Grammatical Education respectively compared; the Education of English Youth respecting the French Language in England, compared with what it is in France.

Mr. MELMOTH is about to publish, The Beauties of Jeremy Taylor; with a Memoir of his life, and Observations on his Genius and Writings.

In the Press.

A Short Character of Charles II. King of England; written by John (Sheffield) Duke of Buckingham, Lord President of her late Majesty's Privy Council. With the Conference between (George Villiers) the Duke of Buckingham and Father Fitzgerald, an Irish Jesuit, sent by King James II. to convert his then Grace in his sickness to the Romish religion. Faithfully taken by his Grace's Secretary.

A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Narratives contained in the first two chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew

and St. Luke, being an investigation of objections urged by the Unitarian editors of the improved version of the New Testament, with Appendices, containing strictures on the latter editions of that work. And animadversions on Dr. Lant Carpenter's recent publication, entitled "An Examination of Bishop Magee's Charges against Unitarians and Unitarianism." By a Layman.

Letters from Mecklenburgh and Holstein, including an Account of the Cities of Hamburg and Lubeck. By Mr. George Dawnes, Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin.

Summer Mornings, or Meditations and Recollections of a Saunterer. By the author of "Affection's Gift," "The Duellist," &c.

A new edition of "The Etonian," in 2 vols. 8vo.

Legendre's Elements of Geometry, and of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Edited, under the sanction of the author, by David Brewster, LL.D. Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. With new Notes and Improvements. 8vo.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from March 1 to March 31, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
March 1	22	46	30,30	30,19	March 17	47	63	30,20	30,08
2	35	56	30,26	30,28	18	46	62	30,16	30,55
3	32	53	30,27	30,21	19	44	55	30,21	30,28
4	23	54	30,07	29,96	20	47	58	30,27	30,23
5	33	53	29,91	29,85	21	37	58	30,22	30,10
6	44	53	29,57	29,61	22	37	57	30,24	30,31
7	37	52	29,68	29,44	23	39	60	30,19	29,92
8	36	45	29,63	29,56	24	46	60	29,57	29,67
9	33	56	29,60	29,69	25	32	43	29,67	29,76
10	40	56	29,46	29,51	26	33	59	29,57	30,10
11	35	49	29,73	30,07	27	40	59	30,08	30,14
12	37	49	30,39	30,33	28	38	71	29,98	30,00
13	39	52	30,17	29,97	29	37	53	30,33	30,27
14	32	59	29,90	29,92	30	40	56	29,47	29,76
15	29	54	30,11	30,19	31	37	43	30,20	30,31
16	34	56	30,13	30,07					

The spots on the sun are at this time very interesting, there being one which is perceptible to the naked eye: it is about three times the size of the earth.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE avocations of the husbandman, common to the season of spring, commenced earlier in the present year than we almost ever remember them to have done. Reports from the forward districts represent the sowing of barley to have been in considerable forwardness

before those less favoured with congeniality of soil and climate had begun to prepare their lands for the seed; and even now much of that work remains unfinished, and will not be concluded before the first week in May.

Had not the few cold days in the se-

cond week of April been succeeded by genial showers and warmer weather, the effect upon the early-sown pulse and grain would, in all probability, have been highly injurious; for, although the continuance was not protracted, its influence upon vegetation was sufficiently perceptible.

Wheats universally maintain a vigorous and promising appearance, which, together with the prospect of an early harvest, the inferiority of much of the grain of last year, and the uncertainty as to what measures may be adopted by government with regard to the admission of foreign corn, all tend to check the spirit of enterprise, and to prolong the continuance of lower prices than the surplus supply over the demand would seem to justify.

The agricultural body is greatly disappointed by the inefficient measures which have hitherto been proposed to be adopted for its relief—the farmers becoming dispirited are every where throwing up their farms; many, it is true, through necessity, being unable to carry them on any longer; and many more to secure the

wreck of their property, not only from the gradual decay arising from the depreciated value of their produce, but in some districts from the ruin to which they are exposed, by the unlawful proceedings of tumultuous assemblies and midnight incendiaries. Thus property to an immense extent is either withdrawn from agriculture, or completely annihilated—a circumstance we are compelled to witness with apprehension and unfavourable forebodings; for if this does not eventually diminish the supply of human food sufficiently to be of serious consequence to the community at large, we shall indeed say, "Take no thought for the morrow—seed-time and harvest will never fail."

The fall of lambs has this year been extraordinarily abundant, and as few casualties have occurred from the effect of weather, the increase of the flocks is very considerable. Handsome nag-horses and good roadsters have commanded high prices at all the spring fairs; while inferior ones, and those of the cart kind, have met with a slow sale at a farther reduction of price.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, March 11th.—22s, 4s 8d—30th, 4s 1d—April 6th, 4s 8d.—13th, 4s 2d.

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

16th March.					30th March.							
Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.			
Wheat 7,811	for 20,506	8	0	Aver. 52 2	Wheat 7,878	for 19,180	10	4	Aver. 50 6			
Barley 8,960	.....	3,981	15	11	.....	3,539	1	1	.....		
Oats 13,862	.....	12,781	0	1	.....	14,121	13,948	9	11	
23d March.					6th April.							
Wheat 6,218	16,320	18	6	53 2	Wheat 6,357	16,051	9	10
Barley 8,929	4,268	10	9	21 8	Barley 4,698	4,778	14	1
Oats 12,961	12,068	8	3	18 7	Oats 13,667	12,748	11	2

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.	MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.	COAL MARKET. April 19.
Kidneys - 2 10s to 2 0s	Beef - 1s 8d to 2s 8d	Newcastle, from 23s 6d to 49s 6d
Champions 2 0 to 4 5	Mutton - 1 8 to 2 8	Sunderland, from 69 0 to 69 6d
Ox-Nobles - 1 10 to 2 0	Veal - 2 8 to 4 8	Price of Quartern Load in the Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 9 1/2d.
Apples - 2 10 to 3 0	Pork - 2 4 to 4 4	
Onions - 0 0 to 0 0	Lamb - 3 4 to 5 0	

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.					QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.				
SMITHFIELD.—Hay, 3 0s to 4 4s Aver. 3 12s 6d					arrived Coastwise, from April 15 to 30.				
Straw, 1 6 to 1 14 — 1 10 0					Wheat 3,673	Peas 498	Malt 4,391		
Clover, 4 0 to 4 10 — 4 5 0					Barley 3,716	Tares —	Beans 1,549		
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3 3 to 4 4 — 3 13 6					Oats 3,917	Rape —	Linseed —		
Straw, 1 7 to 1 19 — 1 13 0					Rye 118	Brank 47	Mustard —		
Clover, 3 10 to 4 8 — 3 19 0					Various Seeds: 23s qrs.—Floor, 328s 50sks.				
WHITECHAPEL.—Hay, 3 3 to 4 0 — 3 11 6					Foreign.—Wheat 1,206; and Linseed 15 qrs.				
Straw, 1 8 to 1 16 — 1 12 0									
Clover, 4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0									

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.					New Pockets.				
Kent 2 10s to 4 4s	Sussex 2 10s to 3 5s	Kent 2 10s to 4 0s	Sussex 2 10s to 3 10s	Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Farnham 0 0 to 0 0			
Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s								

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, April 24, 1822.

Certainly, no valid reason can be assigned why the productions of the British Colonies should not be brought to market in foreign ports at rates as reasonable as the productions of the colonies of other countries. If the state of the world is changed by the force of political events, it becomes the prudent statesman to meet the new state of things by accommodating his measures to the exigencies of the time. There is something more than mere report or apprehension, in the assertion that British Colonial articles are undersold on the Continent; and that Foreign Colonies are enlarging their means of production with much energy and perseverance. It is but natural, on their parts; nor will they be bound, as speculators, by those regulations, however humane, which philanthropic Britain may think proper to establish. They consider their interests: benevolence they disregard. The measures proposed by Government since our last Report, if matured, and carried into execution, will certainly affect many parts of the mercantile system as hitherto acted on. They will give a new face to some things,—it may be hoped, for the better; but—such is the lot of humanity! in others they will produce evils, not to be immediately remedied. For a more conclusive opinion on them, we must wait till they assume the form of laws.

Another observation is drawn from us by a sense of duty, arising from our private information, which states explicitly, that foreigners are extremely busy in seducing our best workmen in various branches of manufacture. We are aware that some have been detected, and legally punished; but the vigour of the law is far behind the urgency of the temptations held out: to say nothing of the difficulty of obtaining legal evidence of transactions always private and confidential.

The Agricultural interest has lately been much engaged in considering the tenor and tendency of a Parliamentary Report on the subject of the difficulties of which they complain. The evils are evident; the mode of annulling them, or even of alleviating them, is not so clear. And to say truth, the diversity of opinions on this subject is so great, that to meet them all, with any thing like satisfaction, is absolutely impossible.

The CORN market is rising, and is expected to continue rising: the supplies to

Mark Lane have been very limited during some weeks past; and prime samples have not only met an improvement in price, but have been taken off with a readiness to which that market has too long been a stranger. It is probable, that this will have greater effect on the counties near the metropolis, than any immediate expectation of benefit from legislative interference.

The Course of Exchange has, of late, tempted certain adventurers to think of exporting the gold currency of the country; and some have affected to foresee unpleasant consequences. We are not so easily moved; and though a slight advance on the price of silver has certainly taken place, yet we presume to think that the circulating medium is well able, under judicious management, to stand many a run, before any justifiable occasion of alarm will present itself.

The COTTON market has experienced a brisk demand lately. It has been rising gradually for several weeks; and, at present, shews no signs of reduction. If we are not misinformed, the occupation it affords is steady, generally speaking; in some places, report says, it is exceedingly brisk, and in certain branches. Considering the magnitude and productive powers of this material of commerce, its prosperity is equally interesting and wonderful.

The Sale of SILK at the India House evinces that increased use of the article at which we have often pointed. The prices are 2, or 3, or even 5 per Cent. above those of the last Sale; and INDIGO, with other dyeing ingredients, is more freely inquired after, and bears a premium.

COFFEE is very heavy for some kinds, and very brisk for others. There are fair samples which meet with no attention; while others have risen 4 or 5 per cent. above the current price.

SUGAR has rather given way; and is almost immoveable. This is partly occasioned by anticipated arrivals of vessels supposed to be near, or on, the British coasts: the buyers wait, to compare the quantity, the quality, and the prices of the new articles, before they open their commissions. There is, however, some export going on for the Hanse Towns; and there seems to be a determination in the holders to submit to very slight reductions, if to any.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 26th March to 25th April, 1822.

Days.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bond.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day
Mar. 26			80		104					43 pm.	par 3 pm.
27			80½	80	103½		80½		89	40 pm.	par 6 pm.
28			80½	80	103½		79½			37 pm.	1 6 pm.
29			80½	79½	103½		80		89	50 pm.	1 7 pm.
30			79½		103½					54 pm.	1 7 pm.
April 1			79½		103½					63 pm.	2 7 pm.
2			79½		103½					63 pm.	3 7 pm.
3			79½		103½		79½			62 pm.	3 7 pm.
4			79½		102½					63 pm.	3 7 pm.
5											
6			78½		102½					64 pm.	3 6 pm.
8			78½		102½					67 pm.	3 6 pm.
9			78½		102½					71 pm.	4 8 pm.
10			78½	7½	101½		77½		66½	66 pm.	5 8 pm.
11			77½	8½	102½					66 pm.	4 9 pm.
12			78½	7½	102½		77½	245		61 pm.	5 9 pm.
13			78½		102½					65 pm.	6 9 pm.
15			78½		102½				87½	68 pm.	4 9 pm.
16			78		102½			242		63 pm.	4 7 pm.
17	242		78½		102½		78½		87½	64 pm.	5 8 pm.
18	241½		78½		102½			241½		62 pm.	4 8 pm.
19			78½		102½					62 pm.	4 7 pm.
20			78		102½			241½		56 pm.	3 7 pm.
22	241½		78	7½	101½					55 pm.	3 7 pm.
23			77½	7½	102½						3 5 pm.
24	239½		78½	7½	101½			240½		55 pm.	3 7 pm.
25	239		78		102½					57 pm.	3 6 pm.

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to July 1821 have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MARCH 16, TO APRIL 12, 1822, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ABBOTTS, P. and R. Skinner-street, wine-merchants (Heath, Temple) | Darke, S. W. Red-lion-square, picture-dealer. (Minchin, Verulam-buildings) |
| Atherton, W. Everton, brewer. (Hinde, Liverpool) | Davidson, W. Philpot-lane, merchant. (Gregson and Fauson, Angel-court) |
| Baker, W. Rew, farmer. (Pring, Crediton) | Davidson, W. and Garnett, A. Liverpool, merchants. (Crump) |
| Barnby, T. Oswest Common, clothier. (Archer) | Day, H. and Holmes, R. Tottenham-court-road, hatters-draper. (Hewitt, Tottenham-yard) |
| Barthrop, W. senior and junior, Hall and Bradford, wool-samplers. | Dean, E. W. and Cook, T. W. Bethnal-green, brewers. (Coxon, Salisbury-street) |
| Bayless, J. Danton, coal-merchant. (Goodsore & Fox, Lutterworth) | Duckworth, E. Mibchester, victualler. (Hartley, Buryal) |
| Beham, G. master-mariner. (Tatham, Castle-street Birmingham, F. Charles-street, brewer. (Miller, Castle-street) | Edwards, G. H. Crown-street, wine-merchant. (Williams and Co. Lincoln's-inn) |
| Bishop, E. Cheltenham, tailor. (Packwood) | Evans, J. Sharness, haberdasher. (Spence & Desborough) |
| Boulton, T. Lichfield, coal-master. (Stimson) | Firminstone, J. jun. Lower-Milton, dealer. (Caser, Wol-verhampton) |
| Branthwaite, P. Bristol, fringe-manufacturer | Foulds, A. Lovelcough, cotton-spinner. (Laycock, Ashton-under-Line) |
| Brett, W. Stone, grocer. (Griffin, Lowbridge) | Friend, J. Bristol, maltster. (Cary and Cross) |
| Brewer, S. Alderton, corn-merchant. (Pulham, Wood-bridge) | Frost, G. Sheffield, chandlery. (Willson) |
| Brown, S. Vine-street, cooper. (Branscomb, Doctors'-commons) | Furnival, W. and Hardy, J. Stratford-upon-Avon, corn-merchants. (Bankart, Leicester) |
| Buckle, C. Manchester, draper. (Law and Coates) | Gaunt, W. Armley, cloth-manufacturer. (Farbank, Leeds) |
| Butler, P. Little Bolton, manufacturer. (Morris, Manchester) | Garnett, A. Liverpool, merchant. (Crump) |
| Button, W. Worcester, innkeeper. (Umney, Clement's-inn) | Glover, E. Harrogate, shoemaker. (Barrow, St. Helens) |
| Christenden, E. Ashford, ironmonger. (Webb, Birmingham) | Good, P. P. Clapton, insurance-broker. (Stevens and Wood) |
| Cooper, R. Jubilee-place, grocer. (Sheffield, Great Prescott-street) | Grattv, W. and Moss, M. Handforth, D. Manchester, victualler. (Morris) |
| Copland, W. Sharrington, farmer. (Wither, Holt) | Hanford, W. Tavistock, linen-dealer. (Beauchillon and Hewitt) |
| Corbett, E. Liverpool, common-brewer. (Gregory and Faulkner, Bedford-row) | Harrison, J. Mount Terrace |
| Croston, F. Westboughton, manufacturer. (Norris, John-street) | |
| Dalmaine, G. Chandos-street, embroiderer. (Gaunt and Loftus, Furnival's-inn) | |

Hewlesley, J. Birmingham, merchant. (Palmer)
 Herbert, R. and W. Manchester, W. M. Mary Ass, wine-
 merchant. (Hedges and Ogden)
 Hory, J. Great St. Helen's, coal-merchant. (Steel,
 Queen-street)
 Hoyle T., Lord J., Chatham J., and Fothergill W. Man-
 chester, calico-printers. (Blew, Barnley)
 Hudson, W. S. George's-terrace, ship-owner. (Seale,
 Covent-garden)
 Hughes, M. B. and Horton, J. Dudley, iron-founders.
 (Wills, Birmingham)
 Ivatt, J. G. Groom's Hall, wine-merchant. (Jones, Size-
 la-Jefferson, W. Framingham, apothecary. (Edwards)
 Jeremy, D. St. Michael's-walk, linen-draper. (Richard-
 son and Miller, New Inn)
 Judd, G. Farington, cordwainer. (A'Beckett, Broad-str.
 Jullion, J. Holborn, jeweller. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers
 Keen, W. C. Mary-le-boue-lane, farrier. (Hamilton
 and Twining, Soho)
 Kenyon, T. Fretwell, four-dealer. (Chng, Manchester)
 Ketcher, N. Bradwell, shopkeeper. (Dunn, Brook-street
 Kirkland, J. and Badeson, J. Coventry, ribbons-makers.
 (Webster and Son, Chapside)
 Lacey, J. Bristol, tin-vaser. (Russell)
 Leppingwell, R. Croydon, linen-draper. (Willis and
 Watson, Warford-court)
 Louten, G. West Tigmouth, rope maker. (Hors, Serle-
 street)
 Liphoot, J. Eccleston, miller. (Barnes, St. Helens
 Lye, W. Cheltenham, coal-merchant. (Winterbotham,
 Tewkesbury)
 M'Clure, S. Wigan, shopkeeper. (Gasbill)
 Maddock, B. and Tweed, J. Rosemary-lane, timber-mer-
 chant. (W. M. Mary Ass)
 Major, J. W. Frome Seelwood, clothier. (Rotton)
 May, W. King's Head Tavern, Newgate-street, victualler.
 (Clare and Dickenson)
 M'Nicol, Newbury, master. (Smith, Reading)
 Miles, S. Ludgate-street, watch-maker. (Roser & Jones
 Miller, C. Abchurch-lane. (Sweet and Co.)
 Milthorpe, J. Pool, malster. (Granger, Leeds)
 Moomington, W. Chapsote, grocer. (Haberfield
 Murphy, F. Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, wine-merchant.
 (Gaines, Caroline-street)
 Oley, G. New Bond-street, tailor. (Smith & Barkerfield
 Parker, T. Carlicot Mill, meslin. (Turner, Bath
 Pasnik, W. Bath, draper. (Clarke, Bristol)
 Peatipierre, F. South-street, merchant. (Hachison,
 Crown-court)
 Peatipierre, E. South-street, merchant. (Hachison,
 Crown-court)
 Peaton, J. Skipton, ironkeeper. (Alcock)
 Peckersgill, J. South-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer.
 (Jamps, Bucklersbury)
 Pickett, J. Caroline-street, builder. (Heard, Hooper's-
 passage)

Pitts, J. and, Collyson, T. Bury, woolen-drappers.
 (Hiscope)
 Platon, J. jun. Witham, miller. (Andrew, Coggleshall
 Polrik, P. jun. Liverpool, coal-merchant. (Mawdley
 Ramsden, W. Leeds, victualler. (Hargraves
 Reynolds, H. Cheltenham, saddler. (Loseley
 Richardson, J. Webb's County-terrace, corn-factor. (Les-
 ser, New-court)
 Richardson, J. Hull, corn-dealer. (Sandwich)
 Ripley, J. Wapping High-street, mathematical-instrument-
 maker. (Noy and Hardstone)
 Robinson, M. Scarborough, plumber. (Norton, Old
 Broad-street)
 Robinson, W. Botolph-claydon, oom-merchant. (Golding,
 Walsingham-le-Willows)
 Ross, M. Berry Hills, farmer. (Dewes, Ashby-de-la-
 Zouch)
 Ross, J. Bstock, grocer. (Dewes, Ashby-de-la-Zouch)
 Sanders, J. Stratford-upon-Avon, coal-merchant. (Tyrrel
 and Son, Guildhall-yard)
 Scott, W. jun. Norwich, confectioner. (Keth
 Simkins, J. Store-street, tailor. (Hunt, Barry-street
 Smatburst, J. sen. and W. T. Torkington, calico-
 printers. (Edgo, Manchester)
 Smeaton, T. Lancaster, dister. (Lewthwaite and Son
 Steele, J. Liverpool, chart-seller. (Smith and Weir,
 Austin-frirs)
 Steel, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-broker. (Baker,
 Walsingham-lane)
 Tate, W. Cateaton-street, bookseller. (Dickenson and
 Sedgrove)
 Tickell, T. West Bromwich, iron-master. (Sperrier and
 Co. Birmingham)
 Thomas, R. S. Hanbury, farmer. (Cutler, Droitwich
 Tomlinson, J. Bedfordbury, linen-draper. (Nethersele
 and Co. Essex-street)
 Trevasnik, J. Sidney-place, Commercial-road, tailor.
 (Hindman, Hastings-street)
 Trowbridge, J. Shaftsbury, stocking-manufacturer.
 (Bowles and Chitty)
 Turner, W. Leyton, horse dealer. (Griffith, High-street,
 Mary-le-bone)
 Watson, W. Lichfield, brewer. (Greenway, Attleborough
 Hall)
 Wolsford, W. Tower-hill, merchant. (Woodward and
 Co. Tokenhouse-yard)
 Westlake, J. Moreton Hampstead, serge-maker. (Brat-
 son, Exeter)
 Westbrook, J. St. Alban's, farmer. (Hodgson and Ogden,
 St. Mildred's-court)
 Wickham, W. jun. Chichester. (Johnson and Co.)
 Vull, W. jun. Brecon, Glamorganshire, corn-dealer.
 (Tipton, Gloucester)
 Young, W. and Ranard, J. Down's Wharf, wharfingers.
 (Berthelme and Cornthwaite)

DIVIDENDS.

ABBOT, J. Weymouth-street, April 27
 Abbot, S. New-court, April 27
 Abraham, T. Noble-street, April 16
 Abrams, R. Liverpool, April 10
 Adams, S. & Wattleworth, J. J. Wal-
 sell, April 20
 A'Dean, H. Hertford, April 10
 Adlington, L. Tottenham, April 27
 Alport, T. R. Birmingham, April 23
 Archer, J. Warr, May 11
 Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place, May 18
 Atwood, A. Lynton, April 27
 Baker, W. Ticehurst, April 20
 Baker, J. Bath, April 27
 Baines, E. Preston, April 29
 Barker, T. and Hudson, F. Stratford,
 April 16
 Bass, J. Holbeck, April 13
 Baxter, R. Brompton, April 20
 Bennet, J. Blackburn, May 10
 Bibby, R. Liverpool, April 26
 Blanchard, R. Little Tower-hill, Apr.
 27
 Boye, B. Tokenhouse-yard, April 5
 Breton, G. N. Devizes, May 1
 Brown, C. Dundee, April 27
 Brocklip, J. Oxford, April 25
 Bumpus, J. H. H. April 13
 Bursay, J. jun. Goodge-street, Apr. 13
 Burrows, S. Miles-lane, April 27
 Butler, S. Shrivots Magna, April 20
 Butts, T. Southampton, May 9
 Callow, J. Princess-street, May 7
 Cary, J. Raquet-court, March 23,
 Apr. 16
 Chambers, F. Stamford, April 29
 Clark, J. Commercial-road, May 4
 Clew, E. New Mills, May 7
 Cole, W. Ninington, May 7
 Collinson, E. Crooked-lane, April 30
 Coppe, F. Brighton, April 22
 Cressley, R. Knightsbridge, Apr. 16
 Curtis, J. Fordingbridge, Apr. 23
 Daub, M. Oxford-street, April 27
 Deale, E. B. Welbeck-street, Apr. 27
 Debell, J. Cranbrook, April 23

Dolphin, E. Cheddla, May 9
 Darnage, H. Colchester, April 16
 Durkin, W. & J. April 10, May 8
 Edwards, L. O. Minorca, April 18
 Elgar, W. Malton, May 17
 Faize, G. Laurence Poultry-hill,
 April 16
 Fisher, F. Edgware-road, April 13
 Foreman, J. Kettleburgh, April 20
 Fosbury, W. Liverpool, and Bamber,
 R. Dublin, April 29
 Fosbury, W. Liverpool, April 16
 Foster, E. S. & T. Yalding, May 4
 Fox, J. Dartmouth, April 9
 Garner, J. Worcester, April 18
 Gibson, T. jun. and Eaves, J. Liver-
 pool, April 16
 Gill, T. Little Tower-street, April 6
 Graham, Sir R. London, April 9
 Gray, T. T. Wardour-street, May 4
 Hackett, R. Newport, April 20
 Harrison, W. H. Farnsfield, May 1
 Hart, J. Bath, April 29
 Hartley, R. Ripon, April 17
 Hillary, P. Mark-lane, May 11
 Holland, S. Beshill, April 26
 Horsfield, J. Gildersome, April 30
 Humphreys, S. Charlotte-str. Apr. 9
 Johnson, F. Sheffield, April 10
 Keating, A. Silversmith, April 27
 Kirkman, C. F. Deal, April 27
 Knowles, J. Liverpool, April 18
 Langhara, H. and Brasfield, W.
 Bucklersbury, March 23
 Lawrence, R. Minuty, April 20
 Levy, L. Great Prescott-street, April
 13
 Lincoln, R. St. James's-street, May 4
 Lynn, T. Jerusalem Coffee-house, Apr.
 23
 Mason, J. Manchester, April 27
 Marten, S. Leadenhall-street, Apr. 27
 Morgan, J. Stroud, April 10
 Newbray, A. and Wetherell, J. Dar-
 ham, March 23
 Newnham, H. Skinner-street, Apr. 27

Oster, J. Truro, April 24
 Paster, J. L. Stony Stratford, June 1
 Perkins, R. Lynton, May 18
 Phillips, J. Hayes, May 20
 Raistrick, R. Calverley, April 26
 Ramscur, M. Bucklersbury, April 24
 Redman, J. Oxford-street, April 27
 Richardson, J. Liverpool, April 25
 Roberts, J. Bromley, April 20
 Sargant, T. Millbank-row, April 16
 Sawyers, S. Ramsgate, May 11
 Seafers, P. Maidstone, May 4
 Sewell, S. Aldergate-street, April 27
 Shoobridge, C. Kensington, April 23
 Smith, J. W. and Towley, T. May 8
 Somersett, R. M. Marlborough, April
 20
 Spencer, T. Cumming-street, Apr. 20
 Sperry, T. Thornbury, April 20
 Stackhouse, W. Blackburn, May 6
 Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury,
 April 27
 Swaney, J. Austin-frirs, April 16
 Sykes, W. and Shackleton, T. W. W. W. W.
 lion-street, April 16
 Taylor, M. Rudy, April 11
 Thompson, T. Cammel-street, April 20
 Troughton, J. Newcomb C. A. and
 Troughton B., Coventry, April 18
 Tully, F. Bristol, April 11
 Tuck, B. Thrapston, April 10
 Walker, J. jun. Abbridge, April 10
 Walters, J. Sandham, April 16
 White, T. Brinklow, May 23
 Whalley, G. B. Esinghall-str. April
 16
 Willis, J. Wardour-street, May 4
 Wilson, J. Macclesfield, April 27
 Wilson, W. R. Crown-court, Apr. 23
 Wilson, W. Shakspeare Walk, May 2
 Woodhouse, J. and M. Mincing-lane,
 March 16, April 26
 Woolfe, J. Birmingham, May 8
 Worthington, H. and Rowlandson, W.
 Bolton-le-Moors, May 19

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Millbank Penitentiary.—From the Report of the Committee of the General Penitentiary at Millbank, just printed, it appears that “the number of prisoners for whom provision has been made in the Penitentiary, rather exceeds the intended number of 1000 (600 males and 400 females) than falls short of it. There were within its walls, on the 31st of December last, 708 convicts. The present number is 723; viz. 399 males and 324 females.”

—It appears farther, that the total earnings for the year ending 31st Dec. 1821, amounted to 6051*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* of which three-fourths, or 4538*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* remained to the establishment; that the expense amounted to 27,279*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* and, after deducting stores on hand, to 20,679*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* and the net expense, after deducting the prisoners earnings to 16,140*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

Gold Coinage.—It appears, that in the last year the amount of gold coinage at the Mint was 9,520,758*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* In looking at the reduction of Bank of England notes in the same period, we find that in January, 1821, the Bank-notes in circulation varied from 21,571,714*l.* to 25,904,357*l.*; and that in January, 1822, the amount has varied from 16,566,720*l.* to 20,223,480*l.* It appears thus, that the addition made to the circulation by the gold coinage has been greater, by four millions, than the diminution by the reduction of the bank-notes, that is, always supposing that the whole of the gold coined has been thrown into circulation.

New Recorder.—On the 10th ult. the Lord Mayor held a special Court of Aldermen, at Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Recorder in the room of the late Sir John Silvester, Bart. which was most fully attended, his Lordship, twenty Aldermen, and the Sheriffs, being present; when Newman Knowlys, Esq. Common Serjeant, was unanimously elected, and, being sent for, he attended and took the usual oath.

Execution.—The execution of Edward Cochrane, alias Cline, took place April 3d, at a quarter past eight o'clock, in front of the Debtors' Door in the Old Bailey, for an extensive burglary in the house of Miss Kelly, at Hendon. Three persons were concerned in this robbery, one of whom, W. Osborn, was to have suffered with him, but he received a respite, late on Sunday evening, during his Majesty's pleasure.

Improvements in the Temple.—Some very material alterations and improvements are taking place in the Temple. The Fountain Garden, as it is called, is widened to

nearly the whole extent of the court, and is to be divided into compartments, each forming a small shrubbery. The whole is inclosed with a handsome cast-iron railing, and the public path will be from New Court, through the heart of the New Garden, to the Knights' Templars' Chapel.

Improvements.—Fall-mall East will be carried to St. Martin's church by the autumn of the present year. All persons possessing apartments in the King's mews; or in line with the intended improvements, are to remove immediately.

Westminster Abbey.—The beautiful and impressive appearance of the Abbey, in consequence of the aisles and the several monuments and tombs having been wholly cleaned, is remarkable; they all display as much freshness as if they were only just raised. The whole of the renovations and repairs reflect the greatest credit on those under whose superintendence they have been conducted. To secure the monuments from injury, by being approached too closely by the spectators, and also to secure an equal sight to all persons, neat railings are placed in different directions, so as to prevent the public from crowding too closely around any particular monument. Within the Poets' Corner entrance is placed a board, on which is painted the sums that visitors will have to pay (amounting in all to two shillings), who desire to inspect the curiosities on week days; and it informs the public that an extra remuneration is to be given; and any report of misbehaviour, or violation of these regulations by the servants of the Cathedral, will be received and attended to by the Dean or Senior Prebendary. This regulation, of course, abolishes the custom of making offerings at the shrine of General Monk, on the exhibition of which, after all demands had been paid, the public used to be exposed to new demands for the benefit of the attendants.

Anniversary Dinner of the Theatrical Fund at the Freemasons Tavern.—There are few public charities more interesting to a liberal mind than the association which has subsisted some years for the benefit of superannuated or indigent theatrical performers. At the anniversary dinner for the Drury Lane Fund, the Duke of York presided. Mr. Kean, as treasurer, delivered a speech which contained an appropriate tribute to royal beneficence. At the conclusion of his speech, the collection for the fund commenced, which soon amounted to thirteen hundred pounds. The King and the Duke of York were, as usual, distinguished by the munificence of

their donation; and never, perhaps, were sentiments of patriotism and loyalty more completely identified than at this Anniversary.

Telegraphs.—An immediate survey is to take place for the most eligible situation to erect telegraphs between London and Plymouth. A communication from the Admiralty to Portsmouth takes place directly, and each station is under the superintendance of a naval officer.

Crime.—It appears by an official account that the number of persons (males and females) committed for crimes and offences in England and Wales, was in 1815, 7,818—in 1816, 9,091—in 1817, 13,932—in 1818, 13,567—in 1819, 14,254—in 1820, 13,710—in 1821, 13,115—total in the seven years, 85,487 persons—of which number 7,683 were sentenced to death; (693 of whom were executed)—48,637 were transported, imprisoned, whipped, fined, pilloried, or kept to hard labour, &c. Total convicted 56,310—16,479 were acquitted—12,691 against whom no bills were found or prosecutors appeared. The decrease in crime in Norfolk was 26—increase in Suffolk 14.

African Institution.—The 16th anniversary meeting of this Institution is to be held on the 10th of the present month. The information received by it of the horrid crimes perpetrated in Africa, and on the high seas, by miscreants who make it their business to buy and sell their fellow-creatures, and of the alarming increase of this abominable traffic under the flags of France, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands—is of such a nature, as to render it the duty of the Institution to give the utmost publicity to the facts which are constantly coming to their knowledge, and to call the attention of the British nation, in a very particular manner, to the enormities now practised upon the persons of the helpless children of Africa; enormities never exceeded in the annals of oppression and cruelty. At the present moment vast numbers of innocent men, women, and children, are languishing in the hands of their tormentors; many are suffering a most cruel and lingering death, by suffocation in the holds of slave-ships; thousands are on their way to interminable slavery, to which they will infallibly be consigned, unless previously released by death, or rescued by the intervention of some merciful hand, from those dealers in human blood, whom the American Government has declared to be pirates, and who, instead of being protected and sheltered, ought to be branded by every civilized State as enemies to the human race.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. T. Hooper, A. M. domestic

chaplain to Lord Nugent, to hold the rectory of Yatton Keynell, together with the rectory of Castle Comb, both in Wilts.—The Rev. W. G. Judgson, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Michael's parish, in that town: patrons, the Master and Fellows of that society.—The Rev. J. Lonsdale, M. A. late Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Captain Richard Thomas is appointed Superintending Captain of the Ordinary at Portsmouth; Captain Henry Davis and Lieut. R. Gill are also appointed to the Ordinary; Captain John Ayscough, to the Ordinary at Plymouth; and Captain Rathbone, C. B. to Chatham.—Lieut. Spencer Smyth is appointed to the newly-erected Semaphore Signal Station at Portsmouth. Lieut. Edward Harris is appointed to the Semaphore, at Chatley Hill.—Captains Sir C. Burrard, Bart. and W. J. Mingay, to the rank of Post Captain. Lieutenants Digby Marsh, G. Baker, George R. Lambert, Frederick W. Beechey, Henry P. Hoppner, Charles D. Acland, John Russell (B.) Coote Hely Hutchinson, James Everard Home, and Hon. Montague Stopford, to the rank of Commander.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Dartmouth.—The Hon. Jas. Hamilton Stanhope, in the room of C. Milner Ricketts, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

City of Lincoln.—John Williams, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of Coningsby Waldo Sibthorp, Esq. deceased.

Births.] In Bolton-street, the lady of the Hon. T. Knox, M. P. of a daughter.—In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Knox, R.N. of a daughter.—Mrs. G. Stephen, of Broad-street-buildings, of a son.—At Walthamstow, Mary, the wife of W. N. Lancaster Esq. of a son.—At Commercial-road, Lambeth, Mrs. T. Lett, of a son.—Mrs. C. Cutten, of Quality-court, Chancery-lane, of a son.—At Clapton, the lady of Thomas Hankey, Esq. of a daughter.—In Old Burlington-street, Mrs. Pollen, of a son.—In Baker-street, the lady of Charles Phelps, Esq. of a son.—In St. James's-square, the Right Hon. Lady Vane Stewart, of a daughter.—At the Admiralty, Lady Osborn, of a son.

Married.] At Richmond, the Hon. P. B. Fellow, M. P. to Miss G. J. Dick, eldest daughter of M. Dick, Esq. of Richmond, and of Pitcarrow House, Angusshire.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. W. Eskrigg, of Walworth, to Anne, eldest daughter

tor of Mr. James Western.—At St. Magnus's Church, Mr. J. Freeman, of Millbank-street, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. G. Deane.—At St. Pancras Church, Mr. T. Morson, to Miss C. E. Pegrari.—At Mary-le-Bone Church, Capt. Charles Gill, C. B. R. N. to Harriet White, of Norton-street, second daughter of Capt. White, R. N.

Deaths.] In his 73d year, John Longley, Esq. Resident Magistrate of the Thames Police Office.—Mr. Richard S. Taylor, of Gray's Inn, solicitor.—At Upper Tooting, Thos. Brown, Esq.—At Brompton Park House, in the 84th year of his age, J. Vere, Esq.—At his house in Seething-lane, the Rev. W. V. Ireson, A. M. Lecturer of St. Clement's, Eastcheap.—At his house, in Hammersmith, R. Radford, Esq. in the 68th year of his

age, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Middlesex.—John Hill, Esq. of Walcot-place, Lambeth.—In Vere-street, Robert Still, Esq.—Nixon, Esq. Warden of the Fleet Prison.—In North-street, Westminster, Wm. Ellis, Esq.—Donald Stewart, Esq. of Mile-end-road.—At Pentonville, Mr. J. Fidler, 91.—In Tilney-street, Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. in the 70th year of his age.—In Dorset-street, Portman-square, Francis Beaty, Esq.—In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, John Dawes, Esq. of High-bury.—At Kennington, T. Pitts, Esq. aged 59.—At his house in Bloomsbury-square, suddenly, Sir John Silvester, Bart. Recorder of London.—Mitchell Smith, Esq. of London-wall, aged 72.—At Belmont House, Vauxhall, Mrs. Hannah Pollock, aged 83 years.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

H. WILTON, ESQ.

Lately, whilst crossing the entrance-hall of his residence, Henry Wilton, Esq. mayor of Gloucester. He complained of faintness, was instantly assisted to a chair, in an adjoining room, and in a very few minutes, although medical aid was immediately administered, breathed his last! The melancholy intelligence was soon spread from one extremity of the city to the other; and the grief which was manifested from the highest to the lowest, was an indubitable testimony of the veneration in which his character was held. An honourable member of the learned profession of the law, a long and extensive practice had rendered him more than usually well versed in the jurisprudence of his country; which, joined with inflexible integrity, and an unvarying uprightness of mind, enabled him to discharge the arduous duties of chief magistrate in a manner peculiarly satisfactory to his fellow citizens, and highly creditable to himself; whilst the social kindness of his disposition, and the sterling qualities of his heart, cemented the warmest attachment of a most extensive circle of friends. Thus eminently qualified to become generally beloved, it was only to be expected that his sudden demise would be as universally regretted; and there has seldom been witnessed a more unanimous burst of sympathy than was elicited on this occasion. Next to the consolation which can alone be derived from the Hand which inflicted the blow, it was soothing to his surviving relatives to learn the sympathetic feelings with which their sorrows were regarded by those who knew him. Mr. Wilton was in the 57th year of his age.

SIR A. BOSWELL.

On the 27th of March, in the 47th year of his age, Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. of Auchinleck. His death was in consequence of a wound received in a duel with J. Stuart, Esq. of Duncarn, which took place on the 26th at Auchtertool in Fifeshire. Sir Alexander was seconded by the Hon. J. Douglass, and Mr. Stuart by the Earl of Rosslyn.

The parties fired by signal, when Sir Alexander was mortally wounded in the right shoulder. Sir Alexander was carried to Balmuto House, the seat of the Hon. Lord Balmuto, at no great distance from which the duel took place, where he died. The ball by which the wound was inflicted entered the right shoulder, broke the clavicle of it, and injured the spine. Every medical assistance was immediately rendered by Dr. Wood and Mr. Liston, and afterwards by Dr. Thomson. It appears, that one of the partners, who had conducted the newspaper published in Glasgow, called *The Sentinel*, having been imprisoned for debt, on being liberated, immediately went and got possession of various private papers belonging to the copartnership, and delivered them to Mr. Stuart, or his agent. One of these, severely handling the private character of Mr. Stuart, was in the hand-writing of Sir Alexander, who was on his return from attending the funeral of his brother in London, when he received a communication from the Earl of Rosslyn, on the part of Mr. Stuart, which led to the fatal event. A profound and sincere regret for Sir Alexander Boswell is wide and general. Those who knew him best mourn for him most; and all the opulent and distin-

guished families of Ayrshire, a large circle of acquaintances in London and Edinburgh, and thousands of individuals in various parts of the country, will grieve over the sad occurrence, as a most unhappy bereavement. Alas! too, there is one for whom all must feel. There is one tender sympathetic chord, too finely drawn to be touched, and where all the vibrations must have a melancholy sound.

JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

At his chambers, in the Middle Temple, March 24, aged 43, James Boswell, Esq. M. A. He was the second son of James Boswell, Esq. of Auchinleck, the friend and biographer of Johnson. Having received his education at Westminster, he was entered of Brazen-nose college in 1797, and was subsequently elected Fellow on the Vinerian foundation. Mr. Boswell possessed talents of a superior order, sound classical scholarship, and a most extensive and intimate knowledge of our early literature. In the investigation of every subject that he pursued, his industry, judgment, and discrimination were equally remarkable; his memory was unusually tenacious and accurate; and he was always as ready, as he was competent, to communicate his stores of information for the benefit of others. These qualifications, added to the friendship which he entertained for Mr. Boswell, influenced the late Mr. Malone in selecting him as his literary executor, and to his care Mr. Malone entrusted the publication of an enlarged and amended edition of Shakspeare, which he had long been meditating. Few months have elapsed since this laborious task was accomplished:—laborious it certainly was, as Mr. Malone's papers were left in a state scarcely intelligible; and no individual probably, excepting Mr. Boswell, could have rendered them available. To this edition Mr. Boswell contributed many notes, and collated the text with the earlier copies. In the first volume, he has stepped forward to defend the literary reputation of Mr. Malone, against the severe attacks made by a writer of distinguished eminence upon many of his critical opinions and statements; a task of great delicacy, and which Mr. Boswell has performed in so spirited and gentlemanly a manner, that his preface may be fairly quoted as a model of controversial writing. In the same volume, are inserted the memoirs of Mr. Malone, originally printed by Mr. Boswell for private distribution; and a valuable essay on the metre and phraseology of Shakspeare, the materials for which were partly collected by Mr. Malone; but the arrangement and completion of them were the

work of Mr. Boswell; and upon these he is known to have bestowed considerable labour and attention.

From the attractions that the metropolis holds out to every lover of good society, Mr. Boswell felt and professed an attachment to London, that might be deemed hereditary, so closely did it coincide with those feelings which his father has, upon various occasions, forcibly described. Few men were better fitted to appreciate and contribute to the pleasures of social intercourse; his conversational powers, and the unfeigned cheerfulness of his disposition, rendered him a most acceptable guest; but it was the goodness of his heart, that warmth of friendship which knew no bounds when a call was made upon his services, that formed the sterling excellence and the brightest feature of Mr. Boswell's character. Mr. Boswell was interred in the Temple church-yard, attended by his brother, Sir Alexander Boswell, (who has since fallen in a duel with Mr. Stuart,) and a few of his oldest friends.

WHITSHED KEENE, ESQ.

At Hawthorn Hill, Berks, aged 90, Feb. 27, Whitshed Keene, Esq. of that place, and of Sackville-street, London, who sat in parliament for the almost unprecedented space of half a century, and was father of the House of Commons for some years previous to his retirement at the general election in 1818. Mr. Keene was born in Ireland, and married Miss Elizabeth Legge, daughter of George Viscount Lewisham, and sister to William second Earl of Dartmouth; by whom he had several children. In 1760 he was surveyor-general of the Board of Works; and in 1782, was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1797, Mr. Keene made a motion relative to the number of prisoners and emigrants in Great Britain; and he soon after opposed Mr. Pitt's bill for laying a tax upon inland navigation. In 1802, after a prefatory speech, in which he distinguished between *expediency and justice*, he remarked on the innovations that had taken place in the East, respecting the ruling family in the Carnatic, recommended Orme's History to the perusal of Members, as a work that stood the test of time, and concluded by a motion for laying certain documents before the House; which was immediately assented to. In April 1804, he supported the "Irish Militia Volunteer offer bill," as a measure calculated to promote the true ends of the Union, by bringing 10,000 of the Irish militia here, where they would witness the happy effects resulting from sobriety, industry, and subordination to the laws.

SIR JONATHAN COPE, BART.

Died, a short time back, at the Shrubbery, Great Malvern, in his 64th year, after thirteen months of unparalleled suffering, Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. uncle to the Duchess of Dorset and the Countess of Aboyne. He married Annabella, only daughter of William Candler, Esq. of the county of Kilkenny, in the kingdom of Ireland, and grand-daughter of Walter Vavasour, Esq. of Weston Park, Yorkshire, a branch of the ancient house of Hazelwood, by whom he had three sons, who all died, as well as her Ladyship, in his lifetime. The baronetcy is extinct.

MR. STEWART.

In London, Mr. Stewart, generally known as the "Walking Stewart." This most extraordinary man was born in Bond-street, and educated at the Charter-house. In the year 1763, he was sent out a writer to Madras, and was employed as secretary to the Nabob of Arcot, and expended a large sum in giving official entertainments by order of his master. Within two years after his arrival in India, at the age of 18, he determined on leaving his situation in the company's service, assigning as a reason, that he was resolved to travel, the *amor videnti* being irresistible—that he would see, if he could, the whole world—that he would unlearn all he had learned—that he would become an Automates, think and act for himself. In pursuance of this resolution, he addressed a letter to the Court of Directors, which, from its juvenile insolence and audacity, is preserved on their records to this day; in which he tells them he was born for nobler pursuits, and higher attainments, than to be a copier of invoices and bills of lading to a company of grocers, haberdashers, and chesemongers. Within a few weeks after writing this epistle, he took his leave of the presidency, and began his pedestrian life.—Some of his friends lamenting his abrupt departure, and thinking he might be involved in pecuniary difficulties, sent after him, begging him to return, and offering him assistance. He replied to their invitation, that he thanked them, that his resolution was taken, that his finances were small, but adequate to his wants. He prosecuted his route over Hindostan, and walked to Delhi, to Persopolis and other parts of Persia. He visited Abyssinia and Ethiopia. He entered the Carnatic, and became known to the then Nabob, who conceived an esteem for him, which eventually in his latter days became the means of his support, for the Nabob appointed him his private secretary. A few years ago the House of

Commons, in order to spare Mr. Stewart's feelings, granted him 15,000*l.* to liquidate his demands on the Nabob. Quitting the Carnatic, he adopted the mad resolution of walking to Seringapatam, which he effected; when there, Tippoo, hearing that a European had entered his city, ordered him to be immediately arrested, and directed him to appear before him at his Durbar. He questioned him as to his motive for coming to his kingdom:—he answered, solely a desire to see it. Tippoo told him he must consider himself as his subject, and as such, a military one, and he must be enrolled in his army; and that as he appeared a gentleman, he would make him, after some tactical instruction, a Captain of Sepoys. He became one, and was engaged in several affairs against the Mahrattas, and was wounded in the right arm. He continued a *detenu* of Tippoo's several years, until the late Sir James Sibbald, bart. then at Bombay, was appointed by that Presidency to settle the terms of peace with Tippoo. Stewart availed himself of the opportunity of requesting Sir James to use his interest with his Highness, to procure his release. This, with some difficulty, Sir James Sibbald effected; and Stewart set forward to walk to Europe. He crossed the Desert of Arabia, and arrived at Marseilles. He walked through the whole kingdom of France, through Spain, came to England—left England for America, through every State of which he walked, as he did through Ireland and Scotland. On his return from Ireland he was nearly shipwrecked; and at the moment of being so, he begged of some of the crew, if they survived, to take care of the book he had written, and intended to publish, entitled, "Opus Maximum," a favourite work of his. His mental powers were of a character unique in the extreme, and perhaps without any approximation of similitude in the thoughts of any human being. He was the Atomical Philosopher; his defence and demonstration of which singular hypothetical doctrine was so ably defined and asserted, that he could almost induce infidelity to become a proselyte.

He passed his last ten years in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross and Cockspur-street; to be, as he said, in the "full tide of human existence." He must have been seen by thousands sitting in St. James's Park, drinking warm milk.

MR. DEVIS.

Lately, at his house in Caroline-street, Bedford-square, A. W. Devis, Esq. His remains were deposited in the front church-yard of St. Giles' in the Fields,

on which occasion many of his brother artists, who respected both the man and his talents, attended his funeral to pay the last tribute to departed worth. Mr. Devis, at an early period of life, was distinguished as an historical and portrait painter of considerable talent. On some flattering prospects held out to him, he was induced to go to India, where he practised his art with success for several years, at the time Lord Cornwallis was governor-general. He afterwards proceeded on a voyage of discovery in the Indian seas with Capt. Wilson, who discovered the Pellew Islands, where the ship was lost. On his return to England he painted the large picture of "Tippoo Saib's sons delivered as hostages to Lord Cornwallis," (of which transaction he was an eye-witness) with portraits of the principal persons present; which, with those of the "Death of Nelson," and "the Barons swearing to support Magna Charta," place him in a high rank in the historical department of art. The grace, beauty, and delicacy with which he designed and finished his portraits, (particularly his females and children) render his works in this line equally worthy of admiration. In fact, Mr. Devis, both as an historical and portrait painter, was an ornament of the British school, and the death of such an artist is to be considered as a national loss.

LIUT.-COL. JAMES CHISHOLM.

In Invernesshire, Scotland, Lieut.-Col. James Chisholm, of the Royal African Corps. As an officer he was endowed with much personal bravery and gallantry in the field, and manifested great zeal for the service of his country, as well as an intimate knowledge of his profession. During a long course of active service, Colonel Chisholm, from the amenity of his disposition and manners, was more than usually felicitous in gaining the approbation and confidence of his superiors, and acquiring the friendship and esteem of all with whom he was acquainted. His first service was in the 58th regiment. In 1796 he joined the 88th regiment, with a detachment of which he served in India, both in Guzoret, and in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, with distinguished gallantry, where he attracted the notice, and obtained the countenance, of the late General Lord Lake, and was with his detachment incorporated with the 76th regiment, at that time under the command of the Hon. Colonel Monson. He bore a conspicuous share in the operations

of that destructive campaign, directed by the commander-in-chief in person, against the troops and fortresses of Rao Jeeswant Holkar. In one or more assaults made upon the strong-holds of that daring Chieftain of the Mahrattas, Captain Chisholm received five wounds, from some of which he never recovered. Though smarting from unhealed wounds, and his health greatly deteriorated by an arduous service of eight years between the tropics, he was in the following year found engaged in the ill-fated attack upon Buenos Ayres, in July 1807, particularly in the rash assault of the city on the 5th of that month, wherein the British troops lost all but their honour. On this occasion, being ordered to cover the rear of the left column of his regiment, furiously pressed in the streets by a numerous and exasperated soldiery, and an armed population, and on the point of being surrounded and cut to pieces, this intrepid and experienced officer, with a handful of men, executed this service with such success, as to intimidate the enemy, and to gain for the small remnant of his brave companions, a dearly-bought, but honourable capitulation. In this action he received a contusion on the head from a ball. In 1808 he was promoted to a majority in the Royal African Corps, with which he served on the coast of Africa, and, during a part of that time, as Commandant of Goree. While thus employed, he uniformly and determinedly opposed the abominable and inhuman traffic in slaves, many of whom he rescued from their oppressors, and restored to their families and to freedom. On his departure from the island in 1816, the inhabitants of Goree, French as well as English, voted him a gold medal, and an affectionate address, as a flattering testimony of the sense they entertained of his services, and as a mark of gratitude for the zeal with which he watched over the safety and interests of the settlement. The Reports of the Royal African Institution contain abundant proofs of his cordial exertions in favour of the unhappy natives of Africa;—exertions which, on his return to England, were justly appreciated by all his fellow-labourers in human emancipation, and particularly by that ardent and indefatigable philanthropist, Mr. Wilberforce. His death, though remotely attributable to the effects of tropical complaints, was accelerated by an apoplectic seizure while on a visit to his friends in his native country.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Trustees of the Ivel Navigation have finally resolved to proceed in extending the navigation from Biggleswade to Shefford.

Married.] Mr. R. S. Asby to Miss A. Brott, of Luton.

Died.] At Bedford, J. Cooch, esq.—Mr. Liburne.

BERKSHIRE.

The improvement, as it is called, of lowering the burial ground at Windsor, several feet, to shew the new parish church to the greatest advantage, has presented a very distressing scene to the neighbourhood; many bodies being dug out of the graves, several of which were not half decayed, and all thrown together like rubbish into a large hole near the charity school.

The workmen in removing the materials of two old houses in Duke-street, Reading, discovered the skeleton of a woman, buried eighteen inches under the ground, in a back room; from a fracture which appeared on the skull she is supposed to have been murdered.

Married.] At Bradfield, Mr. J. Hart to Miss Jesse Stevens—Mr. J. Clary, of Hurst, to Mrs. Banister—At Hungerford, Mr. H. Carpenter to Mrs. S. Newbery—At Woolhampton, Mr. W. Binfield to Miss Wilkins.

Died.] At Reading, Miss Emberton—Mr. T. Webb—Mr. J. Morris—At Weston, near Boxford, Mrs. Austin—At Wokingham, Mr. Becher, 85—At Woolhampton, W. Buhnell, esq. 75—At Wallingford, Mr. T. Bradley—At Sunninghill, Miss Simson—At Tidmarsh, Mr. P. Shaw—At Cheveley, Miss Ward—At Basingstoke, Mrs. M. Tolfree, 82—At Newbury, Mr. J. Wilkins.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Shealey, Mr. W. Douglas to Miss S. Palmer—Rev. R. Tomkins to Miss J. Freedy—H. Palmer, esq. of Aston Abbots, to Miss M. Keane.

Died.] At Woodburn, Mrs. Pegg—At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Fell—Mr. J. Ivatts—At Stoke Mandeville, Miss Webb.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A committee of Graduates has been formed for collecting subscriptions for procuring a bust, by Chantry, of the late Dr. E. D. Clarke, to be placed in some conspicuous part of the university. The labours of that distinguished individual in the service of the university merit, in a most eminent degree, some public monument of the respect and gratitude of its members.

Married.] At Upwell, Mr. J. Hardy to Miss M. A. Woolf—At Cambridge, Mr. Wood to Miss Ellis.

Died.] At Melbourn, Mrs. Crote—Mr. W. Anderson, of Newnham—At Cambridge, Mr. W. T. D. Cory—Mrs. Wallis—Miss M. E. Isaacson, of Newmarket—At Willingham, Mr. J. Huckle.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Rev. E. Polchampton to Miss E. Stedman—At Hulton Chapl., Runcorn, Sir J. M. Riddell, bart. to Miss M. Brooke—At Stockport, P. Brown, esq. to Miss S. Jepson—J. Balmer, esq. of Westenhall Hall, to Miss M. Blackburn—At Waverton, Mr. Green to Miss Harrison—At Runcorn, Mr. J. Brinelow to Miss Haslam—At Handley, Mr. Dodgson to Miss Sefton.

Died.] At Bartonsley, Mrs. S. Baker—At Grance, Mrs. Gibbs—At Chester, Mr. R. Oldham—Mrs. Aytou—Mr. Johnson—At Middlewich, Mr. T. Woolley—At Hootle Hall, Mrs. Grudley—At Tettenhall, T. Orton, esq.—At Heaton Norris, Mr. J. Hulme, 69—At Nantwich, Miss Foster—At Dorfold, H. Tomkinson, esq.—At Edgeley, Mrs. Hyde.

CORNWALL.

A man ploughing lately in a field about a mile from Trelowarren, the seat of R. Vyvyan, esq. the ploughshare struck against an earthen vessel or urn, and scattered about a number of coins, which, on examination, were found to be Roman, many of them of the first Emperors. They are of various sizes, and in general, in good preservation. The number found is upwards of 1000, and the man who discovered them being ignorant of their value, sold them at a penny a piece to all who would purchase them. Many years ago a number of arrow and spear heads were found in the same field.

It is calculated that the Silver Lead Mines now at work in Cornwall, and others about to commence, will, in a few years, raise sufficient silver for the use of the kingdom. At Sir C. Hawkins's mine in that county, a plate of silver has been extracted which weighed nearly 400lb. This mine produces two and sometimes three such pieces a month.

Died.] At West Looe, Mrs A. Swigg, 77—At Morvah, Mrs. E. Collins, 68—At Launceston, Mrs. Foward—Mr. W. Lean, 71—At Kelly, A. Kelly, jun. esq.—At St. Columb, Mr. J. Nankved, 67—At Trakenning, F. Fyoster, esq. 71—At Ponzry, Rev. J. B. Wildbore, 80—At Truro, universally esteemed, Mrs. Carthew.

CUMBERLAND.

During the late gales, Keswick Lake was agitated to such a degree, that upwards of 200 fish, of various kinds, were thrown on shore by the breakers; two of them weighed 12lb.

The extensive alterations and improvements on the border north of Carlisle are completed, and the roads opened to the public. The road from Carlisle to Annan, formerly 22 miles, in two stages, is reduced to one stage of 17 miles. A new road opened from the latter place to Lockerbie, renders it the best line of communication with Glasgow and Edinburgh, as well as Fortpatrick, the distance being to Annan 17 miles, and to Lockerbie 10 miles, with the advantage of a road running through a fine level country, well inclosed and sheltered, enlivened throughout with delightful views on the shores of the Solway Frith or the banks of the Annan.

Married.] At Workington, Mr. S. M. Drew to Miss M. Fletcher—At Carlisle, Mr. H. Thompson to Miss M. Thompson—Mr. J. Duff to Miss A. Nesbit—At Crothwaite Church, Mr. A. Edmondson to Miss E. Wilson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. J. Dewarlock—Mr. T. Hornsby, 76—Mrs. E. English—Mr. L. Smith—Mrs. E. Horsley, Mrs. E. Kelso, Mrs. Smith—Mr. J. Hill—Mr. T. Simpson—At Maryport, Mrs. E. Smith—At Scales, near Wigton, Miss E. Wilson—At Workington, Mr. J. Barwise, 73—At Cocker-mouth, Mr. George Tyson—At Whit-baven, Mr. J. Daywood—At Penrith, Mrs. J. Wilkinson—Mrs. D. Horn—Mrs. S. Miller—At Barch by Sands, T. Hodgson, esq. 73—At Highfield Moor, Mrs. M. Carr, 101.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Eyam, Mr. J. Outram to Miss Boothby, of Grindley Lodge.

Died.] At Draycott House, S. Richards, esq. 68—At Ailstone Lodge, Mrs. Wood, 70.

DEVONSHIRE.

The shores on either bank of the Tamer at Saltash, have been examined. This was done, and a favourable report sent relative to the foundation of piers to support a chain-bridge, which it is proposed to throw over the river, at the above-named place. From Government having interested itself in this important undertaking, it is said, that it is intended to lend a large sum of money to the gentlemen of the two counties, who may exert themselves to carry this vast work into effect. This bridge would certainly be of the first advantage to Devon and Cornwall, and would become a great thoroughfare.

A meeting was lately held to take into consideration the propriety of establishing two steam packets, to ply from Plymouth to Portsmouth. After some prefatory remarks from the Chairman, Admiral Brooking, the proposed plan was submitted, having for its recommendation, principally, facility in conveying passengers and goods to Portsmouth, and thence, by means of the Arundel Canal, to the metropolis. The expense of the packets was calculated at 6000*l.* in shares of 50*l.*

Married.] At Awliscombe, Mr. J. Smith to Miss P. Grubham—At Barnstaple, Mr. S. Dennis to Miss Woolcot—Mr. J. L. Stevens to Miss E. Weeks—At Bideford, Mr. Heard to Miss Croker—Mr. R. Baker to Miss P. Curtis—At North Tawton, Lieut. C. Holman to Miss M. Skinner—At Plymouth, W. Lester, esq. to Miss M. P. Taylor—At Exeter, Mr. R. Grenville to Miss E. Saunders—At Sidmouth, J. A. Charter, esq. to Mrs. E. Motford.

Died.] At Plymouth, Mrs. Truscott, 90—At Moorhastow, Mrs. Shearn, 93—At Arminster, Mrs. Coombs—At Haven Banks, near Exeter, Mr. Gray, 88—At Plymouth Dock, Mr. Wrayford—At Exeter, Mrs. Hamilton—Mr. W. Piper—Mrs. Tompkins—Mr. J. Campion, 80—At Tavistock, Mr. W. Gill—At Triverton, Miss J. Boase—At Chudleigh, Mrs. Garratt—At Broadclist, Miss E. J. Harris.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, Mr. J. Squire to Miss S. Readall—Mr. J. Setwood to Miss G. Carpenter—Mr. De Lano, of Bothenhampton, to Miss Case—Mr. P. Shaw, of Milborne Port, to Miss P. Miller.

Died.] At Bridport, Mr. Hart—Mrs. Edwards—At Cerne Abbas, Mrs. Thorne—Of fever, Mary, Sarah Anne, and Agnes, the three eldest daughters of the Rev. A. Tarker, of Wotton Fitzpauls—At Yeovil, Mrs. Penny—At Rock Farm, Mrs. E. Withyman—At Wraxall, Miss A. Noak.

DURHAM.

Three skeletons of men were dug up last month from amongst the sand, on the Bents, South Shields, which circumstance has caused much commotion and inquiry in that town; nothing has transpired to explain the matter.

Married.] At Gainford, C. R. Moorsom, esq. to Miss M. Maule—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Grant to Miss S. Garthwaite—At Barnard Castle, Mr. J. Fryer to Miss C. Winkill—At Gateshead, Mr. T. Hedges to Miss J. Simm.

Died.] At New Elvet, near Durham, Mrs. S. Ellison, 74—At Durham, Mrs. M. Rippon, 76—Mr. W. Peppelo—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Gray, 80—Mrs. Featherstonhaugh—At Helmington, Mrs. Oliver—At Darlington, Mrs. Lee, 77—At Sunderland, Mr. D. Mackenzie—Mr. W. Merriman—Mrs. A. Heshington—Capt. W. Sanderson, R. N.—At South Shields, Mrs. Laws—At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Hay—Mr. H. Todd, 61.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. S. Hutchinson to Miss E. Plumbo—Mr. H. Christopherson to Miss H. Wallis—At East Ham, Mr. R. L. Hill to Miss Hibbit—At Little Ilford, W. Dyer, esq. to Miss M. Ramsbottom—At Hatfield, Mr. W. Baker to Miss M. Nunn—R. E. Borrow, esq. to Miss C. A. Mitchell—At Great Salting, J. Humphreys, esq. to

Miss C. D. Goodrich—At Great Oakly, Mr. J. Cooper to Miss Platt.

Died.] At Bromfield, Mrs. E. Porter—At Aldham Hall, Mrs. Lay—At Great Bardfield, Mr. T. Dench—At Great Baddow, Mrs. Belcher—At Barking, Mr. W. Harmer, 19—At Colchester, Mr. T. Hedge—Miss Willis—At Braintree, Mr. J. Dixon—At Claybury Hall, Mrs. Hatch—At Epping Vicarage, Rev. E. Conyers—At Finchingham Vicarage, Rev. J. Westerman—At Bengal House, Mrs. Covery.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A stratum of coal has been found on Tidenham Chase, bordering on the Forest of Dean, in this county, which is likely to afford an abundant supply to that district.

Married.] Mr. W. Hawkins, of the Hawthorns, to Miss Allen—At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Boucher to Miss E. Newman—Mr. W. Boulton to Miss M. Boyce—Mr. J. Thache to Miss M. A. Mithews—Mr. G. Cadogan, of Awre, to Miss C. Brown—At Gloucester, Capt. W. P. Cunningham to Miss S. Gadsden—At Bristol, Mr. W. Dyke to Miss M. Date.

Died.] At Newnham, Mrs. Steers—At Durdham Town, Mr. J. Sweet—At Dursley, Mr. J. Cam—Mrs. M. Blackwell—At Radford, Mrs. Trigg—At Clifton, Mrs. Worrall—At Nailsworth, Mrs. M. Chinn, 72—At Cheltenham, R. Bagand—Mr. J. Watts—At Downfield, W. Payne, esq. 79—At Colham, J. George, esq.—At Lawrence Weston, Mrs. Williams—At Gloucester, Mrs. Middleton, 82—At Redland, Mrs. Gutch—At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. E. Tilly—Mrs. H. Bassell—At Yate, Mrs. M. Cordrington.

HAMPSHIRE.

The branch of the Portsmouth and Arundel Navigation, which leads from Chichester harbour, was opened for the accommodation of trade, on the 9th ult.; and the steam vessels belonging to the Canal Company commenced plying to and from Portsmouth and Chichester. It is calculated that the canal barges will reach Portsmouth from London in four days, and that the goods brought by this conveyance may be delivered in Plymouth within one week from their leaving London.

Married.] At Bramshot, Rev. F. Ford to Miss Neale—At Winchester, Mr. N. Mestall to Miss M. Dance—At Ryde, I. W. J. Longchamp, esq. to Miss R. Croke—At Southampton, F. Theagar, esq. to Miss A. M. Tulling—H. Walker, esq. to Miss E. Medina—Mr. G. Hetherington to Miss E. Drew—At Millbrook, Mr. H. J. N. Parker to Miss E. Stride—At Caterington Church, Mr. J. Godsell to Miss L. Wise.

Died.] At Ripley, T. Bassett, esq.—At Blashford, Mr. A. Brown, 72—At Alresford, Mr. R. Waight—At Meon Stok, Mrs. A. Merchant—At Southampton, Miss Montague—Mrs. Miller—At Hinton House, Mrs. Heysham, 77—At North Stoneham, Miss Tribe—At Newport, I. W. E. Webb, 83—Mr. J. Duke, 80—At Caribrooke, Miss Miss Brudenell, 82—At Ryde, I. W. Mrs. Austen.—At Winchester, Mrs. Newlyn—Rev. C. Gauntlett.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Backler has received a commission from the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, to execute the East window of their Cathedral in painted glass. The subject is to be "The Last Supper," from a picture by West, in the possession of His Majesty. The window is of large dimensions, and the figures will consequently considerably exceed the size of life.

Married.] At Garway, Mr. J. Watkins to Miss M. Herbert.

Died.] At Aston Ingham, Miss M. Whitley—At Hereford, Mrs. Napleton—At Kiblington, E. H. Ward, esq.—Mrs. Fulmer, of Bollitres Castle.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. R. Davies—Mr. R. Horner, 89—At Hatfield, M. Waddlow, esq.—At Long Marston, Mrs. S. Collin, 81—At Hatfield, Mr. W. Frackett.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Hamerton, Rev. E. Pyne—At Buckden, J. Hodgson, esq. M. A. Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, 82.

KENT.

Leeds Castle.—This ancient and noble residence, which has long been kept from the gaze of the vulgar eye, was lately thrown open for public inspection, and was viewed by vast numbers from the surrounding neighbourhood. The greater part of the building is at present in a very dilapidated state; but from the large sum (30,000*l.*) left to be expended in repairs, and the liberality of its present owner, ere long it will be restored to its pristine beauty. The repairs will be proceeded in immediately, and are expected to be completed in about two years. The present castle was begun to be built in the year 1701, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and a very interesting account of it will be found in Hasted's History of Kent.

Married.] At Maidstone, Mr. J. S. Shepherd to Miss S. Prentiss—Mr. J. Butler to Mrs. J. Carter—At Rochester, Mr. E. Tomkins to Miss F. C. Carlow—At Alcomb, Mr. Beutled to Miss E. Strong—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Pearson to Miss M. Pavis—Mr. G. Kingsford to Miss M. Dewell—At Walmer, Mr. G. Quisted to Miss J. Dobbin.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Stickalls—Mrs. Deracour—Mrs. May—Mr. W. Moss—At Folkstone, Mrs. Jeffrey—At Hollingbourn, Mr. A. Muddell—At Staplehurst, Mrs. Gurr, 89—At Riverhead, Mrs. Feely, 91—At Monk's-Norton, Mrs. Wright, 73—At Sandwich, Miss E. Nesbitt—At Chatham, Mrs. S. Chaney—At Rowling, Mr. M. Finch—At Margate, W. Woodman, esq. 73—At Sheldwick, Mrs. Page, 72—At Swalecliff, Mr. T. Harris.

LANCASHIRE.

The new covered Market at Liverpool has been opened. Its dimensions are 183 yards in length, 45 yards in breadth, and it contains 8235 square yards; the roof is supported by 116 cast-iron pillars, and there are 248 windows. The entrance is by three handsome gates. It contains 68 shops, 62 of which are let to butchers, pork-dealers, fruiterers, fishmongers, poulterers, cheesemongers, &c. the remaining 6 are appropriated to the use of the building, for offices, &c.; 160 stalls, 3 yards each, for purposes the same as the shops; 34 green standings, 3 yards each; 18 fruit standings, 3 yards each; 44 potatoe standings, 3 yards each; 86 fish standings, 1 yard and a half each; 147 benches, 1 yard each; 122 forms, 1 yard each; there are 29 store-cellars in Market-street, which communicate by trap-doors with the shops on that side of the market. A plentiful supply of spring water is afforded by four excellent wells, connected with which is a leaden cistern 6 yards by 4, and 4 deep.

Married.] Mr. W. Bowker, jun. of Bolton, to Miss C. Browne—At Liverpool, Mr. T. Bromley to Miss H. Last—Mr. S. Leache, of Manchester, to Miss J. Sunderland—G. Littledale, esq. to Miss H. France—Mr. C. Topp to Miss M. Birbeck—At Lancaster, Mr. J. Whitlow to Miss S. Libray.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. W. Cowdroy, publisher of the Manchester Gazette—At Clayton Hill, Mr. R. Lomax—At Oldham, Mr. D. Lees—At Castlemeor, Rochdale, J. Walmesley, esq.—At Liverpool, Mrs. Dixon.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Claybrook, Mr. W. Varnam to Miss R. Walker—At Leicester, Mr. T. Stokes to Miss Joyce—At Smeeton, Mr. R. Cort to Miss Hastings.

Died.] At Loughborough, Mr. J. Blunt, sen. and Mr. J. Blunt, jun.—At Market Harborough, Mr. J. Wood.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The admirers of ancient English architecture will regret to learn that Langton Hall, near Spilsby, one of the finest old seats in this county, and long the residence of the Langton family, has lately been taken down, and the materials sold. Part of it was built in the reign of King Edward the Sixth; but the erection of it is supposed to have been completed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir John Langton, Knight, (Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1612,) who died in 1616.

Married.] At Ingoldsbj, Mr. W. Elston to Miss Howett—At Lincoln, Mr. Porter to Miss Brown—At Boston, Mr. T. True to Mrs. A. Mitton—At Burgh Common-side, Mr. J. Sellars to Miss M. Smith—At Roxby, Mr. J. Waterland to Miss E. Outram—At Heckington, Mr. P. Wadsley.

Died.] At Deeping St. James, Mr. B. Bird—At Burton, Mr. Carr—At Castor, Mrs. Pridmore—At Quarrington, Mr. R. Winter, 77—At Canwick, C. W. Sibthorpe, esq. M. P. for Lincoln—At Whitwaley, Mrs. Smith, 76—At Louth, Mr. J. Hay, 95.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A lead mine has been discovered on Gallows Hill, about a quarter of a mile S.W. of Chepstow. The miners are working in the coal and lead works.

Married.] R. Baker, esq. of Llanvihangel court to Miss A. Blunt.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mrs. Thurston, 83—Miss Evans—Mr. W. Barlow—At Trebinshen, Mr. J. Watkins.

NORFOLK.

A fish, of the whale species, got on shore, near Cromer, so as to enable some fishermen to despatch it with various kinds of weapons, and the men were enabled to cut off a considerable part of the outside, or what is generally called the blubber, which produces the oil. It seemed to be a lean and sickly fish, producing but little oil, and the whalebone of small value. Its dimensions were as follow:—Extreme length 87 feet; breadth of the tail 13 feet; pectoral fin 6 feet; from the eye to the end of the jaw 13 feet; length of jaw-bones 14 feet; length of tongue 9 feet, breadth 4 feet. It seems not to be of that species which is usually taken in Greenland and Davis's Straits, neither is it what is called the Fin Fish, or Finner; but it answers to the description in natural history of the fish called the Underjawed Whale, a specimen of which was taken on the coast of Scotland in 1602.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. T. Watson to Miss R. Womack—Mr. S. Isaack to Miss H. Isaack—Mr. S. Coleman to Miss R. C. Wright—Mr. J. Clark to Miss H. Harwood—At Lynn, Mr. T. Baynes to Miss A. Ringwood—Mr. W. Harris to Miss Glasscock—At Yarmouth, Capt. Aris to Miss Benfield.

Died.] At Higham, Mrs. Pawlett—Miss E. S. Newen—At Mattishall, Mrs. Day, 74—At Oulton, the Rev. Mr. Colborn—At Norwich, Miss Saint—Mr. W. Cross—Miss Woolsey—Mr. Coulson—Mr. Crick—Mrs. Molbs, 82—Mrs. Craske—Mr. R. Crickmore—Mrs. E. Springall, 78.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A lamb having two heads, perfect, the heads and inside ears being joined together, was taken from a ewe, the property of Mr. S. Blunt, of Blisworth. It was found impossible to preserve the dam, which was consequently killed.

Married.] At Cranford, the Rev. J. Lamb to Miss A. Hutchinson.

Died.] At Eccleshall Vicarage, the Rev. J. H. Powell—At Northampton, Mr. J. Sinn—At Brackley, Mrs. B. Williams, 78—At Benfield, near Oundle, the Rev. E. Hunt—At Wellingborough, Miss M. M. Tuck—At Ebbwgoose Rectory, H. B. Harrison, esq.—At Marston Trussell, Miss S. B. Hunt.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A few days ago, while Mr. W. Carr was ploughing in a field in front of Stagshawbank House, near Corbidge, he encountered a large flat square stone, which, on being removed, was found to cover a cavern about four feet deep, three feet long, and two feet and a half wide, cut in the native rock. This rude tomb enclosed a small antique urn, composed of clay and sand, uncovered, and coarsely ornamented; it contained a few ordinary sized teeth, in perfect preservation; the mouldering remains of a skull; a small heart-shaped amulet of grey slate stone, perforated for suspension; and a tongue-shaped piece of flint, probably an arrow head. There was no inscription on the stones, no coins were found, nor any means of ascertaining the date discovered; the appearance, however, lays claim to high antiquity. There is no relative tradition, nor is the existence of a Barrow or Cairn on the spot in the memory of the country-people, although it is highly-probable that the tomb has been so distinguished. A neighbouring farm-house retains the name of "the Chantry,"—whether in any way connected with these remains does not appear.

Married.] At Wallsend Church, S. Boyd, esq. to Miss M. Losh—At Jarrow, Mr. P. Lawson to Miss M. Cumings—At Hurton, Mr. J. Thornburn to Mrs. Briggs—At Alnwick, the Rev. E. J. Howman to Miss M. Davison.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. T. Brown, 75—Mr. G. Archer—At North Shore, Mrs. Charlton—At North Shields, Mrs. Tosh, 93—Miss J. Walker—Mrs. Tate—Mrs. Tunley—Mr. G. Brunell—Mrs. Spence—At Whitburn Hall, Miss E. Williamson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. R. Marriot to Miss H. Cuesdell—Mr. W. Guest to Miss H. Hill—Mr. J. Parnham to Miss M. Wood—Mr. J. Hedges to Miss H. Altridge—At Radford, Mr. T. Newball to Miss J. Ayre—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Solloy to Miss A. Bagshaw—Mr. J. Sutcliffe to Miss S. Pinder.
Died.] At East Retford, Mrs. Keightley—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Lovitt, 79—Mrs. A. Johnson—Mr. R. Riley—Mrs. Huist—Mrs. Pinkney—Mr. J. Nelson—Mr. E. Broughton, 84—Mrs. Beardsley, 74—At Southwell, G. Hoedkinson, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Phillips, of Charlbury, to Miss M. A. Baskets—At Oxford, Mr. T. Billinger to Miss M. Salmoni.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. R. Weston, 69—Mrs. Edmonds—At Ensham Hall, J. Ruxton, esq.—At Banbury, Mr. P. Molladay—At North Aston, Mr. W. Hul—At Chipping Norton, Mrs. Coggan—At Crowley Park, J. A. Wright, Esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stretton, Mr. C. Reesby to Mrs. Randall—At Oakham, Mr. R. Hibbert to Miss S. Cole.

Died.] At Thorpe by Water, Mrs. Freeman, 92—At Uppingham, Mrs. Wade—At Wing, Mrs. Baines.

SHROPSHIRE.

A Bill is in progress through the House of Commons, "for more effectually repairing the roads from the town of Shrewsbury, and from Shelton, to Ministerley, Westbury, and Baschurch, and to, or near to, Buttington Hall, in the county of Montgomery, and for repealing three Acts, 31st George 2nd, and the 12th and 41st years of his late Majesty, relative thereto."

Married.] At Oswestry, Mr. Hales to Miss Hughes—At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Banks to Miss E. Payne—Mr. J. Howell to Miss S. Edgerly—At Shipton, Mr. Merton to Miss Davies—At Woolaston, Mr. J. Atkinson to Miss S. Eversall.
Died.] At Heule, Mrs. Manslow—At Bridgnorth, Mr. W. Page—At Whitchurch, Mr. Tilsey—

At Wellington, Mr. R. Nock—At Shottatton, Mr. Sides—At Horton, Mrs. E. Pinches—At Oswestry, Mr. W. Roberts—At Charlcot Farm, Mr. J. Haycox—At Weston, Cotton, Mr. R. Hayward.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Bridgewater and Taunton Canal is to be completed forthwith. The contract is undertaken for 40,000*l*.

The demolition of the houses at the eastern entrance of East Street, Taunton, is now rapidly proceeding, for the purpose of widening and improving that part of the town.

Married.] At Clatworthy, Mr. W. Timewell to Miss M. Diblic—At Bath, J. Smith, esq. to Miss L. Davies—Mr. R. Boley to Miss A. Baker—Mr. J. Bartlett to Miss S. Murray—A. M'Adam, esq. to Miss E. Thompson—Captain Fenton to Miss L. Anderson—The Rev. E. Eastcott to Miss Bayntun—T. M. Charter, esq. of Lynchfield, to Miss E. Metford—At Bridgwater, W. C. Blackford, esq. to Miss M. Hicks.

Died.] At Ashill, Mrs. Porter—At Nether Stowey, Mrs. A. Woodhouse—At Bath, R. Perropont, esq. Mrs. Forster—Mrs. G. Priday—Mr. J. Savage—Mrs. C. Robinson—Mrs. Matiews, 83—Lady Elton—Lady Gibbs—Mr. J. Smith—Mrs. S. Bathurst—Mr. Marry—Mrs. Holdstock.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Eley to Miss Cornwell of Stafford.

Died.] The Rev. C. Wakeham, Prebendary of Lichfield.

SUFFOLK.

The Botanic Garden in Bury has recently been supplied with above a thousand papers of seeds, from the botanical establishments in Russia and Germany, in addition to many favours of minor importance.

A number of fires have taken place in this county, and much farming produce has been consumed; they are considered to be the work of incendiaries, who imagine that by so doing they will occasion a scarcity, and obtain labour and wages in working to make up the deficiency.

Married.] Mr. Jackson, of Haughley, to Miss Langham—At Cotton, Mr. Matthew to Miss H. Eades—At Earl Soham, Mr. M. Crap to Miss M. Brient—At Brainford, Mr. W. Lambert to Miss S. Fryke—At Southwold, C. Brown, esq. to Miss S. Primrose.

Died.] At Framlingham, Mrs. Payne—At Worlinghall, R. Sparrow, esq. 81—At Ipswich, Mr. Cock—Mrs. R. Bennet—Mr. J. Parker—At Bury, Mrs. Bowle, 75.

SUSSEX.

The chain pier at Brighton for the convenience of the steam boats, will commence when the subscription has advanced to 7000*l*, and it is nearly that sum already. The King gives 1000*l*. A temporary wooden arch is put up at the south end of the Old Steine, where the work is to commence, merely to try its effect and the appearance of it is very grand. The builder promises to finish the work in six months. The steam boats are not only to go from thence to Dieppe, but to Havre also.

Died.] At Burwash, Mrs. Mackenzie—Mrs. Fuller, of Chalvington—At Lewes, T. Dicker, esq.—At Brighton, T. Elkm, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Two additional churches are to be immediately erected in the parish of St. Philip, Birmingham, and a subscription is on foot for erecting a steeple to St. Paul's chapel, in that town.

Married.] At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Rev. C. Davenport to Miss Johnson—The Hon. C. Percy to Miss Greathead, of Guy's Cliff.

Died.] Mr. J. Mills, of Hobert's Green, Tamworth, 111.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Heversham, near Kendal, R. Tetley, esq. to Miss S. Wilkinson.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. Renells—At Kilkland, Mr. W. Garnett, 76—At Underbarrow, Miss Wilkinson—At Appley, Mr. G. Garland—At Longmarton, J. Dickenson, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

The Society for the suppression of Mendicity in Salisbury has made its report for the last year, and it appears that a vast degree of benefit has been effected by the institution. It is a fact, that the society, during the last year, relieved no less than 2899 persons, at the comparatively trifling expense of 117l. 7s. 9d.—the average expense of relieving each individual being rather less than 10d., and this relief has generally consisted of two good meals, and a night's lodging. It appears, too, that the number of persons relieved was 418 less than in the preceding year.

Married.] At Marlborough, Mr. Fielder to Miss Funnell—At Salisbury, Mr. R. S. Hibberd to Miss M. Flower—Mr. J. Riley to Miss E. Hibberd—Mr. J. Funnell to Miss L. Petty—At Whaddon, Mr. Morgan to Miss E. Jenkins—At Warminster, Mr. F. Curtis to Miss E. West.

Died.] At Lockeridge House, Rev. Mr. Watkin, 77—At Warminster, Mr. Gaisford, 64—Mrs. Gaisford, 95—At Maddington, J. Alford, esq.—At Stert near Devizes, Mr. J. Giddings.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Lambert to Miss Roberts of Staunton.

Died.] At Worcester, J. Little, esq.—At Great Malvern, Mr. M. Bullock.

YORKSHIRE.

As two labourers were digging ground for liquorice, in a field called the Paper-mill field, on the Fryston hall estate, near the boundary between the parishes of Pontefract and Fryton, they penetrated to a mass of stone, only about eleven inches below the surface, which, on being cleared, proved to be an ancient coffin, of unressed stone, without inscription. The lid, which was bevelled, but without harrige, projected over the sides about two inches, and, on being raised in the centre, presented a complete skeleton, of large dimensions, in a high state of preservation. The skull was placed between the thigh bones, and the occupant of this narrow mansion, who had probably in his day filled a considerable space in society, had evidently suffered decapitation. In the place where the head would have lain in an unmanicured body, was a stone. The teeth were all perfect, and the bones are those of a strong athletic man; and when the coffin was opened, they were all entire; but immediately on being exposed to the air of the atmosphere, the ribs fell in. Nothing remains of the flesh; but some hard white chalky substances were found, which appear to be a mixture of the cartilaginous matter of the bones with the muscular part of the body, the latter converted into a fatty substance. Many conjectures are of course afloat, as to the identity of this man of other times, but the prevailing and the most probable opinion is, that these are the remains of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, the unfortunate leader of insurgent barons in the battle of Boroughbridge, fought in the year 1213, who was beheaded at Pontefract 500 years ago, by order of his nephew Edward II.

Married.] At Almondbury, Mr. Armitage to Miss M. Midwood—At Tetbury, W. Wells, esq. to

Miss Seymour—At Sculcoats, Mr. J. McGregor to Miss S. Blenheim—Mr. J. Wood, of Westfield House, to Miss A. Wilson—Mr. Hainsworth, of Farsley, to Miss H. Sutcliffe.

Died.] At Halifax, Capt. Wetherhead—R. Alexander, esq. 84—At Wakefield, Lieut. Durling, R. M.—At Castlemeor Rochdale, J. Walsley, esq.—At Oldham, W. Chippendale, esq.—At Hudd, G. Fielding, esq.

WALES.

Married.] At Llanrhydydd, Capt. J. Hughes to Miss M. Owen—At Llanidni, Denbigh, J. B. Hesketh, esq. to Miss E. Ford—At Beaumaris, Mr. T. Jones to Miss M. Jones—F. Morgan, M. D. to N. S. C. Shenkin.

Died.] At Montgomery, J. Jones, esq.—At Carreghova Hall, Mrs. E. Edwards—At Llanrwst, Rev. E. Davies—John Morris, esq. of Nidderdale—J. B. Nembirard, esq. of Plasmadoc—At Fatzlar, R. Williams, esq.

SCOTLAND.

The competition for a Bursary of 10l. to the best Gaelic Scholar, took place at King's College on Saturday, the 2d ult. Three candidates for the Bursary appeared, Students in Divinity at that University. They commenced at 11 in the forenoon, and accomplished their tasks at 12 at midnight. Upon examining the several versions, the Gaelic Secretary declared them all possessing much merit under existing circumstances; but the one privately marked Caledonia was deemed the best; and the writer proves to be Mr. John MacLennan, a native of the Highlands. He is considered an Honorary Member of the Aberdeen Highland Society while holding the Bursary.

Married.] At North Leith, W. Gourlay, esq. to Miss M. Mackintosh—At Glasgow, J. Grant, esq. to Miss J. Dalglissh—At Edinburgh, J. Murray, esq. to Miss V. Tweedie—A. G. Field, esq. to Miss J. McLean.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Rev. Dr. J. Thompson, 79—Miss E. Dunbar—At Ballicon, M. McCleod, esq. H. West, esq. of Foxton, Fifeshire—At Knochbrake, H. Ross, esq.—At Paisley, J. Snodgrass, esq.—At Banff, J. Jeffrey, esq.

IRELAND.

Irish Population.—An abstract of the population of Ireland, according to the late census, printed by order of the House of Commons, makes the number of souls in 1821, in Leinster, 1,785,702; Munster, 2,006,968; Ulster, 2,001,968; Connaught 1,053,918. Total 6,846,949. The enumeration of several counties in 1815 is also given; and it is curious to observe that the increase of population has been, beyond proportion, greatest in the disturbed counties. The population of Cook county in 1815, was 523,906; in 1821, it is 702,800. But the most extraordinary increase is that of Limerick; in 1815, it was 103,963; in 1821, it is 214,286, that is, it has more than doubled itself in eight years.

Married.] At Dublin, Rev. J. P. H. Warren to Miss E. Burton—J. Russell Ardagh, esq. to Miss P. Drapes—R. Hume, esq. to Miss M. E. Pentland—Mr. Middlewood to Miss Williams—J. W. Halahan, esq. to Miss M. Creighton—Mr. Boulger to Miss M. Conolly—At Donnybrook, W. M'Dougal, esq. to Miss E. Hayes—At Glascocke, Capt. R. Dundas to Miss M. Grant—At Kinneigh Church, D. Barry, esq. to Miss E. Wright—At Newport, Rev. J. Druitt to Mrs. Tyndall—At Downall, W. S. Hutchinson, esq. to Miss M. A. Walker—At the Cathedral of St. Columba, T. Kennedy, esq. to Miss O. R. Cary.

Died.] At Ballycreevy, R. Scully, esq.—At Craugh, G. Flood, esq. 79—At Cork, Miss C. O'Regan—R. Ashe, esq.—Miss Towler—At Londonderry, T. Lecky, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JUNE 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings.—A petition was presented to the House of Lords from Wexford on the 24th of April, praying the repeal of the window-tax, but there was no debate of any interest. On the 25th, after several bills had been read a first time, the Earl of Shaftesbury laid upon the table the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th reports from the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Courts of Justice in Scotland, and the salaries of the officers. The Earl of Rosebery gave notice on the 26th of an intended motion to inquire into the manner of voting in the elections for the sixteen peers of Scotland. On the 29th, several petitions were presented, respecting agricultural distress; and Lord Darnley called the attention of the House to the situation of Ireland, which Lord Liverpool stated had attracted the earpest attention of Government, to afford some relief for its distresses. Several bills were read a first time on the 30th, and some unimportant business transacted.

May 1.—Several local bills were passed; and the Earl of Morley presented a petition against any alteration in the timber duties, from the merchants of Liverpool. The claim to the Marchmont peerage was heard on the 3d; and a petition was presented from the Unitarian dissenters of Kendal, praying that their marriages might not be celebrated according to the ritual of the established church. On the 4th the Earl of Rosebery moved two resolutions, "That no person should, upon the decease of a Peer of Scotland, be allowed to vote at the election of Representative Peers, excepting the son, grandson, brother, or lineal descendant of such deceased Peers, till, upon a day always to be named, he shall have distinctly made out his lineal right to voting before the House of Lords." "That, secondly, the preceding Resolution shall not infringe the existing right of challenge in the elections of Peers."—The Noble Earl next moved, that the above Resolutions should be referred to the Committee of Privileges, to report as to whether an act should,

or should not, be brought in. Both motions were agreed to. Several local bills were read on the 6th, and Earl Grey suspended a motion, of which he had given notice, upon agricultural distress. On the 7th, a number of bills were brought up from the Commons, and several returns which had been ordered were presented. The Excise Licences bill was read a third time and passed on the 8th; and on the 9th, the Marquis of Lansdown moved for returns of the renewals of the Bank charter, and the terms of such renewals, from 1722 to 1822; and also for the number of country banks, specifying the number of partners in each, from two to six. The Countervailing Malt Duties bill was read a third time and passed. On the 10th, the Earl of Darnley moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order that copies of the correspondence between Government and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the distresses of that country, be laid before the House. The Earl of Liverpool stated, that the government had neither overlooked nor neglected the state of Ireland; but he should feel much difficulty in acceding to the motion, owing to the nature of the correspondence. The House divided: Contents, 17; Non-contents, 25; Majority against the motion, 18. The Marquis of Lansdown moved for certain papers relative to finance, and wished to know why the commissioners of the sinking fund might not take the contract for the loan, thereby rendering it more beneficial to the public. Lord Liverpool replied, that he wished the method most advantageous to the public to be adopted, but must leave any explanation to a future time. On the 13th, several petitions were presented, and Earl Grosvenor moved for the annual return of places in reversion. The Earl of Rosebery moved the reading of the resolutions of the Committee of Privileges respecting the election of Scotch Peers. On the 14th, several bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time. On the

15th, the royal assent was given to upwards of 60 bills; and Lord Bute presented a petition from the sheriff and grand jury of Glamorganshire, praying for a uniform system of judicature in England and Wales. On the 17th, Earl Darnley moved for the first communication made to his Majesty's government on the subject of the distresses in Ireland, but on an explanation given by Lord Liverpool, he withdrew his motion. On the 20th, Mr. Canning and several other members of the House of Commons brought up the Roman Catholic Peers' Disability-Removal bill, which was read a first time. On the 21st, petitions were presented against the Catholic Peers' bills, and several local bills were read the first time; and on the following day different notices were given, and various documents ordered by the House produced, but no debate of interest took place.

House of Commons, April 24.—Sir F. Burdett moved for an humble address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to remit the remainder of the term of Mr. Hunt's imprisonment. Mr. Dawson opposed the motion; Mr. Hobhouse supported it; and the House ultimately divided: for the motion, 24; against it, 233. Lord John Russell brought forward a motion for Parliamentary Reform on the 25th, in a speech of great length and ability. He finally moved "that the present state of the representation of the people in Parliament required the most serious consideration of the House." Lord Folkestone supported the motion, and Mr. Wynn opposed it. Mr. Canning thought the House was perfectly adequate to fulfil its functions. Mr. Denman contended that the general conduct of the House was opposed to the wishes of the people. The House divided: 164 for, and 269 against the motion. On the 29th, the House went into a committee on the report upon agricultural distress, on the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry, who introduced sundry resolutions, in a speech of great length, of which the following are the outlines:

1. One million to be advanced on British corn in warehouses, when the average price shall be below 60s.—2. The owners of foreign corn in warehouse to be permitted to grind it for exportation.—3. The ports to be opened when the home

price shall be 80s. and continue open until it be below 70s.—4. While the price shall be between 70s. and 80s. a duty of 12s. and an additional 5s. for the first three months.—5. One million to be placed at the disposal of the Irish government, for the relief of that country, by the promotion of public works, &c.—6. To reduce the present burden of the Pension List (now 5,000,000*l.*) by granting an annuity of about 2,800,000*l.* for 45 years, to contractors, who would advance the sum now required, beyond the average of the whole period, with a view to benefit afterwards by the decrease.—7. The period for allowing country banks to issue small notes to be extended till 1833.—8. To permit country banks, 65 miles distant from London, to form joint stock companies, as in Scotland; in consideration of which, the Bank of England to have its charter extended for ten years beyond 1833; when the present charter expires.—9. Upwards of two millions being the estimated present saving by the Pension List plan, taxes to be remitted to the amount of 1,500,000*l.*

His Lordship concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that his Majesty should be enabled to direct an advance of Exchequer bills, to an amount not exceeding one million sterling, to be issued by Commissioners in Great Britain, when wheat is under 60s. per quarter, on such corn, the growth of the United Kingdom, as is secured in good and proper warehouses." Mr. Western did not think the measure proposed adequate to its object, or, indeed, likely to afford relief at all. Mr. Ricardo considered that the plan of ministers was an attack upon the Sinking Fund. Mr. Brougham styled it a measure for hiring corn, and recommended that Government should affix three golden balls to the front of the Treasury. The House then resumed, and the farther consideration of the question was postponed. On the 30th, Mr. Canning brought forward a motion for permitting Catholic Peers to take their seats in the House of Lords. If his motion were agreed to, the House of Lords would be restored to its ancient constitution. He would not propose an innovation, but he would remove one—he would effect a restoration. The Right Hon. Gent. then viewed the different periods of legislation at which disqualifying laws had been passed against Roman Catholics.

The pervading principle of all these laws was severity against the Catholics. These laws had been stimulated by the predominant dread of a popish successor to the throne. The primary object was to keep James the Second from the throne. The cause no longer existed for the exclusion of the Catholic Peers, therefore it was unjust to continue the consequences—and the birth-right of peers ought to be restored to them. When it was said that the general question was connected with the admission of the peers to their privileges, he held that the right waived in one case and the other were quite different. They did wrong to the Catholic by excluding him from the House of Commons—it was a wrong of a different sort from that inflicted on the peer. In the one they withheld an imperfect right, and which the individual might never be in the condition of enjoying; but in the case of the peers, they were stripped of a certain right, which belonged to them as much as property or life, and that on false pretences. The Hon. G. A. Ellis seconded the motion. Mr. Peel opposed it, as did several other members. The House divided: for the motion, 249; against it, 244.

May 1.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the provision to be made for the future payment of naval and military pensions. The resolutions state that the amount of this charge is 5,000,000*l.*—that it is expedient to make provision for apportioning this burden so as to ensure its final extinction, either by an equal annual annuity, terminable within 45 years, or by permanent annuities, with such provision for the repayment thereof as is required by the Act 32 Geo. III. c. 55.—and that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury should treat and contract with such bodies politic and corporate, or other persons, as may be willing to undertake to provide for the charge of pensions and allowances, or any part thereof, in either of the above modes; and who shall give adequate security for the performance of such undertaking.—Col. Davies thought that the public would be exped to considerable loss by the plan, calculating upon a payment annually, as the Noble

Marquis had stated, of 2,800,000*l.* For the first 16 years, the contractors would pay 63,000,000*l.* and the public only 48,000,000*l.* which would be a gain to the latter of 21,000,000*l.* For the remaining period, the contractors would pay 39,000,000*l.* and the public 84,000,000*l.* So that the latter would be losers to the extent of 45,000,000*l.* and deducting the one from the other, the loss upon the whole would be 24,000,000*l.*—Mr. Bright, Sir John Newport, and Mr. Beaumont, contended that the whole was a delusion, designed to direct the eye of the public from what ought to be the real and only object of Parliament—a reduction of taxation. The resolutions were finally agreed to. On the 2d, Lord Normandy moved for the removal of one of the postmasters-general, on the ground of economy, and the utter uselessness of two persons to fill the office. The Marquis of Londonderry wished to refer the consideration of the question to a committee. The House divided: for the abolition of the office, 216; against it, 201: majority against abolition, 15.—On the 3d, the Marquis of Londonderry read the answer of His Majesty to the address for the abolition of one of the postmaster-generalships. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the bringing up of the report of the committee on the new mode of paying the military and naval pensions. The first four resolutions submitted, were carried; the fifth was opposed by Mr. Hume, but ultimately carried also. A committee was also appointed, on the motion of Sir J. Newport, for an inquiry into the state of Irish Grand Jury presentments.—On the 6th, several petitions were presented respecting agricultural distresses, and two motions to the navigation laws. The Marquis of Londonderry then moved the order of the day for going into the agricultural report. Mr. Elliot saw no possible good that could result from the labours of the committee; a reduction of taxation alone could effect any real benefit, and he moved that the House should adjourn. Mr. Brougham and others supported the necessity of going into a committee; and Mr. Elliot withdrew his motion. The Marquis of Londonderry ultimately, finding the sense of the House against it, withdrew the first resolution.—The next day, Mr.

Hume moved for a return of all the sums paid to different English newspapers for advertisements; and the House went into a committee on the agricultural distress report. Mr. Attwood said, all the propositions as yet advanced for the relief of agricultural distress, were obscure, inconsistent, and inconclusive. The increase of taxes since the period at which our agriculture was in its most flourishing condition, was now said to be equal to the increase in the value of our currency; that is, in the proportion of 26l. per cent. Now these calculations were always made with a reference to the value of gold. Corn, he (Mr. Attwood) took to be the better standard for the purpose. At the latter period of the late war, the average price of corn was about 104s. 4d. per quarter; it was now varying between 47s. and 49s. : so that the depreciation of price had been increased since the war, not in the proportion of one-fourth, but it had been doubled. What then became of the argument that taxation had not depressed agriculture? Mr. Ricardo contended that taxation was not the cause of the present distress; he thought the *maximum* of 80s. was dangerous. The House then adjourned to the following day; when Mr. Wyvill moved, that the best and most effectual relief would be given to the agriculturists by a reduction of taxation. After considerable debate, the House divided: for the resolution, 37; against it, 120. Finally, after a warm discussion, the House adjourned; progress having been reported by the chairman.—On the 9th, after some preliminary business, the House again went into a committee on the agricultural distress report; when Lord Althorp moved as an amendment, that a fixed duty of 20s. per quarter be laid on corn imported, with a duty of 18s. on exportation. Mr. Ricardo opposed such a bounty, as exorbitant. After a long debate the House divided upon the Marquis of Londonderry's first resolution "that the present duties do cease:" for the resolution, 218; against it, 361. The whole of the Noble Marquis's resolutions were then agreed to.—On the 10th, the second reading of the Catholic Peers Bill took place; it was opposed by Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Foster, Mr. W. Peel, and Mr. R. Peel, and supported by Mr. Wilmot, Dr.

Phillimore, Mr. W. Courtenay, Mr. Wynn, and the Marquis of Londonderry. Mr. Canning closed with an eloquent reply to the arguments advanced against the measure, after which the House divided: ayes, 236; noes, 223; majority in favour 12.—On the 13th, Lord Londonderry moved, that the report on the agricultural distress be received. Two resolutions were proposed by Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Ricardo, but both were negatived, and those of Lord Londonderry were agreed to; and the bill ordered to be brought in.—On the 14th, Mr. Bennett obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better licensing public-houses. Mr. Hume made a motion upon the state of the Ionian Islands. The Hon. Member entered at great length into a history of the islands since they had been under the protection of England; and repeated his former complaints of the expenditure of the Government, and the abuses practised there under the existing system. He concluded by moving a series of resolutions, declaring the circumstances under which the islands were consigned to the protection of Great Britain, and reciting some of the particular abuses, which it was his object to correct. To these was added a motion for an address to the Crown, praying for an inquiry into the state of the government in the islands. Mr. Wilmot denied the correctness of many of the charges brought against the Ionian Government, and justified the conduct of the Governor, Sir T. Maitland. Mr. J. Williams supported the motion; which, on a division, was negatived by 152 against 67.

On the 15th, Mr. Lennard moved "that it was fit to appoint a committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the expenses of the third class of the Civil List." The Hon. Gentleman contrasted the expenses of ambassadors in 1792 with the present, in 1822; and was answered by the Marquis of Londonderry, who put a direct and positive negative upon the motion, being convinced that it was subversive of every thing that was great and glorious in the constitution. Sir J. Mackintosh contended that it was the duty of Parliament to be as frugal as possible under present circumstances. Mr. Robinson opposed the motion. Mr. Creevey considered the subject a fair

and fit object for inquiry. Mr. Tierney supported the motion. Mr. C. Wynn opposed it; and the House divided: for the motion, 147; against it, 274: majority against it, 127.—On the 16th, Sir Thomas Lethbridge presented a petition from some persons in the city of Bath, praying for a tax on absentees, and containing several extravagant calculations. Mr. Warre moved that the salary of the British Envoy to Switzerland should be reduced to 1,500*l.* per annum. Lord Londonderry opposed the motion, which was lost by a majority of 106: there being 141 for, and 247 against it. Mr. Goulburn then moved that the sum of 50,000*l.* should be placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the relief of those counties in which distress was most prevalent. Mr. Canning moved the third reading of the Catholic Peers Bill, on the 17th, which was passed without opposition. Mr. Robinson moved the order of the day on the West India and American trade bill; which was read a second time. The bill for allowing counsel to defend persons accused of felonies was ordered to be read a second time that day six months. On the 18th, the Malt Duties Report bill was read a third time, and passed. On the 20th, the House went into a committee on the Marriage Act, and the report was brought up and ordered to be received the next day. The House then went into a committee on the Navigation Bill, the main object of which was, as explained by Mr. Wallace, that the laws now scattered through one hundred acts of parliament, should be simplified and comprised in it. On a clause relative to the importation of foreign produce, an amendment was suggested by Mr. Wodehouse; on this a division took place, in which it was lost by a majority of 53 against it, and the other clauses were agreed to. On the 21st, several petitions were presented. Sir J. Newport moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorize occupying tenants in Ireland to tender in part of payment of rent, receipts for grand jury and parochial assessments. Col. Foster opposed the motion. Mr. Dawson supported it, as did the Marquis of Londonderry; and leave was given to bring in the bill. Mr. Hume moved for certain papers relative to the Irish Pensions and Civil List: the motion,

after some discussion, was agreed to. On the 22d, only thirty-seven members being present, the House adjourned to the 23d, when Mr. Goulbourn moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the office of constables in Ireland. Mr. Allen moved that the reports of committees upon Welsh Jurisdiction should be referred to a Committee of the whole House; to take into consideration the Reports of the Select Committees. The motion being seconded, the Speaker put the question, but there being too few members present to vote upon the question, the House adjourned.

In addition to the miseries of insubordination which have distinguished the South of Ireland; famine and fever continue to spread widely over the country, in consequence of the failure of the potatoe crops. Typhus is always induced by the bad feeding and scanty allowance of provision among the Irish lower orders; and it is to be feared, its ravages will be very extensive before they are arrested. Government has voted a sum of money, and subscriptions have commenced all over England, to alleviate the horrors of the famine; and, to the honour of Great Britain, her kind spirit, even under the pressure of the times, was never more actively conspicuous.

Riots have arisen among the colliers in Monmouthshire and Stafford, in consequence of a reduction which has been made in their wages; in more than one case it became necessary to call for military interference.

A duel took place on the 2d ult. between the Dukes of Bedford and Buckingham, in consequence of some observations made by the former respecting the junction of the latter and his adherents with the ministry. They met at Kensington Gardens; and after exchanging shots, it was found that the Duke of Bedford had fired his in the air, on which an explanation was effected, and the affair ended.

The Committee of Agriculturists at Henderson's Hotel lately met, and agreed to a resolution, "that the Reports of a select Committee of the House of Commons, as far as it regarded the regulations on which corn is to be imported into these kingdoms, will afford no protection to agriculture, but, on the contrary, will tend more to depress it."

COLONIAL.

A great portion of the town of Scarborough, at Tobago, has been destroyed by fire.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Halifax has communicated to the House of Assembly, an official letter from the Lords of the Treasury, and a copy of a Report from the Board of Customs, regarding the alleged abuses in the Custom-House at Halifax. The Colonial Legislature had appointed a Committee on the state of the Fisheries, which had drawn up a Report, recommending a bounty on the importation of salt and on cured fish. It also proposed the imposition of a duty on fine flour from the United States, and a bounty on that from Canada. The whole of this Report, with the exception of the recommendation with respect to flour from Canada, was agreed to.—Much disappointment had arisen in the province of New Brunswick, in consequence of the determination of Government being made known of not acceding to the Address of the House of Assembly, for granting the reserved lands

in the county of Charlotte, for agricultural purposes. Lord Bathurst, in his communication to the Governor, observes, that his Majesty has caused inquiries to be made as to the state of the timbers on the several reserves in Charlotte County; and it appearing that, in the major part of them, there is, notwithstanding the depredations to which they have been subject, a considerable quantity of timber, most valuable for naval purposes, his Majesty does not feel that he can accede to the wishes of the House of Assembly, by abandoning the reserves to be allotted to settlers, without much risk of public inconvenience. Another letter from the Secretary to the Colonies announces the refusal of the King to sanction any law for the remuneration of Members of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, as his Majesty entertains no doubt whatever, but that the province can furnish a sufficient number of representatives who would be ready to perform their duty without receiving any pecuniary allowance.

FOREIGN.

The elections continue in France, but not being yet over, it is impossible to say whether the new ministry will gain any accession of strength by the measure. The department of the Seine has returned four liberals in opposition to the four ministerial candidates which were opposed to them. The Chambers were to meet, agreeably to royal summons, on the 1st of June. The Duke de Richlieu died at Paris on the 17th ult.

Accounts from Spain mention that bands of robbers, calling themselves Champions of the Faith, have been committing depredations in Navarre. The frontier provinces have been delivered from one of these brigands by the defeat of his band, and the flight of its leader into France. Two important measures have been brought before the Cortes, one for restricting the seigniorial rights of Spain, and the other relative to the sums of money drawn out of the country by the Court of Rome for dispensations, apostolic graces, and such other pretences. M. Alava had been nominated President of the Cortes.

The cause of the Greeks is reported to gain ground rapidly. The island of Scio has annexed itself to the Greek Confederation, and all the Greek islands are stated to be in full insurrection. The Greek peasantry of the North of Thessaly and Upper Macedonia have taken the field to the number of 7000, and obtained some advantages over the Turks. The Persians were reported to be gaining important successes over the troops of the grand seignior. Accounts from Smyrna, by way of Trieste, give a melancholy picture of the excesses that have lately been renewed in that city; the Greeks were in a manner besieged in their houses by the Asiatics, and often driven out by setting them on fire. Whoever in the first moment fell into the hands of the soldiers was cut to pieces. Murder, pillage, and burning, were the order of the day; the Governor did little to check these outrages.—The Pacha of Salonichi had been defeated at Veria, and was endeavouring to assemble fresh forces to march against the Greeks.—Chourschid, surrounded with enemies on all sides, was still at Joannina.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE. — On Tuesday, April 23, Rossini's grand serious Opera *Mosè nel Egitto* was, for the first time, brought out on the stage of this theatre, under the title of *Pietro l'Eremita*.

In the infancy of the European Drama, subjects from Scriptural history almost exclusively engrossed the stage, and even the mysteries of the Christian religion were deemed susceptible of scenic representation. In our times, in England at least, the reverse is precisely the case; the contents of Sacred Writ are justly proscribed from the stage. We would even go a step farther, and assert the impropriety of employing sacred subjects in works of imagination, and thus allowing fiction to blend itself with what our faith commands us to revere as sacred. It is on these grounds that it has appeared to some a matter of regret that such poems as "Paradise Lost" and Klopstock's "Messiah" should have been written; and it is, perhaps, for this reason, that they are oftener praised than read.

In Italy, at least in Naples, where Operas form an indispensable necessary of life, and where Lent-time causes a temporary interruption in dramatic representations, an expedient has been devised for remedying in some degree this grievance. An opera is written on a Scriptural subject, resembling, in all other matters, the usual plan of an opera, not excluding even love-scenes; the composer goes to work under no restraint whatever from his subject, and the cravings of the musical population are thus allayed during the time of penance and resignation.

It is in this manner that *Mosè nel Egitto* first saw the light; and the rage for Rossini's music suggested the idea of cheating the Enemy of the human race by passing the child under another name. Some difficulty must have existed in finding in profane history a substitute for Moses working miracles before Pharaoh, and ultimately conducting the Israelites in triumph out of the land of their bondage. But what is impossible for a poet! Peter the Hermit was selected as the *locum tenens*. Miracles he never performed, it is true, nor was he ever, we believe, in Egypt, where the scene of the remodelled

opera remains; but he might have been there, and might have done the wonders, and some captive crusaders might have been under his protection, while groaning under the oppression of a *Saracenic Sovereign!* The probability of these possibilities being settled, nothing remained but to put the words of *Mosè*, with very slight adaptations, into the mouths of the Christian and Mussulman *dramatis personæ*.

This proceeding has been condemned by some critics, who, like the French, are perhaps in the habit of singing a dozen different songs to the same tune; for our parts we think it not only judicious, but an act of justice to Rossini, to have meddled as little as possible with the text for which he provided musical utterance. In speaking of the merits of this opera, under its Christian disguise, it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to do full justice to the composer. To us it has, on every representation, been impossible to banish for one moment the idea that the thing was meant for something else. Besides, the finest portions of it had, shortly before its dramatic production, been well executed at the Oratorios, and partly by the same singers, so that novelty was wanting. Another disadvantage is the preposterous length of the opera, which, together with the extended recitatives and the solemn character of the majority of the pieces, creates a sensation of weariness; for music has its *quantum sufficit* with its most ardent votaries, and perhaps most so with such, because exhaustion is certainly not in an inverse ratio with intensity of attention and enjoyment. But the *excess* which, towards the latter part of the representation, irresistibly came upon us—(the fact is, we had five or seven minutes nap, and could not help it)—shall not prevent us from discharging our critical duties with candour and impartiality.

Few, if any, of Rossini's operas are, like Mozart's, an entire series of masterly pieces, constituting a whole of good and well-poised connexion. Some few things in them are excellent, others good, and others common. This is precisely the case here; but the good predominates. The introduction, consisting of a chorus of Egyptians, la-

menting their forlorn condition, plunged as they are into physical darkness, is so extremely beautiful, that its strains have been haunting us ever since we heard them. It is stated, however, that the whole of this piece has been taken from an instrumental septett of Krommer, by Rossini himself. We have not, at this moment, the means of confirming this assertion; but the authority from which it proceeds, and the style of the piece, induce us to credit the statement; more particularly as the opera is full of other plagiarisms extremely discreditable to the composer. The strains of the Spectre in *Il Don Giovanni* are more than once assigned to Moses.—On the other hand, we should be sorry if this opening scene had received any other music, confident as we are that none could have more appropriately and sublimely expressed the text; and in so far the piece may be considered as a curiosity in music. But there are several other compositions in this opera which loudly proclaim the genius and skill of Rossini. This is particularly the case with the concerted pieces: there is a beautiful sextett; the quartett "*Mi manca la voce*" is delightful, and the lively and highly original march of the Christians, behind the scenes, interwoven as it is with a duett on the stage, has an electrifying effect. These and other conspicuous portions of the music derive all the interest the composer could have anticipated from the incomparable excellence of the present orchestra, and the judicious casting of the parts:—Madame Camporese and Madame De Begnis, as soprani; Signors Curioni and Begrez, as tenors, and Signors Cartoni and Zucchelli, as basses, seem to emulate each other in the praiseworthy exertion of their skill and talents. Signor Zucchelli made his first appearance in this opera. He was announced as *primo buffo cantante*, from St. Carlo at Naples, and the first notes he uttered firmly established his value in London. We do not exaggerate if we maintain that a more powerful and perfect bass-singer has not trod the boards of the King's Theatre. His lower notes, down to G, are of uncommon force and volume; they ring through the most distant parts of the house; and his tenor commands a considerable ascent, united to great

flexibility and graceful utterance. This singer, therefore, is a decided acquisition; and, if we are not mistaken, the full extent of his value is not yet known. The character of Nouredin which he fills in *Pietro l'Eremita* is quite serious, certainly not calculated for a *primo buffo*; Signor Zucchelli, however, acquits himself satisfactorily of the part. But if there be any faith in physiognomy, we shrewdly suspect that the Saracenic tyrant is a wag at heart, and that we have a treat in store to behold him in an opera buffa.

Of the rest of the performers it is but justice to say, that we seldom saw such an union of talent and zealous exertion. Some of the pieces, in parts, are of such difficult execution, that none but artists of great skill and feeling could take a share in them. At the King's Theatre we have these with a precision and effect which might challenge St. Carlo or La Scala. Cartoni's melodious voice is extremely effective in the part of Pietro, and his acting very meritorious. He occasionally pitches out of tune, particularly the major third: a fault more or less incidental to the best singers, and with the most correct ear too; but which may be subdued by care and unwearied attention. His countenance, bald pate, and long beard, form an absolute *fac simile* of the bust of Socrates. Madame De Begnis, as donna seria, is not in her element; that lady's forte being the buffa; so much the more praise is, therefore, due to her for the satisfactory manner in which she discharges this serious task, as far as acting is concerned. As to the singing, her excellent style, her correct intonation and uncommon flexibility, joined to the most distinct articulation, never more commanded our admiration than in this opera. Of the two female characters, Madame Camporese's part of Agia is by far the most pathetic, and she exerts every feeling of the heart to give it the interest contemplated by the poet. This is particularly the case in the progress of the piece, and her lamentations over the corpse of her lover must be witnessed rather than described. This lady, we are sorry to say, is on the eve of bidding us adieu, her farewell benefit being announced. Her departure will be felt as a loss by all those who seek more than mere

physical and mechanical perfection in a dramatic singer. She may, perhaps, have a successor of some slight superiority in the latter respect; but we doubt whether the chaste, the zealous, the pathetic Camporese, will ever be replaced on our boards. Ambrogetti, too, is on the point of leaving England; his voice, it is true, has for some time been leaving him, but his humour always compensated for vocal defects; and we are sure his buffo will long be remembered. In this, his forte, he has been less put forward than could have been desired; but when he did appear, his comicalities were infinite, and never failed to convulse the audience with laughter. This talent and his good-nature and excellent private character had rendered him an universal favourite: and such has been the measure of British liberality to this meritorious performer, that after seven or eight years stay in England, where he arrived with nothing save his talents, he returns to his native country with a little capital sufficient to render him independent of his profession. But we must return to our opera, to say a very few words of its *matériel*. The scenery, upon the whole, is satisfactory. Signor Zara's skill, and his correct, and at times grand, conceptions of localities, are sufficiently acknowledged; but in the execution of these conceptions, there is frequently a good deal of the broad-cast, a want of

finish, more of the gaudy than we would seek at a great national establishment like the King's Theatre. This observation is not altogether inapplicable to the scenic decorations of *Pietro l'Eremita*. But the designs of Saracenic architecture are picturesque and correct; especially that of the fortress of Damietta; and its conflagration, in a shower of fire, is managed with great skill, and produces an effect truly awful. The dresses, also, have been well attended to. That of M. Begrez, in the character of Lusignan, is particularly curious and splendid. It is in the fashion of the earliest ages of chivalry strictly correct; but M. Begrez looks puffed and awkward in it.

In the ballet department, we have no novelty of any import to announce. M. Albert and Madame Anatole have returned to France; but they have been replaced by the arrival of M. Paul and the return of Mad^{lle} Noblet. The former made his *début* in the ballet of *Oenone et Paris*; and opinions are much divided in comparing his salutary skill with that of Albert. *Non nobis tantas componere lites*. M. Paul, at all events, is an artist of first rate eminence in his line. His leaps are sometimes quite wonderful; they are the flights of a Sylph; he is suspended in the air, we fear his fall, but the buoyant frame alights firmly and gracefully upon *terra firma*.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

We have scarcely ever seen a dramatic announcement with more pleasure, than that which signified the intention of his Majesty to visit this theatre. These participations of the monarch in the pleasures of his subjects are always welcome, as they tend to spread a warmer and more friendly feeling over our sentiments of constitutional loyalty, and to unite the highest with the lowest classes in a generous regard which the free and healthful agitations of party cannot destroy. But we were particularly glad to see that the King, at this precise time, was about to afford his countenance to Old Drury; because we trust that it will bring back some of its

early patrons within its walls. It has been distressing to us to perceive this national establishment, with which so many precious recollections are connected, struggling so manfully, yet so vainly, against a run of ill fortune which would have utterly chilled any common energy. Mr. Elliston's high and buoyant spirit has not yielded to adverse circumstances; to his perseverance we are indebted that the scene of old happiness has not been closed; and we should, indeed, rejoice to see him rewarded by a long succession of prosperous days, opened by the patronage of his sovereign.

The entertainments commanded by his Majesty, were the opera of the *Sigge* of Belgrade, and the afterpiece of *Mon-*

sieur Tonson. As a drama, the opera is one of the most uninteresting ever produced on the stage—a dreary compound of violent extravagance and foolish trifling; but the songs of the *Seraskier* are well suited to Braham's powers, and the character appears to be one of his chief favourites. The afterpiece is one of the liveliest of modern farces; but it is, like most farces, an act too long.

It signified, however, very little what were the entertainments of the stage, as the mere appearance of his Majesty was more than sufficient to fill the house. Long before the doors were opened, a great crowd had assembled at every avenue; and the pressure at last was so fearful, that the hour of giving admission to the public was forestalled, and almost immediately all the unappropriated places, except those which promised no glimpse of the royal party, were filled. A little before seven, the King, lighted by Mr. Elliston and accompanied by the Duke of York, entered the box which had been elegantly fitted up for his reception, and was received with cordial greetings by the whole audience. "God save the King" was twice sung by the whole vocal strength of the company, in which Mr. Braham exerted his great powers in the most noble and impressive style. At the close of the opera "*Rule Britannia*" was sung, and "God save the King" repeated; and the last national anthem was sung for the fourth time at the end of the farce. It is only justice to Mr. Gattie to observe, that his performance of the French barber in *Monsieur Tonson* was one of the most perfect we ever witnessed on the stage, and afforded evident delight to the royal visitors. The acclamations with which the King was received when he entered his box were renewed with equal zeal when he left it.

Miss Glover, a daughter of the excellent comic actress of that name, has made her first appearance as Juliet, and notwithstanding our avowed objection to Juliets of very tender years, we are half inclined to resign our theory in her favour. She had evidently neither physical power nor intellectual experience sufficient to afford the faintest picture of Juliet's agony and despair; but where the passion, though deep, was still, she gave it beautiful and cha-

racteristic expression. There was a fine seriousness in her tones of love and sorrow; a mournful yet not monotonous cadence; a self-abandonment to that emotion which has excluded all other desires and all thoughts of the future, far preferable to the tricksome coquetry with which it is too much the fashion to chequer the intense feeling of Juliet. We never felt more the soothing influence of those delicate fancies which "sad embroidery wear," and which at once soften and harmonize with the tragic incidents of the play, than while they were conveyed in the soft and clear music of her tones. Her mother played the Nurse; and if she sometimes forgot a disguise extremely difficult for her rich and hearty humour to assume, it was more to her credit, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, than the most entire possession of herself and of the character. The success of her daughter, arising evidently, in a great measure, from the good sense and intelligence with which she had been instructed, must have been very gratifying both to her affection and her pride. Mr. Kean played Romeo "for the first time these five years," and if he should not play it for five years more, the town will be no great loser. There is not throughout the whole performance one look, tone, or attitude expressive of those qualities which give a distinctive identity to the poet's creation. There is no tiptoe buoyancy, no wondering rapture, no delighted abstraction, in the early scenes; and no voluptuous repose in the final despair. There is much, no doubt, which is admirable in itself;—as the expression of frenzied agony in the scene with Friar Laurence, and the delineation of the sufferings of the hero struggling with death; but these do not peculiarly belong to Romeo, and might as well appertain to any man banished from all that is dear to him, or dying by poison. This is Mr. Kean's chief defect as an actor, and the point of distinction between many of his most striking performances and the happiest efforts of Mr. Macready. The former gives vivid representations of certain passions or sufferings abstractedly taken—of rage, jealousy, contempt, or anguish; but he seldom colours his agitations by the predominant characteristics of the part; and

still more rarely does he make them all contribute to the production of one deep and harmonious impression on the mind. The individual effect is the greater, perhaps, for the disproportion, but no grand picture is left indelibly on the memory. His *Shylock* and the third act of his *Othello* are noble exceptions; but he never yet performed any part where all was in so perfect a keeping—where the passions were so natural, yet “so craftily qualified” with historic colouring—where all the ebbs and flows of emotion were so delicately marked—as in the *Virginus* of *Macready*. *Elliston’s Mercutio* was very humorous, and his death with the grave jest on his lips admirable; but we very much object to his mode of reciting, or rather acting the description of the vagaries of the fairy *Queen*. Its aerial fantasies become ponderous realities in his hands. Instead of passing lightly over the “forefinger of an alderman,” just tickling the parson, and gaily passing over the soldier, he gives us all those weighty characters as if they were heroes of his tale, and swells, chuckles, starts, and even snores, to the high enjoyment of the galleries. This is the only mode, no doubt, of making the speech tell on the audience. The poet’s *Mercury* would pass away so quickly, that he would scarcely be discerned, if lead were not inserted in his wings;—but it is not worthy of such a manager as *Elliston* to fix the divinity to the stage, even to exhibit him to the most judicious audiences in the world.

Highly to the credit of *Mr. Elliston*, whom it is the fashion to calumniate as ungenerous, he set an example to other more wealthy establishments, by announcing a night the profits of which were to be applied without reserve to the relief of the suffering Irish. This proceeding, at a time when the theatre is in a condition far from prosperous, deserves high praise; because, whether the subtraction of the receipts of an individual night is or is not a considerable sacrifice, the success of the experiment would tend to diminish the audiences on the succeeding evenings. And there is one circumstance so much to *Mr. Elliston’s* honour, and so contrary to the motives usually attributed to him, that we have particular pleasure in pointing it out to public notice. He was

himself originally advertised for the part of *Job Thornberry*, in *John Bull*; yet he accepted *Mr. Dowton’s* offer to perform the character, probably thinking that the novelty of that gentleman’s appearance would prove a greater attraction, and quietly resigned all share in the entertainments of the evening. This self-denial of the gratification of personal vanity, to the indulgence of which he had, on this occasion, so fair a right, ought to produce some distrust of those tales which are circulated with so malicious an activity against him. We exceedingly regret that his excellent design met with but little success. Although *Mr. Johnstone*, so long the favourite representative of Irish characters, re-appeared on this occasion to assist those whom he has represented so often; and though *Mr. Dowton* played one of his best characters after a long absence; and though *Ambrogetti* gave his aid to the whole musical strength of the company, in order to complete the vocal entertainment which followed the comedy, the house was but thinly attended. This failure illustrates a curious trait in the character of the English people. They will never attend to two things, or submit to the influence of two feelings at once. Had the amusements of the 18th been advertised without any mention of charity, the benches would have been crowded; but the motive of beneficence being superadded to the other attractions, rendered all the rest void. Yet those who refused to give seven shillings at *Drury-lane*, subscribe 10*l.* and their names for the newspapers, without scruple. Two distinct inducements presented to an Englishman’s mind act like opposite powers in mechanics, and destroy each other. He chooses to do every thing in the most direct way. He will not suffer his taste to hold any discourse with his charity. He will rather give a large sum as a present, than suffer a debt of a farthing to go unpaid. His feelings keep their own separate courses; healthful, honourable, and humane; they will not blend or melt into each other. If you present several objects to him at the same time in order to invite him, you distract his attention so much that he will see none of them. He is jealous over the independence of each of his several feelings, and abhors

a coalition in the little world within, as much as he does in politics. What he gives he will give; what he lends must be marked as a loan; what he subscribes must not be taken out again in pleasure. Every thing with him must have its appropriate season. If Mrs. Siddons was to act on the night of the King's visit to the theatre, he would not go to see either.

If, however, the spectators were not numerous, there was among them a more than usual disposition both to give and to receive pleasure. The appearance of Johnstone was hailed with acclamations as cordial as ever attended Mr. Kean's first or last appearance for a season. Downton and Russell, who both offered their services for the evening, were also cordially greeted; and all, even those performers who rarely receive particular expressions of respect, had their meed of applause on the occasion. After the play, Ambrogetti gave his scene of the enthusiastic musician from *Il Fanatico per la Musica*, in the most lively and fervid manner, and Braham sung *Robin Adair* in a pure and simple style, which was even pathetic. Why will such a singer condescend so often merely to astonish?

Miss Tidswell, who has been for forty years the representative of very humble characters, took a benefit and formal leave on Tuesday 21st May. We can well understand the feelings which actuated her in thus bidding a public adieu to a profession in which she had attained no distinction, and to a public who had rarely honoured her with their notice. The love of acting is not, we suspect, in proportion to the success of a candidate, but rather the reverse. As in real life, so in the mimic world behind the curtain, those who have enjoyed the least are the most reluctant to resign the chance which they fancy remains. They cling to hope the more passionately as it grows more desperate. Those too who live on the borders of the glittering circle of theatrical renown, rarely lose their sense of its glories. They are not like the spoiled children of fame, sated with applause, and tremulously alive to the least ebb of popular favour. They have always been looking upward to the giddy heights of success. What a store of recollections must an actress who has been forty years on the stage

possess of golden nights in which she has had her own little portion! It is something to have mingled, however lowly, with the rich artists whose names are familiar and dear to those who never saw them; to have received the good-natured smile of Bannister, and have held up Mrs. Siddons's train! Leaving the stage was a serious affair, no doubt, to Miss Tidswell, although perhaps not very interesting to the town. Mr. Kean kindly performed the part of Don Felix in the *Wonder* for the first time, in order to give attraction to the benefit. He played it with singular discrimination and delightful ease, and gave all the points of the dialogue in a brilliant style. At the end of the play he led Miss Tidswell forward, and most kindly supported and encouraged her while she delivered a short address, expressive of her gratitude for the long indulgence of the public to her humble services. This conduct is very honourable to Mr. Kean, who has, we believe, received many kindnesses from Miss Tidswell, when he was in a condition to need them. If she did cheer and foster this great artist in the obscure beginning of his career, she is entitled not only to his gratitude, but to ours; and we hope she will long enjoy the sight of that success which, we dare say, she often predicted!

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

NOTHING which has occurred in the theatrical world, for a long time past, has given us such hope of the revival of the genuine drama, as the *cast* and the success of *Julius Cæsar*. It has shewn that the combination of excellent performers, securing a tolerably equable and harmonious representation of an entire play, will attract the judicious, who are no longer content to witness the most splendid exhibition of individual power. We do not, indeed, agree with the unqualified eulogies which have been poured on Mr. Young's *Brutus*; although we readily admit those imposing qualities of voice and manner which form a kind of respectable substitute for the due presentation of almost any character. If an erect posture, a stately step, a noble carriage of the body, a stern unvarying look, and a rare felicity of working up set speeches in the most brilliant and

effective style, be sufficient to the representation of Brutus, then is Mr. Young excellent in the part; for he has all these, and but little more. But Brutus is not quite the cold, austere declaimer which these powers would suffice to delineate. He is the gentlest and most kind-hearted of philosophers, wrought on by the semblance of duty to perform a deed abhorrent to his feelings, and preserving, even in the plan and the actual execution of tyrannicide, the benignity of his nature. To this character there is, indeed, one exception—the quarrel scene with Cassius, where he coldly jeers at the warm temperament of his friend, in language which we are always surprised that Shakspeare should have written. We cannot think this part is sufficiently represented by the indiscriminate loftiness and loudness of Mr. Young. Can any one, for example, believe that the following lines ought to be so mouthed out as to produce two rounds of applause—

“ Let’s kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let’s carve him like a dish fit for the Gods,
Not hew him like a carcass meet for
hounds.”

Mr. Young delivered the speech from the rostrum with great energy, and produced a striking effect, but it was exceedingly unlike genuine oratory. No one who desired to influence the mind of any human being could speak in such a style. It was mere *shew off*, something to be heard and admired—but no more like spontaneous speaking than if it had been chaunted. A rostrum is a severe test for an actor. His own situation so nearly resembles that of the orator he personates, in reality as well as in appearance, that the conventional allowance to the stage does not avail him. We cannot expect, or desire, an exact and literal copy of the contortions of rage, or the agonies of death; we concede a stately step and measured elocution to the representative of a Roman, which no Roman ever used; but when the actor ascends the pulpit to make an elaborate speech, there is no room for the same allowance, because he is representing an act nearly akin to his own. The same difficulty applies to Mr. C. Kemble’s task of delivering the oration over Cæsar’s body, which changed the destinies of the world. It is very noble in parts;

but each separate sentence is wrought up for individual effect; and the next is begun as if it were the commencement of a fresh harangue. Now real influential oratory is not thus mere splendid mosaic work; unless it be such oratory as that of the late Mr. Grattan, which was any thing but the oratory of the passions. Anthony’s speech is essentially continuous,—thought arises out of thought, and image out of image;—the pathos, the irony, the indignation, all arise, as it were, unawares, and as if the speaker could not help them. The applause given by the audience in the pit to Mr. C. Kemble seemed perfectly natural and proper; but the tumult and the sudden change among the audience on the stage, appeared somewhat extraordinary. His triumphant look and attitude, however, as he rolled up the scroll of the will, after he had succeeded in infuriating the people, were beautiful in the extreme; and his appearance and manner throughout the part afforded a magnificent picture of the young and noble voluptuary of imperial Rome. Macready hits Cassius “fiery off, indeed.” His restless indignation at the thought of Cæsar’s power, his bitter expressions of hatred, his impassioned appeals to the spirit of Brutus, as he goads him on the work of slaughter, are most vivid, and produce an electrical effect on the spectators. His burst of enthusiasm after the assassination seems worthy, in its grandeur, of the high occasion. In the quarrel-scene, where Brutus lords it in so lofty a style over Cassius, and where other performers have not attempted any thing, he gives so striking a picture of agonized and impatient feeling in his very silence, that the audience have sometimes hardly suppressed their applause till he bursts out “Ye Gods—ye Gods, must I endure all this!” which will not be forgotten by any who have heard it. The play, thus cast, has been by far the most successful piece of the season.

After a long interval, Mr. Colman has yielded to the solicitations of his admirers, and produced another Play, under the title of *The Law of Java*. It is founded on the striking fable of the Poison Tree, which was said to render the country, for many leagues around it, barren by its pestiferous exhalations.

There is certainly no want of materials of high romance in this fiction; but it required to be delicately treated; and in order to give it credence, it was essential that all the attendant circumstances should be made probable; that from the familiarities of domestic life we should slip insensibly into its marvels, as we do into the wildest superstitions of the author of *Waverley*. But unfortunately the physical improbabilities of the piece were far less than the moral; for the devoted convict from the distant island of Macassar, who had undergone strange suffering, meets in the person of the priest who prepares criminals for their destiny, his own father; who had sought shelter in this frightful solitude, and more frightful duty, from the sense of yet more intolerable injuries. The serious scenes are thus at once bold and feeble, like the unreal phantoms of a dream. In the comic intermixtures, Mr. Colman has more nearly approached himself; he has afforded some brilliant turns of the dialogue, which no one but himself could give; but he has not presented us with any thing like character. Even in his most felicitous pieces, he always made his persons far too conscious of their own qualities, which, whether good or evil, they never failed to proclaim aloud to the world. Their predominant traits, instead of being inwrought into their essence, and betrayed by their words, looks, and actions, were always on their lips, and communicated by themselves to the audience in smart antitheses or rounded periods. They had the broadness of caricatures; and, like the figures of caricatures, had labels in their mouths to tell for what they were intended. This vice has certainly arrived at its height in "The Law of Java;" where a young Dutchman, full of generosity, opens on his crafty old uncle with long declarations in praise of his own grateful heart; and the uncle, in reply, tells the nephew what a scoundrel he is, and makes

him acquainted with all the cruel and knavish policy of the Dutch East India Company. The words of the songs in this play are so extremely poor that it is impossible Mr. Colman could have written them; they are really curiosities. This is a specimen of the serious and sentimental part of them:

While they were uttering vows of truth,
While they were wishing they ne'er could sever,

A tiger leapt on the luckless youth,
And Selim was torn away for ever!

Oh! her reason is gone,

But when night comes on

Still Abra sings her plaintive lay,

"My heart is heavy—well a-day!"

Here is a scrap of comic song, which forms part of the finale:

Pengoose.

A chequered tour is life at best!

Oxford gave me birth;

At Amsterdam I grew distressed,

Now I'm full of mirth.

A *nota bene* is no doubt,

When every thing goes pat;

But as to what will next turn out,

Oh! what a query's that!

All the actors did their best for the author. Young was very stately and impressive, as the hero who seeks the poison tree—Yates impassioned and energetic as the father—Liston delectably humorous as a tourist servant, who notes down *mems.* of every thing for his work—and Fawcett admirably cool in the uncle. The nephew was too violently generous even for Jones to render natural. But the most remarkable performance was that of Miss Tree, who performed a very commonplace part of a wife torn from her husband, and assailed by an Emperor's love, with a fervour and tenderness which no actress on the stage could equal. Miss Stephens sung some tolerable airs very sweetly, and Miss Tree executed one or two bravuras in admirable style. Thus supported, the play has met with considerable success; but it cannot increase the reputation of its author.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY'S EXHIBITION.

ON the first general glance at this Exhibition it strikes the observer as considerably inferior to many, and, indeed, to most that he may remember of late years; and when we come to pursue our examination into detail, this opinion is fully confirmed. The immediate cause of this fact seems pretty obvious; but the reason for the existence of that cause is not so clear. The truth is, our most distinguished artists seem to be getting tired of this annual public setting forth of their best works, in friendly rivalry and competition with each other, and some of them seem disposed to follow the example of their great non-conformist brother, and turn individual exhibitors for themselves,—thus confining their fame to a more limited field, but retaining that field all to themselves, including all the profit arising from it. We cannot consider this as a good symptom as it regards the professors of art, however it may argue (as it unquestionably does) an extended and extending feeling for, and encouragement of art on the part of the public. But this branch of our subject may furnish matter for after-consideration. At present we must attend to that immediately before us. Certain it is, then, that speaking negatively of the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy, it does not contain a single work of surpassing talent, except WILKIE'S Chelsea Pensioners, and CALLCOTT'S Smugglers; and these two pictures are the only ones contributed by their respective artists. By the other Academicians we have still less that is worthy of attention. By TURNER we have nothing at all,—or rather, we have worse than nothing, for he cannot mean to call No. 114 a *picture*. It is a scrap of spoiled canvass—at once a libel on his deservedly great name, and an affront to the public taste. From HILTON, HOWARD, THOMPSON, NORTHCOTE, and STOTHARD we have little that is worthy of particular attention, and nothing that calls for high or unmingled admiration. HILTON'S Caledonian Hunt (128) is remarkable for nothing but an unusually quiet and subdued tone of colouring, and an evident imitation, in the figure of the Me-leager, of TITIAN'S celebrated figure

of Bacchus, in that artist's wonderful picture of Bacchus in Naxos. But the attitude and expression, which constitute a miracle of art in the one case, we cannot but think are quite uncharacteristic, and consequently inappropriate in the other. In HOWARD'S pictures, too, of which we have four, the artist's elegant taste and poetical fancy seem to have been slumbering at least, if they have not deserted him. His Ariel is no more a "gay creature of the element," than his Caliban is "of the earth, earthy."—(72 and 76.) Neither has his Witch of the Alps, (108) from Manfred, any thing which that high creation of poetry supposes or demands. She is a mere earthly woman, standing in the foam of a mere earthly waterfall. His portrait of Edward the First (144) is, however, in much better taste. Without exhibiting any marks of genius in the artist, it is a sober, dignified, and characteristic work. From THOMPSON, also, we have but one picture, (172) Miranda's first sight of Ferdinand. Nearly the same may be said of this, as of HOWARD'S two pictures from the same play. They would be pleasing pictures, and not without a certain kind of merit, if regarded without immediate reference to the Play; but to give us merely mediocre pictures, in illustration of scenes from Shakspeare's Tempest, is little better than an impertinence, since they cannot fail to tax and disappoint the imagination of the spectator, instead of exciting and enriching it. Little as it consists with our habits or inclination to point out faults instead of beauties, we are compelled to award no greater praise to NORTHCOTE'S contributions, (6 and 26). What conceivable interest, historical, natural, or poetical, can be extracted from a picture representing "Princess Bridget Plantagenet, fourth daughter of King Edward the Fourth," who was placed in a monastery at Dartford, when she was three or four years of age, and died there three hundred years ago? Is *this* the province of historical painting—to shew how a baby was likely to behave when consigned to the care of its nurse? This painting has probably been executed for some particular place or purpose; and, if so, there is an excuse for choosing such a

subject; but, in that case, it has no business here. The Burial of Christ (26) is an historical subject; but we are afraid it is as much *above* Mr. NORTHCOKE'S genius, as the other is below it. The dead body of the Saviour is tolerably well conceived and executed; but the expression of the two Marys is that of mere weeping—there is no variety in it, and no characteristicness. STOTHARD must also be considered as falling off in an equal degree. He still retains his grace of form and outline; but his handling is more careless and slovenly than ever, and his colouring and expression are no better.

In fact, with the two exceptions mentioned above, and some admirable portraits by LAWRENCE, PHILLIPS, SHEE, &c. the sole value and attraction of the present Exhibition consists in the smaller and more unobtrusive pictures by the younger, and what have generally been regarded as the second-rate artists; and even these are for the most part considerably inferior to the productions of the same artists last year. We shall notice a few of these, and then recur to CALLCOTT'S Smugglers, and WILKIE'S Chelsea Pensioners,—which are each of them high and distinguished works.

COLLINS has several charming little pictures this year; and it strikes us that he has improved his style, by giving more importance to external nature, and making his figures less prominent, and his stories less obtrusive. In pictures like his we want no formal *stories*, any more than we want the wild birds of the woods to sing to any regular *tune*. We want a certain class of *figures* in his landscapes, that each may mutually enliven and illustrate the other; but we do not want the one to fix and engross our attention, to the neglect of the other. Woodcutters, in a view of Buckland on the Moor, Devon, (89) is a very delightful and characteristic production, including most of the beauties of this artist's style, with scarcely any of its faults; unless the still life part of it may be considered to want that crispness and spirit which proceed from a decisiveness of touch possessed by scarcely any of our modern painters. But the figures in this picture are delightfully simple, and true to nature. MULREADY has contributed only one pic-

ture, (135) The Convalescent; and this is obviously inferior to most of his late works. It exhibits a wounded soldier, who seems to have come abroad to taste the fresh air for the first time since his confinement, accompanied by his wife and children. The expression of the convalescent himself is exceedingly characteristic and interesting,—the returning health struggling with the remaining sickness—the feeling of the fresh air coming about him, and of his being again able to bear and to taste it—the sight of his wife and children, and the sense of being restored to them—all this is very delicately and pleasingly expressed. But the rest of the picture—the figures in the back ground, and even the wife and children, do not in any way aid and continue the feeling thus excited. And the incident of the two children quarrelling, in the fore-ground, must be considered as totally out of place, since it evidently disturbs and interferes with the kind of interest intended to be called forth by the picture.

EDWIN LANDSEER has but one picture of any considerable merit, but this is an exceedingly clever one. (112) Rat Catchers. The attitude and expression of the white terrier, tearing the rat from the mouth of the other dog, is wonderfully spirited and true. The contrast between the eager intentness of the young rat-catcher, and the pleased, yet quiet indifference of the old one, is also very good. The picture is altogether on a smaller scale than this young artist's have hitherto been; consequently the finishing is much higher; but nothing of the spirit is lost or diluted by this, which is an excellent symptom of what his after-efforts may produce in various branches of the art. His other pictures are of very inferior merit to this, and do not demand particular notice. By A. E. CHALON, R. A. we have one very clever and characteristic picture—a scene from Moliere's "Les Precieuses Ridicules." The mock marquis repeating the impromptu with a mock-heroic air, is excellent; and the simpering admiration of Cathos at the pointless point of it, is still better. But the look and attitude of Madelon are not equally characteristic. Those spectators who do not happen to be acquainted with the scene which the picture represents, will

fancy that Mascarill is protesting love to her, and that she is receiving his declaration with all due coyness and modesty. J. J. CHALONS has also an extremely clever picture, full of character, spirit, and effect, A View of the Market and Fountain of the Innocents, at Paris (239). The whole scene has been evidently looked at with a most observant eye, and the characters have most of them the air of being taken from nature. The quarrel between the two stall-women is the thing itself; and the infinite *sang-froid* of the figure in the flapped hat, who is looking on, is equally true and good. The pretty *bourgeois*, who is tripping along with the flowers she has been purchasing, is also very characteristic. R. WESTALL has but two pictures in the present Exhibition, only one of which demands particular notice. The subject is Cupid and Psyche (18). Psyche is taking the forbidden look at her lover while he is sleeping: there is a rich and voluptuous gloom over the scene, which is very appropriate to it; and the expression of the face, in the sleeping god, is powerfully and poetically given. But the same cannot be said of the Psyche; and the drawing as well as colouring of both are defective. There is also little either of grace or delicacy in either. WESTALL is an agreeable mannerist; but this picture is, upon the whole, not an agreeable specimen of his manner. Still, however, in the dearth of first-rate works, it is among the most striking ornaments of this year's collection.

M. W. SHARP has one picture only, which is of a somewhat striking appearance at first sight, but it is quite as full of faults as of beauties. There is no keeping and consistency in the character depicted in it; and as it professes to be a work solely of character, this is a remarkable defect. The old man with the handkerchief tied over his hat, is very cleverly painted; and so is the young girl he is endeavouring to persuade to enter the boat; but these two figures have no natural connexion with each other; and they do not excite kindred feelings, or tend to produce any general effect—any more, indeed, than the various other figures who are engaged in different parts of the picture. They are all very cleverly executed, but they tend to no

definite end. The little blubbering boy, in particular, is quite out of place; and the jealous lover, who occupies the centre spot of the scene, is an absolute blot in it, and would destroy the effect of the whole, if there were nothing else to do so. The placing such a character in such a place betrays a want of taste that we did not look for in Mr. SHARP. Notwithstanding all this, the picture is evidently one of the most generally admired of any in the Exhibition.—With respect to the portraits of this year, they are about as numerous as usual, and as good. PHILLIPS has several which are exquisite. (177) Returning from the Hop Garden, is a delightful specimen of taste and simplicity; and (133) Portrait of three Children, strikes us as being, without exception, the best specimen of colouring in the exhibition. For sweetness of tone, and truth and delicacy of touch, it cannot well be surpassed. SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE'S portraits are, as usual, full of character, spirit, and vitality. There are many other pictures which we had marked as worthy of a detailed notice, but we are compelled by our limits merely to allude to two or three of them cursorily. ALLAN'S Broken Fiddle (301) is a work of first rate excellence; and the Recruiting Party, by RIPPINGELLI, (276,) is full of talent,—the young female who is standing behind the lad, who seems on the point of accepting the proffered *bounty*, is really exquisite. Indeed, this is one of the very best pictures in the Exhibition. There is also a landscape by CONSTABLE (183), which is replete with the freshness and truth of nature.

We shall close our account of this year's Exhibition by briefly noticing CALLCOTT'S Smugglers (171); and WILKIE'S Chelsea Pensioners (126). The first of these is in most respects a noble production—the parts of it which depict external nature are admirable. There is a mingled truth and gusto about them which are not to be found in the works of any other living artists who devote their talents to similar subjects. The effect of the mist breaking away from the cliffs, and letting them gradually emerge into sight, is astonishingly fine. In depicting the collateral effect of this scene on the party of smugglers, the artist has not been so

successful. External nature is the home of his genius—not human character. There is but little expression in any of the faces, though they are evidently finished and laboured with a very careful hand, and several of them (three at least) are so exactly alike, that they might be taken for three portraits of one and the same person. The group to the right of the picture, with the man looking round to the weather, and cursing it, is, however, excellent.

In turning to WILKIE'S Chelsea Pensioners receiving the London Gazette of June 22d, 1815, announcing the Battle of Waterloo, we are at a loss for words that shall adequately express our admiration of it, without sounding extravagant and hyperbolic. It is, perhaps, his finest work: and in saying so we do not forget his Blind Fiddler—his Opening of the Will—and his Rent Day. There are four or five single heads in this picture which are wonderful works of art, such as have never before been achieved by any pencil but his own. It is really idle to enter into a minute criticism on the different parts of this astonishing picture; for to those who have seen it, and are able to appreciate what they see, this must be a mere impertinence; and to those who have not seen the picture, no notion whatever can be conveyed of it by any description. In our mind, there is little doubt that the power possessed by WILKIE, of concentrating a depth and variety of a certain kind of expression into one face, was

never before possessed in an equal degree by any artist whatever, living or dead. It is idle to compare WILKIE to TENIERS, because they bear scarcely any resemblance to each other. TENIERS was a painter of humour; WILKIE is a painter of truth—the mere truth as it exists in nature, and nothing else. We do not remember a piece of drollery—a touch to make one laugh in any one of his pictures. He is as little of a comic painter as FUSELI himself; nay, sometimes less so! at least to those who look at his pictures with a just feeling for their character and intent. With regard to the exquisite work before us, where there is such a mass of matter for admiration, it is hardly just to point out any particulars, without proceeding fairly through the whole. But we may just notice the old man who is reading the Gazette—the black in the centre—the old pensioner, who is seated at the right hand corner of the table—and the soldier who is looking out of the window, as the most conspicuous for the miraculous truth and depth of expression which they include. Each of these heads is a study for a whole morning; and we might fill the whole space we can allot to our notices of the Fine Arts with a dissertation on each of them without saying all that would occur to us on the subject. We must, therefore, reluctantly conclude by directing the public attention to this exquisite work, as one of the very highest, purest, and most finished specimens of genius which our country has ever produced.

EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS.

We have left ourselves little room to speak of this and the other spring exhibitions; and it is of little import, since they are this year more than ordinarily indifferent, particularly the one above-named. With the exception of some charming pieces by ROSSON, some admirably rich and characteristic ones by PROUT, and two or three clever ones by COPLEY FIELDING, there is scarcely any thing in this exhibition calling for particular notice, unless it be a View of the City and Bay of Naples, &c. by J. SMITH (35). It appears by the catalogue that this picture has been painted in consequence of Mr. SMITH having received "the sum allotted by the Society at the close of

each season, for the purpose of inducing the artist to undertake a work of elaborate composition for the ensuing Exhibition." We shall not say that Mr. SMITH has failed to perform the task for which he received the sum allotted him, since his work may possibly be considered as "of outward form elaborate," on account of its including a multiplicity of buildings, trees, figures, &c.; but unquestionably it is "of inward less exact." In fact, it is, without exception, the very worst drawing in the room; the finishing and detail of it are execrable; and the general effect is totally uncharacteristic, indistinct, and bad. If the note above alluded to had not been appended to this picture, we

should certainly have gratified ourselves by passing it over unnoticed, for it is our chief pleasure, as we conceive it to be our chief duty, to point out the merits rather than the defects of those objects of art that we may have occasion to notice. But when the very worst picture in the room, and a picture which every artist who belongs to this society must know to be such—happens to be that which might natu-

rally be expected to be among the best, it becomes us at least to state the fact. For the rest, we have no concern in the matter. If the Society choose to allot the sum in question to an artist who is not likely to fulfil their views in so assigning it, they have, no doubt, some good reason for doing so; and if they are satisfied, we have no right to complain.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, May 16.—At a Congregation on Wednesday last, a grace passed the Senate to continue the Professorship of Mineralogy, held by the late Rev. D. E. Clarke.

Oxford.—The vacant Petrean Fellowship at Exeter College, is open to natives of Oxfordshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. The election will take place June 30th.

Trinity College, Dublin.—At an Examination, lately held at Trinity College, the Premiums bestowed by his Grace the Lord Primate, for promoting the Study of the Hebrew Language, were adjudged to the undernamed students, Bachelors of Arts: Cosgrave, Bryans, Kyle, Darley, Fortune, Jerrard, Irwin, Imus, Mr. Rowan, and Wright, sen.

Royal Dublin Society.—The Royal Dublin Society have resolved to commemorate the King's visit to that learned Body, by erecting a full-sized statue in marble of his Majesty, represented in his robes of the Order of St. Patrick, to be placed within the precincts of the Society. It is to be executed by Mr. Behnes, from the bust lately sculptured by Mr. Chantrey, and a picture painted by Sir T. Lawrence.

Dr. Hutton.—The Corporation of Newcastle have most liberally voted a subscription of twenty guineas towards the expense of the bust of Dr. Hutton, which has just been executed by Gahagan. It is only the subscriptions of individuals, which are limited to one pound. This venerable and distinguished mathematician purposes this summer to pay a visit to Newcastle, the place of his birth, and of his first celebrity, both as a teacher and an author.

Robert Burns.—Mr. Flaxman has produced a model of the statue about to be erected to the memory of Robert Burns, and which has been approved by the Committee. The Poet is represented in his native costume, in the attitude of contemplative reflection; in his right hand is placed the Mountain Daisy, emblematical

of one of his sweetest poems; in his left he holds a roll, on which are engraved the words "Cotter's Saturday Night," a poem equally remarkable for its genuine piety and poetical simplicity. The likeness to Burns is very striking, being executed from an original by Nasmyth, procured for the occasion by Mr. Flaxman, from the venerable Widow of the Bard. The statue, which is to be colossal, and of bronze, will be placed in one of the most appropriate situations in the New Town of Edinburgh.

Ornithology.—A few weeks ago, two fine specimens of the *Strix Bubo* (Lin.) or Horned Eagle Owl, were presented by the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Albemarle, to the Rev. Robert Hamond, of West-acre High house; and since the *Falco Haliaetus*, (Linn.) or Osprey, was shot and sent to him by Stafford O'Brien, Esq. of Blatherwycke Park, Northamptonshire, to add to his beautiful collection of stuffed birds.

Cave at Kirkdale in Yorkshire. This interesting spot has been examined with great care by Professor Buckland, who has communicated the result of his inquiries to the Royal Society of London. The fissure, or cave, as it is called, extends three hundred feet into a solid oolite rock, and varies from two feet to five feet in height and breadth. Its bottom is covered with a layer about a foot thick of mud, which is partially encrusted with colesinter. It is in this mud that the fossil remains are found embedded. The bones are in a nearly fresh state, still retaining their animal gelatine. They are mostly broken and gnawed in pieces, and are intermixed with teeth. Portions of the dung of the former inhabitants of this fissure were met with, which, on examination, were found to have the chemical properties of the fæces of the canine tribe, and in external appearance agreed with that of the hyena. The fossil remains found by Professor Buckland were of the following animals: hyena, rhinoceros, hippo-

tanus, deer, ox, and water rat; the four first belong to species now extinct, but of the others nothing is said. It is evident, that animals having the magnitude of the elephant or rhinoceros could not enter a fissure so low and narrow as that at Kirkdale; and it appears probable, that these bones could not have been floated into the fissure by means of water, otherwise they would not only have suffered from attrition, but would be intermixed with sand or gravel. They must, therefore, have been transported thither in some other way. Professor Buckland conjectures, that they were carried in for food by the hyenas, who appear to have been the sole inhabitants of the den. The smaller animals may have been carried in entire, the larger ones piecemeal; for by no other means, Prof. Buckland remarks, could the bones of such large animals as the elephant and rhinoceros have reached the farthest recesses of so small an opening, unless rolled thither by water; in which case, the angles and edges would have been worn off by attrition, which is not the case.—*Edin. Philo. Journal.*

Earthquake in Scotland.—A letter, dated Comrie, Scotland, of the 15th April, says, "About half-past nine on Saturday, the 13th instant, while at breakfast, we were visited with the smartest shock of an earthquake that has been felt in this neighbourhood for the last fifteen or twenty years. It was accompanied by two very loud reports, one apparently above our heads, and the other, which followed immediately afterwards, under our feet. The noise of these, which was much more terrific than thunder, lasted, I should think, fully thirty seconds. It set our kitchen utensils a-ringing, and brought down some of the covers of the pots and pans. I have felt much severer shocks in the West Indies, but not accompanied with such a noise. The sensation it created in me was exactly like that I have felt on the deck of a vessel on her guns being discharged."

Phosphoric Acid in Jaundice.—Dr. C. Miller has stated in Silliman's Journal, the success he obtained in cases of jaundice by the use of phosphoric acid. He gives a cathartic of calomel and julep, or some of the neutral salts, and then balm tea, moderately acidulated with the phosphoric acid, which is to be continued till it operates as a diuretic, and until the urine becomes clear, or nearly so. One patient had taken eight pints in twenty-four hours. In general, the yellowness disappears in three or four days from the urine, and in a few days more from the skin. Dr. M. had met with but one case (a person of eighty), where the complaint did not yield to this treatment.

Scenery.—It has been a question of much literary controversy, whether, in our ancient theatres, there were side and other scenes. The question is involved in so much obscurity, that it is difficult to decide upon it. In Shakspeare's time, the want of scenery seems to have been supplied by the simple expedient of writing the names of the different places, where the scene was laid in the progress of the play, upon large scrolls, which were disposed in such a manner as to be visible to the audience. In the year 1605, Inigo Jones exhibited an entertainment at Oxford, in which moveable scenes were used; and he appears to have introduced in the masques at court several pieces of machinery, with which the public theatres were then unacquainted, as the mechanism of our ancient stage seldom went beyond a painted chair or a trap door. When King Henry the Eighth is to be discovered by the Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk reading in his study, the scenical direction in the first folio edition of Shakspeare's plays, printed in 1628, apparently from playhouse copies, is—"the King draws the curtain, and sits reading pensively;" for besides the principal curtains that hung in front of the stage, they used others as substitutes for scenes. If a bedchamber was to be exhibited, no change of scene was mentioned; but the property-man was simply ordered to thrust forth a bed. When the fable required the Roman Capitol to be exhibited, two officers entered, "to lay cushions, as it were, in the Capitol." On the whole it appears, that our ancient theatres in general were only furnished with curtains, which opened in the middle, and were drawn backwards and forwards on an iron rod, and a single scene composed of tapestry, which was sometimes, perhaps, ornamented with pictures; and some passages in our old dramas seem to favour the opinion, that when tragedies were performed, the stage was hung with black.

Phenomenon attending the Earthquake at Zante.—At the time when the desolating earthquake that lately occurred at Zante took place, a remarkable circumstance was observed just preceding the shock. Three or four minutes before, there was seen, at the distance of two miles from the point or promontory of Geraca, which is to the South-east of the island, a kind of meteor burning, and almost swimming on the sea, and which continued luminous five or six minutes; at the distance from which it was seen, it seemed to be five or six feet in diameter. Could this be hydrogen gas emanating from some volcanic submarine cavern, and which, issuing out of the water in an aeriform column, sought to come in contact with the elec-

tricity of the atmosphere? This gas taking fire, continued to burn till the inflammable matter was consumed.—*Edin. Phil. Journal.*

Chemistry.—Arseniuretted Hydrogen.—M. Serrulas, in his highly interesting Memoirs on the Alloys of Potassium, gives the following process for the preparation of arseniuretted hydrogen. It depends upon the action of water on the triple alloy of arsenic, potassium, and antimony. For this purpose, a mixture must be made of two parts of antimony, two parts of cream of tartar, and one part of oxide of arsenic; they must be well triturated together in a mortar, and heated strongly for two hours in a close crucible. The alloy which results, when in contact with water, produces hydrogen gas saturated with arsenic, and it may be preserved for any length of time in closed vessels. For an experiment, or lecture, 123 to 154 grains, reduced to a coarse powder, are to be thrown quickly under a jar filled with water, and inverted in a glass basin also containing water: several decilitres (6 l. c. l. each) of arseniuretted hydrogen will be obtained in two or three minutes. In this process there is no want of bottle, tube, acid, or fire; and the facility it affords of operating at common or low temperatures, is probably very favourable to the complete saturation of the hydrogen by the arsenic.—*Journ. de Physique.*

Periodical Literature.—The following is the statement ordered by the House of Commons, of the number of stamps issued for Newspapers in the year 1821.

NEWSPAPERS.	Number	Duty.		
		l.	s.	d.
Daily.				
British Press and the Globe	777,500	12,058	6	8
British Traveller	81,575	1,350	11	8
Courier	1,594,500	26,275	0	0
Morning Advertiser; with the Sunday Advertiser ..	970,000	16,166	13	4
Morning Chronicle	999,000	16,500	0	0
Morning Herald	875,000	14,283	6	8
Morning Post	630,500	10,508	6	8
New Times	845,000	14,100	0	0
Public Ledger	430,500	7,175	0	0
Star	410,073	6,834	11	0
Statesman; with Constitution	239,150	3,485	16	3
Sun	170,000	2,833	6	8
Times; with Evening Mail.	2,684,800	44,746	13	4
Traveller; with Commercial and London Chronicle ..	395,500	6,441	13	4
True Briton	165,900	2,760	0	0

The account then proceeds to detail the number of the three times a week, twice a week, weekly, once a fortnight, once in three weeks, and once a month London Newspapers — making, of London Newspapers, total number, 16,254,634; Duty, 270,908l. 18s.

Provincial Papers. — Total number, 8,525,252; Duty, 142,087l. 10s. 8d.

Total number of Newspaper Stamps issued, 24,779,786; Duty, 412,996l. 8s. 8d.

Substrate of Bismuth.—A German physician has been for years in the habit of prescribing this remedy for agues. He considers it to be a powerful febrifuge and antispasmodic. He exhibits this salt in the dose of four grains, with a few grains of sugar every two hours.

Mysteries.—The following extract from a commentary on Shakspeare shows something of the nature of the ancient pieces called “mysteries,” and the way in which they were usually performed in this country. The commentator, in some very ingenious remarks on the defects of the fitting up of the stage on which Shakspeare’s plays were brought out, observes, “Scenes were unknown to it; all its decorations were, certain arras or tapestries in front, and some on the sides, with slips between; the platform was double, the hinder or back part of it rising some little matter above that in the front; and this served them for chambers or galleries, for Juliet to hold discourse with Romeo, and for Cleopatra in this play to draw up Antony dying, &c. That this was their stage’s construction, and continued to be so, (perhaps as low down as the general reform of it at the Restoration, the era of scenes and actresses) is evinced beyond doubting, from entries that are found in some plays of rather a later date than the poet’s; in which are seen the terms *upper* and *lower*, and dialogues pass between persons standing some on the one, and some on the other stage:—and this form it received from the earliest pieces produced on it, the Mysteries; for the exhibition of which, the platform had yet another division, (a part beyond the two we are speaking of, and rising higher than them,) upon which appeared their Pater cœlestis, attended by angels; patriarchs and glorified persons upon that in the middle, and mere men on the lowermost; and Hell (a most necessary member of these curious productions, for without, there had been no entertainment for some of their auditors) was represented by a great gaping hole on the side of that platform, that vomited something like flames; out of which their *greatest jokers*, the devils, ascended at times, and mixed with the men, and into which they were commonly driven in heaps at the drama’s conclusion: but this hell, and the higher division, vanished with the Mysteries, and the stage’s form, after that, was as above.”

Edinburgh School of Arts.—On the 24th of April the first session of the School of Arts was closed. After Dr. Fyfe had finished his lecture, Mr. Leonard Horner, in a short and sensible address, gave an account of the proceedings of the session;

and the advances made by the Institution. The Directors, he observed, had not engaged in the undertaking without feeling some diffidence as to the result. They had the example of the Andersonian Institution in Glasgow to encourage them, but they were aware of the difference in the character and pursuits of the inhabitants of the two cities. They could not be sure whether any considerable number of the industrious classes felt the want of such an establishment, or how far the form that had been given to it would suit their views and circumstances. The result of this first session, however, had entirely dispelled the doubts of the directors. The success had much surpassed their expectations. Nearly 400 individuals, chiefly mechanics, had come forward and entered as students. The principal classes had been well attended; and, among many who had distinguished themselves by scientific exercises, it was remarkable that there were three individuals from the Blind Asylum. But what was a most gratifying proof of zeal and diligence, a number of the students, who felt how much their progress in some of the sciences taught was impeded by their ignorance of geometry, had associated themselves into classes for studying the latter science. The Librarian, the Lec-

urers, and all the individuals connected with the Institution, had stepped beyond the mere line of official duty, and cheerfully made sacrifices of time and labour to forward the object of the establishment. In short, the Directors found that their benevolent and patriotic exertions were duly appreciated; that professors of the university, clergymen, magistrates, and persons of all ranks, and especially of those classes for whom the Institution was intended, were warmly disposed to co-operate in the good work. With such encouraging prospects, we hope the Institution will not be suffered to languish for want of adequate funds. The expenditure this year has exceeded the sums raised from the contributions of the students by 300*l.* but the deficiency has been made good by liberal public contributions, and the establishment is free of debt. The expense will probably be less in some particulars next session; but still the efficiency of the School of Arts must, in the long run, depend upon the amount of its funds. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. A. Dick, in the name of the students, presented a silver inkstand to Mr. Horner, as a mark of their gratitude for his unwearied exertions in establishing and supporting the Institution.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

M. Casimir Delavigne has lately published a tragedy called *The Paria*, which has attracted much attention in Paris. It is written in a brilliant and harmonious style, recalling what the French critics denominate the better times of French literature, and the suffrages in its favour are said to be unanimous in their praises. The scene, of course, is laid in India.

A statement of the discoveries made in clearing the ground round the celebrated *maison Carrée*, at Nismes, has been published. It appears to have been a temple consecrated to some god or demi-god, whose name is unknown, and afterwards to have been dedicated to Caius and Lucius, the adopted sons of Augustus. It was during the reign of Henry I., about the middle of the eleventh century, that this temple was transformed into the town hall, the interior was divided, and windows made in the walls. At the beginning of the eighteenth century it was purchased by one Pierre Boys, who built a house against the south door, which hid the building up to the volutes of the capitals. The Lord of St. Chapter next made a stable of it; and in 1672 it was transformed into a church. It was then cleared out, and a nave, choir, and chapels, placed

in it. The Augustines had possession of it until 1789, at which period it was assigned to the public service of the department, and it has so continued to the present day. A plan for restoring it was completed in 1819. In 1820 the earth round the base on the outside was begun to be cleared away in such a manner as to establish the stylobate, and which now appears in its primitive state. The prefect having ordered the rubbish a considerable way round to be cleared, they discovered marble of different colours, parts of columns, and numerous fragments of ancient architecture, which give ground to believe that there was once a much more extensive building, of a rectangular construction. The form of the ruins, a large stone conduit, an aqueduct, 34 centimetres in breadth, constructed below the conduit, of which the bottom, as well as the partition of the walls, was covered with red stalactites, and contained tufts of the skins of horned cattle, give reason to suppose, that the victims destined for sacrifice were slain there. The remains of a colonnade were also found, and the whole has been laid open in the best way for observation, and, as near as can be judged, restored to its original appearance.

M. Jolivet, having left a legacy of

400,000 francs to the *Société d'Encouragement*, of which his widow was to have the use during her life, the society have come into possession of this handsome donation by the decease of the lady.

In a late sitting of the Geographical Society, the secretary made known the subjects for which prizes are to be given. The first is of 1200 francs to him who shall determine, in the best manner, the mountain chains of Europe, their ramifications and elevations, successively throughout their whole length. The society requires a series of tables to be made, in which the heights of the mountains above the level of the sea shall be given. A number of other particulars are required, very difficult to execute, and therefore the society will give the prize to that memoir which is most rich in positive facts and new observations. A second prize subject is, "to discover the origin of the different people scattered about on the isles of the ocean situated S.E. of the continent of Asia. To examine the difference between them and other people; and the points in which they resemble each other, in respect to configuration, physical constitution, manners, usages civil and religious, institutions, traditions, and monuments; to compare the elements of languages, relating to the analogy of words and grammatical formation, and to take into consideration the means of communications in respect of geographical position, the reigning winds, the currents, and the state of navigation." The third prize subject is a statistical and commercial itinerary from Paris to Havre-de-Grace.

Horace Vernet has painted a picture on the events which composed the life of Napoleon. On a rock, in the middle of a stormy ocean, a tomb is seen formed only by the soil, without ornament, but having a sword and hat on it, the shape of which announces them to be those of Napoleon. Near by is a chain, one end of which is fastened to the ground, and the other appears to enter the tomb. At the left of the spectator two men, a female, and several infants, forming a group, are testifying their affliction; and on the other side the shades of the great soldiers distinguished in the battles of Napoleon are arranged. Among them are Desaix and Kleber, to whom a severe aspect is given, Lasalle, &c. A luminous ray falls from the clouds on the tomb, and, in the distance, troops are seen in battle array, representing the Old Guard attending the funeral of their general. In the foreground are pieces of a wreck, floating on one of which the names of the victories of Napoleon appear plainly, as far as the battle of Moscow. At this place the names get ob-

scured, and at that of Waterloo the wood appears to have been broken off. The picture is considered to be well executed, and to produce a pathetic effect.

Natural History.—M. Drapier, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, and one of the editors of the *Annales Generales des Sciences Physiques*, has substituted, with success, in lieu of the poisonous matters employed in preserving objects of natural history, a soap composed of potash and fish oil. He dissolves one part of caustic potash in water, and adds to the solution one part of fish oil: he rubs the mixture till it acquires a pretty firm consistence. When it is completely dry, he reduces it to powder with a rasp. One part of this powder is employed in forming a soft paste, or liquid soap, by means of an equal quantity of a solution of camphor in musked alcohol. This liquid soap is well rubbed upon the skin of the bird, previously cleared of its fat, and the other part of the soap and powder is plentifully scattered between the feathers. Thus prepared, the bird is placed in a moist situation, in order that the particles of soap may soften and attach themselves perfectly to the feathers, the down, and the skin. It afterwards is put in a dry place. By this means it completely resists the attacks of larvae, and has neither the danger nor the inconvenience of arsenical preparations, which, as is well known, stain and spoil the extremities of the feathers and down.

ITALY.

The Marquis of Mandelli has ordered a marble bust of M. Mai to be made as a present to the town of Bergami, the native place of that celebrated philologist. This bust will be placed in the public library there, with an appropriate inscription in Italian, in which M. Mandelli pays a just tribute to the merits of an individual who has contributed so much to the honour of Italy.

A new journal has appeared at Turin, called the *Spigolatore*, or the Gleaner. It is designed to give an account of all new works, Italian or foreign, scientific discoveries, dramatic representations, &c. &c. From the specimens already published it seems to offer little novelty.

Canova is executing at Rome a new group of figures representing a dead Christ, the Virgin, and Mary Magdalene. The same subject has been often treated by artists, and, among others, by M. Angelo. It is, however, asserted, that Canova bears away the palm from all.

Rome.—On the 7th Feb. a Columbarium, in perfect preservation, with beautiful paintings, and 200 inscriptions, was discovered in the Vigna Ruffini, on the Via

Nomentana. Among the inscriptions, one only belongs to a person of the age of eighty. Friends have scratched their names on the monument, which furnish a remarkable addition to the specimens of Roman running hand.

Daily Newspapers.—The journal published at Rome under the title of *Notizie de l'Giorno*, has, in one of its last numbers, an article which furnishes some curious details relative to public journals or gazettes. It is contended, that daily papers are not an invention of modern times, but that papers similar to ours, existed during the times of the Roman Republic, under the titles of *Acta Diurna*, *Acta Urbis Populique*, *Tabula Dcalbata*. In support of this assertion, the writer of the article quotes some fragments of one of the latter, in which it is stated, among other things, that, on the 3d of the calends of April, during the consulship of Emilius, a shower of stones (ærolites) had fallen in the neighbourhood of Veii. He observes, also, that Cicero, in his letters to his friends, makes frequent mention of this kind of publication.

POLAND.

Warsaw, April 9th.—Count Dzialinski, an ardent and enlightened collector, who is just returned from a visit to Paris, has brought back a curiosity that is literally worth its weight in gold. It is a volume of thirty or forty leaves in small folio, in Napoleon's own handwriting, the authenticity of which is put beyond all doubt by the testimony prefixed to it, of Count Montholon, Baron Mounier, and the Duke of Bassano, drawn up and sealed by the latter. It contains highly interesting documents relative to the history of his time, from the period when he was suddenly put out of active service, as general of brigade, to the beginning of the war. A plan for the improvement of the Turkish artillery, written throughout with his own hand, is very curious, as well as several documents relative to the campaigns in Italy. But by far the most remarkable and important paper is the plan for the first campaign in Spain, which he dictated to the Duke of Abrantes, and to which he has added copious marginal notes in his own hand. This piece is infinitely valuable, as laying open his secret plans, for instance, with respect to the boundaries of France and Austria. Count Dzialinski was not so successful in another object of his journey, which was to purchase the library of M. Renouard for an annuity. M. Renouard declared it was impossible for him to live without his books, and would not listen to any offers.

HUNGARY.

The eighteenth number of a scientific Journal at Pest, called *Thadonényes Gyűjtemény*, contains a detailed description of antiquities discovered at Heinamanger. The Abbé Hene has been several years preparing accounts and outlines of the statues, columns, and inscriptions which have been discovered in the environs of that city, and they are expected to be shortly laid before the public.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles-lettres having proposed several questions on history, one memoir only was presented on the first question; the subject of which was "What has been the actual state of the population, fabrics, and manufactures, and of commerce in our provinces, from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the formation of the kingdom of the Netherlands?" This memoir in reply is written in French, and contains a vast variety of information. The other memoirs were none of them so novel and interesting as the first.

SWEDEN.

Since the peace, the Swedish soldiers have been employed on the public works, cutting canals, rendering rivers navigable, and raising fortifications. The number of work days which the military have furnished during the last seven years amounts to 3,510,314. The health of the troops was never observed to have been so good as while they were thus employed.

M. Bystrom, a distinguished sculptor at Stockholm, has just completed a fine group in marble representing Harmony. The composition is said to be charming, and the execution excellent. This work has been sold to a foreigner, and will not remain in Sweden.

GERMANY.

Professor Léonard of Heidelberg, one of the first mineralogists in Europe, has published a book under the title of *Manuel d'oryctognosie*. The work has a double object, first to guide students in frequenting public lectures, and secondly to direct those who would instruct themselves: it is neither entirely elementary, nor yet a complete treatise on the subject of mineralogy.

Posthumous Travels.—The Royal Prussian General, Meme von Minutolt, lately made a scientific tour through Egypt and Syria, where he formed an excellent collection of Egyptian antiquities, and got safely from Alexandria to Trieste, where they were placed on board a vessel, to be conveyed to Berlin via Hamburg. During one of the late violent storms, the ship was unfortunately wrecked, between

Heligoland and Cuxhaven. A few light boxes, containing mummies, were lately driven ashore on the coast of Balje, in the dukedom of Bremen. The country people, on opening them, were not a little terrified on finding that they contained dead bodies—which they immediately buried. The mummies have, however, been dug up, and delivered to the Prussian authorities.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Two volcanos have disturbed the icy regions of the Pole. A letter from Petersburg, dated March 15, gives the following details:—"At the eastern boundary of Asiatic Russia, viz. at the western extremities of North America, the inhabitants of the Aleontes Isles (or Foxes) saw in the night of the 2d of March, 1821, all the signs which precede the greatest disorder of Nature. The wind blew with impetuosity from the South-west. At the same time they felt a violent shaking of the earth, attended with a subterraneous noise. The atmosphere was inflamed immediately after in all directions, and clouds of sand with cinders, which obscured every object, continued falling during the night. At day-break the wind changed, the fall of volcanic matter ceased, and the sea became more agitated. Whilst this was passing at Unalachka, a volcano burst forth at Ounimack, another island upward of one hundred wersts (24

leagues) from Unalachka. When the darkness was dissipated, and the dust and cinders ceased to fall, the effects of a volcano were soon perceived at Unalachka, and columns of smoke and fire issued until the month of August. They then sent to examine the crater, but the fetid vapours, which extended a werst round it, prevented all access.—We are assured that the soil of the island is increased, and the sea has receded a considerable distance. The combustible matter was thrown with such violence, that a great part of the island of Ounimack, three miles distant from the volcano, is covered. The following account is given in a letter from Copenhagen, of the 26th of March:—"The last post from Iceland brought news that they experienced on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of December last, a considerable volcanic eruption, very near Hecla, but in a spot which never, since 1612, had exhibited the least volcanic symptom. They found, a mile from the crater, stones to the weight of eighty pounds, half calcined. We have not yet heard that this eruption has produced any mischief. The mass of sulphureous ashes, which formed a thick crust upon the surrounding ground, has been swept away by a violent hurricane and heavy rain. The explosion was accompanied by violent detonations, and shocks of an earthquake."

RURAL ECONOMY.

On Peach and Apricot Espalier Trees.—A more favourable climate is generally necessary to bring to maturity the fruits and seeds of trees, than is required to ripen their wood; and, consequently, many species are found to subsist and flourish in the climate of England, which never produce in it either fruit or seeds. Exceptions to this rule are not, however, wanting; and both the peach and fig-tree will ripen their fruit without the protection or reflected heat of a wall, in situations where their annual wood will, very rarely, become sufficiently mature to bear even a moderate degree of cold. It follows, therefore, that wherever the climate is sufficiently warm and favourable to ripen the wood, it will also ripen the fruit, of the peach-tree, if its blossoms can be preserved; and this I have found to be very easily practicable on espalier trees. My experience, however, has not been very extensive: for the wood of the peach-tree does not ripen here at all on standard or espalier trees, and very imperfectly either on an east or west wall; and consequently I found it necessary to plant my trees in

pots, and train them to a south wall, till they attained a proper age and size; and then to remove them early in the spring, and employ them as espaliers, under the following circumstances. A row of stakes, about five feet high, and somewhat exceeding the height of the trees, was placed at a few inches distance behind them; and between these stakes, twisted bands of pease-straw were interwoven. A mat was then fixed to the top of these stakes, and thrown forward, over the trees, to protect them during the night, and returned back to the other side of the stakes during the day. The materials here used, exclusive of the mat, are scarcely of any value, and the time and trouble necessary will be found very inconsiderable; and if I may be allowed to judge from the results of a very few experiments, made under very unfavourable circumstances as to climate, I cannot doubt but that abundant crops of peaches might certainly be obtained from espalier-trees, in the vicinity of London, and in all the warmer parts of the island; for those I obtained, though small, were not defective, either in maturity or

flavour, and became ripe within about a fortnight after those which grew upon a south wall. Every variety of the apricot, even the Moorpark, might, I am quite confident, be thus cultivated with the most perfect success; and the fruit, though smaller, would probably be found better flavoured than that obtained from walls. Less ample means of protection than those above detailed, would, I conceive, be generally found adequate to protect the blossoms of the apricot, and of many of the less delicate varieties of the peach; for I recollect an instance, in which a standard

double-blossomed peach-tree, in the vicinity of London, bore several successive, and rather abundant crops of fruit; and if trees of any hardy variety of the peach were trained in rows, in the direction of north and south, and mats were thrown over them at night, so secured as to descend on each side, nearly in the angle of the ordinary roof of a building, I doubt much, whether any farther protection would be necessary for trees not exceeding the height of five feet.—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Architectural Improvement.—Mr. Whiting of Ipswich has recently added another invention to those which have distinguished him for professional ingenuity. It is a *Lintel* for the openings in brick-fronted houses, instead of the arch, either straight or curved. Simple in its construction, and neat in its appearance—cheap, for it spares labour; and durable, for its material is cast iron—it promises to supersede, in most cases, the method that has been hitherto pursued. The first application of this ingenious contrivance is made in the improvements which are now in progress near the Great White Horse, in that town.

Economical Matting.—Mr. Salisbury, with the intention of giving employment to such as were destitute of it, engaged a number of paupers, of the parish of St. George, Hanover square, to collect a quantity of the *typha latifolia*, (flag or greater cats' tail), and to manufacture it into mats, baskets, hassocks, chair-bottoms, &c., with the intent of substituting it for the *scirpus lacustris*, or rush; which, though it grows abundantly in some places, is by no means in sufficient quantity to supply the demand for it, so that large importations are made from Holland. On a close comparison of the things made with it, and those made with Dutch rushes, the work appeared capable of being made equally neat with either material; and, on examination of two pieces of matting, which had lain side by side, and had their places changed occasionally, indicated that they would wear equally. Hence the *typha* will probably afford a material of great use to poor people; and, as it abounds in all marsh ditches and uncultivated swampy ground, an abundant supply may be obtained by every one.—*Trans. Soc. Arts.*

New Compass.—Mr. William Clark, a messenger in Chatham Dock-yard, has invented a mariner's compass on an entire new principle. The needle consists of

four arms or poles, placed at right angles, and uniting in one common centre. The two northern poles are secured to the N. W. and N.E., and the two southern poles to the S.E. and S.W. points of the card, which places the four cardinal points right between the angles of the needle, and allows the card to point north and south as heretofore, the cards now in use answering the purpose. This compass has been tried under different circumstances, and, as far as can be ascertained by the experiments already made, is allowed to possess the principles of polarity and stability beyond that of any compass now in use.

NEW PATENTS.

Charles Twely, of Kenton Street, for Window Sashes.—This improvement on window sashes of all descriptions may be applied to old or new windows, combining strength, simplicity, and cheapness in their construction. The improvements on sashes are, by making them to turn, so that the outsides will face inwards, which is done by fixing hanging stiles to the sides of the sashes, the hanging stiles and sash-stiles being so rebated as to render them weather-tight, and connected by hinges so boxed in each way to the stiles as to make them strong and durable. Neither bolts nor fastenings are required to prevent their turning when closed. The invention is for the purpose of preventing accidents arising from getting outside of windows to clean, paint, or glaze them; also to prevent their rattling by the wind, and for better ventilation.

Mr. Charles Bruderip, of Great Portland Street, for an Improvement in Furnaces to be used in heating fluids and substances.—Mr. B. constructs the bottoms of the vessels respectively not flat, nor convex, nor concave throughout, as hath heretofore been done, but so varied as to the internal and external surfaces thereof, as to constitute or form two or more troughs, or places of capacity, below or lower than the rest of

the said bottoms; against which, and in the parts between the said troughs, the action of the heat and ignited vapour is allowed to be exerted; and he makes the said troughs, or places of capacity, of any convenient form or figure, although, by preference, he adopts the semi-cylindrical figure, with an interval between trough and trough, of about one fourth part of the measure of the diameter of the semi-cylinder. And, further, in such cases as require the contents of the vessel to be stirred or agitated, or in which such stirring or agitation may be preferred or required, he makes use of a chain or chains, rake or rakes, or similar instrument or instruments for that purpose, to act within the said troughs; and in every case he prefers that the vessel should be filled to a little depth only above the parts of the

bottom between the said troughs, and that there should be no side flues or cavities, or channels, by which the heat can or may apply to any space of the surface of the vessel which is, or may be, above the fluids or other substances therein to be heated. And further, the construction of the bottoms of the vessels may be made with various dimensions, and relative situations, of the several parts, according to the local circumstances and particular uses of the same. It is not essentially necessary that the troughs and fire-place should be so placed, as that the flame, or ignited or other vapour, or air, should cross the line of direction or length of the troughs; but that the flame, vapour, or air, may be made to move along the said troughs, or in any other course, with good effect.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. Pride, of Uley; for a self-regulating apparatus for spinning and warming woollen or other warps or chains. April 10, 1822.

W. Daniell, of Abergarne; for improvements in the rolling of iron into bars, used for making or manufacturing tin plates. April 10, 1822.

B. Cook, of Birmingham; for a mixture, or preparation, which may be used with advantage in preventing the damage of accidents from fire. April 10, 1822.

J. Grimshaw, of Bishopwearmouth; for a method of stretching, laying, or manufacturing of flat ropes, by means of rotative machinery, connected with, or worked by, a steam-engine, or other rotative power, whereby the stretching, laying, or manufacturing of flat ropes, is better executed than the same can be done or performed by any other method now in use. April 10, 1822.

J. Winter, of Acton; for improvements on chimney-caps, and in the application thereof. Sealed at Edinburgh, January 25, 1821.

J. Heard, of Birmingham Court; for improvements on working apparatus. Edinb. Jan. 25, 1821.

H. Bowman, of Manchester; for improvements in the construction of looms for weaving various sorts of cloths; which looms may be set in motion by any adequate power. Edinburgh, March 27, 1821.

S. Kenrick, of West Bromwich; for an improved method of thinning cast-iron vessels. Edin. March 27.

H. Brown, of Derby; for an improvement in the construction of boilers, whereby a considerable saving of fuel is effected, and smoke rapidly consumed. Edinburgh, March 27, 1821.

P. London, the younger, of Cannon-street; for an improvement in the application of heat to coppers and other utensils. Edinburgh, March 27, 1821.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ASTRONOMY.

A celestial Atlas, comprising a systematic display of the Heavens, in a series of 30 maps. By A. Jamieson, A.M. 4to. 11. 5s. and 11. 11s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lady Jane Grey; and her Times. Post 8vo. 12s.

That the public taste should have taken a decided bias towards biographical history, is not surprising; but rather marks a laudable curiosity in search of facts, and a generous feeling for the unfortunate, beyond what general history can possibly gratify. The author of the interesting and highly embellished work before us, has been happy in his choice of subject; for though the life of the heroine scarcely extended to seventeen years, yet the period which may be called "Her Times," even if strictly confined to that seventeen years, embraces many of the most important facts connected with our constitution, both political and religious. These he has introduced so as to render his book intelligible to all classes of readers; yet still kept below the main interest, which, whilst it bears strict evidence of the purest historical truth, has much of the air of a rational novel, with many animated descriptions of national manners. He has also shewn, in several instances, that the plain truth, plainly told, but judiciously arranged, may possess an interest beyond what can arise either from affected brilliancy of language, or studied terseness of antithesis. When

the work reaches a second edition, a larger page and type may be advisable, which can be assisted by the omission of some dramatic quotations, and by judicious abridgment of some of the state papers.

The Life of J. Home, Esq. By M'Kenzie. 8vo. 7s.

BOTANY.

Lectures on the Elements of Botany. Part I. By A. T. Thomson, F.L.S. 8vo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sporting Repository, No. 4, for April 1822. 8vo. pp. 84. 3 coloured plates.

This monthly publication appears to us highly deserving of the patronage of sportsmen in general, as it embraces the subjects of horse-racing, ligating, coursing, shooting, hawking, angling, breeding of horses, dogs, sheep, &c. pedestrianism, pugilism, and in short every topic connected with the turf the chase, and with rural and gymnastic diversions in general. It forms a valuable chronicle of memorable events in the history of the sporting world, and appears to be conducted with a degree of skill and experience calculated to ensure novelty and accuracy in the varied information with which it abounds. The brethren of the whip, gentle and simple, are made to contribute their full share of entertainment; and the graver subjects of agricultural business are occasionally introduced. We should, from the superficial nature of our views at

tainments in sporting, turf, and charioting science, feel less confidence in our judgment of a work of this description, had we not been favoured with the oral opinions of friends who are decidedly amongst the *knowing ones*.

Each number contains three or four plates, representing subjects of hunting, shooting, racing or other sports, with portraits of celebrated horses, dogs, &c. coloured after nature. These are executed from designs of Mr. Alken, whose eminence in this line is well known. They form a most important part of the work, and greatly excel all the embellishments and illustrations of works of this class which have come under our observation.

A New Theory of the Tides; shewing what is the immediate cause of the phenomenon, and which has hitherto been overlooked by Philosophers. By Captain Forman, R. N.

In this attempt at a new theory the influence of the moon's attraction is not denied; but it is represented as a more remote cause of the daily phenomenon, than the Newtonian system considers it to be, the ingenious author introducing his "immediate" cause between the absolute attraction and the rise of the tides. In short, his theory is that the lunar influence does not, of itself, raise the tides, or produce high water at any given place or time; but that the moon's attraction, neutralising as it were, the gravity of the superincumbent water, whose depth is considerable, allows the lower strata of water to expand by their natural elasticity, and thus to swell into such a volume as to produce the rise of the tide—that is, of the tide that takes place whilst the moon is above the horizon. This, however, is granting to water a much greater degree of compressibility and of elasticity than it is yet proved to possess; or, if it did possess, then would act in the manner here supposed; for a considerable part of the theory, as yet, has no better support than suppositions and bigged admissions.

But this theory will not account for high water on meridians opposite to those where the moon is on the zenith, or the centrifugal tide of Newton. It is needless, however, to overturn a house of cards, since all the experiments hitherto tried upon water prove its incompressibility, and therefore show that no consequent reaction, or elasticity, will allow it to expand so as to raise a tide equal to one hundredth part of an inch. With this fact before us, it is unnecessary to refute the negative arguments which abound in the work, or to bring forward the well-known and long-observed phenomenon of the lee currents in the West Indies becoming weather ones as soon as the moon appears above the eastern horizon, and following her as lee currents the instant she passes the meridian.

Evenings in Autumn. By Nathan Drake, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Doctor Drake is so well known to the public as an elegant essayist, that little more is necessary to say of the present work than that it will be found no way inferior to his former productions. The same pensive turn of thought and placidity of feeling prevail in it. The opening essay on the "Influence of Autumnal scenery over the Mind and Heart," the concluding one on "Social Worship," the criticism on two American poems "Yamadeo" and "The Judgment," and the essay on the Blindness of Homer, Oastan, and Milton, will be found particularly interesting.

Chinese Novels, translated from the original. To which are added Proverbs and Moral Maxims. By John Francis Davis, F.R.S. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

These novels are prefaced by observations on the language and literature of China, which form the much the most interesting part of the volume. The novels themselves are as insipid as possible. Considering them as general pictures of life they are nothing, and as pictures of Chinese life, they have no little character in them; that they might as well be given to any other country; and they are ren-

dered still less characteristic in their style by the translator having, through the fear of their appearing tedious or obscene, shortened some of the solemn harangues which might have shown us the peculiarities of this formal people, and generalized, or rather uncoloured, the metaphorical expressions in use among them, and which as a matter of curiosity are more worth retaining than the acerbities they are meant to convey.

Illustrations, Historical and Critical, of the Life of Lorenzo de Medici. By William Roscoe. 8vo.

It is delightful to see a veteran in literature like Mr. Roscoe, come forth with unabated vigour into the field of combat, when any one whose abilities and reputation may make him a worthy combatant, throws down the gauntlet, or draws chastisement on himself, by attacking the work on which the author has bestowed the freshest powers of his mind, and all his richest treasures of research. In this volume Mr. Roscoe vindicates himself from the charge of undue partiality towards the character of Lorenzo de Medici, and examines the arguments of those who have brought it against him, with an acuteness that finally retorts it, and fixes the imputation of a prepossession judgment upon themselves. But all this is done with the temperance of tone which ought to be, and ever will be found in the real lover of literature, and with that polish of expression which will be particularly looked for in the style of Mr. Roscoe, on whatever subject he may treat. He has to contend against names powerful in the literature of the present day; and it is with pride in our countryman that we anticipate for him the acknowledgments of a Sismondi, and an Andrae, that the cause of their censures existed only in their own view of the subject, whilst the claim which he had before on their admiration must be increased by the vindication of himself on which they have forced him to enter. The appendix to this volume contains a very interesting article by Kurt Sprengel, of Halle, to his brother Victor, on his translation of Mr. Roscoe's *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*. This beautiful essay, as it may be called, which contains a parallel as ingenious as it is new, between the characters of Pericles and Lorenzo, is translated from the original German, by an individual of Mr. Roscoe's family, with an elegance which would be inclined all his readers, had he not informed them of the contrary, to have assigned it to himself alone.

Elements of Thought. By Isaac Taylor, jun. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

This volume exhibits nothing which has not already been said by Watts, Blair, Campbell, Beattie, and many others; but it has the advantage of exhibiting within moderate limits and price, a great part of what is otherwise to be sought for in ponderous quartos, amidst much of other matter.

A Reply to Mr. Hale's "Appeal to the Public in defence of the Spitalfields Act." 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Xenophon's Anabasis newly translated from the Greek text of Schneider. 8s.

A few days in Athens; being the translation of a MS. discovered in Herculaneum. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Notes on Philosophy, Morality, and Education, in 3 parts. By W. Mackenzie. 8vo. 7s.

The Magic Lanthorn, or Sketches of Scenes in the Metropolis. 8vo. 5s.

A Letter to the Earl of Eldon, on the present State of Agricultural Lessees, and their Right to Relief from the payment of Rent. By a Barrister. 8vo. 2s.

Observations to his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley on the State of Ireland. By the Earl of Blessington. 8vo. 5s.

The Duellist, or a cursory Review of the Rise, Progress, and Practice of Duelling. 8vo. 6s.

A Treatise on Chess. By J. Cochrane, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Recollections and Reflections, Personal and Political, as connected with Public Affairs during the Reign of George III. By J. Nicholls, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 19s.

The Broad Stone of Honour, or Rules for the Gentlemen of England. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Macpherson's Ossian authenticated. By H. Campbell, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 17. Memoranda, illustrative of the Tombs of the Egyptians. 8vo. 4s.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES, &c.

Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers. 2 vols. 16s.

We insert this work under the head of novels, in order to inform our readers that it is not a novel. It is a metaphysical and political treatise put into the mouth of a gentleman of the seventeenth century, who connects his remarks by a slender narration, of which, as he owns himself, he is continually losing the thread—a fault the reader could easily forgive him were he never to find it again; indeed, the only impression which the book leaves on the mind at all, is a slight degree of wonder whether the nominal subject-matter, or the epistolical parts, be the dullest.

Julia Severa, or the Year 492. Translated from the French of J. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

This learned trifle, or "philosophic folly," as James the First termed the kingly game of chess, will not add any thing to the reputation which M. de Sismondi has already acquired by works as much more interesting as they are more important. His object in the present performance is to describe the state of Gaul, at the time of the invasion of Clovis; but, as he says himself, "intrest can with difficulty be carried back thirteen centuries when placed at a period so imperfectly known. The pictures of common life must ever be wanting in truth or in animation. Characters are lost in the shade when instead of developing their sentiments, the writer seeks to describe places, times, and public manners." Had M. Sismondi wished to express our opinion of "Julia Severa," he could not have done it more exactly than in these words; and we trust he has too much candour to be offended by others entertaining the same ideas on this subject as he professes to do himself.

Marian de Britton; a Novel, in 3 vols. 12mo. By Captain S. S. Dereazy.

This is a lively well-written novel, in which the Irish character is delineated, though not with a flattering pencil, yet with one fully ready to do justice to all, which is a great deal, that is admirable in it: at the same time that its inconsistencies do not escape that light ridicule which is more likely than the bitter language of censure to correct them. The volumes are evidently the production of a man who has seen much of the world, at the same time that his own sentiments appear to have suffered no injury by his intercourse with it.

The House of Ravenspur; a Romance. By Mrs. Jamieson. 4 vols. 12mo 17. 4s.

Blighted Ambition, or the Rise and Fall of the Earl of Somerset. 3 vols. 8vo. 17. 1s.

Old Stories. By Miss Spence. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

The Renegade, a Tale from the French of Viscomte d'Arincourt. 2 vols. 12s.

Tales of the Manor. By Mrs. Hoffman. 4 vols. 12mo.

The Lollards; a Tale. By the Author of the Mystery. 3 vols. 12mo. 17. 1s.

POETRY, AND THE DRAMA.

Tales of the Drama. By Miss Macanley. pp. 426.

The Tales of "olden times" have given plots to many of our best plays, to trace which to their origin has been matter of fair literary curiosity. The ingenious authoress of the work before us, however, has gone a step farther—in restoring the ancient tale, but in availing herself of dramatic embellishment, aided by the charms of fancy, and guided by the hand of Truth, so as to present us with some of the best specimens of our Drama in an easy popular form, combining the intricacy of plot, and the force of stage effect, with the order and clearness of well-arranged narrative. In performing this, she has evidently derived considerable assistance from histrionic practice, in addition to a knowledge of the drama; and she has so selected her subjects, as to allow full scope for versatility of power, both as to language and imagination; introducing useful moral, and illustrating that moral either by apt quotations, or by original observations, that breathe a spirit of piety, of piety, and liberality, highly honourable to her. Shakespeare, Massinger, Row, Goldsmith, &c.—Tragedy, Comedy, and Farce—all give their aid to this interesting *melange*. If we were to select specimens, we should say, that "Richard the Second," and the "Inconstant" display literary and dramatic powers far beyond the scope of the work, much as we wish, of it; and we hesitate not to recommend the fair authoress to try her hand at nobler game.

Specimens of the American Poets. 7s.

When we consider the influence that America is likely one day to exert over Europe, we cannot but take a lively interest in every thing that is connected with its refinement, and what we may call its civilization; for it is not merely a flourishing commerce, or any other means of accumulating wealth, that can entitle a people to the epithet of civilized. Under these impressions, we should certainly be inclined to look upon the "Specimens of the American Poets" with a favourable eye, even were their own merits much inferior to what this volume exhibits. The first piece in the collection is "Airs of Palestine," by Mr. Pierpont, a poem in the heroic measure, displaying more study than we generally meet with in the poetry of a rising country, and, perhaps on that very account, less fire. "The Backwoodman" of Mr. Paulding is the next: a poem which first gave the idea to English readers, that American writers could be poetical, and which abounds with vivid and poetical descriptions. Of "Fanny," a poem in the "Berppo" style, we have already given our opinion, in a former number of the critical department of this work. It appears to more advantage as a fragment, the parts that are now cursorially being the parts which gave it the title that it came under our notice. To this anonymous writer succeeds Mr. Dobson, whose poems savour of the metaphysical turn of Pope's Essay on Man, with the difference of being less correct and pithy. He cannot lay claim to much originality, any more than Mr. Maxwell, who imitates Waller, and our elder poets, in the style of their little gallant effusions. The next candidate on the list is Mr. Bryant, for whom the editor seems anxious to claim the highest place among the American poets; but as he has not given the lines on which he chiefly founds his admiration, we feel inclined to prefer the effusions of Mr. Eastburne, and his friend who has taken a part in the composition of "Yamaden, a Tale of the Wars of King Philip." The stanzas of this modest anonymous assistant are replete with beauty of sentiment, and display a harmony of numbers far beyond what the generality of American writers have yet attained command of. The whole poem, prefaced by an interesting memoir of the authors, is commented on

by Dr. Drake in his "Evenings in Autumn," in a manner that will be sure to recommend it to the notice of the public, and which renders much remark on it in this place unnecessary. The fugitive poetry at the end of the volume does not present any thing very striking; but altogether the "Specimens" exhibit a very gratifying promise of future excellence in the translatic votaries of the Muse.

The Court of Tuscany; a Tragedy. The Heir of Innes; a Tragedy. 8vo. 7s.

These tragedies are written expressly for the stage; at least so the author meant them to be. If being interesting in the closet be a token predicting their being popular on the stage, we should have considerable fears for their success.

Recitations, humorous, serious, and satirical; in verse. By James Rondeau.

These "original compositions" were, it seems, "thrown together in much haste, for the exclusive purpose of amusing the author's own pupils in their leisure moments, and their friends during the vacations." We can only say, that in the course of his scholastic duties he must daily hear pieces read or alluded to, much more likely to have that effect, and to admit improvement of taste with amusement of fancy, than any of the effusions of his own muse; at least as far as we can judge of them by these specimens.

The Coronation. A Poem, in Six Cantos. pp. 54.

The author of this blank verse, which is, as Dr. Johnson defined all verse of that description, "poetry only to the eye," informs us, that such was the impatience manifested for the publication of the work, by those who were aware of its being in a state of progress, that he was obliged to send each page to the press as fast as it could be written. We can inform him, by way of consolation for the fatigue he may have incurred by this race against time, that it is our honest belief, when he next makes public his intention to woo the Muse, he will be allowed full leisure for the prosecution of his suit.

THEOLOGY.

Oriental Literature applied to the illustration of the Sacred Scriptures. By the Rev. Samuel Burder, A.M. 2 vols. 8vo.

These volumes are intended as a sequel to the "Oriental Customs" by the same author, and, as well as that work, will be considered a most valuable addition to the library of the Biblical student and of every private family who may wish to understand what they read, and to enter into the full force and beauty of the metaphors and allusions so thickly scattered in the pages of Holy Writ. Nor is less amusement than instruction to be found in these volumes, which, totally free from the slightest endeavour to influence opinion on matters purely speculative, present on every subject the fruits of such classical learning, extensive reading of ancient and modern travels, and all the investigation and research which the subject so well deserves to have bestowed upon it.

A Treatise on the Sabbath. By the Rev. John Glen. 12mo. 5s.

This is a history of the institution of the Sabbath, and of the change as to the time of its being kept. It is written with becoming earnestness, and in its historical account is sufficiently interesting; but the author's inferences from the facts he states appear somewhat too much of the Pharisaical gloom which of late years has robbed religion in this country of its most amiable graces; and which he supposes that the misfortunes of Charles the First were, "in part at least, the merited consequences" of his father's impety in permitting his subjects to amuse themselves on the Sabbath-day, "having first done their duty to God, with all man-like and lawful exercises," he assumes a position which we fancy it would puzzle him to maintain by any rational arguments, either in the capacity of theologian or historian.

An Abridgment of the Youth's Spelling and Pronouncing Theological Dictionary. By E. Donnon.

The encoinnisms which were bestowed on this work in its original form, being frequently accompanied with an intimation that it was of too expensive a description to be rendered useful in national and parochial schools, for the benefit of which the author principally intended it, he was induced to abridge it within such limits as should render it less objectionable price. We think that even so it might be better done by leaving out the grammatical introduction, and retaining only the pre-notation and signification of the words used in the New Testament; the explanations being extremely clear and judicious, and accompanied with references to the passages wherein they occur, which must render them easy of comprehension, even to the very youngest scholar into whose hands the book is likely to be put.

A Retrospect of the First Ten Years of the Mission to China. By William Milne. 8vo. pp. 386.

This account, admirable in its candour and simplicity, is distinguishable alike for its piety and good sense. Were all missionaries like Mr. Milne, we should find the missions which they are so ready to undertake somewhat more successful than we have reason to believe they in general are. Some interesting remarks on the literature, history, and mythology of China are connected with the main subject of the volume;—every addition to our information respecting a country so important to us in its commercial relations, and of which we know so little, must be considered as valuable; and particularly when coming from a source so impartial and rational as Mr. Milne. The printing of the book is also a curiosity in itself, connected with the state of the arts in China, being printed at the Anglo-Chinese press at Malacca, and presenting a singular contrast to the improved state of typography in our own country.

TRAVELS.

Journal of a Visit to some parts of Ethiopia. By George Waddington, esq. and the Rev. Bernard Hanbury. 4to.

These pages contain some interesting particulars respecting the subjugation of the Sheyaya, and the extirpation of the Mamelukes, of which but little has been hitherto known to Europeans. The antiquities of Merame, Soleb, the island of Argo, Djebel El Berkel, and other interesting parts of Ethiopia, are likewise described with all the classical accuracy of a scholar; and in these points the chief merit of the work consists; for, in respect to general science, it scarcely rises to what we should have expected from an author of Mr. Waddington's repeated attainments; and, in point of style, it falls somewhat lower, being that of a writer who has originally studied the learned languages with more attention than his own. It was the intention of Mr. Waddington and Mr. Hanbury to avail themselves of the protection of the Turkish army, which had left Cairo some time before in order to attempt the reduction of the countries beyond the second cataract. They hoped to overtake it in a few days, and to accompany it as far as Sennar; but, on joining it at Djebel El Berkel, they were civilly informed by the Pacha, under pretence of anxiety for their welfare, as natives of a country for which he entertained the most profound respect, that he must deny himself the pleasure of their company any farther, softening, however, their dismissal with a promise of doing every thing in his power to facilitate their return. They had, however, the consolation of reflecting, that they had already trodden a route unexplored before by any of their countrymen, and which was accomplished with far more of pleasure and less of inconvenience, than falls to the general lot of travellers through unknown climates. The state of warfare, however, in which the country was involved, gave rise to scenes and occurrences which might have damped the courage of many. Ismael Pacha, for instance, took it into his head, that a concise way of informing his father, at Cairo, how he was acquitting himself of the trust confided to him, would be to send him the ears of those whom he vanquished; and when the reader is informed that he carried this happy thought so far as to give fifty piastres apiece for these ornaments of the ha-

man head, he will not be surprised to hear that our travellers met many persons without them, and occasionally fell in with the carriers, who were conveying "mountains of ears," as the Nubians emphatically expressed it, to Cairo. The sight, also, of dead bodies floating down the Nile, or left unburied in the Desert, together with the affecting spectacle of desolated villages, and trains of helpless women and children, were among the objects that occasionally damped the ardour of Mr. Waddington and his fellow-traveller; though the result of their general feelings, with respect to the journey, appears to be of the most satisfactory kind. It is gratifying to find, that among the Mahometans the name of Englishman was sufficient to ensure those to whom it belonged a degree of respect beyond what was shewn to the individuals of any other nation. An old Sheygh'a, who came to the camp with a gunshot wound in the shoulder, for which he seemed quite willing to submit to the incision necessary for extracting it, said, that he had heard of a nation called Ingliz, "that they live far off, over the Western Desert, and are the best people in the world."

Two Voyages to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. By Thomas Reid. 8vo.

Of all the duties of humanity, none are so imperative as that of endeavouring to reclaim the wretched—to restore them to the place assigned them in this world, and to awaken in them an endeavour to fit themselves for an inheritance in that which is to come. To those individuals who give up all their own comforts to administer consolation to the wretched; who face danger themselves to inspire the despairing with confidence; who devote their talents and their knowledge to the instruction and to promoting the welfare of the ignorant and the helpless, too much praise cannot be given, nor too much publicity to the result of their endeavours. Mr. Reid is one of these meritorious characters; and we are happy to find that the fruits of his truly Christian labours were equally gratifying to himself, as beneficial to the unfortunates for whom they were undertaken. The two voyages, of which this volume contains the account, were made with the

express design of attending to the moral and intellectual, as well as to the bodily health of the convicts, male and female, who were going out to New South Wales: the first, as surgeon on board the Neptune, a ship for male convicts; the second, in the same capacity, on board the Morley, a ship for female convicts. It is impossible to read the author's narrative without the strongest interest. By the providing of employment, the establishing of schools, the separating the convict, as much as possible, from all intercourse with the sailors, these ships became, from scenes of the grossest immorality, and the most alarming violence, the shade of order, industry, and decency of deportment in every respect. The author strongly, and with the greatest justice, reprobates the allowance of spirits to the soldiers on board these ships, as too large by one half; producing only misconduct and immorality of the grossest kind: still more severe is he against the granting them, in a proportionate excess, to every woman, the wife of a soldier, and each of her children, including even infants: in consequence of which two infants lost their lives, on board the Morley, owing to their mothers' forcing a portion of rum down their throats. Some reflections on seduction, at the end of the volume, would, we think, have been better omitted, as they are written in a flowery style, which is not in unison with the grave and earnest simplicity of the rest of the work.

An Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone. By John Hughes, A.M. 8vo, 12s.

Meagre in information and flippant in style, this volume may be added to a hundred others which the present mania for travelling brings forth; and which, in a month or two after publication, are consigned to oblivion, whilst others, not more valuable, usurp their place, and succeed to the same fate. Thirteen little paltry etchings are distinguished by the name of plates. Had the author been wise, he would have omitted them altogether, lest they should be looked upon as specimens of the larger "Illustrations," with which, the author informs us, he means, ere long, to favour the Public.

LITERARY REPORT.

"Napoleon in Exile."—A work of considerable interest, under this title, is expected to appear in the course of the ensuing month. It consists almost entirely of Napoleon's own remarks, in his own words, written down at the moment, during three years of the most unrestrained communication, and furnishes, in a way that could probably never have been anticipated, details of all the remarkable events of his life, public and private—characters of his ministers and generals—state secrets of the various courts of Europe—the development of his foreign and domestic policy—anecdotes of his campaigns, and, indeed, illustrations of most of the extraordinary occurrences and persons that have astonished the world during the last half century, in a style which carries with it its own evidence, and is sustained by facts known only to the distinguished individual by whom they were related.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, the poet, will publish in a few days a work entitled "Songs of Zion," being imitations of the Psalms in verse.

The author of the "British Botanist" is preparing for publication a work entitled *Hortus Anglicus*; or, the Modern English Garden: containing an easy description of all the Plants which are cultivated in the climate of Great Britain, either for use or ornament; and of a selection from the established favourites of the stove and green-house. 2 vols. 12mo.

An Elementary Treatise on Chess will shortly be published, by Mr. Lewis, teacher of that scientific and interesting game.

Mr. DUNLOP, author of the "History of Fiction," has a new work in the press, entitled the *History of Roman Literature*, from the earliest period to the Augustan age; in 2 volumes 8vo.

The concluding volume of Sir R. K. PORTER'S *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Babylonia, &c. &c.*, will appear in a few days. Malpas; by the author of the "Cavalier"—Roche Blanc, by Miss A. M. PORTER—The Refugees, by the author of "Correction"—and *Tales of the Manor*, by Mrs. HOFMANN, are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. WORDSWORTH's Guide to the Lakes will appear in a few days.

Dr. IRVING has made considerable progress in a new school-book on Roman Antiquities.

The River Derwent, and other Poems, by W. B. CLARKE, B.A. Jesus College, Cambridge, will appear next month.

Shortly will be published by subscription, with a portrait, Memoirs of the Life of Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A., author of the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain. With some account of a Journey in the Netherlands; by Mrs. CHARLES STOTHARD, author of Letters written during a Tour through Normandy, Brittany, and other parts of France.

The Rev. J. W. Bellamy, B.D. is about to publish, by subscription, a Selection of the Poems of the Rev. Thomas Cherry, B.D., late head master of Merchant Tailors' School. With a fine portrait.

Miss SCOTT, of Kendal, has in the press a volume of Poems, original and selected.

Mr. JAMES PARKINSON, author of "Organic Remains of a former World," has in the press, An Introduction to the Study of Fossils, in a compilation of such infor-

mation as may assist the student in obtaining the necessary knowledge respecting these substances, and their connexion with the formation of the earth.

Professor DUNBAR is preparing for publication the second volume of Dalzel's *Collectanea Græca Majora*.

Mr. BOURN has in the press an enlarged edition of A Gazetteer of the most remarkable places in the World; with brief notices of the principal historical events, and of the most celebrated persons connected with them.

The third part of Mr. RHODES's Peak Scenery, or Excursions in Derbyshire, will, we understand, be published in the course of the ensuing month.

Mr. W. H. CROOK is preparing for publication, a Synoptical Paradigm of the regular and irregular Verbs of the Hebrew Language, exhibiting on a sheet, at one view, all their varieties of inflexion, characteristic marks, and mutual dependances, on a new and simple principle of analysis.

Nearly ready, *Cumnor*, and other Poems, by E. B. IMPEY, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from April 1 to April 30, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
April 1	33	48	30,28	30,26	April 16	45	56	29,92	29,97
2	37	45	30,25	30,30	17	35	54	29,90	29,77
3	33	54	30,31	30,23	18	40	54	29,68	29,68
4	37	53	30,19	30,11	19	36	49	29,65	29,67
5	41	53	30,04	29,95	20	35	57	29,64	29,66
6	36	53	29,89	29,84	21	41	53	29,57	29,44
7	37	49	29,88	29,96	22	44	57	29,84	29,31
8	30	49	30,00	30,01	23	41	51	29,28	29,25
9	26	47	30,02	30,06	24	37	57	29,55	29,60
10	29	46	30,03	30,00	25	45	51	29,50	29,63
11	31	49	29,97	29,93	26	40	56	29,80	30,00
12	37	46	29,70	29,76	27	41	55	29,95	29,94
13	39	53	29,81	29,94	28	39	63	30,19	30,21
14	37	62	29,99	29,97	29	41	69	30,18	30,30
15	45	64	29,97	29,96	30	42	67	30,20	30,26

Sir G. Mackenzie, travelling lately between Forres and Nairn, observed between seven and eight in the evening a very singular Aurora Borealis, of which he sent an account to the *Edin. Philo. Journal*. He says, "my eye was instantly attracted by a brilliant arch of light above the northern horizon, extending, as nearly as I could guess, about 60° and in breadth about 3° or 4°. Above this luminous arch was another twice the breadth, but very faint. After I had admired this phenomenon for

some time, a sudden burst of light broke forth at the end of the arch, and quickly assumed the form and motions of an ordinary aurora. This change proceeded with considerable rapidity from east to west, until the whole was involved in fantastic movements and coruscations. This appearance continued for some time, and at last settled in the usual form of an aurora borealis, the movements becoming scarcely perceptible. The masses of light gradually dispersed; and after the

lapse of about three quarters of an hour from the time I first observed the luminous arch, the whole had assumed the forms of two contiguous and broad arches of faint light. How long this appearance continued I do not know, my arrival in

Nairn having put an end to my observations. I should have remarked, that the tops of the arches were always directly under the pole star; the sky was clear; and on my arrival at Inverness it was freezing. This was about seven o'clock."

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WHOEVER makes a cursory excursion through the several counties of this kingdom, must find it matter of astonishment that any cause for complaint should possibly exist. England, like a well-cultivated garden, rather than a field of agriculture, now presents to observation the charm of nature, aided by the hand of art and industry. Wheats thick-set, vigorous, and promising—barley, (with a few exceptions,) curving, healthy, and well-planted—peas, moderately thick, without superfluity of haum, already beginning to effloresce, with the prospect of being plentifully studded with pods—beans, short in stalk, but well planted and unfailing—clover and other grasses, generally speaking, thick at bottom, and likely to produce a heavy swath, or an abundance of feed—summer tilths in excellent condition for the reception of mangle-wurzel, Swedish turnip, and other seeds—fruit-trees (with the exception of a partial blight) exhibiting a most extravagant profusion of blossoms—innumerable wheat-stacks still out-standing amongst the more extensive occupiers—beasts of every description, both fat and lean, in superabundance—and to crown the whole, the prospect of an early harvest, with every indication that the bounties of Providence are exclusively reserved to be scattered upon this singularly devoted land. A stranger might easily be led to exclaim—Oh! happy England, "long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil be blest'd with health and peace and sweet content!" but, alas! if he leave the flowery field and pry into the habitations of the husbandmen, he will find families who have industriously cultivated their fertile acres through many generations, now about to forego their ancient occupation; he will hear of others being incarcerated in dungeons, or compelled to wield the flail, or guide the team, themselves had once possessed; others again, indigenous to the soil and climate, torn from their native vales, and their little all mustered to seek new hardships in a foreign land. Such is the state of England's pride! her once happy tenantry, heart-broken and dispirited, driven to expedients, unable to satisfy their creditors, or to pay their rents; threatened with exchequer process on one

side, and with executions on the other; in short, so pestered and bewildered that the state of vassalage in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the tenure under which the land was then held, was one of felicity, and a perfect freehold in perpetuity, compared with the ruinous and degraded situation of the tenantry of the present day.

It surprises us to witness the apathy and indifference with which some of the public prints treat this most momentous subject; while others almost deny the existence of present distress, or the probability of lands being thrown out of cultivation to an extent sufficient to produce a scarcity of human food. Our judgment may be defective; but, as far as our observation goes, the cultivation of land is very rapidly declining: not that a considerable space is abandoned altogether, but that the spirit for improvement is annihilated; no artificial manure is now inquired after, nor even the natural products of the earth sought for and applied; the marl and clay-pits are abandoned; the filth of the city no longer enriches the country—it remains a nuisance within its walls, or is removed to the gardens and pleasure-grounds of the wealthy, where it affords, comparatively, no benefit to the public; and although the decline of agriculture and the diminution of supply are gradual and imperceptible, they will be no less certain and fatal in the end. The pages of history are incontrovertible, and from them we learn that what has been may be again: *extremes are never far distant, nor ever of very long continuance.* The abandonment of agriculture, connected as it may be with a succession of uncongenial seasons, would soon reduce this redundant country to the situation of our sister island, now afflicted with the horrors of starvation! Under such circumstances we did not view the proposition for Government to advance a given sum in the purchase of grain as entirely idle and fallacious: if the excess of one period could be held in reserve to supply the probable defalcation of another, it might be a means not only of equalizing the price of corn, but of securing a supply in the hour of necessity.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, April 13th, 44s 2d.—20th, 44s 2d.—27th, 44s 7d.—May 4th, 45s 7d.—11th, 46s 8d.

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

13th April.				27th April.			
Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.
Wheat 7,347	for 18,068	14	2	Aver. 49	7		
Barley 6,078	.....	6,830	12	5	.....	20	19
Oats 17,267	.....	15,895	17	9	.....	17	10
20th April.				4th May.			
Wheat 7,992	.....	20,480	9	8	.....	51	5
Barley 4,481	.....	4,802	16	0	.....	19	5
Oats 14,716	.....	18,507	4	11	.....	16	4
Wheat 6,336	for 16,108	18	3	Aver. 50	10		
Barley 3,906	.....	3,297	18	8	.....	19	11
Oats 7,780	.....	7,810	8	7	.....	20	0
Wheat 8,597	.....	22,609	0	2	.....	53	7
Barley 4,963	.....	4,914	15	6	.....	19	9
Oats 12,228	.....	12,346	6	10	.....	20	2

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.			MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.			COAL MARKET. May 19.	
Kidneys	2	10s to 3s 0s	Beef	1s 8d to 2s 8d	Newcastle, from 28s 0d to 41s 6d	Sunderland, from 00 0 to 60 0d	
Chasapions	2	0 to 4 5	Mutton	1 8 to 2 4	Price of Quatern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 9½d.		
Ox-Nobles	1	10 to 2 0	Veal	2 8 to 4 0			
Apples	2	10 to 3 0	Pork	2 0 to 4 0			
Onions	0	0 to 0 0	Lamb	4 0 to 4 4			

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.			QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.		
SMITHFIELD—Hay,	3/0s to 4/0s	Aver. 3/10s 0d	arrived Coastwise, from May 13 to 18.		
Straw,	1 6 to 1 10	— 1 11 0	Wheat 4,180	Peas 374	Malt 3,369
Clover,	4 0 to 4 10	— 4 5 0	Barley 2,391	Tarce 31	Beans 1,267
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay,	3 0 to 4 6	— 3 13 0	Oats 3,135	Rape —	Linseed —
Straw,	1 7 to 1 17 6d	— 1 12 8	Rye —	Brank —	Mustard —
Clover,	3 4 to 4 8	— 3 16 0	Various Seeds, 194 qrs.—Flour, 4762 sacks.	Foreign.—Lined 1067 qrs.	
WHITECHAPEL. Hay,	3 10 to 4 0	— 3 15 0			
Straw,	1 8 to 1 16	— 1 12 0			
Clover,	3 16 to 4 0	— 4 9 0			

PRICE OF HOPE, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.		New Pockets.	
Kent 2 10s to 4 4s	Sussex 2 10s to 3 5s	Kent 2 16s to 4 0s	Sussex 2 10s to 3 10
Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 1s to 0s	Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Farnham 0 0 to 0 0

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, May 25, 1822.

The operations contemplated in the Public Funds, during the month of May, have engaged so much of the attention of the capitalist, as to have been felt on most of the markets connected with the extensive commerce of this country: while the acknowledged difficulties under which agriculture labours, have tended, by their coincidence, to abate the vigour of speculation, and to induce a spirit of caution, rather than of adventure.

If the reports from the Continent be well founded—if it be true that a Northern Government has found itself obliged to take its taxes in kind (corn) because the farmers were unable to convert it into money produce, it can occasion no wonder if the prudent think it necessary to be well advised before they venture shipments of commodities for which they desire returns in money, not in corn. Remittances, to be of use, must be available at the Bank and the Bankers; which cannot be said of an article prohibited by its own superabundance, as well as by the law.

It is somewhat remarkable, that although the stocks in hand of SUGAR are

but a trifle more than half what they were last year at this time, yet the demand rests satisfied, and seems to anticipate no deficiency. The proportion is about 5,700 hhd. and 700 tierces, to nearly 10,000 hhd. and 1,100 tierces. In fact, it is well known that many eminent houses have no Sugars to sell; and that very few samples are on show. Some persons account for this apparent indifference by the uncertainty in which an expected new tariff from Russia is involved; a tariff has appeared; but it is thought not to be genuine, and the high duties it imposes on British articles are disbelieved by the best informed. It has, however, the effect of creating a suspicion; and this produces unfavourable effects on the spirit of the market. The holders continue firm; but willingly would accept the currency, if the buyers would come forward freely.

COTTON seems to be the chief commodity in which the active spirit of speculation has shewn itself. Not only has the demand been steady, but several considerable purchases have been made, which, beyond all reasonable doubt, are intended for re-sale at a future opportunity. As this cannot be either prudent

or profitable, unless in the contemplation of improvement in the price, the natural inference is, that a rise is foreseen; to which this movement itself may contribute. What other causes may coincide, it is not very easy to say; but it does not yet appear that any expected deficiency of supply is known to be among those causes.

RUM is heavy, and perhaps it must give way, before it can find purchasers. A few favourite marks only excite any attention; nor does expectation at this moment indulge itself in strong hopes of improvement.

COFFEE meets with a ready sale. The public sales support themselves with a briskness highly favourable; nor does the extent of their quantities damp the promptitude of the buyers. This may be in some degree attributed to the readiness of the sellers to accept fair prices: the full currency may be obtained, but no sensible rise of price; nor is any depression submitted to: the article is rather taken in.

It appears to be certain that the French Government has contracted for nearly 2,500 *hds* of Tobacco, at good prices. The delivery of this will greatly assist in easing the market, and in preventing, or

diminishing, that pressure which too often acts unfavourably on considerable masses of property. We are glad to see a movement in this article, which of late has been dull enough.

The fineness of the weather has affected the Provision market: grass is more abundant than it has been for several seasons past. This enables various articles of home make, as Butter, especially, to enter into competition with much that is imported. Dutch butters press heavily on the market; and so do the stocks of old Irish, but especially the former. General opinion inclines to think that most supplies will be very reasonable during the whole summer. It is impossible to say how far the prospect of low prices may operate on the Dutch sellers, to induce them to hold back, what otherwise they would send to England, of the foregoing articles; but, as every thing may be viewed under two aspects, it passes for certain, that the low price of Tallow has given occasion to a suspicion that an inadequate supply will be sent from Russia this season; and not a few bargains have been made, and contracts for delivery effected, on this presumption.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th April to 24th May, 1822.

Days, 1822.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuitiēs	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Apr. 25	239	77½	78	94½	102½	19				57 pm.	3 6 pm.
26	239½	77½	78½	94½	102½	19		241		58 pm.	5 7 pm.
27	239	77½	78½	94½	102	19		241		58 pm.	2 6 pm.
29	238	77½	78½	94½	102½	19			87½	56 pm.	3 6 pm.
30	238	78	78½	94½	102½	19		242	88½	56 pm.	4 6 pm.
May 1	236	77½	78½	94½	102	19				55 pm.	2 6 pm.
2	237½	77½	78½	94½	102½	19			88½	53 pm.	par 5 pm.
3	238	78	78½	94½	102½	19			88½	54 pm.	1 6 pm.
4	239½	78½	79½	94½	102½	19	77½			53 pm.	1 7 pm.
6	239½	77½	78½	94½	102½	19		243½		57 pm.	1 7 pm.
7	239½	78	79	94½	102½	19				58 pm.	1 7 pm.
8	239½	78	78½	94½	102½	19	77½	243	88½	57 pm.	1 6 pm.
9	239	78	78½	94½	102½	19			88½	58 pm.	1 6 pm.
10	238½	77½	78½	94½	102½	19	77		89	56 pm.	par 6 pm.
11	238½	77½	78½	94½	102½	19	76½			55 pm.	1 dis. 5 pm.
13	239	77½	78½	94½	102½	19			93		1 dis. 4 pm.
14	238	77½	78½	94½	102½	19		241½	90½	50 pm.	2 dis. 5 pm.
15	240	78	78½	94½	102½	19	77½	242	89	50 pm.	3 dis. 3 pm.
16		78½	79	94½	102½	19					2 dis. 4 pm.
17	240	78½	79	94½	102½	19	77½			50 pm.	1 dis. 4 pm.
18		78½	79½	94½	102½	19				50 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
20	240	78½	79½	94½	102½	19					1 dis. 2 pm.
21	240	78½	78½	94½	102½	19				53 pm.	1 dis. 4 pm.
22	240	78½	79½	94½	102½	20	77½	243½		55 pm.	par 5 pm.
23	239½	71	79½	94½	102½	19		243½	90	55 pm.	1 5 pm.
24		78½	78½	94½	102½	19	77½				1 6 pm.

AN Exchequer Bills dated prior to July 1821 have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM APRIL 14, 1892, TO MAY 16, INCLUSIVE.

M. B. in Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors Names are between parentheses.

- ACKLAND, H. and Rose, J. Leadenhall-market, provision-merchants. (Daniell and Co. Essex-street)
- Ackland, H. Leadenhall-market, butcher. (Pearce, St. Swithin's-lane)
- Ambie, J. Bromyard, Herefordshire, victualler. Devereux Armsby, S. Flaktoft, near Boston, and Armsby, T., Tamsoe, Northamptonshire, horse-dealers. (Thompson, Stamford)
- Attres, W. Brighton, coach-maker. (Hunt, Surrey-str. Strand)
- Barnes, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Williams)
- Barr, J. Hales Owen, Salop, iron-master. (Hayes and Hincliffe)
- Beley, J. Birmingham, dealer. (Hoeley, Walsall)
- Benbow, F. Bromyard, Hereford, draper. (Williams and White, Lincoln's-lane)
- Bentley, T. & E. Leicester, brace-manufacturers. (Brown Bird, J. T. Bury St. Edmunds, butcher. (Wayman)
- Bley, J. Marston, Oxfordshire, corn-dealer. (Dudley)
- Bosher, J. Brown's-buildings, St. Mary-Axe, timber-merchant. (Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-str.)
- Bradley, W. Louth, Lincolnshire, linen-draper. (Phillips)
- Brown, W. J. and Kermod, W. Liverpool, merchants. (Massey)
- Carlell, C. Bury St. Edmunds, carpenter. (Leach)
- Carter, M. Forton Mill, near Gosport, miller. (Minchin, Gosport)
- Chalmers, J. High Holborn, shoemaker. (Duncombe, Lion's-lane)
- Child, J. St. Ives, boatwright. (Fisher)
- Coales, J. Eritb, Huntingdonshire, liquor-merchant. (Day, St. Ives)
- Cole, J. and Priest, R. Jan. Norwich, warehousemen. (Sewall and Co.)
- Collard, W. Enmore, Somerset, baker. (Corbett, Bloomsbury-square)
- Cosser, W. Millbank-street, timber-merchant. (Sheffield, Great Prescott-street)
- Crukshanks, J. Gerard-street, Soho, sash-manufacturer. (Allen, Gylby, and Allen, Carlisle-street)
- Cruze, T. Norwich, linen-draper. (Sewall and Co.)
- Davis, G. East Stonehouse, Devon. (Elworthy, Plymouth Dock)
- Dean, R. W. and Cooke, T. W., Sugar-loaf-alley, Bread-nail-green, brewers. (Crack, Union-street, Broad-street)
- Devey, F. Tickell, T. and Saunders, J. Goldhill, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturers. (Norton and Chaplin, Gray's-lane)
- Dryden, J. Wood-street, warehouseman. (Adams and Tillard, Old Jewry)
- Dunnett, D. Norwich, veterinary-surgeon. (Jay)
- Ekins, W. sen. St. Ives, innk sper. (Long and Austen, Gray's-lane)
- Ely, T. Fenchurch-street, cornfactor. (Daniell and Co. Essex-street)
- Emett, C. Mangotsfield, Gloucester, quarryman. (Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-lane)
- Emmott, W. Leicester-square, tailor. (Collett and Co. Chancery-lane)
- Evans, F. Cirencester, corn-dealer. (Berr, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-lane)
- Fearman, W. Bond-street, bookseller. (Gaines, Caroline-street, Bedford-square)
- Findley, J. L. Sparrow-corner, Minorics, clothes-salesman. (Sheffield, Great Prescott-street)
- Finer, F. Drury-lane, grocer. (Flower, Fenchurch-buildings)
- Firmstons, J. P. Wolverhampton, iron-master. (Beawick, Birmingham)
- Fowler, W. Staines, linen-draper. (Fisher and Munday, Fugate's-lane)
- Frerby, T. Acton, Middlesex, baker. (Hill, Welbeck-street)
- Ganson, J. Gainsborough, mercer. (Stoche, Dawson, and Herringham, New Bowell-court)
- Garrett, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Orr and Co.)
- Green, J. Birmingham, ironmonger. (Webb)
- Griffith, T. Hillmorton, Warwickshire, victualler. (Wratlaw, Rugby)
- Hannum, E. Crown-st. Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker. (Hutchinson, Crown-court)
- Hawkins, J. jun. Glaxtonbury, horse-dealer. (Reeves)
- Heath, W. Cheddle, Staffordshire, grocer. (Blay)
- Herbert, P. and London, J. merchants. (Osaldiston and Merrat, London-street, Fenchurch-street)
- Hewitt, T. Carlisle, draper. (Saul)
- Hirst, J. Awkley, Yorkshire, iron-founder. (Fisher, Doncaster)
- Hobson, G. Middleton, Lancashire, corn-dealer. (Clay and Thompson, Manchester)
- Holland, S. P. Worcester, hop-merchant. (Gillam)
- Holmes, W. Milton, Kent, grocer. (Pitcher, St. Swithin's-lane)
- Horsley, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, linen-draper. (Armstrong)
- Hudson, J. Ulverston, Lancashire, victualler. (Mason)
- Jones, D. Liverpool, draper. (Packford)
- Jones, L. Deftord-bridge, grocer. (Macduff, Castle-str. Holborn)
- Kent, C. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Chew)
- Lawson, P. Bownew-hall, Cumberland, corn-factor. (Adison, Gray's-lane)
- M'Shane, M. Foley-place, upholsterer. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle)
- Marsh, W. and Willatt, W. Hasley, Staffordshire, earthen ware-manufacturers. (Jones)
- Miller, W. Cornhill, merchant. (Kearney and Spure, King-street, Chapside)
- Mottam, J. Bristol, boot-merchant. (Cornish)
- Nash, J. sen. Clarendon, Surrey, farmer. (Palmer and France, Bedford-row)
- Orme, H. Liverpool, brewer. (Whitley and Mason)
- Parkes, J. J. jun. and Warwick, J. worsted-manufacturers. (Blyden)
- Paul, W. Tamworth, tanner. (Nevill)
- Pearl, R. Cambridge, cook. (Chevill)
- Pritchard, J. Rooman-street, Clerkenwell, builder. (Devey, Dorset-street, Fleet-street)
- Prothero, J. Bedwely, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Gabb, Abergavenny)
- Robinson, R. Liverpool, corn-dealer. (Gandy)
- Robinson, W. Halifax, iron-monger. (Wiglesworth)
- Rodd, C. W. Broadway, Leicestershire, maltster. (Martindale, Gray's-lane)
- Roxby, R. B. Arbour-square, Commercial-road, ship-owner. (Atchison, Great Winchester-street)
- Royle, J. Whitechapel, linen-draper. (Fisher and Munday, Farnival's-lane)
- Ruse, J. Evesham, butcher. (Kinsey)
- Salmon, J. Canterbury-buildings, Lambeth, coal-merchant. (Harris, Surrey-street)
- Saxton, J. Exeter, china-dealer. (Benton)
- Schofield, J. Sheffield, merchant. (Wilson)
- Sharp, J. Houndeditch, auctioneer. (Cockayne & Towne, Lion's-lane)
- Sharpley, J. York, merchant. (Alexander, Halifax)
- Smith, A. J. and Shepherd, J. Briarly, Staffordshire, iron-masters. (Barker, Birmingham)
- Smith, J. Wangford, Suffolk, carrier. (Hunt, Surrey-str.)
- Smith, I. K. Farnham, upholsterer. (Fisher and Munday, Farnival's-lane)
- Smith, M. H. Barleem, Staffordshire, draper. (Preston)
- Smith, R. Frome, Somerset, innholder. (Miller)
- Sorman, F. Crowle, Worcestershire, maltster. (Holdsworth)
- Sykes, J. and Hollis, J. Manchester, dealers in iron and copper. (Law and Costes)
- Tatner, W. Kent-road, victualler. (Walls, Lower Thorn-hugh-street, Bedford-square)
- Thomings, E. and J. Dimmock, Kingwinford, Staffordshire, pig-iron-makers. (Fellows, Dudley)
- Thornicraft, J. Coventry, victualler. (Dickens)
- Vaghton, R. Potworth, Sussex, banker. (Tyler)
- Vaughan, T. Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. (Norris, Manchester)
- Vincent, J. Regent-street, victualler. (Orcher, George-street, Hanover-square)
- Vincent, N. Northampton-place, Old Kent-road, draper. (Wilde and Co. Collyer Hill)
- Walter, G. Upper-street, Ilington, linen-draper. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry)
- Walton, S. Nantwich, linen-draper. (Edleston and Elwood)
- Walker, R. Wood-street, printer. (Jones and Howard, Minclive-lane)
- Warren, F. Warmistur, woolman. (Boor)
- Watkins, W. Norton juxta Kempsey, Worcestershire, corn-dealer. (Long, Worcester)
- White, F. Regent-street, whitesmith. (Rice, Jersey-str.)
- Whitehouse, B. Birmingham, baker. (Sadler)
- Wilecock, W. F. Plymouth, dealer. (Jacobson)
- Wiltet, F. E. and K. Norfolk, bankers. (Charter, Theobald)
- Wilson, H. Hatton Garden, auctioneer. (Hodgson and Ogden, St. Mildred's-court)
- Woolke, J. Hereford, upholsterer. (Ballook)
- Worwick, T. Lancaster, baker. (Wilson and Higgin)

DIVIDENDS.

- ABBOTT, J. Weymouth-str. May 18
Abernethy, J. and Henderson, F.
Louthbury, June 18
Ackland, T. sen. Greenwiche, May 25
Alym, R. P. Elmst. Gray's-inn-lane,
June 4
Archer, J. Ware, August 27
Atkinson, J. and Spark, J. Newcastle-
upon-Tyne, June 6
Austin, W. Princes-str. Soho, June 15
Bagnall, T. Birmingham, May 21
Bailly, B. Merton, Surrey, June 1
Baldwin, W. H. Liverpool, May 17
Bantling, J. Cumberland-street, Mary-
le-bone, May 25
Beaumont, J. Beech-street, May 14
Bell, J. and G. Warwick-on-Tweed,
June 1
Benyon, C. Birmingham, June 5
Bibby, R. Liverpool, May 27
Blackburne, T. Liverpool, May 15
Blakeway, J. & R. Bilston, Stafford-
shire, May 25
Bowdon, G. Salbrough, Derbyshire,
May 9
Brierley, W. Halifax, May 22
Bright, R. sen. Nassau-str. June 18
Burbury, T. Woolston, Warwickshire,
May 27
Burlingham, T. Worcester, May 24
Butlin, T. Baker-street, Mary-le-bone,
May 25
Callow, J. Princes-street, Soho, May
21
Carr, J. and Teisley, D. R. Leeds, May
21
Carr, J. Raquet-court, Fleet-street,
April 23
Caw, T. Bush-lane, Cannon-street,
June 15
Chapman, R. Hammertsmith, May 25
Chubb, W. P. Aldgate, June 1
Clively, E. Woolwich, May 18
Cooper, W. Leeds, May 15
Compland, C. R. F. and E. Leeds and
Manchester, May 18
Davies, J. Harford, June 5
Devey, W. and J. Holland-str. June 4
Dixon H., Lavater J. C., and Casey,
J. R. Liverpool, May 20
Dufour, W. F. A. Berners-str. April
27
Dutton, G. Brown's-buildings, St.
Mary-Axe, May 18
Edwards, L. O. Minories, June 1
Elwyn, G. Canterbury, May 20
Eman, W. P. City, May 18
Ezard, H. Brentford, May 11
Fawcett, H. Bristol, June 18
Faulkner, J. Worcester, May 27
Flindt, G. Loudon-Wall, May 11
Footers, L. Farnham, May 25
Francis, S. Norwich, June 3
Fuller, J. M. Worthing, July 6
Galcy, J. and W. Birmingham, May 11
Gallon, T. Leeds, May 27
Garvide, T. Stockport, June 5
Gibbons, B. jun. and Stokes, T. King-
swinford, Staffordshire, June 3
Greaves, J. jun. Liverpool, May 9
Harrison, A. Parliament-str. June 4
Hobbin, W. Leeds, and Hobbin, A. O.
Parliament-street, and Browns, J.
sen. Leeds, May 14
Heseltine, B. Nicolas lane, June 4
Hilary, J. F. Mark-lane, May 11
Hilicars, F. & J. Bristol, May 24
Hutton, W. Evesham, May 20
Jackson, H. Mincing-lane, May 21
Jenkins, E. Picketstone, May 14
Ilkerson, J. R. S. Waterloo-place,
May 25
Inchbold, T. Leeds, May 25
Kelly, A. Pall-mall, May 18
Knowles, J. and Walker, H. Salford,
June 8
Lagamon, W. Tower-hill, May 21
Langhorn, H. & Brailsford, W. Buck-
lersbury, April 30
Latham, T. D. and Parry, J. Devon-
shire-square, May 7
Lawrence, G. Evesham, May 20
Laugher, H. Birmingham, May 11
Lecane, B. L. Great Prescott-street,
May 14
Loel, J. Wells, Norfolk, May 21
Loyharn, G. Bishopsgate-str. June 4
Loekey, C. Ivy-lane, June 1
Long, H. J. V. and Felton, F. B. Great
Tower-street, May 14
Lough, R. Upper Ground-street, May
25
Macnair, J. jun. and Atkinson, J.
Cornhill, June 1
Macnair, A. Abchurch-lane, May 21
Mackenzie, C. Caroline-str. Bedford-
square, May 18
Mann, T. Halifax, May 22
Matthews, T. High Holborn, May 11
Metcalf, W. Crauborne-street, June 1
Miller, S. Emsworth, May 11
Molony, M. City-road, May 18
Moule, B. Stone, Stafford, June 5
Mulligan, T. Bath, May 18
Nathan, M. and Abrams, A. Old-str.
June 1
Newman, H. Skinner-street, May 18
Oske, G. R. Circus, Minories, May 28
Oram, J. Cricklads, June 4
Pearce, J. Horniogsbam, May 31
Peerson, J. Leicester, May 7
Pearson, R. Doncaster, June 4
Peters, E. Bristol, May 29
Pigram, J. & T. K. Maidstone, May 11
Pitts, J. Hereford, June 4
Pitt, H. R. City, May 18
Powell, J. sen. Windsor, May 14
Prince, R. Luggbridge Mills, Here-
fordshire, June 19
Proctor, G. and W. Birmingham, May
11
Pugh, G. Sberroosa, May 14
Pulleys, W. Leadenhall-str. Apr. 27
Purkin, W. Portsmouth, May 18
Ravis, N. Gracechurch-street, June 4
Reynolds, R. Shobrooke, May 20
Richards, W. Penzance, June 5
Richards, J. and Co. Martin's-lane,
May 20
Rood, J. Portsmouth, June 8
Royle, J. F. Pall-mall, May 25
Rucker, S. Broad-street, May 25
Sensman, G. Bishopsgate-str. May 14
Smith, W. and W. Hatwood, Barton-
upon-Humber, June 4
Spittal, L. and H. A. and Molling, G.
and F. June 1
Stanley, G. Cartworth, York, June 1
Stonhill, W. Stewley, May 13
Sudd, J. L. Kirby-street, Hatton-gar-
den, April 20
Sedden, R. Halifax, May 22
Sutton, J. sen. Barlistons, Leicester,
June 6
Sweet, C. North Tawton, May 15
Taylor, J. Heath Charnock, May 25
Thomas, G. Bristol, May 23
Thompson, J. Atherton, Warwick-
shire, June 1
Thompson, W. Tottenhill, near Lynn,
Norfolk, May 22
Todd, S. Southampton, May 21
Travers, B. & Esdille, J. jun. Queen-
street, Chesapeake, May 25
Tree, T. Chichester, May 11
Tucker, J. H. Jeremy-street, May 28
Turner, G. Liverpool, May 25
Tweed, T. L. Borcham, June 8
Ulph, W. Norwich, June 3
Ward, R. R. Maiden lane, Battle-
bridge, June 1
Washburn, J. Greit Marlow, June 8
Webster, J. Derby, June 7
Wilderley, R. Liverpool, May 21
Williams, W. and Whyte, A. New
Bond street, May 25
Williams, J. Bishopsgate str. with,
April 23
Witchurch, J. Workshop street, May 11
Woolven, T. Andover, May 20
Wright, T. Stourport, May 28
Young, P. jun. and Anderson, R.
Wapping, May 11
Young, T. Washin, June 3
Zimmc, J. Welbeck street, May 25

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS,
IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

In April Mr. Denman was elected to the office of Common Sergeant, by a majority of 12 above Mr. Bolland, with whom he contested the situation. At a court of aldermen afterwards held, Mr. Alderman Lucas rose for the purpose of presenting a petition from certain members of the court of common council, protesting against the swearing in of Mr. Denman to the office of common sergeant. He was himself, he said, no party whatever to the petition; but having been requested to present it to the court, he felt it his duty to comply. The petition set forth a by-law of the corporation, made on the 11th of October, 1554, in the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Whyte, in the 1st and 2d year of the reign of Philip and Mary, directing that eight counsel should be retained for the city, out of which the recorder, under-sheriffs, and common sergeants, should be chosen.

The petition gave rise to a short conversation, during which Mr. Alderman Brown said, it was an attempt to revive an obsolete law, made nearly 300 years ago, which had never been acted upon within the memory of man, and perhaps never acted upon at all. He had supported Mr. Bolland, and regretted that he had not been successful; but the battle had been fairly fought, and fairly won by Mr. Denman. Mr. Denman was then called in, and sworn; and took his seat at the table accordingly.—Mr. Brown attended the court, and resigned his office of Keeper of Newgate, when the court came to an unanimous resolution to present him with a piece of plate in testimony of the high sense entertained of his uniform good conduct during the time he filled that situation. Mr. Wontner, citizen and clockmaker, was elected to succeed Mr. Brown as Keeper of Newgate.

Easter Monday.—The following is the state of the different hospitals of London, as reported for the past year on the usual day.—*Christ's Hospital.*—Children apprenticed last year 151; buried last year 9; now under cure in London and Heriford 1078; to be admitted this time 140. Total 1378.—*St. Bartholomew's.*—In-patients cured and discharged 3744; Out-patients do last year 5750; in-patients now under cure 486; out-patients ditto ditto 349; buried, after much charge 258. Total 10,587.—*St. Thomas's.*—In-patients cured and discharged 2828; out-patients ditto ditto 7447; in-patients now under cure 440; out-patients ditto ditto 376; buried, after much charge 201. In all during last year 11,292.—*Bethlem Hospital.*—Admitted in 1821: curables 136; incurables 8; criminals 7.—Total, 151.—Discharged: curables 125; incurables 7; criminals 4.—Total, 136.—Remaining in the hospital the 1st January, 1822: curables 85; incurables 70; criminals 55.—Total, 210.—*Bridewell Hospital for 1822.*—Vagrants from the Lord Mayor 269; vagrants to be passed 387; apprentices to confinement 32; boys from Christ's Hospital 15.—Total, 723.

A Court of Common Council was held on Friday the 17th ult. when the venerable Baron Masseres attended to resign into their hands the office of Judge of the Sheriffs' Court, which he had held for a great number of years, and now resigned, as, from the infirmities of age, being upwards of 90, he found himself incapable of executing the duties of the office with all the requisite activity. He returned thanks to the Court and to the Corporation, for the indulgence which had ever been shown to him.—The Bridge House Committee then presented a report of their proceedings in Parliament, in endeavouring to carry into effect the wishes of the Court for obtaining an Act for removing the Waterworks and enlarging the present waterway of London Bridge, in which they were unable to go farther, the Committee of the House of Commons, with one exception, being of opinion that a new bridge was requisite. They therefore recommended a petition to the House against the measure prayed for by sundry inhabitants of the Borough, and the provisions to be introduced into the Bill, so far as they may be prejudicial to the City's interests, which, after considerable debate, was agreed to, and the petition recommended by the Committee adopted.

Shipping.—By the accounts of Shipping the tonnage and number of vessels registered in 1819, were 25,482 vessels, 2,666,396 tons, 174,378 men; in 1820 there were 25,374 vessels, 2,648,593 tons,

174,414 men; in 1821 there were 25,036 vessels, 2,560,202 tons, and 169,179 men; being a decrease, in two years, of 446 vessels, 106,194 tons, employing 5,199 men.

On the 3d ult. a crowded meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was held at the Bank, when the Chairman informed the meeting that a communication had been made to the Directors from Government on the subject of the extension of their Charter. The letter was signed by the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; it stated, that in consequence of various conversations with the Directors, it was agreed to grant a renewal of their Charter for the space of ten years (till 1844), on condition that in the Act for the purpose of effecting that object, they would consent to the insertion of a clause rendering it lawful for any number of persons, not residing within 60 miles of London, to form copartnerships in banking concerns; providing also, that nothing contained in the new arrangement should affect the debt due by the Government to the Bank. In consequence of this communication, he stated that the Court of Directors had come to the resolution of acceding to the proposition of Government.

PREFERMENTS, &c.

The Rev. Thos. Skrimshire, to the vicarage and parish church of South Creek, Norfolk.—The Rev. John Thomas, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Great Burstead, Essex.—The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has appointed Richard Smith, Esq. M. A. of Buckden, to the Commissaryship of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and to the office of Apparitor General of the Diocese of Lincoln.—The Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, one of the Prebendaries of Canterbury Cathedral, to the Archdeaconry of that Diocese; the Rev. James Croft, Rector of Saltwood, &c. to a Prebendal Stall in the same Cathedral; also the Rev. N. Simons, Rector of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, &c. to the Rectory of Ickham.—The Rev. W. B. Whitfield, B. D. to the rectory of Lawford, Essex.—The Rev. B. Noble, to the vicarage of Whalley, in Lancashire.—The Rev. W. G. Judgson, M. A. to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Michael's parish, Cambridge.—The Rev. F. Jefferson, B. A. of St. Peter's college, to the vicarage of Ellington, Huntingdonshire.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE

PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

The Hon. H. J. Jocelyn for the *Borough of Louth.*

Borough of Shaftesbury.—The Hon. Robert Grosvenor, in the room of Abraham

Moore, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieut.-Col. A. Walker to be governor of St. Helena.

W. Franklin, Esq. barrister at law is appointed Chief Justice at Madras.

Births.] The lady of Dr. Uwins, Bedford-row, of a daughter.—In Red Lion-square, the lady of John Hodgson, Esq. of a son.—At Eton, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Keate, of a son.—Mrs. T. Farmer, of Kennington-common, of a daughter.—In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the lady of Thomas Wiglesworth, Esq. of a son.—In Crutched-friars, the lady of Q. Harris, jun. Esq. of a daughter.—In Tonbridge-place, Euston-square, Mrs. Innes Scott, of a daughter.—At Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, Mrs. Lane Fox, of a daughter.—At his Lordship's house in Piccadilly, the Countess of Rosebery, of a daughter.—The lady of the Right Hon. Robert Peel, of a son.—Mrs. Bunning, of Bernard-street, Russel-square, of a son.—Mrs. Strutt, of Percy-street, of a daughter.—Mrs. T. James, of Doughty-street, of a daughter.

Married.] At Croydon, Mr. Ray, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Keen, Esq.—T. Wilkinson, Esq. of Southgate, to Miss Sophia Mellan.—C. Eley, Esq. of Newington-green, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Henry Soames, Esq.—At Hornsey, A. Macbean, Esq. to Emily, only daughter of William Johnston, Esq.—The Rev. J. Edwin Lance, to Madelina Louisa, the only surviving daughter of the late J. D. Porcher, Esq.—At Twickenham, J. Lytton, Esq. to Miss Church.—At West Ham, Wilson Jones, Esq. of Gellygynnan, to Cecil, third daughter of John Carstairs, Esq.—At St. George's church, Hanover-square, George Reist, Esq. of Huntingdon, to Sophia, daughter of Henry Peters, Esq.—At St. Mary-le-bonne Church, the Rev. R. M. Maister, A. M. to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of G. Smith, Esq. M. P.—At Chiswick Church, Colonel Gardiner, to Maria, only daughter of the late T. Wildman, Esq.—S. H. Israel, Esq. of Clapham, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Lyon de Symons, Esq.—T. Hodgkinson, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Eliza Harriet, widow of the late W. H. Durham, Esq.—R. E. Borrow, Esq. of London, to Charlotte Anne, only daughter of John Mitchell, Esq. of Maldon.—At Mary-le-bone, L. Hensley, Esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Hales.—J. F. Davis, Esq. of Birdhurst Lodge, to Emily, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Humfrays.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. Porcher, Esq. of Arling-

ton-street, to Sarah, second daughter of John Pearse, Esq.—At Christchurch, Surrey, by the Rev. Rowland Hill, A. M. Mr. Joseph Dakin, to Esther, daughter of Mr. Green.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, E. C. Woodbridge, Esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Herbert, of Henrietta street, Bloomsbury.

Died.] At Poplar, R. Glenn, Esq.—John Addison, Esq. of Homerton.—In Hornsey-lane, John Perry, Esq. of Perry's place, Oxford-street.—Mary, third daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst.—Sir Isaac Heard, Garter Principal King of Arms, at the Herald's college. He was in the 92d year of his age, and had filled the office of Garter since April 1784.—Gabriel Leppire, Esq. fifty-five years an officer on the Crown side of the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, and of the Crown Office, Inner Temple.—At Long's Hotel, Bond-street, M. Russell, Esq. M. P. of Brancepeth Castle, in the county of Durham.—Mrs. J. Flower, of Burr-street.—George, the eldest son of Mr. Woodfall, of Great Dean's-yard.—At Kennington, Agnes, the wife of Mr. George Ritherdon, sen.—Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, of Mawbey-place, South Lambeth.—Mr. John Andrew, of Upper Thames-street, aged 70.—Suddenly, the wife of Mr. Edward Clarke, of Stanmore.—At Dorking, in the 84th year of her age, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Owen Manning.—At Richmond, Mrs. Cock.—At St. Nicholas, Guildford, Mrs. Morgan, aged 82.—F. Andree, Esq. of London-street, Fitzroy-square, 85.—At Upper Clapton, Mrs. Parkinson.—At Lincoln's Inn-fields, Miss Utterton.—At Dover place, Kent Road, R. Burie, Esq.—In Hill-street, the Hon. Miss Catherine Cust, younger daughter of the late Lord Brownlow.—At Chelsea, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Thomas Mahon.—At Uxbridge, in her 95th year, Mrs. Mary Trehearn.—Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. Charles Kaye, New Bank-buildings.—At Peckham, Hannah, the wife of Mr. John Dalton.—Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. T. L. Sedgwick, of Stockwell Common.—In Great Portland-street, Mrs. Turnbull, wife of W. Turnbull, Esq.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.—Died, at his house in Rutland-square, Dublin, the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, Archbishop of Cashel, and Primate of Munster. As an enlightened Divine and a Christian Pastor, his Grace stood pre-eminent. He was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in 1795, was translated to Kilmore in 1796, and has filled the Archiepiscopal Chair of Cashel since the year 1801. His Grace was the fourth son of the late Viscount Middleton, and brother of the present.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

ON the 13th ult., the Bishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; at his house, in Hill Street, Berkeley-square. His death was occasioned by a mistake, in administering a quantity of laudanum instead of a draught which had been previously prescribed. His lordship having expressed some impatience that the draught had not arrived, Mrs. Stuart inquired of the servants if it had come; and being answered in the affirmative, she desired it might be brought to her immediately. The under butler went to the porter, and demanded the draught for his master. The man had just before received it, together with a two ounce phial of laudanum for his own use, and which he was in the habit of taking occasionally, in small quantities, for a disease with which he was afflicted. Most unluckily, in the hurry of the moment, instead of giving the draught intended for the Archbishop, he accidentally substituted the bottle which contained the laudanum. In a few minutes the mistake was discovered; upon which Mrs. Stuart rushed from the presence of the Bishop into the street, with the phial in her hand. So much was she under the influence of terror in the first instance, that, instead of taking the direct course to the apothecary's house, through Gibbs's stable-yard, she ran up Bonnett's stable-yard, where there is no thoroughfare. Mr. Jones, the apothecary, was fortunately at home, and having procured the usual antidotes, lost not a moment in accompanying Mrs. Stuart back to Hill Street, where he administered to his Lordship, now almost in a state of stupor, the strongest emetics, and used every means which his skill and ingenuity could suggest to remove the poison from his stomach, all without effect. The deceased was fifth and youngest and last surviving son of John, Earl of Bute. He was translated from the see of St. David's to the Primacy of Ireland, in Dec. 1800, since which period his administration of his high office, both as head of the Church of Ireland, and as Metropolitan of the province of Armagh, has been distinguished by a character of purity, integrity, ability, and firmness, and of vigilant attention to the best interests of the established church. The remains of his lordship are interred in the family mausoleum of the Earl of Bute, at Luton, near Dunstable, in Bedfordshire.

REV. G. BETTS.

At his seat, at Wortham, in his 71st year, the Rev. George Betts, M.A., Rector of East Winch, in the county of Norfolk, prebendary of the cathedral church of

Lichfield, chaplain to the most noble the Marquis Cornwallis, and nearly 40 years one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. Whether as a magistrate, a minister, a landlord, or a master, his loss will be deeply felt, and unfeignedly lamented, by all to whom he stood in any degree of relative connexion; and to whom he was always a patron and a benefactor. As a clergyman, he was moderate in his demands; in the highest degree assiduous in the discharge of his clerical duties; and, while in full possession of his powers, an eloquent and impressive preacher. As a magistrate, he will be long remembered in the hundreds of Diss, Hartismere, and Hoxne, where he many years presided, for the unshaken loyalty of his principles, his inflexible regard to justice, the soundness of his judgment, and the impartiality of his decisions: during a period of considerably more than thirty years, he never was known to omit attending either the quarterly or weekly meetings of the magistrates, till within the last eight months, when advanced age, and increasing infirmities confined him entirely to his apartment, and at last put a period to a life, long and actively devoted to the service of his Maker, his king, and his country.

S. Y. BENYON, ESQ.

In Russell Square, 64, S. Y. Benyon, esq. Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Recorder of Chester, and his Majesty's Attorney-General for the Chester circuit. Mr. Benyon was born at Aash, in Shropshire, and bred a dissenter. In politics he was attached to the Whigs, and he was always a steady friend to the civil and religious rights of his countrymen. He was a warm admirer of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, and zealously advocated his plans for the reformation of the criminal code, and the amelioration of prison discipline; and as a judge, in his office of Recorder of Chester, he always evinced his anxiety to apportion punishment according to the degree of *actual* rather than *technical* criminality. Of a man of such principles and practices, it is difficult to speak in adequate terms of praise.

EARL OF HOWTH.

Lately, at Howth Castle, in his 70th year, William St. Lawrence, Earl of Howth, Viscount St. Lawrence 1767, and Baron of Howth, county of Dublin, originally by tenure, temp. Henry II. confirmed 1489. From Almericus, the first Lord, was lineally descended Thomas the 27th Lord, who was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Howth, and Viscount St. Lawrence, in 1767; and died Sept. 20, 1801.

William, the Second and late Earl, was born Oct. 4, 1752, and succeeded to the title in 1801. He married, 1st, in 1777, Mary, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Lowth, by whom, (who died in 1793,) he had issue three daughters. His Lordship married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of William Burke, of Glinisk, county of Galway, esq., and had issue, William, Viscount St. Lawrence, now 3d Earl of Howth, and one other son.

SIR H. C. ENGLEFIELD, BART.

Died lately in Tynney-street, May-fair, in the 70th year of his age, Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart.—The family of Englefield derived its name from the village of Englefield, near Reading in Berkshire. The manor of Englefield was held under the baronial family of Somery in 1272, and probably at a much earlier period, by the very ancient family of Englefield. The subject of this Memoir was the eldest of the five children of Sir Henry Englefield, bart. by his second wife Catharine, daughter of Sir Charles Bucks, bart.; she died May 30, 1805. He succeeded his father in the baronetage, May 25, 1780;—but we regret to add, that the title is now extinct. Sir Henry Englefield was an excellent chemist, a profound antiquary, an able mathematician, a finished classic, and in fact there was hardly any department of literature or science in which he did not excel. It would be unjust to omit that the mental endowments which furnished such varied sources of refined pleasure to himself, were rendered equally advantageous and interesting to others, by the medium of a correct and easy style, the ornament of elegant manners, and above all, by innumerable instances of his amiable and benevolent disposition. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1778; and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in the following year. Of this latter Society he proved himself a highly useful and valuable member; as his numerous contributions to the *Archæologia* bear ample witness. He was many years one of the Vice-presidents; and on the death of the late Marquis Townshend, was elected President,—a well-deserved, but short-lived honour, his religious sentiments being the alleged barrier to his re-election, the Earl of Aberdeen was chosen in his room. After this he retired from all active concern in the affairs of the Society. He was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society. Contributions from his pen may also be found in the Transactions of the Royal and Linnean Societies, in *Nicolson's Journal*, *Tilloch's Magazine*, the Proceedings of the Royal Institution, and the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and

Commerce. Most of his other published works will be found in the Dictionary of Living Authors. The following Memorial was addressed by W. Sotheby, esq. to the Society of *Dilettanti*, on its first meeting after the decease of Sir Henry, who was its Secretary.

Mr. President—My apologies are due to you Sir, and to the Society, for this interruption; but I should feel it a dereliction of what weighs on my mind as a duty, if, when authorized by relationship to notify the decease of our late Secretary, I failed briefly to mention some of his distinguishing qualities: qualities which cannot but painfully enhance the sense of the loss we have sustained. It is far from my intention to enumerate the various talents, each in itself far from common, far more uncommon from their union with each other, and all, the more remarkable from that accuracy of judgment with which they were combined, in the clear and comprehensive intellect of Sir Henry Englefield. The difficulty under which I now labour, is, to disencumber myself from the multitude, and to select, where each justly claims due notice, those talents and attainments which may be most appropriately mentioned on the present occasion. For with what branch of knowledge, either useful or ornamental, with what art, what science, was not our accomplished Secretary not merely slightly acquainted, but familiarly conversant? Of all, an enlightened judge; in many, no inconsiderable proficient.—Shall I consider him in relation to this Society? It is scarcely necessary:—you have all experienced, and gratefully acknowledged by an honorary gift, the advantages derived, year after year, from his seal and ability. But can I consider him merely as the Secretary of this Society? No, Sir: the functions exercised by him, were virtually those of a perpetual president; not restricted solely to methodise the plans, and regulate the proceedings of others, but eminently calculated to enlighten, and lead, and (as we have frequently experienced,) to originate measures which have made the elegant pursuits of a private Society important to the State, by promoting the cultivation of Arts, eventually connected with the improvement of manufactures, and tending to the refinement and elevation of morals, by multiplying the sources of intellectual pleasure, by supplying adequate objects for the excitement of talent, and rational gratifications for the superfluity of wealth.—But let me look beyond the limits of our Society, and notice some of the attainments of our accomplished associate; not casually acquired to indulge curiosity, or gratify an insatiable spirit, far less for ostentatious display, but the result of studies cautiously undertaken, and closely pursued in subserviency to public benefit.—Let us question the astronomer, enlightened by his observations; the chemist, enriched by his experiments; the geologist, whose labours have been facilitated by the perfection of his instruments; the painter, whose faint and fading colours have received lustre and permanency from his investigations: let us inquire of many an artist, now flourishing in the sunshine of prosperity, but who, in his first struggle, seemed "born to bloom unseen," whose patronage encouraged, whose judgment directed, whose libe-

really sustained him? From all these will be heard one answer, one consistent voice of eulogy mingled with sorrow. Let us, I will not say search, but open at random the printed transactions of societies, the repositories of the inquiries, the disquisitions, and the discoveries of the man of letters, the philosopher, and the antiquary, and in all these will be found abundant proofs of the spirit of research, and of the cultivation and meritorious employment of the natural gifts of Sir Henry Englefield. Of one subject I had almost forgotten the mention—those delicate, nay, hazardous experiments, in which he voluntarily engaged, in conjunction with the first comparative anatomist of our country, Sir Everard Home, assisted by the able Mathematical Optician Jesse Ramsden, more strictly to ascertain some of the powers and properties of vision; the powers of that sense of which he himself lived to feel the loss, and which was only restored to him, to witness those whom he most loved tending his couch of death. But how can I, in utter disregard to my own feelings, fail to touch on the kindness of his heart, and on the warmth of his affection, which through life endeared him, and now hallows him in the recollection of his surviving friends! On this subject it is too painful to dwell. Let me not, however, omit some mention of those fascinating powers, by which he contributed, more abundantly perhaps than any other individual, to the diffusion of social enjoyment. And here, indeed, one commendation might well suffice; the commendation of the highly-gifted Charles Fox, who was wont to say, that he never departed from his company un-instructed. Who, indeed, that ever enjoyed his society, could fail of feeling a glow from the sunshine of his temper? Who, of that extensive circle of talent and of cultivated intellect, of which he was the attractive centre, but must have admired the variety, the extent, and accuracy of his remarks, the spirit and vivacity of his converse, his easy and unassuming, yet persuasive and impressive eloquence; that flow of fancy which, enlivened by beautiful allusions, and that correctness of judgment which illustrated by striking analogies from all of art and nature, almost every subject of intellect; and lastly, that singular gift of memory, which I will not say gathered up and collected, but admitted and received, as into a well-arranged treasury, the riches of the minds of others, not there to rust unused, but to be re-coined, brilliant with new imagery, bearing the stamp and impression of his own creative genius. To the zeal of friendship, doubly endeared by death, will, I trust, be ascribed and pardoned this attempt, however inadequate, to record departed excellence. Praise of the dead may, perhaps, be expressed not less forcibly than feelingly by the silent tear of love, esteem, and veneration; but praise of the dead is a debt due to the living. And there may be among the members of this distinguished society some younger bosoms, in which, even the feeble words I have uttered, may happily infuse a spirit to emulate the qualities, which rendered your late associate the delight and ornament of society, the object of the warmest affection to his friends, and the judge, and guide, and patron of art and science.—Such was Sir Henry Englefield, whose ~~ess~~ members of this society cannot but feel

and lament in common; but to me, from the deprivation of the habitual enjoyments of a friendship, endeared and strengthened by an intercourse of nearly half a century—to me a loss irreparable.

MR. D. THOMAS.

David Thomas, better known to his countrymen by his bardic appellation of Davydd Ddu o Eryri, was born in the year 1760, at a place called Pen y Bont, in the parish of Llanbeblig, in the county of Caernarvon. His father, whose name was Thomas Griffith*, was a weaver in poor circumstances, but was able to read and write his native language, a qualification at that time by no means common to persons of his condition in Wales. He possessed, also, the still rarer acquirement of understanding the intricate rules of Welsh prosody, and had himself made some progress as a votary of the *awra*. He placed his son, then in his fourteenth year, under the tuition of a neighbouring clergyman. This gentleman was the Rev. John Morgan, Curate of Llanberris, with whom, however, from some unexplained cause, our poet remained only about eight months. Yet, during this short period, he contrived to acquire a competent knowledge of the rudiments of the English tongue and of the first rules of arithmetic. He afterwards resolved to become a village school-master, and though yet under twenty years of age, he entered on his new occupation. While engaged in this humble profession, he had the good fortune to form an acquaintance with several respectable clergymen, through whose assistance, and particularly in the use of their libraries, he contrived not only to attain considerable proficiency in English, but also to acquire some knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongues, and even of Hebrew. When about twenty years of age, he became acquainted with Robert Hughes, otherwise Robin Ddu o Geint Bach, one of the most celebrated Welsh poets of his day; and David Thomas always acknowledged himself to have been indebted to this intimacy for many valuable hints as to Welsh composition, as well as for a more critical knowledge of twenty-four metres. How long David Thomas remained where he first settled as a village preceptor, we are not informed; but in the year 1796 we find him exercising the same calling at Pantraeth, in Anglesey, whither, we believe, he had been invited by the late Paul Panton, Esq. of Plas Gwyn, to whom he proved of considerable use in arranging

* This custom of taking the father's Christian name, instead of his surname, was anciently common in Wales, and is still partially retained in some parts of it.

his valuable collection of Welsh MSS*. Thus, then, passed away the greatest portion of the life of Davydd Ddu o Eryri, divided, as it was, between the discharge of his scholastic duties and the adorations which he never ceased to pay to his muse. Like the rest of his bardic brethren, he suffered few topics of the day to pass without a poetical tribute; and the English muse was often courted with as much ardour as the *awen* of his native hills. Two of his English effusions, *The Thunder Storm*, and *The Banks of the Menai*, deserve to be particularized. A part of his Welsh poems, consisting chiefly of religious carols, accompanied by the effusions of some other bards, were published by himself, in 1810, at Dolgellau, under the title of "*Corph y Gaingc.*" On the 30th of last March he was on his return, on foot, from a visit to the parish of Llanrug, during very rainy and tempestuous weather, whereby the mountain torrents which he had to cross on his way, had become exceedingly swollen; and in the river Cegin, in the parish of Llanddeiniolen, near a place called Bwlch y Rifri, was found the lifeless body of the unfortunate traveller, about four o'clock on the evening of the above day. Thus died, in his 63d year, Davydd Ddu o Eryri, who has been regarded, and perhaps with justice, as the father of the present generation of Welsh bards. His remains were deposited in the church-yard of Llanrug, on the 2d of April, and were followed to the grave by several clergymen, and other respectable individuals of his acquaintance, as well as by a number of his bardic contemporaries. Independent of his particular talent for poetry, and of the critical knowledge he had acquired, especially in that of his own country, he was allowed to possess a considerable fund of antiquarian lore, relating both to Wales and to other nations. He was also well skilled in heraldry, and, more particularly, in the genealogical history of Welsh families, a species of learning that has ever been in particular estimation among the natives of the Principality. In his general habits and conduct, the subject of this memoir is represented to have been a person of strict integrity: in his disposition and manners mild, peaceable, diffident, and

unassuming. As a cultivator of his country's national muse, he had few rivals in the present day.

SIR NATHANIEL CONANT.

In Portland-place, April 12, in his 77th year, after a gradual decay, and a short illness occasioned by an accidental fall, Sir Nathaniel Conant, Knt. He was born at Hastingleigh in Kent, of which place his father, the Rev. John Conant, (of Pembroke Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1730), was Rector from 1734, and Vicar of Elmstead from 1736, till his death, April 9, 1779. He was great-grandson of the celebrated Dr. John Conant, Regius Professor of Divinity, and head of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1649; afterwards Archdeacon of Norwich, and Vicar of All Saints, Northampton, near which place he possessed considerable property, part of which is still in the family. He was an eminent Divine, and a distinguished Author of Sermons, of which several volumes were published; and many others, with a Life of him by his son, the Rev. John Conant, of Merton College, Oxford, B. and D.C.L. 1683, remain in the possession of his descendants. Some interesting anecdotes of him may be seen in Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary;" and an elegant testimonial to the remarkably early learning of the famous Linguist, Dr. William Wotton, in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 255. He died in 1693, aged 86.—Sir Nathaniel was brought up at Canterbury School, and intended for business, which however he early relinquished, and in 1781, was placed in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex. He was the first who suggested the idea of the new establishment of the Police in 1792, and was very instrumental in forwarding the design. He was thereupon appointed one of the Magistrates at Marlborough-street Office, where he continued till 1813, when he became Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, and received the honour of Knighthood; and that situation he resigned in 1820, on account of the declining state of his health. He possessed a very clear understanding and promptness in decision, which, added to a great mildness of disposition and manner, peculiarly fitted him for the situation he held, and were evinced on many trying occasions, when he was intrusted with the particular confidence of Government. He married Sarah, eldest daughter of John Whiston, of Fleet-street, Bookseller, and grand-daughter of William Whiston, the celebrated scholar and mathematician. By her he had four children, now living; and he was buried near her in Finchley Church, Middlesex.

* This collection consists principally of MSS. belonging to the Rev. Evan Evans, author of *Disertatio de Bardis*, at whose death they became the property of the late Mr. Pauston, in consideration of an annuity of £20, which he had, for a short time, allowed Mr. Evans.

as to admit the vending of the minor productions of this valuable waste. Forty thousand tons of shipping will be required for supplying the first year's contract of granite to the metropolis alone, a fact at once calculated to excite emulation in ship-owners, and cherish the expectations of the labouring community.

Married. At Tiverton, J. Smith, esq. to Miss S. P. Gossett—The Rev. S. Middleton to Miss M. Wace—At Teignmouth, the Rev. J. Kelly to Miss M. A. Butler—At Thorverton, Mr. E. Govey to Miss C. M. Moore—At Ilfracombe, E. Wren, esq. to Miss H. E. Shepherd—At Dawlish, the Rev. G. W. Curtis to Miss C. G. Perkins—At Mothecombe, the Rev. W. Gordon to Miss D. Harris—At Exeter, Mr. W. Body to Miss Bidgood—Mr. Heard to Miss C. Kemp—At Totness, T. V. Cole, esq. to Miss M. Wilkie.

Died. At Exeter, Miss J. P. Snelling—Mrs. Hancock—Mr. T. Blinford—Mr. G. Beal—Mr. W. Hicks, 76—Miss Petoine—At Heavitree, Mrs. G. Nares—R. T. Blunt, esq.—At South Molton, the Rev. J. Huxtable—At Stonehouse, Mrs. Evans—At Plymouth, Miss Hynes—At Chingford, Mr. T. L. Pannell—At Teignmouth, Mrs. A. Bartlett—At Tiverton, Mrs. Gloyns—At Ilfracombe, Mr. W. Rock—Captain Walker.

DORSETSHIRE.

At a quarterly meeting of the Trustees and Managers of the Dorchester Savings Bank, held at the Guildhall in that town, it appeared that the sums deposited from the commencement (20th Jan. 1816), amounted to 19,400*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* from which had been withdrawn 4969*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and that there was now remaining in deposits 15,121*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* which is invested in government debentures.

Married. At Yeamanster, the Rev. J. Ayres to Miss S. Partridge—The Rev. W. H. Triss to Mrs. Ballock—Mr. Rogers to Miss M. Andrews—At Shaftesbury, Mr. J. Bardsley to Miss M. Woodcock—At Sherborne, Mr. B. Snook to Miss Sheppard—At Beaminster, Mr. J. Longman to Miss M. Hize—At Bridport, Mr. Read to Miss E. Hoadley.

Died. Near Bridport, Mrs. Fowler—Mrs. Millman—At Beaminster, S. Cox, esq.

DURHAM.

On the 3d ult. upwards of thirty gentlemen, admirers of Shakespeare, dined at the Waterloo Inn, Durham, Mr. S. G. Kemble in the chair, in commemoration of his birth-day.

Married. At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Grey to Miss J. Robson—At Gateshead, Mr. R. Wood to Miss D. Beldon.

Died. At Darlington, Mrs. E. Taylor—Mr. J. Hodgson—At Houghton-le-Spring, Mrs. Spark—At Durham, Mr. J. King—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Cator—Mr. Calvert—At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. A. Longstaff, 88—At Barnard Castle, Mr. W. Paxton, 84—Mr. J. Hall—Mrs. W. Davis—At Gateshead, Mrs. Heasall—Mrs. Stevenson—At Felton, Mr. W. Reay, 82—At Starforth, Mrs. Galhand—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Hutchinson—Mr. M. Semetham, 78.

ESSEX.

Married. At Burnham, Mr. T. Wackrill to Miss S. Scott—At Colchester, J. Osborne, esq. to Mrs. C. Downing—The Rev. W. Walford to Miss M. A. Hutton—At Bosted Lodge, W. Fisher, esq. to Mrs. Pooford—At Walthamstow, W. Fry, esq. to Miss S. Lee—Mr. J. P. Mathews, of Newark's Fairs, to Miss A. Wright.

Died. At Finchfield Vicarage, the Rev. J. Westerman—At Great Baddow, S. C. Carns, esq.—At his parsonage, the Rev. W. Wilson—At Saffron Walden, Mr. S. King, 77—At Lendon, Mr. Wood—At Chipping Hill, Mr. J. Beadell, 83—At Finchill, Lieut-Col. Welsh, 73—At Colchester, Miss Brand—At Braintree, Mr. J. Harding—At Springfield, Mr. R. Coates—At Shortgrove, J. Smith, esq.—At Castle Hedingham, Miss Cudley—At Braintree, Mrs. A. Harding.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Amongst the papers in the possession of the Berkeley family, at Berkeley Castle, respecting the Abbey of St. Augustine, connected with the early history of Bristol, one was recently found, which was ticketed "rolls relating to two chests lodged in Redcliff church;" but the disappointment of the antiquaries and believers of the unfortunate Chatterton, must have been extreme, when it was found it only related to the property of Robert Kemeys, a minor, and not to the supposed poems of Rowley.

Married. At Stinchcombe, Mr. A. Beadall to Miss M. Jenkins—At Cheltenham, Rev. W. Gilbert to Miss M. A. Quarley—Mr. J. Carter to Miss M. Tombs—Rev. F. Hills to Miss Hulls—At Avra, J. W. Barrows, esq. to Miss E. Dobs—At Quenington, Rev. J. Thomas to Miss M. H. Tombs—At Nailsworth, C. F. Davis, esq. to Miss Orledge—At Stroud, Mr. J. Webb to Miss Clatworthy.

Died. At Gloucester, Mrs. H. Chesnut—Mr. D. Perkins—Mrs. Gardner—Miss Elliot—Mrs. Hewlett—At Cheltenham, Miss Butlin—Capt. G. Blake—E. Dodd, esq.—Miss Thompson—Capt. Macleod—Mr. J. Bastin—At Stonehouse, Mrs. Willis, 71—At Alkerton, Miss F. Veal—At Westbury on Trym, Miss B. D. Symes—Mrs. S. Walker—At Tockington, Mrs. Gordon—At Slimbridge, Mr. B. Francis—At Clifton, Miss L. B. Chinn—At Cirencester, Miss S. Exeter—At Winterbourne, Mrs. Senior.

HAMPSHIRE.

The schedule for building a bridge across the Arun has been carried through Parliament without opposition; and the plan for an iron pier at Brighton has been followed up by a new invented suspension chain, to facilitate the embarkation from that port, for which several thousands have been already subscribed.

Married. At Chichester, P. C. Haquet, esq. to Miss Johnson—At Eling, Mr. Horton to Miss Price—At Millbrook, Mr. K. Young to Mrs. Dowbiggen—At Ringwood, Mr. J. Stroud to Miss Brown—At Totton, Mr. R. D. Miles to Miss E. Young—At Alton, Mr. A. Crowley to Miss C. Curtis—At Southampton, Hon. and Rev. F. J. Noel to Miss C. P. Methuen.

Died. At Winchester, Mrs. Smith—At Lymington, Mrs. Jennins—Mrs. Guy—At Fordingbridge, Mr. R. Wing, 84—At Beauworth, Mr. R. Mills, 77—Near Farnham, Mrs. West—At Carisbrook, I. W. Mrs. Macquire—At Millbrook, H. Sellock, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Hereford, E. J. Forcell, esq. to Miss M. C. Downes—Mr. J. Andrews to Miss A. Hones.

Died. At Hereford, Miss E. Thomas—Mrs. L. Napleton, 80—Mrs. S. Colbatch—At Stanton Park, J. King, esq. 91—At Leominster, Mrs. Edwards—At the Wear, J. Hardwick, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At St. Alban's, Mr. W. Haanor to Miss Barton.

Died. At Hamels, M. Waddelov, esq.—At St. Alban's, Mr. J. Barnett—At Berkhamstead, H. Davison, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died. At Ramsey, Mr. H. Martin—At Stantonia, Rev. C. Feary.

KENT.

An immense piece of granite, above 50 feet in length, and weighting upwards of 60 tons, is now preparing on Dartmoor for the Pyramid, about to be erected at Ramsgate in honour of his Majesty's visit to that port.

Married. At St. Laurence, Thanet, G. Friend, esq. to Miss A. Tomson—At Canterbury, Mr. Churchill to Miss Culling—At Stockbury, Mr. J. Pomeroy to Miss H. Brien—At Eastling, Sir T. Montresor, K.C.B. to Miss A. Osgo—At Dover, Et. Colard, esq.

to Miss Finnis—At Maldstone, Mr. Gandy to Miss Athaws—Rev. T. Harrison, of Dennis Hill, to Miss J. E. Branfill—At Chatham, Mr. R. Holmes of Ghieshurst, to Miss Galford.

Died.] At Gillingham, Rev. H. Radcliffe, D.D. 84—At Lydd, Mr. W. Haiseil, 68—At Leigh Green, Tenterden, Mr. Rolfe, 78—At Canterbury, Mr. W. H. Flood—Lieut. J. Elwyn—Mr. G. Delmar—Mrs. Halsey—At Lydd, Mrs. Cobb, 81—At Faversham, B. Baker, esq. 84—At Foktstone, Mr. J. Hobdy, 90. At Maidstone, Mrs. J. Fry, 68—At Sheerness, Mr. H. Bailey, 95, leaving 150 descendants. He married 3 times, and had by his first wife 84 children—At Adisham, Mrs. Sladdon, 84—At Middle Deal House, J. Claringbold, esq. 72—At Ashford, Mr. D. Nickolls—At Seven Oaks, J. E. Claridge, esq.—At Hawkhurst, Miss H. Sprugett—At Shursted, A. Pincke, esq. 92.

LANCASHIRE.

The population of Liverpool has decreased during the year 1821: the births have decreased 89; the burials have increased 340; the marriages decreased 21. The Custom House books, on the 20th of April, presented a list of one hundred and fifty vessels loading for foreign parts, unprecedented in the history of the town.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Robertson to Miss J. Blair—Mr. W. Clements to Miss A. Curry—At Manchester, Mr. J. Booth to Miss M. Booth.

Died.] At Chaldwall Abbey, near Liverpool, Mrs. F. Blundell—At Liverpool, R. Clowes, esq.—Mrs. Anderson—At Burton, Mr. M. Pearson—At Manchester, J. Fogg, esq.—At Prescott, Mr. J. Rowson.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Henley to Miss Allsopp—Mr. J. Nedham to Mr. S. Baukart—At Loughborough, Mr. Smith to Miss Browne.

Died.] On the Humberstone Road, Mrs. Coleman, 65—At Humberstone, R. Henton, esq. 83.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The erection of a bank across the Ouse a little above the harbour of Lyan is expected to be commenced immediately. This, together with an extensive wooden bridge, will form a direct communication from Lyan and its vicinity to the other side of the river, and thereby obviate the inconvenience occasioned by the ferry. The work will prove of extensive advantage, by forming a more direct intercourse between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln in general.

Married.] At Douington, Mr. J. Kirk to Miss E. Leatherland—At Mareham le Fen, Mr. J. Wells to Mrs. Keal—At Misingby, Mr. C. Simons to Miss E. Martin—At Leasingham, Mr. W. Staples to Miss M. Cooke.

Died.] At Boston, Mr. R. Tebbs—Miss A. L. Dixon—At Lutterhall, Mr. J. Harlas—At Heckington, Mr. J. Taylor, 79—At Little Gonerby, Mrs. Parkinson—At Somersham Fen, Mr. J. Heat—At Stamford, Miss M. Mills—At Market Rasen, Mr. R. Clark—At Belton, Mrs. Malkin, 82—At Horncastle, Mrs. Morley—At Lone Benington, Miss M. Bradford—At Langworth, Mrs. Cook—At Wisbech, T. Cox, esq. 85—At Barkston—Mr. T. Lambert, 72—At Whitlessa, Miss Haynes.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A meeting of the Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants has been held at Uck, the Lord Lieutenant presiding, for the purpose of taking into consideration the disturbed state of the county. Resolutions were entered into, and measures adopted, for the purpose of reclaiming the deluded workmen, who have risen and deserted their labour, to a proper sense of their duty to their employers and families.

Died.] Mrs. Higgs, of the Orchard, near Chip-pouham, 90—Mrs. Powel, of St. Arvens, near Chepstow—At Chepstow, Mr. T. Potter, 91—At Ross, Mrs. Robinson—At Newport, Mr. M. Lewis.

NORFOLK.

Two gentlemen having obtained leave to search the burial ground belonging to the Roman camp at Caister, near Norwich, discovered the remains of a kiln with several urns upon it, as they were placed for burning. The kiln was small, of an oval form, and the furnace holes were entire. Antiquaries having doubted whether the urns found at Caister were burned in the fire or only dried in the sun, the discovery of this kiln may be considered as decisive of the question. The reliques found there are in the possession of a gentleman now in Norwich.

Married.] Mr. R. Hooks, of Thornham, to Miss C. Hill—At Great Soaring, Mr. J. F. Gordon, to Miss C. Boyden—At Norwich, Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss E. Ploverman—Mr. W. O. Turley, to Miss H. Crabtree; Mr. Richardson, to Miss S. Hall; Mr. R. Brown, to Miss A. Neale—At Terrington St. Clement, the Rev. T. Upwood, to Miss J. Stevens—At Lyan, Mr. G. Summers, to Miss M. A. Dance—At Yarmouth, J. W. Gourley, Esq. to Miss A. Howell—At Catfield, Mr. R. Knight, to Miss A. Rountree.

Died.] The Rev. A. Barwick, vicar of Neufchâtel, 89—At Swaffield, Mr. T. Clarke, 79—At Braccadale, Mrs. F. Laverock, 70—At Matlask, Wislaw Leader, 100—At Norwich, Mrs. E. Blakely; M. Willemont, Esq.; Mr. J. Chase; Mrs. Plumtree, 80; Mrs. Dillenger; Mrs. M. Goodwin, 80—At Wescobam, the Rev. C. Campbell—At Lowestoft, E. A. Acton, Esq.—At Yarmouth, R. Ymas, Esq. 89; Mr. J. Howell; Mrs. Brightman; Mr. J. Bacon—At Holt, Mr. W. Wade—At Aylesham, Mrs. Adey, 76—At Lyan, Mr. F. Johnston—At Swaffham, Miss Alpe.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Woodford, Mr. F. Mulliner, to Miss J. Manton—At Peterborough, T. A. Cooke, Esq. to Mrs. Boggis—W. Lawrence, Esq. to Miss H. Bringham—At Weston by Welland, Mr. G. Ashby to Miss E. Ashby—At Everdon, Mr. Russell to Miss C. Goodman—At Oadby, Mr. Stone to Miss S. Wiggins, of Draughton Grange—At Yardley Hastings, Mr. R. Lawrence to Miss A. Underwood.

Died.] At Islip Mill, Miss M. Hill—At Beckden, J. Hodgson, Esq. 82—At Peterborough, Mr. J. Gibson; Mr. T. Julius, 91—At Northampton, J. Hall, Esq. 70; Mr. C. Wright; Mrs. Ratteott—At Earl's Barton, Mrs. J. Whitworth, 66—At Brixworth, Mr. Weston, 74—At Darenty, Mrs. E. Ayres; Mr. S. Montgomery—At Kettering, Mrs. Ward—At Luton, Mrs. Taylor—At Westons on the Green, the Rev. J. Yalden.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The anniversary meeting of the Newcastle Church Missionary Association was lately held there; William Chapman, Esq. in the chair. The report was read by Mr. Henry Henderson, one of the Secretaries; and the meeting was addressed by the chairman, the Revs. S. Palmer, (about to go as a chaplain to Sierra Leone), A. Hedley; S. Meggison, of Bolam; H. Parker, of Sunderland; —Almond, of Brantham, Yorkshire; B. Haulwood, of Bishopwearmouth; J. Tyson; T. Shipperdon, of Durham; and the Hon. and Rev. G. T. Noel, of Bainham, Kent.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Maillard to Mrs. A. Heaton; Mr. R. G. Newmarsh to Miss A. Bambridge; Mr. J. H. Kent to Miss Preston; Mr. M. H. Levy to Miss C. Issues; Mr. W. Fisher to Miss E. Mountain—At Alnwick, Mr. Nicholson to Mrs. Morrison—At Whitton, Mr. P. Nicholson to Miss H. Burn—At Felton, Mr. W. Radhead to Miss J. Common—At Tyne-mouth, Mr. W. Burton to Mrs. Hudspeth.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Billie; Miss B. Downing; Mr. B. Redford; Mrs. Albion; Mr. J. Valentine; Mr. T. Peel; Mrs. R. Fairson, 76; Mr. T. Hardy; Mrs. A. Dodd; Mr. W. Nichol—At

Yetholm, Mr. B. Story, 73.—At Slaley, Mr. R. Teasdale, 88.—At North Shields, Mr. J. Harrison; Mr. W. Peattie, 96; Mr. R. Morlay; Mr. W. Macleod.—At Hexham, Mrs. A. Charlton—Miss Hewson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Right Hon. Lord Middleton is making very considerable improvements on his estate in the parish of Lenton. A part of the road leading to Derby, with about 200 acres of land, have been added to his Lordship's park, the whole of which will be enclosed by a brick wall. A handsome stone bridge has been erected over the canal, and a new road formed to communicate with the old road near the present entrance to the park.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. L. Millington to Miss M. Roberts; Mr. J. Meers to Miss S. Whitaker; Mr. J. Goodburne to Miss M. W. Saag; Mr. G. Simpson to Miss S. G. Flint; Mr. W. Saag to Miss M. D. Ward; Mr. J. Severn to Miss L. Langford; Mr. T. Cresswell to Miss S. Hall.—At Newark, Mr. O. Gray to Miss M. Bradley.—At Burton Joyce, Mr. R. Johnson to Miss M. Blackwell.

Died.] At Scarrington, Mr. E. Tinley.—At Tuxford, Mr. Carding.—At Newark, Mr. R. Clarke; Mrs. S. Housley; Mr. J. Holmes.—At Mansfield, Mrs. H. Ellis, 78.—At Nottingham, Mr. W. Thompson, 82; Mrs. F. Sereton, 83; Mrs. Hulsh; Miss E. S. Johnson.—At Newstead, near Mansfield, Mr. W. Beardsall, 73.—At Sibthorpe, Miss Lee.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Sir Sidney Smith has presented to the Bodleian Library, through the Chancellor of the university, a fac-simile of an ancient Greek inscription, on a gold plate, found in the ruins of the ancient city of Canopus; and also a book printed on board a ship of the line in the Mediterranean.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. R. Juggins to Miss E. A. Goids; Mr. Scott to Miss Bell.—At Benson, Mr. B. Mayne to Miss A. George.—At Kidlington, Mr. J. Ross to Miss Wild.

Died.] At Oxford, T. Milbourne, mangle of Frisby college, 83; Mr. T. Foster, 85.—At Chipping Norton, Mrs. Bedford, 79.—At Rosehill, Miss M. A. Hurtle.—At Wolvercot, Mrs. S. Leale, 75.—At Thame, Mrs. E. Stone, 77.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oakham, Mr. J. Broughton, 75.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. R. Jones to Miss L. Wigley; the Rev. B. Maddy to Miss Sandford; Mr. Owen to Miss Butler; Mr. Davies to Miss S. Laynes.—At Norbury, Mr. S. Lewis to Miss Sausley.—At Hales Owen, Mr. T. Hall to Miss H. Parkes.—At Wistanstow, Mr. J. Broome to Miss L. Langolow, of Woolston.—J. Holland, Esq. of Ightfield Hall to Miss M. Weaver.—At Kingwinford, B. Brindley, Esq. to Miss C. Parreter.—Sir J. Davies, of Bridnort, to Miss M. T. Penon.

Died.] At Evelin Bank, Shifnal, Mr. W. Smith.—At Shrewsbury, Miss T. Wyle; Major Parry, of Inceston.—At Cold Hatton, Mr. W. Icke.—At Ross Houses, near Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Pearce; near Oswestry, Mr. P. Bowen.—At Meole Brace, Miss K. Peale.—At Whitechurch, Mrs. A. Beddow.—At Stapleton, Mrs. Corfield.—At Marrington, Mr. L. Morris, 70.—At Bridgnorth, Mr. T. Devey, Mr. O. King.—At Wellington, the Right Hon. Lady L. King.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Two labourers, while digging gravel in the pits; Middle-hill, near Bath, discovered two elephants' tusks, one 15 feet below the surface, the other 10, one of these, nearly 5 feet in length, as almost in a perfect state.

Married.] At Wrenhill, J. Milford, Esq. to Miss Seymour.—The Rev. W. H. Tilm, of Yelminster to Mrs. Balllock.—At Bath, A. Rutherford, to Miss S. Stewart; E. Hayes, Esq. to Miss L. Read; W. Lockhart, Esq. to Miss M. J. Falster; the Rev. W. Ireland to Miss M. A. Morda; Sir W. Inglis, K.C.B. to Miss M. M. Reynolds; G. Eyre to Miss A. M.

Hayes.—At Bathwick, the Rev. E. B. Lye to Miss S. Whitaker.

Died.] At Bridgewater, T. Symas, Esq. 76; Mrs. Poole; H. Dawe, Esq. 75.—At Kilmington, Mr. T. Ryall.—At Stourhead, Mrs. White.—At Luxton, Miss L. Moncrief.—At Charlton Hawthorne, Mr. Williams, 87.—At Bathford, Mrs. Arnett.—At Bath, the Rev. R. Abraham; Miss W. Davis; Mrs. Wyndham; Mrs. Elvet; Mrs. Scott; Miss E. Miller; Miss C. G. Fitzgerald; Mr. F. Gibbons; Miss F. Williams; Mr. Farmer; Miss A. Cole, R. Broff, Esq. Mr. S. Pope, 75.—At Milverton, Mrs. B. Cridland, 82.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Stafford and its neighbourhood continue in an unsettled state, from great numbers of the colliers refusing to return to their work; and their apparent determination to prevent others from doing so. Many hundreds collected together at Mr. J. T. Fereday's Monmore Green Colliery last month, for the purpose, as it was reported, of ducking those men who had been at work, upon their coming up from the pits; when it was deemed necessary to call out a military and civil force from Bliton for their protection; one or two shots were fired, and a man named Roberts was severely, if not mortally wounded. The magistrates were treated disrespectfully; and two of the ringleaders were committed to Stafford gaol.

Married.] At Maple Hayes, Sir W. A. Ingleby, of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire to Miss L. Atkinson.—At Seighford, Mrs. Richards.—At Keel, Mr. B. Smith to Miss H. Timmis.

SUFFOLK.

On the 25th of April the foundation stone of a new chapel at Aldborough, was laid by the Rev. Mr. Myles, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons.

Married.] At Saxmundham, Mr. L. Brightly to Miss C. Garrod; Mr. Gordon to Miss C. Bayden.—At Little Saxham, Mr. J. Peachy to Miss K. Jannison.—At Sudbury, W. B. Smith, Esq. to Mrs. Clark.—At Great Thorubham, Mr. J. Praty to Miss C. Reeve.—At Ipswich, Mr. A. Case to Miss B. Mims.—At Holtgate, Mr. W. Watson to Miss M. A. Wigg.—At Great Walsingham, D. Underwood, Esq. to Miss F. Vincent.—At Southwold, Mr. H. Oldring to Miss E. Freeman.

Died.] At Ixworth, Mrs. Read.—At East Beugholt, Mrs. Coleman.—At Wilby, Mrs. Wrosts, 83.—At Cratfield, Mrs. Bondall.—At Ipswich, Mrs. S. Prime, 101; Mrs. Thompson; Mr. J. Downes; Miss Evans; Mrs. Lloyd; Mr. W. Cole.—At Cratfield, Mr. J. Moore.—At Sudbury, Mr. J. Maclean.—At Hoxne, Mrs. Poppy; Mr. M. Bullard, 89.—At Needham, Mrs. Maw, 77.—At Bury, Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Bennett; Mr. M. Martin.—At Great Saxham, Mrs. Turner.—At Claydon, Rev. C. M. Maynes, 63.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Fleeturst, Mr. P. Hills to Miss Tribe.—At Wartling, W. H. Darby, Esq. to Miss L. Curtis.

Died.] At Brighton, Miss J. Bowman.—At Eastbourne, Mrs. E. Bridger.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Borough of Warwick has been lighted with gas in a most complete manner, under the direction of Mr. Bradley the Engineer.

Married.] At Aston, J. W. Carroll, Esq. to Miss H. H. Durwell.—At Tawworth, Mr. W. Knight to Miss N. Johnson.—At Welfhampton, Mr. J. Bull to Miss S. Masters.—At Napton, the Rev. D. Cameron to Miss F. Bromfield.—At Solihull, I. Davis, Esq. to Miss C. Edwards.—At Nuneaton, Mr. T. Bandle to Miss M. Page.

Died.] At Alton Hall, near Coventry, J. Seymour, Esq.

WESTMORLAND.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. Atkinson to Miss Perkins.

Died.] At Kendal, Miss C. Wilson.—At Appleby, the Rev. J. Walter, A. M.

WILTSHIRE.

A most interesting and rare specimen of fossil fish, which was found imbedded in stone, in a quarry at Tisbury, has been presented to the Wiltshire and Salisbury Library and Reading Society. It measures twenty inches in length, and is four inches wide; the head, tail, and fins, are clearly defined. It is deposited in the collection of the Society, for the inspection of the curious.

Married.] At Salisbury, E. Sandford, Esq. to Miss M. A. Masters—At Devizes, Mr. Phillips to Miss Wychell—At Snettley, Mr. R. Strange to Miss M. Clark—At Netheravon, Mr. J. Hussey to Miss Bendaal—At Maddington, Mr. Glass to Miss S. Miles—At Melksham, H. W. Mason, Esq. to Miss M. Heathcote.

Died.] At Coldrey, Miss C. Lee—At Salisbury, Mrs. A. M. Campbell, 79—At Warminster, Mrs. A. Wansley—At Overton, Mrs. Russ—At Lyneham, Mr. T. Large—At Bower Chalk, Mrs. M. Good, 84—At Marlborough, Mrs. Harris, 85—At Kilmington, Mr. T. Ryal, 81—At Devizes, Mr. F. Britain—At Beaminster, S. Cox, Esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

As Mr. Hughes, chemist, of Mealcheapeen-street, Worcester, was sitting by his parlour fire, in company with his wife, and a young female acquaintance, Mrs. H. having an infant in her lap, they were somewhat startled at hearing a rambling or rather a bubbling noise, as of water, in the chimney; when, almost at the moment, a vivid mass of flame burst into the room, and, rushing by them, came in contact with a window directly opposite the fire-place, which it shivered to atoms, and immediately upon gaining the open air exploded with a tremendous report. Upon Mr. Hughes's recovery from the consternation, he discovered Mrs. H. upon the floor with the child, and the young lady standing near him, happily all, as well as himself, free from personal injury. No part of the apparel of Mrs. Hughes or the child was touched, but the work upon which the young lady was employed was burnt in her hand; Mr. Hughes's hair was singed, and his clothes in front so much seared as to be entirely spoiled! At the time this occurrence took place the wind was exceedingly high.

Married.] At Leigh, S. Miles, Esq. to Miss M. A. Dod—At Pershore, Mr. T. Goodall to Miss Roberts, At Worcester, Mr. A. Foster to Miss F. Fare.

Died.] Miss Bedford, of Pensham—At Worcester, Mrs. Louman, 75.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 8th ult. the Exhibition of the Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, was opened at the Music Hall, Leeds. There were upwards of two hundred paintings, some of which appear to possess a very high degree of merit; and a series of miniature bas-reliefs, of the Elgin and Phigalian Marbles, and of the Cartoons of Raphael. Purchases to the amount of about 500*l.* have been made. A picture by Allan, of the celebration of Hogg's birth-day, sold for 300 guineas.

Married.] At Elmley, Mr. Oldroyd to Miss Gill—At York, C. Robinson, Esq. to Miss C. Kearsley—Mr. R. Kidd, of Wensleydale to Miss J. Metcalf—At Selby, Capt. Bramley to Miss Bell—At Knaresborough, the Rev. J. Robinson to Miss M. Etison—At Doncaster, the Rev. T. F. Beckwith to Miss A. S. Carter.

Died.] At Leeds, Mrs. Gibson; Mrs. Upton; Mr. Hodgson—At Thirsk, J. Bell, Esq.—At Kilmhurst, W. Cooke, Esq. 77—At Flaxmill Cottage, Barnsley, Mrs. Naylor—At Gomersal, B. Sykes, Esq.—At Skipton, Mr. R. Smith, 92; and his wife, 84—At Lake Loch, Wakefield, Mr. C. Turner—At Cawthorne, the Rev. J. F. Brice, LL. B.—At Elmley, the

Rev. G. Hewitt—At York, Mr. J. Sharpley—At Sherburn, the Rev. T. Allen.

WALES.

The second report of the select committee on the Holyhead roads has been printed. It treats exclusively of steam-packets. It states there is no doubt of the practicability of performing the Post-office service at Holyhead by steam-vessels as safely as by sailing vessels, and in less than half the average time, and, therefore, recommends a single steam-packet, upon the same general plan of construction as that of the two present steam-packets, the Meteor and Royal Sovereign, which were built in the river Thames, by order of the Postmaster-General.

Married.] At Montgomery, J. Jones, Esq. to Miss Jones of Sutton—J. Morrice, Esq. of Aberystwith to Miss A. Watkins—J. Mytton, Esq. of Penylan to Miss B. C. Brown—At Flint, Mr. H. V. Davies to Miss E. Kenrick—At Llandudno, Mr. Tannock to Miss S. Astorley—At Brynderwys Cottar, Mrs. A. Bradbury.

Died.] At Church Stoke, Mr. R. Hatching—At Great Hern, Montgomery, Mr. G. Edwards—At Llangodwin, Mrs. Jones—At Bryn Aber, Miss Davies—At Montgomery, Mrs. Gough—At Beaumaris, Mr. W. Redding—At Llandrinio, Mrs. M. Higley, 80—At Swansea, Mr. Jenkins, printer of the Cambrian newspaper—At Ponty-plasmaen, Mr. H. V. Davies.

SCOTLAND.

A numerous meeting of the subscribers to the Edinburgh New Town Dispensary took place lately at the Assembly Rooms in George-street, for the purpose of electing two additional medical officers, when Drs. Molison and Pitcairn were elected by large majorities.

The shock of an earthquake was very distinctly felt at Crieff and neighbourhood, betwixt sun and ten o'clock on the morning of the 16th April. The shock was so severe at Fernotower, the seat of Sir David Baird, as to set the bells of the house a-ringing.

Married.] At Edinburgh, T. Tod, Esq. to Mrs. Erskine; Mr. J. Porteous, to Miss A. Drysdale—A. Haldane, Esq. to Miss M. Rutherford; H. J. Tom, Esq. to Miss Gordon—At Woodside, near Hamilton, J. Struthers, Esq. of Redding to Miss M. Dykes—At Dalry House, Capt. Waschope, R. N. to Miss A. Carnegie—At Glasgow, R. Hart, Esq. to Miss J. Oughton—At Aberdeen, N. McOgil, Esq. to Miss A. Duguid.

Died.] At Moy, Col. H. Grant—At Edinburgh, Miss J. Robertson; Mrs. Boyle; Miss J. Patrick—At Musselburgh, J. Black, Esq.—At Glasgow, Mr. J. B. Mitchell—At the Manse of Drymen, Miss A. Macfarlane—At Alloa, Mrs. Christie Baldoon—At Dunfermline, Miss H. Inglis.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, the Hon. H. Browne to the Hon. C. de Montinorency; the Rev. J. H. Singer to Miss M. Crofton; M. L. Read, Esq. to Miss M. A. Barber; H. Brodrick, Esq. to Miss S. Morgan; F. McCarthy, Esq. to Miss O'Logan—At Tullamore, I. Grier, Esq. to Miss E. Whelan—At Steventown, Louth, E. Rothwell, Esq. to Miss B. Croton—At Cork, T. H. Bailie, Esq. to Miss R. Morris.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. J. Smith, 94; Mrs. Dunne—At Loughton House, Westmeath, S. Dopping, esq.—At Tralee, J. C. Hickson, Esq. 75—At Carton, Galway, E. Lynch, Esq.—In Galway, J. Mc Hugh Esq.—At the advanced age of 125 years and three days, Mr. Thadcy Dooley, a most respectable farmer, residing near the Hill of Allen, County of Kildare. He retained his faculties to the last moment, and was able to take the pleasure of any sort of field amusement within the last six months of his life. He was father of the renowned Capt. Dooley well known in that country, and was married about 19 years ago at the age of one hundred and gave to a woman of 31 years of age.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JULY 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings, May 22d. —The Marquis of Lansdown called the attention of the House of Lords to the actions brought by the Board of Excise against persons who had sold roasted grain called breakfast-powder. He was sorry to see that the board was endowed with a far greater discretion by the Act of Parliament than the latter could ever have contemplated when the Act was passed. The Seditious Meetings bill was read a third time and passed. On the 23d, several bills were received from the Commons. Lord King opposed the Ireland Poor Employment bill, on the ground of its inadequacy to its object; Lord Liverpool though he did not approve of the principle of the bill, nevertheless gave it his support. The Duke of Devonshire, on presenting a petition from Ireland on the subject of tithes, alluded to the necessity of government's considering their present state, which Lord Liverpool observed there was not time to do during the present session, though a measure partially affecting them would be introduced. On the 24th the Royal assent was given by commission to several bills, and petitions were presented against the Catholic Peers' Bill from the clergy of York, St. Peter's Westminster, and Brighton. The House adjourned until the 30th, when several petitions were presented praying for an amelioration of the criminal code, and for relief of the agriculturists. The Duke of Portland also fixed upon the 24th of June for the discussion of the bill relative to the introduction of Catholic Peers into the House of Lords. On the 31st, several petitions were presented against the Catholic Peers' Bill, and some unimportant business transacted, and the House adjourned to the 3d of June. On that day, petitions were received against the Catholic Peers' Bill from Lewes, Woodstock, Kingston, and Glasgow, as also from different bodies of clergy in England and Ireland. Other petitions, praying the revival of the criminal code, were also presented. June the 4th, various petitions were

presented, and one for a reform in Parliament from North Greenhoe, Norfolk, was rejected. On the 5th, the Vagrant Bill was read, and petitions for the revision of the criminal code and against the Catholic Peers' Bill were received. On the 7th, Lord Dacre presented a petition against the Bishop of Peterborough from a clergyman who had appointed a curate, which curate the bishop had refused to license. This bishop proposed 123 intricate questions on points of doctrine to the petitioner, who conceived himself bound only to answer to his belief in the 39 articles. The Bishop of Peterborough defended the course he had pursued, and contended that it was his duty to examine candidates for holy orders, and to follow his own judgment in the questions he should put. Lord Holland doubted his right by law so to do, and if he had the right, whether it was not most imprudent and improper to exert it. After some discussion it was voted that the petition should lie on the table. Lord Dacre then moved that the petition be referred to a Committee to consider of it. The Lord Chancellor opposed this. The Earl of Carnarvon was surprised that not one of the bench of bishops, who were not usually backward in expressing their opinions even on trivial questions, should sit silent on one of such importance. The House divided, 39 against the motion. On the 10th, Lord St. Vincent took the oaths and his seat, and from age and infirmity remained covered during the ceremony. On the 11th, a petition for the revision of the criminal code was presented from Wycombe; and on the 12th the Vagrant Laws Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. On the 14th, the Marquis of Lansdown moved "that it is the opinion of this House that the state of Ireland indispensably requires the immediate attention of Parliament, with a view to improve its condition, and more effectually to secure its tranquillity." The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion as unnecessary, and as a censure upon the

government, and concluded by moving the previous question. The Earl of Limerick said, the state of Ireland had arrived at a crisis, and if the attention of Parliament were not called to it, the consequences would be most lamentable. A just commutation of tithes would be serviceable to the Protestant church. The Lord Chancellor quoted the small number of appeals from Ireland, to shew the people did not seem to complain of the administration of justice. He was surprised at the Noble Marquis calling tithes "tax" and "imposts." The Earl of Donoughmore expressed his disapprobation of the two measures introduced to the Commons regarding tithes, and the police of Ireland. Lord Ellenborough attributed the evils endured by Ireland to the statute-book. It was not in human nature, that the present system of law in Ireland should not create great discontent among a large majority of the population. Lord Darnley hoped that appearances which were now rather against the Noble Marquis (Wellesley), with respect to his having neglected to co-operate with the Government at home, would be effectually removed by explanation. Lord Holland made an able speech on the question: their Lordships divided—Contents 35, Proxies 25—60; Non-contents 66, Proxies 48—108. On the 17th, the Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of three bills which went to repeal the Navigation Act. The intention of these bills was to keep as near as possible to the Navigation Laws, and at the same time to make the country the *entrepôt* of other nations. The second reading of the West India and American trade bill took place on the motion of Lord Bathurst. On the 18th, the Duke of Richmond presented a petition from A. Chichester, Esq. against the Marriage Act amendment Bill; on which bill the House went into a Committee, and after a few remarks on the 1st and 2d clauses, it was agreed to resume the consideration of the others on a future day. On the 19th, the House went again into a Committee on the bill. Lord Liverpool proposed a clause to prevent the act from extending to any causes now pending or to be instituted before a competent tribunal for 12 months. Lord Holland was of opinion that

virtue and generosity demanded a repeal of the Act of 1754. The motion of Lord Liverpool was put and lost by 58 against 42. On the 20th, the West India bill was passed, and the House went into a Committee on the Marriage Act amendment Bill. On the 21st the Duke of Portland moved the second reading of the Catholic Peers' Bill; Lord Colchester opposed the motion, and moved that it be read that day three months. Lord Erskine was friendly to Catholic Emancipation, and thought the motion likely to forward that great object. The Lord Chancellor considered that if the bill passed, the religion, the liberty, and laws, secured by the revolution, would be destroyed. Earl Grey supported the bill in a long and eloquent speech. The Earl of Liverpool opposed it. Lord Grenville implored the House to consider the measure in a judicial and not a legislative capacity, and gave it his assent. Lord Holland moved that the 71st standing order of the House be read recognizing the right of all peers to sit there. He had no doubt but that the bill would be productive of much good. The House divided—129 for and 171 against the bill. The House then adjourned to the 24th.

House of Commons, May 24.—Several petitions praying agricultural relief being presented, the House resolved itself into a committee on Naval and Military Pensions, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a series of resolutions, by which government would retain the payment in its own hands. It was intended to grant an annuity of 2,800,000*l.* a year, for forty-five years, to be vested in trustees named by Parliament, and charged upon the Consolidated Fund. The trustees, in return for this annual investment of 2,800,000*l.* must annually furnish to the Treasury the sum wanted to pay the yearly decreasing amount of half-pay and pension charges, now not exceeding five millions, and in the 45th year reduced to 3 or 400,000*l.* The first year therefore, the trustees would require 2,800,000*l.* to make up, with the 2,800,000*l.* of annuity which government will pay them, the five millions for the use of the Treasury. The whole difficulty might be considered as belonging to the first year. The amount of the dead charge at the present ma-

ment was taken at 5,000,000*l.* The charge on the New Long Annuities was 2,800,000*l.*; 1,800,000*l.* was to be given to the public in a remission of taxes; and if to those sums were added 400,000*l.* to defray any increase on the half-pay and pensions, it would be found to be equal to the amount of the dead charge of 5,000,000*l.* The taxes to be repealed were the window and hearth-money taxes of Ireland, amounting to 250,000*l.* per annum, half the leather tax 600,000*l.* and the salt-tax to be reduced in England to 2*s.* per bushel from 15*s.* Mr. Hume moved that the money should be taken from the Sinking Fund. This was negatived, and the resolutions carried without a division. The House then adjourned to the 30th, when Mr. Wortley presented a petition praying a repeal of the foreign duties on wool; and the report on naval and military pensions was postponed. On the 31st, Mr. Scarlett moved the second reading of the Poor Removal Bill, which, after much discussion, was lost by a majority of 82 to 66. June 3, Mr. Coke presented a petition and remonstrance from the Norfolk agriculturists, complaining of agricultural distress, and seeking relief. Mr. Freemantle opposed its reception, in consequence of the manner in which it was worded, and it was rejected by a majority of 34. Mr. Coke then presented a petition from the county of Norfolk, praying for a parliamentary reform. The report on the Pensions' Bill was received, and the Marquis of Londonderry moved that the House should go into a committee on the Corn Bill. Mr. Western and Mr. Bennett opposed the bill, and several amendments were put and lost, relative to the different clauses. On the 4th, several petitions were presented from occupiers and owners of land in Norfolk; and Sir T. Lethbridge stated his belief that there was no prospect of relief to agriculture from government. The Marquis of Londonderry insisted on the reductions which had been effected, as a proof that government was sincere in its endeavours to alleviate the agricultural distress. Sir J. Mackintosh called the attention of the House to a revision of the criminal code, and moved "That this House do resolve to take into its consideration, early next session, the means of giving effi-

cacy to the criminal law, and abating its undue rigour: also, that it should adopt measures for strengthening the police, and rendering the punishment of transportation and imprisonment more effectual for example and reformation."—The Attorney General moved the previous question, and Mr. Peel said that a proposition would be submitted by ministers, calculated to answer every purpose. The House divided; for the motion 117, against it 101. The Navigation Alteration Bill was read a third time. On the 5th, Mr. S. Rice moved for certain returns explanatory of the operations of the Act of George IV., for the Suppression of Insurrection in Ireland. Sir F. Burdett moved for the production of the magistrates' journal of transactions in Hchester gaol; but Mr. Peel stating that the prosecution of the gaoler had been ordered, he withdrew his motion. Mr. Peel moved that the Alien Act should be continued for two years longer. After an earnest debate the House divided, for the motion 189, against it 92. On the 7th, the Irish Police Bill was read a second time, but not without violent opposition, and a division on an amendment of Mr. Brougham's that it be read that day six months. On the 10th, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Receiver General's Bill, and the report of the Corn Importation Bill was brought up. On the 11th, Sir W. Lemon presented a petition from persons concerned in the pilchard fisheries of Cornwall, against the 2*s.* salt duties. Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. D. Gilbert, Sir M. W. Ridley, Sir H. Vivian, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Tremayne, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Hume, and others, were for a total repeal of the tax, and several Members noticed its pressure on the fisheries. Mr. Western moved for a committee to consider the effects of the enactment of the 59 Geo. III. for restoring the currency to its ancient standard, upon agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. Mr. Huskisson moved as an amendment, that the House did not think it fit to alter the present standard of gold or silver in its fineness, weight, or denomination. After some debate Mr. Brougham proposed an adjournment, which was agreed to: on the next day the debate was resumed, and finally the House divided; for the original motion 30, against it 164. On

the 13th, Mr. Goulburn made his motion on Irish Tithes, and moved for leave to bring in a Bill which should enable the incumbent to enter into leases of tithes for 21 years with the proprietor of the soil. Sir J. Newport and Sir H. Parnell did not think the Bill adequate to remedy the existing evils. On the 14th, a petition from the county of Kent, relative to agricultural distress was presented by Mr. Honeywood, and the Alien Act was read a second time, the House having divided 108 for, and 74 against the reading. On the 17th, several petitions complaining of the effect of the salt-duties on the fisheries were presented. The Lord Advocate moved the committal of the Bill for remedying abuses in the government of Scotch Burghs. Several Scotch Members opposed the Bill, as not calculated to do any good. Mr. J. P. Grant moved an amendment, providing for the better auditing the accounts of the magistrates, &c., which on a division was lost by 53 against 35. Mr. J. P. Grant then presented a clause to provide that nothing in the Bill should go to affect the jurisdiction of the head court of any burgh. Sir R. Fergusson said those courts consisted of the burghesses and heritors of the parish, and they exercised a most salutary controul. Lord Binning thought this clause was an attempt by a side wind to do away the provisions of the Bill. Mr. Hume supported it, as necessary to preserve the independence of the burghs where the courts now existed. The clause was carried by 71 against 44. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a grant of £50,000*l.* to defray the expense of public works in Ireland. On the 18th, there not being Members enough to form a House, it adjourned to the following day, when several petitions complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for parliamentary reform, were presented from persons and meetings in Suffolk and Sussex. The Corn Importation Bill was passed. Mr. Daly moved the order of the day for a consideration of the tithes of Ireland, but on the suggestion of Mr. Peel and Mr. Goulburn, consented to postpone his motion until the next session. Mr. Hume then rose, and said he would bring the subject of tithes at once before the House. Of 1271 benefices in Ireland, there were 507 in which there

were non-residents. In Ireland the church possessed two-elevenths of the whole property of the country. He concluded by moving, "That the House do take into its consideration, early next session, the state of the Church Establishment of Ireland, and the manner of collecting the tithes, with a view of making a full equivalent to the clergy for what they now receive." Mr. Ellice seconded the motion. Sir J. Newport moved as an amendment, that the House should pledge itself to take the subject of tithes into its consideration early next session, with a view to substitute a mode of providing for the established church different from the present vexatious and injurious system. Mr. Goulburn mentioned that the clergy had a just right to tithes as much as any man had to his property. The House divided on Sir J. Newport's motion, Mr. Hume having withdrawn his, 65 for and 72 against it. On the 20th, Mr. Wilmot brought in a Bill to regulate the governments of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Sir J. Mackintosh said, the Bill was a most important measure, since its object was to consolidate the two provinces of Canada, by effecting a union between them, and incorporating their legislatures, and therefore ample time should be given to ascertain the sentiments of the people. Mr. Wilmot did not think it necessary to apply to the people of the provinces for their consent to the measure, since their present constitution was derived from an act of the British Legislature, and was intended to be temporary. The House then resolved itself into a committee on the Small Banks' Notes' Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution, for extending the power of the Bank of England to issue small notes, beyond the time allowed by the existing laws. Mr. Ricardo asked, whether the Bank of England would be empowered to issue one-pound notes, and whether the country banks would be compelled to pay in specie? The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the Bank of England might issue one-pound notes, if the Directors should think fit, and that the country banks would be compelled to pay in Bank of England one-pound notes, convertible on demand into specie. The Bill would expire with the Bank Char-

ter. On the 21st, the Prison Law Consolidation Bill was recommitted, on the motion of Mr. Courtenay. Lord Folkestone objected to the clause preventing the free intercourse of magistrates with persons committed to custody for political offences. The House divided; for the clause 44, against it 10: several amendments were proposed and lost, and the Bill was reported. The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and the sum of 100,000*l.* was granted for the employment of the poor in Ireland. The House then adjourned on the 24th.

The most horrible details still continue to be received from Ireland. Famine and fever have spread in a frightful way over the country. Large sums have been collected in England and remitted for the relief of the starving population. Nearly 100,000*l.* has been subscribed in London alone. Yet many individuals die daily of hunger. One case presented a woman and three children, who were found lifeless together from want of nourishment. Rock-weed, limpets, and the tops of nettles, have been resorted to for a scanty meal. In one parish, that of Kilmina, one half the population, or 4000 souls, were in a state of starvation, and this parish had no rector, curate, or resident gentlemen of property. If relief should fail to be afforded in some districts, thousands must die. In short, in no civilized country of modern Europe have the details of distress ever been so horrible, and the sufferings of the people so great.

The Court of Bank Directors have adopted the resolution of lowering the rate of discount, and of receiving bills in future not having more than 95 days to run, at 4 per cent. This measure, which had for a long period been solicited of the Bank by the moneyed and mercantile interest, and required of them by Government, had been so long withheld, that when announced it was quite unexpected. On the funds and on the foreign securities circulating in this country this measure is likely to produce some effect, nearly all of them having experienced an advance in value soon after it was announced. Consols for the account, which in the morning stood at 80½, left off at 81½.

A second series of official papers, relating to the disturbed districts in

Ireland, has just been printed, by order of the House of Commons. These documents consist of extracts from and copies of despatches from the Marquis of Wellesley to Mr. Secretary Peel, dated between the 1st and 21st ult. in which are included reports and statements made by various subordinate agents of Government, with respect to the actual condition of those places which were recently the theatre of lawless outrage. Although the dates of the despatches are thus recent, their details go back to the middle of last February, and thus connect with those which were laid before Parliament at that period, and upon which the legislative measures were founded that have contributed to the restoration of comparative tranquillity. In a despatch of the 1st of May, after a detail of accounts from various quarters, his Lordship says—

“The documents submitted to his Majesty’s Government during the period of time to which I have referred (between the 16th February and the 29th April), will prove that the gentry of the county of Limerick, and many of that class in the county of Cork, were under the necessity of confining themselves to their houses after sunset, with the strictest precaution of personal security; whilst all those of the lower classes of society who had manifested a disposition to obey the law, were compelled to relinquish their habitations and property to the domination of the prevailing rebellion against the authority of the State. Every principle of justice, policy, and humanity, required that this unhappily fixed order of violence should be overthrown; that the restraints audaciously imposed on obedience to the law by criminals and by convicts should be removed; and that crime should be subjected to the penalties which it had so long inflicted upon innocence. These are the considerations which demanded the powers of the law, granted by the Legislature to the Executive Government of Ireland under the Insurrection Act. They who dared to be obedient to the law, were punished by the control of a predominant power, exercising lawless, cruel, and savage tyranny; this calamitous inversion of public order could not be corrected until the populace should be compelled to abstain from persecuting the law, and those who submitted to it; and should be admonished, by the close violation of lawful power, to observe the duties of domestic regularity and public peace. I have deemed it to be my duty to offer these observations to your judgment, for the purpose of explaining, that my principal object in suggesting to the wisdom of his Majesty’s Government, the revival of the Insurrection Act, was to relieve those who faithfully obeyed the law, from the arbitrary power of those who wickedly violated it.”

“Although the general tenour of the reports which have reached me, certainly represents the temper of the people to be unchanged; from

some districts, even among those which have been most disturbed, I have received authentic accounts of the rising symptoms of honest regret and shame for past misconduct, accompanied by a deep sense of the infatuated imbecility and weakness of the defeated projects of insurrection and outrage; some districts have remained faithful to the law, amidst the highest agitations of the surrounding country; and in these a sentiment of the most laudable pride has been generally manifested, and a just ambition to merit a continuance of the approbation and respect of the Government and the country."

In a subsequent part of the despatch from which the above extracts are taken, the Lord Lieutenant observes, that he has never sanctioned, by his authority, any system of compromise, in obtaining the conditional surrender of arms by the insurgents. The despatch concludes with the following sentence:—

"I submit to your judgment my deliberate opinion, that the condition of that province (Munster), with respect to public order, is considerably improved; and that this essential improvement must be ascribed to the operation of the powers with which his Majesty's Government and Parliament have invested the Lord Lieutenant, under the Insurrection Act."

The most important and most recent despatch is dated Dublin Castle, May 21. Its contents are, on the whole,

favourable to the restoration of tranquillity, but it recommends the early renewal of the Insurrection Act, without any alteration of its powers.

An unfortunate disagreement with the Chinese government has arisen in consequence of the Topaze having fired upon the people during a quarrel with some of the seamen of that ship. The Chinamen and merchants had been ordered away, and all intercourse with English vessels was strictly forbidden. Apprehensions of an end being put to the trade for the future were entertained, but probably without foundation.

The fifteenth anniversary dinner to commemorate the triumph of Westminster with the election of Sir F. Burdett, was given at the Crown and Anchor Tavern last month. The room displayed a numerous and respectable company. The following noblemen and gentlemen spoke on the occasion in favour of Parliamentary Reform:—Sir F. Burdett, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Hobhouse, Lord Nugent, Mr. Monck, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Bennett, Sir R. Ferguson, Dr. Lushington, Mr. C. H. Hutchinson, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Williams, and Col. Johnson.

FOREIGN.

The King of France, on the 4th ult. opened the Chambers with the following speech.

"Gentlemen—The necessity which has long been felt of liberating the financial administration from those provisional measures to which it has been necessary hitherto to recur, has determined me this year to anticipate the period of calling you together. In exacting from you this new sacrifice, I rely upon your zeal, and upon that devotion of which you have given me so many proofs.

"Providence has preserved the infant which it has given to us, and it is a pleasing thought to imagine, that he is destined to repair the losses and the misfortunes which have befallen my family and people.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that my relations with Foreign Powers continue to be of the most amicable description. A perfect unanimity has influenced the efforts, concerted between my Allies and myself, to put an end to the calamities which oppress the East, and which afflict humanity. I cherish the hope of seeing tranquillity restored in those countries, without the occurrence of a new war to aggravate their miseries.

"The naval force which I maintain in the Levant has accomplished its destination, by protecting my subjects, and by affording aid to the

unfortunate, whose gratitude has been the reward of our solicitude.

"I have adopted precautions which have kept from our frontiers the contagion which has ravaged a part of Spain. The present season does not permit that we should relax these precautions, and I shall therefore continue them as long as the safety of the country may require it. Malevolence alone can discover in these measures a motive foreign to my real intentions.

"Riots enterprises have disturbed, in some parts of the kingdom, public tranquillity; but they have only served to display more signally the zeal of the magistrates and the fidelity of the troops. If a small number of individuals, who are the enemies of order, view with despair our institutions consolidated and rendering a new support to the Throne, my people abhor their criminal designs. I shall take care that violence does not deprive them of the privileges they enjoy.

"Positive calamities, though exaggerated by fear, have recently desolated the departments contiguous to the capital. The aid of public and private benevolence has, however, mitigated them. The activity of the inhabitants shortened the duration of these disasters; authority seconded their zeal; justice will punish the guilty.

"The exact state of the debt arrives, is at

length ascertained, and will be submitted to you. This debt, whose origin is in times happily far removed from us, and whose liquidation has developed its full extent, will retard, for the present year, in spite of my most deep regret, a part of those ameliorations of which the various branches of the public revenue will be susceptible.

"The advantages we have already obtained should encourage us to persevere for their maintenance and increase. I rely upon your aid to secure, in our beautiful country, that prosperity which Providence designs for us: this is the wish of my heart; the incessant object of my thoughts; it is the consoling idea which alleviates the recollection of my pains, and which embellishes the anticipations of the future."

On the 9th, the address voted in reply by the Chamber of Peers was read to the King by the Chancellor, to which he replied—

"I am deeply touched by the sentiments which the Chamber of Peers expresses towards me; I feel the warmest satisfaction at its eagerness in answering the call which I made upon it, and at the unanimous good understanding which has prevailed in its deliberations; it is by this co-operation that we shall succeed in stifling the efforts of malevolence, efforts which will be always ineffectual. It is with sincere pleasure that I announce to the Chamber that, since the day of the opening of the Session, I have received advices which announce to me that the peace will not be interrupted in the East; I feel a lively satisfaction in informing you of this."

A serious tumult took place in Paris on the 3d ult. occasioned by the law students that assembled to commemorate the anniversary of the death of young Lallemand. The authorities determined to prevent them from proceeding to the burying-ground; and on their persisting, the gendarmerie attacked them sword in hand, and wounded twenty of them, while eight were made prisoners.

M. Villele, the Minister of Finance, stated in the Chamber, the proposed Supply and Ways and Means for the year ensuing. The charge of the Public Debt and Sinking Fund he estimated at 228,724,200*f.*; the Civil List at 43,000,000*f.*; the Department of Public Justice 18,451,845*f.*; exceeding the charge of 1822 by 547,345*f.* The Ministry of the Interior 113,420,000*f.* being a saving of 403,800*f.* compared with 1822. The credit demanded for the active service of the Department of War 189,940,000*f.* exceeding that of 1822 by 2,637,474*f.*; the Ministry of Marine, an excess of 3,000,000*f.* over

that of 1822; but the Estimate not stated. Then followed the Estimates for the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, the Public Treasury, the Mint, &c. making a total Estimate of Expenditure 900,475,503*f.* To meet this, the Ways and Means, stated with great minuteness, were estimated, according to their produce in 1821—(that of 1822 not being yet known)—at the sum of 909,130,783*f.* being an excess of income over expenditure of 8,655,280*f.* The Minister concluded with presenting two Bills founded on his estimates.

General Berton and two of his accomplices have been discovered and arrested at Saumer, principally by the management of a carabineer, who introduced himself as a disaffected person, and partisan of the cause which the General supported, and by that means betrayed him to the authorities.

On the 15th ult. in the second Chamber of the States General of Holland, a royal message was read, of which the following are extracts:

"High and Mighty Lords,

"Your High Mightinesses have requested us to reconsider the proposal addressed to your assembly by us, on the 30th of January last, for the purpose of providing for the arrears, and of meeting divers extraordinary expenses. As this proposal, the result of two years mature deliberation, tended not only to realize these views without any new burthen to the nation, but even to insure to it great advantages, we were persuaded, and are so still, that it would have fulfilled this object; and we shall always feel great satisfaction, that this proposal will be enrolled among the acts of our reign, as a durable testimony of our solicitude for the interest and welfare of our subjects. Your High Mightinesses will therefore be easily persuaded, that we have learned with the most lively regret the result of your deliberations on this proposal, which causes a great part of those flattering hopes to vanish, which we had conceived respecting the financial situation of the kingdom, and which we communicated to your assembly in our Message of the 28th of May last."

His Majesty then expresses his regret that he is obliged to substitute onerous measures for such as would have been advantageous; and that, to meet all expenses that are left unprovided for, he finds it necessary to add a capital sum of 57½ millions of florins to the active debt, which will produce

in the Budget a new annual burthen of 1,725,000 florins. It is extremely painful for his Majesty to propose such measures, after the hope which he cherished but a few days ago; but he has no other alternative. His Majesty will, however, still continue his exertions for the general welfare; and, with the aid of the States, hopes to hasten the period when the public burthens may be diminished.

In the Spanish Cortes an address was voted to the King on the 24th of May, by a majority of 81 against 54. It commenced by declaring, that the Cortes would be unworthy the confidence of all true Spaniards, if they did not address his Majesty in the language of truth. They complain of the little progress which has been made towards the consolidation of the constitutional system; the cause of which they impute, in plain, and somewhat reproachful terms, to the appointments made by the King, of wicked and worthless men to command in various provinces—to the countenance and protection which he gives to an ambitious prelate, and to an administration hostile to civil freedom. Public mistrust and distraction, it is observed, are heightened by foreign machinations, and by

“The notorious ardour with which a foreign nation, or, more properly speaking, its Government, influences our commotions, fomented and fosters our quarrels, and depreciates our holy revolution by falsehood and calumny.”

The address recommended as indispensable for the re-establishment of order, and the salvation of the Constitutional Monarchy,

“That the national militia be immediately augmented and armed throughout the kingdom; for citizens, armed in defence of their homes and liberties, are the strongest pillars of the Constitution: that the permanent army be organized with equal zeal and rapidity, that army so deeply entitled to the gratitude of your Majesty, and to that of the country, and whose exploits and virtues excite the admiration of the universe.”

At the same time, the Cortes hoped that his Majesty would

“Inform every foreign Government which, whether directly or indirectly, would take a part in our domestic concerns, that the nation is not in a situation to receive laws; that she possesses power and re-

sources to cause herself to be respected; and that if she knew how to defend her independence and her King with glory, it is with the same glory and with still greater exertions that she will always know how to defend her King and her liberty.”

Several efforts have been made for what is called the support of religion and the King, by bands of armed banditti, in different parts of Spain. These disturbances seem all to have been excited by the ecclesiastics, whose power and property has been so much curtailed by the new order of things.

A conspiracy has been detected in Lisbon of which the Government Gazette of the 2d ult. explains the objects, namely, to dissolve the present Cortes, to convoke the old, and depose the King, to raise the Infant Don Michael to the head of a regency, and establish two chambers, one of hereditary peers and the other of commons. The following persons have been arrested as implicated in these transactions, and there is reason for believing that they were secretly in connexion with many persons of high station and influence:—Francis de Alpoim and Menezes, a merchant, aged 32, &c.; Januarius de Costa Neves, Knight of the Order of Christ, officer in the military secretariat of the Army, aged 33, &c.; Manuel Ferreira, a servant, aged 19, &c.; John Rodrigues da Costa Simoens, composing apprentice in a printing-office.

The latest accounts from Turkey and Greece state, that the Porte had acceded to the demands of Russia, and that Wallachia and Moldavia were evacuated by the Mahometan forces. On the 1st of May, it is asserted, a courier arrived at Bucharest, with orders for the Turkish troops to retire from the provinces in question, and on the 8th they began their march homewards. A similar order for the departure of the Ottomans was received at Jassy. The same article farther states, that at Constantinople the religious festivals of the Greeks during Easter were conducted with the most perfect order, under the special protection of the police.

The Congress of the United States has acknowledged the independence of South America, and ministers have been appointed to Buenos Ayres, Columbia, and Washington.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.—A serious opera of Rossini, called *Otello*, was produced for the first time at this theatre, for the benefit of Madame Camporese, and has since been several times performed. It is taken from Shakspeare's *Othello*, to which, however, it bears little similitude. The Italian adaptation is *mediocre* in every respect; the plot is deprived of its main features of interest, and proceeds with languor towards the catastrophe. As for the music, nothing we have witnessed at this theatre for a long time hangs so heavily upon us. The audience seemed to share our feelings, and hailed the conclusion.

The directors of this establishment seem determined to satiate the public with Rossini's music: we have had little else during the season. And Rossini is not the composer whose works can stand the ordeal of such unvaried repetition. He borrows too largely from others, he repeats himself too often, he is too great a mannerist, and he intermixes too great a proportion of mediocrity with his excellence.

In the opera of *Otello*, all these remarks obtrude themselves forcibly on us, and the last is particularly applicable. With the exception of two, or at the utmost three pieces, the music is either crude or common-place, so that, speaking of the work *in toto*, it must be pronounced unworthy of its author. As this opera is not likely to appear again, it may be unnecessary to enumerate our objections in detail; but it would be an act of injustice not to advert to the praiseworthy exertions of Madame Camporese in the part of *Desdemona*. The pathetic and impressive acting of this lady is the only thing of striking effect in the opera we can bring ourselves to recollect. Curioni, in the character of the Moor, displayed unusual energy; and Cartoni, as the father of *Desdemona*, gave all the satisfaction which his part was capable of bestowing.

On the 28th of May his Majesty honoured this theatre with his presence. His appearance was greeted with rapturous loyalty, bordering on enthusiasm, by an audience the sight of which formed one of the most imposing spectacles that imagination can paint. Such an assemblage of rank and

beauty, attired with such taste and magnificence, no capital in Europe probably ever concentrated under one roof.

The opera selected for the occasion was Rossini's—*Rossini's of course!*—*Il Barbiere di Siviglia*. This fortunately is one of his most excellent compositions; but we cannot say it was performed in the best possible manner. Curioni is not adequate, in voice or in other respects, to the part of Count Almaviva: indeed he seemed less at home than in any thing we have seen him do; and it was unfortunate for him, that the greater portion of the audience recollected the acting and singing of Garcia in this character. A comparison equally if not more unfavourable, obtruded itself on seeing Bartolo in the hands of Placci; a part in which the comic humour of Ambrogetti frequently convulsed the audience. Why this part was not assigned to De Bagnis we cannot conceive.

But the novelty of the night was the first appearance of Signora Cinti, from the Italian Theatre at Paris. This *début* was deservedly successful. Signora Cinti's voice wants volume and force to fill such a house as the King's Theatre; but in saying this, we have mentioned all that can be stated in the way of objection. Her style of singing is of the most chaste description; she is evidently the pupil of the most perfect vocal school; her intonation is true, distinct, easy, and flexible, and her articulation precise, neat, and delicate. All the embellishments she introduced were tasteful and elegant, never superabundant, and always in the right place. In her first Aria she shone conspicuously in all these particulars; but in the scene with the disguised Music-master we did not think her equally happy. Her quantum of the *vis comica* is not exuberant, but there was quite sufficient to produce an occasional smile in the spectators. In short, there appeared in all her actions and motions a just conception of the part, a genteel lady-like deportment, which, added to a graceful figure, and very pleasing features, tended to ensure the applause of the audience.

Zucchelli, in the part of Figaro, was likewise a novelty, and one which went to the credit-side of the account of

performance. In our last critique we ventured to guess that the forte of this gentleman lay in the buffo-parts, and his Figaro has completely confirmed our anticipations. The character never was so well sustained at this theatre. With the vigour of youth—for we understand his age to be not more than 26 or 27—Signor Zucchelli unites a flow of spirits and bustling activity scarcely to be expected from an *embonpoint* like his. He was full of life throughout the part; and although he did not evince the fun and tricks of an Ambrogetti, humour, good-humour, was never wanting. Of his voice we have already given an opinion, and we see no cause to change it; it is the finest bass one could wish for, with a strong tint of a pleasing tenor—the most perfect description of basses.

This gentleman, some of our readers will be surprised to hear, is a native of London, and his mother an English-woman. He sang his "God save the King" very vernacularly, and with a most loyal accent. His example, we hope, will stimulate our rising vocalists to seek perfection in the art where alone it is to be obtained—in Italy. Had he not at the age of 12 been sent to Italy, he

might just have arrived at that stage of homely proficiency, which serves to do a song at an oratorio or a concert; generally either grave, slow, woefully solemn, or in an affected and overdone humour, anything but in the right way, next akin to vulgarity. But under the genial sky of the Campagna felice, surrounded by models of musical taste, professional and dilettanti, the true style of the art is quaffed at every breath. *Non curvis adire Corinthum*, we will allow; but many of our promising singers had, or have still, the pilgrimage in their power, and stand much in need of it.

A new ballet, called "*Le petit Chaperon rouge*," (Little Red Riding-hood) was brought out for the benefit of Mons. Paul and Madlle. Noblet, and has been repeated since. The arrangement of the incidents of the story was indifferent, and the scenery old; but the dances were conspicuous for their variety and elegant combination; and the union of skill and gracefulness (excepting the growing evil of incessant *pirouettes*) with which they were executed, left the admirers of the ballet nothing to wish for.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Drury Lane Theatre has at length closed after a season, the latter part of which has been lamentably destitute of success. The failure has been, we think, on the whole, unmerited; for though there may have been occasional errors, and a general desire to reduce the expenses below the receipts, instead of raising the receipts above the expenses, yet the performances have often been worthy of much observation and applause. With Kean in tragedy, Munden in comedy and farce, and Braham in opera—one or other, and sometimes all three, fairly employed in an evening—a manager has a right to expect that his benches shall not be literally empty. But when once a theatre begins to decline—when the tide of its good fortune knows retiring ebb, it is extremely difficult to stem the current, and recover the shifting breeze of public favour. A manager "struggling in the storms of fate," is not an object

which men or gods survey with pleasure, or will long condescend to observe at all. His natural element is success. If he once fails to excite pleasurable sympathies, he is nothing. Without wealth, or at least its appearance, he has no more opportunity of winning the game, than a pauper has of obtaining a decree in Chancery. His business is to pamper our daintiest sensibilities—to make us taste the tender luxury of woe or the mantling merriment of wit, or to enchant us by "airs which take the prisoned soul and lap it in elysium;" and if he is forced to display the scantiness of his own resources while attempting thus to minister to our senses and our hearts, he will assuredly fail. We cannot enjoy ideal grief while we commiserate real poverty; our very pity for a manager undoes him. In all theatrical speculations, therefore, there seems a kind of fatality; the run of ill-luck when it sets in is tremendous; every effort to

stop it seems hopeless, from the very pain with which it is made. The chief error of the season arose from exceedingly natural and amiable feelings. Mr. Kean, conscious that a temporary secession from the public eye was necessary to prevent his popularity from waning, wisely took a voyage to America; but, unfortunately not quite hitting the humours of the people, returned hastily to England. It was his evident policy to keep himself still in seclusion, as he had not been absent long enough to make his absence severely felt; but, longing to meet again his sturdy band of admirers, and to receive the hearty greetings of a London audience after his rough encounters with less genial spirits, he appeared and played for a week when the theatre should have closed; and in that one week the whole advantages of his retirement were thrown away, and the ensuing season lost! A great actor, after the first heyday of triumph is over, ought occasionally to retire, or the public will grow sick of seeing his name stuck over the streets, and tired of applauding and praising him. This was particularly necessary for Mr. Kean, because he has none of that artificial stateliness of manner which might serve to repel familiarity and to throw an air of venerableness around his fame. Then, having missed his object, he resorted to foolish tricks to regain it, such as playing Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, which could only at best give him the sort of attraction which diseased curiosity would supply. Next to Mr. Kean's failures came that which belonged especially to the manager—the introduction of Giovanni in Ireland, instead of a pantomime—of which we will say no more. The want of any regular interval between the seasons—the dinginess of the house—and the cold-blooded or interested malignity of the critics, have added to the disasters of the time, and made Old Drury desolate. Never, perhaps, was a succession of more cruel attacks aimed at any individual embarked in a great national speculation, than those by which Mr. Elliston has been assailed ever since his prosperity began to decline. Not content with censuring the performances on the stage, his enemies have followed him to his counting-house and his green-room, and sought out every petty scandal which those scenes

of jealousy could supply. Had he been the King whom he personated, anecdotes of his private administration and habits could scarcely have been at a higher premium. If it could not be denied that Munden was the greatest comedian of the time, yet it was suggested that Mr. Winston was not the first of managers. Was Mr. Kean's excellence in *Othello* mentioned? No praise must be bestowed, until the wrongs of some fifth-rate singer obtained redress. Every author whose play had been returned—every actress who was not admitted to the highest parts in tragedy—every scene-shifter set aside for irregularity, found delighted listeners who would breathe their grievances into the public ear. All this was very pitiful and very absurd. Into whatever mistakes Mr. Elliston may have fallen, he has shewn a constancy, a spirit, and a bravery in misfortune, which deserves to be rewarded by signal successes.

Mr. Kean has added *Wolsey* to his list of characters, and if he did not attract audiences to the house, he increased the opinion which those who saw him had previously entertained of the extent and variety of his powers. That he can be majestic whose dignity springs out of passion so far as to overbear all idea of his personal deficiency, every one knows who has ever seen him in any of his noblest passages; but it remained for him to shew in *Wolsey* how well he can pourtray a quiet grandeur, a serene pride, and the tender retrospections of a broken spirit softening its fall by philosophic thought. As a grand historic picture—a living image of ecclesiastical pomp—he was necessarily inferior to Kemble, not only because of the inferiority of his person, but his want of those “appliances and means to boot,” with which Mr. Kemble was always encircled; but he gave the mournful passages with tones of such plaintive sweetness as we have rarely heard, and which sank into the heart like the fabled eloquence of Ulysses. He most generously, but we are afraid vainly, resigned his benefit to the suffering Irish, and was as prodigal of his powers as he could have been on the selectest occasion which we can imagine. He first played the opening scenes from the Roman Actor of Massinger; and though he did not declaim them so

splendidly as the mellifluous verse of the poet requires, the spirit with which he chose them was worth all the declamation on the stage. It did us good to hear the "Drama's Vindication" from an actor's lips. It manifested that hearty love of the profession which quickens a performer's zeal, and endears him to his admirers. We think his art an excellent art, and we like him the better for his own true love of it. His Octavian, which followed, was very beautiful in parts, especially in the scene in which he meets Floranthe, where his first rapture at the vision—his gleams of sanity—and, at last, the full relief of his soul in child-like tears, were of the highest order of acting. He afterwards played and sang Tom Tug in the Waterman, delightfully: it was as true, pure, and unaffected a piece of nature as we ever saw; and his singing was what singing should be, the melodious expression of sentiment. But with all these attractions the house was not nearly so full as it would have been had the profits been devoted to the use of Mr. Kean, instead of a starving people. The ideas of pleasure and of literal anguish will not amalgamate; we cannot think of the play and the miseries of Ireland at the same time. Besides, the circumstances were strange—it was a benefit and no benefit—the genial feeling of personal gratitude to a distinguished artist was lost in the colder idea of general benevolence; and although we have no doubt that Mr. Kean would have felt as high gratification at looking round a crowded house on this occasion as on any of his real benefits, yet this interest was too remote, when shared by others, to be deeply or cordially felt. Not the less, however, does the generous intention redound to his honour: if the advantage to the Irish was not great, his sacrifice was no less than princely; it was a noble refutation of the cant that would exclude disinterestedness from his profession; and most gratifying as an additional proof that humane and cordial feeling is naturally allied to high and original genius.

On the 14th of June this unfortunate season ended. The audience waited in expectation of the usual leave-taking which old custom had rendered almost necessary, and seemed resolved not to forego "the sweet sorrow" of parting.

At the end of the after-piece the cries of "Address, Address!"—"Manager, Manager!" rang through the house until Mr. Cooper made his appearance, and obtained a hearing. He then made a short but very elegant speech, in which he regretted that Mr. Elliston was confined to a bed of sickness, and thus prevented from doing the closing honours of the season. With this the audience were of course appeased, and loudly applauded Mr. Cooper, whose general good sense and readiness to assist in characters which are beneath his powers, render him invaluable to the establishment with which he is connected. It is understood that, during the recess, the undaunted proprietor intends to alter and beautify the interior of the house; and most earnestly do we wish that he may find in his next season a rich overpayment for the disasters of the last!

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

THE play of Othello, after long banishment from the stage of this theatre, has again been brought forward, and has excited unusual interest in consequence of the extraordinary powers displayed by Mr. Macready in the principal character. Thus called on to criticize it anew, we must begin by frankly confessing that it is not a favourite with us among the tragedies of Shakspeare. We revere, indeed, as we ought, the prodigious knowledge of the human heart with which its scenes are pregnant, and the beauties lavishly strewn through them all; but there is something in its general structure with which we cannot entirely sympathise. The ferocious attack made on it by Rymer gives such undue importance to trivial blemishes, and passes over with so ludicrous an unconsciousness all the poetry and sentiment which are so abundant in the piece, that it is commonly regarded as a mere monstrous curiosity; the *reductio ad absurdum* of criticism. And yet "soberly," as lady Grace has it, we think there is a great deal of sense in his spite; that he has taken against many parts "a most just exception;" and that his general view of the subject is rather partial and exaggerated than decidedly erroneous. At all events, his honest hatred is better than the shallow and hypocritical admiration of those adorers of "our im-

mortal bard," who were enchanted by the newly discovered plays of Ireland, until they were discovered to be the fabrications of an ingenious youth of seventeen, when, of course, they had no merit at all. For ourselves, we must own, that there is something revolting in the essence of this tragedy, which all the delicate imaginations scattered through it cannot entirely sweeten. There is no harmony or proportion in its elements. The throes, the agonies, the despair of Othello are tremendous; but they are produced by no adequate cause, and have no proper contrast or balance on the other side. So noble a passion should have been inspired only by a real injury. We should be unwilling, indeed, to degrade the divine Desdemona, "to scar that whiter fame of her's than snow, and pure as monumental alabaster;" and yet nothing but a real estrangement of heart in her can reconcile us to her husband's sufferings. There is something, if we dare say so, antipoetical in holding up such a nature as Othello's to be played upon, mocked at, distracted and annihilated by so mean an instrument as Iago. The choicest endowments are lavished upon him; he comes before us at the first, enriched by a long-life of romantic adventure; his fiery nature is crested and ennobled by his attributes as a conqueror, and softened by his tenderness as a lover;—and thus he is prepared to be the victim, not of a mighty adversary; not of ruthless and inevitable fate; not of warring passions tearing up his soul; but of the insinuations and lies of a petty scoundrel, who has scarcely any motive or object in his villainy. There he stands the sport and jest of this reptile; like a generous enthusiast scoffed at by a cold, senseless coxcomb; or a great poet worried by the ignorant flippancy of a reviewer! No doubt the most lofty and passionate natures are, in real life, subject to be the prey of the crafty and the worldly-wise; but this is not the poetical aspect of things, and still less is it that which the tragic poet should exhibit. In tragedy "fine spirits" should not only be touched "to fine issues," but by worthy instruments. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." Laocoon and his sons struggling in the envenomed

folds of the Heaven-commissioned serpents form a tragic object; but not so a hero stung by a scorpion or choaked by a morsel of bread. In the old Greek dramatists the tragic feeling was that of sorrow overspread with a majestic composure by the solemnities of destiny; in the noblest of the romantic writers, passion grapples with passion in fierce and bloody agony, either in the same human heart, or in the bosoms of those whose fortunes are necessarily in deadly opposition to each other. But in Othello, the person who tortures the hero is unworthy to be his enemy; for, even granting him consummate acuteness, uncommon knowledge of the worst parts of human nature, a disinterested love of villainy, merely prompted by the love of action, without any regard to the gold and jewels which he has intercepted—these are not the qualities of a being worthy to prompt Othello to murder his gentle lady. Besides, the full consciousness which the audience possess of the utter groundlessness of the jealousy, degrades Othello in their esteem. A word spoken at any time before the last blow is given would put an end to the tragedy; and that word each of the spectators feels competent to utter. All of them are so much wiser than the hero, that they wonder he should be deceived by so palpable a trick: he is before them "a gull, a doat, as ignorant as dirt," to be cheated by Iago, bullied by Emilia, displaced by a wretched senate, and pitied by "the poor trash of Venice" who followed in his train. It is, we think, a pity that those prodigious scenes in which a great passion seems to be born and to grow to its full maturity, which comprise years of doubt, agony, and resolve; that those exquisite delicacies of sentiment "which the sense aches at;" those quiet expressions of sorrow into which the full power of affection and grief of the human soul seems to be thrown—should have no worthier foundation than a melancholy hoax! How would it detract from the overpowering effect of the mighty sorrow of Lear, if, instead of arising from the towering ingratitude of his daughters, visibly set before us, it had been caused by the misrepresentations of some artful knave, who took advantage of his old age to

make him believe that his daughters had mocked and forsaken him!

If, however, any performer could make us desire to see this tragedy often represented on the stage, he would be Mr. Macready. His performance, though not, in some few passages, so intense as Mr. Kean's, is, on the whole, more noble, consistent, and picturesque. It has more of the Moorish, triumphant, and poetical cast, and is, therefore, removed farther from the merely painful. His speech to the senate was a fine piece of varied and natural elocution, entirely simple yet deeply imbued with feeling, and exceedingly superior to the "set phrase of speech" usually attempted as in a prepared oration. In the first scene of the fourth act, he did not equal Mr. Kean's blank petrification of look at the first infusion of the jealousy; nor his quiet expression of agony in uttering "not a jot, not a jot;" nor his burst of returning assurance, "I do not think but Desdemona's honest;" but he surpassed him in his tearful expression, after suggesting his own descent into the vale of years, "yet that's not much;" in the beautiful turn which he gave to the line "away at once with love and jealousy;" and in the tremendous energy with which he delivered the threat,

"If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune."

In the opening of the next scene he was inferior to his rival;—especially in the delivery of the plaintive farewell, to which he did not seem to affix any specific meaning. It should, we think, be delivered with a passionate and intense solemnity,—as though in a sudden interval of agony the hero saw in a vision all the shapes of pleasure and of pride in which he had delighted, passing mournfully by him, and as if fate permitted him tenderly to breathe out his regrets in a last adieu. The majesty of the images forbids whining and tears;—it is a soldier's last farewell to hope and joy. But the great ebullition of rage as he turned on Iago was terribly grand—such a power of human passion and voice as we have scarcely else felt or heard. His inward starting, when-

ever the name of Cassio was repeated, was very expressive, and his delivery of the sentence "swell, bosom, with thy fraught, for 'tis of aspicks' tongues!" was an awful image of emotion stifled in its own excess. It is singular that both he and Mr. Kean pass over or spoil the most beautiful passage of the tragedy, and to which both of them are so well able to do justice. We mean that beginning, "Had it pleased Heaven to try me with affliction," which all our readers have treasured up "in their heart's core; ay, in their heart of hearts." Mr. Macready's fourth act had much in it that is excellent; but some passages, especially the scene where he is commanded home, were rather hurried over—perhaps necessarily, to prevent physical exhaustion. His last scene is, we think, that in which he is most pre-eminent of all. Here justice seems to nerve his arm; he moves like the commissioned minister of vengeance, which has risen from a passion to a principle; and until agitated by Desdemona's lamentation for Cassio, seems about to do not a murder but a sacrifice. His attitudes in this act are a succession of terrible pictures, which a *Salvator* might be glad to copy. There is one very beautiful touch at the end, which we believe is original—the shame and reluctance to ask pardon of Cassio, and the relief which this act of justice seems to give his overloaded spirit—"I do believe it, and I ask your pardon." It is a delightful softening of the horrors of the catastrophe. His last speech and death, staggering towards his murdered wife and trying to pronounce her name, are a fine and mournful close to this noble piece of acting. Mr. Young's Iago is not among his felicitous efforts; indeed, the character is very hard to hit, and entirely out of the line in which he excels. Miss Foote's Desdemona is by far the most beautiful representation we ever saw of "the gentle lady married to the Moor." Her rich yet modest loveliness; her angelical sweetness of voice and manner; her delicate gaiety and frankness of demeanour; and her beautiful expression of deep feeling without the slightest tendency to rant, make her worthy to embody one of the most exquisite ideas of the poet of woman. She acted as well as she looked; and what can we say more?

MAYMARKET THEATRE.

THIS elegant place of summer amusement opened on the 15th June, for a longer season and under better auspices than usual. Drury Lane closed the night preceding its opening, and Covent Garden is not quite to spread a splendid circle of enjoyment throughout the year; so that the Haymarket will not be overshadowed by its mightier rivals, nor precluded from obtaining the services of popular actors. Its managers seem disposed to avail themselves of their new privilege; for they have engaged the only elegant comedian of the time, the most quaint and irresistible of humourists, and one of our most popular songstresses. Besides these, they have the sturdy Terry, the versatile and vivacious Mrs. Chatterley, and Oxberry, whom we do not greatly like, but whom better judges admire. With these, and very respectable auxiliaries, they can scarcely fail to revive the old and well-remembered mirth, under the direction of Mr. Dibdin from the Surrey. How that theatre, which we used to enjoy so much, now prospers, we cannot tell, for we have not had the

heart to go there since he left it. He is an invaluable accession to the management, and has already tried his easy hand at an occasional piece called the "Bill of Fare," which is a pleasant, though rather a lengthy prologue to the entertainments of the season. It chiefly served to display the various powers of Mrs. Chatterley, who gives a "taste of her quality" in several characters, and proves that if she could tame down a little boisterousness of voice, she would be as agreeable as she is useful. In addition to the regular company, a young lady has made an appearance of promise as Polly in the Beggar's Opera, though not yet equal to that arduous and delightful character. The interior of the theatre is greatly improved by the removal of the sounding-board which so formidably overhung the proscenium, and by the introduction of small mirrored glasses in the interstices of the boxes. The whole looks exceedingly gay and cheerful, and will, we hope, be so often filled with happy spectators, that the managers will find this brilliant summer as favourable a season within doors as without them.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SELECTION FROM THE OLD MASTERS.

TRULY the friends of modern art had need put forth a new catalogue *raisonnée* immediately, if they still believe that an admiration of the old masters is inconsistent with the patronage of living ones; for while Exhibitions like the present can be got together, year after year, from the private collections of individuals of one country only, the public, if they are able to appreciate such treasures, and deserving of having them placed before them, can never cease to feel that the said old masters really did possess a something which we moderns have hitherto failed not only to rival, but even to imitate. But those who believe (as we do most firmly) that the admiration of high-excellence, wherever it may be found to exist, is the surest pledge, as well as the strongest stimulant to the encouragement of modern art, will rejoice in these yearly Exhibitions of the best works of the old masters, even though they necessa-

rily interfere in some degree with those devoted to the works of living artists.

The present collection offers a somewhat incoherent mixture of various styles and schools, and it is obviously, as a whole, inferior to most (perhaps to all) that have preceded it; but it contains many exquisite pictures, and some that are magnificent for their power as well as beauty. To our thinking, the gem of the collection is a Titian-like picture by PAUL VERONESE—a Lady playing on a Lute (173). If there is not that depth and richness in the colouring of the flesh which Titian always gave, there is a sweetness which he sometimes wanted; and there is a natural grace and elegance about the form, character, and expression, which cannot be surpassed. Paul Veronese is not a very prime favourite with us, generally speaking, so that we may perhaps be valuing this picture by comparison with his other works, and are thus induced to appreciate it more

highly than it may be thought by many to deserve. But it is an exquisite picture, certainly.—The only very celebrated pictures included in this Exhibition are *The Misers*, by **QUINTIN MATSYS**, and **REMBRANDT'S** *Belshazzar's Feast*. The first of them is well known to almost every body. The *Belshazzar* is an extraordinary picture, doubtless,—but it is not either a very powerful or a very impressive one, as to its general effect. For our own parts we willingly turn from it to such pictures as 128 and 129, two Landscapes, one by **CUYP**, and the other by **BOTH**. They hang together, and as it were breathe forth a golden glow of light which sinks into the memory and the heart, and cannot be forgotten. Their silent beauty returns to us in visions and day-dreams, and is a possession, like nature itself. This, and one other of a similar description (156), are the only pictures by **BOTH**; but there are several very rich ones by **CUYP**; and one, a *Sea View by Moonlight* (155), very curious and rare. In the Landscape class we have also several other very charming pictures; in particular, a most delightful one by **PYNACKER** (141)—two or three by **WYNANTS**, spotted all over with sunshine—one or two by **RUYSDAEL**, as fresh and crisp as Nature herself—a charming *ruralità* by **HOBEMA** and **LINGELBACK** (148)—two or three exquisite little gems by **K. DU JARDIN**—also some classical scenes by **G. POUSSIN**, in his best manner; and one by **CLAUDE**, which is, however, by no means first-rate. By **TENIERS** we have some most rich and valuable specimens; one in particular (a *Merry-making*, 124), in which every object present, down to the very chairs and tables, has a reeling and half-tipsy air; and another which is extremely curious and interesting—it is the interior of the Emperor Leopold's Gallery (52), representing miniature copies of all the pictures. This being enabled to trace, as we here may, the hand of **TENIERS**, mixed up with the subject and style of the chief Italian masters, is very interesting. There is another picture which is valuable chiefly on a similar account: the *Discovery of Calisto*, taken from the celebrated picture by **Titian** in the Stafford Gallery. This picture is painted by **RUBENS**, and the blending together of the two styles, so essentially different,

and even opposite to each other, affords a curious result. We must not omit to mention the *St. John writing the Revelations*, by **CARLO DOLCE** (77), because it strikes us as being one of the very best pictures we have ever seen of this artist, in point of strong and vivid expression, in which he was not usually very successful. This, and its companion (80), *St. Matthew writing the Gospel*, are very fine pictures, looking as rich and bright in their colouring, as if they had been finished yesterday, for which, by the by, thanks to a little art, as well as care. There is also one very excellent picture by **GUIDO**, not in his usual sweet and tender style, but more in the Florentine manner. It is *Saint John* (84).

The specimens of the Florentine and Bolognese schools are good, but not particularly striking. *St. Catherine*, by **DOMENICHINO** (9), and *St. Agnes*, by the same artist (56), are fine pictures undoubtedly; and much more favourable examples of that peculiar style than **GUERCINO'S** *Martyrdom of St. Catherine* (91). But the style itself, though powerful in its effects when in the hands of men of genius like these, is not either agreeable or natural. By **SALVATOR** we have three or four exquisite pictures, including all his peculiar characteristics, yet blended with a richness and a grace that he did not often attempt. The pair (13 and 19) are examples of what we mean. By **CORREGGIO** there are but two pictures in this collection, and they are chiefly valuable for their curiosity and rareness, rather than for the possession of any of that peculiar merit which belonged exclusively to this most exquisite of painters—they are full of genius, both of them; but not that *kind* of genius for which he was so justly eminent. The *Mule* (63) is a remarkable negative to the axiom "*Ex nihilo nihil fit*;" for out of a loaded mule, and two gossiping muleteers, the artist has contrived to extract an air of power and grandeur that the subject could scarcely be supposed to be susceptible of—and this without in the slightest degree departing from the bare simplicity of nature. It would puzzle the most inveterate of critics to say *how* this has been done, in the present instance; but it would puzzle them still more to prove that it has *not* been done. In fact, genius conse-

crates every thing it touches, and casts a halo of its own light around it that cannot be *decomposed* by the most ingenious experiments of ordinary minds. There is a singular little picture by VELASQUEZ (58) to which the above remarks are also, in some measure, applicable. By the airy, graceful, and tender MURILLO we have two tolerably good pictures; but they are not by any means fair specimens of his talent—St. Francis at Prayer (55), and St. Francis in Ecstasy (61). The little cherubs float in the air like coloured clouds hovering over the descending sun; but the principal figure in each picture does not display any very characteristic merit.— We must now take a reluctant leave of this collection, merely giving a hasty glance at a few admirable portraits by TITIAN, REMBRANDT, and VANDYKE, particularly the portrait of Le Clerc (97), by the latter, which is as fine as any of TITIAN'S; and also an exquisite one by PARMEGIANO (12). Finally, we must also notice the four French copies from the celebrated RAPHAELS belonging to the King of Spain, in order to let those lovers of art, who have not seen the wonderful originals, know that they may at least gain some idea of their transcendent beauties through the medium of these copies; which are, in fact, very cleverly executed, and have contrived to preserve no small share of the grace, grandeur, and expression of their prototypes.

MR. WARD'S EXHIBITION.

The chief picture in this Exhibition, and we must say the only really valuable and important one, seems to be an attempt to supply a work which shall be to England what PAUL POTTER'S celebrated Young Heifer is to the country of that artist—namely, an unrivalled work in that particular and very limited class of the art. And we have no hesitation in saying, that the English artist has fully succeeded in his attempt. Nay more—that he has produced a work which is, in its peculiar line, unrivalled, not as it respects England alone, but the art itself; for we consider his picture to be, upon the whole, superior to the one above alluded to—which is saying that it is superior to all others of the kind. In fact, if Mr. WARD'S group of cattle is somewhat inferior to PAUL POTTER'S in the magical

effect produced by the light and shade, in point of rich and characteristic *expression* it is unquestionably beyond that justly celebrated work. We are no unqualified admirers of Mr. WARD'S general style. Indeed we consider that he can scarcely be said to possess a *style* peculiar to himself; and that what is peculiar to him is not good. He may therefore receive our meed of praise (such as it is) with perfect confidence in its sincerity at least, when we say that this, his last work, is not only incomparably the best we remember to have seen from his pencil, but that it is really worthy to occupy that place in the art which he evidently destined it for.

The work consists of a group of cattle, the size of nature. The centre of the canvass is occupied by a young bull, and a cow and calf, standing up, and (except the calf) looking directly out of the picture. In the right hand corner is a cow and some goats lying down; in the left hand a ram and more goats; and in the front of the fore-ground a ewe and lamb. The group claiming particular attention is the centre one. The young bull, though the most prominent object, involves no decided character or expression, except its natural ones of strength and boldness; but the intense maternal solicitude depicted in the look and attitude of the cow, and the exquisitely simple and infantine air of the calf, which is glancing timidly aside at a water-wagtail, and leaning against its mother for protection and support—are superior to any thing of the kind that has hitherto been done in the same way. The calf, in particular, is (“not to speak it profanely”) equal to the Sleeping Children in Chantrey's monument in Lichfield Cathedral. The black cow, sleepily ruminating in the right-hand corner, is also admirably natural and fine.

The general fault of this picture seems to be that too much is crowded into a given space; and there are a few minor ones not worth mentioning. But these do not prevent us from congratulating Mr. WARD on his having produced a capital, and as we sincerely believe it to be, an unrivalled work in its own particular class.

The other pictures in this Exhibition we cannot consider as either very

creditable to the artist, or worthy of a distinct notice, especially when we have the above evidence before us of what he is capable of doing. We say this, however, chiefly with reference to the larger and more ambitious pictures—such as the Angel at the Pool of Bethesda, the Deer-stealer, &c. Some of the smaller pictures, and two or three characteristic portraits, &c. are extremely clever and spirited, such as the Travellers (26), the Portrait (46), Luke and Kate (11), &c.

MR. HALL'S PICTURE OF THE TWO
MARYS.

To say that this picture is without a considerable degree of merit, would be to do it great injustice; for to have produced a work on this subject, and on such a scale as this is, which shall be at all tolerable, supposes powers and acquirements that are confined to but few living artists. But we are afraid Mr. HALL must be content with this limited portion of praise. That his work is not absolutely despicable is something; for either complete failure, or complete success, usually attends ambitious, not to say presumptuous, attempts of this kind. The present one is, however, about as far removed from the one of these extremes as from the other. It can scarcely be seen without exciting feelings appropriate to the subject; but the appeal it makes does not reach the imagination; or, at all events, does not stir and affect it in that vivid and permanent manner which is looked for from a subject of this nature treated on this scale—for the figures are larger than life. It is not our intention to enter into a minute criticism of the various parts of this work. To do so without injustice, both to the artist and to ourselves, would require much more space than we can com-

mand; for it strikes us that there is not one part of this picture which does not include merit as well as defect, which are so equally balanced against each other, that if we were to particularise any, we should be bound to go through the whole. We shall therefore content ourselves by stating generally, that the picture is well worth more of the public attention than it seems at present to receive, though perhaps not so much as the sanguine hopes of the artist may have led him to anticipate.

MESSRS. J. AND G. FOGGO'S PICTURE
OF THE DESTRUCTION OF FARGA.

We are sorry not to be able to extend to the above work that commendation which the labour the artists seem to have bestowed upon it probably induces, but does not entitle them, to expect. They have evidently undertaken a task much beyond either their powers or their acquirements. In attempts of this kind, any thing short of high excellence must be regarded as total failure. Indeed, for artists who could shew no better specimens of their talents, on a small scale, than such as hang round the room in which their great picture is exhibited—to attempt a work on such a scale and such a subject as the one we are noticing, was not a little presumptuous; and if they have any modesty, however they may lament their want of success, they will not feel disappointed at it. If they should find their room empty, and are disposed to complain of the public patronage in consequence, they will do well to recollect the character of those exhibitions which they have to compete with of a similar kind, and bow to a decision, which in an appeal of this nature is almost certain to be just.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, May 23.—At a Congregation yesterday, the following graces passed the Senate:—

1. To grant 200*l.* from the University Chest towards relieving the distress in Ireland.—2. To grant 200*l.* in aid of the subscription for building a Clerical Seminary, at Lampeter, in the diocese of St. David's.—3. To confirm a Report of the Fitzwilliam Syndicate relative to ex-

changing part of the proposed frontage for an increased depth for the site of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and to affix the University seal to the necessary documents for concluding the agreement with Peter-house for the purchase of the above site.

May 30.—At a Congregation on the 28th inst. the following graces passed the senate:—

1. To adopt a new plan of examination before admission to the degree of B. A. By this regulation, which will come into force in 1826, the examination of those persons who take *Mathematical Honours* is not at all affected, but the examination of the 7th and 8th classes is altered, and will stand thus:—On the two first days these Classes will be examined in the Elements of Mathematics, as heretofore; on the third day, in Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Paley's Moral Philosophy, and his Evidences of Christianity; and on the fourth day, they will be required to translate passages selected from the first six books of the Iliad, and the Æneid; and to answer Grammatical and other Questions arising immediately out of such passages.—2. To adopt a plan of a Classical Examination after admission to B. A. This regulation, which will commence in 1824, provides for a Classical Examination of such persons as having obtained a Mathematical Honour at the general admission to B. A. shall voluntarily offer themselves four weeks afterwards to be examined in Classical Learning. This examination will continue four days, and translations will be required of passages selected from the best Greek and Latin authors, as well as written answers to questions arising immediately out of such passages; but no original compositions, either in Greek or Latin, will be required. The names of those persons who shall pass the examination *with credit*, will be arranged in three classes, according to their respective merits.

N. B. The grace which passed the Senate March 13th, 1822, providing for a previous examination of all Under-graduates in their fifth Term, is not at all affected by these regulations, but still remains in full force.

3. To grant 25*l.* out of the University chest, in aid of the subscription for the English episcopal church at Amsterdam.

—4. To affix the seal to a letter of thanks, to be addressed to the Keeper of the Imperial Museum at Vienna, for a Collection of Casts from Engraved Stones presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum.—

5th. To grant 200*l.* out of the University chest, in aid of the subscription for erecting a New Iron Bridge over the river Cam in the place of the present Great Bridge.

May 31.—On Wednesday last the members of the Senate assembled to elect a Professor of Mineralogy, in the room of the late Dr. E. D. Clarke. J. S. Henslow, Esq. M. A. and the Rev. Francis Lunn, M. A. of St. John's college, were nominated by the Heads of Houses. Mt. Henslow was declared duly elected.

June 7.—The Chancellor's gold medal

for the best English poem by a resident undergraduate, was yesterday adjudged to Mr. J. H. Bright, of St. John's college. Subject: "Palmyra."

Oxford, May 25.—The Chancellor's prizes:—

Latin Verse.—"Alpes ab Annibale superata"—To Mr. F. Curzon, of Brasenose college.

English Essay.—"On the Study of Moral Evidence"—To Mr. W. A. Shirley, of New college.

Latin Essay.—"An, re vera, prævailerit apud Eruditiores Antiquorum Polytheismus."—To Mr. J. B. Ottley, of Oriel college.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—*English Verse*—"Palmyra"—To Mr. A. Barber, of Wadham college.

The Literary Fund.—This society celebrated its anniversary on May 21st at the Freemasons' Tavern, his R. H. the Duke of York in the chair. There were present the Duke of Somerset, Lords Torrington and Bolton, Viscount Chateaubriand, the Tripolitan Ambassador, Mr. Canning, Sir B. Hobhouse, Sir J. C. Hippisley, Rev. W. L. Bowles, &c. In mentioning the items of the Society's accounts, the Treasurer stated that they had received a donation of 1000*l.* 3 per cents. from Mr. Andrew Strahan, the King's printer, which he had at first intended to have bequeathed to them in his will, but had changed his mind, preferring to be his own executor. The announcement of this circumstance was received with loud plaudits, as was that of his Majesty's annual donation of 200 guineas.

Society for the Encouragement of Arts.—The distribution of the Prize Medals given by the Society for promoting Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, took place last month, for the first time, at Drury-Lane Theatre, the partition between the orchestra and the pit being removed, and other alterations made so as to accommodate a greater number of spectators. On taking the chair, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was surrounded by several of the English and foreign nobility and gentry; and Mr. Aikin, the secretary, was called on to read the Report, which furnished a most flattering description of the Society, and in many instances proved the beneficial effects derived from the present mode of encouragement by rewards, &c. At its conclusion the candidates to be rewarded by the Society were separately ushered to the presence of the royal chairman, after having their names, and the nature of their performances, announced by the Secretary; and each of their productions was placed for the inspection of the company. The paintings,

&c. were hung on the front of the first and second tier of boxes, and at the sides of the stage. The rewards first distributed were in Agriculture and Rural Economy. The large gold medal was presented by his Royal Highness to Messrs. Cowley and Staines, Winslow, Bucks, for drawing turnips in the month of November 1821, and preserving the same in a sound state, fit for feeding cattle, to the end of April 1822. The gold Ceres medal was also presented to the same gentlemen, for cultivating four acres of the white poppy (*papaver somniferum*) and extracting from it 60 lbs. of solid opium, equal to the best Turkey opium. The large gold medal was given to J. Peart, Esq. Settle, Yorkshire, for reclaiming 56 acres of waste moor land. In the Polite Arts, several most interesting and original productions of young ladies and gentlemen were rewarded with gold and silver medals, and complimented with an appropriate address, expressive of approbation and thanks by his Royal Highness. In Manufactures, there were many peculiarly interesting inventions and improvements: the most striking were those of Mrs. Wells, Connecticut, United States, who received the large silver medal, and twenty guineas, for a correct imitation of Leghorn; and Mr. Starkey, of Huddersfield, for fine broad cloth, made entirely of wool from New South Wales, received the gold Isis medal. In Chemistry and Mineralogy, two medals were bestowed, for a communication respecting the nature and preservation of the stones used in Tuscany for grinding fine flour; and for a discovery of glaze for vessels of common red earthenware, not prejudicial to the health of those who use them. In Mechanics, H. Gordon, Esq. captain R. N. the silver Vulcan medal for a life-boat. The large silver medal, to Lieut. Littlewood, R. N. for an improved ship's compass. Silver medal to J. Watson (blind), for a system of musical notation, for the use of the blind; and a silver medal to Mr. Bailey, for an improved method of opening and shutting the windows of churches and other public buildings. This candidate, in explaining his invention to his Royal Highness, mentioned that the window was manufactured of the wrought iron sash bar, which he had applied to the construction of hot-houses and conservatories with great success, as exemplified by one erected at Messrs. Loddige's, Hackney. At this stage of the proceedings the risible faculties of the auditory were put into motion by the announcement of "a reward of five guineas to Mr. S. Bowler, for a Rat Trap," on which the

instrument of death was laid on the table. Mr. S. Bowler described the nature of his ingenious invention. In Colonias and Trade,—the large gold medal to Mr. J. M'Arthur for importing 15,130 lbs. of fine wool from New South Wales, the produce of his own flock. Several other medals were awarded to other gentlemen, and the whole gave great satisfaction.

Irish Academy.—The artists of Ireland have been lately incorporated by royal charter, with eligibility to be formed into a Royal Academy, upon the plan of their brethren of Somerset-house. Accordingly an election has taken place, and the council of academicians, whose number is wisely limited to fourteen, are already chosen. The associates, who are not to exceed ten, will be selected from a general exhibition of Irish art, to take place early in the ensuing year. The first efforts of the Irish painters to obtain a charter from government, were for some time counteracted by the spirited expostulations, with the Irish secretary (Hon. C. Grant), of an eminent individual of their own profession; an Irishman, too, and resident in Dublin. This gentleman's hostile opinions came before the secretary, in the form of an elaborate philosophical letter, built up, from the base, upon solid fragments of Dr. Adam Smith, and Malthus, and playfully ornamented with the lighter taste of Madame de Staël. Altogether, the epistle made considerable impression: and though it has eventually proved a failure, none appear willing to deny to it the praise of having been a clever literary work. The Irish artists owe a large debt of gratitude, on the general account of their recent success, to the clearness of view and disinterestedness of advocacy with which eminent members of the London Academy seconded their exertions on behalf of the drooping arts of Ireland. The countenance and efforts of Sir Thomas Lawrence and Mr. Shee, exercised in various ways, were more than necessary to the achievement of their object. Such liberality, while it reflects due honour upon distinguished individuals, is to be expected from the very order of mind which originally confers fame and character.

Fossil remains at Hornsea.—A discovery of fossil remains, similar to those usually found in alluvial soils, was recently made at Atwick, near Hornsea. The portion of a tusk has been presented to Dr. Alderson, of Hull. It is about 36 inches in length, 20 inches in circumference at the lower end, and weighs four stone two pounds. It is of fine ivory, except where slightly decomposed at the fractures, by lying in the earth, and has probably been

thrice as long when entire. Conjecture has assigned this fine remnant of former days to the Mammoth—but erroneously. It is, beyond doubt, the tusk of the fossil elephant, an animal described by Cuvier as of a distinct race from the Indian or African elephant, but most resembling the former; and which might probably, therefore, be capable of living in a more temperate climate. The tusk of the Mammoth, as appears by the skeleton of one put together by M. Cuvier, is of a much greater curvature than the present, similar ones to which have been discovered in various parts of England, particularly on the East coast, and one recently near Bridlington. It was found on the sea shore, having no doubt fallen from the cliff, where other portions may exist, although such remains are not unfrequently discovered unaccompanied by other bones. We have been desired, as above, to correct an erroneous statement which has appeared, that it was found on the sea near *Askwith*.

New South Iceland.—The following interesting particulars respecting a Southern Continent were learnt from Captain Nathaniel B. Palmer, of the sloop *James Monroe*, arrived at Stonington, United States, from the South Shetland. Capt. Palmer proceeded in the *James Monroe*, from the Shetland Isles to the Continent, and coasted it, from abreast of the Isles, to the eastward, as far as 44 deg. West Longitude, keeping as near to the shore as the edge of firm ice would admit. At some places he could coast along shore; at other parts he could not approach nearer the shore than from one to five or six leagues, owing to the firm and fast ice; although it was midsummer there at the time, being in November, December, and January. In 61 deg. 41 min. South latitude, 45 deg. 27 min. West longitude from Greenwich, the coast was clear of firm ice, and here they discovered a fine harbour, lying about one mile within the entrance of Washington Strait, which harbour was named Palmer's Harbour, where he came to anchor. He found not the least appearance of vegetation on the land, excepting the winter moss. Neither did he here discover any animals, only a few sea leopards, beautifully spotted. Of birds there were penguins, Port Egmont, or sea hens, white pigeons, and gulls. There is now no doubt that there exists a south continent, and that Captain Cook's "Southern Tase" belongs to it. Captain Palmer could discern the mountains covered with snow, in the interior, as he sailed along the coast.

Fossil Conchology.—Mr. Sowerby, of Lambeth, lately completed a new arrange-

ment of his extensive Collection of Fossil Shells, and other organic remains, which have been extracted from their places in the British strata, chiefly by himself and sons. Since the promulgation of the discoveries of our ingenious countryman, Mr. Wm. Smith, as to the important uses of fossil shells, in discriminating the strata of the earth, many ladies and gentlemen have exerted themselves in collecting organic remains, and sending them to Mr. Sowerby, with suitable local descriptions, for the double purpose of enriching his unique collection, and of forming materials for the work on Fossil Shells, which Mr. S. began in 1812. He sometime ago completed a third volume of this very important work. The number of genera of the shells which it describes is 45, and the species, or varieties, of these shells amount to 214 in number. The genera most productive in species, or of varieties essential in stratigraphical arrangements, are as follows, viz. *Ammonites* twenty-two species; *Modiola*, fourteen; *Trochies*, fourteen; *Auricula*, ten; *Fusus*, ten; *Pecten*, ten; *Hamites*, seven; *Venericardia*, seven; *Corbula*, six; *Melanea*, six; *Ostrea*, six; *Spirifer*, six; &c. The assemblages of strata, as defined and locally exhibited in the publications, sections, and maps of Mr. Smith, from whence the 214 species of shells described in this volume, have been taken, in some instances from only one place in the range of each of the strata across the country, but in other instances from two or several places. The total number of species of shells in this enumeration are 208, and of places mentioned as their stratigraphical localities 323. As to the places enumerated as those furnishing the shells described in this volume, their whole number is 170, producing 326 species, or varieties of shells, as follows, viz. Barton cliff has produced twenty-four species of shells; Dunday hill, seventeen species; Highgate archway, twelve species; Hoodwell cliff, eleven species; Blackdown hill, eight species; Folkstone, seven species; Closeburn, six species; Portland Isle, six species; Felmersham, five species; Sandfort castle, five species; Kelloways bridge, four species; Lyme Regis, four species.

Ornithology.—A fine specimen of that very rare bird the night heron (*ardea nycticorax*, *Lin.*) was shot on the top of a tall oak, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Home, Hirsell, Berwickshire. The female was on the same day wounded by his Lordship, but unluckily, falling into a bed of reeds, could not be found, though a very diligent search was made by his Lordship and his gamekeepers.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

At a late meeting of the French Academy, among other literary productions noticed, the Marquis de Lally-Tollendal read several fragments of a tragedy entitled *Tuathan Teamar, or the Restoration of the Irish Monarchy*; the subject of which is taken from the ancient history of Ireland towards the end of the first century.

Montesquieu.—It is gratifying to see succeeding ages paying the tribute which is due to genius and talent from those who are benefited by its glorious display. The inhabitants of Bordeaux have recently caused to be erected in the great square of their city the statue of the celebrated Charles de Secondat, better known under his patrimonial title of Montesquieu. On the inauguration of this statue, the Bordelais paid to their illustrious countryman, and to his descendants, the honours which they so justly merit. The grandson of M. de Montesquieu, at present residing in England, was not forgotten, and two discourses were pronounced commemorating the loyalty, the honour, and the virtue of himself and his house. It is impossible, in alluding to the learned author of the *Esprit des Loix*, not to call to mind the animated terms in which he is spoken of by Burke. "Place before your eyes," says he, "such a man as Montesquieu. Think of a genius not born in every country, or every time: a man gifted by nature with a penetrating aquiline eye, with a judgment prepared by the most extensive erudition; with an herculean robustness of mind and nerves not to be broken with labour; a man who could spend twenty years in one pursuit. Think of a man, like the universal Patriarch in Milton (who had drawn up before him, in his prophetic vision, the whole series of the generations which were to issue from his loins)—a man capable of placing in review, after having brought together from the East, the West, the North, and the South, from the coarseness of the rudest barbarian to the most refined and subtle civilization, all the schemes of Government which had ever prevailed amongst mankind—weighing, measuring, collating, and comparing them all, joining fact with theory, and calling into council upon all this infinite assemblage of things, all the speculations which have fatigued the understandings of profound reasoners in all times."

Athens.—A letter from the Lazaretto of Toulon states that Admiral Halgan has arrived in that port from Athens, where M. Fauvel, the French consul, still resided. The destruction of the Parthenon

was hourly expected from the Greek bombardment; and the Admiral had brought with him some fragments of the famous Lantern of Demosthenes, saved from the flames, which had already consumed many precious objects.

ITALY.

Egyptian Travellers.—The Editor of the *Bibliotheca Italiana* (M. Acerbi) gives, in the number for March, an extract from a letter of M. Zuccoli, dated Sennaar, Nov. 3, 1821, which opens the fairest prospects for the future. M. Zuccoli accompanies the army of Ibrahim Pacha, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, as officer of Engineers, and is charged with the geographical survey of the countries through which it passes. When the letter was despatched, the army was in 13 deg. north latitude, and was to advance to the 7th degree. The variable climate, a heat from 31 deg. to 35 deg. of Reaumur by day, with a coolness of 15 deg. by night, causes frequent diseases. Ibrahim Pacha himself was in great distress from dysentery, but was saved by his physician, Ant. Scotto, a Genoese. Dongola, Sennaar, and Kordofan, are already in the hands of the valiant Ibrahim, whose object was to attack Fezuella and Shilluk, and to penetrate still farther into Nigritia.—M. Zuccoli has made a survey of the Nile from Alexandria to Sennaar. He counted 180, more or less considerable, cataracts on the Nile, which were all passed, however, with very small loss either of vessels or people. He remarks an error in Bruce's map. Bruce makes the Dender fall into the Rahb, and the latter into the Nile, whereas both these rivers fall into the Nile, the Dender fifteen miles above the Rahb. If Bruce wrote according to the information of the inhabitants and did not see with his own eyes, no confidence can be placed in him; for the people, says M. Zuccoli, are so ignorant that they hardly know where the sun rises and sets; they cannot distinguish north from south. He thinks he has found the island of Merac in the slip of land between the Dender and the Rahb, where he discovered forty-five pyramids covered with hieroglyphics. He met here with Mr. Caillaud and his companions, who followed another army, under Ismael Pacha, another son of the Viceroy's. He waited for the armed vessels, to proceed as far as possible up the White River, and see whether it comes, as is said, from a great inland lake, and is connected with the Niger, or at least is in its neighbourhood.

Leona's Portrait.—Italian papers say that the original Portrait of Petrarch's

Laura has been found. It is well known that she was painted by Simone Memmi; but the engraving, published by Raphael Morghen, is after an ideal portrait, or perhaps the portrait of another Laura, who lived about 1300. The recovered portrait is in the collection of M. Arrighi at Florence (Piazza SS Trinità, palazzai Buondelmonti,) and has been declared by Count Cicognara to be authentic, after a comparison with the original miniature in the celebrated MS. of Petrarch, preserved in the Laurentian Library at Florence. The possessor has published an engraving of it.

Rome, March 6. — Canova's group of Mars and Venus, executed for the King of England, which the artist has just completed, has been exhibited for these few days past. The work was already known by the model, and a drawing after it had been engraved; but now we are made sensible of the immense difference between the first sketch and the most delicately and carefully executed marble. It seems as if the artist had chosen this group at once to shew his skill in the severe and in the agreeable style; uniting both figures by an expressive and decent entwining of the arms, he has shewn what he can perform in both. The figure of Mars possesses so much nobleness and purity of form, that it may serve as a model of this class, which is the mean between the Apollo and the Hercules: the light and elegant limbs are finely proportioned, and yet muscular energy is so well expressed, that we readily acknowledge in them the motion and strength of the God of War. The accurate leaning on the left thigh, and the happily expressed motion and wavy contours of the hips, which add so much grace to personal majesty, are particularly worthy of notice. The extremities are in every respect admirable; and the head, gently inclined towards the goddess, indicates, in the calm features of the face, the power of beauty even over gods. It would have been vulgar and mean to think of expressing martial ardour on the brow of the God of War, who is engaged in soft converse with Venus. The character of each figure is sufficiently developed in the form and admirable proportions. On whatever side the group is surveyed, the two figures display the happiest combinations and contrasts, so that those rigorous demands of art are also fully satisfied. If the beauty of the proportions, the nobleness of the expression, and the excellence of the composition, make this group one of the most distinguished works of the artist, and one of the grandest productions of modern art; it is likewise a model of

the finest taste, from the wonderful perfection of the execution. We observe especially the extreme accuracy of the extremities, and such novelty in the choice of their forms, that they afford a fresh proof that the artist has not exhausted the copious source of his ideas in the great number of his former works. The handling of the chisel has been so judiciously varied, that it might be said the marble had acquired different degrees of hardness and softness by the different treatment of its surface. The tenderness (*morbidanza*) of the fleshy parts is most beautifully contrasted with the polished steel of the helmet and shield, and with the lightness of the draperies, which are so gracefully thrown, that they conceal what the art has surrendered to the claims of decorum, and also the solidity of the material. Lastly, the hair is managed with a freedom of the chisel which we should be inclined to ascribe only to a youthful hand.

GERMANY.

German and Greek one Language.—The author of this hypothesis is the first who has pursued seriously, and in detail, an idea which has been occasionally thrown out, but never before thoroughly investigated by any writer. According to the first number, which is all that has yet been published, it is his intention to prove, "that our mother tongue is in the main Greek," i. e. that every German word [we presume only roots] is to be found in the Greek, and *vice versa*; and this because we and the Greeks are one people. The proofs of this unity of language, as they are boldly adduced by the author, are, in many instances, really striking. He finds old German names and relations, even anterior to the Homeric age, as old as the *Heroes*, with whom he begins his list, and in whom he recognizes the Latin *Herus*, the Low German *Heer*, the High German *Herr*, (Master, Lord.) The whole meaning of the Homeric *Heros* is preserved in the German *Herr*: the Greek *Mestor*, another denomination of *Herr*, in Homer, is the Low German *Mester*, the High German *Meister*, the Latin *Magister*. An *Aristos* with the Greeks is the Low German *Aerste*, the High German *Erste* (first, principal,) *Fürst* (Prince.) The *Esthlot* of the Greeks are our *Edle* (Nobles.) The Greek word so entirely coincides with ours, in all its meanings, that it might seem as if Adeling had copied the explanation. If we would see the manners and sentiments of the Greek nobles among ourselves, we need but recollect the games at the court of Alcinous, in which only nobles took part, in the midst of many thousand

spectators; and compare them with the tournaments of the Nibelungen and the middle ages, to which none were admitted but such as were acknowledged to be ancient, qualified nobility. We may remember what Eurypylus says to Ulysses when he declines to take part in the games: "You are then no noble; understand no arts, are probably a mariner, a merchant; whose sole concern is gain."

Meteoric Iron.—Dr. William Zimmerman, Professor of Chemistry, in the University of Giessen, has discovered that all the aqueous atmospheric precipitates or deposits (dew, snow, rain, and hail,) during that period, contained meteoric iron, which was usually combined, in the same manner as in meteoric stones, with nickel. Almost all the rains contained common salt, and a new organic substance composed of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, which the discoverer has called Pyrine. In the same manner the rain water was found, on several occasions, indubitably to contain various kinds of earths. The rains in February and March particularly abounded in these ingredients, which are found also in the meteoric stones. From contemporary observations made on various eminences, Diensberg, the Castle of Gleiberg, a tower of the barracks at Giessen, &c. various other results were obtained, several of which are in favour of the opinion, that the stony meteoric masses are of telluric and not of cosmic origin.

Croup.—Dr. Reddelin, of Wismar, has communicated to the Royal Society of Göttingen, through Professor Blumenbach, the following successful treatment of Croup, after the usual remedies had been tried without effect:—The patient was a female, aged 19, who, on the third day after being seized with the croup, was unable to swallow, had begun to rattle in the throat, and seemed approaching rapidly her dissolution. Dr. Reddelin insinuated, by means of a quill, a mixture of Spanish snuff and marocco into her nostrils; and after repeating this mixture a second time, it excited sneezing and vomiting; this occasioned the discharge of two long membranous cylinders from the trachea (windpipe), upon which the rattling immediately ceased, and the patient was rescued from instantaneous suffocation. One of the tubes, when slit open, measured nine French lines in breadth; they were quite white, and bore a strong extension without injury to their fibrous texture.

POLAND.

Crete.—M. Sieber is about to publish, in two volumes octavo, an account of his visit to the island of Crete, with plates and

maps. The result of the historical investigations is stated to be important, and a large map of the island in its ancient state gives several cities hitherto wholly unknown, Diatonium, Matium, Lyctus, Minoa Lyctia, Tripodus, Curetis, Anopolis, Mycene, &c. &c. Many errors of Strabo, Ptolemy, &c. are pointed out and corrected. Among the plates, fourteen in number, the principal are, 1. The beautiful Convent of Arkadi, at the foot of Mount Ida. 3. View of Mount Ida, from Melidoni in Milopotamo. 5 to 11, are rare Plants of the island, drawn and engraved by the author. 12. A large folio plate of Costumes. 13. The subterraneous labyrinth of Gortyna, with all its passages, chambers and halls, geometrically surveyed and measured by the author, with infinite labour and great expense.

Animal Remains.—Oracow, 7th May.—The mountain of Bronislawa, which is remarkable as the site of the national monument to the memory of Kosciusko, is now become interesting to the naturalist. The workmen employed in raising the tumulus have lately found in the calcareous rock, tenells below the surface of the earth, an immense back-bone of some animal nearly twelveells in length. When this interesting remnant of the antediluvian animal world has been duly examined by competent judges, the result of their investigations will be communicated to the public.

RUSSIA.

Volcano.—The Russian-American company have received intelligence of a dreadful volcanic explosion which took place on the 21st of March 1820, in one of the Aleutian islands. The night was very dark and gloomy, and a violent gale blew from the south-east. This was succeeded by an earthquake, accompanied by subterraneous thunder. The whole atmosphere appeared ignited, and it became so light, that every object was perfectly visible. Shortly after, showers of sand and ashes descended in such immense quantities as to obscure all vision. This phenomenon continued throughout the remainder of the night. At day-break the wind changed, and the showers of sand and ashes ceased. The sea-water became thick, and the river water assumed the colour and thickness of beer, and was so extremely bitter as to be unfit for use.—At the island of Umuak, about a hundred wersts distant from Unalashka, a volcanic eruption also took place. The crater is now about fifteen wersts from the sea-shore, though it was before but five wersts from the coast. Hence it is evident that the island has been extended by the volcanic eruption, and that the sea, from the same cause, has receded to a considerable distance.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Management of Apple Trees.—A gentleman in Essex, having in his orchard many old supposed worn-out apple trees, which produced fruit scarcely larger than a walnut, he last winter took fresh-made lime from the kiln, slaked it with water, and well dressed them with a brush, and the result was, that the insects and moss were completely destroyed, the outer rind fell off, and a new smooth, clear, healthy one formed; and the trees, although some of them twenty years old, have now a most healthy appearance.

Spade Husbandry.—An experiment was lately made this year to try the difference between the *spade* and the *plough*. A field was taken, which was in beans last year, and oats the year before; two ridges were dug and two ploughed alternately, and the whole was sown on the same day; a part both on the ploughed and dug being drilled with the garden hoe; the whole was reaped the same day; and being thrashed out, the result was, that the dug sown broadcast was to the ploughed sown broadcast as fifty-five to forty-two. The dug and drilled was as twenty and a quarter to twelve and a quarter upon the ploughed and drilled. The additional grain is not the only beneficial result gained by digging, as in this instance there was also a great deal more straw, and the land was free from weeds.

On Liquid Manure.—In the Bath Agricultural Papers, vol. i. page 172, is related an interesting experiment on the subject of liquid manure, which is certainly too much neglected in this country. A Norfolk gentleman, who rather by compulsion used some putrid water in his garden, found it so beneficial that he tried some experiments with it compared with clean water, in a meadow; the result determined him to increase his supply of putrid water, which he did by enlarging the reservoir, and conducting into it hollow drains from his stables, ox-stalls, kitchen, &c.; besides which he ordered vegetable refuse from the garden to be thrown into it, and emptied the privy into it once a year. From all these resources he obtained a large quantity, which was used with a water-cart, having a trough behind as for watering roads; and this mode of manuring was found greatly preferable to the common one for hay and pasture land; here was but little cost besides the carting; little labour in filling, (a pump being used,) no spreading or beating, nor any incumbrance upon the soil. Twenty carts of this water on an

acre, beginning in May, were found of signal service to the hay crop; and equally beneficial to the aftermath in a dry season.

Musty Flour.—E. Davy, Esq. of the Cork Institution, has discovered that the carbonate of magnesia, in small quantity, has the property of restoring to its primitive state flour which has a musty smell and taste, from dampness and other causes. "One pound of the carbonate of magnesia (common magnesia of the shops) is to be combined with 250lbs. of musty flour; that is in the minor proportion of thirty grains of the carbonate to one pound of flour. It is to be leavened and baked in the usual way of making bread. The loaves will be found to rise well in the oven, to be more light and spongy, and also whiter than bread in the common way. It will likewise have an excellent taste."

Strawberries.—There is at present in the gardens of Calder Castle, a plot of the strawberry called the Roseberry, which, notwithstanding its having produced abundance of fruit last summer, in the spring bore a fine second crop, the berries being very large and highly flavoured. This variety of the strawberry, which was introduced about six years ago, is very valuable, and should be cultivated in all gardens. It is a variety between the *Fragaria Collina* (Alpine) and the *Fragaria Virginiana* (Scarlet); and it is supposed that its nearest affinity to the former produces the propensity to bear fruit twice a year.

Extraordinary Ox.—A most extraordinary ox was lately slaughtered by M. P. Frost, of Bridlington-quay, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and allowed to be one of the largest and finest beasts ever killed. Its dimensions were—length, 10 feet; height, 5 feet 10 inches; girths at the crop, 9 feet 4 inches; rib, 10 feet 2 inches; and loin, 9 feet 2 inches. Its neat weight, 144st. 12lb. Its points fine, and offal large in proportion. The first two summers this beast was grazed upon the high and unenclosed wold, and folded at nights in an open fold; the third summer on a moor; and from that time to the present (being six years old) only fed in an ordinary way. Combining this method of feeding with his size, weight, symmetry, colour, and grazing quality, he fully equals, if not surpasses, any beast ever grazed in this kingdom.

USEFUL ARTS.

Weavers' Reeds.—A gentleman of Manchester has taken out a patent for a very ingenious machine for making weavers' reeds, of either steel or brass. It puts in and finishes no less than 160 dents per minute, and the workmanship is greatly superior to any thing of the kind done by hand, particularly in fine reeds, for every part is mathematically true; added to which, there is a considerable reduction of price. The patentee is now erecting a large manufactory. His invention is highly approved of, especially by the silk-weavers.

Spinning and Weaving.—"In the year 1745, Mary Powlis, of East Dereham, in Norfolk, spun a pound of wool into a thread of 84,400 yards in length, wanting only 80 yards of 48 English miles; a circumstance which was considered so great a curiosity at the time, as to obtain for itself a situation upon the records of the Royal Society. Since that period, Miss Ives, of Norwich, spun a pound of wool (combed) into a thread of 168,000 yards; which wonderful success in the art of spinning wool, induced her to try her exquisite talent upon cotton, when, out of a pound of that material, she produced a thread that measured the astonishing length of 203,000 yards, equal to 115½ English miles and 160 yards. The last-mentioned thread, woven into cloth, would (allowing 200 inches of it in warp and weft to a square inch of the manufactured article,) give the fair artisan 28½ yards, nearly, of yard-wide cloth, out of her pound of cotton!—25½ lbs. of cotton, spun in that manner, would reach round the Equator."

Discovery in Mechanics.—Patents have been obtained by Mr. John Ruthven, of Edinburgh, for a "New Method of procuring Mechanical Power," which promises to be of considerable importance from its simplicity and general application. As it has no analogy to any of the mechanical powers hitherto known, we can hardly convey an idea of it to our readers, but so far as we can form an opinion, it appears to be a power that accumulates in a ratio to the resistance, and on that ac-

count will be valuable for compressing or elevating, and may supersede the screw for those purposes; as the immense loss of power, arising from the box in which the screw turns, renders the force from it in a great degree abortive. A more particular description of this important discovery will probably soon be made public.

NEW PATENT.

W. KENDRICK, of Birmingham; for a *Combination of Apparatus for extracting a Tanning Matter from Bark.*

The process is as follows: the bark is exposed to the action of steam of water, heated considerably above the common boiling point of water. The apparatus consists of a boiler, capable of generating steam of a certain elasticity, and capable of conveying the steam, in the same state of elasticity, into one or more vessel or vessels containing the oak-bark, or substance from which the tanning matter is to be extracted. The elasticity of the steam applied for extracting the tanning matter from the materials operated upon, must be such, that its pressure is equal to at least from eight to twelve pounds upon the cubic inch, but the pressure may be varied according to circumstances. The vessel or vessels may be made of wood, or lead, or iron lined with lead, or of any other approved material or materials; and the tighter the vessels are made, the more productive. A safety-valve is put in the lid, or any other part of the vessel, as well as in the boiler. To the pipe which conveys the steam from the boiler, is connected a perforated pipe, or chamber, of any approved form, which is attached to the top, side, or bottom or any other part of the vessel containing the bark; and by means of the perforation the steam acts with more force upon the bark, sumach, &c. than it otherwise would do. And further, to facilitate the operation, warm or cold water is put to the bark, &c. in such proportion, from one quart, or more or less, to a pound, as may be thought proper, according to the strength of the liquor wanted.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

I. Pollard, of Earl's Court; for new and improved machinery, and methods for breaking, bleaching, preparing, manufacturing, and spinning, in thread or yarn, flax, hemp, and other productions and substances of the like nature. Sealed at Edinburgh, April 9, 1821.

T. Masterman, of Broad-street; for certain machinery for the purpose of imparting motion, to be worked by steam or water, or other fluid, without either cylinder, piston, or fly-wheel, and with less loss of power than occurs in working any of the steam-engines now in general use. Edinburgh, April 13, 1821.

R. Salmon, of Woburn; for improvements in the construction of instruments for the relief of hernia and prolapsa. Edinb. April 18, 1821.

J. White, of Manchester; for new machinery, adapted to preparing and spinning wool, cotton, and other fibrous substances, and uniting several threads into one; and also combinations of the said new machinery with other machines, or with various parts only of other machines already known and in use. Edinburgh, April 18, 1821.

R. J. Tomlinson, of Bristol; for an improved rafter for roofs, or beam for other purposes. Edinb. May 25, 1821.

K. Delap, of Belfast; for certain improvements in producing rotatory motion. Edinb. May 25, 1821.

S. Hall, of Reiford, cotton-spinner; for an improvement in the manufacture of starch. Edinb. May 25, 1821.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ARCHITECTURE.

An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture, &c. By George Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs and Select Remains of an only Son. By T. Durant, of Poole. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s 6d.

The Life of J. Goodwin, A. M. By T. Jackson. 10s 6d.

The Life of the Rev. T. Scott. By the Rev. J. Scott. 8vo. 14s.

CLASSICS.

The Classical Collector's Vade Mecum; containing accurate Lists of the Polyglot, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Bibles, Greek Testaments, as also of the Greek and Roman Authors, known as Editions Principes, Aldine, Stephens's, Delphin, Variorum, Bipont, Elzevir, with many others; exhibiting a Collection far more numerous and complete than has yet been published.

FINE ARTS.

The Flemish, Dutch, and German Schools of Painting. By the Rev. J. T. James. 8vo. 9s 6d.

Les Costumes Françaises de 1200 à 1715. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Definitions of the Costume of the Spaniards. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

GEOLOGY.

Mantel's Geology of Sussex. 4to. 3l. 3s.

HISTORY.

History of his Life and Times. By W. Lilly. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Horn Subsecivus; or, First Steps to composing and conversing on Medical Subjects, in the Latin Language. By J. Fletcher, M. D. 12mo. 4s.

MECHANICS.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Steam Engine. By Charles Frederick Partington, of the London Institution. 8vo.

The steam engine is certainly one of the most valuable presents that Science has yet made to the Arts; and we see with pleasure the completion of a work so well adapted as the above for the illustration of its many important properties. Mr. Partington commences by a description of the first steam engine constructed by Branca in the beginning of the seventeenth century; and after explaining the principle of the "water-commanding engine" employed by the Marquis of Worcester, proceeds to shew, upon the authority of a curious autograph treatise, preserved among the Harl. MSS. in the British Museum, that Sir Samuel Morland was the first to introduce this valuable prime mover to our mechanical rivals the French. The claim of America to the original application of the steam engine for the purposes of navigation is also set at rest, by reference to Mr. P.'s work; in which we find an account of the steam-boat, with reference to an engraved representation, printed as early as 1737. The various patent-right inventions connected with this branch of mechanics, form a very valuable part of the Appendix; and we should be

wanting in justice to the merits of a young artist whose name we observe attached to the numerous graphic illustrations of this work, if we were to omit noticing the accuracy and neatness of their execution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters on the Eastern States of America, by William Tudor. 2d. Edition. Boston. 1821.

Though American publications are certainly not within the intended scope of our literary notices, yet we shall occasionally give some of the most prominent of them a place in our pages, from the interest which we feel in the United States. The author of these letters is not a man of genius or originality, and he mixes his picture of American affairs with a good many dozing and prosing observations; but still he is well acquainted with his subject, and has compared his country with others, and if partial to his native land, is at least without indelicate national antipathies. He writes sixteen letters from Boston, on the politics, arts, manners, commerce, and general circumstances of the United States, but chiefly delineates New England. From scanty room, we must quote even those pages of his book which we like the best, in an abridged state, begging the reader to make allowance for this circumstance, and not to judge of Mr. Tudor's style by our gurbled extracts. For brevity's sake we must hazard being abrupt; but this American gentleman's language is of a remarkably pure, perspicuous, and English cast. His first letter on "Funeral Ceremonies." About those of the Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, or modern Italians, we did not look for much information to the other side of the Atlantic; but were anxious to know, from an American, how far a people of congenial lineage had preserved the customs of our own island. Of the American burial-places our author speaks thus:—"The common custom of the Christian world is to deposit the dead either within the walls of the church, or in the surrounding cemetery that is consecrated with it. In this country alone is there any deviation from this solemn, affecting, yet often noxious usage. When the deputies to the United States from the revolted country of Pernambuco, visited Boston, nothing struck them with more surprise than the sight of burial-grounds unprotected by, and out of sight of, any church. It is solemn to place the remains of our friends within that sacred temple which is dedicated to God; it is affecting to offer our devotions surrounded by the graves of those we have loved; but in great cities it becomes as noxious to the living as it is useless to the dead.* A great diversity prevails in the management and appearance of our burying enclosures. In some the ground is thickly studded with monumental stones, whilst others shew nothing but those slight swellings of the surface, which, even in a desert, immediately indicate that they cover a being who will disturb it no more. The Quakers, consistently with their levelling policy, unwilling that human vanity should attempt, by perishable distinctions, to destroy that equality which death has produced, exclude monuments from their burying-grounds. The Catholics generally do the same. A Cenotaph is placed in a church, where the deceased is of high rank; but Protestants, in most countries, give monuments to their friends and families. In some places the burial-ground is never entered but by the sexton with the funeral convoy, and the rank grass rustles unheard. In others the sexton pastures a cow—what a practice, and what a perquisite!—In some the public pathway crosses the ground, and vagrant boys are seen making the memorials of the dead serve the purposes of their idle play. In others they form public walks, where children are carried for air in the morning, and assignments are made for the evening." The funeral ceremonies of

* It is not meant, we suppose, that there are no burying-grounds adjacent to churches in the eastern states, but only that the custom is less frequent than in England. Ed.

the New Englanders have recently undergone a considerable change.—“This Colony,” (New England,) he says, “was a religious one. The main motives of emigration to it had sprung from religion. A fanatic was the occasion on which religious feelings could be most strongly produced. It was the scene therefore at which the people were most solemnly exhorted to the service of God. Besides, the number of the colonists when they first landed was so few, that the decrease of one of their number was like a loss in a private family, and the obsequies of the deceased were attended by all, since all participated in the bereavement. But farther, our ancestors had left their country to encounter all the horrors of exile. Their minds were wrought up to a high and steady pitch of enthusiasm. All exulting emotions of grief and despondency were discontinued. Excessive grief was frowned at as an imperfect submission to the Divine Will. Thus a fanatic was a religious observance which none could neglect, and to which the dearest relations came out in the deepest moments of their affliction. This fashion continued when the original purpose or motive had ceased. The procession lengthened till its wretched wretches were followed by a long train of others, performing the duty with indifference or unwillingness. A few years since, the procession was made as long as possible. The relatives, male and female, all walked—the acquaintances of both sexes followed, and a train of carriages, generally empty, brought up the rear. It was thought decorous to walk, however bad the weather or the road might be. The bells meanwhile were tolling, not at intervals, but incessantly. By degrees, the inconvenience began to be remedied. The nearest relatives, females at least, were excused from walking to the grave, and in many cases, there was no procession on foot. The bells were rung only at intervals, and at Boston are now entirely disused. The desire of a long procession begins to be less, and less an object of pride, and the vanity of ‘a grand burying’ is becoming more and more confined to people of colour.”

In speaking of religion, our author ascribes to Calvinism the last efforts that have been made in America to establish an intolerant influence on the public mind. But the day for practical intolerance is now irrevocably past in America; and though Calvinism predominates as a nominal creed throughout New England, yet its tenets are exceedingly modified. Sensible preachers avoid its abstract doctrines in the pulpit, even attempt to inculcate a specific creed upon the students of a theological seminary, which the Calvinists set up at Andover, was opposed by the Legislature. An Episcopalian, himself the writer, predicts that Episcopacy will increase, and hold, at no very distant day, a much larger relative proportion to other denominations than it now does. The reasons which he alleges are, that it was merely the lawless power which this mitre assumed, and nothing intolerable in the forms, or intolerant in the spirit of Episcopacy itself, that peopled New England with emigrants who for ages cherished aversion to its name. The American revolution severed American Episcopacy completely, and for ever, from all connexion with political power. Moreover the church service has been freed from a degree of ceremony and repetition which it retains in England. But it still maintains the dignity of its forms. The beauty, simplicity, pathos, and comprehensiveness of its prayers is felt by men as their minds refine; and being rescued from all suspicion of connexion with temporal abuses, it gains ground (so our author asserts), and promises still farther to prevail. Of the supreme beauty of the forms of English worship over all others, we never entertained a doubt. But we cannot assent to a farther reason alleged by the author for its probable increase, “that all rational minds may find shelter within its pale, more particularly than within the pale of other churches.”—“Assent,” he says, “may be given to its doctrines with different shades of conviction.” Surely this may be affirmed of Presbyterianism as well as Episcopacy. In our humble apprehension, the Episcopal creed is as definite as other creeds; and we cannot perceive by what circumstance it allows a latitude of assent more various in degrees of conviction than can be granted by other churches, at least of the Protestant persuasion.

On the past and present state of the Indians there is a letter of considerable interest. This unfortunate race is vanishing fast away, and at no very distant period will have no existence but in history. Now and then a master spirit among them rises them to make a momentary struggle; but he is either cut down like the prophet Iowamesh, or banished like the prophet Braddock, and the ruin of his tribe is consummated. It is remarkable how few of the natives are to be found in the population of the United States, and how rarely they blend with it. The discolourings from Indian are much fewer than from Negro mixture. The few who remain are not so numerous as the gypsies in many parts of Europe, to whom they may in many points be compared. Two or three, or sometimes a larger group, perambulate the country, offering medicinal herbs, baskets, or brooms for sale. They are a lawless set of beings, and lead a life of hardship, though not of labour. They wander, perhaps subsisting on half-charitable purchases, the descendants of Sachems, who made treaties with the first governors of the provinces. They preserve most of the traits of their savage origin, though unadorned in civilization, and though they speak no language but English; are seldom seen to laugh; prone to intoxication; amazing topographers; can penetrate immense forests by the shortest cuts; find the forks of every stream, and track the haunts of fish and game. The native Indian appears to rank, in Mr. Taylor's estimate, as a being by nature less capable of civilization than even the Negro. We have little time for this discussion, and certainly much fewer means of being prepared for it than Mr. Taylor. But he seems to us to attribute to the red man's inherent native effects which have resulted from circumstances. The Negro springs up into partial civilization from a state of slavery, and he seems constitutionally gay, social, and comparatively sober. Of this the red man is the reverse. But the emancipated Negro may well be a happy and thriving being. He is grateful for emancipation, and has no recollections of mortified pride and lost independence when he builds his hut on the American soil; but the Indian, whether he wanders for game or charity, or is isolated in villages within the reach of Christian dominion, must have always the recollections of ancient enmity and of humbled pride to make him associate gloomy feelings with the white man's civilization. The history of the conduct of Christians with regard to the Indians, also amply exhibits causes that have retarded their improvement. A healthy settler of New England compared them to the Canaanites, and themselves to the people of Israel. A few good men preached and practiced benevolence towards them, but the general conduct was contemptuous and cruel. Then came the contests of the French and English, which exterminated whole tribes. Even the religious men, who were the warmest friends to their civilization, began at the wrong end. Instead of first giving them a love of fixed residence, they inculcated dogmas of faith, and taught them the Assembly's Catechism when they should have shewn them how to spin. Massachusetts has now four Indian tribes within its limits and under its protection. One of them has a considerable tract of land on the Penobscot. They retain their own language, and speak a broken English. Some of their chiefs are intelligent, and a few individuals still remember their prouder condition as a people. Two of the three other tribes are situated in the county of Plymouth, in the district called the old colony. This oldest district in the county is almost the only one where the original tenants of the forest—the Indians—can still be found; but how different is their condition. The latter bound with as much grace and elasticity as when the first tenants arrived; now degraded are the descendants of Philip and Massa Saub!—One of the most interesting of these Letters, in point of subject, is that which regards the Universities of America. It is somewhat disappointing, however, and forms an exception to the general merit of the writer, in being well acquainted with the topics on which he writes. He has evidently made no tour of observation through the colleges of the United States, and confesses himself unable to give accurate details about many of them. This is a subject that would form materials for great

speculation to an enlightened American: We have no doubt that it one day will so, and that America will be the scene of superb literary and scientific institutions. At present, as our author justly remarks, one principle is common to all their schools of learning, which will ever prevent any of them becoming truly Universities until it is changed; namely, the early age at which the students are admitted. In some places, however, they are gradually preparing to raise the scale of education, by prolonging its period. At Yale College no student is received under the age of fifteen, and at Harvard the majority are considerably above that age. The provisions for the professors seem to be liberal, and their number perfectly adequate to the existing demand for knowledge. Degrees and honorary distinctions, the author thinks, are too easily obtained. Eloquence (if we may judge by what he says of Harvard College) is little cultivated, and any person who has attended a College exhibition would hear with disgust more than half the exhibitors speak their parts in such a slowly awkward manner as would not have been tolerated in a village school. Without an atom of conscious prejudice against Americans, we cannot but remark that a drawing and inanimate elocution generally marks their conversation; and we can therefore well believe Mr. Tudor's remark. Regarding them as a free and great people, we wish they may attend to his advice, and "sacrifice to the graces." The cause of human improvement is interested not only in the solidity, but in the polish of their character. As Republicans they ought to study eloquence, and all its aids, for Eloquence is the child of Liberty, and it has ever been a child gratefully disposed to preserve its parent.

Essays by Father Fitz-Eustace, a mendicant Friar. 1822.

These Essays are ten in number: On Writers—On the formation of Political Society—On Patriotism—On the Political Character of James the First of Scotland—On the Causes of the Downfall of the Roman Empire—On Grecian Sophistry and Roman Rhetoric—On the Female Character—On Marriage and Constancy—Laughing and Crying Philosophers—Modern Mourning.

We can see neither humour nor propriety in the title of Mendicant Friar which this writer assumes, any more than if he called himself the Hierophant of Palmyra. Does he mean to be a gay liar: alas! how unlike in his facetiousness to "the beste beggar of his house," who "some that lap for his wantonness." Would he have us take him for a grave one? his sobriety does not remind us of the Friar's cowl, but of the College of Edinburgh. From his style and subjects we should suppose him to be a young Scotchman, whose mind has been imbued with a generalising spirit, and fostered by a pretty fair share of desultory reading. His attempts at wit and humour, we confess, appear to us unfortunate; but there is a laudable and liberal tone of opinion in his grave Essays. His remarks on the present state of punishment in England are particularly creditable to him; and his account of the political character of James the First of Scotland has so agreeable an interest, that we should wish to see him engaged in more extensive researches on Scottish history. On classical subjects he is less at home.

The Council of Ten. No. I. 8vo. pp. 116. 2s. 6d.

The idea of this "Council of Ten" is evidently borrowed from the imitable Club in the Spectator; but in the delineation of the characters it falls far short of its model, and labours, page after page, to convey that kind of picture which Addison gives in a few strokes. As to the objects which this "Council of Ten" have in view, we may say "Me thinks the lady doth profess too much." "The Council of Ten will be itself alone," say its members; but if they do not make their succeeding numbers less tedious and laboured than this prospect of their intentions, they will find that they will likewise be their own readers alone.

A Glossary; or a Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c. which have been

thought to require illustration in the works of English Authors. By R. Nares, M. A. 4to. 2l. 15s.

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This little volume should rather be intitled the Beauties of the Vegetable Kingdom; for it deals more in the attractive than the surprising. It is written in a style of elegance well fitted to its subject; and the descriptions of the various flowers and plants it mentions, are interspersed with appropriate reflections and poetical illustrations, which will give it additional interest in the eyes of the refined and youthful class of readers to whom it is more especially addressed.

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Pen Owen; a Novel. 3 vol. 8vo. 1l. 1s. 6d.

POETRY, AND THE DRAMA.

Letters to Julia, in Rhyme. Third Edition; to which are added, Lines written at Ampthill Park. By Henry Luttrell.

This is a poem so very much remodelled in its plan in the two former editions, as to be almost entirely new. The Julia of this edition has nothing in common with her of the two last but her name, beauty, and love of power. She is a young, rich, and handsome widow, who has a high degree in the college of fashion, and neither ambitious nor unable to take a still higher one. This she might do by accepting the hand of Charles, who would raise her to the *francescane* caste. But her vanity and her caprice tempt her to prolong the period of courtship, so pleasant, and so unlikely to return, and to delay that of marriage so full of hazard and so certain to endure. She therefore plays with the fish which she has hooked, though at the danger of breaking her line. In short, she is a finished coquette. Charles is a man of pleasure, but 'du meilleur cru'; and to make amends for all his faults, loves her not as an heiress, but as a woman. Where will not love flourish—in the most artificial as well as the most natural soil—in London itself checked as it is by money-making in the East, and the West by dissipation and ridicule. The *pièces* are addressed to Julia by her male cousin, the friend of Charles, who describes to her the sufferings of the victim of her coquetry—and all the fashionable pursuits and amusements from which he has been driven. This topic is made a vehicle for describing the town in some of the gayest and easiest 'Vers de Societe,' which we believe the present age has produced. Hyde Park, the ride, the promenade, the shower in the park on Sunday, and the dispersion of the well-dressed multitude are excellent and spirited sketches touched to the life. Every scene of enjoyment which Charles had participated and

forsoke in his love-sick *emusi* are touch'd on with a volatile and happy archness, from his boxing at the five-courts to his quadrilling at Willis's.

"I doubt if he has pluck remaining
To venture on a six-weeks training,
Since Love has sounded a retreat
From rubb'd rag, racing, and raw meat.
Once on the funny how he dot'd,
Never was amateur so not'd,
Never contended with the fist
So promising a pugilist.

Past are these glories: now it ruffles
His temper but to hear of muffles,
Him at the five's-court, him at Moulsey,
Never henceforward will a soul see.
No, Julia, who would be a boxer,
When she be dot'd on, vows it shocks her?

The Serpentine, that prince of rivers
(But name it—how the recreant thieves)
Tempts him no more to roam at large in
The throngs that listen to its raving;
What time the slanting wintry sun
Just skirts the horizon, and is gone,
Whn from his disk a short-lived glare
Is wasted on the clear cold air;
When the snow sparkles on the sight,
Flashing intolerably white,
And swept by hurried feet, the ground
Returns a wisp and crushing sound.

There once, well strap'd from point to heel,
Glided his foot on glittering steel,
Like a light vessel on her keel,
And rapid as the viewless wind
Lest all his rivals far behind;
While they, poor fellows, for their pains,
Too happy to compound for sprains,
Trembled to edify the town
On every side, like nine pins down.

Never were yet achiev'd by skits
Such outside edges, threes, and eights,
As when he wheel'd and circled, scorning
The "mighty crack's" prophetic warning,
That soon the fetters were to break
'That bound the surface of the lake.
Well knew he to retreat in time;
For, have you seen a pantomime
Where at the waving of a wand,
Or word of magical command,
'Trap-doors, for ghosts to disappear,
Start open, as its end draws near?
Thus when the necromancer flung
Gives to his subject streams the law,
Woe to the loiterers in a trice
Spits far and wide the treacherous ice,
Plunging (if only to the chin,
How lucky!) many a victim in.

The November fog of London is described with the accuracy and observation of a Town Thomson:

First, at the dawn of ling'ring day,
It rises of an ashy grey,
Then deep'ning with a sordid stain
Of yellow, like a lion's mane.
Vapour importunate and dense,
It wars at once with every sense,
Invades the eyes, is tasted, smelt.
The ears escape not. All around
Returns a dull unwonted sound,
Loth to stand still, afraid to stir,
The chill'd and puzzled passenger,
Oft blundering from the pavement, fails
To feel his way along the rails;
Or at the cro-sings, in the roll
Of every carriage dreads the pole.
Scarce an ellipse, with pall so dun,
Blots from the face of Heaven the sun.
But soon a thicker, darker cloak
Wraps all the town, behold, in smoke,
Which steam-compelling Trade disgorges
From all her furnaces and forges
In pitchy clouds, too dense to rise,
Descends rejected from the skies,
Till struggling day, extinguish'd quite,
At noon gives place to candle-light.
O Chemistry, attractive maid,
Descend, in pity, to our aid:
Come with thy all-pervading gasses,
Thy crucibles, retorts, and glasses,
Thy fearful energies and wonders,
Thy dazzling lights and mimic thunders;

Let Carbon in thy train be seen,
Dark Anote and fair Oxygen,
And Wollaston and Davy guide
The car that bears thee at thy side.
If any power can, any how,
Abate these nuisances, 'tis thou;
And see, to aid thee in the blow,
The bill of Michael Angelo;
O join (success a thing of course is)
Thy heavenly to his mortal forces;
Make all chimneys chew the cud,
Like hungry cows, as chimneys shou'd!
And since 'tis only smoke we draw
Within our lungs, at common law
Into their thirsty tubes be sent
Fresh air, by act of Parliament.

Songs of Zion. By James Montgomery.

In plain English a New Version of the Psalms, or at least of a principal portion of them. We cannot say that they are treated so poetically as to add to Mr. Montgomery's fame; at the same time that it will not materially suffer by his doing so better than others, what none have yet succeeded in doing perfectly well.

Poems, by the Rev. George Hughes. 8vo. pp. 162.

These poems are chiefly on religious subjects, and display but little of fancy or imagination. They are written in a correct strain of feeling, which, however, would have been as well expressed in prose; and indeed, except in brine in measured lines, the style of these pages scarcely rises to poetry: there are too often couplets which no art or accentuation can convert into the rhymes they are intended for; such as "prodigal" wife, "unspeakable;" and Mr. Hughes ought to consider that where subjects are gravely and coldly treated, the language is expected at least to be critically correct, to make up for its want of ornament and of fire.

The Errors of Ecstasie, a Dramatic Poem. By G. Darley. 8vo. 4s.

Ecclesiastical Sketches, in Verse. By W. Wordsworth, esq. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Memorials of a Tour on the Continent in 1820. By W. Wordsworth, Esq. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

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Lectures on the Gospel according to St. John. By C. A. Moyses, D.D. Part II. 8vo. 6s.

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Matters of Religion, &c. By R. Whately, M. A. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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Sermons on Genesis. By the Rev. W. Bassett.

Thurston's Sermons on various Subjects. 8vo. 12s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Guide to the Lakes of Killarney. By the Rev. G. N. Wright, A. M. 18mo. 6s.

A Description of the Scenery of the Lakes. By W. Wordsworth, Esq. post 8vo.

The History of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln; with St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, and Great and Little Wolthorpe, in the county of Northampton; embellished with 10 fine engravings. Price 1l. 5s. in demy 8vo.; and, with proof impressions of the plates, 2l. 12s. 6d. in demy 4to.

TRAVELS, &c.

Memoranda illustrative of the Tombs and Sepulchral Decorations of the Egyptians. 8vo. pp. 89. 4s.

Under the most unassuming form and title, this elegant little volume will be found fraught with learning and interest. The first part of it consists of "Observations on the Tomb of Psammis, discovered in the Valley of Behen El Malook, and opened by M. Belzoni." We regret that these "Observations" are only given to the public at the time when the interesting exhibition which called them forth, is about to be withdrawn from its contemplation. It was indeed always a matter of regret that this model of the royal tomb should not have been accompanied by some analysis or explanatory guide, illustrative of the signs and symbols with which it is covered. To the total absence of any such aid it is owing, as this writer justly remarks, that "hundreds, nay it may be said thousands, retire from its extraordinary figures, and compounded symbols, with disappointment, instead of expecting that reflective impression which the knowledge of these delineations, as portraying the sensations and belief of many millions of their fellow mortals, on the important subject of a future state of existence, will ever excite." p. 5. The author of this volume is inclined to consider this magnificent tomb not as that of Psammis the son of Necho, but of Pharaoh Necho himself, raised for him by the filial affection of his son; and supports his opinions by arguments drawn from his explanations of the hieroglyphics, which shew how attentively he has studied them. "The observations on the tomb are concluded by some interesting reflections on the nature of the initiation into the mysteries, which, instituted in honour of Isis, were not only transported into Greece, but eventually into Rome, and which historians record as maintaining an ascendancy over the public mind, in spite of every endeavour to repress them. After these we are presented with "Remarks on Mummies, and Observations on the Process of Embalming," which are not only replete with curious information, but interspersed with reflections well calculated to excite the contemplative mind to a train of the profoundest thought, respecting a people who, like the Egyptians at a period when we are accustomed to consider the world itself as almost in its infancy, possessed arts and sciences, and secrets of nature, which succeeding ages have done little more than weakly imitate, and vaguely guess at. This elegant little volume is ornamented with a frontispiece representing a male and female mummy, and some of the symbolical representations, exquisitely drawn, and engraved in a style of proportionate excellence by Cooke.

Travels along the Mediterranean and

parts adjacent. By Robert Richardson, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo.

Doctor Richardson travelled with the Earl of Belmore and his family by way of Alexandria, Cairo, and Austria, to the Second Cataract of the Nile, returning by Jerusalem, Damascus, Babel, and Tripoli, to Malta, where he takes leave of the reader at the same point that he had introduced himself to his notice. A great part of the first volume is devoted to the description of the hieroglyphics on the walls of the temples and pyramids of Egypt, which Dr. Richardson warmly recommends to the consideration of the learned and the studious, considering them as the only key to the early history of that wonderful country, so rich in the remains of wisdom and power, beyond what all the experience of succeeding ages, all the refinements of modern philosophy can even imitate. The travellers were fortunate in arriving at Thebes shortly after the discovery by M. Belzoni of the "Tomb," the model of which has formed so interesting an exhibition in this country. Doctor Richardson narrates the labours of this enterprising traveller in a manner that brings them directly before the eye of the reader; and concludes his account by expressing the hope, in which all persons of taste and feeling must join, that some future traveller, we may add of equal corporal as well as mental ability, will at no very distant period be tempted to resume Mr. Belzoni's researches, at the precise point where he somewhat unaccountably discontinued them. The Temple of Dendera, and the Grottoes of Eleuthia, come in for a large share of our author's attention; and his trouble in describing them will be repaid, we don't not, by the interest his descriptions are calculated to inspire in the reader.

Dr. Richardson's professional character gained him that degree of intimacy and confidence among the Turks, that would have been granted to no other Christian except a physician. In this capacity, he was enabled to judge of the comparative beauty of the Greek and Turkish ladies, and assigns the palm decidedly to the former. He was likewise admitted to, what the antiquary will think perhaps much more desirable, a survey of the Temple of Solomon, being the first acknowledged Christian that had been received within its holy walls since it has been appropriated to the religion of Mahomet. The favour was not thrown away upon him; for he brings to the holy land a memory fraught with scriptural allusions, and a mind apparently imbued with religious impressions. A visit to Jerusalem, however, under existing circumstances, is more calculated to chill devotion than to excite it. The disgusting apathy of those who shew the spots rendered sacred by the most solemn associations, the sordid avarice of the monks, the bickering between Christians of different denominations, and the doubtful lives of many of them, all shew that it is not merely living among affecting objects that will inspire a proper veneration for them. A pitched battle between the Greek and the Roman Christians for precedence, on the celebration of the finding of the cross, was one of the spectacles that were presented to Dr. Richardson's contemplation, besides sundry pretended miracles, and solemn mummeries, that appeared still more disgusting and reprehensible, as acted in a place where all ought to be sincerity, simplicity, and truth. The accounts of Tiberias and Damascus are very interesting; and altogether these volumes will be found productive of some valuable information, and a considerable portion of amusement; though the Doctor's remarks upon modern manners among the inhabitants of the countries he has visited are not so acute as his criticisms on their antiquities, and his reflections on virtue and morality come rather too much in the form of truisms to deserve the space he has assigned them in his pages.

The Travels of Theodore Ducas in various Countries of Europe. Part I. Edited by C. Mills, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 17. 4s.

Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Courdestan, &c. &c. By Sir R. K. Porter, Vol. II. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. JOSEPH LOWE will publish, in the course of the present month, in 8vo. *The Situation of England in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance, with a Comparison of the Prospects of England and France.*

Mr. NELSON is preparing for the press a new edition, in 8vo. of "The History, Topography, and Antiquities of Islington, in the county of Middlesex," containing much additional matter, and illustrated by at least twenty engravings and lithographic prints.

Mr. PONTREY's Practical Treatise on Rural Ornament, which deduces the science from well known fixed principles, will appear this month.

Mr. THOMAS ROSCOE has nearly ready for publication a new Edition of the Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini, the celebrated Florentine artist, corrected and enlarged from the last Milan edition.

P. W. WATSON, of Hull, has been engaged in the vicinity of London since the Spring of 1820, in collecting materials for a Dendrologia Britannica, (Trees and Shrubs that will live in the open air of Great Britain all the year,) to be illustrated by original descriptions and coloured plates from living plants. One hundred and ten coloured 8vo. drawings by eminent artists, with occasional minute dissections, are already completed, of such hardy trees and shrubs as have not (few excepted) been figured by recent reputable botanists. This selection, though difficult, was thought necessary, that the lovers of botany might look forward to some new

illustrations without having again to be charged with a reduplication of matter and expense.

Works nearly ready for Publication.

The Poetical Works of BARRY CORNWALL, now first collected. In 3 vols.

Letters from Spain, by DON LUCAS DOBLADO, now first published complete from the original MSS. with an Appendix. In one large volume, 8vo.

A new Edition of *The Florist's Manual, or Hints for the Construction of a Gay Flower Garden.* By the Authoress of "Botanical Dialogues," and "Sketches of Vegetable Life." This new edition is enlarged with Observations on the Treatment and Growth of Bulbous Plants, curious facts respecting their Management, and directions for the Culture of the Guernsey Lily, &c.

Memoirs and Select Remains of an only Son. By THOMAS DURANT, Poole. 2 vols. 12mo.

A Series of Etchings, Part I. Illustrative of, and forming a valuable acquisition to Faulkner's History and Antiquities of Kensington, from Original Drawings. By ROBERT BANKS.

Traditional Tales of English and Scottish Peasantry. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

A succinct Account of the Lime Rocks of Plymouth, with ten Lithographic Plates of some of the most remarkable of the Animal Remains found in them. By the Rev. RICHARD HANNAH.

The Political Life of his Majesty George the Fourth. In One volume 8vo.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from May 1 to May 31, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
May 1	37	62	30.28	30.26	May 16	40	66	30.04	30.06
2	34	62	30.16	30.06	17	42	74	30.32	30.31
3	39	65	29.95	29.77	18	45	77	30.94	30.86
4	39	67	29.61	29.60	19	44	76	30.02	30.00
5	39	67	29.64	29.60	20	44	79	30.07	30.11
6	45	68	29.69	29.71	21	45	75	30.20	30.22
7	51	58	29.72	29.80	22	50	69	30.30	30.26
8	46	52	29.90	29.98	23	45	68	30.22	30.11
9	37	52	29.71	29.54	24	41	65	30.03	29.99
10	42	53	29.56	29.25	25	46	69	29.92	29.65
11	35	60	29.52	29.64	26	41	64	29.76	29.65
12	45	80	29.72	29.79	27	40	67	30.05	30.02
13	40	56	29.79	29.80	28	54	63	30.11	30.17
14	44	66	29.88	29.84	29	45	75	30.18	30.21
15	37	72	29.85	29.91	30	40	74	30.25	30.19
					31	45	77	30.23	30.20

M. Gampont, jun. Joint-Astronomer at Marseilles, discovered, on the 12th ult. a new comet in the vicinity of the second star of Taurus. This comet was, when first

perceived at the Royal Observatory at Paris, about 87½ deg. of right ascension, and 36 degrees of boreal declension. It has since been observed in this country.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The revolution of a month has produced a considerable alteration in the general aspect of rural affairs. The severe drought, although partially counteracted by heavy rains in some places, has in others been productive of visible and extensive injury to the growing crops

The barleys have generally lost in their appearance; but upon the heavy lands and very light soils they exhibit an almost total failure. Peas, too, are even more affected than barley; as, in addition to the injury they have sustained for the want of moisture, the lice have made their appearance in such numbers, as to threaten the entire demolition of the crop.

The wheats have maintained their appearance somewhat better; having acquired considerable strength in the early part of the season, with a sufficiency of plant to shade the ground, they have not been so readily affected by the absence of moisture.

The hay crop is principally secured in excellent order, but the bulk is not altogether so great as was at first anticipated; the layers, too, owing to the unfavourableness of the season for the vegetation of small seeds, are not expected to stand.

Turnip-sowing commenced under no

very auspicious circumstances; the lands were in preparation for an early reception of the seed, but under the effects of a scorching sun and piercing drought it was deemed advisable to defer the operation of sowing somewhat beyond the usual time. Turnip-seed has sustained an immense reduction in value, the new seed having come forward so unusually early that the old will not be required for sowing; and even three-fourths of the former will only find purchasers at the crushing-mills. So extensive has been the growth of this article, owing to the abundance of turnips left over from the use of last spring.

The season is altogether unfavourable for the growth of potatoes, a circumstance the more to be regretted, as it may prolong the distresses of the Irish people: and speaking of that nation, we can but express our conviction that it would be a measure of the soundest policy to apply the money subscribed for the use of the Irish, to the purchase of inferior English wheat, and convert the same into biscuit, or what is usually termed sea-rusk, as at once affording a ready means of equal and easy distribution as well as conveyance, and of relieving our own market from the pressure of that redundant article.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, May 18th, 47s.—25th, 46s 4d—June 1, 45s 11d.—8th, 44s 7d.
 Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

May 11th.				Quarters.			
Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
Wheat	7,984	for	20,574	14	3	Aver.	52 2
Barley	4,236	.....	4,027	7	3	.....	18 8
Oats	15,121	.....	14,880	13	4	.....	19 8
18th May.				June 1.			
Wheat	7,508	.....	19,998	15	0	.....	52 8
Barley	3,446	.....	3,133	14	7	.....	18 2
Oats	10,824	.....	11,068	0	11	.....	20 5
25th May.				June 8th.			
Wheat	5,894	for	15,424	15	2	Aver.	52 4
Barley	2,632	.....	2,279	3	4	.....	17 3
Oats	18,015	.....	12,341	2	3	.....	18 11
Wheat	6,330	.....	15,940	11	6	.....	50 4
Barley	3,167	.....	2,692	9	4	.....	17 0
Oats	16,410	.....	15,597	10	11	.....	19 0
Wheat	6,868	.....	16,734	4	4	.....	48 9
Barley	1,988	.....	1,882	8	4	.....	17 4
Oats	15,743	.....	15,407	16	2	.....	19 6

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Par Ton.			MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.			COAL MARKET. June 19.		
Ware	71	0s to 10s 0s	Beef	1s 8d to 2s 8d	Newcastle, from	28s 6d to 41s 6d		
Middlings	3	0 to 6 0	Mutton	1 8 to 2 4	Sunderland, from	00 0 to 00 6d		
Ch-ts	1	6 to 2 6	Veal	3 0 to 3 6	Price of Quarter Loaf in the	Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 8s 4d.		
Apples	0	0 to 0 0	Pork	1 8 to 3 4				
Onions	6	0 to 0 0	Lamb	3 0 to 4 0				

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.				QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.						
SMITHFIELD	Hay,	31 0s to 41 4s	Aver.	31 12s 0d	arrived Coastwise, from	June 17 to 22.				
	Straw,	1 16 to 2 2		1 19 0	Wheat	6,463	Peas	469	Malt	2,095
	Clover,	4 0 to 4 5		4 2 6	Barley	2,253	Tares	—	Beans	1,598
ST. JAMES'S.	Hay,	3 0 to 4 6		3 13 0	Oats	15,598	Rape	—	Linseed	—
	Straw,	1 14 6d to 2 8		2 1 3	Eye	10	Blank	135	Mustard	—
	Clover,	3 9 to 4 4		3 16 6	Various Seeds,	118	qrs.—Flour,	6648	sacks.	
WHITECHAPEL	Hay,	3 8 to 4 0		3 14 0	Foreign.—Linseed	556	qrs.			
	Straw,	1 8 to 2 2		1 15 0						
	Clover,	3 8 to 4 16		4 1 6						

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.		New Pockets.	
Kent	21 10s to 41 10s	Sussex	21 5s to 31 5s
Essex	0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags,	0s to 0s
		Kent	21 15s to 41 10s
		Essex	0 0 to 0 0
		Sussex	21 10s to 31 10
		Farnham	0 0 to 0 0

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, June 24, 1822.

THE most striking incident of this month is, beyond question, the news of the suspension of intercourse between the English and the Chinese, at Canton. Reports of this affray had reached us, in a circuitous manner, from American authority; but, that in such a case, had been thought more than dubious. That those reports were well founded is now notorious; and the whole of the Tea trade has been agitated accordingly, as might be expected. It is understood that the Company has a large supply on hand, of some kinds; and the late sale, which ended but a few days ago, was so extensive, that the principal purchasers had (as was then thought) overstocked themselves. In fact, the major part of the Teas bought was offered for resale at a considerable discount, 2d. and even 3d. per lb. in some instances.

They are now raised to a premium of about as much; and superior qualities more. This state of things must continue till more circumstantial information is before the public. The best instructed merchants are of opinion that the affair will be drawn out into great length; but, that it will be settled without ulterior consequences.

The Tea-trade, it is calculated, furnishes employment, in all its various branches, to no less than *twenty millions* of Chinese subjects, the whole of which is, of course, reduced to idleness and misery, at a moment's notice. The interruption of remittances to the Emperor's treasury must also be felt, and very severely, on the instant; and this is depended on as an effectual argument in the case, according to precedents of great authority, and long standing. The home duties on Tea produced to the Excise in the course of last year about *three millions and a quarter sterling*: to which must be added the profits, advantages, duties, &c. derived from the various interests connected with this trade, the shipping interests, exports, &c. &c.

We should be glad to counterbalance the story of a foreign broil by reporting the revival of an interest that is, certainly, too much depressed. Throughout the Agricultural Counties complaints are general; and the consequences, though slowly operating at first, are likely to be found extensive, ere they close. They will be felt in home consumption, in home produce, and in home circulation. In the mean while, great exertions maintain an appearance of business; and by seeking customers with persevering diligence, goods are sold.

Our Foreign Commerce must find a considerable balance in its favour, since the price of the precious metals continues to decline. The Bank no longer cares to purchase at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per oz. as heretofore; and consequently, the nominal price 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* is little other than the shadow of a shade. It is even rumoured that a single merchant has exported at least 400,000 oz. of gold, as affording cheaper means of payment than remittances of other kinds. It is, therefore, likely, that the loans contracted for by foreign powers among our merchants, will be furnished, in great proportion, in gold.

COTTON in London has been heavy, though no reduction in price has been submitted to; in Liverpool it has been brisk, but the prices were not stiffly upheld. The sale of a single week amounted to 11,000 bags, while London did not sell 500. To the public at large this is of little importance; to the port that affords the most ready access to the seats of manufacture it is an occasion of gratulation; and moreover, it furnishes a striking instance of the necessity of obtaining general information, in the attempt to form and harmonize a general report.

The embarrassments of the Tea trade have contributed to keep up the attention that has lately been turned towards *CORTEX*. Considerable sales have been brought forward, and have mostly gone off with spirit. Good qualities have realized some addition, but, generally speaking, though the article has experienced a ready sale, yet the currency of the market has been taken as fixed. When that has been offered, the seller must look for no more: an attempt to pass it would check the willingness of the buyer.

SUGAR is bought in limited quantities, and at steady prices, but the average of the market is in a depressed state, and the disposition for selling is stronger than the disposition for buying, at the present moment. Refined Sugars experience the same indifference: the demand is not brisk, and the *turn* must be in favour of the enquirer, or the contract will not be ratified. In Foreign Sugars little or nothing has lately been doing, by which the currency could be affected.

The continued fine weather has had the effect of lowering the price of BRANDY, on the presumption that the vintage in France will be very productive, and probably of high quality. The superior kinds even, are now offered at the very great reduction of 6*d.* to 8*d.* the gallon lower than they were a fortnight ago, before the season appeared to be so fixed, as of late.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 27th May to 25th June, 1822.

Days, 1822,	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuities 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bond.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
May 27										
28										
29	240	78½	79½	94	95½	19½	240	89	54 pm.	2 dis. 1 pm.
30	239½	78½	79½	94½	95½	19½	240	89	51 pm.	2 dis. 5 pm.
31	240	78½	79½	94½	95½	19½	239		43 pm.	1 dis. 5 pm.
June 1	239½	78½	79½	94½	95½	19½			42 pm.	1 dis. 4 pm.
2	239½	78½	79½	94½	95½	19½	239½	89	40 pm.	2 dis. 5 pm.
3	239½	78½	79½	94½	95½	19½	239½	89	42 pm.	2 dis. 3 pm.
4	239½	78½	79½	94½	95½	19½			42 pm.	1 dis. 5 pm.
5	240	78½	79½	94½	95½	19½			46 pm.	1 dis. 4 pm.
6	240	78½	79½	94½	95½	19½			48 pm.	1 dis. 5 pm.
7	240	78½	79½	94½	95½	19½			48 pm.	1 dis. 4 pm.
8	240	78½	79½	94½	95½	19½			47 pm.	2 dis. 5 pm.
10	240	79½	79½	95½	96½	20½			49 pm.	1 dis. 5 pm.
11	240	79½	79½	96½	96½	20½			47 pm.	1 dis. 6 pm.
12	240	79½	79½	96½	96½	20½	78½		48 pm.	1 dis. 6 pm.
13	240	79½	79½	96½	96½	20½			47 pm.	1 dis. 5 pm.
14	240	79½	79½	96½	96½	20½			48 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
15	240	79½	79½	96½	96½	20½			46 pm.	2 dis. 5 pm.
16	240	79½	79½	96½	96½	20½			48 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
17	239½	79½	79½	96½	96½	20½			48 pm.	2 dis. 5 pm.
18	240	79½	79½	96½	96½	20½			50 pm.	2 dis. 5 pm.
19	240	79½	79½	96½	96½	20½	78½		51 pm.	2 dis. 5 pm.
20	240	79½	79½	96½	96½	20½	78½		51 pm.	par 5 pm.
21	242	80½	79½	97½	98	20½	79½		par	6 pm.
22	242	80½	79½	97½	98	20½				
23	242	80½	79½	97½	98	20½				
24	242	80½	79½	97½	98	20½				
25	242	80½	79½	98	98½	20½			55 pm.	par 5 pm.

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to Aug. 1821, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MAY 18, 1822, TO JUNE 15, INCLUSIVE.

- MILLIE, J. Aylesbury-street, iron-founder. (Martindale, Bedford-place.
 Somers, A. Bristol, victualler. (Saunders.
 St. J. Suffolk-lane, wine merchant. (Paterson and Bell.
 thell, T. Poole, painter. (Parr and son.
 ington, J. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Law and Coates.
 shop, R. Aston-road, Birmingham. (Parker.
 ythe, J. Wellington, Salop, draper. (Law and Coates,
 Manchester.
 yrdman, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Watson.
 yrd, N. C. Oxford, wine merchant. (Ceil.
 ramwell, J. Leadenhall-street, hatter. (Mayhew, Chan-
 cery-lane.
 radshaw, J. Eccleohall, butcher. (Hubbard and Keys,
 Cheshire.
 radbury, R. Stone, dealer. (Wheatley and Berlow.
 ramwell, G. Sheffield, merchant. (Fattershall.
 rerton, W. and H. Redfington, horse dealers. (Percy,
 Nottingham.
 rittaw, J. Worcester, linen draper. (Levett, Bristol.
 rooke, R. Walcot, brewer. (Batchelor, Bath.
 ruggess, J. Liverpool, dealer. (Tiefel.
 rdwell, E. Horbury-bridge, innkeeper. (Scholefield.
 rtham, J. Stockport, money-scrivener. (Newtons and
 Winterbottom.
 rwards, T. Witney, Oxford, woolstapler. (Hope, Bir-
 mingham.
 abb, H. Gravney, Kent, farmer. (Jeffreys, Faversham.
 althas, J. and H. Capell, Northampton, carriers. (Jays).
 olins, J. Vincent-place, broker. (Fenton, Austin
 Priars.
 olson, W. Plymouth, grocer. (Swain and Co. Frederick's
 place.
 ox, J. Pensford, mealman. (Frankis, Bristol.
 oppard, J. sen. Mitcham, drug-grinder. (Pocock, Lin-
 coln's-inn-fields.
 urtherpe, F. W. Ladbourn Chambers, timber-mer-
 chant. (Pearson, Change-alley.
 iven, W. B. Barton Lattimer, miller. (Lomb, Kettering.
 kade, J. and W. Kirkwood, grocers. (Robinson and
 Henderson, Carlisle.
 llis, T. Crooked-lane, drysalter. (Clatton and Carter,
 Southwark.
 alkser, F. Manchester, warehouseman. (Hadfield.
 Fothergill, W. Cannon-street-road, shipowner. (Hind and
 Cotterill, Throgmorton-street.
 Fowler, J. S. and A. E. Liverpool, merchants. (Taylor,
 Bedford-row, London.
 Falton, E. Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-merchant. (Dow-
 man, Union-court.
 Farlow, W. and J. Bristol, haberdashers. (Ambury,
 Bristol.
 Gibson, W. and F. Fomn, Trinity-square, cordfactors.
 Parather and Turner, London-street.
 Goodwin, J. Sheffield, victualler. (Cattle and Tisum,
 Wakefield.
 Goodves, W. D. Wimborne Minster, brewer. (Cooper,
 Hill, Southampton.
 Gould, W. and Greasley, F. Maiden-lane, boaters. (Ardes,
 Clifford's Inn.
 Goulden, J. Goulden's-place, near Hackney, carpenter.
 (Norton, Old Broad street.
 Grafton, J. Lapworth, tanner. (Mole, Birmingham.
 Haines, J. Lubenham, baker. (Wartnaby and Co. Market-
 Harboe'.
 Hales, W. N. Bilston, mercer. (Wood, Waterhampton.
 Hamper, H. Cheltenham, hosier. (Pruen and Griffiths.
 Harman, J. Lower Thames-street, merchant. (Clutton
 and Carter, Southwark.
 Heys, J. Stockport, draper. (Gibbon, Ashton-under-
 Lyme.
 Hirst, J. Groave, Almondbury, merchant. (Stevenson,
 Holmfirth.
 Holden, J. Manchester, calico dealer. (Hampson,
 Manchester.
 Holden, O. Clitheroe, calico manufacturer. (Hampson,
 Manchester.
 Hughes, T. Grosvener-row, Chelsea, linen-draper.
 (Knight, Kensington.
 Humphreys, W. Bedford, draper. (Burbidge, Lei-
 cester.
 Huntingdon, J. Snow-hill, jeweller. (Mayhew, Chan-
 cery-lane.
 Husband, R. Plymouth, mercer. (Sole, Plymouth-dock.
 Illigworth, H. A. Fowey, merchant. (Bevan and Brittan,
 Bristol.
 Jackson, S. G. S. South Lynn, jobber.
 Jenkins, T. Llanvethel, dealer. (Gregory, Clement's Inn.

Jernys, D. Great Yarmouth, merchant. (Holt.)
 Johnson, W. Geinsborough, maltster. (Barnard and Co.)
 Johnson, S. Skinner-street, cabinet-maker. (Young, New
 Carr Exchange.)
 Jonez, J. Corley-lime-burner. (Godson, Tisbury.)
 Joplin, J. Sunderland, linen-draper. (Beymour, New-
 castle-upon-Tyne.)
 Kaloon, T. Combe-down, farmer. (Miller, Frome
 Street.)
 Keat, T. Kilton Holme, butcher. (Rogers, Boston.)
 Large, J. Maiden Bradley, banker. (Mullings, Wootton
 Bassett.)
 Latta, J. Windsor, silman. (Hindmarsh, Jerin-street.)
 Leigh, G. Wincham, dealer in coals. (Meek, Betley.)
 Lewis, R. King-street, chair-maker. (King and Lukin.)
 Long, D. Andover, gun maker. (Maas, Andover.)
 Maddock, C. F. Plymouth, linendraper. (Hine, Temple.)
 Mathews, E. College Hill, merchant. (Richardson, Lin-
 coln's Inn.)
 Merryweather, S. Longham, maltster. (Parr, Ringwood.)
 Moore, D. Bordesley Iron Works, iron-master. (Whately
 and Son.)
 Morris, S. Long Ichington, coal-dealer. (Barman and
 Wright.)
 Murray, T. Liverpool, money- scrivener. (Pritt.)
 Nash, F. Fiverock, clothier. (Gaby, Bath.)
 Newton, T. Holbush, jobber. (Green and Carter,
 Spalding.)
 Olley, T. Clare, Suffolk, maltster. (Stevens.)
 Owen, J. Landshill-street, cabinet-maker. (Ashley and
 Hildyard, Backlery-bury.)
 Parades, J. Newcastle-under-Strand, (Rosser and Son,
 Bartlett's-buildings.)
 Pearson, J. Newcastle-under-line, grocer. (Hyatt.)
 Peavold, W. Clifton, timber-merchant. (Dowling and
 Marshall, Chew Magna.)
 Pickman, W. East Hiley, grocer. (Wilde and Co. College
 Hill.)
 Port, E. J. Regely, chemist. (Salt.)
 Potts, W. Sherston, draper. (Osalderton and Murray.)
 Probyn, J. M. Long-lane, barndraper, surgeon. (Noble,
 New-court.)
 Quilter, H. Leicester, victualler. (Bond.)
 Raine, J. Great Corn-street, merchant. (Blagrove and
 Walter.)
 Rushbrook, W. Lavenham, farmer. (Last, Hadleigh.)
 Ridley, T. Brown, J. and Stawport, W. South Elyth,
 brewers. (Lowry, North Shields.)
 Robertson, J. Old Broad-street, merchant. (Knight and
 Fyson, Basinghall-street.)
 Rose, J. G. Brompton, dealer. (Pike, New Upper-court.)
 Saunders, J. Bankside, factor. (Harrison, Crown-court.)
 Shipway, T. Tidworth, Hants, sheep dealer, (Maas, Andover)

Spoor, M. North Shields, upholsterer. (Francis, Sun-
 court.)
 Statham, J. Collyhurst, dyer. (Whitehead, Manchester.)
 Steuart, G. Box, tailor. (Saunders, Bristol.)
 Stewart, R. King-street, Cheapside, Scotch factor. (Shaw
 and Stephens, Versham-buildings.)
 Trigg, H. and J. Hatfield, Hertford, timber merchants.
 T. S. Hewitt, Tokenhouse-yard.)
 Twyerose, J. Westbourne, bassac, feltmonger. (Longcraft
 and Stevens, Havant.)
 Tyler, W. Kimbolton, carrier. (Forbes, Ely-place.)
 Watson, W. Melina-place, Surrey, brewer. (Vandercam
 and Conyn.)
 Willing, S. Plymouth, corn merchant. (Kelly.)
 Williams, P. jun. Knightbridge, draper. (Wild and Co.
 College-hill.)
 Wilson, T. S. Methley, maltster. (Scatchard, Halifax.)
 Wood, W. Hrumby, jobber. (Nicolson, Glanford Brigg.)
 Worthington, E. Stangate-street, Lambeth, maltster.
 (James, Wallbrook.)
 Young, D. Leeds, merchant. (Tottis and Co.)
 Young, W. North Bank, and Green, J. Camden Town,
 exavators, (Carlon, High-street.)

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Macalpine, general merchant and trader at Cor-
 nwall near Fort William, has applied for recall of
 his sequestration
 James Robertson and Co. booksellers in Edinburgh
 Thomas Newman, merchant, and dealer in cotton-wool,
 Glasgow.
 Robert Richardson, merchant in Lochmaben.
 Robert Malcolm, bookseller, Glasgow
 James and Andrew Tod and Co. merchants, Borrow-
 stounness
 James Innes, auctioneer, agent, general trader in Glasgow.
 William Gordon, corn-merchant in St. Andrew's
 Samuel Peck, spirit-dealer in Glasgow
 Duncan and Archibald Campbell, papermakers at Mill-
 holm, and in Glasgow
 Nasmith, Pollock, and Co. stationers, Edinburgh, and
 papermakers at Melville Mill
 P. Hill and Co. booksellers, publishers, and stationers in
 Edinburgh
 Rathvan and Sons, printers, in Edinburgh.
 Hugh Stauw, merchant in Girvan
 M'Donald and M'Cherry, merchants and ship-owners,
 Drumore
 David Maxwell, jun. merchant in Dundee
 Robert Cowan and sons, grain-merchants, Glasgow
 M'Kellar and Co. merchants and drapers in Greenock

DIVIDENDS.

Abraham, M. and Levy, D. Bath, June
 10
 Ambrose, W. Clapton, June 11
 Anderson, H. and Wilson, G. Philpot-
 lane, July 3
 Armstrong, J. North Warborough,
 July 6
 Aytou, J. and Sanders, J. W. Newcastle
 on Tyne, July 1
 Bailey, J. Great Yarmouth, July 3
 Batten, L. St. Albans, June 22
 Beaufoy, J. Meriden, July 1
 Belham, T. Stratford, July 13
 Benson, J. Birmingham, July 6
 Bidwell, T. Stotford, July 5
 Bessell, C. Prospect-place, June 15
 Bigg, J. and C. Hatfield, June 22
 Bird, F. Southall Lane, June 25
 Blackford, R. Little Tower-hill, June
 23
 Booth, W. and R. Bishop Westmouth,
 July 8
 Boulton, P. Norton Falgate, July 9
 Bramall, J. Moseley, June 22
 Brittain, B. Warren's Farm, June 22
 Brown, J. Canterbury, July 29
 Card, J. Fitzroy-square, July 6
 Chapin, D. Haverhill, July 9
 Clarke, H. Buckden, June 15
 Clause, J. Camberwell, June 29
 Cobham, W. jun. and Joan T. Aug. 3
 and 10
 Compson, W. Birmingham, June 11
 Cook, J. Holmsley, June 14
 Cooke, T. and M. E. Brunan, Strand,
 July 6
 Cooper, R. Stratford, Essex, June 29
 Crossland, S. Liverpool, June 27
 Crump, J. Birmingham, July 1
 Curtis, J. Fording Bridge, July 2
 Doorman, C. C. Wallcote-square,
 June 18
 Deather, S. Liverpool, July 10
 Devere, J. and M. Bristol, July 5
 Durrant, W. Castle-street, Finsbury,
 June 22
 Dubele, J. J. Alderman's Walk,
 June 8
 Dubois, J. Cophall-court, Jan. 22
 Ellis, S. and Glover, G. Aldersgate-
 street, June 2

Ellis, R. Dean-street, June 15
 Elphick, W. West Ham, June 22
 Evans, S. Bristol, June 29
 Eyre, W. Cockspur-street, July 2
 Forbes, J. and Gregory, D. Alderman-
 bury, June 18
 Forster, F. Newington, June 15
 Frimans, T. Worcester, June 25
 Froud, T. and Friend, E. H. June 18
 Furness, J. Liverpool, June 29
 George, W. Haym rket, June 22
 Gidley, E. Dover-street, June 8
 Goodwin, P. Harrow, July 1
 Gotobed, W. Streatham, Ely, July 1
 Graves, A. Queen-street, June 29
 Groves, W. H. Philpot-lane, June 25
 Green, J. Brauncwell, June 8
 Gregory, J. Blackhall, June 11
 Hamilton, W. and Agar, M. Richer-
 court, June 25, 29
 Hartland, J. Gloucester, June 25
 Hawkins, W. and T. and J. Birming-
 ham, June 19
 Hassell, J. Islington, July 16
 Haymarden, W. Milton, June 15
 Heymsrich, H. W. Liverpool, June 19
 Hepburn, C. Commerce-road
 Hicks, J. Leeds, June 17
 Hill, J. Hope, July 2
 Hylkins, J. T. and Sumner, C. and C.
 Hillingdon, June 29
 Hirst, J. Tower-street, June 25
 Hopper, C. Little Trinity-lane, July 15
 Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, June 4
 Hunter, C. Cateaton-street, June 29
 Jacob, E. Lisarhment, July 8
 Jacobs, T. and Spiers, W. Oxford,
 June 8
 Jennings, C. Porten, July 6
 Johnston, J. Liverpool, June 29
 Johnson, J. New Backham, June 22
 Kelly, A. Colonnade, Pall-mall, June
 1, 25
 King, J. Great Yeldham, Essex, July 3
 King, W. Birmingham, July 15
 Lacey, S. Liverpool, June 26
 Lavers, J. Kingsbridge, July 8
 Lamb, T. T. and S. Leeds, June 8
 Latham, J. Abingdon, June 29
 Lea, W. and J. F. Paternoster-row,
 July 2

Leigh, S. Strand, June 15
 Lilley, R. Leeds, July 3
 Lincoln, R. St. James's street, June 11
 Lovers, G. Commercial-buildings, June
 15
 Lowndes, W. Robinson, J. and Nield,
 11, Manchester, June 29
 Mackay, E. Grosvenor, July 16
 Mainland, D. New Bridge-street, June
 29
 Malby, W. jun. and Thorpe, W. jun.
 Bath, June 18, July 6
 Mann, J. Leeds, July 2
 Martin, C. Great Yarmouth, June 15
 Martitt, R. Pichering, June 15
 Mason, F. Worcester, June 21
 Mc Neilson, W. G. and E. Hartford,
 June 22
 Mc Kay, R. Knutsford, June 19
 Meyer, S. and Keeling, J. Shalton, June
 29
 Milton, M. and T. Highgate, June 29
 Mills, S. Stamford, June 25
 Mitchell, J. sec. Exmouth, June 18
 Mitchell, S. Worthing, June 29
 Moseley, M. City-road, June 4
 Munsby, R. Glanford Bridge, July 5
 Needham, R. Queen's-building, June 11
 Newcomb, W. Coventry, June 17
 Oakley, H. More-le-hoe, June 8
 Oake, G. R. Circus, Minors, June 18
 Palmer, T. Coventry, June 18
 Parr, J. Stand-lane within Finsington,
 June 8
 Parkinson, G. Fallowholt, July 5
 Payne, S. Nottingham, June 27
 Perkins, T. Manchester, and Am-
 strong, S. New Mills, June 19
 Pitt, R. jun. Hollow, Worcester, January
 Perin, W. Southwark, June 22
 Pnce, T. Holbrough, July 1
 Prudham, J. Exeter, innkeeper, July 13
 Prosser, W. Hereford, July 15
 Purkin, W. Portsmouth, June 18
 Rainford, C. East Hauser, June 7
 Hatfield, J. Manchester, June 19
 Reid, W. sec. Richmond-street, June 8
 Reilly, R. Southampton-row, June 8
 Reynolds, W. ship-orient, London,
 June 29
 Reynolds, R. Shobrook, June 20

- Richards, J. and E. C. and J. Jun. St. Martin's-lane, June 8
 Rickering, J. Woburn-place, Russell-square, July 2
 Riet, C. Cornhill, June 18
 Richardson, G. Mecklenburg-square, and Vokes, T. Gloucester-street, June 18
 Roberts, S. Cheltenham, June 8
 Rolland, F. St. James's-street, June 18
 Royle, J. F. Pall-mall, June 25
 Ruis, J. Hemmings-street, June 8
 Sallores, R. Hadleigh, June 12
 Sandbach, J. Islington, June 29
 Scott, J. Huddersfield, July 1
 Sharpus, R. Davis-street, London, June 15
 Sill, J. & Watson, W. Liverpool, July 16
 Smith, J. Shrewsbury, June 12
 Snape, W. Lichfield, June 11
 Smeags, J. W. A. and Whalley, J. Lime-street, June 13
 Stearns, A. Boston, June 10
 Stein, J. Smith, T. Stafe, R. and J. and Smith, R. Fenchurch-street, June 15
 Strachan, R. and Stubbs T. Cheap-side, June 8
 Sweet, C. North Tawton, July 25
 Sedlow, W. Manchester, June 21
 Berry, J. and J. Mark-lane, July 13
 Turleton, J. Liver-pool, June 27
 Thompson, T. Camomile-street, June 11
 Thompson, T. J. Long-acre, June 8
 Thompson, G. Preston, June 24
 Threlfall, H. Blackburn, June 26
 Thurston, J. March, June 24
 Thomas, B. Newport, July 8
 Tickall, J. Crosthwaite, June 18
 Tippings, T. Warrington, June 7
 Todd, R. Southampton, June 15
 Trehear, J. St. Martin's-street, Leicester-fields, July 2
 Trueman, D. Goldsmith-street, June 8
 Techer, E. Deptford, June 22
 Vipood, G. Ludgate-hill, June 8
 Warner, A. St. Catherine's-street, Tower, July 27
 Warner, H. Huntingdon, June 18
 Warsa, W. Bedford-street, June 25
 Wathen, C. Salter's hall-court, July 13
 Watson, J. Helwick, July 1
 Watkins, W. Norton, June 18
 Watts, W. P. Gosport, July 9
 Webb, T. Garlick-hill, July 2
 Webb, W. and H. Bristol, July 8
 Wickar, H. and J. Colthrop Mills, Newbury, June 8
 Wilford, E. Boston, June 11
 Wilkins, C. Tower-street, July 6
 Williams, J. Babington-street, June 4
 Willcox, J. E. and Titerton, I. J. Theobald's-road, June 8
 Wilson, D. and A. Ormsdale, Manchester, July 8
 Wilson, R. Clement's-lane, July 2
 Wilson, W. Gutzambod, June 14
 Woodhouse, T. Nottingham, June 17
 Wynde, J. Loomminster, July 5
 Young, F. Jun. and Anderson, R. Wapping, May 25, June 2
 Young, T. Mangotsfield, June 26
 Zachary, H. Lawrence-lane, June 25

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Executions.—On the 22d ult. H. J. Naylor and George Adams, for a burglary in the house of Mr. Condell, at Greenford; and William Bartholomew and John Close for a similar offence in the Fortune of War public-house, Giltspur-street, were executed at the Old Bailey. And on the following Wednesday two other criminals named Ward and Anson were executed for being concerned in the same burglary as the above-named Naylor and Adams.

Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Children.—June 4th the anniversary meeting of the children of both sexes educated in the charity schools of the cities of London and Westminster, borough of Southwark, and other parts of the Metropolis, was celebrated at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. This is a spectacle which no other age or country ever presented. There were above 8000 children present, all clad and educated by public beneficence. The church was crowded, and liberal contributions were made. In the evening a numerous company of patrons and subscribers dined at the London Tavern, the Duke of Gloucester in the chair.

The New Courts at Westminster.—The erection of the long-promised and much-wanted Courts at Westminster is to be immediately commenced. The plans have been submitted to the Treasury, and have been finally approved. They are to be in a line with the present Court of Common Pleas, on the Western side of Westminster Hall, and are to be extremely commodious. Workmen have fitted up temporary buildings of wood along the whole length of Westminster Hall, for the reception of the records and other papers, which are at present placed in the buildings standing on the site of the new Courts; and when the removal of these papers has taken place, the labours of the

builders will be carried on with all possible dispatch. The north entrance to Westminster Hall is nearly restored to its ancient beauty, and in a short time the interior of the south end, where the old Courts of Chancery and King's Bench stood, will be repaired in a style suitable to the general character of this venerable fabric.

The Court of Common Council met at Guildhall on the 6th ult. when a report having been laid before it by the Bridge House Estate Committee, recommending the advertising for plans of a new bridge to be erected in lieu of London Bridge, Mr. Oldham proposed resolutions to the following effect:—That a new bridge is unnecessary, as the old one is capable of being rendered safe and commodious, and as the persons interested in it, use declare they will oppose any toll towards defraying the expense:—That therefore, although the Court acquiesces in the proposed measure, it is merely from deference to the opinion of the Committee of the House of Commons, and not from their own judgment:—That the most valuable part of the Bridge House Estates consisting of wharfs, warehouses, &c. which would be destroyed by a new bridge, 400,000*l.* is all that estate can afford towards the new structure, which will cost a million and a half, and that therefore Parliament must provide at least a million towards it. These resolutions were agreed to, as well as the Report recommending building a new bridge with five arches, for which a Bill is to be brought into Parliament next session.

Society for Promoting the Enlargement of Churches and Chapels.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was lately held at the Society's Rooms, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, supported by the Bishops of London,

Landaff, and Chester, Lord Kenyon, Sir English Dolben, Mr. Wilberforce, M.P. &c. &c. &c. The Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Rodber, read the Report, from which it appeared that during the last year the aid of the Society had been applied for in 68 cases, several of which are under consideration: 54 grants had been made, and by their assistance church-room had been made for 16,891 persons, and the increased accommodation furnished 12,764 free and unappropriated sittings, being about three-fourths of the whole number. The grants by the Society amounted to 13,551*l.*; and there now remained in the hands of the Society 11,830*l.* 1*l.* 3*d.* Since the year 1819, the total of applications was 383, of which 262 were under consideration, three not within the rules, and 208 grants were made in the time, comprehending the enlarging and rebuilding churches, building chapels, enlarging ditto, and other improvements and alterations. The amount of grants since 1819 was 53,633*l.* During the two preceding years warrants were issued for payment of 13,212*l.* the amount of 70 grants, and the sum of 11,140*l.* the amount of 44 grants, had been paid during the last year, making the number of grants where the work had been completed 114, and the whole amount paid 29,281*l.* The Report concluded by stating that the Society had contributed to furnish in different churches and chapels, upwards of 66,000 additional seats, of which nearly 50,000 were free and unappropriated.

Summer Circuits.—*Northern*—Lord Chief Justice Abbot and Mr. Justice Bayley.—*Norfolk*—Lord Chief Justice Dallas and Mr. Justice Best.—*Home*—Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Park.—*Midland*—Mr. Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Holroyd.—*Western*—Mr. Justice Burroughs and Mr. Justice Richardson.—*Oxford*—Mr. Baron Garrow and the new Baron to succeed Mr. Baron Wood.

Saturday, May 25th, between one and two, the metropolis was visited with a most tremendous storm—the lightning was vivid, and the loud peals of thunder must have been heard at a considerable distance. The hailstones were remarkable for their large size. A tremendous storm of hail took place at Kensington. The lace manufactory there had almost the whole of the windows broken, and it was with difficulty the work-people escaped from the broken glass and pieces of ice, some of which were three inches in circumference, which were flying about in all directions, to the destruction of a large quantity of valuable lace. In the garden attached some of the trees were

stripped as if it had been winter, and on sweeping the leaves together next morning, sparrows were found under them killed. At Malcolm's nursery, 1200 squares of glass were demolished, and the destruction of valuable plants incalculable. In Kensington Palace Gardens, 1500 squares were destroyed, and great damage done. At a nursery near Trafalgar-place, the damage is estimated at 300*l.* besides innumerable other instances of its destructive effects. After a degree of heat almost insupportable, with the thermometer at 90 in the shade, the metropolis was visited with a second thunder-storm on the 10th ult. which happily produced little or no injury to persons or buildings.

A public meeting of the Provisional Committee for Encouragement of Industry, and Reduction of Poor's Rates, was held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, on the 5th of June, Thomas Wright, Esq. in the chair; when it was determined to be necessary that an application should be made to the Legislature for the purpose of obtaining small portions of land for the labourers now receiving from Poor's Rates, for the benefit of the labourers, and of the staple interests of the soil and manufactures, the products of which they would hereby acquire an ability to consume.

The Royal West London Infirmary.—The First Anniversary Dinner of this excellent Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern the 29th of May. The Duke of York was expected to take the chair, and the dinner, which was announced for half past five, was laid on the table at six o'clock. Mr. Washington Shirley took the chair. After dinner, Surgeon Pettigrew made an impressive appeal in behalf of the Institution. He explained its objects, which are to supply advice and medicine to such poor persons as are properly recommended by the Governors and Subscribers to the Institution, and to give gratuitous advice to all who apply for it, and even the aid of a skilful resident medical officer in all cases of extreme danger that may have occasion to apply, or be brought for relief. At present the Institution was without a "local habitation," on account of the alterations going on in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross, their former house having been situated in Suffolk-street. But the professional officers had kindly alleviated the effects of this occurrence, by conducting the business of their respective departments at their own residences. The subscriptions which had already come to hand enabled them to commence laying in a fund for building; but though the charity

was prosperous, yet much remained to be done. Subscription books were sent about, which were returned with the enrolment of annual subscribers to an amount exceeding 150*l*.

Diseases of the Ear.—At the last Annual General Meeting of the Governors of the Royal Dispensary for the relief of the poor afflicted with diseases of the ear, it was pleasing to observe the increasing utility of this charity. Since its establishment in 1816 upwards of 3500 patients have been received, the greater number of whom have been cured or relieved, and from the numerous applicants admitted, the treatment of this class of diseases is now reduced to a greater degree of certainty and success than heretofore.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. N. Simons to the Rectory of Ickham, Kent. The Rev. G. Gaskin, D. D. Secretary to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to a Prebend or Canonry in the cathedral church of Ely. The Rev. G. R. Gleig, Perpetual Curate of Ash, Kent, to the Rectory of Ivy church, void by the resignation of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The Rev. Wm. Henry Deane, A. B. to the Rectory of the parish church of Hintlesham, Suffolk. The Rev. S. Briscall, late fellow of Brasenose college, has been instituted to the Rectory of St. Mary, South Kelsey, with St. Nicholas, South Kelsey, annexed. The Rev. C. Campbell, to the Rectory of Bilchamwell, *alias* Bycham All Saints, with the Rectory of Shingham; also to the Vicarage of Weasenham All Saints, and the Vicarage of Weasenham St. Peter, in Norfolk.

Births.] In Berkeley-square, the Countess of Dartmouth, of a son.—In Montague-place, Russell-square, the lady of W. S. Best, esq. of a daughter.—In Montague-place, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cowper, of a daughter.

Married.] At Ripley, Surrey, J. O. L. Mure, esq. of Livingston, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, to Miss Louisa Dalbiac—Lieut. H. Jellicoe, R.N. to Jane, daughter of Sir A. B. King, bart.—At Camberwell, H. H. Goodhall, esq. of the India House, to Mary, daughter of H. Smith, esq.—At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, W. Carroll, esq. to Elizabeth, relict of the late George Thackrah, esq.—At Dorking church, A. Blackstone, esq. to Miss Sarah Humphreys—At Wandsworth, W. H. West, esq. to Elizabeth Dorothy Blyth—At St. Mildred's, in the Poultry, A. Bryant, esq. of Naples, to Mary Elliott, eldest daughter of Joseph Brown, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Tubbs, esq. of Harlesdon, in the county

of Middlesex, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Robert Woodmass, esq.—At Marylebone church, the Rev. T. W. Morley, of Kirklington, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Downes.—At St. Paul's church, Covent-garden, Mr. W. Butt, to Miss Marian Harvey Walther.—At St. Mary's, Newington, Mr. J. Gaskill, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Vere.—At St. James's church, in Piccadilly, the Rev. W. Williams, B. D. of Haascomb, in Surrey, to Miss Sophia Anne Catherine Lawford.—At St. George's church, Hanover-square, John Kirkman, Esq. of Grove-place, Alpha-road, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Chevalier, Esq.—Mr. R. Johnson, of Cheapside, to Miss Harriet Shepperson.—At Camberwell church, Mr. J. P. Smith, of Sussex-place, Kent-road, to Miss Clarke, of Saville-row, Walworth.

Died.] In the Grove, Hackney, Mr. Joseph Spurrell, after a short illness, in his eightieth year—William Merle, esq. of Collier's Wood, Surrey—At Peckham, P. T. Blackwell, esq.—Charlotte, the wife of Sam. Welch, esq.—Mary, the wife of Robert Belt, esq. of New Boswell court—At Stamford-hill, A. W. Rutherford, esq.—Samuel Homfray, esq. of Coworth House, Berkshire—John Thompson, esq. Manor House, Chelsea—W. C. Payne, esq. of the Parliament Office, 65—The Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, Baron Walpole of Wolterton, county of Norfolk, and Baron Walpole of Walpole, M. A. High Steward of the Borough of Lynn; born June 24th, 1752—At his house in Manchester-square, the Most Honourable F. I. S. Conway, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, K. G., Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp, Baron of Ragley, of Conway, and of Killultagh, late Lord High Chamberlain of the King's Household, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Warwickshire and Antrim—At Camberwell, William Barnard Hutton, esq.—At Ealing Park, Ann Fisher, widow of the late Cuthbert Fisher, esq.—Jane, wife of Joseph John Gurney, esq. of Earham Hall—At Blashford House, the Rev. Christopher Taylor, D.D.—At Enfield, Wm. Beckett, esq.—At Edwardes Place, Kensington, Catharine Mary Turnor, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. D. Turnor, of Cardigan—In Portman-square, Lady Anna Maria Pelham Clinton, in the 14th year of her age—At Ham, Margaret, wife of General Gordon Forbes—The Rev. Henry Taylor, Vicar of Banstead, Surrey—At his mother's house, in Portman-square, John Pepper, esq.

**BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS
LATELY DECEASED.**

W. PLUMER, ESQ.

Lately, William Plumer, esq. of Blakemere, representative for the county of Herts, born May 24, 1736. Mr. Plumer had been twice married. His widow, now surviving, was Miss Jane Hamilton, one of the daughters of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and niece to the late Earl of Abercorn, and leaving no issue. At the general election in 1763 he first entered the House of Commons, for Lewes in Sussex; and at the general election in 1768, he succeeded to the representation of the county of Hertford, in which he continued till 1806, a period of thirty-eight years. And as a proof in what high estimation his services were held by independent freeholders of the county, he was presented by them, a few years afterwards, with a silver vase of superior workmanship. After having served as member for the county in which he lived for eight successive parliaments, and executing this honourable trust with activity and zeal, his advanced age induced him to resign a charge which he did not feel equal to support with his accustomed energy. Since that period he has sat in Parliament for the borough of Higham Ferrers; still maintaining his perfect independence of all sinister views, and acting up to the free and genuine principles which ever governed his public conduct. His private and social qualities are best recognized in the esteem and affectionate respect borne him by all who were admitted to his intimacy, who could not fail to experience the soundness of his understanding, and admire the elegance of his well cultivated mind. He passed the maturity of his life in the society of the first men of the age; a circumstance from which Mr. Plumer derived all the advantages which such an intercourse was calculated to produce, as was apparent in his conversation and the tone of his thoughts. Too quick in his apprehension and words to be distinguished as a parliamentary speaker; too independent to listen for a moment to the intrigues of ministerial or court influence; and too thoughtful and patriotic not to act consistently with those who had only their country's good at heart, he was steady to his vote during the whole of the most brilliant period of British eloquence, and formed one of that constellation, of which Charles Fox was the leading star; and though not splendid, or sufficiently confident in his own talent, which was sufficiently manifest in all business of committees, where his services were prominent, he was in heart of the first magnitude. His unwearied attention to the local interests of the county, so long en-

trusted to his care, as one of its representatives—his readiness of access to all who approached him—let these and other virtues bear testimony. In the softer and more amiable virtues of private and domestic life, he was the affectionate husband, the kind and liberal landlord, the indulgent master, and the firm and sincere friend; hospitable without parade, generous without ostentation. Though death at the age of 86 cannot be called sudden, yet, in the instance of this venerable patriot, it was peculiarly awful. For many months he had enjoyed a state of health rarely witnessed at this period of life, never exceeded at any. At six o'clock in the evening he had retired from the drawing-room in perfect health and spirits; at seven it pleased God to visit him with the fatal blow under which he sunk, and he was carried to the bed he never left again alive. For the few days he survived, his mental faculties remained perfect; he was sensible of every thing about him but his own danger. The mind of Plumer was the last part of him that became extinct: and when at last he ceased to breathe, it was so imperceptibly, that it was some time before his attendants perceived that the lamp of life was extinguished. Truly then it may be said, that he enjoyed life till the latest hour of his existence; and that he died, as he had always expressed a wish to die, without protracted suffering.

“*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?*”

Few retrospects of the same extent (86 years) could be taken with so calm and self-approving an eye as his conduct in every relation of society might justify him in doing. In William Plumer we have lost one of the few which yet remained to us of a class gradually becoming extinct—the *true old English gentlemen*; and he has not left behind him a more complete representative of this valuable character.

This worthy man was at his own request buried in the quietest manner, and borne by his own labourers, on the 24th of January, 1822, in Eastwick Church.

E. JERNINGHAM, ESQ.

In Bolton-row, Edward Jerningham, Esq. Mr. Jerningham was the youngest son of the late Sir William Jerningham, Baronet, and brother of the present Sir George Jerningham, who lays claim, through a maternal ancestor, to the peerage of Stafford. He married in 1804, Emily, daughter of N. Middleton, Esq. by whom he has left four children. The family from which he descended is of high antiquity, being probably one of the few now remaining among the English gentry

prior in date to the Norman conquest; and it is also distinguished by a steady and conscientious adherence to the Roman Catholic communion. Attached to the faith of his ancestors, Mr. Jerningham had for several years filled the office of Secretary to the British Catholic Board, and had discharged its delicate and important functions with a degree of zeal and ability, to which it will be difficult to find a parallel. Far, however, from cherishing, toward the members of a different communion, any sentiments but those of the purest benevolence, his conduct was a model of genuine liberality, of unaffected kindness, or to use a juster expression, of true Christian charity to all mankind. The same suavity of manners, the same frankness of disposition, the same warmth of heart, was shewn to Protestant and Catholic, Whig and Tory, rich and poor, foreigner and native. In 1802, Mr. Jerningham was called to the bar. From the studies preparatory to his profession, he came well to know, and highly to appreciate the true excellences of the British Constitution; nor did he value them the less, because a mistaken policy had precluded from many of their benefits the religious community to which he belonged; but he looked forward with confidence to a time when juster views should prevail on the legislature to adopt a more salutary and equitable system. Yet he was not a party man. The history of his own family afforded mournful proof, that true freedom had not more to dread from the *vultus instantis tyranni*, than from the *civium arbor pravæjubentium*. To the former cause was owing the death of his ancestor, Edward, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII.; and to the latter, that of Viscount Stafford, who perished, through the perjuries of Titus Oates, in the time of Charles II. Personal experience and observation confirmed to Mr. Jerningham the lessons of history. In his early years he was sent to the Continent for education, and there became an eye-witness of the horrors which attended the subversion of the altar and the throne: he was afterwards but too well acquainted with the sufferings of the loyal French nobility; and, finally, he was present in Paris when the exiled monarch was restored to his crown and his people. The result of political study and reflection was not to make Mr. Jerningham either a camibsterialist or a partisan of opposition, but to render him a devoted subject of his King, and a sincere friend of his country. He retained the high and chivalrous feelings of loyalty which characterised the ancient English gentleman, without being insensible to any of the real refinements of modern politics, or undervaluing the sub-

stantial safeguards of civil liberty. But it was in private life, it was in the quietness and sanctity of the domestic scene, that this excellent man acquired the most irresistible claims to affection, and, alas! to regret. Careless of his personal ease and comfort, he was indefatigably active in promoting those of others. No one looked in vain to him for attention, or advice, or assistance, or relief. In him the poor, the distressed, the afflicted found a consoler and a benefactor.—For the interests of his friends he laboured more assiduously than for his own. But to attempt to describe his exemplary conduct in the dearer relations of life, would only be to torture feelings which are agonised by his loss. Suffice it therefore to say, that with a pure and amiable mind, ever intent upon its duties, ever alive to the good of others, there was only one thing which he habitually forgot,—and that was SELF.

CLAUDIUS JOHN RICH, ESQ.

At Shiraz, in Persia, aged 35, Oct. 5, 1821, Claudius John Rich, Esq. (Author of the "Memoirs of Ancient Babylon") late resident of the East India Company at Bagdad; to which station he was raised before the age of 17, in consequence of his great literary attainments and distinguished merits. He was at Shiraz on his way to Bombay, when he was carried off by that fatal disease the Cholera Morbus, the ravages of which, in that city, swept off, in the short space of five days, sixteen thousand persons. His untimely death will be the subject of most painful regret to many of his friends who remember his truly amiable character, together with his intense application and his ardent genius, by means of which he was enabled to make an almost unexampled proficiency in the Hebrew, Greek, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish, as well as in several of the European languages. Independently of his extraordinary acquirements, thus prematurely lost to the world, his death will excite additional regret in the mind of the Christian, from his having engaged in the most decided manner, to promote the circulation of the Scriptures through Persia, and other parts of the East; an ample acknowledgement of his valuable services is contained in the records of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

MR. P. FINNERTY.

In Westminster, Mr. Peter Finnerty, a writer and reporter in the respectable employment of the Morning Chronicle, the motley circumstances of whose history procured him many friends and enemies. He was first brought before the public in that infamous publication *The Satirist*; and, judging of him by his antagonists, we may fairly conclude he was

an honourable man. On another occasion Mr. F. suffered for too freely writing on the administration of Ireland. The treatment which Mr. F. experienced called for general sympathy. Mr. Finnerly was the son of a tradesman of Loughrea, in Galway. At an early age he was cast upon his fortunes in Dublin; and, having been brought up as a printer, in 1798, he succeeded Mr. Arthur O'Connor as the printer of the celebrated paper "The Press." After a series of troubles he removed to London, and entered into an engagement on the Press as parliamentary reporter. Having become acquainted with Sir Home Popham, when the expedition to Walcheren took place, he sailed with Captain Bartholomew from Woolwich, for the purpose of writing the history of that expedition. A strange exercise of power, however, prevented him from carrying that object into effect, and, after a delay of some weeks, he returned to England; and, on being tried for a libel, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment at Lincoln.

MR. JAMES BASIRE.

At Chigwell Wells, May 13, aged 52, Mr. J. Basire, engraver to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. His grandfather, Mr. I. Basire, and his father, Mr. J. Basire, were of the same profession. The latter was particularly eminent; and a good portrait and memoir of him are given in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*. The ingenuity and integrity of the elder James were inherited by the late Mr. Basire, who was his eldest son by his second wife (still living, at a great age), and was born Nov. 12, 1769. Of the late Mr. Basire's works, it may be sufficient to notice his splendid engravings for the Society of Antiquaries, particularly the English Cathedrals, after the drawings of Mr. John Carter, F. S. A. For several years he was principally entrusted with the engravings of the numerous plates illustrative of the various Parliamentary Records and Reports. His unaffected diffidence was not his least merit, and he was deservedly a great favourite with all who knew his talents, particularly with that eminent antiquary the late Richard Gough, esq. who bequeathed to him a legacy of 500*l.* He married May 1, 1798, Mary Cox, by whom he had several children; of whom the eldest, a third James Basire, is his father's successor in business, and has given several proofs of superior excellence in the arts of drawing and engraving. Ill health had compelled him of late years to leave much of the laborious part of his business to his son, and to retire into the country.

THOMAS MARSHALL, ESQ.

Died at Dharra, Aug. 26, Thomas Marshall, esq. late of Bedlington, Northumberland, a Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment, and Statistical Reporter, a situation for which he was selected by the present Governor of Bombay, solely in consideration of his rare talents, qualifications, and acquirements. His natural abilities were of the first order; his perception unusually clear and quick; his memory most retentive, and his judgment unerring. His classical and scientific education, his constant habit of general reading, and his keenness of observation, were calculated to improve to the utmost the excellent faculties bestowed on him by nature. These comprehensive mental powers were exercised with a corresponding degree of diligence and method, and he executed every thing he undertook with admirable ease and rapidity. Several of his Statistic Reports are no less remarkable for the utility and interest of the information they contain, than for the elegance with which they are written.* As a companion, no person could be more engaging; his conversation was replete with wit and instruction, and his manner was animated, cheerful, and social. His acts of benevolence were of a nature to do him the highest honour. Had his health been good, the world would have benefited by his talents and researches; but unfortunately his body was frail, although his mind was strong. Two months before his death, he wrote to an intimate medical friend, describing the particulars of his case (which indicated beyond all doubt the fatal result) with as much precision and steadiness as if they related to another, and not to himself. The same fortitude was displayed to the last hour, in which he was perfectly sensible and collected, and the transition to another world was imperceptible to those who attended him. The extent of the loss to the public service and to society, in the death of such a man, may easily be conceived.

DR. ST. CLARE.

On Saturday the 12th ult. at his house in Preston, in the 70th year of his age, William St. Clare, M. D. one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for Lancashire, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Amateurs' Local Militia, for many years a physician of the most extensive practice throughout a large district of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Dr. St. Clare was born

* These Reports form a part of the 3d volume, now in the press, of the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society.

at Nottingham, and received his professional education chiefly in the University of Edinburgh; his prepossessing exterior, his suavity of manners, and his politeness of general address, procured him a favourable introduction to a numerous acquaintance; the cheerfulness of disposition, the energy and nervousness of his language, and the propriety of his deportment in every relation of life, soon added esteem and regard; whilst his acknowledged talents, indefatigable zeal, and almost unbounded experience, obtained him as large a measure of confidence, as perhaps ever reposed in any member of his profession. In the town of Preston, in which he had resided near forty years, and where he was ever foremost in every plan of public utility or benevolence, the loss of such a man as Dr. St. Clare will not be easily supplied; but how extensively soever that loss may be felt and lamented, a satisfaction no less extensive may be derived from a reflection upon the course of his useful and well-spent life; and he who has carried with him to the grave the affection of his fellow townsmen, has borne also their respect and esteem.

THE COUNTESS GREY.

At her house, Hertford-street, May-fair, in the 78th year of her age, the Dowager Countess Grey. Her Ladyship was only daughter of George Grey, of Southwick, in the County of Durham, Esq. and widow of General the Right Hon. Charles first Earl Grey, K. B. Few persons, at her advanced age, have left the world so deeply and so generally regretted. In the various characters of daughter, wife, mother, and friend, an exemplary attention to every duty, a total renunciation of self, and an ardent anxiety for the happiness and prosperity of others, marked her course, and rendered her an object of universal love and admiration. She was pious without parade, benevolent without ostentation, and most kind, and gentle, and conciliating in her whole deportment. Her friends have lost an amiable and cheerful companion, her dependents a tender and indulgent mistress—her children a mother indeed. After a long and painful illness, which was borne with a patience not often equalled, she resigned her quiet spirit in the most peaceful manner, into the hands of HIM, whom she had loved in truth, and served with sincerity.

S. KEMBLE, ESQ.

At the Grove near Durham, died George Stephen Kemble, esq. after a short illness, aged 65. The name which he bore was no ordinary one, and it buoyed him up when his merit as an actor would have availed him but little. His professional

character is too well known to require observation. The last time he appeared on the stage was for the benefit of a part of his family, on the 20th of last month, when he performed Sir Christopher Curry, in Inkle and Yarico. He was then apparently in his usual state of health, but in a few days afterwards he was attacked by inflammation in the bowels, which disorder terminated his mortal existence on Wednesday afternoon, about four o'clock. In private life he was a social, lively companion.

J. IRELAND, ESQ.

At his residence, Hampton Lodge, near Hereford, John Ireland, esq. many years a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the county and city of Hereford: he was originally bred to the law, and possessed in an eminent degree the acumen, integrity, and talent necessary to the able and honourable exercise of the legal profession: his understanding was naturally strong, and it was improved and refined by education; his charities were unostentatiously efficient and diffusive: whilst in all the duties of domestic life, he was assiduous, affectionate, and exemplary. By marriage with the heiress of the Lemau family, of Northaw, (whom he survived nearly two years) he acquired interest in large estates in Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Cambridge, and Huntingdonshires. He was the last surviving brother of the Rev. Dr. Ireland, prebendary of Wells, rector of Bourton, Gloucestershire, and of Christ Church, and St. Ewen's, Bristol; and of the Rev. William Ireland, the highly respected vicar of Frome.—After a short but severe illness, during which he expressed and displayed the utmost resignation to the will of Providence, he expired in the 75th year of his age.

VISCOUNT BULKELEY.

This truly respected nobleman departed this life on the 10th ult. at his seat, Eaglesfield Green, Berkshire. His Lordship, previous to his sudden attack, had complained in the morning of a sore throat, but nothing serious was apprehended, as he intended going to London on that day to join a select party of his friends at his residence in Stanhope-street, May Fair. His Lordship's titles were, Viscount Bulkeley, of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, Lord Bulkeley, Baron Beaumaris, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen, Chamberlain and Chancellor of North Wales, and Hereditary Constable of Beaumaris Castle. He was born December 10, 1752, and married in 1777, Elizabeth Harriet, only daughter and sole heir of Sir George Warren.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

An Horticultural Society has been recently established at Biggleswade, which already consists of more than 120 members. The soil of Biggleswade and its vicinity being almost unequalled for the purposes of gardening, presents advantages for the formation of such a society, and to the lovers of Horticulture, likely to stimulate the exertions of its members.—It is remarkable that the population of Biggleswade has increased nearly to the extent of one-third within ten years, the number of inhabitants being in 1811, according to the returns made to Parliament, 1884—and in 1821 no less than 2778.

Married. The Rev. E. O. Smith, of Hulcoate, to Miss I. Willis—T. S. Seawall, esq. to Miss E. H. Seawall, of Eaton For.—At Risley, Mr. J. Gregory to Miss Seurman—At Turvey, the Rev. J. Marshall to Miss M. C. Richmond.
Died.] The Hon. S. H. Ongley, of Sandy Place —At Apsley, the Rev. G. P. Kerr—Near Olney, Mrs. Atkins.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Bray, Mr. G. Wetton to Miss A. M. Norman—At Newbury, Mr. J. Lewis to Miss J. Weedon—At Sunning, Mr. King to Miss H. Pottinger—At Bramley, Mr. G. Cannon to Miss A. Butler—At Reading, Mr. Harris to Mrs. Taylor—*Died.*] At Sheffield Court, Mrs. Tubb, 88—At Reading, Miss M. Frewen—Mr. R. Baker—At Coworth House, S. Homfray, esq.—At Newbury, R. Wells, esq.—Mr. R. Dibley—Mr. A. Doe—Mr. W. Buckridge of Newbury—At Donnington, Mr. W. Chowles—At Swallowfield, S. Athawes, esq. 88—At Windsor, Mrs. Hunter.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Amongst the honorary rewards lately distributed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, was the large gold medal, for the preservation of turnips, and a purse of thirty guineas for the cultivation of the white poppy for opium.—These were received by Messrs. Cowley and Staines, of Winslow, Bucks, and were the first presented by his Royal Highness on that day.—It appears that the cultivation of the white poppy is now perfected, and opium of the greatest purity, and equal, if not superior in its medicinal properties to the best Turkey opium, has been obtained to the amount of 60lbs. during the last season.

Married.] At Lower Heyford, Mr. Brice to Miss M. Roddis—The Rev. C. Drage, to Miss E. Brooke, of Monks Risborough.

Died.] At North Crawley, Mr. W. Fisher, 83—At Great Brickhill, the Rev. H. Ivacies—At Aylesbury, Miss E. Churchill—Mr. J. Forster—At Chalfont St. Peter's, W. Gaskell, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At the last April meeting of the Conservators of the Bedford Level, two vacancies at the board were declared by the death of Mr. Skeels, and the resignation of Capt. Wells; Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., George Pryme, Esq., and Charles Jenyns, Esq., second son of the Rev. G. Jenyns, of Botolpham Hall, were nominated as candidates. The electors are proprietors of 100 acres of Corporation land. The election takes place on the 29th instaut. By a bye-law of the Corporation, no

person can be a candidate at the election unless nominated at the April meeting.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. S. Gee to Miss E. Wright—Mr. H. Raven to Miss S. A. Wagsstaff.
Died.] At Sutton, Mr. T. Bradshaw, 72—The Rev. P. E. Edwards, curate of Holm—At Ely, Mr. Simson—At Cambridge, Miss H. Hopkins.

CHESHIRE.

A few of the Cambrians resident in Chester have mutually agreed to form themselves into a society, to be denominated the "Chester Cymrodorion Society," for the purpose of stimulating and assisting each other in the research and preservation of the knowledge of the origin, antiquity, history, customs, language, and literature of the Cymry. And also, to retain a correct, familiar, and facile utterance of their native tongue.

Married.] Mr. J. Blakr of Barton, to Miss R. Vernon—At Chester, Mr. J. Myers to Miss Edwards—At Davenham, Mr. T. Goubourne to Miss E. Caldwell—At Holt, Mr. G. Jones to Miss Holt—At Tarporley, R. Wade, esq. to Miss J. Jones, of Utkinton Hall—At Great Budworth, Mr. W. Jones to Miss A. Bradshaw—At Neston, near Parkgate, E. H. Penny, esq. to Miss M. S. Wilson—Mr. R. Capper, of Bunbury, to Miss S. Smith.

Died.] At Middlewich, Mr. Taylor—At Terrance, Mr. N. Dash, 92—At Wharton Lodge, Mrs. Shallerons—At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Norbury—Mr. J. Barber—At Chester, Mr. E. Jones—Mrs. Waring—Miss Kenrick—P. Townsend, esq. 83—At Congleton, S. Homfray, esq.—At Stockport, Mr. M. Walters—At Green Bank, Sutton, Mrs. Rowbottom—At Winsford, Miss E. Evans.

CORNWALL.

In consequence of the frequent occurrence of nightly broils in the streets of Truro, and the depredations committed on the property of the inhabitants, it has been determined to raise a subscription for the purpose of procuring an Act of Parliament for establishing a nightly watch.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. P. Northy, to Miss Coat—At Pelynt, Mr. T. Pinch to Miss J. May—At Bodmin, Mr. R. Trelum to Miss M. Vercoe—At Sherick, Lieut. R. Vellack, to Miss M. A. Hockin—At Bodmin, Captain Wayford, R. N. to Miss M. Glubb.

Died.] Mr. J. Hill, of Boquio, in Wendron—At Illogan, the Rev. Q. Booth—At Falmouth, Mr. W. Beush—At Truro, Mrs. Dorington—Mrs. Marston—At Pelynt, Mrs. Roza—At Penzance, Miss E. Williams—At Trevilts, near Tregeony, the Rev. R. Peter, 79—At Laveuhan, General Morshead—At Lanaralos, Mr. W. Stevens, 78.

CUMBERLAND.

Messrs. Whidby and Eccnie are expected from Liverpool, to inspect the harbour of Whitehaven, previous to the adoption of a plan for its enlargement and improvement. The Earl of Lonsdale, anxious not to have the funds frittered away upon objects of minor importance until the harbour be made safe and commodious, has determined to make trial of Morton's Patent Slip, at his Lordship's own expense. The trustees have entered into a further contract for quarrying and dressing 4000 cubic yards of stone, suitable for building and repairing piers.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. G. Bone to Miss M. Grisham—Mr. E. Corran to Miss J. McKennie—Mr. J. Robinson to Miss A. Fisher—Mr. J. Graham to Miss M. Crothwaite—Mr. J. McKelroy to

Miss E. Maxwell—At Crothwaite, Keswick. Mr. D. Swell to Miss A. Greenhow—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Usher to Miss A. Jefferson—Mr. T. Anderson to Miss M. Cowan—Mr. W. B. Moffat to Miss Gremenson—Mr. J. Gilbery to Miss H. Mossop.

Died.] At Bolton Rectory, the Rev. R. Watts—At Penwith, Mrs. M. No-le—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Usher, 88—J. Forster, esq. 72—At Milthorpe, Mr. R. Foxcroft, 82—At Warrington, Mr. J. Simpson—At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Furness—Mrs. D. Savage—Mr. R. Boust—At Winton, Mr. Glaister—At Cockermouth, Mrs. M. Armstrong, 88.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Bakewell, Mr. P. Salt to Miss M. A. Schnopp—At Wirksworth, the Rev. J. S. Ilino to Miss Hornbuckle.

Died.] At Melbourne, Mr. J. Lewis—At Elvaston, Mrs. E. Smedley, 100—At Winster, Mrs. Norman, 81.

DEVONSHIRE.

A number of noblemen and gentlemen assembled last month at the eight-mile stone on the Tavistock road, for the purpose of proceeding formally to open a new line from thence to Tavistock, just completed, and which, besides having for some considerable time past furnished employ, and consequently comforts, to numerous labourers' families, has removed a truly objectionable tract of highway, supplying in its stead a delightful level drive; and that, too, without any additional expense to the public, the cost of the alteration having been liberally supplied, in the way of subscription, by the many spirited and wealthy occupiers of lands in the neighbourhood.

Married.] At Halberton, the Rev. J. Egles to Miss E. H. Manby—At Exeter, Mr. T. Street to Miss Towers—At Heavitree, R. Johns, esq. to Miss M. Bull—At Exminster, E. Abell, esq. to Miss L. E. Balcombe—At Littleham, C. C. Cox, esq. to Miss E. C. Carington—R. Rowe, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Avenit—At Little Torrington, F. Hole, esq. to Miss J. Boger—At Plymouth, C. White, esq. to Mrs. S. Ross.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Tapley—Mrs. Anderson—At Wythlycombe Cottage, E. Chippendall, esq.—At Cudleigh, the Rev. H. Mugg—At Filham, J. Pearce, esq.—At Exmouth, G. Rausome, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

On opening a piece of ground lately, about 20 yards beyond Burnt-House turnpike, Old Down, a vast number of human bones were discovered a little below the surface, apparently the remains of persons thrown in a confused heap after battle. The spot is part of the ancient wansdyke that divided the kingdom from E. to W. Six skulls were taken up, having the teeth quite perfect. One or two stone coffins have been found in the immediate neighbourhood.

Married.] At Bridport, Mr. J. Foot to Miss A. Brown.

Died.] At Briport, Mrs. Kennaway—Mrs. Golding—At Sherborne, Mr. J. Beale—At Little Cleave, D. Griffin, jun. esq.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. T. Eggleston to Miss J. Gordon—The Rev. J. Blackburn to Mrs. Dunn—At Sunderland, Mr. W. Kirk to Miss F. Arthur.

Died.] At South Shields, Mrs. J. Major, 82—At Durham, Mr. J. King, 91—T. Austin, esq.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Aughton—Mrs. H. Weatherburn—H. Feason, M. L.

ESSEX.

In consequence of a representation to the Trinity-house, that the removal of the light, in the Upper Light-house at Harwich, from the centre to the top of the building would materially benefit the navigation of that coast, the Board directed

such alteration to be made, and the light is exhibited in its new situation. The rays of light from Argand's lamps, of an improved construction, concentrated by powerful silver reflectors, are, by this addition to its altitude, visible at a distance of 21 miles, and will be an important benefit to navigators upon that dangerous coast.

Married.] Mr. G. Patmer, of Chelmsford, to Miss Phayre—At Woodham Walter, Mr. R. Pledger to Miss Glyn—At St. Michael's, near Colchester, Mr. G. Simpson to Miss A. Malden—H. Parkin, esq. of Barking, to Miss S. R. Stock—At Hornchurch, H. Fweed, esq. to Miss M. J. Sterry.

Died.] At Saling Grove, W. B. Goodrich, esq.—At Colchester, C. L. Spitta, esq. 76—At Dedham, the Rev. J. J. Stevens—At Chelmsford, Mrs. Brown, 80—George Dellmor, esq. of Blake Hall, Wanstead—At Skelley, near Ougar, W. Bullock, esq. 73—At Rayleigh, Mrs. Harriage—At Sible Hedingham, Mrs. M. Smith.

GLoucestershire.

The old bridge across the Avon at Tewkesbury Quay has been pulled down, and an elegant new one is expected to be erected in its place before the close of the summer. The foundation stone was laid last month. A temporary wooden bridge has been erected a little lower on the river, for the accommodation of the public during the time occupied in building the new one, which is to be of iron.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. T. Partridge to Miss M. Mills—J. Hill, esq. of Westbury-upon-Trym, to Miss F. Daniell—At Gloucester, Mr. Abell to Miss M. W. Rea—At Newint, Mr. J. Dowle to Miss White—At Severn Stoke, Mr. Hughs to Miss M. Bayliss—At Dursley, Mr. Richards to Miss M. Clark—At Cheltenham, Mr. Packwood to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Gloucester Spa, the Rev. P. M. Proctor—Mr. J. Fott, 80—Mrs. Capes, 91—At Camden, Mr. Cartt—At Cirencester, Mr. T. Dawes—Mr. T. Taylor—At Ashton Keynes, Mrs. Sanders—At Stonehouse, Mrs. Dumock, 90—At Stourbridge, Mr. W. G. Roberts.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Committee of the West Cowes Seaman's Library held their first annual meeting last month, when, on inspection of the books, it appeared that, from the 14th of May, 1821, to the 31st of May, 1822, three thousand three hundred and forty-four volumes had been read, and that fifty-six Bibles, sixty Testaments, and one hundred and fifty Prayer Books, had been sold. The object of this institution is to afford to the seamen and inhabitants of Cowes the means of beneficially employing the intervals of leisure which their peculiar employments occasionally leave them. The books selected for the library are consequently religious publications, and such as are calculated to convey useful knowledge.

Married.] At Titchbourne, near Alresford, Mr. R. Chase to Miss E. Godwin—At Southampton, Mr. Dent to Miss Paset—At Odham, Mr. Brooks to Miss C. Wolridge—At West Cowes, Lieut.-Col. Cowper to Miss E. Wilson.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Arlett, 76—Mr. G. Ridding, son of the late J. Ridding, esq.—At Eling, Mrs. F. Longland, 84—At Southampton, G. Tate, esq.—Miss H. Hawkins—J. P. Edwards, esq.—At Alresford, Mr. Smith, 89; he served with General Wolfe at Quebec—At Millbrook, H. Lelock, esq.—At Blashford House, the Rev. C. Taylor, 80—At Northwood, I. W., the Rev. J. Dalton—At Stride, I. W., W. Clarke, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Hereford, was lately held pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means

of promoting the erection of a bridge over the Severa, at a convenient spot, so as to materially shorten the distance between Hereford and Cheltenham, and of course facilitate the communication with London.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. W. H. Parker to Miss A. Gethin—Mr. W. G. Lewis to Miss E. Williams—D. Baynton, esq. to Miss M. Chese, of Ridgbourne—At Bromyard, Mr. W. Deveraux to Miss E. Phillips.

Died.] At Ledbury, Mrs. Noakes—At Hereford, Mrs. M. Coyle—Mrs. W. Lucas, 73—At Hampton Lodge, J. Island, esq. 70—At Barton Court, W. Evans, esq.—Mr. H. Burnford, jun. of Madeley.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bancroft Street, Hitchin, C. Baron, esq. 100—At Woodhall Lodge, Hatfield, Mr. R. Fair—At Hertford, Miss Austen—At Hitchin, Miss A. Coles.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Easton, Mr. W. Whitehead—At Ramsey, Mrs. Martin—At Brampton, the Rev. T. Tattersall.

KENT.

The Rotunda is the name given to the new building which has been lately erected westward of the artillery barracks, Woolwich, and which at a distance has the appearance of a large pavilion, with a conical roof. The wall is of brick, and the covering is the same that had been formed for a similar building intended to have been constructed about eight years ago in St. James's Park, near Carlton Palace, when the foreign sovereigns were about to visit this country. The building is Polygonal, but nearly circular; it is about 400 feet in circumference; the inside consists only of a single room, and the purpose to which it is applied renders it an object not only of curiosity, but of the highest national interest. In this place is deposited an immense collection of fine models, formed exactly in imitation of all the implements required for every department of the naval and military service.

Married.] At Tenterden, Mr. J. Jenner to Miss S. Cheney—At Greenwich, S. Fleston, esq. to Miss M. G. G. Lawrie—At Brookland, the Rev. J. Barrow to Miss Dowle—At Canterbury, Mr. R. Marsh to Miss M. Wellars—Mr. W. Elliot to Miss S. Cooper—Mr. B. Chambers to Miss M. Diprose.

Died.] At Bridge, G. U. Leith, esq.—At Tonbridge, W. Scoones, esq. 75—At Deal, Lieut. Clayson, R. N.—At Canterbury, J. Abbot, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

George's Dock, Liverpool, from which the tide is at present excluded, presents a very singular appearance. The vessels are all removed, preparatory to its enlargement and repair. The black accumulated mud, in large heaps and furrows, as left by the indentures of vessels' bottoms and the receding tide, and a few needy gleaners, planted here and there up to the middle, intent on picking up the scattered stumps of timber, old cordage, or whatever may have fallen on board, give a faint idea of some formerly-inhabited and now gloomy and ingulphed region. The dry basin is also about to undergo a thorough repair preparatory to its intended connexion with the Prince's Dock.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Robertson to Miss J. Blair—At Manchester, J. S. Trontbeck, esq. to Miss A. Ratcliffe—At Preston, Mr. T. Dobson to Miss E. Waller.

Died.] At the Vicarage, Bolton, Mrs. Slade—At Burton, near Lancaster, Mr. M. Pearson—At Liverpool, Mr. Crowther, York Hotel.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The first stone of the new bridge at Melton Mowbray was laid last month, by R. Norman, Esq. and a great concourse of the other inhabitants: this bridge will contribute greatly to the security of the approach to Melton, and to the convenience of the public at large.

Married.] At Great Glenn, Mr. Harrison to Miss M. Cooper—At Frowlesworth, Mr. J. Sanders to Miss H. Smith—At Kibworth, Mr. J. Hadden to Miss Curt—At Fleckney, near Leicester, Mr. Lill to Miss Lisle—The Rev. J. Roathouse to Mrs. E. Wilford, of Eaton.

Died.] At Market Harborough, Mr. J. Carr—The Rev. W. Hervey, rector of Coston—At Frowlesworth, The Rev. S. G. Nobis, rector—At Heather, Mr. J. Nesullivan—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Harrison—Mr. Flint, of Braunston.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

That fine old building the Exchequer Gate, facing the West front of the Cathedral, is undergoing a repair and restoration, or rather re-juvenation, by the Dean and Chapter. Some persons regret the changed features of this much-admired building, and think that a transformation of the windows of Edward I.'s reign into an imitation of the florid style of Henry VII.'s, is not in good taste.

Married.] At Lincoln, the Rev. C. Cole to Miss Redifer—At Edith Weston, G. Briscoe, esq. to Miss F. Tomblin—At Stamford, Mr. J. C. Whize to Miss Harrison—At Laceby, P. Skipwith, esq. to Miss L. Gray—At Boston, Mr. J. Day to Miss S. Drake.

Died.] At Thurlby Hall, General Sir G. Broomhead, Bart.—At Brig, the Rev. P. L. Mills, 80—At Foston Hill, J. Needham, esq.—At Boston, H. Clark, esq.—Miss M. Wilson, 73—At Lincoln, Miss M. Burnet—At Stamford, Mrs. Goodwin.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Amongst the numerous improvements of the Duke of Beaufort, is the recent approach to Tintern Abbey; by an entire new road, the approach is now easy and commodious, and the removal of some buildings, which encroached upon the superb edifice, has left the eye to dwell upon unmix'd beauty and perfection.

Married.] Mr. W. Philips, of New Court, to Miss S. Prosser—Mr. Williams, of Nant-y-Glo, to Miss Lewis—At Usk, Mr. J. Williams to Miss S. Parker.

NORFOLK.

Essex Brink Cut.—In consequence of the unexpected opposition by the Bedford Level Corporation to the widening of the New Cut, (a measure recommended by the joint Report of the Engineers on the 15th of April last, with a view to give the country the full benefit of a perfect out-fall, and ordered to be carried into effect at the last Quarterly Meeting) the Committee of Management deemed it prudent to call a Special Meeting of Commissioners of Drainage, to consider the order in question. A comparatively small number of Commissioners attended, and after considerable discussion a resolution was proposed, stating in effect that it would not be expedient to adopt the recommendation of the Engineers, until after the expiration of two years from the opening of the Cut. This resolution was carried, after an ineffectual attempt to substitute an amendment, by which it was proposed to call upon the Bedford Level Corporation to state the grounds upon which their opposition was founded, and recommending the Committee of Management to suspend the execution of the order alluded to, in case the Corporation should express their determination to resort to legal proceedings, with a

view to delay the work, but recommending the Committee to carry it into effect in case the Corporation should not come to that determination.

Married.] At Swaffham, Mr. W. Lack to Miss M. Gould—The Rev. J. Roadhouse to Miss P. Southgate, of Yarmouth—At Yarmouth, Capt. J. Randle to Miss Springall—Capt. J. Oakley to Miss M. A. Theine—Mr. W. Mann to Miss Theobald—At Cringford, P. N. Scott, esq. to Miss E. Browne—At Crofter, G. Bunion, esq. to Miss H. Bignold—At Swaffield, Capt. Rivers, R. N. to Miss Kemp.

At Threshall, Miss M. Lawson—At Norwich, Mr. A. Puer, 98—Mrs. M. Bradford, 73—At Aylsion, Mr. J. Overton, 80—At Diss, Mr. J. Musket, 78—At Fakenham, Mr. R. Howlett—Mrs. Gwyn.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Tinwell, T. A. Cooke, esq. to Mrs. Boggs—Mr. W. Lawson, of St. Mary-at-Hill, to Miss A. Norton—At Oundle, Mr. J. Fowler to Miss A. Maydwell—At Byfield, Mr. W. Burns to Miss M. Austin—At Wootton, Mr. J. S. Evans to Miss H. Harris.

Died.] At Towcester, Mrs. Bradbury, 81—At Biggin, C. Berkley, esq.—At Lowick, Miss C. Knight—At Milton House, near Peterborough, Countess Fitzwilliam, in her 75th year. Her Ladyship was Charlotte Ponsonby, youngest daughter of William, second Earl of Beaulieu, by Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire.—At Cronkton House, T. Hoperoff, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

An act for building a new gaol and house of correction, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and another act for facilitating the collection of certain tolls, payable to the Mayor and Burgesses of the same place, has received the royal assent.

Married.] At Tyne-mouth, Mr. J. Wigham to Miss M. Cozon—At North Shields, Capt. Blake to Miss A. Otley—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Johnson to Miss A. Wilkinson—At Alwick, Mr. J. Brown to Miss Jenks.

Died.] At Dipton, Mr. G. Foster—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Wardle—Mr. J. Harvey—Mr. F. Foreman—Mr. Miller—Mrs. J. Boland—At Morpeth, Mrs. Hardy—At Rothbury, Mrs. B. Bolem, 83—At Hexham, Mr. A. Smith, 81—At North Shields, Mrs. Jackson—At Tyne-mouth, Mrs. Roxby.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has it in contemplation to allow a portion of the Park, near this town, to be built upon. The plan comprehends the space on the hill side, from the entrance, at the back of the Infirmary, to Sion Hill. If the design should be carried into execution, it will form one of the most magnificent crescents in the kingdom.

Married.] At Nottingham, J. Bakewell, esq. to Miss L. Chamberlain—At North Manshup, J. Cursham, esq. to Miss L. Merricks—At Aston-upon-Trent, Mr. R. Posnett to Miss M. Robotham—At Sutton, Mr. G. Allsop to Miss E. Hill—At Lenton, the Rev. E. Black to Miss M. Colloch Craw.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss Lawson—Mrs. Meadows—Mr. W. Curzon—Mrs. Killier—Mr. Snakespear—At Stapleford, Mrs. H. Atkin—At Sneinton, Mr. T. Beacock—At Basford, Mrs. Clarke, 80—Mrs. Jeff—At Ollerton, Mr. W. Brown, 82—At Southwell, Mr. E. Millar, 78—At Screveton, Mr. Birch, 74.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Mrad's Farm, near Chipping Norton, Mr. Colborn, 87—At Oxford, Mr. J. Bishop.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Braunston, J. Phillips, jun. esq. to Miss E. Tiplar.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. Slater.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridgnorth, H. Vickers, esq. to Miss P. Cotton—H. Croft, esq. to Miss E. Charlton, of Apley Castle—At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Bayley to Miss A. Watkins—Mr. J. Harvey to Miss A. Bradburn—Mr. Noel, of Leaveshall, near Bridgnorth, to Miss Thomas.

Died.] At Betton Hall, W. C. Norcupp, esq. 77—

At Shelton, T. Carston, esq.—At Beckbury, the Rev. J. Dehane—At Cheney Longueville, T. Beddoes, esq. 76—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Jones—Mr. P. Vaughan, 87—Mrs. Howlett—At Newtown, Montgomery, the Rev. G. Lewis, D.D.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Ilminster, Mr. R. Maynard to Miss E. Loaring—At Castin Cary, Mr. S. Ryall to Miss M. A. Nancollas—At Bath, Capt. Chancery to Miss G. Forster—P. C. Edwards, esq. to Miss E. J. Egan—the Rev. J. Simmons to Mrs. M. Drayton—Mr. S. Jeanes to Miss M. Norman—Mr. Withers to Miss Jewell.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. T. M. Liddiard—Mrs. Beaumont—G. Dyson, esq.—the Hon. M. S. H. Lysaght—T. Audley, esq. 78—Mrs. Abraham—Mrs. M. Spire—Miss Miles—R. Harr, esq.—Miss M. A. Barke—Mr. Atkinson—At Farnborough, the Rev. Dr. Gunning—At Barton Grange, near Taunton, Miss M. A. Cooper—At Banwell Marsh, Mrs. N. Keene—At Bedminster House, Mrs. Hassell—At Sneyton Mill, Mr. Higgins—At Woodland Villa, H. Smyth, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

An enormous pike was lately caught in Chillington pool, which weighed forty-six pounds, and measured, from the head to the tail, four feet three inches; when opened, a trout, which weighed four pounds and a half, was found in its stomach.

Married.] At Leek, Mr. G. Carsham to Miss A. Phillips.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Somerville.

SUFFOLK.

As a woman and her daughter, (a girl about eleven years of age) of Stanton, were gathering herbs, the girl trod upon a viper, which immediately curled itself round her ankle. She called her mother to her assistance, who, being anxious to extricate her daughter from such a dangerous predicament, took her knife, and severed the viper's head from its body; but, in so doing, the viper turned itself and bit her in the finger twice before she could succeed in cutting off its head. The woman was not aware that she was bitten; but from the acute pain in the finger, and the whole limb becoming suddenly swelled, she suspected what had occurred, and returned home. The symptoms of the poison rapidly became more apparent; the finger and arm assumed a livid appearance, as did also the hips and tongue, which were exceedingly swelled; the sight failed, the pulse weak, small, and irregular—pain at the heart, cold sweats, and all the usual symptoms attendant on the absorption of animal poison. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and she is in a fair way of recovery.

Married.] At Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. P. Canteno to Miss R. Rompling—Mr. W. Steel to Miss Gardiner—At Aldborough, the Rev. B. Philpot to Miss C. Vachell—At Reydon, J. Jernyn, esq. to Miss E. H. Jernyn—At Woodbridge, Mr. R. Bachelor to Miss E. Turner.

Died.] At Halesworth, Mrs. M. Leggatt, 74—At Barrow, Mrs. Root, 84—At Bury, Mr. Yardley—At Layhorn Hall, Mrs. Iffin, 87—At Woodbridge, Mrs. Knappett—Mr. J. Goldbold—At Melford Parsonage, Mrs. Corder—At Worlington, Mrs. Macro.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, Sir R. King, Bart. to Miss M. S. Cotton, daughter of the late Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart.—At North Mundham, J. Cursham, esq. to Miss L. Merricks—At Shoreham, Mr. Stanton to Mrs. F. Jones—the Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, of Seaford, to Miss M. Marwood.

Died.] At Wadhurst, Mrs. Fooks, 75—Near Lewes, Mr. W. Lupton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Haddington, W. Wise, esq. of Rugby, to Miss E. Hamerton—Mr. Tew, of Newton Mill, to Miss E. Jeunaway.

Died.] At the house of her father, at Streetfield, Mrs. Fenton, of Wing—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Rollason—At Northampton, Mr. K. Coales—At Leamington, Mrs. Whitehead—At Birmingham, Mr. R. Hudson.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] J. Whitehead, esq. of Raisbeck, to Miss Atkinson—At Kendal, J. B. Wanklyn, esq. to Miss J. Wilson.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. Bland—Miss Moore—At Longsteadale, Miss A. Ketiel, 77—At Rydal, Mrs. Quillman.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Whichbury, Mr. G. E. H. Sarjeant to Miss M. A. Lefter—At Calne, Mr. Pickett to Miss E. Bivison—At Melksham, Mr. J. Givole to Miss E. Ogden—At Salisbury, Mr. H. Young to Mrs. Smith—At Wroughton, Mr. Pavy to Miss E. Pickett—At Warmminster, Mr. W. Evance to Miss E. Macey—At Dinton, Mr. S. Jesse to Mrs. Hayter.

Died.] At Winterbourne Dantsey, T. W. Dyke, esq.—Thos. Smith, esq. of Euston Grey—At Nollands, R. Essington, esq.—At Salisbury, Mrs. Scorer—Mr. J. Eades—At Devizes, Mr. Joyce—At Market Lavington, Mrs. Fox—At Chittoe, Mr. J. Burton, 88—At Uphaven, Mr. Jarvis—At Symondsburly, Mrs. B. Bishop—At Dornton, Mr. J. Bailey.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A few days since some labourers ploughing at South Littleton, discovered a little below the surface one hundred and four swords and pikes. It is conjectured they have remained in that place since the battle of Evesham, in 1265.

Married.] At Stourport, Mr. A. Trehearne to Miss E. Brewster.

Died.] At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Davis—Mr. J. George—At Worcester, Mr. G. Boulton, 74—At Elmley Lovett, Mr. W. Wionall.

YORKSHIRE.

A Monastic Seal, in perfect preservation, was lately found in a potatoe field, called Low Garth, near Langrick on the Ouse. It is of mixed or bell-metal, two inches and a half long, of an oval shape, pointed at the ends, and pierced through the shaft: the inscription is "Sigillum Fraternalitatis Monasterii Beate Marie de Hayles." In the centre, on a ground of flowers, is the figure of a man, clothed in a monkish stole, bare-headed and shorn, standing on an elevation of three steps; holding in his right hand a globe surmounted by a cross, and, in his left, a staff or sceptre, spreading into three rods or branches at the top. It appears to have belonged to the mitred 'isterican Abbey of Hayles, in Gloucestershire, which was founded by Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, 1246, and dedicated to the Virgin.

Married.] At Burnhall, the Rev. J. Robinson to Miss M. Atkinson—Mr. J. Bates to Miss J. H. Wordsworth, of Thorp Hays, near Holmfirth—At Sheffield, J. Holdsworth, esq. of Belleisle, Wakefield, to Miss E. Holy—J. Blades, esq. of Oulton, near Leeds, to Miss E. Molyneux—At Beverley, S. P. Denton, esq. to Miss A. E. Elliot—At Mesham, C. Harrison, esq. to Mrs. A. Batley.

Died.] R. Shapley, esq. of Ozer Hall, Mirfield—At Leeds, Mr. W. Headley, printer and proprietor of the "Leeds Independent"—At Murton, near York, B. Smith, esq.—At Beverly, R. Ramsay, esq.—At York, Lady Burdon—At Boroughbridge, Capt. C. Gurling.

WALES.

At the Anniversary of the Cymmrodorion or Royal Cambrian Institution, on the 22d of May, one of the first proceedings after the concert, was the reading of a letter from Mr. John Hughes, author of *Horæ Britannicæ*. Mr. H. requested the favour of the Society to transmit a copy of his work to the Antiquarian Society of France, under the sanction of their name. This request received unanimous assent, and the Rev. Mr. Rees,

of Casob, who was present, and was about to visit Paris, undertook the execution of the commission.

The Cymmrodorion Institution have come to a resolution to recommend and promote the substitution of the letter V for F, and of the letter F for FF, in the Welsh orthography. But why not adopt a substitute for the DD, and the LL, which perhaps might be more properly expressed by DE and LH? Many Welsh scholars will, doubtless, oppose these changes, as well as the new style and manner of writing which some wish to introduce.

Married.] John Mytton, esq. of Pen y Law, to Miss B. C. Brown—At Penbryn, D. Lewis, c-q. to Miss Howell—At Llandudwig, the Rev. J. Steady to Miss C. F. Brigstocke.

Died.] At Holywell, A. Greer, esq.—At Castell, Garwron, F. Lloyd, esq. 70—At Abergwyng, T. Foster, esq.—At Llango, the Rev. Mr. Roberts—At the Cwm, Radnor, J. Williams, esq.—At Maestmor, Denbigh, J. L. Parry, esq.

SCOTLAND.

A meeting of the Sabbath School Union for Scotland was held, on the 28th ult., at M'Queen's rooms, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh; Alexander Murray, Esq. of Aytton, in the chair. From the report of the committee it appeared that the accession of schools during the last year has been unprecedentedly great, there having been an increase of 384 schools, containing 11,391 children, making a total of 1290 schools and 67,255 children at present in connexion with the Society.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Capt. W. Stirling to Miss A. C. Gibson—At Leith, W. Grant, esq., to Susan Campbell, daughter of Lord Sutherland—At Auchinclossfield, W. Whyte, esq. to Miss C. Young—At Glasgow, M. A. Nicolson, esq. to Miss A. Gibson.

Died.] At Edinburgh, J. H. Ag. esq.—At Ayr, M. Sloan, esq.—At Edleston Mansie, the Rev. Dr. F. Robertson—At Tannah, Cathness, Capt. F. Jones—At Glenacalin, J. Whyte, esq.—At Meadowbank, H. Johnson, esq.—At Aberdeen, J. Breddin, 102.

IRELAND.

On the most correct documents it is calculated that no less than one hundred thousand human creatures are likely to fall victims in Ireland, to Famine or Fever, in many cases to both; and if means are not immediately applied, other parts of Ireland, as well as the South and West, will most likely soon be visited with the same shocking scene of "men, women, and children, living, or endeavouring to live, on the leaves of trees, sea weeds, and other vegetables," on which horses and dogs cannot be preserved alive: in consequence, the typhus fever is sweeping off hundreds of our fellow-creatures, where famine has not done so.

Married.] At Dublin, G. Adair, esq. to Miss F. Treuch—Mr. B. Burke to Miss L. Hunt—W. McKenn, esq. to Miss E. Noonherd—At Cork, G. Newnham, esq. to Miss H. Evans—F. F. Downham, esq. to Miss M. Wilson—At Conrin, Lieut. Hudson to Miss M. Butler—At Rock Lodge, Clare county, Lieut. J. W. Pollin to Miss R. A. S. McNamee.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. C. Blaud—W. C. Gillman, esq.—On Patrick's Hill, Cork, Dr. J. M. Parry—Lately, at his lodgings on the North Grand Parade, Cork, to which he had gone for medical assistance, the Right Hon. John De Courcy, Lord Kingsale, Baron Courcy, and Baron of Ringrose, Premier Baron of Ireland. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. and Rev. — De Courcy, now Lord Kingsale, and the twenty-seventh Lord. His Lordship's ancestor was presented in 1766 to his late Majesty, and had the honour of asserting the ancient privilege of his family of wearing his hat in his Majesty's presence. The late Lord also enjoyed the same privilege.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

AUG. 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings. On the 24th of June, the Royal assent was given by commission to a number of public and to 63 private bills. Several petitions were presented against the Corn Importation Bill, and the Lords went into a Committee on the Marriage Act. On the 25th, the Pensions Bill was read a second time after a short debate, in which Lords Liverpool, Lansdowne, Lauderdale, and King, were the speakers. Lord Ellenborough moved that their lordships be summoned to consider the report on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill. The Lord Chancellor opposed the bill on several leading points. This bill was designed to amend the 26 of Geo. II. which, his lordship contended, imposed salutary restraints altogether omitted in the new bill. Several amendments were proposed and rejected, one of which, by Lord Liverpool, was lost by a majority of 30; the farther consideration of the measure was postponed, and the House adjourned. On the 27th, the Naval and Military Annuity Bill was committed and the report made. Lord King considered the bill as absurd. On the 28th six petitions were presented against the Corn Importation Bill, and the consideration of the New Marriage Act was resumed. The Lord Chancellor proposed an amendment to render nugatory the retrospective clause of the bill which went to legitimatise the children of marriages now null and void. His amendment was lost by a majority of 42.

July 1.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the Pension Duty Bill, Assessed Taxes composition, and other bills. Several petitions were presented against the Corn Bill. On the 2d, petitions were presented against the Corn Importation Bill. The Marriage Act Bill passed by a majority of 23 in its favour. On the 2d, the Metropolis Police Bill, the Roasted Corn Bill, and Brighton-pier Bill were passed. Several agricultural petitions were presented on the 4th. On the 5th, numerous petitions were presented against the

Corn Bill, and the House went into a committee upon it. On the 8th, petitions against the Corn Bill were also presented, and on the 9th several bills were forwarded a stage, but no debate of moment took place. On the 10th, the Corn Bill, after some opposition, was read a third time, and passed. On the 11th, no business of importance was transacted. On the 12th, several bills were committed. The Marquis of Lansdowne, on the 15th, called the attention of ministers to the capture of a British merchant vessel by Spain, and noticed the non-recognition of the South American States by the British government, which he was sorry to see so long delayed. The House went into a committee on the Publicans' Licences Bill. On the 16th, Lord Erskine presented a petition from some inhabitants of London and Westminster in favour of the bill for preventing cruelty to animals. The Small Notes Circulation Bill was read a second time. On the 17th, Earl Grosvenor moved for an address to his Majesty for copies or extracts of such correspondence as had taken place between his Majesty's government and the British ambassador at Constantinople, in relation to the outrages committed on the Greeks by orders of the Ottoman Porte. The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion, and stated that the cruelties of the Turks were urged by the spirit of retaliation. Lord Holland demanded a satisfactory answer respecting the guarantee of the British authorities that the Grecian hostages should not be sacrificed. Lord Liverpool said such a guarantee never had been given by this government, or by any British authorities. The motion was then negatived. The Earl of Lauderdale moved the commitment of the Scotch Juries Amendment Bill. On the 18th, nothing of importance came before the House. On the 19th, the Earl of Liverpool laid on the table of the House the second report of the commissioners for inquiring into the revenue of Ireland. The second reading of the Irish Insurrection Bill was

moved by the Earl of Liverpool, after a considerable debate, and read without a division.

House of Commons.—On the 24th of June Mr. Brougham submitted to the House a motion on the increased influence of the Crown. Having referred to statutes and resolutions formerly passed for the exclusion of placemen and pensioners from the House; he noticed how much the crown had increased its influence from the vast revenue required for the public debt—from the expenses of collecting it—from the offices in new colonies. He stated the number of placemen in the present parliament at 87, who supported any minister and any measures he proposed. He instanced the majorities constantly kept by Mr. Pitt, and then by Mr. Addington, after him by the coalition, then by the Fox administration, and then by Mr. Percival. He alluded to the contradictory votes of a certain portion of the House, ever subservient to the minister; the most patient team of cattle that England ever saw; and concluded with a resolution “that the influence now possessed by the crown is unnecessary for maintaining its constitutional dignity, destructive of the independence of Parliament, and inconsistent with the welfare and well-governments of the country.” The Marquis of Londonderry opposed the motion. He did not mean to say that the influence of the Crown might not be too great in that House, but it remained to be shewn that it had been misapplied. Since the war, 2012 offices had been abolished, and there were not more than 47 or 48 persons who held offices under the Crown to whom the charge of influence could fairly attach. He thought it was the duty of the House to support the ministers of the Crown for the time being. His Lordship then moved “that the other orders of the day be read.” Mr. H. G. Bennet supported the motion. Mr. Brougham replied to the Marquis of Londonderry; and the House divided, —101 for the motion, and 216 against it.—On the 25th, Mr. Abercromby moved for an enquiry into the conduct of the Lord Advocate and other law officers in Scotland with relation to the public press. It appeared that this officer had lent his support to sundry journals noted for rancour and calum-

ny, and that he had shewn a persecuting conduct towards one Borthwick, who had been imprisoned in irons as a felon and dismissed without trial. The Lord Advocate complained that the motion had been brought forward at a time when an action was pending against him for 10,000*l.* damages, as chief proprietor of the *Beacon Newspaper*; for the contents of which he was not responsible: he had engaged in it, with other gentlemen, to oppose seditious principles. Mr. Peel defended the Lord Advocate's motives, but whether he had acted wisely or not was another question. The House divided—for the motion, 95—against it, 120,—majority against it, 25.—On the 26th, Mr. M. A. Taylor moved “that the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Act 53 *Geo.* III. entitled *An Act for facilitating the Administration of Justice.*” In this Committee it was his intention to have proposed the abolition of the Vice-Chancellor's Court of Chancery, after the expiration of two years. He complained of the grinding delay, and ruin of suitors in the Court of Chancery who did not possess more than a moderate fortune. The Attorney-General opposed the motion. Mr. Williams said suitors were ruined by the delays. The House divided—Ayes, 51—Noes, 108. Mr. Creevey moved the repeal of the Pension Bill, and censured the pension of 3000*l.* a year given to Lord Sidmouth, while his son had a place of 3000*l.* more. An appeal to the Speaker took place in the course of the debate on some strong expressions of the Marquis of Londonderry; and the House divided—for Mr. Creevey's motion, 42—against it, 148.

On the 27th, Mr. Wilberforce made a motion upon the information contained in papers laid before Parliament relative to the slave trade. He noticed the honourable conduct of Spain and America regarding it, and the disgraceful line of policy pursued by France and Portugal, who still winked at, or tolerated it, to their eternal disgrace. The Hon. Member, moved an address to his Majesty, containing certain resolutions expressive of the feeling of the House on the subject, and conjuring his Majesty to renew his remonstrances against it. The Marquis of Londonderry would offer no opposition to the

resolutions, though he wished some of the expressions to be altered. The Noble Lord stated, that every effort possible had been made on the part of government to carry into effect the intentions of the House. The motion of Mr. Wilberforce was then carried unanimously.—On the 28th, Mr. Abercromby presented a petition from Mr. Borthwick, complaining of unjust imprisonment in Scotland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for receiving the report of Naval and Military Pensions. Mr. Curwen moved the total repeal of the Salt Tax. The House divided, 92 for and 102 against the motion.

July 1.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that it had hitherto been thought desirable that supplies should be voted before it came to his turn to move for the last Committee of Ways and Means, in which he was to submit a general statement of the financial operations of the year. At present, however, he was obliged to deviate from that course, in consequence of the late period to which the public business had been delayed. The total services which had been voted were 15,300,000*l.* there remained to be voted 2,600,000*l.* These sums, with some items connected with the reduction of the National Debt (in all, 2,381,455*l.*) made the supply required 21,196,456. To meet this, the Ways and Means amounted to 21,299,670*l.* The Unfunded Debt was increased 5,831,670*l.* including the issues of Exchequer Bills to make good the deficient services of last year, and the payments of them to the Bank for the reduction of the 5 per Cents. which were to be gradually reimbursed from the Sinking Fund. The Sinking Fund Loan, which last year was 13,000,000*l.*, was this year 7,600,000*l.*; and the Unfunded Debt, with the proposed augmentation, amounted to 36,200,000*l.* He calculated the revenue of the current quarter would shew an excess of 600,000*l.* over the corresponding quarter of last year. In the course of his detail, he stated that the claim of the East India Company for various heads of service had been brought down from 5,000,000*l.* to 1,300,000*l.*, which latter sum the Company had agreed to take. He then moved the first resolution for 7,600,000*l.* to be raised by loan on the Sinking Fund. After some debate, the

usual resolutions were agreed to. The Marquis of Londonderry stated, that a negotiation was in progress with the Court of Vienna, on the subject of the payment of the debt of the Government of Austria to this country, which he hoped would lead to a favourable issue. On the resolution for raising 200,000*l.* by lottery being moved, Mr. J. Martin opposed it; and a division took place,—for the resolution, 74; against it, 34; majority, 40. On the motion for going into a Committee on the Alien bill, Mr. Hobhouse opposed it in an able speech, contending that it was an odious measure, directly opposed to the principles of the Constitution. Mr. F. Robinson justified the bill. Mr. Williams was of opinion that by this bill the House betrayed itself, and destroyed the character of the country. Mr. H. Gurney followed to the same effect; when the House divided, for the bill, 142; against it, 60; majority, 82.—On the 2nd, Mr. Hobhouse moved the repeal of the Window Tax, which was lost by a majority of 146 to 59.—Only 29 members being present on the 3rd, the House adjourned.—On the 4th, a petition was presented from certain freeholders in Kent for the reduction of the National Debt. The House went into a Committee on the Small Notes bill.—On the 5th, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and several sums were voted for the army extraordinaries.—On the 8th, the report of the Irish Distress bill was brought up, and the resolutions agreed to. Mr. Goulbourn moved the going into a Committee on the Irish Insurrection Act. Sir R. Wilson moved that the Committee be instructed to investigate the causes of the disturbed state of the country, with a view to render unnecessary, measures incompatible with the spirit and practice of the British Constitution. The bill was afterwards extended to the 1st of August instead of the 1st of May, by a majority of 57.—On the 9th, the report of the charge of the Pension bill was brought up, and Mr. Courtenay called the attention of the House to a breach of privilege, in a letter from one John Hope to Mr. Abercromby, and also in another letter, signed W. Menzies, to the Editor of the *Courier* newspaper. After some debate on the subject, a messenger was despatched to the re-

sidence of Mr. Abercromby, who on his return stated that Mr. Abercromby was not at home, and was believed to have taken the north road, not being expected to return for ten days. On the motion of Mr. Lushington, the House went into a Committee on the Receivers' General bill.—On the 10th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution for granting pension to the late Queen's servants, which was agreed to. After some less important business, Mr. Western brought forward a series of resolutions, which declared, that Mr. Peel's bill of 1819 had produced a universal depreciation of property, and that the distresses of Ireland were owing to the same cause. He was convinced that the extreme misery endured in that country was to be attributed to a want of currency, and that want of currency was owing to the operation of the measure to which he had referred. If it should be charged or insinuated that he was aiming at a breach of that sacred faith which was due to the public creditor, he would shew that it had not the slightest foundation in fact. Faith had not been kept with the public debtor. There had been a breach of faith towards the public. There ought to be, therefore, a fair arbitration between the creditors and debtors of what was really due. Mr. Ricardo replied to the arguments of Mr. Western. He denied that the alteration of prices had been caused by the Act of 1819; and contended that the altered currency had no effect on taxation, viewing it in a large and comprehensive manner. Lord Milton blamed the first departure from metallic currency in 1797; but could not agree to the resolutions of his Hon. Friend. The only means of relieving the country was by a reduction of taxation to the amount of 10,000,000*l.* Mr. Attwood and Sir F. Burdett supported the resolutions. Mr. Peel, Mr. Robertson, and Alderman Heygate opposed them, when they were negatived without a division.—On the 11th there were not Members sufficient to form a house. On the 12th the Lottery Bill was reported, and Mr. Courtenay moved as Mr. Abercromby was expected in the House that evening, "that he be enjoined not to accept or send any challenge which may arise out of any quarrel or paper which the House had

declared a breach of privilege," which the Speaker communicated to him on his arrival.—On the 15th, Sir J. Macintosh presented a petition in favour of the Greeks, from the inhabitants of a parish of Ashton-under-Line. The Irish Insurrection Bill was read a third time and passed. Various sums were voted for the military service. On the 16th, the attendance at the House was so scanty that no business was transacted.—On the 17th, upwards of a hundred petitions were presented against the Retail Beer Bill from victuallers and brewers. The order of the House for the attendance of John Hope at the bar, which had been served on him in Scotland; having been read, he was called to the bar, when the Speaker informed him that his letter to Mr. Abercromby had been declared a breach of privilege, and that the House would hear any explanations he had to offer. Mr. Hope then addressed the House at considerable length, justifying the course he had pursued as necessary for the vindication of his character, but regretting that he had been led into expressions which were a breach of the privileges of Parliament. A long discussion followed, which ended in the Speaker informing him, that, having confessed himself the author, the House had adjudged him guilty of a breach of privilege; and that he had farther to inform him, that "under the circumstances of his case, and taking into consideration the explanation given by him at the bar, and the regret which he had expressed for the violation of the privileges of Parliament, the House did not feel it necessary to proceed farther in the business. Mr. Menzies was then called to the bar, and after a short explanation was discharged.—On the 18th, Mr. Brougham moved the second reading of the Retail Beer Bill. Mr. Buxton opposed the measure, which, on the motion of Mr. Huskisson, was withdrawn for the present session. Mr. Wilmot moved the consideration of the Canada Government and Trade Bill, which, after the loss of an amendment moved by Sir J. Macintosh, went through a Committee.—On the 19th, after some desultory debate, Mr. Peel moved the third reading of the Alien Bill. Mr. Bernal and Sir J. Macintosh opposed it. Mr. Wetherall defended it. The House divided—for the third read-

ing, 75—against it, 32. On which Mr. Hobhouse proposed that the title of the Bill should be An Act to repeal Part of the Great Charter, and assimilate the Government of this Country to the Despotie States of the Continent. The House divided—for the amendment, 20—against it, 69.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenues of Great Britain, exclusive of Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th July 1821 and 5th July 1822, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head.

	Years ended July 5.		Incr.	Decr.
	1821.	1822.		
Customs	8,592,217	9,373,113	780,796	
Excise	22,374,156	26,623,551	791,395	
Stamps	6,102,970	6,605,410	102,440	
Post Office	1,364,000	1,385,000		30,000
Ass. Taxes	6,264,821	6,111,433		153,388
Land Taxes	1,184,877	1,708,939	123,372	
Miscellan.	306,374	336,832	28,456	
	49,691,537	51,725,568	1826,419	198,388
	Deduct Decrease ...		192,388	
	Incr. on the Years		1634,031	

	Quarters ended July 5.		Incr.	Decr.
	1821.	1822.		
Customs	1,928,009	1,946,108	47,409	
Excise	6,028,310	6,623,738	.....	30,072
Stamps	1,513,493	1,600,716	.....	17,777
Post Office	318,000	355,000	.....	37,000
Ass. Taxes	2,323,040	2,197,541	.....	135,519
Land Taxes	443,366	474,749	.....	29,383
Miscellan.	64,972	99,451	.....	34,479
	12,872,380	12,837,283	148,271	183,368
	Deduct Increase ...		.....	148,271
	Decrease on the Year			36,097

To account for the decrease in the quarter it is observed, that the duties on hops, agricultural horses, and malt, have been taken off to the amount of 480,000*l.* so that the revenue, taking that into account, may be said to have improved rather than diminished.

COLONIAL.

The latest accounts from New South Wales mention that the colony had suffered a severe draught, having been four months without rain, and great apprehensions were entertained for the recovery of the crops. Sir Thomas Brisbane had entered on his new functions; the colony and that of Van Diemen's land were in a state of prosperity. Cultivation in the vicinity of Hobart's Town in particular was rapidly increasing. The number of acres of ground in cultivation was 14,940

Notwithstanding the numerous subscriptions for the relief of the Irish, the horrors of famine and fever are still witnessed among them in all their violence. At Ennis, in the county of Mayo, a man, his wife, and nine children, an entire family, had perished for want of food, and the individual exertions made for the alleviation of this dreadful calamity had not succeeded in affording more than partial relief. The aid of Government alone, powerfully and promptly applied, was the only resource that could be expected to operate in arresting the evil effectually.

The King has finally determined to visit Scotland; the necessary orders have been given from the Admiralty and Lord Chamberlain's Office. His Majesty has signified his intention of proceeding thither by sea, and the necessary vessels have been prepared to receive him.

A public entertainment was given in London, last month, to Don Francisco Antonio Zea, vice-president and minister plenipotentiary from the Republic of Columbia in Europe. The Duke of Somerset was in the chair. There seemed to be but one opinion respecting the policy and justice of acknowledging the independence of the New Governments in South America generally.

The differences between this country, or rather the East India Company and China, have been adjusted, and the trade placed upon its former amicable footing. The Chinese Government has, it is said, abandoned the principle that the representatives of the East India Company at Canton are responsible for acts of aggression committed by British ships of war.

(exclusive of gardens), of which 12,966 were in wheat. The Providence, Minstrel, Claudine, and Hungerford, had arrived from England, with male and female convicts. The first-named vessel took out 17 families at the expense of Government, to join their relations at Hobart's Town. Governor Macquarrie and family have arrived in England after his long and honourable residence there.

The Samarang of 28 guns, built in Cochin in the East Indies, lately arrived

from Madras, the Mauritius, and St. Helena, which places she left on the 6th of March, 18th of April, and 29th of May; called at Ascension, and left the Marine Garrison there all well. The whole of the British possessions in India were in a state of tranquillity and restored health: the *cholera morbus* appeared to have ceased its destructive influence on the shores of the Persian Gulf; where, also, peace prevailed, the

strong holds of the Whabee pirates having been destroyed, and their offensive means of annoyance to our trade, in all points, greatly crippled. The Glasgow frigate, Captain B. C. Doyle (which took out General Sir Edward Paget, governor of Ceylon), had sailed from Trincomalee for Calcutta, for the purpose, it was understood, of embarking the Marquis of Hastings and suite, and returning to England.

FOREIGN.

A second attempt has been made to excite a disturbance in France, which has been rendered abortive by the activity of the present overwhelming police in that country. The delay in capturing and bringing to trial General Berton, is said to have encouraged other persons of a like stamp. A person named Caron had raised the standard of revolt in the department of the Upper Rhine. He was seconded by a military veteran named Roger; their plan, however, was finally rendered abortive, and they were made prisoners. The present ultra ministry of France, under the specious pretence of keeping up a military cordon of health on the frontiers of Spain, have gathered together a large army there. The object is, no doubt, the encouragement of the malcontents of Spain, and the forming a rallying point for the enemies of the constitution. The Spaniards have forbidden any communication between the two countries but by the route of Irun.

On the 30th of June the King of Spain prorogued the Cortes. The speech noticed the rigid economy that had been observed, the improved state of the finances, and the determination of the government to keep good faith with the public creditor, and to exterminate the national debt. The President, in his answer, re-echoed the sentiments of his Sovereign, and observed, "Agriculture being almost annihilated, industry disheartened, and trade paralyzed, it was necessary to pare down the public expenditure with the most severe economy." An affray took place after the return of the king from the hall of the Cortes, in which one man was killed. Madrid continued in a ferment until the evening of the 22d, when the guards, between 1500

and 2000 men, evinced symptoms of insubordination; and after displaying much disorder and tumult, raised the standard of revolt. As if by previous concert, they deserted the posts where they were stationed on guard, and two battalions from the quarter of St. Isabel met two battalions from other quarters, and having first taken up a hostile position on the parade ground of the guards, proceeded to the Pardo. They even made regular demands of rations, and appointed delegates or commissioners to treat about a surrender. On the 7th, affairs were brought to a crisis; when the militia (commanded by Gen. Morillo), supported by a great number of Spanish officers and a large concourse of people, made a simultaneous attack on the regiments of guards, who, influenced by the priests, had plotted together to overthrow the Constitutional System. The result was the complete discomfiture of the latter, who vainly attempted to resist the attack made upon them; and it is stated that 409 of the guards were either killed or wounded. On the 8th, the Spanish capital was comparatively tranquil, and no apprehension seemed to be entertained, after the decisive defeat of the Spanish Guards, that any farther attempt to overthrow the Government would be made. The King had handed in to his ministers a list of a great number of persons, both in and out of the army, who had been engaged in the conspiracy. On the 8th, all the remaining mutineers surrendered, and the Bishop performed a solemn mass in honour of the triumph gained, in presence of the militia.

The affairs of Russia and Turkey still remain unadjusted: nothing decisive either for peace or war had been concluded.

MUSIC.

THE revival of Mozart's *Il Don Giovanni*, in the course of the past month, is the only novelty we have to notice in the performances at the King's Theatre. The promise of this matchless opera was hailed as a seasonable relief from the constant repetition of Rossini's music; and as several of the parts were consigned to new hands, public expectation had been considerably excited. The casting of characters was as follows: the new parts being marked thus (*)

• Don Giovanni	Sr. Zucchelli.
• Leporello - - -	De Begnis.
• Ottavio - - -	Begrez.
• Il Commendatore }	Angrisani.
• Masetto - - - }	
• Donna Anna - -	Sra. De Begnis.
• Donna Elvira - -	Cinti.
• Zerlina - - -	Camporese.

In the part of Don Giovanni, Zucchelli's fine bass appeared to infinite advantage; and, as far as singing goes, left at a great distance the vocal efforts of Ambrogetti, in whose hands the character had been hitherto. But Ambrogetti's acting, far superior to Zucchelli's, always made ample amends for any vocal imperfections. Had we never seen the former, we might probably have relished the Don Giovanni of Zucchelli, which was not destitute of humour; but the recollection of so excellent a predecessor could not be otherwise than highly disadvantageous to the best exertions of almost any successor in the part. Indeed such has always been our opinion of the transcendent and unique histrionic talents of Ambrogetti, that it may perhaps be unfair to place any actor in comparison with him. One thing, however, could, and ought to have been better in Zucchelli's performance. He knew his part very imperfectly, even at the third representation, and frequently stood in great need of the prompter.

Signor De Begnis's Leporello shewed a deal of *still* humour; but the part requires more: Leporello is an active bustling helpmate in his master's galantries. In this respect poor Naldi, even in his latter days, was preferable. We are free, however, to admit that De Begnis's singing was superior to that of any former Leporello at this

theatre. His fine and correct bass-voice told beautifully in the concerted pieces, and he also sang *Madamina ecco il Catalogo*, &c. with much comic effect.

Mr. Begrez acquitted himself very satisfactorily of the part of Ottavio; he sang, in his way, every thing very correctly. The character altogether is a poor one, a sort of fifth wheel to a waggon; it hangs heavily on the piece, which, but for having a tenor in it, it might well do without.

The part of Donna Anna had been selected by Madame Ronzi de Begnis, and Zerlina given to Madame Camporese; both were thus out of their element. Camporese's Zerlina approached to a failure, and Ronzi's Donna Anna failed, at least, in exciting the deep emotion of which the part is susceptible. Had these ladies exchanged parts, the performance would have been greatly benefited. Madame Camporese originally acted Donna Anna in a masterly manner, and Madame Ronzi's forte is certainly not in the pathetic parts. She is decidedly a Donna Buffa. In saying thus much we do not mean to deny to either of these ladies the merit of having laudably exerted themselves to the utmost; we only regret the misconception under which their respective parts were selected by them, or for them.

Madame Cinti acted and sang well as Donna Elvira. If her voice were a little more powerful, we should have had nothing to wish for; but her soprano in the concerted pieces was often scarcely audible.

Angrisani in his double character of the Governor was as excellent as ever. His Masetto in particular is quite the thing, replete with rustic humour, fresh and full of life.

Having thus reviewed the respective merits of the different *dramatis personæ*, we shall venture upon a remark concerning the general effect of this opera on its recent revival. It is with the utmost diffidence, we might almost say with a blush, that we state our feelings; and such is our mistrust in our own judgment, that we hope and really suppose we are quite mistaken in our idea.

To speak out : we felt this time nothing like the rapturous delight which we experienced formerly on witnessing the representation of this master-piece of composition. The performance taken altogether was a degree inferior to former representations, we will allow ; yet it was sufficiently meritorious to give great satisfaction even to a connoisseur. Indeed, upon the whole, *the music* was perhaps more completely and correctly given than at any former time ; and yet it failed in making upon us the usual impression. What, said we to ourselves, can be the reason of this unexpected phenomenon ? We know well enough the precariousness of musical effects. The human frame is not every Saturday between eight and ten in the same temper of sensitiveness — (but we went two Saturdays running) ; — a trifle in an instrument or two, or in one voice, may break the spell ; unknown causes in the atmosphere may at one time act beneficially, at another the reverse. Is it the heat of July which oppresses our darling Giovanni ? Heat, perhaps, may be a non-conductor of musical sounds. After thus holding council within ourselves, we thought the cause of our complaint must be some one or other of those above-mentioned, or a combination of them ; instrumental, atmospherical, individual, &c. — till at last we mustered up, in welcome self-defence, a farther circumstance, somewhat more curious and more deeply seated.

What ! said we, with a sensation of shame, is it possible we can be *sur-rossinified*, so as to feel less intensely the beauties of Mozart ? Can his strains have lost aught of their hold on our sympathies ? — those heart-moving melodies which even in his mere instrumental works oft called forth an involuntary tear ? — We fearfully shrink from answering the question ; at the same time we believe, if our apprehensions are anywise founded in facts, if such extruding power be given to the melodies of any composer, that

those of Rossini may possibly be capable of exerting it. They are so full of an activity hitherto unknown, so teeming with life and youth and animal spirits, so surcharged with an infinity of rapid notes, that anything less vivacious may for a while appear languid. Rossini is the chirruping canary-bird of composers, while the others seem as the thrush, the blackbird, the bullfinch, and even the nightingale. He is the painter of lively fantastical arabesques, while the others give nature in her steady and real forms ; his strains resemble the most florid Saracenic structures, while those of other masters may be likened to the simple and stern beauty of Grecian architecture. That a style of the former kind may for a time gain an ascendancy over one of the latter description, need not be proved, experience shews it sufficiently. That music replete with numberless notes and full of quick movements may, by constant repetition, render more tranquil strains tedious to us, those who have been on a rapid journey for some time will be able to conceive. The agitation in the whole frame at last grows habitual, and we absolutely become averse not only to rest and quiet but even to sober exercise.

Such an effect may possibly have been produced by the constant repetition of Rossini's operas this season : the public may have been fiddled into the fever of liking them ; and, as if bitten by the Tarantula, the fiddling must go on till we are exhausted, and come to our senses again.

In the Ballet we have nothing new to report. M. Paul, a true *velocipede*, continues to electrify the astonished spectators, and Madame Ronzi Vestris gains rapidly on the favour of the connoisseurs. Indeed her dancing has more meaning and expression, than that of most of her colleagues of either sex. With unusual precision and correctness of execution she combines great elegance of taste. There is, we would almost say, something poetical in her action and movements.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN has closed at a more reasonable period than usual, and after a more prosperous season than its proprietors have been accustomed to enjoy. If, indeed, their gains have not been very considerable, this must be attributed to the exceeding liberality with which their magnificent establishment has been conducted, and not to any deficiency of absolute receipts at the treasury. It is, however, curious, that notwithstanding the attraction of the performances, not one piece even with the air of a legitimate drama has been brought forward; not a tragedy, comedy, or even opera, unless the melodrame of *Montrose*, or the monstrous abortion called *The Law of Java*, may aspire to the latter title. The critic has had no presumption to rebuke; no rising genius to foster or admonish; no signal triumph openly to congratulate; no deep damnation secretly to enjoy: yet we are happy to believe that this dearth of novelty has not arisen from the barrenness of our national genius, or from any habitual want of inclination to encourage it in the managers, but from accidental circumstances, and perhaps sometimes from a little individual jealousy, which can scarcely be prevented from deranging the best contrivances for the public benefit.

In the distribution of the tragic strength of the company, Mr. Young enjoys a decided predominance, which, in many respects, is due to him. His performance of *Hamlet*, if it be not fully equal to Shakespeare's design, is an elegant and striking piece of acting, and has a degree of popularity which justified its repetitions. In the frenzy and sorrows of *Lear*, and in the knavery of *Shylock*, his powers are perhaps less in their element. He is excellent in parts where there is no great undulation of feeling, where one single passion is to be wrought out by repeated efforts, each rising above the other in power and effect; where graceful and energetic action will supply the defects of an inflexible countenance, and sonorous declamation will render nice gradation of tone and delicacy of inflection needless. There are characters in which he is unrivalled and almost perfect:—his *Pierre*, if not so lofty, is

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more natural and soldierly even than *Kemble's*; his *Chamont* is full of brotherly pride, and noble impetuosity, and heroic scorn; and his *Jaques* is "most musical, most melancholy," attuned to the very temperament of the gentle wood-walks among which he muses. There are some peculiar parts in comedy, too, which he gives with singular truth; as a testy philanthropist, or an eccentric humourist, with a vein of kindness beneath his oddities. Characters of this description will in his hands become almost as vivid as in those of Terry, while he will lend to them a degree of refinement, and sometimes impart to them a tinge of poetical and romantic colouring, which that admirable actor cannot bestow. His choice of characters, as is the case with other actors, has undoubtedly, in many instances, not been his own. We regret to hear that he is not engaged for the next season. This is, we hope, his own fault; for it would be distressing to believe that he is underrated now because he was overrated before; that because he has not been able to attract large audiences by his *Macbeth* and *Lear*, he is to be considered as without merit; and that if he has not fulfilled the absurd expectations of his friends, he is nothing. It is really a much worse calamity for an actor to be thrust into every trying part than to be excluded from all; as the opposite fortunes of Mr. Young and Mr. Macready this season strikingly demonstrate. The former has "held sovereign sway and masterdom" over the cast-book, and now is comparatively neglected; the latter scarcely performed one first-rate character during the whole year, and yet the public, when at his benefit he appeared as *Othello*, fully proved that they had not forgotten him. Surely the success which attended the revival of *Julius Cæsar* ought to convince the managers that it is by clustering various powers that they must hope to prevail; and the actors, that the real interests of each require that each should be willing in turn to rise or to stoop to conquer.

One of the last and most delightful performances at this theatre was *The Beau Stratagem*. This comedy is better suited than almost any other for

modern representation, because *its* women have not that artificial elegance and that delicate gaiety with which the heroines of most popular comedies are gifted, and of which no one on the stage is capable. There is not in this piece the same everlasting play of repartee which is kept up in the plays of Congreve; but there is an exquisite ease, an air of entire freedom about the author and all his characters, and a spirit of enjoyment running through the whole, which make its scenes more charming, if they are less curious and wonderful. Farquhar, in this play, seems to have given the reins to his genius, and suffered it to expatiate and repose as its own impulses might govern it. The comedies of Congreve are written in a severe style; there is a perpetual straining to effect miracles of wit, and the result is in the highest degree brilliant and surprising. But here all is soft, yielding, flexible; the author's muse is not arrayed in a court-dress, starched, brocaded, and engemmed; but wears a light and rural attire, such as may well bescem Mrs. Sullen's liberal mansion. Mrs. Sullen is admirably drawn; she is no niggard of her wit or of her reputation; the jocular temperament of her disposition is a better excuse for her lax morality than Lady Teazle can find in all the flimsy sophistries of her hypocritical admirer. The scheme of the play, if weighed in the balance of virtue, would be found eminently light; but its vices are at least honest; there is nothing sickly or sentimental about them; no attempt to degrade the sanctities of life by forcing them into an alliance with their opposites. There is no alloy of insidiousness; no gentle insinuation of moral poison;—if the characters do not respect moral rules in their game of merriment, they do not attack them; there is no serious mischief in their frolics—"they do but jest, and mean no offence in the world." Mrs. Davison plays the heroine in high style; indeed, it is by far her best character, and we wish for nothing better of the kind. Miss Foote condescends to Cherry, and is as charming as a chambermaid as she is as a princess: yet one must fancy it the time when fairies went out into the world in all kinds of humble disguises, before one can imagine beauty as innocent and as rich,

and manners as engaging as her's, in a country alehouse. Mr. Jones's Archer is very inferior to Mr. C. Kemble's; the latter, by the grace of his deportment, entirely overcomes the effect of the livery, and is always the high gentleman in his disguise, while the former scarcely seems at home in his gayer clothes. Liston's Scrub is a virtual representative of the Orange faction, only more witty and wise. "Kill him! Kill him!" he exclaims, like them, when the enemy is down, whom he dared not face when he was in arms. His manner of acting over again the fainting scene, after Lord Aimwell's departure, is superb; we can imagine nothing richer. Yates's Boniface is worthy of the company into which he is introduced; his voice is fat and thick with ale; he seems, indeed, to have eaten, drunk, and slept upon that cordial liquor which he so eloquently praises, until he is "imbued to its very element,"

"And is himself the great sublime he draws."

There is a melancholy report abroad that not only Mr. Young, but Miss Stephens, and Liston, are to leave this theatre. As far as this respects Liston, we are afraid it is true; but surely it can never be that Miss Stephens is really about to confine the display of her delicious powers to the concert-room. If so, the theatrical public have lost their dearest favourite, and she will lose the greater portion of her fame. It is that hearty and cordial approbation which she has received in the theatre, from all classes of people, which has borne her into the more select circles of amateurs and persons of fashion; and if she resigns this, and depends on the caprice of the few, she may soon regret the change. To the English people at large she has given great and incalculable pleasure; "old songs, the precious music of the heart," have been sent back with new sweetness from her lips into their souls:—while she appeals to the same unalterable sympathies, she can never fail to receive the tenderest admiration and gratitude which can be felt towards a public benefactor; but if she confines herself to the concert-room, we know not how soon she may find that sensibility and Miss Stephens are out of fashion!

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

SEVERAL NOVELTIES have been produced at this theatre since our last, all excellently adapted to the season—light, genial, airy—fit for “fantastic summer.” There was first a farce, called “Love Letters,” in which the chief incident, that of an old soldier re-writing a letter he had lost, was borrowed from Peregrine Pickle, but told well. Madame Vestris was the life and soul of this little piece; and, whether she flaunted away in green silk, or blushed in bridal white, was enchanting; although she certainly looked prettiest in the latter. Indeed the appearance of this lady in so feminine an attire was one of the pleasantest novelties in the farce; for she is so perpetually disguised in the dress of the other sex, that it was equally strange and agreeable to see her so elegantly arrayed in her own. She took part in the duet “When a little farm we keep,” with her most delightful vivacity; and in this, and throughout the whole, was well seconded by a Mr. Johnson, who played the lover, a French peasant, with considerable spirit and humour.

Next, Mr. Kenny has condescended to employ his admirable dramatic tact in naturalizing a French piece for our amusement, which has been produced under the inviting title of “John Buzzby, or a Day’s Pleasure.” He has succeeded to admiration in making the manners of his drama thoroughly English, without destroying the buoyant spirit of French gaiety. Its scene is laid at Richmond, the very name of which has a holiday sound; and few there are of the cockneys who see it, to whom the places in which its incidents occur do not awaken some of the pleasantest of their recollections—“of summer days and of delightful hours.” It is a piece not to be criticized, but enjoyed; one of those where the very familiarity of the situations and events has a charm; in which every thing taken singly might easily happen to any one of us, but which presents a combination of these familiar adventures, on the whole, irresistibly ludicrous. This agreeable drama amuses us with the mishaps which befall a worthy citizen “of credit and renown,” in his attempt to enjoy a day’s pleasure at Richmond, far from business, bustle, and Mrs. Buzzby—more formidable than all. First he

picks up a sentimental lady in mysterious distress, who confides herself to his protection, and teases him by perpetually delaying to gratify his curiosity in also confiding to him her story. Then he is almost involved in a duel; perplexed in the extreme by the result of his generosity; and finally, by a grand *coup de théâtre*, confronted by his wife! All, however, is set right at last: his curiosity is gratified; his courtesies acknowledged; his ward married to the right person; his wife sent home; and he is left to eat his dinner in comfort, in a genteel society at the Castle. Terry performs the citizen in his most admirable style. He gives all the ludicrous distress laughably, and the honest and honourable feeling with which the part is imbued, in its full warmth and vigour. All the respectable tradesmen of London ought to go to see his acting; as a very high and just compliment paid to their order. He deserves to have his health given at every livery dinner in the City for a twelvemonth to come!

“Peter Fin, or a New Road to Brighton,” is a farce, of which a citizen is also the hero; but it is more a piece of imagination than John Buzzby. It shows how a retired fishmonger, who has never seen the element in the produce of which he has dealt, may be taken by a circuitous ride about the suburbs, and deposited in Bedford-square, while he believes he has taken a journey to Brighton. This is not very probable; but it is very droll, and full of excellent mirth. Liston is the simple-hearted, unsuspecting fishmonger; and “very like a whale,” as oily and as prodigious, he is! His first enthusiasm for a sight of the salt water, his mistaking the rattle of the coaches for the roaring of the waves; his objection to a dip in the sea for fear the fish should know him, are capital. The rest of the performers are mere minnows to him. This farce has more real humour than any which has been produced for a long time. It is said to be the first production of Mr. Jones, of the Edinburgh Theatre; and we sincerely hope it will not be his last.

We had almost forgotten, while enjoying the more lively performances of this theatre in remembrance, that two ladies have made their *début* with serious pretensions: one of whom has

sung Polly, and the other played Mrs. Haller. Of the first we will say little now, because we hope, when she next appears in London, we may be able to speak highly; she has powers which deserve better than to be brought forward in their present state of imperfect developement and cultivation. The candidate for tragic fame is the best Mrs. Haller we have seen for many a season; but the character is no test of capacity for the highest range of tragic acting; and the Haymarket is no place for tragedy. Mr. C. Kemble's performance of the Stranger is greatly improved in depth and mellowness of tone; and is now as harmonious altogether, as it was always beautiful in particular passages.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

THIS high, cool, and elegant theatre has opened with every appearance of deserving and commanding success. Here is Emery, for rude tragedy and broad farce; Miss Carew, the silver-voiced, the lady-like, and the judicious, for the highest parts in opera; Miss Povey, the second of English ballad-mongers; Mrs. Weippart, for school-girls and waiting-maids; Wrench, for pleasant spendthrifts and easy intruders; Pearman and Broadhurst, for the musical heroes; Wilkinson, for all that is quaint and peculiar; and Miss Kelly, for every thing. There is also a remarkably well-appointed orchestra, and Bartley, one of the best-natured and most esteemed of managers.

An operetta, called "Love among the Roses," from the potent pen of Mr. Beazley, was the first novelty of the season. Its scene is laid in the garden of a retired citizen, in the King's Road Chelsea, where Miss Carew cherishes an affection for a young sailor, among thickets of roses—"herself a fairer flower;" while his uncle obstinately refuses his consent to their union.—During the absence of her father, who goes to visit a neighbour's nursery, the lover enters; and shortly after an old friend of his boyhood comes tumbling over the wall, by the oddest accident

in the world—to escape bailiffs; and having played all sorts of parts on the stage of life, engages to personate the uncle, and consent to the marriage. But at this moment the real uncle, who has taken a journey to look after his truant nephew, arrives, and the scape-grace alters his cue and represents the citizen. Unluckily for this scheme, the citizen himself comes home before his time, and some amusing confusion takes place, which is finally cleared up to the entire satisfaction of all parties; and the piece ends with the usual catastrophe. It is short and lively, and pleasingly sprinkled with horticultural allusions. The most laughable person is old Holloak, the gardener, excellently played by Wilkinson, who seems almost to forget himself to a vegetable, and to have taken root amidst his beloved fruit-trees. In this piece a Mr. J. Bland made his first appearance, and proved himself a very gentlemanly and tasteful singer.

A longer trifle, dignified by the name of opera, was next produced, under the title of "All in the Dark, or the Banks of the Elbe." It appears to be compressed from the play of Henri Quatre, with the omission of the more serious passages, and the introduction of some very agreeable music, from the pen of Mr. Livius. Its merriment is produced by the assumption of one officer's name by another, each of them being in love with the other's sister, and the mistakes, recognitions, and trickeries which arise out of the deception. Its changes are as rapid and amusing as those of a pantomime; and its last scene, from which it derives its name, is almost as good as a real game of blind-man's-buff, which it resembles.

But the most interesting performances at the English Opera have been those of Miss Clara Fisher, who, in her eleventh year, has played a series of diversified and arduous characters, with wonderful facility and success. On these we have, at present, no room to enlarge.

FINE ARTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NOVELS AND TALES OF THE AUTHOR OF
WAVERLEY.

A series of Portraits of eminent historical Characters introduced in those Works, accompanied with biographical notices. Parts 1—5.

THE boundless popularity of the "*Scottish Novels*" has naturally excited an emulation in artists and publishers to illustrate and embellish them, and the pencil and the graver have been tasked to delineate the scenes and characters recorded in these favourite works. The talents of a WESTALL, a STOTHARD, an ALLAN, and a LESLIE, have been put in requisition to illustrate different portions of the series; but without adding to their own established reputation, or satisfying the expectations of the public. The work now under review appears to us to possess not only greater novelty in its plan, but a more lasting and extensive interest than its rivals; and to impart a more unalloyed pleasure than any ideal representations, unless conceived and executed with a rare and surpassing felicity.

The illustrious heroine of *Kenilworth*, and her Court, form, as might be expected, a prominent and interesting portion of this collection. The favourite LEICESTER, young, gallant, and courtier-like, seems "framed to make women false," and almost excuses the partiality of his self-willed mistress. "The lordly fault of a high forehead," alluded to by the Novelist, is particularly obvious in this portrait; which, however remarkable for manly beauty, gives no indication of superior intellect. The portrait of his brave and honourable rival SUSSEX is highly characteristic; strong sense and cool determination are expressed in every line of his well-formed and intelligent countenance; while a certain uncourtier-like stiffness and formality are visible in his dress and manner.

The portraits of BURLEIGH and WALSINGHAM are full of character, and are marked with the wisdom and penetration of those celebrated statesmen. These qualities are tempered by a peculiar expression of suavity and benignity in the venerable and truly paternal aspect of BURLEIGH; while the countenance of WALSINGHAM displays a coldness and severity perfectly in keeping with his inflexible and un-

scrupulous character. LORD HUNSDON is a good bluff figure, and looks like one who would carouse deep and "sleep o' nights," without dreams of "treasons, stratagems, and spoils." We were rather disappointed in the portrait of the EARL of SOUTHAMPTON, as it gives no indication of that superior intellect, which we looked for in *the friend and patron* of SHAKSPEARE. This likeness, however, was painted during the earl's confinement in the Tower; when anxiety and imprisonment might have stolen "fire from the eye and vigour from the limb;" and there is yet a pleasing expression of gentleness and melancholy about it. The original is in the collection of the Duke of Portland, and had not been previously engraved. But the most attractive and intellectual head in this portion of the work is that of the gallant and all-accomplished RALBIGH; who so eminently united the "courtier's, scholar's, soldier's, eye, tongue, and sword:" one of the brightest ornaments of the chivalrous court of Elizabeth, and the illustrious victim of the dastardly policy of her contemptible and mean-soul'd successor. In this portrait the finely-formed forehead, the keen eye, the handsome features, the courtier-like air, and the gorgeous attire place before us at one glance the hero of the court and of the camp—the historian of the old world and the discoverer of the new. ELIZABETH herself appears tricked out in all the "pomp and circumstance" of regal ornament, loaded with a profusion of jewels, and defended round the neck by a formidable cheval-de-frise of ruff. It is a handsome, and, we suspect, a flattering likeness, with much of old King Harry's spirit in her haughty, but intelligent countenance. The proud determination of her look, and excessive splendour of her dress, present a striking contrast to the sweetness and simplicity of her fascinating but unfortunate rival, MARY of SCOTLAND. Zucchero's picture, from which the latter print is copied, was, we believe, painted during Mary's captivity

in England; and its almost conventional plainness of attire, and the pensive expression which predominates, lend an additional charm to her regular and delicate features. Her stern enemy, the EARL OF MORTON, is a fine and impressive portrait; the statesman and warrior of a barbarous age and country, "cool, subtle, sly, and bloody," his harsh features proclaim courage and judgment, untroubled by any compunctious visitings, and his dress and demeanour are marked by the puritanical severity of his party. The novel of *Old Mortality* introduces some interesting portraits of a later period. ARCHBISHOP SHARP'S, the victim of fanatical cruelty and of his own culpable tergiversation, appears, on a superficial inspection, a venerable and pleasing head; but there is a mean expression about the mouth and eyes, perfectly in unison with his selfish and time-serving character. The courtly novelist has kept out of sight the political offences of this unprincipled prelate; but the reader must not suffer his pity, for the tragical end of the archbishop, wholly to blot from his recollection the betrayal of the cause of civil and religious liberty which he was entrusted to defend, the exchange of his principles for a mitre, and the cruelty with which he persecuted his former associates in the true spirit of political apostasy.

The portrait of the DUKE OF MOUTH instantly recalls the celebrated lines of Dryden on this amiable and unfortunate youth:

Whate'er he did, was done with so much ease,

In him alone 'twas natural to please;
His motions all accompanied with grace,
And Paradise was open'd in his face.

The mingled beauty, indecision, and helplessness of his countenance, are strongly contrasted by the shapeless and bloated visage of the DUKE OF LAUDERDALE, whose brutality and blunders made Scotland, under his administration, a scene of disension, revolt, and bloodshed. GENERAL DAL-

RELL, the terror and detestation of the Scottish Whigs, whom he persecuted with savage and habitual cruelty, is a remarkably fine and spirited portrait. The long white beard, which he cherished as a mark of mourning for his decapitated master, Charles the First, adds a wild and singular character to his strongly-marked features. This semi-barbarian, as much a stranger to mercy as to fear, was a fit instrument for a despotic court, and stood high in the good graces of that polite and merry monarch, Charles the Second. The YOUNG PRETENDER, from a picture in the collection of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, is by far the most pleasing and spirited likeness we ever saw of that unfortunate prince. He is drawn in the Highland costume; and there is something extremely graceful and gentlemanly in his free and *dé-gagé* air. The physiognomist, however, will easily discern traces of that hereditary imbecility which characterised the unhappy family of the Stuarts, and was lamentably conspicuous in its last representative, whom Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Hogg have chosen to exalt into a hero. We have left ourselves little room to notice particularly the chivalrous MONTROSE, the great and good DUKE OF ARGYLE, and CAROLINE, the benevolent queen of George II. which are all interesting and characteristic portraits. The engraving of the heads is not open to much observation, as they are all by the same hand, and display an uniformity of excellence seldom to be met with in a work of this description. They are executed by that eminent chalk engraver Mr. Robert Cooper, who by a judicious mixture of dot and line has produced, in the specimens before us, an extraordinary union of freedom and delicacy. The biographical notices which accompany the portraits are written with great neatness and impartiality; and the work may rank altogether among the most useful and elegant publications of the present day.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, June 22d.—The Rev. A. Nicoll, M. A. of Balliol college, is nominated to the Canonry of Christ church, and the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, both vacated by the promotion of Dr. Laurence to the archbishopric of Cashel.

Cambridge, June 28.—The annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the representatives in Parliament of this University, for the best dissertations in Latin prose, were on Saturday last adjudged in Convocation as follows:—

SENIOR BACHELORS.

Populis diversis eadem instituta parum conveniant.

Arthur Barron, } Scholars of Trinity
Ralph Lyon, } college.

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

Astronomiæ laus et utilitas.

Alfred Ollivant, } Scholars of Trinity
Jas. Alex. Barnes, } college.

Sir William Browne's gold medals for the Greek ode and for the Greek and Latin epigrams, were on Saturday last adjudged to W. M. Præd, of Trinity college.—Subjects,

Greek Ode—*Pyramides Ægyptiacæ.*

Greek Epigram—*Ἐπὶ τοῦ θύρα, κ' οὐκ ἐπέω.*

Latin Epigram—

— *nugæ seria ducunt*

In mala.

No Latin ode adjudged.

The Porson prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse, was on Monday last adjudged to Wm. Barham, of Trinity college.—Subject,

Julius Cæsar, Act iv. Scene 3. Beginning with "Come, Antony, and young Octavius," &c. And ending with

"and, from henceforth,
When you are over earnest with your
Brutus,
He'll think your mother chides, and leave
you so."

The excavations and levelling of the ground for the New Observatory commenced on Tuesday last. The building is to be finished in October 1823.

In the Court of King's Bench on Friday the 21st June, Mr. Tyndal moved for a rule to shew cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, requiring the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge to admit Mr. Jephson to the office of Professor of Mineralogy, vacant by the death of Dr. E. D. Clarke. The question was, whether by the true import of the words of the Grace authorizing the election, it ought to be made by the whole Senate in the first instance, or whether the Heads of Houses were entitled to select two candidates, one of

whom must be chosen. According to the first mode, Mr. Jephson was elected by a large majority; by the latter mode, Mr. Henslow would succeed; and the Vice Chancellor had decided in favour of the latter. The learned counsel argued that the words "*eligatur a vobis*" were general, and that the Professor of Mineralogy ought to be chosen, as five other Professors were elected, by the whole Senate.—The Court doubted whether they had power to interfere; but as they thought the point deserving of farther consideration, they granted the rule to shew cause.

Royal Society of Literature.—The Dissertations on Homer—Essays on the Greek language—and Poems on the Fall of Constantinople—having been referred to a committee, and reported upon;—the decision of the several prizes was postponed until the 23d of March 1823, the authors being at liberty to withdraw their compositions for the purpose of any alterations they might think proper. The competition is still open to candidates for the Premiums.

I. *The King's Premium of One hundred Guineas*—For the best Dissertation on the Age of Homer;—his Writings and Genius; and on the State of Religion, Society, Learning, and the Arts, during that period, collected from the writings of Homer.

II. *The Society's Premium of Fifty Guineas*—For the best Essay on the History of the Greek Language; comprehending the present language of Greece, especially in the Ionian islands; and the differences between Ancient and Modern Greek.

III. *The Society's Premium of Fifty Guineas*—For the best Poem on the Fall of Constantinople, in the Fifteenth Century.

Roxburghe Club.—The tenth anniversary was held on the 17th of June, at the Clarendon Hotel.—The books printed were, "An Elegiacal Poem on the death of Thomas Lord Grey, of Wilton, by Robert Marston, from a manuscript in the library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville;" the gift of Lord Morpeth. "The Chorus and the Birde. The Hors, the Shepe, and the Ghoos;" a reprint from Caxton, by Sir M. M. Sykes, bart. There was also exhibited "Some Specimens from the works of Thonas Ravenscroft," Bachelor of Musick, from the Duke of Marlborough, which was not bound in time for delivery. And there was announced, "Lælii Peregrini Civilis Philosophiæ in Romano Gymnasio Professoris Oratio in Obitum Torquati Tassi

Poetæ, atque Philosophi clauissimî, ad Cynthium Aldobrandinum Card. Ampliss. —Romæ apud Gullielmum Faccioium. MDXCVII." as daily expected from Sir Egerton Brydges, bart. at Geneva.—In the absence of Earl Spencer, the president, who was gone to Copenhagen, the chair was promised to be filled by the Duke of Devonshire, but he was prevented attending by illness. It was taken, and the honours well sustained, by Lord Morpeth, in a circle of twenty-two members. To give a freshness to ancient lore, in each doyley was wrapt "The Ordre of y^e Tostes.—The immortal memory of John Duke of Roxburgh; of Christopher Valdarfer, printer of the Decameron of 1471; of Gutemberg, Fust, and Schœffer, the inventors of the art of printing; of William Caxton, the father of the British press; of Dame Juliana Barnes, and the St. Alban's press; of Wynkyn de Worde and Richard Pynson, the illustrious successors of William Caxton; of the Aldine family, at Venice; of the Giunta family, at Florence; the Society of the Bibliophiles, at Paris; the prosperity of the Roxburgh Club; the cause of Bibliomania all over the world." These, and apposite volunteer toasts, lasted until the chair was abdicated, and renewed, as usual, by Mr. Heber, round whom nestled the tardy few, and with whom it was any thing but prosy when they divided, as the morning began to shake off the mist of grey.

The Blood.—A number of very interesting results have recently been obtained by J. L. Prevost, M. D. and J. A. Dumas, respecting the form of the globules of blood in different animals. The following are the measures.

Man, dog, rabbit, pig, hedge- of an inch.	
hog, guinea-pig, muscardon.....	$\frac{1}{750}$
Ass	$\frac{1}{775}$
Cat, grey mouse, white mouse.....	$\frac{1}{375}$
Sheep, horse, mule, ox	$\frac{1}{600}$
Chamois, stag	$\frac{1}{450}$
She goat	$\frac{1}{700}$

The globules of blood also vary in form. In the mammalia they are spherical, while in birds they are elliptical, and vary only in the length of their greater axes. They are also elliptical in all cold-blooded animals. The colourless globule which exists in the centre of the particles of blood, has the constant diameter of $\frac{1}{750}$ of an inch in all animals, and whatever be the form of the globule that contains it.

In their experiments on the transfusion of blood they obtained many interesting results. When animals were bled till they fainted, they died when they were left alone, or when water or serum of

blood at the temperature of 100 Fahr. was injected into their veins. If, on the contrary, the blood of an animal of the same species was injected, every portion of the blood thrown in re-animated the exhausted animal; and when it had received as much as it had lost, it began to breathe freely, to take food, and was finally restored to perfect health. When the injected blood was from an animal of a different species, but whose globules had the same form, though a different size, the animal was only partially relieved, and could seldom be kept alive for more than six days, the animal heat diminishing with remarkable rapidity. When the blood of an animal with spherical globules is injected into a bird, it usually dies under the most violent nervous affections, as if under the influence of the most intense poison; and this takes place even when only a small quantity of blood has been lost. In a great number of cases cats and rabbits were restored for some days by the injection of the blood of cows and sheep, even when the injection of the blood was not made till twelve or even twenty-four hours after the blood was extracted from the latter. The blood was kept in a fluid state in a cool place, either by taking away a certain quantity of fibrine or adding a 1000th part of caustic soda. When the blood of sheep was injected into ducks, they died after rapid and strong convulsions.—*Bib. Univ.*

Aurora Borealis.—Mr. Trevelyan observed that the aurora borealis in Faroe and Shetland was often seen very low, not more than 40 or 50 feet above the level of the sea, and he learned that in both countries it is frequently heard. In Faroe, Mr. Trevelyan met one person who stated, that when the colour of the aurora borealis is dark red, and extends from west to east with violent motion, he had experienced a smell similar to that when an electrical machine is in motion.

Luminous Phenomenon.—M. Doe being surprised by night in the forest near Boulancourt, in the neighbourhood of Brienne, department de l'Aube, was witness to a very brilliant luminous phenomenon which took place in a neighbouring marsh. It began about two o'clock in the morning, apparently at one of the openings of the wood on the western side, while the sky was serene, the stars brilliant, and the air calm and temperate. The fire burnt quietly without jets or undulations, in the form of a quadrangular pyramid. The colour of the flame was a pale red verging on white, and the appearance of the whole like sunset, when it takes place behind a red cloud girt by a dark

zone. It was found to be a marsh of half a league in extent, traversed by ditches, which furnished the phosphoric matter of the flame. The greatest height of the luminous matter was 10 or 12 feet; there was no heat, but it was bright enough to read by.—*Journ. de Physique.*

Ornithology.—On the 13th of April last, a Hoopoe was shot on Mawnan Glebe, which has been presented to the Royal Institution of Cornwall, by the Rev. Canon Rogers, rector of that parish.—This bird is rarely known to visit the British Isles. The nidification in this country of the *Parus Biarmicus* has long been a subject of doubt with Ornithologists, this season has brought the hidden subject to light, through the exertions and perseverance of that indefatigable Naturalist and Bird-preserver, Mr. W. D. Ayers. The nest was placed about eighteen inches from the surface of the water, and composed principally of decayed summits of *Arundo Phragmatis*, and other aquatic plants; it was supported by a number of plants curiously entwined, forming a very permanent support. The above nest with the eggs are placed in Mr. Ayers' collection at Yarmouth, for the free inspection of the curious.

Natural History.—Two fish, of the *Lophius* tribe, (*Lophius Europeanus*.) were lately taken by some fishermen off Sunderland: the largest measured about four feet, the other about two feet, in length. In addition to pectoral fins, the animal possesses two hand-like limbs, by which, it is supposed it attaches itself to the bottom of the sea. The mouth is of a prodigious size, and the jaws set with long sharp teeth. On the head are several tentaculae, four or five inches in length, which are used, by their worm-like appearance, to decoy the smaller fry within its devouring grasp. From this singularity, Pennant named this animal the Angler. It is also called the Frog Fish, from its resemblance in shape to a tadpole.

Botany.—Since the discovery of the New World, our English gardens have produced 2345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe: until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.

Ben Jonson—Aubrey says, that he first acted and wrote, but both ill, at the *Green Curtain*, a kind of nursery and obscure playhouse, somewhere in the suburbs, towards Shoreditch or Clerkenwell; and that he afterwards undertook again to write plays, and hit it admirably well, particularly *Every Man in his Humour*, which was

his first good one. This playhouse, according to Mr. Malone, was called *The Theatre*, a term of distinction which makes him conjecture, that it was the first regular playhouse built near the metropolis.—It stood in the Curtain-road, Shoreditch, and acquired its name of the Curtain, from the custom of hanging out as a sign a striped (query, green) curtain? while performing. Jonson is said by the above writer (Aubrey) to have "killed Mr. Marlow, the poet, on Bunhill, coming from the Green Curtain playhouse." He adds the following curious information as to Jonson's person and habit: "He was, or rather had been of a clear and fair skin, with one eye lower than t'other, like Clun, the player, his habit very plain. I have heard Mr. Lacy, the player, say that he was wont to wear a coate like a coachman's coate, with slits under the arme pitts. He would many times exceed in drinke; Canarie was his beloved liquor; then he would tumble home to bed, and when he had thoroughly perspired, then to studie. I have seen his studyeing chaire, which was of straw, such as old women used, and as Aulus Gellius is drawn in. Long since, in King James's time, I have heard my uncle Danvers say (who knew him) that he lived without Temple Barre, at a comb-maker's shop. In his later time he lived at Westminster, in the house under which you passe as you go out of the churchyard into the old palace, where he dyed. He lies buried in the north aisle in the path of square stone, (the rest is lozenge,) opposite to the scutcheon of Robertus de Ros, with this inscription only on him, (in a pavement square, blew marble, about 14 inches.) *O Rare Ben Jonson*, which was done at the charge of Jack Young, afterwards knighted, who walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteen pence to cutt it."

Armenian Reptile.—The *morm* resembles the scorpion in shape, but has a soft hairy skin like a mouse, either reddish or black, or of some other colour. The *morm* springs from the ground right at a person's face. Its venom is mortal.

Longitude.—Dr. Tiarks, the learned and ingenious German mathematician, who about four years ago was sent out by government as his Majesty's Astronomer to the Commission for ascertaining the boundary line between British North America and the United States, according to the Treaty of London 1763 and of Ghent 1814, and who after much labour satisfactorily determined this geographical question, is recently appointed by the Board of Admiralty to take the exact longitude of the Island of Madeira; for which purpose he sailed by the Owen Glendower, Hon-

C. Spencer, for Falmouth, where his observations are to commence, and thence to Madeira, and back again by way of Lisbon to Falmouth, to finish his observa-

tions there. He has taken with him several chronometers and other valuable mathematical instruments.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

On the 1st of January 1821, there were 1,070,500 boys from 5 to 15 years of age that attended the primary schools in France; there were 27,528 schools under the care of 28,945 masters, situated in 24,124 communes. About 500,000 girls attended the public schools. From the old method of teaching and the little assiduity of the pupils, two-thirds of the people of France could neither read nor write.

The French Exhibition of Paintings this year contained 1715 articles, *viz.* 1372 paintings of all sizes, landscapes, portraits, &c. 158 statues, busts, and bas reliefs; 171 engravings and designs; 14 plans and architectural models. The minister of the royal household ordered 50 paintings, 12 statues or bas reliefs, and 3 engravings. The Duke of Orleans 2, The minister of the interior 18 paintings, 19 statues or busts, and 2 models. The prefect of the Seine 12 paintings and 6 statues.

A French author, Al. Vinc. Ch. Berbiguer, has published a work in three octavo volumes, called "*The Farfadets, or All the Demons do not belong to the other World.*" It seems to be a strange fanatical production, levelled at the crimes and vices of the age.

The King of France has given 150,000 francs for the Zodiack of Denderah. The civil list is charged with one-half of the price. Before its proprietors parted with it, they engaged M. Gau (the author of the work on the Antiquities of Nubia) to make correct drawings of all the figures that are yet discernible on the stone. From these drawings an engraving is to be executed, which will afford a faithful idea of the astronomical signs of the ancient Egyptians. The Director of the Muséum Royal, and the Conservators of the Cabinet of Antiquities in the King's Library, are disputing about which of the two establishments shall possess the Zodiack.

A Tragedy, founded on the Maccabees, has been produced with success on the Parisian stage. The death of Ali Pasha of Janina has already furnished materials for a drama with these expert playwrights.

A Tragedy, in three acts, founded on the story of Regulus, has been produced with great éclat at the Parisian theatre. It is the production of the younger Ar-

nault, author of *Marius à Minturnes*; and a pleasing incident occurred at the first representation. In the moment of triumph, the audience recognized the father of the successful dramatist in one of the boxes; and turning their applauses towards him, augmented in a most gratifying manner the fulness of his paternal feelings. The following passages are mentioned as having excited great approbation:

- " — Ou vainqueur ou vaincu,
Qui peut combattre encor n'a pas assez vécu."
" — On détruit une armée; un peuple est immortel."
" — L'instant seul de sa mort éternise sa vie."
" — L'honneur qu'on a perdu jamais ne se retrouve."
" — Ma vie est aux bourreaux, mais mon âme est aux dieux."

SPAIN.

The Athenium established at Madrid in 1820, to augment as much as possible the general mass of knowledge, continues to flourish. Two sittings are held weekly for ordinary business. A reading-room is kept open from morning until evening well furnished with journals of all kinds. The formation of a library is far advanced. The number of members amounted to 95: among them were generals Castanos, Palafox, and numerous grandees of Spain. The principal subjects which have occupied the institution have been, 1st: Tithes, of which they have been inquiring into the origin, and to discover the pretended divine right which those who possess them claim to them; and to inquire whether the Cortes have not a right to modify or abolish them, and if so, what other source can be found to replace them for the support of the clergy? 2dly. The seigniorial jurisdictions. 3dly. To whom the right of interpreting the laws belongs. 4thly. The actual state of America considered in different points of view. 5thly. The Colonies in general. 6thly. Public debt. 7thly. The Penal Code. On this last the Cortes had submitted a *projet* for the judgment of the Athenium, and a pamphlet had been published entitled "*Observations made by the Spanish Athenium upon the projet for a Penal Code, &c. &c.*" Professors had been established in the Athenium for the French, German, and English languages; natural law; mathema-

tics; political economy; history; stereo-graphy; public constitutional law; Greek; physiology as applied to morals; physics. All lectures are gratis, and procure no other advantages to the professors than to be honorary members of the Athenæum if they do not before belong to it. Translations have lately been made into Spanish of the works of Bentham, Mills, Rousseau, Voltaire, de Tracy, B. Constant, Say, de Pradt, Segur, and many others.

GERMANY.

One of the most illustrious philologists of Germany, John Gotlob Schneider, died lately at Breslaw. He was professor and librarian of the university, and a knight of the Red Eagle. He was born at Colm in Saxony, and after studying at Gottingen and Leipsick went to Strasburg, where he lived in great intimacy with the Hellenist Branck. He was named professor of eloquence at Frankfort on Oder in 1776, and quitted that place for Breslaw in 1811. Schneider was also a great naturalist. He published a Dictionary of Greek and German sufficient to have established his reputation; and the best Hellenists of Germany assisted him in perfecting the supplementary volume. The celebrated dramatic author J. M. Babo also died lately at Munich.

Vienna.—On the evenings of the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of May, the inhabitants of Vienna witnessed some new, interesting, and scientifically important experiments with sky-rockets, made at the Observatory of the University: they rose to the extraordinary height of 2000 Vienna fathoms (27 times the height of the steeple of St. Stephen's church), at which elevation they spread a dazzling light which was very visible with the naked eye at the distance of 20 German miles, and even more. This important invention has been immediately applied to determine the longitude geometrically, for which purpose it is peculiarly calculated. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, this first essay perfectly succeeded, and the proposed object, viz. to determine with accuracy the difference of the meridians of Vienna and Ofen, was fully attained.

Devanagari Types.—The Prussian University of Bonn possesses, through the care of that department of the administration which presides over public instruction, a complete fount of type in the Devanagari character. With the exception of the misshapen types of the Propaganda, which merely sufficed for short specimens, these are the first that have been employed in printing on the continent of Europe. They were cast from the designs and under the superintendence of that eminent Oriental scholar, Professor A. W.

Von Schlegel, who, in the execution of his arduous task, neither adopted as his model the characters used by the Missionaries at Serampore, nor those of the printing-office at Calcutta, nor Wilkins's; but who has in preference followed manuscripts, and studied to avoid sacrificing more of the original character than seemed incompatible with European typography. The matrices were cut by Vibert of Paris, who has been for many years engaged for the office of Didot sen. and the letter was cast there with great care by Lion. Mr. Schlegel has pursued the method adopted by Wilkins to get rid of the lateral and vertical groups of letters; but what he considers as a new invention is an arrangement by which the vowel and other signs above and below the line are so inserted that each line consists of only one connected series, instead of forming three, as by the old method. Specimens of these new types have been introduced into the periodical work entitled *Indische Bibliothek* (Indian Library or Collections) published by Mr. Schlegel, who has announced his intention of speedily visiting England in pursuance of his researches into the literature of India.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.—Mr. Fr. Faber, who has passed three summers and two winters in Iceland, during which he travelled all over that remarkable mountainous country, with a view to the study of Zoology, and especially of Ornithology, and who returned to Denmark last autumn, has sent a large collection of birds and their eggs to the Royal Zoological Museum in this city, and has just published a preliminary view of his discoveries, under the title of "Prodrömus of Icelandic Ornithology."

GREECE.

Although the seat of government has been provisionally fixed at Corinth, it is decided that Athens shall be the capital of all Greece. The national arms are a figure of Minerva with the attributes of wisdom. The flag is blue and white united by a cross, and the Greek is proclaimed as the religion of the state, all other religions to be tolerated and protected. All citizens must be Greek by birth, and members of a Christian community. Strangers may be naturalized, but they must profess Christianity. The legislation is provisionally built upon the laws of the ancient Grecian emperors; but the military and commercial code of Napoleon are proclaimed as part of the laws of the state. The name of the French King is placed at the head of the list of Christian monarchs, with other marks of respect in consequence of the protection the French

Consul at Patras afforded to the Greeks in 1821. Schools, libraries, and museums have already been proposed to be established, and the benefits of civilization and liberty will, it is fervently hoped, be once more cherished in this ancient country of the arts and civilization.

RUSSIA.

Russian Mineralogical Society.—The Imperial Mineralogical Society of Petersburg lately celebrated the fifth anniversary of their existence. The privy counsellor de Viétinghoff being president. The sitting was opened by a lecture in the French language on the object, actual state, and future prospects of the society. An extract was read from some observations made by M. Stein attached to the expedition lately sent out to the Polar Regions. Colonel Pott, the principal secretary, read in the German language an account of the society for the past year, enumerating the fossils and scientific objects which had been presented to it; and he also eulogized the zeal of the different members in endeavouring to carry the institution to the utmost possible degree of perfection. He also went over the different memoirs and dissertations which had been read since the preceding anniversary. M. Woerth, the sub-secretary, gave a detail in the Russian language of the economical concerns of the society, and its minerals, books, and instruments, lately added, together with the presents made by different individuals. M. Rowanka read in Russian the biography of Dr. Wlassof, one of their members. The Count de Maister recounted, in French, a number of experiments in hydraulics, &c. Several other papers were read before the sitting concluded, and the society promises to be highly useful to the world from its labours, and the zeal of its members.

TURKEY.

Libraries of Constantinople.—M. Hammer gives the following account of the Libraries of Constantinople. Three clergymen—a French, Italian, and an English one, the Abbé Sevin, the Abbate Toderini, and Dean Carlyle, chose, for the main object of their travels, the examination of the Seraglio library, without entirely realizing their hopes. The Abbé was told that the ancient collection of manuscripts had been burnt, Abbate obtained a catalogue of a library extant in the Seraglio, and the Dean succeeded, through Lord Elgin's protection, in obtaining a sight of the Oriental library attached to the Moak Bostanjamissi, in the garden near the haven, in which, however, no trace was found of any Greek or Latin manuscripts. If the intelligence given to the Abbé

Sevin, that the remaining Greek manuscripts had been burnt, if the inconsistent intelligence given to the French ambassador Girardin, that they were sold at Pera, should prove groundless, and that there are still any where some remains of the ancient library of the Greek emperors, they are not to be sought in the garden library visited by Carlyle, but in a library which exists in the inner Seraglio; and in which, according to the annals of the Turkish empire, all the books hitherto scattered in different parts of the palace were united and deposited. As a passage so important to the history of the Seraglio library escaped the notice of the three clergymen, in consequence of their ignorance of the Turkish language, I here give a translation. "Whereas, until now, in the year of hedjra 1136, (that is, 1718,) various costly books and manuscripts have been left abandoned to dust and worms in the ancient chests and shrines, and are thereby exposed to oblivion and destruction, it has pleased his Majesty the Emperor, with the illumination of God, to order that the said books and manuscripts be collected and transferred to the imperial inner court, and that a library be there fitted up for the reception of the said volumes, and that the use thereof be conceded to persons able to avail themselves of the same. Accordingly, in the month Rebiuleovel, the grand Vizier, the Mufti, the Commanders of the land and sea forces, and others, were invited into the Seraglio, when the Emperor laid the first stone of the new repository, which deserves the prayers and blessings of the people."

AMERICA.

Salt Storm.—The dreadful gale that blew at Newhaven, United States, from the S. E. on the 3d of September 1821, gradually increased from noon until dark, when it raged with tremendous violence, and continued till near midnight. "It terminated very abruptly, and passed in a very short time from a hurricane to a serene and starlight night. Near midnight a loud report was heard by many, and it was observed that the wind ceased immediately after." Next morning, the windows were found covered with salt; the trees exhibited a blasted foliage; in a few hours, the leaves began to shrink and dry on the windward side, and after some days the dry leaves fell, as they ordinarily do in the latter end of November. In October the leaves re-appeared on the windward side of the trees, new blossoms were put forth, and the water-melon and the cucumber produced new fruits. In some instances, the mature fruit was found on the same tree with the new blossoms. On

the morning after the tempest, the leaves were perceptibly saline to the taste at Hebron, 30 miles from the sea; and it is stated, that the same effect was observed at Northampton, more than 60 miles inland.—*American Journal of Science.*

An advertisement in the *Norfolk Beacon*, United States, apprises the public, that a natural curiosity at that place is now exhibiting. This object is a man of sixty years of age, and of uncommon intelligence, who was born black, and continued so until the age of forty-five; since which, he has gradually undergone a change of skin, until three-fourths of him have become perfectly white, and his arms and hands have assumed a delicacy and transparency not surpassed by those of the most tenderly-bred female. He was bred in Essex country, and is the property of a gentleman of large family, who under more prosperous circumstances than at present attend him, could not be prevailed on to exhibit him as a public spectacle.

The Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston has published a series of observations of great interest on meteorology. They are the result of 33 years observations made from 1786 to 1818, at Salem in Massachusetts, which enables the difference of the temperature of the Old World and of the New to be clearly ascertained—

	Lat.	Mean	Tem.
Old World—Rome..	41°	—53'	—60° 44"
New do. —Solam..	42	—33	—48 68

Difference. 11° 36"

INDIA.

Fine Arts in India.—No one who has ever visited or read any thing of the interior of India, can be ignorant of the splendour that characterized its Architectural Monuments, when its Mohamedan conquerors were in the zenith of their power. Among these there are many that would alone be worth a short excursion to see; but there is one which stands pre-eminently above all the rest, in beauty and in fame, that might be worth even a long journey to behold. Every reader will immediately think of the Tauj at Agra, which characterizes the splendour and resources of the age in which it was built, as much as the Pyramids bespeak the wealth of Egypt. Of the Tauj there have been many exquisitely beautiful and accurate drawings, as far as a vast pile of magnificent architecture can be transferred to paper; but as the artists of France found, at the rich yet massy Temple of Tentyra, and amid the gigantic wreck of the hundred-gated Thebes, there is a sublimity

attached to vastness and colossal dimensions which defies the pencil of the artist to trace or to fix on his canvass; and the Tauj has, besides its size, a character of chaste and beautiful simplicity, both in the unity of its design, and the purity and richness of its materials, which it is utterly impossible to represent in a drawing, though from the first pencil of the age. The projectors of this superb work, aware of this impossibility, undertook the task of forming a complete model of the whole of the majestic pile in ivory, on a scale of three inches to ten feet. It was commenced at Delhi, by the late Captain Fordyce, of the Bengal Engineers; but has been chiefly executed and completed by Captain G. Hutchinson, of the same corps, who carried it on with the most patient care, and constant reference to the original building itself. The white marble is represented by the whitest and best ivory; the black marble that marked the separation of the lotus-leaves which crown the summit of the dome, is represented by inlaid ebony; and even the more costly inlayings of the coloured stones which formed the flowers and other devices of the pannelings and frieze-work of the building, are also faithfully represented by inlaid substances of exactly the same form and colour. It cost a period of nearly 12 years to complete, which was about the period occupied in the construction of the original; the first stone having been laid in 1631, the year in which the Begum died, and the edifice being finished in 1642, when Shah Jehan returned from Lahore. The original was, however, the work of some hundreds of hands; the model has been confined to few. The original cost, in its construction and adornment, was sixty lacs of rupees; and the model, if estimated according to the skill, labour, and expense bestowed upon it, might be thought worth as many thousands, to complete the uniformity of the relative scale of proportions between the original and the copy.—This splendid work has arrived in Calcutta, previous to its being sent to England; where it will take the lead of all similar works, and be considered the very first and most beautiful model of architectural skill ever produced to the world. It would be a matter of deep regret to many that it should ever leave India, where it might well be preserved as a monument of the skill, taste, and patient labour of those who have done themselves and their country honour by such a work. Yet it is in England chiefly that such monuments are esteemed as they deserve, and to England it certainly ought to be sent.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Increase in Wheat.—On the 2nd June, 1796, Mr. C. Miller sowed some grains of the common red wheat; and, on the 8th of August, a single plant was taken up and separated (divided) into eighteen parts, and each part planted separately; these plants having pushed out some side shoots by the middle of September, some of them were taken up and again divided, and the rest were so done between that and the middle of October; this second division produced, in all, 67 plants. These remained through the winter, and another division of them was completed as late as the 12th April, which produced 500 plants. In this state they were permitted to remain. The plants were in general stronger than any of the wheats in the fields. Some of them produced upwards of 100 ears from a single root. Many of the ears measured 7 inches in length, and contained between 60 and 70 grains. The whole number produced from the single grain of wheat was 21,109, which yielded three pecks and three quarters of clear corn; the wheat of which was 47lbs. 7oz.; and from a calculation made by counting the number of grains in an ounce, the whole number of grains amounted to 576,840. By calculations met with elsewhere, a gallon, Winchester measure, contains about 80,000 grains; and by this computation the whole number, as above, would be 300,000; the difference is of no consequence, but as it shews that the above grain was lean.* We hope the worthy practitioners in spade husbandry will add this economical method of seedling, and their system will then be complete.—A notice quoted from a Mr. Randal, says, "It is an experimented fact, that on a fine loam, *exquisitely* prepared, one hundred and forty-four bushels have been produced from one acre; and I believe it is not known what the increase may be brought to in rich lands by high cultivation."—Eighteen quarters per acre! If this had been raised by the above transplanting method, it would have been produced by 154 grains, measuring not half a quarter of a gill, by the foregoing computation, and producing 77,000 plants to stock the acre.

Worms in Carrots.—"About five years ago, I had a heap of pigeon-dung, which lay through the winter months on a quarter of the garden. Having occasion to remove all this dung to other parts of the garden, I laid down the quarter with carrots, and was surprised to observe an ex-

traordinary production of this vegetable, on the spot where the dung had lain, both with respect to their size and cleanness. And although some worms might have been found in the other parts of the quarter, yet I could perceive none in the spot above alluded to. From that time, this circumstance induced me to adopt the practice of sowing my carrots always in one particular spot of ground, which I have annually manured well with pigeon-dung, laying on almost as much of it, though of a hot nature, as if it had been rotten horse-dung. And I have the satisfaction to observe, that I have never failed to have an extraordinary crop, and what is of more consequence, can venture to affirm, that a worm could not be found in my carrots during the four years that I have continued this practice. Last year in thinning my carrots, I transplanted a few of them into a piece of ground that had been well dunged with rotten horse-dung; and though they grew very well, yet they were so much cankered, that they were almost unfit for any use. All this leads me to think, that pigeon-dung is a good preventive of the worm in carrots."—*Cal. Horti. Soc.*

Yellow Turnips.—The following observations on the nature and properties of the yellow Turnip were drawn up at the request of Sir John Sinclair, bart. by R. B. Allardyce, esq. of Ury;—"I certainly think, taking every thing into consideration, that the yellow turnip, when of the proper sort, is the best kind of any. I proved last year, that they had double the keep of the common turnips; for the same number of sheep that required shifting twice a week on the globe and the red sorts, when they came to the yellow, required only being shifted once a week. They have also many advantages over the Swedes. They will grow on inferior land, and with less manure; and may be treated in the same manner as the common sorts of turnip. Indeed, I have got a proportion of Swedes, that were manured at the rate of thirty-five double cart-loads per English acre, which is at the rate of from ten to fifteen loads more than the yellow, yet the latter is very superior. They have not that hardness, also, which the Swedes possess, which is so injurious to young stock and to sheep. The proper sort, likewise, will stand the winter equally well. Cows fed on yellow turnips give milk and butter, equal in quality and flavour, to the middle of summer. The best time for sowing them in the middling districts of Scotland, is from the 10th to the 20th of June. In cultivating turnips,

* Its weight was under 18lb. per peck, or not quite 51 and half pounds per bushel.

I found the revolving harrow of the greatest service. I grew them in one field of twenty acres, which got one deep ploughing before winter, after oats. It was never touched again till the middle of May, when the whole culture, previous to the drilling, the dunging, and sowing, was done by the revolving harrow. I have just drawn a third part of the crop of turnips, and placed them according to the plan recommended by Mr. Blaikie. By a fair trial last year, I found they would keep, when placed, from November till the middle of May; and that tops, and all, they were as good and fresh as the day they were drawn."

Peas.—A single pea in the garden of Mr. John Roddam, near the Windmill-hills, Gateshead, produced last season 128 pods, containing 624 peas. It had got accidentally into a flower-border, where no other peas were near it.

Comparative Nutritive Properties of Food.—A very interesting report on this subject was lately presented to the French Minister of the Interior, by Messrs. Percy and Vanquelin, two members of the Institute. The result of their experiments is as follows:—In bread every hundred pounds weight are found to contain eighty pounds of nutritious matter; butcher's

meat, averaging the various sorts, contains only thirty-five pounds in one hundred; French beans, (in the grain) ninety-two in one hundred, broad beans, eighty-nine; peas, ninety-three; lentiles, (a kind of half pea, but little known in England) ninety-four pounds in one hundred; greens and turnips, which are the most aqueous of all vegetables used for domestic purposes, furnish only eight pounds of solid nutritious substance in one hundred; carrots, fourteen pounds; and what is very remarkable, as being in opposition to the hitherto acknowledged theory, one hundred pounds of potatoes only yield twenty-five pounds of substance, valuable as nutrition. One pound of good bread is equal to two pounds and a half or three pounds of the best potatoes; and seventy-five pounds of bread, and thirty pounds of meat, are equal to three hundred pounds of potatoes; or to go more into detail, three quarters of a pound of bread and five ounces of meat are equal to three pounds of potatoes; one pound of potatoes is equal to four pounds of cabbage and three of turnips; but one pound of rice, broad beans, or French beans, (in grain) is equal to three pounds of potatoes.

USEFUL ARTS.

Hydraulic Orrery.—A very curious piece of mechanism under this name is now exhibiting opposite the Adelphi, highly deserving of scientific notice; not so much for its astronomical display, as for its development of great effects produced by very small mechanic force; a very small syphon, in the first instance, setting the whole machine in motion, whilst new forces are generated by that motion to an extent that may render the principle one of high importance in the Useful Arts. As an Orrery it shews, by a very ingenious adjustment, the exact motion of the Moon through her nodes, and the relative motions of Jupiter's moons in a diminishing ratio of force and motion, on a very simple principle, but which seems capable of more extensive application.

A simple Barometer.—Take a common phial bottle, and cut off the rim and part of the neck. This may be done by a piece of string, or rather whipcord, twisted round it, and pulled strongly in a sawing position by two persons; one of whom holds the bottle firmly in his left hand. Heated in a few minutes by the friction of the string, and then dipped suddenly into cold water, the bottle will be decapitated more easily than by any other means, even than by a guillotine. Let the phial

be now nearly filled with common pump-water, and, applying the finger to its mouth, turn it quickly upside-down: on removing the finger it will be found that only a few drops will escape. Without cork or stopper of any kind, the water will be retained within the bottle by the pressure of the external air: the weight of air without the phial being so much greater than that of the small quantity within it. Now let a bit of tape be tied round the middle of the bottle, to which the two ends of a string may be attached, so as to form a loop to hang on a nail: let it be thus suspended, in a perpendicular manner, with the mouth downwards; and this is the *barometer*.—When the weather is fair, and inclined to be so, the water will be level with the section of the neck, or rather elevated above it, and forming a concave surface. When disposed to be wet, a drop will appear at the mouth, which will enlarge till it falls, and then another drop, while the humidity of the atmosphere continues.

Artificial Roses.—The most beautiful artificial roses are formed of the thin pellicle which lies between the shell and the white of eggs.—This very delicate substance is so thin and pliable, that it represents admirably the velvet of the *Rosa Centifolia*.

NEW PATENTS.

W. BROCKEDON, of Poland-street, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman; for Improvements in Wire-drawing.—Instead of the usual mode of drawing cylindrical-wire through holes made in steel, iron, or other metals, cylindrical or conical holes, with their extremities rounded off, are made through diamonds, sapphires, rubies, chrysolites, or any hard gems or stones, which are set in blocks, frames, or plates of metal, which secure them for use. And the metal to be made into wire is drawn through these holes in the usual mode of wire-drawing. The wire may be drawn through either end of the hole; entering it at the smallest end is best, and drawing from the larger end of the hole, because the gems or stones will present, in this direction, a firmer resistance against the action of the wire in drawing. The holes in these gems or stones must be made of successive sizes, according to the nature of the metal, or composition of metals, to be drawn into wire through them, and by which the wire is reduced as in the usual way. The object of the invention is simply the substituting of perforated gems or stones for making round wire, in place of holes made in metal draw-plates, as they afford the means of making each wire so drawn more perfectly equal and cylindrical throughout its whole length, owing to the hard substances in which the holes are made, resisting the friction of the metal in passing through the holes, whilst, at the same time, the holes themselves are less liable to become galled or enlarged by the wire in passing through them, than when made in metal plates.

R. WORNUM, of Wigmore-street, for an Improvement on Piano-Fortes.—Take a cabinet piano-forte, and determine what length you will give to your longest plain

string, then set off that length on a monochord, and after having fixed what size the string shall be, and the tightness that you wish it to bear, (for these are points wholly at the discretion, approbation, or experience, of the manufacturer,) strain or string accordingly on the monochord, and see what note it is in unison with, on a well-tuned piano-forte. This note being determined, you must sound the next above on the piano-forte, and move the shifting-bridge of the monochord until you have brought it into unison, and so proceed until you have ascertained and marked all the notes of one octave. You then transcribe those marks on a rod; and for all the corresponding notes that you want upwards, you must halve the several lengths until you have produced another octave, and so on for as many octaves as you require, always halving from the last octave. For the covered strings you must adopt another method. First, fix on the length of your longest covered string, and draw a line from that to your longest plain string, and thus you will have the several lengths of your covered strings. You must then ascertain what weight will bring your longest plain string to its proper pitch, and with this weight you must try all your covered strings; that is, you must increase or decrease the size of your covering-wire until that weight brings each note, at its given length, to its proper pitch: a few of the first will necessarily be open-span, but take up close spinning as soon as possible, which of course will depend entirely on the fineness of the covering-wire. The scale thus produced must be strung with one size of steel-wire throughout; it may be varied in different instruments, but not in the same, as two sizes of wire would instantly destroy the equality of the tension.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

P. Erard, of Great Marlborough-street; for improvements on harps. Communicated to him by a foreigner, residing abroad. April 24, 1822.

E. Dodd, of St. Martin's-lane; for improvements on pedal harps. April 24, 1822.

J. Deivean, of Wardour-street; for improvements on harps. April 24, 1822.

R. Ford, of Abingdon-row; for a chemical liquid or solution of annatto. April 24, 1822.

R. Knight, of Foster-lane, Cheap-side, and **R. Kirk**, of Osborn-place, Whitechapel; for a process for the more rapid crystallisation, and for the evaporation of fluids, at comparative low temperatures, by a peculiar mechanical application of air. May 9, 1822.

H. S. H. Wollaston, of Clapton; for a bolt or fastening, particularly applicable as a night-bolt. June 4, 1822.

W. Husham, of Exeter; for improvements in the construction of roofs. June 4, 1822.

H. Colebank, of Broughton in Furness; for an engine for cutting, twisting, and spreading of wick, used in the making of candles, by which a great saving of manual labour is accomplished. June 4, 1822.

J. Barton, Deputy Comptroller of the Mint; for a certain process for the application of prismatic

colours to the surface of steel, and other metals; and using the same in the manufacture of various ornaments. June 4, 1822.

J. Frost, of Finchley; for a new cement, or artificial stone. June 11, 1822.

W. Feetham, of Ledgate-hill; for improvements on shower-baths. June 13, 1822.

D. Gardner, of Aldersgate-street; for a stay particularly applicable to supporting the body under spinal weakness, and correcting deformity of shape. June 13, 1822.

J. Wass, of Lea-wharf, Derbyshire; for an improvement, which prevents the ill effects to vegetation and animal life, that have hitherto been occasioned by noxious fumes and particles that arise from smelting or calcining lead ore and other pernicious minerals. June 13, 1822.

C. Phillips, of Haverfordwest; for improvements upon capstans. Edinburgh, May 23, 1821.

W. F. Colland, of Tottenham-court-road; for improvements on piano-fortes. Edinb. May 30, 1821.

J. L. Bradbury, of Manchester; for a new mode of engraving and stitching metal rollers used for printing upon woollen, cotton, linen, paper, cloth, silk, and other substances. Edinburgh, June 1, 1821.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of Arteni of Maraschapat, near Mount Ararat, in Armenia. From the original Armenian, written by Himself.

We have perused this piece of autobiography, professing to come from an Asiatic, with considerable attention and interest, and can see no reason for calling in question its authenticity. It exhibits a striking, or rather, shocking picture of the extreme degradation to which the relics of the once flourishing Armenian nation is now reduced. Their Christianity evidently consists in little more than the observance of certain external forms and ceremonies, and they are bowed down not only by the despotism of their Mahometan rulers, but by the few of their own race who retain any property or influence, and chiefly by the ecclesiastics. The natural consequence of a state of society in which the poor experience from their fellow-men less tenderness than the very beasts, is, that all who have opportunities seek abroad for that quiet independence and prosperity which are not to be found by any exertion of talents or industry at home. Hence the Armenians are closely assimilated with the Jews in their general condition and pursuits: with them they nearly monopolize the traffic of the East, and they have mercantile establishments in many cities of Europe, as London, Marseille, Venice, and other places. Confining themselves almost exclusively to commerce, few of them, even in Russia, to which part of Armenia is now subject, embrace the military profession; still fewer enter into the civil service or into mechanical trades. Arteni tells us that he was but four months old when his father, who was a polisher of precious stones, died, and left him with several other children to be supported by the toil and industry of a widowed mother. Persevering through incredible hardships and misery, she contrived to get our adventurer (her favourite son) taught reading and writing—accomplishments which were possessed by only ten persons in a village of seven hundred houses. The advantage was not obtained without a sacrifice; for the Starshinnar Elders of the place, though nominally Christians, anxious that their own children were worse educated than a beggar's brat, as they called him, dragged out the little scholar to hard labour, and logged the emprostrating mother till her clothes were steeped in her own blood. Arteni rose, nevertheless, to the office of a servant of the church, or a sort of sub-deacon who assists the acting priest, he was even living tolerably quietly as a cook and reader to the Archimandrite of the convent of his native place, when he committed some blunder in reading the service, for which his Superior dashed him on the pavement and broke one of his fingers. After a series of hardships which absolutely disgust the mind, in pursuing these, with a degraded conception of human nature, he determined to emigrate into Russia, and after many adventures, at length succeeded. On his way he got to Teflis, in Georgia, immediately after it had been taken by the Persians. Not far from thence, he tells us that he saw the Czar Heraclius in the most abject misery. Being informed that he was at Ananar, I was determined to present myself to him. I went to the ancient Grecian Convent as the only place where I was sure of meeting with him; the convent was not large, and every where most decayed. In going over the place, I found, under the arch of a handsome cell, a narrow cleft in a common sheepskin, sitting with his head to the wall, and near him stood another very aged man; I asked the latter 'Who is it that is sitting there in the corner?' 'He whom thou seest,' replied he with a deep sigh, 'was once a renowned personage, and his name was renowned throughout all Asia even in the time of Tachmas Kely Khan; he was an excellent ruler of his people for forty years, till age overtook his powers. To prevent discord in his family, he (Heraclius Czar of Russia or Georgia) divided his kingdom among his children; but his children denied him maintenance, and would not save their country, but quarrelled

among themselves. He lost his crown to a general of the Persian army; his capital is laid waste; and behind this wall the Czar of Georgia covers himself with a sheepskin. His courtiers, his native subjects have deserted him, and every one that was attached to him has forsaken him but myself, who lived on the crumbs that fell from his table,—I guard him—I buy for him, and bring him the alms that I receive.' Proceeding northward, he fell in, in the year 1796, with the Russian army on its march into Persia, and was servant successively to two of its officers. By the latter he was brought to Petersburgh, where he settled and acquired property; and though he had difficulties to encounter, especially in the first years, yet sad more cause (as he says) to laugh than to weep. He has since, we are informed by his translator, resided several years at Paris, transacting commercial business for his countrymen at St. Petersburgh. In the French capital he formed an acquaintance with Mons. St. Martin, who mentions him in his *Mémoires Historiques et Géographiques sur l'Arménie*, as having assisted the celebrated Chinese scholar, Mr. Julius Von Klaproth, in a translation of work from the Persians. At present he is engaged in a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and is said to have promised to publish a continuation of his adventures.

The Life of the Right Hon. Wilhelm Viscountess Glenorchy. By T. S. Jones, D.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BOTANY.

The Scottish Cryptogamic Flora; or coloured Figures and Descriptions of Cryptogamic Plants growing in Scotland, &c. By R. K. Greville, Esq. No. 1. 8vo. 4s.

EDUCATION.

A Celestial Atlas; comprising a Systematic Display of the Heavens, in a series of thirty maps, illustrated by scientific descriptions of their contents, and accompanied by catalogues of the stars, and astronomical exercises. By Alexander Jamieson, A.M. 1822.

This compendium seems to have been arranged with a laudable degree of labour. It contains several useful tables, besides extensive catalogues of stars accompanying the maps. The student will be likely to remember what he learns from this book more than what he learns from the mere mechanical operation on the globes; and if he is taught to understand and perform the problems given by Mr. Jamieson, their illustrations by the globes will afterwards be simple and familiar to him.

HISTORY.

Letters from Spain. By Don Leucadio Doblado.

Some of these Letters have been printed in the *New Monthly Magazine*, so that our praise of them may be suspected to be partial. We shall therefore make no other appeal in behalf of their merit than to ask the readers of that portion of the present work which has appeared in our Journal, if it has not afforded them a vivid impression of Spanish manners and character. We can assure the public that the picture is from the hand of a native Spaniard; and of a scholar and patriot whose writings have created a strong and salutary sensation in behalf of liberal opinions throughout the Peninsula. Judges of the Spanish language, who have seen this author's writings in his own language, will certainly miss many graces of his vernacular eloquence in his English style; yet, as English compositions written by a foreigner who had attained the prime of life before he learnt English, these Letters, we are pretty confident, have few parallels as literary curiosities. The slight mixture of fiction which the

Letters contain might raise a doubt whether the sketches of Spanish manners, customs, and opinions, by means of which the author has endeavoured to portray the moral state of his country, may not be exaggerated by fancy and coloured with a view to mere effect. The author, in his preface, has assured the public, and the Editor of this Journal pledges himself to authenticate the fact, that the Letters were written by a real Spanish clergyman. The Editor of this Journal has also the fullest assurance and belief that the Letters are the faithful memoirs of the individual who so much honoured him by his communications, as far as his character and the events of his life can illustrate the state of the country which gave him birth.

The most interesting new matter which is introduced into these Letters, or rather which is given in separate letters, in addition to those already printed, consists in a sketch of the Court of Madrid in the reign of Charles the IVth, and of the intrigues connected with the influence of the Prince of Peace.

Letter XI, which gives a picture of private life at Madrid, of the Pretendientes, and of the literary characters, is exceedingly amusing.

The Twelfth contains anecdotes connected with the beginning of the French invasion, which are new in the history of that interesting period, and which will probably furnish materials to its future historians. Equally valuable is the Thirteenth Letter, on the state of Spain at the time of the general rising against the French.

A letter from Lord Holland, containing an account of the suppression of the Jesuits in Spain, gives peculiar interest to the Appendix.

A History of the British Empire, from the Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration, &c. By G. Brodie, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d.

HORTICULTURE.

An Encyclopædia of Gardening. By J. C. Loudon. 8vo. 2l. 10s.

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An Enquiry into the Present State of the Statute and Criminal Law of England. By John Miller, Esq. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

The Trial of James Stuart, Esq. of the Younger, of Dunearn. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Observations on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Nervous System. By J. Swan. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Enquiry into the Comparative Forces of the Extensor and Flexor Muscles connected with the Joints of the Human Body. By J. Jeffreys. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Morbid Respiration of Domestic Animals, illustrative of the Diseases of the Organs of Respiration in Horses, Cows, Sheep, Dogs, &c. By E. Causar, surgeon, late of the 4th Dragoons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Letters of Amicus Protestans to Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

A Sketch of the History of Boroughs, and of the Corporate Right of Election, in a Letter to Lord J. Russel on practical Parliamentary Reform. By H. A. Mercwether, Esq. 8vo. 4s.

Considerations on the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of the British Empire, &c. By S. Turner, Esq. F.R.S. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Gleanings in the Fields of Boaz, &c. By J. Squire. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

Essay on Poisons. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs from 1680 till 1701, from the Diary of Lord Fountainhall. 4to. 1l. 16s.

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acters sweetly drawn; and *Oswin*, the high-spirited son of the weak Earl Fowls, by whom Lord Cobham was betrayed even unto death, inspires a strong interest in the reader's breast. All the characters are in nature, and a graceful simplicity reigns throughout.

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There is something in the very title of this work which most happily expresses one, out of the many beauties that will be found in the twenty-four stories of which it consists; brief and rapid in style, sweetly varied in incidents, pure, soft, and holy in sentiment, they do, indeed, awaken in the reader a train of feeling similar to that which a lover of nature experiences when, wandering over hill and dale, he seems to follow the alternate lights and shadows flung before his feet, as they are cast from the clouds above his head. These stories are likewise peculiarly connected with rural and natural imagery by another link: they are chiefly concerning the poor, that large portion of our fellow-creatures of whom the rich think so little, and Heaven thinks so much; and of the cottage-poor likewise, among whom poverty generally wears its most patient and least repulsive form. Each of these tales is a tale of suffering, but of suffering so sweetly borne, and often so delightfully consolatory, so unexpectedly converted into joy, that the heart is pained only as far as is good for it, and is pleased in that still higher degree of sympathy which binds man to man, in all that essentially concerns his mortal being, whatever may be the accidental difference in outward circumstances. Every way creditable, indeed, to the feelings of the author is this volume; he has studied the human heart, and the face of nature with equal attention, as being each the work of the same Almighty hand. When he describes sorrow, we feel purified by the contemplation of it; when he is compelled to delineate crime, it is as an angel would weep over it; when he brings joy and love before our eyes, we rejoice that life contains so much of happiness, and of happiness, too, that is utterly independent of wealth or rank. We should envy Scottish manners, and Scottish scenery, that can produce such pictures of the sublimest virtues under the humblest garbs, of the most delightful pursuits and associations under the form of duties, did we not feel that goodness and the favour of Heaven are confined to no one particular spot, and that England also may boast of her "Gilbert Anstins," her "Fanny Kesherns," and her families walked in parental, filial, and fraternal love, like "Abel Allison's," at his "Family Tryst." It is difficult to particularise the best where all are good; but, perhaps, we may be allowed to remark, that "Moss Side," "Blind Allen," "Simon Gray," and "The Rainbow," have been perused by us with no little admiration; the "Shealing" is also exquisitely characteristic; but we trust our readers will judge for themselves, as there is not a story in the whole collection which does not tend to edify as well as to delight. The rich may read them to learn to love their poorer brethren; the poor, to reflect on and be thankful for the many sources of happiness, and means of moral improvement, which lie open to all alike.

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POETRY, AND THE DRAMA.

The Grave of the Last Saxon; or, the Legend of the Curfew: a Poem. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

We are happy to see Mr. Bowles once more appear in verse. There is a great deal of rich, delicate, and picturesque sketching in this poem, the main interest of which depends on the meeting of the children of Harold at their father's grave after the unfortunate issue of the attempt made by the Saxon monarch's sons to recover England from William, in the third year of the Conqueror's reign. As a story, however, the action is not very closely knit; and there are some night-bags and Spirits of Earthquakes, Fire, Slaughter, &c. which add nothing to its interest. The Editha is one of the tall black-haired and prophesying women, who have now grown rather a drug in romances. In a note to one of her prophecies which dimly foretells the destruction of Napoleon by the Emperor of Russia, we are told that the passage was written when his Imperial Majesty was in England. The next time he visits us, we hope Mr. Bowles will make Editha compliment him on his magnanimous desertion of the Greeks. We regret that of many striking and pleasing passages we can only extract the following, which is the burial of Harold:—

And now, whilst solemn the slow curfew tolls,
Years and dim centuries seem to unfold
Their shroud as at the summons, and I think
How sad that sound on every English heart
Smote, when along those dark'ning vales, where Leon
Beneath the woods of Waltham winds, it broke
First on the silence of the night, far-heard
Through the deep forest. Phantoms of the past,
Ye gather round me!—Voices of the dead,
Ye come by fits! and now I hear far off
Faint Eleosons swell, while to the fane

The long procession and the pomp of death
Moves visible; and now one voice is heard
From a vast multitude—Harold, farewell!
Farewell, and rest in peace! That sable car
Bears the last Saxon to his grave (the last
That swayed the English sceptre). Hark! a cry!
'Tis from his mother, who, with frantic mien,
Follows the bier! With manly look, composed,
Godwin, his eldest born; and Adela,
Her head declined, her hand upon her brow
Beneath the veil, supported by his arm,
Sorrowing succeed. Lo! pensive Edmund there
Leads Wolf, the least and youngest, by the hand—
Brothers and sisters, silent and in tears,
Follow their father to the dust, beneath
Whose eyes they grew. Last and alone, behold
Marcus*, subduing the deep sigh with brow
Of sterner acquiescence. Slowly pace
The sad remains of England's chivalry,
The few whom Hastings' field of carnage spared,
To follow their slain monarch's hearse this night,
Whose corse is borne beneath th' oscutcheon'd pall,
To rest in Waltham Abbey. So the train
Moves onward to the Abbey's western porch,
Whose windows and retiring aisles reflect
The long funeral lights. Twelve stoled monks,
Each with a torch, and pacing two and two
Along the pillar'd nave, with crucifix
Aloft, begin the supplicating chant,
Intoning 'Miserere Domine.'

Halidon Hill, a Dramatic Sketch from Scottish History. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

Every lover of poetry will hail the return of Sir Walter Scott to the poetical field of our literature with enthusiastic recollections and expectations. Far and justly famed as the prose fictions ascribed to him may be, many of his creations in verse must hold an undying reputation in our language. But his popularity is such, that if we were competent to describe the genius which deserves it, the description would be unnecessary. If the magnitude of public expectation can be perilous to the new work of a well-known writer, the present poem comes out in the fairest exposure to that peril. Perhaps, also, an additionally trying interest is excited by the title of this work being a Dramatic Sketch, since it may seem to announce the versatile genius of Scott to be trying its powers in a new path of poetical try. The author, however, though he has given both

* The name Marcus Mr. Bowles has substituted for the real name, *Magnus*, for the sake of euphony; we are at a loss to perceive any advantage gained by the change.

the title and external shape of a drama to "Halden Hill," has evidently made no serious attempt to imbue it with the strict spirit of the drama. It is, in fact, essentially less dramatic than many of his narrative works. It is probably known, also, to many, that this poem is rather a fortuitous effort of his pen, than one in which he had proposed to come forward with new claims to poetical celebrity. The piece is short in comparison with those former works on which his fame as a poet mainly rests. It has novelty of blank verse; its plan is simple and lucid; it is stamped with his accustomed pictorialness; but it has neither the spirit-stirring fervour nor surprising situations and incidents that electrified us in the higher passages of his former poetry: there is no variety of scene but a transition from the Scottish to the English army; and our interest is limited to sympathy with the gallant young Gordon, who, on the eve of battle, meets the brave old Alan Swinton, the enemy of the Gordon clan, forgiven him from a generous impulse of zeal in the common cause of Scotland, and an admiration of the veteran's character. They both fall in an enterprise of forlorn hope, which they make to save the Scottish army.

Any splendid or highly teaching passage we confess ourselves unable to quote, but the Gordon's description of his mistress is pleasantly gallant.

"O Thou shalt see its fairest grace and honour
In my Elizabeth! and if music touch thee—
Gordon. It did before disasters had unstaid me.

Shall hush each sad remembrance to oblivion,
Or melt them to such gentleness of feeling,
That grief shall have its sweeteners. Who but she
Knows the wild harpings of our native land?
Whether they fall the shepherd on his hill,
Or wake the knight to battle—ruse to merriment,
Or soothe to adze—she can touch each mood.
Princes and statesmen, chiefs renown'd in arms,
And gray-hair'd bards, contend which shall the first
And choicest homage render to the enchantress.

Gordon. You speak her talent bravely.
I do not speak it half. Her gift creative
New measures adds to every air she wakes,
Varying and gracing it with liquid sweetness
Like the wild modulation of the lark,
Now leaving, now returning to the strain.
To listen to her is to seem to wander
In some enchanted labyrinth of romance,
Whence nothing but the lovely fairy's will
Who wove the spell can extricate the wanderer.
Methinks I hear her now.

Gordon. Of youth! There's scarce three minutes to decide
T'wixt death and life, 'twixt triumph and defeat;
Yet all his thoughts are in his lady's bower,
Listening her harping."—

Napoleon, and other Poems. By Bernard Barton.

There are so many praising passages in the leading poem of this new volume of our amiable friend, as to remind us very agreeably of those former productions which have entitled his classic and modest muse to a kind reception from the public. The favour which friend Barton has found has not arisen from the rarity of a Quaker writing poetry, but because his writings breathe an unaffected simplicity and singleness of spirit. In his short pieces, too, we have been occasionally struck with traits of archness not quite reaching gaudy, but scarcely the less agreeable that they did not so. In dealing as critic, however, with this ingenious and ingenious writer, we shall not hesitate to speak with that plain dealing which he, we should hope, in spite of the proverbial sensitiveness of the tinsel tribe, is likely to be well able to discriminate from intended harshness, or conscious prejudice. We think his "Napoleon," as a whole, somewhat too tedious and deliberate for a poem. He weighs Napoleon as in a balance, and our feelings re-ignite whilst he adjusts the scales. Moreover his reasoning does not always satisfy us; and though we cordially esteem the religious brotherhood to which he belongs, yet we are not converts to the Quaker doctrine of the total illegality of war, which he advocates. It is needless, either in prose or poetry, to introduce such a doctrine in connexion with the name of Napoleon. We condemn that hero for his lawless am-

tion, and not for his being a warrior in the abstract. When he condemns a Christian, therefore, for "graying now, like Hiss, and then, like Zaira, fighting; we answer, that though Zaira's character, no doubt, was shaded in some of its traits by the darkness and barbarism of his times, yet, far from condemning the Bohemian hero for having drawn the sword against his persecutors, we cherish a proud enthusiasm for his martial virtues, and consider his example as a main and blessed cause of the rights which Protestants at this moment enjoy in Northern Europe. We refrain, however, from special pleading in our notice of Mr. Barton, for the sake of having room to quote some of the stanzas of his Napoleon, which rise above a coldly reflective, to a spirited poetical character. His touches of Nature, and of feelings that spring from the contemplation of her beauties, are far ever prepossessing. We regret that we can give only a fragment of his village picture, at stanza 59.

Come, take thy stand upon this gentle ridge
Which overlooks thy sweet secluded vale:
Before us is a wide and rustic bridge—
A simple plank, and by its side a rail
On either hand to guide the footsteps frail
Of first or second childhood; while, below,
The murm'ring brooklet tells its babbling tale,
Like a sweet under-song, which in its flow
It chaunteth to the flowers that on its margin grow.

For many a flow'ret blossoms there to bloom
The gentle lowliness whose charms imbue
Its border: strawberry of the wilderness,
The star-like daisy, violet brightly blue,
Pale primrose, in whose cup the nearly dew
Glistens till noon-tide's languid lullaby hour,
And last of all, and sweetest to the view,
The lily of the vale, whose virgin flower
Trembles at every breeze beneath its leafy bower.

Now glance thine eye along the streamlet's banks
Up through yon quiet valley; those will trace
Above, the quaint mountains in their ranks
Of bold and varied outline; little space
Below their summits, far above their base,
Umbrageous woods; and last of all thine eye
Thy rest on many a happy dwelling-place
Of happy human beings, and decay
The lowly temple, where they worship the Most High.

How quietly it stands within the bound
Of its low wall of gray and mossy stone,
And, like a shepherd's peaceful flock around
Its guardian father'd, graves or tomb-stones strown
Make their last narrow resting-places known,
Who, living, loved it as a holy spot,
And, dying, made their deep attachment shown
By wishing there to sleep, when life was lost,
So that their turf or stone might keep them un-
forgot.

Clio. By J. G. Perceval, Charleston, United States.

When we take up our pen to notice a work from the other side of the Atlantic, we feel some of that sympathetic ill-humour which arises on some writers in this country at the very name of America. Fortunately their dislikes are not esteemed peculiar among a people that now, more than at any former period, think and judge for the themselves; and the impression they make is in consequence of very little moment. The principal evil, however, is that they lower the character of our literature in the eyes of foreigners, and let all the world see—that might as well have been kept in the back-ground—that narrow and narrow-mindedness are too rife among us. For our own parts, we can look forward and conceive that English literature may receive important additions to its glory when America is mature as a nation and population, and her citizens can divert their attention from the arts necessary to life towards those which contribute to its embellishment. This time will be by and come, and with the advantage of a literature ready formed to their hands, we are justified in expecting much that is excellent from them. Foregoers of a different language will seldom ask whether an English book is written by a native of one country or the other; for good writers belong more to the language than to the nation, and an addition to the glory of American literature will be an addition to our own. The literary labours of the two nations will be rarely separated but by themselves. To the immortal labours of

British genius America is born, and she will no doubt set a due value on her mighty inheritance. IN, therefore, does it become men of letters, British or American, to slander and defame their respective countries.

The present work, which we have too long delayed noticing, is the first of a series which are contemplated to succeed it at intervals, "as the occasions sufficiently accumulate." It is a poetical miscellany, and contains much verse which affords a pleasing testimony of the author's genius. We could wish, however, that his imitations of the style and manner of our own writers had been fewer. The excellencies of the British writers, not their manner, are the proper models for American writers to study; in other respects let them try for originality, following the impulses of their own thoughts, and aiming at novelty of subject and concentration of thought. In the present Number we have imitations of Byron, Scott, Campbell, and others, so close and obvious as to destroy our interest in reading them. It would be well worth the consideration of Mr. Percival, whether, mingling the polish of his style and the fire which he has caught from his models, he could not strike out some rich and original effusion of fancy which might give him a name among us; for many of the choicest gifts of a poet he certainly possesses—let him try. There are several very spirited pieces, which breathe a manly independence, in this Number, and much that is tender and pathetic. The Ode to Athens, the naval ode, and others, are well conceived, but their being imitations deprives us of pleasure in their perusal. The lines to the *Hesperia Cerealis* are very sweet; and the picture of Catskill makes us wish to have a peep at it. The following description of Consumption is a specimen of the author's manner in one of his most interesting pieces:—

"O! there is a sweetening in beauty's close,
Like the perfume scenting the wither'd rose;
For a nameless charm around her plays,
And her eyes are kindled with hallow'd rays,
And a veil of spotless purity
Has mantled her cheek with its heavenly dye,
Like a cloud wherewith the Queen of Night
Has pour'd her softest tint of light;
And there is a blending of white and blue,
Where the purple blood is melting through
The snow of her pale and tender cheek;
And there are tones, that sweetly speak
Of a spirit that longs for a purer day,
And is ready to wing her flight away."

The Remains of Henry Kirke White. Vol. III.

The *after-thoughts* of editors are seldom happy ones; they begin by giving the public the best of their subjects' productions, and end by giving them the worst. In this volume does its possible to undo the favourable impression which the tender melancholy, the affecting Imagery, and the contemplative depth of Henry Kirke White's poetry have made upon his numerous readers. We have in the preface a common-place sort of account of Henry's conversion, or regeneration, or, to use a common phrase that will be more generally understood, turning evangelical. The few Letters that are given from his pen, are written in the style of complacent self-abasement and unconscious egotism, mixed with a due portion of gloomy and contracted views of the goodness of God, and the destiny of man, which peculiarly belong to the sect so designating themselves; and the Poems and Essays are a "lot of sundries," to use the saccharous phrase, consisting of beginnings which the author evidently did not think it worth while to end, and of middles to which he had never had resolution to put a beginning. Nor let it be thought, for a moment, that in speaking thus of the present volume, we under-rate the heaven-born genius, the modest worth, the unassuming lowliness of its author, whom, had he never written any thing beyond his "Lines on an early Evanescent," so characteristic of himself, we should esteem and venerate; no; we only blame the ill-advised zeal, or the still more reprehensible principle of book-making in its editor, who can thus present us with all the dregs of a mind like Henry Kirke White's, disturbed as it was, in its purity and tranquillity, by the gloomy doctrines which were forced on his morbid sensibility, and that, for a time, obscured the brightness of the intellect, which, had he sur-

vived the effects of his overstrained exertions in study, would doubtless have dispelled of itself the clouds thus cast over it.

May Day with the Muses. By Robert Bloomfield. 12mo. 4s.

We are glad to recognise honest Giles once more among the candidates for Parnassian fame. "I have been reported," says he, "to be dead; but I can assure the reader that this, like many other reports, is not true." Such of our readers as may be inclined to discredit this assertion, so gravely made by the Theocritus of Suffolk, we must refer to the pages of the little volume before us; where sundry minute and touching strokes of Nature, and frequent little picturesque details of cottage and out-of-door scenery, powerfully identify the style of the master, and set it beyond doubt that our favourite rustic bard has not yet passed the bourne alluded to by Hamlet. "May Day with the Muses" is a collection of tales, chiefly rural; and in these, doubtless from old sympathies and early recollections, our author may be said to reveal. The tales are attempted to be connected by a plan which does not appear to us to be of any advantage to the reader; although, as in the case of the "Thousand and One Nights," he may pass over the parentheses, and travel on, if he chooses, from story to story. An old Baronet, in generous whimsicality, determined to remit his tenants their half year's rent, on condition of their producing in his stead a tribute of verse on old May Day; and a feast is provided for the occasion at Oakley Hall, the residence of the Baronet. The first who starts in these Parnassian games is

"Phillip, a farmer's son, well known for song,
and a very pretty song he gives us, intitled "The Drunken Father." We greatly admire the benevolent and gentle-heartedness of Bloomfield; he is an exquisite observer of Nature; he abounds in pathos, yet he delights not in the painful realities of Crabbe. His stories all end well, just as we would wish them, though our fears have equal place with our hopes; and we rise from the perusal soothed and delighted. The Forester's tribute of rhyme is not so pleasing as his predecessor's: it aims at a loftier style, and we are made to see that it is not Bloomfield's forte. The Shepherd, however, redeems this fault, by the lively and playful manner in which he details his dream, wherein the poet slyly interweaves the fortunes and downfall of Bonaparte. The "Soldier's Home" is very beautiful. The story of "Alfred and Jennet" was written to shew the author's dissent from an opinion once expressed by a lady of his acquaintance, that "it is impossible for a blind man to fall in love." The poet, contriveth so monstrous an infringement on the power of the God who is himself blind, in a very delightful tale, with which the volume concludes.

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POLITICS.

Europe and America in 1821; with an Examination of the Plan laid before the Cortes of Spain for the Recognition of the Independence of South America. Translated from the French of the Abbé de Pradt, by J. D. Williams.

The political interests and relations of the whole civilized world are discussed in these volumes. The subjects are, therefore, as might be expected,

too numerous to be drawn into any thing like a comprehensive conspectus, and we can only attempt to give a specimen of the writer's opinions without entering on the chain of inductions by which they are maintained. He contemplates the result of the great struggle which has overturned the power of France, as having only shifted the balance of power to a quarter (namely, the Eastern part of the Continent) from which European independence and liberty must still continue to be threatened. The seat of power once extended from the Ocean to the Elbe and the Saiga; it is now in the East of Europe, and extends from the Elbe to Siberia and Turkey. There three great powers mutually supporting each other, and always ready with 1,500,000 bayonets to engage in a *Ve tout*, have thrown over Europe a net of iron, and opposed to it a mass as inaccessible as immovable. In the elements of the power of these states we discover principles of strength and durability far superior to those of Napoleon; their territories contain within themselves materials for war far exceeding those to be found in more southern countries: iron, wood, cattle, horses, so scarce and expensive in the west and southern parts of Europe, abound in the north and east. Of horses, one of the principal sinews of war, the south of Europe is deprived. Napoleon left his cavalry in Russia, and he could not easily replace it. This all-powerful coalition has imposed upon Europe a dictatorship; not, indeed, one which de-thrones and disinherits like Napoleon's, but one which rules with a far more powerful supremacy. To see this it is only necessary to observe the parts played by all other states.—What can they do?—England is, individually, nothing on the Continent, and is divested of all direct continental influence—excluded from it by her own allies as effectually as Napoleon could have wished. France is isolated from the rest of the Continent by a chain of fortifications extending from Ostend to Basle, which will render an egress from her own states difficult. But even amidst the three powers, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to whom the balance of European power has been transferred, the Abbe insists that there remains but one power alone which can be called a truly independent state, master of its own actions, fearless for what it possesses or what it does, vitiating the other states by its support, intimidating them by its defection, and strengthened by its distance, climate, and isolation. Europe has every thing to dread from the civilisation of fifty millions of hardy and submissive subjects, and from their initiation into all the European sciences. Such is the Colossus which an age of systematic labours and aggrandisement has formed in the North—such is the result of the Russian campaign, and of the inconsiderate haste with which the Continent threw itself into the arms of this formidable avenger. The rejoicings of Europe at the fall of Napoleon resemble those of the Grecian cities when Rome delivered them from the yoke of Philip.—One of the best of our author's chapters is on the constitutional spirit obviously pervading Europe in 1821.

"The public mind of Europe is now evidently turned towards the discussion of constitutional systems, as it was in the sixteenth century to religious questions. In the present day it is not more possible to divert it, than it was then to make the human mind lose sight of the points of religious controversy that had arisen. There is a season for all things: to oppose this spirit when it declares itself is fruitless, because it is thwarting the course of Nature, a thing always ultimately as impossible, as to stop the course of the seasons or the sap which Nature sets in motion to produce her fruits and flowers. What is the principle of this spirit, and the exciter of its progress? It is civilisation. With respect to this civilisation, we are witnesses of a great and fatal error on the part of governments. They array one part of their powers against the results of this civilisation, which, with the other part, and with the most praise-worthy zeal, they endeavour to propagate. Private individuals do the same. Both one and the other are seen filling the temple of the arts with their offerings, in order to obtain from their presiding Deity the object of their fondest wishes—civilisation. But when its bounties have diffused intelligence, and begotten a natural desire

in the general mind to be associated with the ruling power, and to partake in the management of their own affairs, then the scene is changed: then comes procrastination, avowed opposition to the rights which men's eyes have been opened to see belonging to them; and accusations against civilisation itself are accompanied with the names Rebellion, Jacobinism, Liberalism, and others of the same manufacture, which are carelessly and ignorantly applied to a movement of the human mind affecting the best interests of the world."

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These volumes are full of solid information, communicated in an agreeable though unadorned style. The author is, we believe, an American, and therefore matters of fact, rather than flowers of fancy, are to be looked for in his pages. His account of Fellenberg's School of Industry at Hofwyl, and of the systems of Pestalozzi and Pere Gerard, are specimens of his impartiality, as is his character of Madame de Staël, agreeing as it exactly does in essentials with that delineated of her by Madame de Saussure, her cousin, of his discernment. The first volume of his work comprises an account of his tour through and residence in Switzerland, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819; an historical sketch, as he modestly terms it, of the manners and customs of ancient and modern Helvetia, in which the dryness of political transactions is pleasantly and usefully varied by very judicious reflections on the causes and effects of the events narrated.

Narrative of a Journey through France, Italy, &c. By James Holman. 8vo. 13s.

This gentleman informs us that he set off on his continental tour to beguile the wearisome student on a total loss of sight, and to strengthen his general health,—very good reasons for undertaking a journey, but not at all satisfactory ones for giving an account of it to the world. Deprived of sight, ignorant, on setting out, of the languages of the countries through which he intended to travel—without any particular object of pursuit, and apparently without any general cultivation of the mind, it is no great wonder that Mr. Holman presents us in these pages with nothing that can amuse, instruct, or interest. The reader, if he be good-natured, will sympathise in the pleasure he may have occasionally been sensible of, in feeling the winds of heaven visit his face with increased freshness and balmy fragrance in the vales of Italy, or on the mountains of Switzerland; but this will scarcely satisfy him, unless he be very good-natured indeed, for labouring through three or four hundred uninteresting pages.

Travels to Chili over the Andes in 1820 and 1821. By Peter Schmidtmeier. Part I. 4to. 5s.

ZOOLOGY.

The Philosophy of Zoology, &c. By John Fleming, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 12 10s.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE Hermit in the Country is about to publish a Fourth Volume of his amusing Sketches.

"Peveril of the Peak" is announced as forthcoming from the Author of Waverley. Sir Walter Scott, it is said, passed some time in Derbyshire last year, collecting materials.

A new Poem is shortly expected from the pen of Lord BYRON.

Mr. JOHN HUNT will shortly publish "The Vision of Judgment," by Quevedo Redivivus; suggested by the composition of Mr. Southey, so entitled. We understand this production is from the pen of Lord BYRON.

The Remains of the late ALEXANDER LEITH ROSS, A.M. of Aberdeen. With a Memoir of his Life, is nearly ready for publication. This volume will contain the literary Remains of a young man, distinguished for talents, piety, and extensive attainments in general knowledge, especially in Oriental Literature.

An Encyclopædia of Agriculture is preparing for publication, on the plan of Mr. Loudon's "Encyclopedia of Gardening."

CAPTAIN MANBY, author of "The Means of saving Persons from Shipwreck," has nearly ready for publication, A Journal of a Voyage to Greenland, in the year 1821, with Graphic Illustrations. In 1 vol. 4to.

A new Novel, entitled Osmond, by the Author of "The Favourite of Nature," will shortly be published.

Mr. WILSON, teacher of Dancing and author of several Works on Dancing, has now in the press, The Danciad, or Dancer's

Monitor; being a descriptive Sketch, in Verse, of the different Styles and Methods of Dancing Quadrilles, Waltzes, Country Dances, Reels, &c. &c. as frequently practised at various Public Balls and Assemblies; also on the pretensions of certain Professors and Teachers of Dancing to that title; also on the mode of Admission to, and the method of conducting, certain Rooms, called Academies for Dancing, &c. &c.

Mr. WALTER WILSON has in the press, The Life and Times of Daniel Defoe, with an Account of his Writings, and Anecdotes of several of his Contemporaries.

Mr. THOMAS NUTTALL will soon publish, Travels into the Arkansa Territory, with Observations on the Manners of the Aborigines; illustrated by a Map and other Engravings.

The Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE is printing, in an 8vo volume, Academic Lectures on Subjects connected with the History of Modern Europe.

The Rev. JONATHAN WALTON, rector of Birdbrook, has two vols. of Sermons in the press.

The History and Antiquities of Lewes, by the Rev. T. HORSFIELD and J. W. WOOLGAR, with the Natural History of the District, by G. MANTELL, will soon appear in a 4to volume, with numerous lithographic prints.

The Rev. JAMES JOYCE will soon publish, in an 8vo volume, A Treatise on Love to God, considered as the perfection of Christian Morals.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Military Memoirs of the Great Civil War, being the Military Memoirs of John Gwynne; and an Account of the Earl of Glencairn's Expedition, as General of his Majesty's Forces, in the Highlands of Scotland, in the Years 1653 and 1654. By a Person who was Eye and Ear Witness to every Transaction. 4to.

Gems, principally from the Antique, drawn and etched by R. Dagley, author of "Select Gems," &c. &c. with Verse Illustrations, by the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, A.M. 8vo. with 20 Engravings.

Memoirs of George Heriot, Jeweller to King James VI.; with an Historical Account of the Hospital founded by him at Edinburgh. Illustrated with Engravings. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo.

English Melodies; selected from the Original Scores, and early Printed Co-

pies—in the Library of WILLIAM KITCHINER, M.D.

An Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, in a Series of Letters from a Father to his Daughter, chiefly intended for the Use and Advancement of Female Education. By a Barrister at Law, F.R.F.A. and F.L.S.

Moral Hours, a Poem, from the pen of the Rev. J. JONES, M.A.

The School for Mothers; or, the Politics of a Village, a Novel, in 3 vols. 12mo.

The Odyssey of Homer, translated in English Prose, as literally as the different Idioms of the Greek and English Languages will allow; with explanatory Notes. By a Member of the University of Oxford. In 2 vols. 8vo.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from June 1 to June 30, 1822.
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
June 1	46	77	30.16	30.15	June 16	60	70	29.65	29.66
2	47	77	30.17	30.18	17	46	68	30.12	30.17
3	47	79	30.19	30.20	18	49	71	30.19	30.67
4	40	83	30.17	30.13	19	45	73	29.56	29.66
5	49	84	30.13	30.11	20	50	65	30.00	30.02
6	47	82	30.12	30.11	21	40	60	stat. at 30.12	
7	49	73	30.14	30.08	22	41	74	30.10	30.04
8	45	70	30.06	29.98	23	48	77	29.87	29.93
9	50	84	29.99	29.90	24	50	78	29.93	30.00
10	51	89	29.92	30.01	25	49	81	30.02	30.45
11	56	78	30.06	30.06	26	51	80	30.05	29.93
12	59	79	30.10	30.15	27	56	72	30.04	30.12
13	49	78	30.16	30.09	28	47	78	30.10	29.98
14	49	81	30.04	29.72	29	53	65	29.94	30.02
15	53	72	30.03	29.69	30	44	69	29.97	29.67

Remarks made at Gosport on the temperature of the month.—“This month has been fair, dry, and unusually hot—the rain amounting only to 11-twenty-ninths of an inch, and the mean temperature of the air to 2½° higher than in any June during the last seven years, and 5° 4-fifths higher than the mean of the same months in that period. The mean thermometrical heat of June 1818 comes nearest to that of the present month. The maximum heat of this month, on reference, is also unprecedented, it being 87¼° in the shade. The wind having prevailed two-thirds of the month from the eastern side of the meridian, on that account the evaporation, considering also the small quantity of rain and the high mean temperature, is very great, namely, 8¼ inches in depth, 2½ of which were absorbed by the influence of the sunshine and dry winds in the first six days. This has already been the means of lowering the springs.—The mean temperature of spring water has this month increased upwards of 1½°, and it is 2° warmer than at this time last year. So great and uninterrupted have been the sun’s rays, that we have on several evenings observed a radiation, like a stream of vapour, emanate from a long brick-wall, facing the West, till sun-set.”

At York the thermometer reached 82; at Carlisle 78; at Shrewsbury 91½; at Warwick 95; at Newcastle-on-Tyne 82½; at Liverpool 84; at Plymouth 85.—At the latter place, says an observer, “From the 26th of May to June, the increments of heat were successive; each day presented an addition of caloric. On the night of the 4th, the greatest cold of the air was 59, and that of dewed-grass 49. The greatest heat of July last year, only amounted to 74½, and the general average

of that month was below 70. One day in August amounted to 84; but it was merely a single impulse of heat; for on the next day the thermometer relapsed to 72. The following experiments were performed on the 5th of June, between the hours of eleven and one. Seven delicate thermometers were placed,—one in the free air and sunshine; another in the air but subject to the influence of reflected heat; a third on limestone open to the sun’s influence; a fourth against a plastered wall; a fifth on the bare mould of a garden; a sixth on the slate of a roof; and a seventh in the shade; with the following results—

1. In air 87 92½ 93
2. In air, but subject to reflected heat 86 94 96
3. On limestone 93 118 169
4. Against a limestone-wall 91 93 91
5. On garden mould 111 121 116
6. On slates of a roof 117 120 133
7. In shade 82 84 84½

The first column denotes the observations at half-past eleven; the second at a quarter after twelve; and the third at one. The heat of the soil of the garden will be observed to be very great. At the first observation the soil was 24 degrees warmer than the air; and at the second, no less than 28½ degrees. The heat of the limestone also shews how powerful must be its influence on the eye, in consequence of our streets and roads being repaired with it. At half-past nine, on the 4th ult. in the evening, the temperature of the air was 68 degrees; of grass, 63; the bare soil 65; and of running water 63 deg. During the night, the deposition of dew only amounted to 14 grains; scarcely half the quantity found in the middle of May.”

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The commencement of harvest has been unusually early in the present year, and of course it will be more than ordinarily protracted: even should the weather prove favourable throughout, there will be the difference of a month between the forward districts in England, and those more northerly situated; so that from the beginning in the one to the termination in the other, there must necessarily occur an interval of many weeks. The wheat crop is generally reported to be a good one, and our own observation confirms the fact, not only, we believe, in acreable quantity, but in the quality of the grain—these circumstances combined, namely, an early harvest and superior grain, it were impious to call a misfortune, because it really is a blessing which we cannot sufficiently appreciate; nevertheless in a pecuniary view it will but accelerate the ruin of the landed interest, and hasten the fatal crisis which is but too rapidly approaching—in fact, which is already arrived. When we see, as we now do, new hay of a superior quality to what late years have produced, brought to market and disposed of at a price which we know would justify the farmer to tread it into manure as litter, we are led to infer that nothing but pressing necessity would compel him to the sacrifice, and that such will be precisely the

case with regard to corn—the market in a few weeks will be glutted with new wheat, which must be sold, be the offer what it may, and the inferior grain of last year, of which there is still a large quantity in hand, will not find purchasers at any price.

Barley and oats are both likely to produce a handsome sample, though, generally speaking, somewhat beneath an average crop:—peas and beans the same; the injury to the former is not so extensive as appearances indicated a month ago, nor are the latter so defective as might have been imagined.

The early-sown turnips (Swedes) failed almost universally, but a plant is secured of the white-loaf variety from the after-sowings, and although they will be backward altogether, and of course the hoeing will materially interfere with the business before the harvest, yet we apprehend that before the month of November we shall have to give a satisfactory account of them. Aftermath grass has made some progress since the late rains, although feed is still short; and in a few instances a second crop that will come to the scythe is scarcely to be relied upon.—Wool meets a ready sale at comparatively better prices than farming produce in general; and the reports from the hop and cider counties represent appearances to be favourable.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, June 15th, 42s. 10d—22d, 42s 5d—20th, 42s 6d—July 6th, 42s 6d.

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

June 15th.				Quarters.				29th June.							
Wheat	Barley	Oats	Aver.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Aver.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
5,322	1,128	15,779	46	1,011	6	6	17 11	6,504	780	14,497	45	15,124	10	11	45 10
22d June.				July 6.				July 6.							
Wheat	Barley	Oats	Aver.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Aver.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
6,340	1,112	18,652	46	1,014	10	1	18 2	5,890	1,406	12,907	46	14,667	2	1	46 10

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.		MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.		COAL MARKET. July 12.	
Ware	41 0s to 64 0s	Beef	2s 0d to 2s 10d	Newcastle, from	31s 6d to 42s 0d
Middlings	2 0 to 3 10	Mutton	1 10 to 2 6	Sunderland, from	23 0 to 42 6d
Chats	0 0 to 0 0	Veal	2 0 to 4 0	Price of Quarter Load in the Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 94d.	
Apples	0 0 to 0 0	Pork	1 8 to 3 4		
Onions	0 0 to 0 0	Lamb	3 0 to 3 8		

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

SMITHFIELD —Hay, 24 0s to 41 0s Aver. 34 10s 0d	Straw, 1 12 to 2 0 — 1 16 0	Clover, 4 0 to 4 10 — 4 5 0
ST. JAMES'S —Hay, 2 15 to 3 14 — 3 4 6	Straw, 1 7 to 2 2 — 1 14 6	Clover, 3 10 to 4 8 — 3 19 0
WHITECHAPEL —Hay, 3 6 to 4 0 — 3 13 0	Straw, 1 8 to 2 2 — 1 15 0	Clover, 3 8 to 4 15 — 3 1 6

QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from July 15 to 20.

Wheat 11,223	Peas 964	Malt 2,180
Barley 2,080	Tares 66	Beans 2,185
Oats 16,045	Rape 3,140	Linseed —
Eye 70	Blank —	Mustard 120
Various Seeds, 882 qrs.—Flour, 7266 sacks. Foreign.—Mustard 25 qrs.		

PRICE OF HOPS, per Owt. in the Borough.

New Bags.		New Pockets.	
Kent 21 10s to 41 10s	Sussex 21 5s to 31 5s	Kent 21 16s to 41 16s	Sussex 21 10s to 31 10
Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s	Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Farnham 0 0 to 0 0

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, July 24, 1822.

THE measure adopted by the Bank, of determining to discount at 4 per Cent. instead of 5, had produced no sensible effect on the commercial world at the time of our last Report: in fact, it has rather been felt more distinctly on the Stock Exchange than on the different markets for commodities up to the date of the present. Not that we would insinuate its total inaction among the merchants in general. It has renewed the vigour of many accounts at the Bank, and has opened some new ones; nor is it to be supposed, that in their late dealings speculators or buyers have lost sight of this additional accommodation. Its more extensive consequences, however, remain to be experienced: the bankers must follow the example, before the whole will become generally, or what may be called nationally, evident.

Our late articles have been under the necessity of stating the low rates at which many commodities, imported from our Colonies, have been realized when brought to this country for sale. The evil was partly provided against, by permitting an enlarged intercourse between British settlements and foreign parts: but, the amount of duties levied at home remaining the same, it is evident that the British merchant obtained but little advantage by that determination. Application has been afresh made to government for some alteration in these duties; by the West India Interest, especially, which represents itself as impelled to urgency by stern necessity. At the same time the East India Interest complains of the heavy imposts under which its Sugars find their way to the home market; and this forms a difficulty, not to say a combination of difficulties, in different branches, of which the public at large is almost entirely unaware.

SUGARS, however, meaning West India produce, have lately experienced a rather general and lively demand: the change of hands has been extensive, and the prices met the full currency: notwithstanding this, some sorts were not so favoured; but were obliged to consult the advantage of the buyer. The new Sugars have come freely to market; and a great proportion of them being of good quality, they have attracted the notice of purchasers, and have effected a full attendance, which has ensured the continuance of the higher prices, except as already stated. The refiners, also, have purchased rather freely. They had of late been rather slack; and some time must elapse before what they

have now obtained can make its appearance in its improved state: the demand, therefore, will be only commensurate to the supply, for several weeks to come. In foreign sugars, very little doing by which the market is affected.

COFFEE has also had its share of the merchants' attention. During several days the sales were attended by spirited buyers; and notwithstanding some of them were prolonged to a later hour than usual, yet the biddings were animated, and the prices were at least as good, perhaps better, at the close of the sales than they were at the beginning. This certainly augurs well; especially for exportation qualities.

COTTON is very flat in the London market, just at this moment; while at Liverpool, especially, and at Glasgow, the commodity has been most extensively disposed of; the sales at Liverpool, during a single week, amounting to no less than 16,700 bags. The prices seem to have been, in a manner, fixed at an understood currency, and very little variation from it was obtained, either by buyer or seller. About 2000 bags have been taken on speculation.

SILK is awaiting the effects of the present sale at the India House; those who have watched its progress, report that the average of the whole exceeds that of the last sale. Some kinds have realized from 4 to 5 per cent. higher; and the finer sorts from 10 to 12½ per cent. higher: which shews at once the merit of the article, and its improved state, with the increased and increasing demand by the public.

INDIGO is likely to prove a good speculation to those who bought at the last India sale; the market looks firm, and some instances have already realized a profit. It should be remarked, on this subject, that the Spanish Indigo, which has lately arrived in considerable parcels, retains its superiority, and sells at high prices. It has also been taken off the hands of the first holders with much readiness and spirit.

The wind continuing in western points, renders it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the ships in the Sound, laden with Baltic produce, to continue their voyage; the great speculators in these articles feel their advantage, on this account, and keep the stocks they have on hand with a very firm hold. Tallow is rising, and is not likely to fall, as the market will not be overstocked, say the best informed. Hemp and Flax are in the same state.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th June to 25th July, 1822.

Days, 1822.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	South-Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day
June 25	242	80½		98	98½	20 1/4				55 pm.	par 5 pm.
26	242½	80½		98½	98½	20 1/4	79½			52 pm.	par 5 pm.
27	242	80½		98½	98½	20 1/4				49 pm.	par 6 pm.
28	242½	80½		97½	98½	20 1/4	79 1/2			48 pm.	par 6 pm.
29	242	80½		97½	98½	20 1/4					par 5 pm.
July 1	79½	80		97½	98½	20 1/4				45 pm.	par 5 pm.
2	242	80 7/8		97½	97½	20 1/4				44 pm.	par 6 pm.
3	242	79½ 80½		97½	98½	20 1/4	78½			46 pm.	par 6 pm.
4	242	80 7/8		97½	98½	20 1/4				46 pm.	par 6 pm.
5	242½	80		97½	98½	20 1/4	78½				3 6 pm.
6	242½	80 7/8		97½	98½	20 1/4				67 pm.	4 7 pm.
8		80½		97½	98½	20 1/4	79½			54 pm.	4 6 pm.
9	244	80½		97½	98½	20 1/4				55 pm.	4 7 pm.
10	243½	80½ 79½		97½	98	20 1/4	79½			56 pm.	4 6 pm.
11	244	79½ 80½		97½	98½	20 1/4				54 pm.	4 7 pm.
12	244	80		97½	97½	20 1/4	79½			53 pm.	6 4 pm.
13	245½	80½ 79½		97½	97½	20 1/4	78½			53 pm.	3 6 pm.
15	245½	80½ 80		97½	98½	20 1/4				55 pm.	4 6 pm.
16	246	79½ 80½		97½	97½	20 1/4	79			55 pm.	3 6 pm.
17	245½	80½ 79½		97½	98½	20 1/4	79½	246½		55 pm.	4 6 pm.
18	246½	80		97½	98½	20 1/4		246½		60 pm.	3 6 pm.
19		80½		98	98	20 1/4	79½	246½		61 pm.	4 6 pm.
20	246½	80		98	98½	20 1/4				63 pm.	4 7 pm.
22	247	80½		98	98½	20 1/4				64 pm.	5 7 pm.
23	247½	80½		98½	98½	20 1/4	79½	246½		64 pm.	5 7 pm.
24	248	80½		98½	98½	20 1/4	80			64 pm.	5 7 pm.
25											

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to Sept. 1821, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JUNE 15, 1822, TO JULY 13, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ABBOT, S. St. Swithin's-lane, merchant. (Bovill and Tunstall, Bride-court)
 Abbot, H. R. Throgmorton-street, stockbroker. (Mortimer and Loecker, King's-arms-yard)
 Allen, J. S. Towcester, linen-draper. (Leigh, Charlotte-row)
 Bernard, W. Frampton-upon-Severn, grocer. (Beafield and Williams, Bowyerie-street)
 Beaumont, T. S. and J. Leicester, bakers. (Lowtham and Crave)
 Bodson, T. and Bishop, R. Aston, brass-founders. (Mole, Birmingham)
 Bell, G. Brompton, grocer. (Carrick, Brompton)
 Bolton, W. Banbury, and T. Grimbury, coal and corn-merchants. (Gibby, Banbury)
 Brothers, F. and Leith, J. King-street, army agents. (Whitaker, Broad-court)
 Carter, J. W. Mercer-street, coach-plater. (Richardson, Golden-square)
 Cattell, W. Cotton End, Warwick, mealman. (Richardson, Lincoln's Inn)
 Chesny, T. East Fensard, butcher. (Higgins, Shepton Mallet)
 Clay, C. Totness, builder. (Tunton)
 Cooper, J. Grosvenor-mews, horse-dealer. (Field and Abrahams, Clifford's Inn)
 Cragg, J. Whitehaven, ironmonger. (Adamson and Son)
 Cross, J. Haleswood, brewer. (Skerrat, Princes Street)
 Davies, J. Carmarthen, spirit-merchant. (Smith, Bristol)

Davison, G. Upper Berkeley-street, upholsterer. (Andrews and Alderson, Chancery-lane)
 Drighton, T. Davies-street, saddler. (Hunt, Surry-street)
 Dickoe, J. Crookemwell, innkeeper. (Pring, Crediton)
 Ellis, B. Leicester, woollapler. Bond, Leicester
 Elwell, W. West Bromwich, chemist. (Smith, Washall)
 Farquharson, T. Lime-street, merchant.
 Friend, D. Ramsgate, shipwright. (Whightwich, Ramsgate)
 Garrod, S. Paddington-street, bookseller. (Hill, Wellbeck-street)
 Gaylard, J. New Bond-street, habit-maker. (Ball, Holles-street)
 Granger, J. Took's-court, press-maker. (Tombsell and Gregg, T. R. Watling-street, confectioner.
 Griffin, D. Walworth, linen-draper. (Jones, Six-lange)
 Harland, J. Tottenham-court-road, haberdasher. (Smith, Bevinghall-street)
 Harris, E. Copthall-buildings, broker. (Hartly, New Bridge-street)
 Harris, J. Bristol, lithographer. (Chialett)
 Harrison, T. Princes-street, roberthite. (Robinson and Barrow)
 Henderson, R. Lewthian Gill, corn-dealer. (Harrison, Penrith)
 Heydon, W. South Audley-street, plumber. (Greenwood, Manchester-street)

Lalsh, J. Jeffery-square, merchant. (Holtsh and Fyten.
 Legh, T. Manchester, plumber. (Achers
 Lidster, J. Jan Stockport, money-scrivener. (Clayton
 Lloyd, G. Cumberland-street, brewer. (Hill, Welbeck-
 street
 Lovings, J. Cranham, timber-dealer. (Wheatly, Ciren-
 cester
 Lowry, J. Banker's Hill, Cumberland, lead-ore miner.
 (Saul, Carlisle
 Lucas, R. and H. Southampton, linen-drapsers. (Kirk-
 patrick
 Luck, G. Shoreditch, hosier. (Carter, Lord Mayor's
 court office
 Lyaal, G. North Shields, merchant. (Lowry, North Shields
 Matthews, D. Carlisle, mercer. (Hard and Johnson,
 Temple
 Mandham, S. Bryanston-street, merchant. (Elicke,
 Cornhill
 Minzias, G. and Boothman, J. Carlisle, hat-makers.
 (Atkinson
 Nathan, L. Villiers-street, Strand, pen and quill maker.
 (Jaana, Mansell-street
 Oakley, J. Southampton, bricklayer. (Messrs. Pepper
 Fowler, J. and Ellison, J. Belmont, calico-printers.
 (Dodgson, Blackburn
 Peale, W. Bromyard, builder. (Holdsworth, Worcester
 Phene, W. jun. and Gregg, T. R. Watling-street, confec-
 tioners. (Foss and Son, Essex-street
 Pritchard, T. Chertsey, linen-draper. (Smith
 Pycock, J. Doncaster, hosier. (Lawton, Leicester
 Ralfe, J. Isle of Wight, coal-dealer. (Sewell and Hearn,
 Newport
 Rangleley, J. and Diggle, E. H. Holt, Stone, iron-founders.
 (Whitley and Mason, Liverpool
 Reeve, G. W. Craven-buildings, dealer in music. (Hubert,
 New Clement's Inn
 Rider, J. Winchester House, Broad-street, merchant.
 (Laws and Oliverston, Frederick-place
 Ridgway, J. C. Old Kent-road, linen-draper. (Shepherd
 and Farcy
 Robertson, G. Wapping, ship-chandler. (Boordillon and
 Hewitt, Broad-street

Robinson, R. North Waltham, Sheriff, linen-draper.
 (Unibank and Co. Norwich
 Rothwell, J. Matfield Blackworks, whitener. (Nibbles,
 New-court
 Saunders, W. Beckington, schoolmaster. (Tiley, From
 Smith, J. Bury, coal-merchant. (Feller and Ebbwell,
 Carlton Chambers
 Snape, W. Chanda, grocer. (Barber, Foster-lane
 Thompson, J. Leman-street, oilman. (Glynes, Bur-
 street
 Todd, W. and Coorthope, F. W. timber-merchant.
 (Hodgson and Ogden, St. Mildred's-court
 Trnamley, S. Astob-road, Birmingham. (Smith, Walnut
 Warner, W. jun. North Waltham, scrivener. (Groveil,
 Blake, and Keith, Norwich
 Watts, J. sen. Bradford, dealer. (Smeaders, Bristol
 Westron, M. Wallington, draper. (Adams and Tildand,
 Old Jerry
 Wilkins, W. Abby-de-la-Zooch, wine-merchant. (Dress
 Williams, S. Fenchurch-street, broker. (Dwyer, Wat-
 cot-place
 Woodcroft, J. Cleveland-street, linen-draper. (Nibbles,
 New-court

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Wm. and Hector Sandeman, merchants, Perth, and calico-
 printers at Tulloch
 Thomas Sandeman and Co. manufacturers, Perth
 James Morrison, merchant, Grassmarket, Edinburgh
 Patton and Smith, manufacturers in Edinburgh
 William Sandeman and Co. merchants in Edinburgh, Leith
 and Perth
 Samuel Rae, baker and tea and spirit-dealer in Kirk-
 caldraig
 Robert G. Ramsel, wright in Cambuslang
 James Wilson, grain-merchant in Renfrew
 Ronald Macnicoll, merchant in Glasgow
 James Inches, jun. wood-merchant, residing at Strath
 The Burgh of Auchtermuchty

DIVIDENDS.

ADCOCK, D. Melton-Mowbray, July 29
 Alderson, J. Liverpool, Aug. 6
 Allen, A. Pall Mall, July 27
 Allison, G. Bishopwearmouth, July 31
 Anderson, A. Salters' Hall-court,
 July 6
 Ansell, W. Wantage, Aug. 8
 Arnold, W. J. Great Tower-street,
 July 27
 Baker, T. York, July 25
 Bantock, W. J. London Wall, July 29
 Barnham, H. High-street, Southwark,
 July 25
 Bannet, S. A. Worship-street, July 29
 Bone, J. Truro, July 29
 Boyer, J. jun. Warrington, July 13
 Boyer, G. F. and J. sen. Anlaby, July 13
 Buckland, J. Chard, July 25
 Byrbyr, J. Coventry, July 29
 Barrow, E. Warrick, Aug. 8
 Barker, J. Graffon-street, July 27
 Burton, M. Wolverhampton, July 15
 Card, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, July 13
 Carter, J. jun. Liverpool, July 25
 Chaffer, W. Kingston-upon-Hill, July 16
 Chapman, W. Liverpool, July 24
 Chubb, W. F. Aldgate, July 27
 Colston, D. E. Islington-road, July 27
 Covert, J. J. and F. Clement's-lane,
 Aug. 6
 Cox, R. A. Weston, O. Furbur, J. and
 Cox, G. Little Britain, July 27
 Darius, J. and White, T. Clement's-
 court, July 27
 Dixie, F. sen. Dixie, P. jun. Dixie, J.
 and B. Falcon-square, July 29
 Dixon, W. jun. Liverpool, Aug. 3
 Dixon, H. Leathers, J. C. Croy, J. E. and
 Hemmerick, J. H. Liverpool,
 July 31
 Dulake, J. F. and J. Alderman's-walk,
 July 29
 Dye, B. Fuchham, Surrey, July 29
 Eames, W. Haymarket, July 13
 Elgar, W. Maidstone, July 9
 England, T. Smithfield, July 27
 Fens, W. Bank, Aug. 1
 Flower, G. York, July 25
 Flower, T. Castle-street, July 27
 Foster, T. Nottingham, July 27
 Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding, July 9
 Fox, R. W. and W. F. Smith, Aug. 8
 French, J. West Orchard, Coventry,
 July 13
 Gale, G. Newgate-market, July 13
 Gantt, D. Portsea, July 25
 Garroth, J. Liverpool, Aug. 16
 Gayford, T. Brinsford, July 29
 George, J. Park-street, July 27
 Gilbert, J. Maidstone, Aug. 3
 Goodwin, P. Llanwrth, Aug. 7

Gordon, A. and C. Church-street,
 July 27
 Greenhouse, W. Ludlow, July 10
 Greenwood, S. jun. Preston, July 10
 Guild, J. London, July 27
 Hampson, R. & T. Liverpool, July 16
 Handley, J. Millwich, July 25
 Hassell, J. Islington, July 20
 Heague, J. Bisle, July 31
 Hepke, T. and O. V. F. Herman, St.
 Mary Hill, July 27
 Hill, W. Windle, July 18
 Hilton, J. St. Martin's-le-Grand, Aug. 3
 Hopkins, T. and Sumner, C. C. Hill-
 Hodgson, July 29
 Housman, H. P. Queen-street, July
 29, 27
 Hopper, C. Little Trinity-lane, July 27
 Hoopwood, W. and T. and J. and J.
 Hervey, Aug. 8
 Horoby, T. Cornhill, July 27
 Hawkins, J. Morris, T. and Constable,
 W. Poplar, July 16
 Jameson, R. and T. Ironmonger-lane,
 July 29
 Johnson, T. and T. Lowestoft, July 13
 Jones, T. F. Carmarthen, July 24
 Judd, J. Derby, July 18, Aug. 15
 Jump, J. and Hargrove, T. Fore-street,
 Aug. 3
 Kendrick, F. Holborn, and Tyndale,
 G. Aldgate, July 27
 Kensington, J. P. E. and H. Styan, W.
 and Adams, D. Aug. 6
 Knowles, J. and Walker, H. Salford,
 June 26
 Lapage, S. Clement's-lane, July 27
 Lee, W. and J. F. Paternoster-row,
 July 16
 Lesingham, T. Worcester, July 25
 Lippard, J. Deptford, July 27
 Lynn, I. Jerusalem Coffee-house,
 July 27
 Mackay, E. Greenwich, July 27
 Mackenzie, A. J. and Reper, H. Cross-
 street, July 27
 Maitland, D. New Bridge-street, July
 27
 Marr, R. C. Rathbone-place, July 27
 Martin, W. Lendenhall-market, Aug. 3
 May, W. Newgate-street, July 23
 Merry, R. Birmingham, July 29
 Morgan, G. M. Queenhithe, July 29
 Newman, J. Clerkenwell, July 29
 Nichol, J. and W. Old Jerry, Aug. 3
 Norfolk, H. Mountsteeple, July 29
 Norris, H. Boltwell Moor, Aug. 15
 Ostrum, J. and Walsh, W. Liverpool,
 July 29
 Page, W. F. High Holborn, Aug. 3
 Pardo, G. Plymouth, July 29

Parker, R. Whitechapel, Aug. 14
 Parker, W. Whitechapel, July 27
 Passmore, J. Farnham, July 13
 Phillip, E. Newport, July 23
 Playfair, T. New Broad-street, Aug. 3
 Porter, S. July 27
 Porter, S. July 27
 Portlock, R. Andover, July 27
 Purkiss, W. Portsmouth, July 13
 Ralston, J. North Shields, Aug. 3
 Rees, W. Bristol, July 26
 Reilly, R. Southampton-row, July 27
 Reynolds, R. Shrookhoe, July 11
 Reynold, J. Leicester, July 29
 Richet, H. Shoreditch, July 27
 Robt. H. Riches-court, July 27
 Robinson, J. Crosby-square, July 29
 Roscoe, W. Clarke, J. and Roscoe, W. S.
 Liverpool, July 15
 Rowley, R. Broad-street, Aug. 3
 Radford, T. H. Charlotte-street, July 13
 Rumford, R. W. Bartholomew-lane,
 July 27
 Sackett, T. Bournemouth, July 16
 Sargent, T. Lynn, July 27
 Sanderson, R. Danchester, July 26,
 Aug. 13
 Sanger, S. F. Maidstone, July 9
 Sherwood, W. Liverpool, July 27
 Shoolbridge, C. Kensington, July 27
 Simons, S. Hilperton, July 27
 Simpson, E. Cross-court, July 27
 Simeil, T. Jersey-street, July 29
 Smith, G. Fotherham, Aug. 3
 Spar, J. Sheddil, Aug. 5
 Stein, J. Smith, T. Strin, R. and J. and
 Smith, R. Fenchurch-street, Jan. 29
 Stevens, J. Sandford, July 27
 Symonds, C. and Taylor, W. Wa-
 ling-street, July 27
 Taylor, F. Aldington, Aug. 2
 Thompson, P. and C. H. Tom's Coffee-
 house, July 27
 Thompson, W. Tottenham, Aug. 8
 Thors, J. T. Plymouth, July 25
 Tolleray, W. H. Portsea, Aug. 9
 Tucker, J. H. Jersey-street, July 9
 Upton, G. Queen-street, July 27
 Waddington, J. Reading, July 15
 Watkins, W. Norton, Aug. 5
 Watson, J. and H. Friday-street,
 July 29
 Watt, W. P. Gosport, July 25
 Webb, W. and H. Bristol, July 25
 Wilson, W. Shadwell, July 2, 6
 Whittenbury, N. Manchester, Aug. 9
 Whitehouse, Brook-street, Aug. 3
 Woodcock, W. Preston, July 10
 Woodcock, C. Norwich, July 27
 Woolcock, J. Truro, July 27
 Worrell, W. Dorchester, July 29

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

New Bridge.—The new London Bridge is to be erected as nearly as possible to, and not exceeding 170 feet from, the west side of the present bridge, and to afford a clear water-way of not less than 690 feet. It is to be faced with granite, and to consist of five arches; the centre arch to rise 23 feet above high water mark of an average spring tide, according to the Trinity-House standard, which is shewn upon the face of the present bridge. Proper stairs of granite are to be provided. The acclivity of the road-way to, and over, the bridge, is not to be steeper than one foot in twenty-six feet.

Depth of Water at London Bridge.—The Surveyors appointed by the City have surveyed the depth of the river from the present bridge to Old Swan Stairs. They extended a rope across the whole of the river at Old Swan Stairs, and another from the point of one of the starlings of the centre arch to the point of the other starling; a third rope was fastened to the middle of each of the two first ropes, and was divided into a scale, having every twelve feet made conspicuous by a piece of red cloth. The following is a correct statement of the depth of the river at low water-mark:—

At the point of the starlings. . 17 ft. 0 in.

Dist. from Bridge.	Ft.	In.	Dist. from Bridge.	Ft.	In.
12 feet.	15	6	168 feet.	12	3
24	25	3	180	11	3
36	28	0	192	11	0
48	29	6	204	9	9
60	31	0	216	9	3
72	31	6	228	10	6
84	33	6	240	13	9
96	26	9	252	15	6
108	25	0	264	14	0
120	22	0	276	12	9
132	19	0	288	11	6
144	17	0	290	9	0
156	14	2			

Royal Academy of Music.—An institution for the encouragement of music and the education and maintenance of a certain number of students in that science, to be called the Royal Academy of Music, has been established under the patronage of the king, and liberal subscriptions have been entered into for its foundation. Dr. Crotch is appointed principal of the academy; and the assistance of the most eminent musical professors for the instruction of the pupils has been invited. They are to be taught music in all its branches.

Executions.—On the 26th of June, an unusual concourse of spectators assembled in the Old Bailey to witness the exe-

cution of John Lomas, for uttering forged Bank-notes, and T. Numanier and R. Crawley, for a highway robbery. About half-past seven o'clock the unhappy criminals entered the press-room, and after praying together for a short time, they were divested of their irons. Lomas ascended the scaffold first; he walked with a firm step, and seemed quite resigned to his fate. The other criminals were then conveyed to the drop in succession; and, after a few minutes spent in prayer, the signal was given, when they were launched into eternity.

College of Physicians.—The College of Physicians have sold their house in Warwick-lane for ten thousand pounds. A Mr. Fortune was the purchaser. A new College is to be immediately erected in the new street passing through the King's Mews.

The Peninsula Trophy.—The grand colossal statue of Achilles was placed last month upon its lofty pedestal in Hyde Park. The statue presents an imposing appearance. The figure is upright, holding a shield in one hand, while the other is indicative of an offensive intention, but as yet displays no weapon; the head is uncovered, and the armour is placed on the right side rather inclining to the back of the statue. The pedestal displays the following inscription, in large letters of gold:—"TO ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON and his brave Companions in Arms, this Statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, is inscribed by their Countrywomen."

Court of Aldermen.—On the 2d ult. the Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen for the despatch of general business. The Committee appointed to consider the complaint of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Smithfield against the shutting up of the gates of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, delivered into the Court a Report recommending that gates be erected upon a design as proposed by the said Hospital, and that they be left open for the convenience of the public, from six o'clock in the morning in the summer, and seven o'clock in the morning in the winter, until five o'clock in the evening during the months of October, November, and February; until four o'clock in the evening during the months of December and January; until six o'clock in the evening during the month of March, and until eight o'clock in the evening during the remaining months of the year.

Southwark New Street.—The proprietors of the Southwark Bridge have commenced making an elegant new street from Union street to the Borough road, which will be direct with the bridge. This will be a great convenience, as London Bridge must soon necessarily be impassable, when the whole of the traffic will be removed to the iron bridge.

Receipts of Religious Charities in 1821.—
British and Foreign Bible

Society	£103,802	17	1
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge ..	53,729	9	3
Church Missionary Society	32,975	9	7
London ditto	29,437	13	4
Wesleyan ditto	26,883	5	5
Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts	19,513	11	0
Baptist Missionary Society (about)	12,000	0	0
General Baptist do. (about)	1,000	0	0
Moravian Missionary Society	7,192	10	5
Society for Conversion of Jews	10,689	13	9
Naval and Military Bible Society	2,040	4	2
Religious Tract Society ..	9,261	3	0
Prayer-Book and Homily Society	2,056	15	8
Hibernian Society	5,372	5	6
Church of England Tract Society	514	11	10
Society for Relief of poor Clergymen	2,219	0	5
Continental Society	1,074	12	6
London Female Peniten- tiary	4,075	19	0
African Institution	1,124	0	0
Sunday School Society for Ireland	3,193	6	6
Hibernian Bible Society ..	5,679	11	10
British and Foreign School Society (about)	1,600	0	0
Irish Religious Book and Tract Society	2,943	0	0
Sunday School Union ditto	1,762	4	5

£341,141 12 8

Fires.—On the 28th of June a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. White, a boat-builder, near Fountain-stairs, Rotherhithe, which in a few minutes became very alarming, on account of the houses near it being mostly built of wood, and the street, or passage, scarcely twelve feet wide. A number of engines soon arrived, but, owing to the scarcity of water, could render but little service, and the flames continued raging with the utmost fury, until the premises were destroyed. The adjoining premises, used as a granary, which were very extensive and heavily

stored, took fire, and were also entirely destroyed, together with the stores contained in them.—Another fire broke out between one and two o'clock next morning, in the premises of Mr. Fearn, silversmith, corner of Adam-street, Adelphi, which in a short time entirely consumed the same, together with a great part of the valuable property.—On the 1st ult. a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Wardle, provision-merchant, Old Gravel-lane, Rast-cliff Highway. The family, consisting of 14 persons, the majority of whom were children, with the utmost difficulty escaped destruction by clambering in a state of nudity out at the attic windows on the roof, from which they crawled along on the adjacent houses, until they were at length released from their perilous situation by means of scaling-ladders, by which they descended into the street. One of the children was dangerously burnt while making its escape. The family had hardly left the house when the roof, with a tremendous crash, fell in.

An experiment was tried last month upon the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, by Mr. Trengrouse, from Cornwall, with his apparatus for saving lives and property from shipwreck. His plan for opening a communication from a stranded vessel with the shore, or between ships in a heavy gale of wind, by means of a sky-rocket, was admirable, both for its simplicity and efficiency; and has been declared by official Committees to be the best that has yet been proposed. By the line conveyed to the shore by the rocket a small rope is to be hauled, and by that rope the end of a hawser, which being secured and hauled taut, the machinery is to be set to work to convey the people on board to the beach, or to the top of the cliff, as the case may be, or as circumstances may require. A hawser being hauled taut across the Serpentine from two trees upon the opposite sides of the river, a traveller (technically so called, and admirably adapted for the purpose) was placed upon it, to the hook of which was suspended a *chaise volante*, and into which a man seated himself quite at ease. On a signal being made, the persons on the opposite side hauled him across in about half a minute; those on the side from which he started pulled him back again with like rapidity; but when about two-thirds over, he threw himself out of the chaise into the water, to exhibit the utility of "The Sailor's Life Spencer," which he had on. It is made of cork, is extremely buoyant, and appeared to allow the free use of the limbs, as he swam about in all directions with much agility.

An account of the total weekly amount of Bank-notes and Bank post bills in circulation, from 7th May last to the latest period to which the same can be stated:—

	Banknotes of £. and upwards.	Bank Post Bills.	Banknotes under 5l.	Total.
	L.	L.	L.	L.
1822.				
May 14	14,539,863	1,525,860	1,062,290	17,328,110
21	14,796,180	1,467,510	1,044,660	17,330,350
28	14,480,070	1,452,500	1,067,200	16,999,770
June 4	14,380,390	1,446,760	1,011,350	17,040,480
11	13,980,210	1,470,160	993,420	16,443,790
18	13,851,540	1,502,140	974,670	16,308,340
25	13,964,350	1,461,080	956,050	16,401,430

WM. DAWES, Accountant-Gen.
Bank of England, 27th June, 1822.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. G. D. Grimes, M. A. to the vicarage of Emildon, Northumberland.—The Rev. Robert B. Paul, M. A. to be domestic chaplain to Lord Falmouth.—The Rev. George Sherer, M. A. to the vicarage of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. B. Watkins.—The Rev. E. R. Butcher, A. M. to the perpetual incumbency of the Chapel Royal, Brighton.—The Rev. S. Bennett, M. A. to the rectory of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.—The Right Hon. Lord John George De La Poer Beresford, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, to be Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Primate of all Ireland; the Right Rev. Dr. William Magee, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, to be Lord Archbishop of Dublin; and the Very Reverend Archdeacon Bissett, First Chaplain to His Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, to be Lord Bishop of Raphoe.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

W. St. J. Arabin, esq. to be judge of the sheriffs court of London, in the room the Curator Baron Maseres, resigned.

The Earl of Warwick to be Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, in the room of the late Marquess of Hertford.

Edward West, esq. to be recorder of Bombay.

Mr. W. Fletcher, of St. John's college, Cambridge, has been elected master of the grammar-school, at Woodbridge.

Naval Appointments.—Commodore C. Grant, to the command of the East India Seas, in the room of Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood.

Commodore Joseph Nourse, to the naval command at the Cape of Good Hope.

Captains—Sir W. Hoste, to the Albion; T. Alexander, to the Alligator; W. Holmes, to the Arab; R. C. Moorsom, to the Ariadne; T. Dundas, to the Bulwark; T. Herbert, to the Carnation; P. Grace, to the Cyrene; R. Hay, to the Delight; J. B. Collier, to the Espiegle;

Sir M. Maxwell, to the Gloucester; G. A. Westphall, to the Jupiter; C. Knight, to the Morgiana; F. Hann, to the Pandora; J. W. Roberts, to the Thracian; and J. E. Walcott, to the Tyne.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Camelford.—Sheldon Craddock, of Hartforth, in the North Riding of the County of York, esq.

Borough of Lynn.—The Hon. J. W. Walpole.

Births.] The lady of James Holmes, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, of a daughter.—At Woodford, the lady of A. Stewart, esq. of a son.—In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of Colonel Hugh Baillie, of a son.—In Kingsland-place, Mrs. Fred. Bode, of a son.—In Bedford-place, the wife of Thomas Farrer, esq. of a son.—The Lady of Henry Tennant, esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-square, of a daughter.—At Whitehall, the wife of J. Phillimore, LL.D. and M.P. of a son.—The lady of Thomas Daniell, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, of a son.—In Great Russell-street, Mrs. William Hussey, of a son.—At the Bridge House, Mrs. John Newman, of a daughter.—In Devonshire-place, the lady of F. R. Coore, esq. of a daughter.—At Upper Tooting, Mrs. J. S. Winstanley, of a daughter.—The lady of Edward Toller, jun. esq. of Doctors' Commons, of a daughter.—The wife of W. L. Tannton, esq. of a son.—Mrs. Thos. Martyr, of Crooms Hill, Greenwich, of a son.—Mrs. John Pepper, in Portman-square, of a still-born child.

Married.] At St. Leonard's, Shore-ditch, Mr. J. Yates, to Frances, youngest daughter of Wm. Bramwell, esq.—At Montagu House, Privy-gardens, Lord Stopford, to Lady Anne Montagu Scott, daughter of the late Duke of Buccleugh.—At Marylebone church, Samuel Crawley, of Stockwood, esq. M.P. to Maria, eldest daughter of Christopher Musgrave, esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, W. H. Waterfield, esq. to Maria, eldest daughter of John Dowling, esq.—The Rev. J. Otter, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Scott, esq.—At Marylebone church, C. Devon, esq. of Lower Seymour-street, to Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Beeston Long, esq.—At St. Mary's, Strand, W. H. Sharp, esq. of Weymouth-street, to Miss Ann Lowndes.—At Marylebone New church, G. Nightingale, esq. to Mary, only daughter of the late Thos. Knowllys, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. R. T. Claridge, of New Bond-street, to Elizabeth, only child of the late Wm. Green, esq.—R. Spence, esq. of Camber-

well, to Charlotte, daughter of Richard Harmar, esq.—At St. Marylebone church, the Rev. John George Storie, of Stow Marie, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Perring, bart.—At Lambeth Palace, the Hon. Robert Smith, M.P. to the Hon. Eliza Katherine Forester—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. W. Gooch, to Anne, daughter of the late Herbert Newton Jarritt, esq.—At St. James's church, Henry Lindesay Bethune, esq. of Kilconquhar, to Miss Coutts Trotter, eldest daughter of John Trotter, esq. *[Died.]* Maria, eldest daughter of Arthur Daniel Stone, M.D. of Charterhouse-square—At Park-place, Teddington, Susan, the wife of Col. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B.—Mr. C. Bonner, of Fleet-street—In Devonshire-square, Lady M. Blizard—At Peckham, Mary Ann Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. W. H. Bodkin—At her residence in Bolton-row, Emily, relict of the late Edward Jerningham, esq.—Mary, second daughter of Mr. James Lyon, of Brixton-rise—At the Attersey-general's, Whitehall-place, Marianne Elizabeth, wife of Algernon Langton, esq.—In Arlington-street, Lady Frances Pratt—At her house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Miss Gomm—Dorothea, the wife of H. Powell Collins, esq.—At Enfield, Louisa, the wife of C. P. Meyer, esq.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hewlett, wife of the Rev. John Hewlett, B.D.—In Clapham, Frances, the wife of Robert Thomson, esq.—At her house, Maize-hill, Green-

wich, Mrs. Collins—In Salisbury-square, Mr. James Davenport—At Anburies, the seat of her brother, Charles Greenwood, esq., Mrs. Hammersley—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. George Lovell, of Pentonville—At his house in Bolton-street, Daniel Ince, esq.—Mrs. Baughan, of Upper Mitcham-common, 82—At his house in Surrey-square, Mr. Henry Metcalf, 78—At Ewell, Surrey, Wm. Broadbent, esq.—At Edmonton, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Wm. Williams—In Golden-square, John Levick, esq.—At Camberwell, John Gale, esq.—At Pinner-green Lodge, Middlesex, Daniel Willshen, esq.—At Brompton, Miss Jessie Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Major-general Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.—Mrs. Earle Drax Grosvenor, riding in her carriage through Hammer-smith, her groom and coachman were grossly assaulted by a fellow who attempted to get up behind the carriage. Taylor, after a desperate resistance, was secured, and conveyed before a magistrate, when Mrs. Drax Grosvenor attended. On being committed for trial, Taylor making an affecting appeal to her not to prosecute him for the offence, she was so greatly affected, that she fell into the arms of one of her servants, and was a corpse—in the 71st year of his age, James Oldham Oldham, esq. Mr. Oldham had been an active magistrate for Middlesex for many years, and also had filled the office of high sheriff for Buckinghamshire some years since. He has left about 600,000*l.*

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

J. HUNTER BLAIR, ESQ. M. P.

Few individuals have departed this life more regretted than this gentleman, who expired the 24th ult. at Gordon's Hotel, Albemarle-street, after an illness of only seven days. He was an accomplished classic scholar, spoke with fluency the French, Italian, and German languages, and had attained considerable proficiency in the fine arts. In the performance of his Parliamentary duties he was most assiduous; and as a member of the Agricultural Committee he distinguished himself by displaying an intimate acquaintance with the subject under consideration. He was particularly zealous in promoting in the House of Commons the interest of Scotland; and amongst other beneficial measures brought forward by him, that of compelling the Scotch counties to bear a proportion of the expense attending the rebuilding and repairing of the jails of the Royal Burghs, has proved of the first im-

portance. In private life he was beloved by men of all parties, and his memory will be long remembered in the county of Wigton, which he represented after the retirement of Lieut.-general Sir William Stewart, in 1817.

BISHOP OF MEATH.

IN Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, bishop of Meath. This divine was born in the county of Longford, in Ireland, about the year 1744. Being of a Catholic family, his father, who was a farmer, sent him, with his brother John, to St. Omer's, with a view to the priesthood. The latter complied with his father's wishes; but Thomas, having taken the liberty of investigating the grounds of his religion, saw reason enough for renouncing the creed in which he had been bred, in favour of that of the Established Church. He also entered into orders in that communion; and, it is a singular fact, that the two brothers of-

ciated, after a lapse of years, in the same diocese, the one as a zealous parish priest of the Romish persuasion, and the other a prelate of the Protestant establishment. Mr. O'Beirne, of whom we are now speaking, became, at the commencement of the American war, chaplain in the fleet under Lord Howe, with whom he was a great favourite, as well as with his brother the general. The calamitous fire at New York in 1776, gave him an opportunity of displaying the doctrines of Christianity in the most consolatory manner, having been appointed to preach at St. Paul's church, the only one in New York which had been preserved from the flames. His discourse was very highly and justly praised. On his return from America, when the conduct of Lord Howe and his brother Sir William Howe became the subject of general animadversion and parliamentary inquiry, Dr. O'Beirne published a pamphlet in vindication of them. About this time, also, to recommend himself more effectually to the Opposition, he wrote a spirited pamphlet in their favour, called "The Gleam of Comfort," which possessed much merit. His connexion with the Howes introduced him to the late Duke of Portland, whom he accompanied as private secretary to Ireland, in 1782. On that occasion, however, Dr. O'Beirne obtained no preferment; but the year following his patron presented him to two valuable livings in Northumberland and Cumberland. When Earl Fitzwilliam went to Ireland, he took the Doctor with him as his first chaplain; soon after which he was promoted to the bishopric of Ossory, from which, on the death of Dr. Maxwell, he was translated to the see of Meath. When Earl Fitzwilliam was removed from office, Bishop O'Beirne stood forward in the Irish House of Peers, in his defence. His speech on that occasion was highly applauded. The bishop was distinguished as a political writer of great eminence; and it is but justice to say, that his conduct as a prelate was both liberal and exemplary. His first charge, as Bishop of Ossory, is perhaps unexampled in point of pastoral simplicity and apostolic doctrine. He candidly admitted the obscurity of his birth, and made a solemn declaration, that, in the ecclesiastical promotions which were at his disposal, he should be influenced by the merits of the candidates only. He instituted monthly lectures, on topics of religious controversy and subjects selected from the History of the Church, while chapters from the New Testament were occasionally translated, and the most approved commentators and expositors were carefully consulted. It

was not uncommon, during these lectures, to see them attended by clergymen, from a distance of twenty or thirty miles, who probably had not, for twenty or thirty years, looked into the original text. But while he exacted a punctual attention to duties, peculiarly necessary in a country where the sophistry of the Church of Rome was either thought unworthy of the honour of a contest, or was allowed to triumph, without opposition, over the blind credulity of her disciples, and the frequent ignorance of her opponents, he constantly distinguished himself by his attention to the interests of the clergy under his jurisdiction. His house and table were always open to them, particularly to those of the inferior order; and he was never reproached with neglecting any opportunity to reward the claims of merit, however destitute of recommendation. As a preacher, Dr. O'Beirne ranked in the first class. His sermons seldom related to the thorny points of controversial theology, which are more calculated to confound than to enlighten. He was generally satisfied with expatiating on the grand and essential doctrines of Christianity, and his diction was perspicuous, animated, and nervous. He was occasionally sublime, frequently pathetic, and always intelligible to his auditors. Though gifted with considerable powers of imagination, he studiously checked them, when they seemed to interfere with the pure fervency of devotion. His person was of the middle size, and slight. His face was thin, and expressive of the qualities which formed his character. His publications are as follow:—"The Crucifixion, a Poem," 1776, 4to.—"The Generous Impostor, a Comedy," 1780, 8vo.—Series of Essays in a Daily Newspaper, under the signature of a Country Gentleman, 1780.—"A short History of the last Session of Parliament, anonymous," 8vo.—"Considerations on the late Disturbances, by a consistent Whig," 1781, 8vo.—"Considerations on the Principles of Naval Discipline and Courts Martial," 1781, 8vo.—"The Ways of God to be vindicated only by the Word of God, a sermon," 1804, 8vo.—"A Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Diocese," 1805, 8vo.—"A Sermon preached in the parish Church of Kells, Dec. 5, 1805."—"A Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Magdalen Hospital, April 23, 1807," 8vo.—"Sermons on important Subjects, with Charges," 1813, 8vo.

ANDREW JUKES, M. D.

On the 10th of November died Andrew Jukes, M. D. a surgeon on the Bombay establishment, holding the appointment of Political Agent at Kisham,

and employed on a special mission to the court of Persia. Dr. Jukes was seized with a bilious fever at Meyah, near Ispahan, while on his journey towards Tehran, and died at the former city, after an illness of seven days. The native place of Dr. Jukes was Cound, Shropshire. His public services in India commenced in 1792, and he was employed in the immediate line of his profession from that time until 1802, when he was placed in charge of the medical duties of the Residency at Bushire. While in this situation, which he retained for many years, he applied himself to the study of the Persian and Arabic languages, with both of which he became familiarly acquainted, and especially with the former, which he spoke with elegance, and with a fluency which few Europeans have attained. His residence at Bushire enabled him also to improve those qualifications for diplomatic employment which led to his being afterwards selected for important political trusts. He accompanied Mr. Manesty to Tehran in 1804; attended the Persian ambassador, Mahomed Nubee Khan, to Calcutta in 1805; and more recently, served with the embassies of Sir Harford Jones, and Sir John Malcolm, to the court of Persia. In 1811, he proceeded to England, and during his stay there cultivated an acquaintance with some of the most distinguished philosophers of the age, and sought instruction in the schools of science with the ardour and emulation of a youthful student. In the early part of 1815, he returned to Bombay, and resumed his professional duties. He had attained the rank of superintending surgeon when he was deputed in 1819 on a mission to the Iman of Muscat, preparatory to the expedition against the Joasmees pirates; and the satisfactory manner in which he fulfilled that trust, led probably to the more important employment of envoy from this government to the court of Persia. The event which it has been our painful duty to notice, has deprived Dr. Jukes of a part of that reputation which he must have acquired, had he accomplished all the objects of his mission. The arrangements, however, which he effected with the government of Shirauze, terminated successfully; and had not his zeal prompted him to pursue his journey towards the capital, for the confirmation of his negotiations, through difficulties and fatigues which his constitution was unequal to sustain, there can be but little doubt that he would have brought them to a conclusion most honourable to himself, and advantageous to the public interest. The professional qualifications possessed by Dr. Jukes were of the high-

est order. Few men have brought to India more complete knowledge of the science in all its branches, and none have been more indefatigable in submitting that knowledge to the test of experience, or more assiduous in marking the improvements which have from time to time been effected by the exertions of others. But his manner whilst in attendance on the sick was quite characteristic, and could scarcely be excelled. He was scrupulously minute in his enquiries—unsparing in his personal exertions—bold and decisive in his practice—and with these qualities were combined so much kindness and gentleness, and such tender solicitude to relieve the sufferings of his patient, and to dispel all unnecessary alarm, that he at once secured the confidence and affection of all who experienced or witnessed his admirable management. The sciences of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Botany, all fell within the range of his acquirements; and if he did not attain eminence in all, or perhaps in any of them himself, he was so patient in his researches, so methodical in his habits, and so unreserved and faithful in his communications, that he was an invaluable correspondent of those philosophers, who have had more leisure, and fewer objects of research, and by whom his death cannot fail to be considered as a public misfortune. He possessed also a refined taste in poetry, music, and the fine arts, and had applied himself with some success to them all. In landscape-drawing more especially he displayed a considerable genius, and frequently devoted his leisure to the exercise of that accomplishment.

J. BROWNLEY, ESQ.

Lately, James Brownley, esq. 48. His extensive knowledge, the liveliness of his fancy, the amenity of his manners, and his correct, but easy and unaffected elocution, made his society be generally courted. He entered life with the most flattering prospects, but, as they were unfortunately clouded by severe and frequent disappointments, he sought relief for his wounded spirit in convivial society, and he speedily shone as a luminary of the first order among the wits and orators of the club of "Brilliant," in Chandos-street. In the year 1799, he became one of the founders of the club of "Eccentrics," in May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, which he occasionally visited until within a few weeks of his decease, and of which during the period of twenty-three years he continued to be the most distinguished ornament. About the period of the establishment of the Eccentrics, he became acquainted with a gentleman connected with the press, who,

after much persuasion, prevailed upon him to accept an engagement as Parliamentary Reporter, and general contributor to a daily paper. It is almost superfluous to say that, in every department of his new profession, he stood pre-eminent. It is only to be regretted that he should have passed the remainder of his life, until advanced years and severe corporeal infirmities compelled him to desist from his labours, in reporting the speeches of men, who, with two or three splendid exceptions, were very far his inferiors in intellectual attainments and the powers of eloquence. With one of those exceptions, (we mean the late Mr. R. B. Sheridan,) accident brought him acquainted about the year 1807, and an intimate friendship resulted from their casual interview, which terminated only with the existence of Mr. Sheridan. They frequently spent several days together in rural excursions, and Mr. Sheridan was often heard to declare that they were the happiest days of his life. Mr. Browley was in politics a Whig; and, in religion, a Presbyterian of the church of Scotland.

REV. L. BOOTH.

At Illogan Parsonage, Cornwall, aged 67, the Rev. Livingston Booth, A. M. after having devoted the greater part of his life to the diligent and faithful discharge of the important duties of the pastoral office, in that and a neighbouring county, and manifested by his zealous labours and extensive benevolence his unceasing care for the spiritual and temporal interest of his people. The respect and esteem which his worth had secured to him during his valuable life, enhanced by a peculiar suavity of manners, were fully testified in expressions of the deepest regret for his loss, by upwards of 1000 persons of all ranks, who, on the mournful occasion of his funeral, attended to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory.

JOHN STEPHENSON, ESQ.

Lately, at an advanced period of life—a life passed with honour to himself, and utility to society, John Stephenson, Esq. late of Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury. A numerous family, and a large circle of friends sincerely attached by long esteem and gratitude, have by this event suffered a great and irreparable loss. From early cultivation, from protracted experience, and from extended observation, the intellectual powers in the subject of this article had arrived to a maturity and energy to which few of the human race have ever attained. His mind, indeed, habitually addicted to profound reflection and philosophical investigation, was amply

stored with knowledge of various kinds, and in the communication of it to others he was not at all reserved. His conversation was ever enlivened with agreeable anecdote; and from the sources of his extensive reading, as well as from his actual acquaintance with men and things; he never failed to instruct and delight all who assembled around his hospitable board. At that board reigned plenty, bleaded with economy, and conviviality, without excess. Mr. S. was well versed in natural history, and was a good practical chemist. Botany was his delight, a garden his great field of action; and nothing but his unceasing anxiety to promote the prosperity of the various branches of his family, during his latter years, detained him so long a prisoner amid the dust and smoke of the metropolis. He well knew the many and arduous duties which he had to perform, and on all occasions made pleasure subservient to business. In that branch of it, the banking line, which formed his peculiar occupation, he was uncommonly expert and intelligent. For a long time he was the animating soul of the firm, and his opinion in financial concerns was coveted and esteemed by all the monied interest.—The Hon. John Stephenson was a Member of his Majesty's Council at Pensacola, West Florida, and Agent Victualler in the years 1776, 7, and 8, and until the town was taken, after a brave defence, by Don Gulviz, Governor of New Orleans;—the deceased was a correct merchant, master of penmanship and accounts, respected for his talents in council, and esteemed as a judicious friendly man: regular, systematic, and punctual. On his return to England he became ultimately the first partner in the banking-house of Stephenson, Remington, & Co.

SIR WM. DAVID EVANS.

Dec. 4, 1821.—Sir William David Evans, knight, Recorder of Bombay. He published the following works: "Salkeld's Reports of Cases adjudged in the King's Bench, sixth edition, with large additions," 3 vols. royal 8vo. 1795; "Essays on the Action for Money lent and received, on the Law of Assurances, and on the Laws of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," 8vo. 1802; "A General View of the Decision of Lord Mansfield in Civil Causes," 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1806; "A Treatise on the Law of Obligations and Contracts from the French of Pothier," 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1806; "A Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly on the Revision of the Bankrupt Laws," 8vo. 1810; "Letters on the Disabilities of the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters," 8vo. 1813.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woburn, Mr. Steele to Miss C. Daniel.

Died.] At Apsey, Miss H.D.'Anvert—At Carlton House, Mr. R. Battams.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Odiham, Mr. J. Bence to Miss A. Ekins—At Newbury, Mr. Hall to Miss Ashley—At Wallingford, Lieut. D. Ormond to Miss F. Hedges.

Died.] At Bradfield House, Mrs. Boulger—At Reading, Mr. G. Brookman—At Chilton, Mr. W. Whiting, 96—At Abingdon, Mrs. King—At Caversham, Mrs. Berry—At Donnington, Mrs. W. Crocker—At Bisham, Mr. J. Westbrook—At Newbury, Mrs. Smith—At Speenhamland, Mr. S. Croft—At Shipplake, Mr. D. Chase.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Muddiman to Miss E. Hoare—At Bledlow Mills, Mr. W. Fegg to Miss M. A. Jackson.

Died.] At Great Brickhill, the Rev. A. Davies—At Ravenstone Mill, Mrs. Atkins.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The town of Cambridge is shortly to be lighted with oil gas.

Married.] At Hadstock, Mr. D. Day to Miss M. Phillips—At Ely, Mr. F. Spenceley to Miss R. Kempton.

Died.] At Orwell, Miss R. E. Renouard—At West Bilney, Mrs. Hankinson, 81.

CHESHIRE.

The Bishop of Chester has obtained a grant to raise every ecclesiastical benefice within his diocese, which is under 50*l.* per annum, to that amount. This worthy prelate has long laboured to meliorate the condition of the poor clergy, and in prosecuting this laudable purpose he has not scrupled to curtail the overgrown livings of their more wealthy brethren.

A new Road has lately been opened from the town of Stockport, leading through Altringham and Lymm, to Warrington, which shortens the distance from Buxton and Stockport to Liverpool six miles. No road in the county of Chester runs through so beautiful a country.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Povey to Miss E. Groom—Mr. J. Topham to Miss Chailinor—The Rev. J. Halton to Miss M. Taylor—Mr. P. Leicester, of Runcorn, to Miss A. Chamney—At Over, Mr. Edge to Miss Perceval—At Whitechurch, Mr. T. Plant to Miss E. Fowls—At Prestbury, H. Wardle, esq. to Miss S. Hobson—At Sandbach, the Rev. R. Batty to Miss M. H. Eaton.

Died.] At Merton Hall, Mrs. Thornicroft—At Chester, Mr. Ellis—Mr. J. Manley—Mrs. Samson—The Rev. J. Ireland—Mr. J. Scully—Mr. Mathews—At Nantwich, Mrs. A. M. Harwood—G. Cappon, esq. 78—At Whitechurch, R. Brooks, esq.—At Waverton, Mrs. Faulkner, 90—At Macclesfield, Mrs. Shatwell.

CORNWALL.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the sea-owners, and other persons in Cornwall engaged in the pilchard fishery, was lately held at Truro. A discussion of considerable length ensued, in the course of which it was stated, as the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that the imposition of a duty of 2*s.* per bushel on the salt used in curing pilchards would wholly destroy that fishery as a branch of foreign commerce; for that even now, when there is only a duty of 3*d.* a bushel charged on the foreign salt used in curing fish, it is only by making great sacrifices, and

acting on the most economical principles, that the pilchard cured in this country can maintain a successful competition in the Italian markets, with the fish taken on the coasts of France and Spain.

Married.] At Tintagel, Mr. J. Harry to Miss B. Wade—At Paul, Mr. B. Banks to Miss Tonkin—At Cemelchord, Mr. B. Chenower to Miss Peugally—Mr. J. Bawden to Miss G. Chenower—At Bawchick, Lieut. R. Vallack to Miss M. A. Hocking.

Died.] At Helston, R. Johns, esq.—At Truro, Mrs. Lidgley, 90—At St. Germain's, the Rev. T. Frywarrn—At St. Columb, Miss M. Beudet—At Treowyn, Mr. F. Fugler, 87.

CUMBERLAND.

A splendid piece of sculpture, about eight feet high, admirably executed in the best Italian marble, arrived at Alnby from Italy some time ago, and was erected in the Chapel of Euse at that place, to the memory of Capt. Joseph Huddart. The inscription upon the tablet is—"Sacred to the memory of Capt. Joseph Huddart, F. R. S. formerly of the Honourable East India Company's Service, and one of the Elder Brethren of the Corporation of the Trinity House, London. He was born at this place, 11 January, 1741, and died at Highbury Terrace, near London, August 19th, 1816."

Married.] At Arthuret, the Rev. A. Anderson to Miss A. Paley—At Carlisle, Mr. G. Irwin to Miss Holywell—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Nicholson to Miss A. Dixon—At Croxtwaite, Mr. J. B. Fryer to Miss M. L. Willbraham.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Faulder—Mr. T. Dixon, 85—Mrs. D. Blaylock, 81—At Armathwaite Castle, R. S. Milbourne, esq.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. H. Coward, 79—At Cockerthorpe, Mr. R. Jefferson—At Hawksdale, Mr. J. Faulder, 77.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Aston on Trent, Mr. J. Atkins to Miss A. A. Newton—Mr. Wright, of Derby, to Miss M. Young—At Brailsford, Mr. Morley to Miss Hellsby—At Derby, Mr. T. Atherstone to Miss Greasley—At Wirksworth, the Rev. H. Clerk to Miss M. Blackwell.

Died.] Mrs. Pidcock, of Croftfield—At Shipley Lodge, Mr. P. Brentnall—Miss R. Harrison, of the Ash—At Bressan, Mr. Bonsall.

DEVONSHIRE.

The spacious and elegant church now building at Exmouth is fast advancing towards completion. It has a stately and cathedral-like appearance, which excites general admiration. The edifice is about 100 feet long and 66 wide, with convenient sittings for 2000 persons, though on any emergent occasion nearly 3000 could be accommodated. Mr. Lethbridge is the architect who superintends the erection, and the work reflects high credit on his judgment and taste.

Married.] J. E. Lee, esq. of Ottery St. Mary, to Miss A. Pearce—At Stoke Church, G. Glasson, M.D. to Miss Husband—At Dawlish, the Rev. A. Farwell to Miss M. A. Marriot—F. Hoie, esq. of North Tawton, to Miss J. Roger—At Exeter, J. Couster, esq. to Miss M. Isles—R. C. Campass, esq. to Mrs. Karlske—At Heavitree, R. Johns, esq. to Miss M. Bull.

Died.] At Crediton, Miss M. Fideley—At Exeter, Mrs. Campion—At Hamborough Farm, near Dartmouth, Mrs. Ash—At Chudleigh, the Rev. H. Mugg, 76—At Outland, near Plymouth, S. Frynne, esq.—At Leigham, Addis Archer, esq.—At Plymouth, Mr. E. Webb—At Barnstaple, Mr. T. Striding—At Cornworthy, Mr. J. Walsham—At Plympton, S. Archer, esq. 78.

DORSETSHIRE.

The fishermen of Poole lately caught a young shark, which measured four feet in length, and a second which measured ten feet in length, had five rows of teeth, and weighed about four cwt.

Married.] At Longbrey, F. Hare, esq. to Miss Sanson.

Died.] At Allington Farm, Mrs. Major—At Stratton Mill, Mr. J. Stayner—At Bridport, Mrs. S. Bishop—Mr. J. Williams—At Weymouth, J. M. Hillhouse, esq.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. J. Winkop to Miss A. Champney—At Gateshead, Mr. F. Wharton to Miss S. Harrison—At Stanhope, Mr. O. Dawson to Miss J. Thompson.

Died.] At Windlestone, Mr. T. Dodson, 80—At Durham, Mrs. Gott—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. T. Harrison, 90—At Darlington, Mr. T. Claxton, 84—At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. M. Studholm, 78—At Sunderland, Mrs. M. Pearsou, 79.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colenhill, S. Waterhouse, esq. to Miss E. Wright—Lieut. Wood, R.N. to Miss A. R. S. Sutton, of Colchester—At Maldon, the Rev. W. Verron to Miss Kembell.

Died.] J. Pepper, esq. of Bigod's Hall—At Loftmans, J. Kerneman, esq.—The Rev. C. Wood, rector of Tending—At Hatfield, Faverill, Mrs. S. White, 85—At Hoo Hall, Mr. H. Blackburne, 92—At Hawkwell Common, Mr. D. Seward, 81—At Colchester, W. Arant, esq.

GLoucestershire.

A number of locusts alighted last month in a field at Kingswood; one was picked up which measured three inches in length; it had horns shaped like a stag's, and was altogether a formidable insect.

Married.] At Frampton upon Severn, Mr. R. Wright to Miss M. Griffiths—At Westbury upon Trim, Mr. J. Cox to Miss Lindsdowne—At Hempstead, Capt. D. Ferring to Miss A. Gardner.

Died.] At Doynton, the Rev. W. Bevan—At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Major—E. Leighton, esq.—At Gloucester, Mrs. Saunders, 81—Mr. J. M'Laren—Mr. J. Burrows—At Stow, the Rev. J. Hipposley—At Winterbourne, Mrs. D'Arville—At Shirehampton, Mrs. A. Clarke, 102.

Hampshire.

An immense shark was observed off Calshot Castle by a Mr. Bailey. He rowed on shore, and having procured a musket, with some ball cartridges, again put off to the spot. The monster darted with great velocity towards the boat, when Mr. E. discharged his piece. On receiving the contents the shark made off, but almost immediately returned, and with his tremendous jaws wide open attacked the boat, and received a second shot near the shoulders, which caused it a second time to disappear; but it came up again in about seven or eight minutes, to all appearance in a distressed state. The effect of the first shot was visible on its belly, it having gone quite through, and the blood discolouring the water. On a third shot being fired it went down, and was seen no more. It is conjectured that the fish was from 14 to 16 feet long.

Married.] At South Stoneham, Mr. Blundham to Miss Page—At Carisbrook, J. W. Mathews to Miss Hobbs—At Southampton, P. Hulston, esq. to Miss Leigh.

Died.] At Little London, Mr. J. Denton, 84—At St. Cross, Mr. Wallis, sen.—At Southampton Mrs. Craw, 80—Mr. J. Davis, 95—Mrs. T. Hill, 86—Mrs. Martill, 99—Mr. C. Thomas—At Newport, I. W. M' Souden—Mrs. Nicholls—Miss Banister, 86—At East Lavant, Mr. T. Sandford, 84.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Parry, of Stanton Wye, to Miss E. Sirrell.

Died.] At Canon Bridge, Mr. Synons, 79.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Olney, C. G. Payne, esq. to Miss M. E. Salisbury—At Thorney, B. H. Croft, esq. to Mrs. Browne.

Died.] At Baldock, Mrs. Penn—At Tring, Mr. J. Jones—At Buntingford, Mrs. Williamson, 97—At Brickendonbury, W. C. A. Dent, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Broughton, near Huntingdon, Mrs. Blot—At Brampton, Mrs. Tattershall.

KENT.

As some workmen were ploughing in a field situated about a quarter of a mile from Kits Cotl House, the ploughshare was impeded by something, which had repeatedly been the case before, and the men having a desire to ascertain what was the obstruction, commenced digging, when a little below the surface they found two stones about six feet and a half in length, and two in breadth, lying long ways upright, but rather slanting, between which was a skeleton in nearly a perfect state. The skull, teeth, and two of the vertebrae of the neck were quite perfect, but on being exposed to the air soon crumbled into dust. The body lay east and west, and at the bottom was a stone which lay flat, supposed to have been occasioned by the pressure of the earth above. The soil is very chalky, and to this is attributed the excellent preservation of the bones. The stones appear to be exactly similar in quality to those of Kits Cotl House, and it is conjectured were placed there about the same time that monument was. The skeleton is doubtless that of some chief slain in the battle fought here between Vortimer, King of Britain, and the Saxons, which is said to have happened about the year 454.—In that battle it is related that Catigern, brother of Vortimer, and Horsa, brother of Hengist, the Saxon commander, slew each other, and in memory of Catigern a monument of stones was there erected by the Britons, which is now vulgarly called Kits Cotl House.

Married.] At Canterbury, J. T. Dashwood, esq. to Miss S. Wodehouse—Capt. T. Le Brton to Miss E. Williamson—At River, near Dover, S. E. Bayley, esq. to Miss Factor—At St. Stephens, near Canterbury, H. W. Carter, esq. M. D. to Miss L. Flamtree—At Dover, Capt. Worrel to Miss Foot.

Died.] At Goodnestone, J. W. Stone, esq.—At Dover, Mr. Worsfold, 80—At Wingham, Mr. W. Kemp, 91—At Rolvenden, J. Monypenny, esq.—At Snarden, Mr. J. Otway, 82—At Deal, Mrs. S. Milnor, 82—At Greenwich, W. Pemell, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

At the annual meeting of merchants and ship-owners of Liverpool, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Dock Trustees was exhibited. It appears that a greater number of ships entered that port during the year ended on Monday the 24th ult. than in any preceding year, and show a considerable increase over the years 1820 and 1821. The following is a comparative table of the number of ships which have entered the port, their tonnage, and the amount of Dock-dues levied, in each year, since 1812:—

Year.	Ships.	Ton.	Dock-dues.		
			£.	s.	d.
1812	4560	440778	44403	7	11
1813	5341	547425	50177	13	2
1814	5705	548207	50714	2	4
1815	6440	709942	76015	8	8
1816	6838	774243	92840	10	9
1817	6079	633425	73820	16	4
1818	6719	784690	82338	9	3
1819	7842	867318	110127	1	8
1820	7276	806033	96412	11	10
1821	7810	839848	94856	9	1
1822	8136	893202	109408	17	4

Married.] At Liverpool, W. W. Currie, esq. to Miss S. Franco—Mr. J. C. Crocott to Miss Thomson—At Manchester, Mr. Waldron to Miss S. Dunby.
Died.] At Lancaster, Mr. W. Hall—At Manchester, Mr. Carr—Mr. Buxton—At Salford, Mr. Johnson—J. Grimshaw, esq. of Audenshaw, 84—At Liverpool, Mr. E. Preston.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. J. Smith to Mrs. King—At Syston, M. Needland, esq. to Miss L. S. Dalley—At Blaby, Mr. Thornton to Miss J. Thornton—At Wimsour, J. Cook, esq. to Miss E. Ella.
Died.] At West Langton, Mr. J. Andrews—At Owsal, J. Woodhouse, esq.—At Peterborough, Mrs. J. Dillingham, 71—Mr. G. Pluppa, of Syston, near Leicester, 75—At Beaumont Park, Miss Aspinshaw—At Market Harborough, Mrs. Allen, 71.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At North Luffenham, on the 10th of June, a flash of lightning spread terror and dismay through the village. The flash was accompanied by a whizzing noise and strong sulphurous smell, and the thunder ensued so instantaneously, that the inhabitants were not aware what mischief it was occasioning, though all persons in the neighbourhood of the church supposed their houses to be falling. It was discovered, however, that the spire of the church had been much injured, upwards of ten feet having been struck off from the top of it, and some of the stones carried to the distance of 170 yards. The iron spindle of the weathercock had acted as a conductor to the lightning; and the electric fluid, after demolishing the top of the spire, had passed to one of the windows lower down, and forced out a large part of the wall of the steeple on the north-east side. From this point the lightning descended into the church, where its shattering effects are visible in nearly all the lower windows in the body of it. The solid walls have been in several situations pierced through by the fluid. Under one of the arches of the south aisle it seems to have meandered without doing mischief, as there is a burnt zigzag mark on the stones—an irregular dotted line of smoke. Several of the pews on the south side of the church are shivered to pieces, and the walls are much damaged.

Married.] At Theddlethorpe, Mr. G. Rose to Miss Byron—The Rev. W. Morley, of Leverton, to Miss E. Dobbs—At Hindleby, J. Hairby, esq. M.D. to Miss Garfit.

Died.] At Alford, Mr. W. Shaw, 98—R. Harby, esq.—At Tattershall, B. Simpson, esq.—At Boston, Mrs. Young, 82—At Siskford, Mr. B. Dey—Mr. J. Cumberworth, of Moulton Lees End, 100.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Ross, Mr. S. Barnard, 83—At Overton, near Ross, Mrs. Sier—At Lanovar, J. James, esq.—At Monmouth, Miss M. Jones—At Chepstow, J. Bowsler, esq.—At Wyson Cottage, near Monmouth, Mr. J. Fowell.

NORFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. W. M. Allen to Miss L. E. Bell—At Monkton, the Rev. E. Dewing to Miss T. E. Leach—At Lynn, E. Standley, esq. to Miss Kiley—At Fullham, Mr. Barnes to Miss Surrperson.

Died.] Thomas Girdlestone, esq. M. D. 65, of Yarmouth, whose professional character, during a period of more than 30 years, stood conspicuous for great talent and unwearied attention. As a physician he displayed a most comprehensive knowledge of the various branches of his profession; as a scholar, the applause which his works have received is a sufficient testimony of his literary abilities; and if he was admired as a physician and a scholar, he was universally beloved as a man. As a companion he was unrivalled, and a succession of well-timed anecdotes, and apt quotations, rendered his conversation a pleasure of the highest order—At Shotesham, Mrs. M. Martinus, 97.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The first portion of Mr. Baker's History of Northamptonshire is nearly ready for publication; this laborious and useful undertaking will no doubt meet with the patronage it deserves.

Married.] At East Haddon, Mr. E. College to Miss M. Sarjent—At Aynho, Mr. E. Bygrave to Miss Holloway.

Died.] At Boughton House, Mrs. Graves—At Sandborough the Rev. Sir T. Hewet, Bart.—At Oundle, Mrs. Fisher—At Higham Ferris, R. Dean—At Moulton Seas End, Mr. J. Cumberworth, 80—At Roadie, Mrs. E. Hedge—At Northampton, the Rev. C. H. Lafcell—Mrs. Lafcell—Mr. T. Berney—At Peterborough, Mrs. J. Dillingham, 71—At Daventry, Mrs. Elias, 91—At Moulton, Mr. S. Marsh.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The commissioners for the London road over Gatehead Fell are earnestly engaged in effecting a very great improvement in that line. It is intended to be taken through the Low Fell, where there is nearly a straight line for about three miles, and where nothing in the shape of a hill is met with in all that distance. The respectability and public spirit of the gentlemen concerned are a sufficient guarantee that they will fearlessly do their duty.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Wilson to Mrs. Scott—Mr. J. Bell to Miss E. Orwin—Mr. J. Waship to Miss M. Mills—The Rev. H. Workman to Miss A. H. Atkinson—At Orvingham, Mr. A. Bell to Miss Elliot—At Heaham, Mr. R. Hall to Miss A. Baty.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. A. Bacon—Mr. J. M'Allister—Mrs. Rex—Mr. J. Hudson—Mrs. Tennant—At Berwick, Mr. P. Hodgson, 84—At Byker's buildings, Mrs. A. Thirbeck, 83—At Temple Cross, Mrs. Bainbridge—At North Shields, Mr. W. Gascoigne—Mr. B. Meane, 77—At Lynemouth, Mrs. E. Lilbourn, 81—At Alnwick, Mr. J. Steele, 82—Mr. T. Walker—Mr. N. Hedley—At Whalton, T. Meggison, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On the 17th ult. about one o'clock, P. M. a cloud of hay was seen passing over Nottingham, at an immense height in the atmosphere. It rose from a close on the North East side of the town, in a whirlwind. The quantity was about a wagon load.—At first it rose very rapidly in a spiral form, and then took a South West direction, moving slowly; in its passage it spread considerably, and fell in small quantities in various parts of the town. The hay belonged to a Mr. Barrows, a cow-keeper.

Married.] At Gressley, G. Robinson, esq. to Miss A. Barber—At Arnold, Mr. G. Harvey, to Miss E. Allen—Mr. Bosworth, of Ferry House, Stoke, to Miss Jerrom—At Radford, Mr. J. Shapley to Miss M. Gill—Mr. S. Fish to Miss F. Lees—At Edwinstowe, Mr. Parsons to Miss A. Pentfield—At Newark, Mr. S. Stanhope to Miss E. Groves—Mr. W. Dow to Miss J. Cragg—At South Scars, Mr. Brett to Miss Elliot—At Nottingham, Mr. W. Hitchinson to Miss M. Bracroft.

Died.] At Sison Hill, Miss A. Beardmore—At Arnold, Mr. J. Pluppa, 75—At Radford, Mr. W. Henson—At Nottingham, Miss M. Walker—Mr. J. Barker—Mr. W. Coppock—Mr. J. Tabberner—Mrs. A. Revill—The Hon. Mrs. Byron, 86—Mr. Flux—At Chilwell, Mr. T. Pearson.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bladon, near Woodstock, Mr. J. Horrod to Miss E. Shurley.

Died.] At Witney, Mrs. A. Conibere, 79—At Bicester, Mr. W. Reed—At Raley, Mrs. Fruse—At Headington, Mr. W. Crawford, 82—At Banhill, Mr. W. Arrow—At Oxford, Mr. J. Cook.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uppingham, Mr. J. Taylor to Mrs. Cole.

Died.] At Oakham, Mrs. A. Cole—At Uppingham, Mrs. Allen—Miss Ford of Seaton.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Baschurch, Mr. R. Wall to Miss J. Morris—At Middle, Mr. J. Phillips to Miss Chilton—Mr. Leese of Adamston, to Miss Harris—At Eaton, Mr. J. Leighton to Miss M. Jones—At Morton Sea, the Rev. C. C. Chomondeley to Miss M. Heber—At Ercall Church, Mr. Shaw to Miss M. F. Walter—At Quatford, Mr. Price to Miss Milner of Eardington.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Beacall of Pride Hill—At Gains Lodge, Mrs. Willson—At Castle Green, Madley, Mrs. Wheatley, 84.—At Ticklerton, Mr. R. Wilding, 82.—At Endsdon House, Mrs. Wilding—At New Street, Frankwell, Mr. E. Tisdale—At Bishop's Castle, Mr. R. Davies—At Coldbatch, Mr. Bright—At Whitechurch, R. Brooks, esq.—At Ruckley Grange, near Shifnal, Lieut. H. Dale—At Plas Yllean, C. Morrell, esq.—At Belmont, Mrs. Johnston—At Oswestry, Miss E. Talbot.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The lowering of the road at Hedgeborough Hill, between Taunton and North Petherton, is proceeding with rapidity. The direction is cut through a stratum of solid rock, which has been reduced several feet, and thus this formidable steep, so long the annoyance of travellers, and so oppressive to beasts of burden, will soon disappear.

Married.] At Bathaston, C. Yardley, esq. to Miss M. A. Hale—At Bath, H. Goodridge, esq. to Miss M. Yockney—G. Waldron, esq. to Miss E. Lewis—Lieut. Gawn to Mrs. M. Down—Mr. W. Hodges to Miss M. Tyrrel—T. V. Bayly, esq. of Abbots Leigh, to Miss E. Hensley—At Wellington, Mr. Payne to Mrs. Day—Mr. J. Humphrey of Kingsdown, to Miss A. Dore—At Cheskey, Mr. J. Sibley to Miss Banfield—At Bedminster, Mr. J. Wakefield to Miss A. Taylor.

Died.] The Rev. R. Darche—At Bath, J. Lee, esq. M. D.—Miss M. J. Gunning—Mrs. R. H. Brown—Miss M. J. Phipps—Mr. D. Miller—Mrs. Great—At Langport, Miss Draper—At Frome, Mr. A. C. Buckland—At Wells, the Rev. T. A. Salmon, B. D.—At Frome, the Rev. J. Tozer—At Chew Magna Mrs. Fournere.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A girl, about fifteen years of age, after having been employed all forenoon in weeding in a corn field belonging to S. P. Wolfenstan, esq. at Stafford, Staffordshire, went to a pit in the field to wash her hands before she took dinner. She had no sooner put her hands into the water, than one of them was seized by a pike. The girl instantly drew forth her hand, and with the jerk threw the fish some yards into the field. It was nearly three feet long.

Married.] Mr. Baker of Bramshall to Miss R. Wiske.

SUFFOLK.

The commissioners have bargained with the Gas Light Company, sanctioned at the time by a general meeting of the inhabitants, for lighting Ipswich for five years with gas. They also passed resolutions recommending to the inhabitants of the town, to purchase the land for carrying into effect the intended improvements near the Great White Horse, and from St. Peter's Street to the Bowling Green.

Married.] At Framlingham, Mr. G. A. Woodward to Miss M. Wightman—At Ipswich, Mr. Kersey to Miss C. Wade—E. J. Pasquier, esq. to Mrs. Betham—Mr. G. Moss of Bury, to Miss F. Nunn—At Sottery, H. Doolwell, esq. to Mrs. Hunniford—At Sudbury, Mr. W. Boulton to Miss E. Allen—R. Robinson, esq. of Denton Hall, to Miss C. C. Bingham—Mr. W. Smith to Miss M. A. Loder—At Bury, Mr. J. H. Borton to Miss E. Repton—At Southwold, Mr. G. Strange to Miss J. Raine.

Died.] At Bentley, Mrs. Whimper, 86.—At Cookley, Mrs. Haward—At Allesford Hall, Mrs. Padley—At Ixworth, Mr. J. Reach—At Grooton, Mr. S. Boute, 81.—Mrs. Fowie, late of Broome Hall—At Lakeheath, J. Robinson, esq. 82.—At Hasleton, Mr. Moyse—At Hadleigh, Mrs. Fortescue—At Bosford, Mrs. Crisp—At Broadfield, Mr. Warc, 74—At Henley, Mrs. Broke—At Woodbridge, Miss E. Godwin—At Ipswich, Mrs. Elliott—At Stradbroke, Mrs. Mayhew—At Ramsholt, Mr. Rae—At Sulbourn, Mr. Smith—At Bury, Mr. W. de Carle—At Yarmouth, Mrs. Bateman.

SUSSEX.

The crew of a vessel which was wrecked last winter near Beachy Head, might have been saved had there been any place of refuge on the cliffs. The Committee at Lloyds having ascertained that caverns might be cut at a moderate expense, they submitted the subject to the subscribers, and it having met with their approbation, six caverns, with entrances three feet wide, and siftings of steps twenty feet in height, terminating in an apartment eight feet square, have been cut in the cliffs between Cockmore and Beachy Head, and a place called Derby's Cave repaired, by which means mariners and passengers who may be unfortunately wrecked on that part of the coast of Sussex will now find a safe place of refuge from the dangers of the sea.

Married.] At Rye, S. B. Chamberlayne, esq. to Mrs. Woodlett—At Shoreham, T. Stanton, esq. to Miss F. Jones—At Ardingly, the Rev. P. T. Hicks to Miss C. Peyton.

Died.] At Wick House, Brighton, Miss A. M. Kerrison—At Woodside, Mrs. Smith—R. Wyatt, esq. of Courtwich.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The royal assent has been given to an Act for building a new gaol and house of correction for the city of Coventry.

Married.] At Nuneaton, Mr. Taverner to Miss E. Faux—Mr. T. Speed to Miss Stanley of Warwick—Mr. S. Arnold to Miss C. Righton of Leamington.

Died.] At Sutton Coldfield, B. Butler, esq. 90.—At Healey in Arden, T. Burman, esq. 83.—At Rugby, Mr. W. Gascoigne, 76.—At Alcester, Mrs. Averill.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Appleby, Mrs. S. Gawthorp, 76.

WILTSHIRE.

Fonthill Abbey being open for inspection, the public curiosity is very much excited to view it. The collection of pictures comprises the Laughing Boy by L. da Vinci, long preserved and admired in the Cabinet of the famous Earl of Arundel; the Sibylla Lybica by Lod. Carracci, formerly in the Lansdown collection; Job and his Friends, the famous Santa Croce Masterpiece of Sal. Rosa; the Poulterer's Shop by G. Dow, and several precious Gems by Berghem, Micris, V. Honyman and other masters, from the Chisolei and Praxia Cabinets, beside chefs-d'œuvre from various distinguished collections.

Married.] F. W. Rogers, esq. son of Dr. Rogers of Rainscombe, to Miss J. E. Yea—At Fovant, Mr. H. Simper to Miss Nightingale—At West Lavington, T. Goodman, esq. to Miss M. Tinker—At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Walker to Miss A. Taylor—At South Newton, Mr. Page to Miss A. Courtney—At Corsham, the Rev. J. A. Methuen to Miss L. M. Fuller.

Died.] At Holt, Mr. J. Davies—At Salisbury, Mr. T. Hunt—At Stockton, Mr. W. W. Pinchard, 88.—At Devizes, Mr. Westcott—At Overton, Mr. H. Lowman—At Kinson, Mr. Hussey.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Blockley, Mr. W. Cherry to Miss E. Smith—J. Robinson, esq. to Miss S. Figures.

Mr. J. Knapp of Northwick, to Miss B. Walters—At Kingswindsor, Mr. E. Haines to Miss E. Seager—Mr. J. W. Osborne to Miss M. A. Styles, of Goodness, Harlebury.

Died.] At Eimley Lovett, Mr. W. Winnell—At Marsh Court, R. Beaman, esq.—At Hanley Castle, M. J. B. Load—At Kempsey, F. Wilson, esq. 71—At Offenham, Mr. W. Phillips—At Hartlebury, Miss M. Croft—At Worcester, Mrs. Byrce—At Pershore, Mr. H. Harding—At Eveslead, J. B. Bricknell, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

The ancient and interesting town of Cawood, whose ruinous castle was formerly the splendid habitation of the Archbishops of York, where Neville held his princely feast, and Wolsey devised his ambitious projects, has been for several years past without a market, though it formerly had one of some consideration. Its ancient importance in this particular is revived. On Friday, the 26th ult. the market was recommenced, and well supplied with grain and other articles.

Under the superintendence of J. M'Adam, esq. a beautiful line of road, which is inferior to none in the kingdom, has been completed between Leeds and Doncaster, running through the ancient and finely situated borough of Pontefract. To the gentleman, and to the man of business, this road is equally eligible; as it is not only four miles nearer than the old north road by way of Ferrybridge, and entirely free from dangerous hills, such as that of Went-hill, but it runs along a tract of country exceedingly commanding and picturesque. The Royal Leeds Union coach has already run on this road.

Married.] At York, the Rev. E. Gray to Miss E. Hervey—Mr. G. Williamson to Miss A. Watson—At Rotheliam, Mr. Farrer to Miss H. Watt—At Hull, Mr. G. L. Shackles to Miss M. T. Slater—At Sierbura, Mr. J. Wilkinson to Miss R. Gill—At Leeds, Mr. J. Bowes to Miss E. Lord—At Knaresborough, Mr. W. Ibbetson to Miss E. Gallow—At Wakefield, Mr. Bennett to Miss Smith—Mr. J. Robinson to Miss Hawkins—At Bradford, Mr. J. Wharton to Miss S. Chapman.

Died.] At Leeds, Mrs. Tidswell—At Starbeck, near Knaresborough, Mr. R. Bledborough, 75—At Doncaster, R. W. Grey, esq.—Mrs. E. Walton—At Harehall's Cottage, near Leeds, Mr. W. Hobden—At Haag, in Hopton, J. Hirst, esq.—Mrs. Stead of Army Hall, 83—At Scarborough, Mrs. R. Thornton—At Wakefield, Mrs. Smith—At Boniton, near Sheffield, Mrs. Valey—At Clifton, near York, Mrs. Russel—At Kirby Overblow, Mr. R. Drury, 97.

WALES.

A College, for the education of such students for the Ministry whose friends are not in affluence, is about to be erected at Lampeter, in Cardiganshire. The sum of 15,000*l.* three per cents. is already collected, and His Majesty has manifested a donation of 1000*l.* accompanied with a flattering letter. In forwarding this important object, the Lord Bishop of St. David's has been very zealous and persevering.

Married.] E. W. Cancliffe, jun. esq. of Acton Park, Denbigh, to Miss C. Kingston—Edward Lloyd, esq. of Cefn, to Miss L. Richards—At Llanellyd, Mr. H. Edwards to Miss E. A. Lloyd—At Llanelwiler, E. Lloyd, esq. to Miss L. Pichard—At Llanbeig, T. Churchill, esq. to Miss E. Fleming—At Holywell, the Rev. R. Gibson to Miss Smalley—At Beaumaris, the Rev. H. D. Owen to Miss S. E. Owen.

Died.] At Haighton, Flint, Mrs. Nickson—At Aberystwith, R. Beaman, esq.—J. Jones, esq. of Elygoe, Denbigh—Mrs. Owen, formerly of Ffestiniog—At the Bank, near Welsh Pool, Miss J. Hopkins—At Llanrwst, the Rev. T. Lloyd—At Llynkliss, Mrs. Evans—At Ramoth, Merioneth, the Rev. J. R. Jones.

SCOTLAND.

The magistrates of Edinburgh have at present under their consideration a proposal for removing the High School to a central situation between the Old and New Town. The place suggested is the Earthen Mound, where an elegant range of buildings along the slope of the mound side, with an approach at each end, and with a raised inclosure in front for play-ground, would have a very fine effect as seen either from the North Bridge or Prince's Street. This change seems to have become in some measure indispensable for the accommodation of the New Town, where the greater proportion of scholars reside. And a plan is likewise in agitation by various individuals residing in the New Town for an Academy in that quarter on the plan of the High School.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Adams to Miss J. Brown—The Rev. M. J. M'Ewan to Miss H. Smart—At Leith Walk, Mr. A. Taylor to Miss M. Banks—At Allanfield, Mr. R. Scott to Miss M. Allan—At Leith, Mr. W. Hearn to Miss M. Douglas—At Perth, J. White, esq. to Miss M. G. Kemore—F. Garden, esq. of Braco Park, Aberdeen, to Miss H. Young—At Catstraw, J. Wilison, of Spent, esq. to Miss J. King—At Montrose, D. E. Keith, esq. to Miss M. A. Kinell—At Scotow, M. Bruce, esq. to Miss J. Meir.

Died.] At Edinburgh, J. Crossie, esq.—Mr. A. Moncrieff—Mr. J. Ramsey—Mrs. Ballantyne—Mrs. Pasmore—Mr. A. Stewart—At Banf, J. Macdonald, esq.—At Aberdeen, Miss Seton—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Jollie—At Glasgow, Dr. Aiken—At Stirling, Mrs. G. C. M'William—Miss J. Young—At Glasgow, near Dalkeith, Major M'Murdo—At Balmansair, Mr. J. Butter, 94—At Cowdenhill, Miss C. Angus—At Dunbar, Mr. D. White—At Balgownie, Miss J. M. Bridges—At Dumfries, J. Heron, esq.—Miss E. Carruthers—At Leith, Mr. R. Marr—Miss A. Russel.

IRELAND.

The famine and its attendant, fever, still continue to make dreadful ravages. Notwithstanding the numerous subscriptions raised, the misery of the people seems to outmatch the humane efforts that have been made to check it, and it is feared that numbers must yet be victims before the ripening of the ensuing crops.

Married.] At Dublin, G. M'Quire, esq. to Miss A. Kane—The Rev. S. W. Walsh to Miss E. Slane—J. H. Hutchinson, esq. to the Hon. M. Gardiner—H. Lanesue, esq. to Miss E. E. Curtis—J. Desmond, esq. to Miss E. Dowling—C. Dempsey, esq. to Miss M. Dempsey—R. Tronson, esq. to Miss M. Fraser—H. I. Burton, esq. to Miss E. Walsley—At Donybrook, Lieut. H. Wilson to Miss F. Ellis—At Dowsberry Church, Kinsale, Major Scott to Miss F. Pratt—At Roscommon, J. Dillon, esq. to Miss E. Simpson—At Waterford, E. Hobson, esq. to Miss S. P. Doyle—D. Keefe, esq. of Kilmoney Lodge, to Miss M. Kennedy—At Rathfriland, D. O'Brien, esq. to Miss L. M. A. Temple—At Doneybrook Church, J. Lloyd, esq. to Miss C. Hepherd—In Tralee, the Rev. E. Conyers to Miss C. Bannerman—W. John, esq. of Younghall, to Miss M. M'Clure—At Roscommon, P. Keene, esq. to Mrs. Hanon—Mr. P. Molony, of Bania, to Miss O'Connor.

Died.] At Rathmines, the Rev. A. Bradford—At Roebuck Castle, co. Dublin, Miss L. Croft—At Drumcondra, the Rev. J. Fitzpatrick—At Leixter, Kenney, T. Davis, esq.—At Ennis, the Rev. J. Kenny—At Dublin, Miss M. I. Taaf—At Killybegs, W. Allen, esq.—In Tralee, R. Hitchcock, esq.—At Tomgray Globe, Lady Reade—In Galway, Mrs. Costello, 64—At Ennisrigg, Mrs. Cornuck—At Ballyquin, Miss J. B. Dillon—At Sallymoat, Miss L. Neville—At Ennisconry, Mrs. R. Gardin—At Carrick on Sulr, J. O'Donnell, esq. 75—At Oulapook, J. O'Brien, esq.—At Monaghan, R. Montgomery, esq. M. D.—At Limerick, Miss M. White—At Ballymahinch, Mr. R. Carline.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

SEPT. 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings.—On the 22d of July, the Royal Assent was given by commission to several bills; and the Marquis of Lansdown addressed the House of Lords on the continuation of the Slave Trade. The Prison Laws consolidation bill was postponed until the next session.—On the 23d and 24th, there was no debate, but several bills were advanced a stage. Several bills were brought up from the Commons, on the 25th.—The Leather and Salt Duties bill received the Royal Assent on the 26th; and on the 29th Lord Holland presented a petition from some Dissenters in Scotland, praying that the marriage law might be so altered as to permit marriage among them conformably to their religious faith.—The Alien bill was opposed, on its third reading, by Lords Holland and Darnley, and the House divided: contents, 22; non-contents 6.—On the 30th, the Archbishop of Canterbury presented a Report from the Commissioners for building new Churches. The Royal Assent was given to the Alien Bill, the Queen's Servants Pension and other bills. Several bills were brought from the Commons, and, with such as were in progress, advanced each a stage.—On the 31st, the Royal Assent was given to the Lottery and King's Bench Sittings bill. The Appropriation bill was received from the Commons.

August 1.—Several petitions were presented; and the Earl of Shaftesbury moved their Lordships to agree to the amendments of the Commons in the Ireland Deeds Registration bill, which accordingly passed.—On the 2d, the Lord Chancellor gave notice of a bill which he intended for the improvement of the Bankrupt Laws; and moved, that it be read a first time, with a view to the consideration of the subject during the time that intervened before the next meeting of Parliament. The East India Sugars Duties bill, the Great Britain Militia Pay and Clothing bill, the Smuggling Prevention bill, the Scotch Spirits Drawbacks bill, the General Turnpike Laws bill, the Barilla Duties bill, the Exchequer (16 millions)

bill, the Ireland Militia Pay bill, the Stamp Duties on Mortgages bill, and the Brimstone Drawbacks bill, were read a third time, and passed.—On the 5th, the Royal Assent was given to the Orphans' Fund and several other bills. Lord Holland presented a petition from Mr. R. Gourlay, late a resident in Upper Canada, complaining of the conduct of the Constituted Authorities of the Province. The Earl of Liverpool moved the third reading of the Irish Tithe Leasing bill, which was passed.—On the 6th, Parliament was prorogued by the King in person. His Majesty entered the House at two o'clock, and took his seat on the throne, when the Commons were forthwith summoned to attend. Shortly after the Speaker, accompanied by the Marquis of Londonderry, the Attorney-General, and several other Members and Officers of the House, appeared at the bar. The Speaker then proceeded to read an address to his Majesty, in which he took a review of the proceedings of the Session. It began by stating, that early in the Session the attention of Parliament had been called to the depressed state of agriculture, and that they speedily perceived the only effectual mode of alleviating that distress was by a prompt and extensive reduction of taxation. This measure, so important in its consequences, they were enabled to accomplish by the adoption of a new mode of discharging the military half-pay and pensions, and by reducing the interest of the Five per Cents.; a measure which had been completed with much less of difficulty and delay than could have been anticipated. The next point adverted to was the state of Ireland, which they had taken into consideration, in consequence of his Majesty's gracious recommendation. It had been found that disturbances to a most alarming extent had existed in that country, for the suppression of which it was considered necessary to introduce measures of coercion. These measures had been originally enacted for a limited period, and it was satisfactory to be enabled to state that the communica-

tions received at a later period of the Session were not of a nature to call for a farther renewal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Scarcely, however, had the Commons fulfilled this part of their duty, when their attention was awakened by a most alarming cry from the same quarter. Famine, with all its dreadful accompaniments, general misery and deadly disease, had begun to stalk across the land. Under such appalling circumstances, they felt that this was no time to look to the restoration of permanent tranquillity.—They felt that they had but one course to pursue, at once consistent with their feelings and their duty, that of promptly and liberally sending over provisions and other supplies to whatever extent his Majesty's confidential advisers might deem necessary.—The address concluded with praying his Majesty's most gracious assent to the Appropriation bill, which he had then the honour to present. When the Speaker had concluded this address, his Majesty delivered the speech:—

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,—I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament, without assuring you how sensible I am of the attention you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you in the course of this long and laborious Session. I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and I have the satisfaction of believing that the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte are in such a train of adjustment as to afford a fair prospect that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me for the service of the present year, and for the wisdom you have manifested, in availing yourselves of the first opportunity to reduce the interest of a part of the National Debt, without the least infringement of Parliamentary faith. It is most gratifying to me that you should have been enabled, in consequence of this and of other measures, to relieve my people from some of their burthens.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—The distress which has for some months past pervaded a considerable portion of Ireland, arising principally from the failure of that crop on which the great body of the population depends for their subsist-

ance, has deeply affected me. The measures which you have adopted for the relief of the sufferers meet with my warmest approbation; and, seconded as they have been by the spontaneous and generous efforts of my people, they have most materially contributed to alleviate the pressure of this severe calamity. I have the satisfaction of knowing that these exertions have been justly appreciated in Ireland; and I entertain a sincere belief that the benevolence and sympathy so conspicuously manifested upon the present occasion, will essentially promote the object which I have ever had at heart, that of cementing the connexion which subsists between every part of the empire, and of uniting in brotherly love and affection all classes and descriptions of my subjects.”

The following bills received the Royal Assent:—the Appropriation bill, the Turnpike Road bill, the English and Irish Insolvent Debtors' bill, the Irish Tithe Leasing bill, the Caledonian Asylum bill, and a Naturalization bill.—The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament to be prorogued until the 8th of October.

*House of Commons.—On the 29d, the House divided on several amendments in the Orphans' Fund bill. Ten thousand pounds were voted for building churches in Ireland; and Mr. Grey Bennet complained of certain abuses which existed in the distribution of proclamations to the newspapers of Ireland: 200,000*l.* was also voted for the relief of distress in Ireland. On 200,000*l.* being voted for civil contingencies extraordinary, an amendment was proposed to reduce the grant by 50,000*l.* which was negatived by 68 against 12. The sum of 971*l.* 18*s.* was voted for allowances to the late Queen's servants: also 7300*l.* to a Mr. Bargon, for his expenses in prosecuting a plan for the conveyance of letters.—On the 23d, Mr. Canning presented a petition from the merchants, &c. of Liverpool, complaining of depredations committed in the South Seas and West Indian Ocean by Pirates. Mr. Ellis presented a petition from the merchants of London connected with Canada, in favour of the bill regulating the trade and commerce of that colony. Mr. Lennox moved for a copy of any correspondence between his Majesty's Government, and any agent or minister of Columbia, relative to the recognition of that Republic. The House*

divided; for it 18, against it 53. Mr. Hume complained that care had not been taken to appoint proper men as receivers of revenue, and that there was a default of 1,400,000*l.* in consequence.—On the 24th, in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Lushington proposed a vote of 8,247*l.* to complete the sum of 12,250*l.* due to her late Majesty up to October 5, 1821. A vote of 4000*l.* was also passed to Sir W. Adams, for services in the Ophthalmia Hospital. An Address to his Majesty was also agreed to unanimously, praying the Crown to defray the expense of compiling and publishing the ancient histories of the country. The Lottery bill was opposed and carried by a division of 32 to 11.—On the 25th, Mr. Hume proposed a series of financial resolutions, deducing from them that the sinking fund was founded in fallacy and maintained in delusion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the debate be adjourned to that day three months, which was carried without a division. Mr. Wilberforce submitted a motion for preventing the extension of the slave trade to our colonies in Southern Africa, which was agreed to. Mr. Wilmot moved an address to the Crown, recommending the appointment of commissioners to the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon, to inquire generally into the state of the respective civil governments, the number of offices, the amount and salaries, and whether any diminutions could be effected, the state of the slave population, and how the abolition laws were executed.—On the 26th, upon the Report of the Superannuation bill being brought up, Mr. Calcraft and Mr. Canning opposed it as an act of oppression and a breach of faith towards the Clerks. The Marquis of Londonderry defended the bill, which was then read a third time. On the 29th, the Superannuation bill received several amendments, and was then passed. The Report of the Committee on the Claims of the Calcutta Bankers was received, Mr. Canning first objecting to the granting such claims. The Smugglers' Prevention bill was passed. The Irish Tithes-Leasing bill was read a third time, and passed on the 30th: and Mr. Marryat presented a petition from the shipowners of London, pray-

ing for more competent protection against the conflicting armaments of Chili and Peru. He stated that the Americans had set a proper example to us, and it would require all our vigilance to regain our superiority at sea. Sir G. Cockburn and the Marquis of Londonderry vindicated the conduct of the Lords of the Admiralty, and stated, that had a contrary course been adopted, the effect would have been the putting down the exertions of the Spanish American Colonies.—On the 31st, Dr. Lushington made some remarks on the grant of 12,500*l.* for the benefit of the estate of her late Majesty. Since her death her affairs had been investigated, and the claims on her amounted to 34,000*l.*; these were British debts. The foreign claims were 9 or 10,000*l.* more, principally owing to a banker at Rome. The assets, with the grant, amounted to 29,000*l.* to meet British claims to the amount of 34,000*l.* The foreign property of her Majesty amounted once to 35,000*l.*; but since her Majesty had left Italy, the greater part of this property had been taken away, owing to the Marquis of Antaldi having abandoned his duty as executor. The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicated the conduct pursued by government, which, he contended, has been sufficiently liberal. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the adjournment of the House until the 5th of August, when General Gascoyne presented a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, complaining of the non-acknowledgement by our government of the independence of Columbia, from which conduct they anticipated great detriment to the trade of this country. A very lucrative trade had been established with Columbia, but an interruption to it was apprehended, as an accredited agent had notified, on the 8th of April, to the several Governments of Europe, that the Columbian Government would only admit the ships and subjects of those States which would acknowledge their independence. This notification, they feared, would be followed up; and it was an immediate detriment to trade, as all merchants felt extremely distressed in getting up shipments, which might, before they could enter Columbia, be met by the decree of exclusion. The policy pursued by our

Government appeared to him to be inconsistent with the true interests of the country. Mr. Lushington said, when the time came for discussing the question, it would appear that the Government had acted with every regard to the dignity and interest of the nation. — On the 6th, the Speaker, and the members present, proceeded to the House of Lords, on the summons of the Black Rod; and returning, read to such members as were in the House a copy of the speech of his Majesty on proroguing the Parliament (*for which see page 386*); which being concluded, the members separated.

On the 10th ult. his Majesty embarked at Greenwich, for Scotland, on board the Royal George Yacht, which was taken in tow by a steam-packet until a favourable breeze arose, when the sails were set for the ocean. Off Berwick-upon-Tweed, a smart gale coming on, the royal squadron put into that port for some hours, and afterwards setting sail, reached Leith on the 15th, where the King landed, and proceeded, accompanied by the different officers of the city and an immense concourse of people, to the ancient palace of Holyrood House. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh then presented the following Address, which was most graciously received:—

“ May it please your Majesty,

“ We, your Majesty’s most dutiful and devoted subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, with the deepest sentiments of attachment to your Sacred Person and Government, beg to approach your Majesty’s presence, in order to tender our dutiful congratulations on your arrival in the Palace of your Royal Ancestors. It is with feelings of the most solemn kind, mingled with joy and with wonder, that we perform a duty of this high nature to the Monarch of Great Britain, in Halls which have witnessed, in former times, so many vicissitudes of Royalty, and which have been silent and unoccupied for such a length of years. More than two centuries have elapsed since your Majesty’s Palace of Holyrood ceased to be the principal residence of Royalty, and more than one since Edinburgh resigned the dignity of an independent metropolis. These sacrifices, although important to the consolidation of the Empire at large, had their temporary inconveniences and

disadvantages, which, thanks be to God, and to the paternal Government of your Majesty and your Royal Ancestors, are known to the present inhabitants of Edinburgh only by tradition. We are proud to say, that while necessarily deprived of our Sovereign’s presence, the Citizens of Edinburgh have never forgotten their ancient ties of intimate communication betwixt your Majesty’s Royal Ancestors and the former inhabitants of this City. They have thought it their duty to press near the Throne, whenever an expression of their feelings would be becoming or proper. They have rejoiced when your Majesty and your Fathers have rejoiced, and they have sorrowed with your Majesty in those sorrows from which none are exempted. In the hour of need, their population and their property were placed, with ready hands and devoted hearts, at your Majesty’s disposal; and if, amidst the wonderful vicissitudes of a late eventful period, a Royal Visit to Scotland had been dictated by a desire to call forth to the uttermost the resources of the country, under these circumstances, your Majesty would have experienced as heartfelt a welcome from Scotland and its capital as even now, when your arrival is that of a Monarch, prosperous and triumphant beyond the example of British record, in peaceful progress through a flourishing empire. We will not enlarge on the sense we have of the personal fatigue and inconvenience to which your Majesty must have been subjected in the voyage undertaken to do your ancient kingdom this distinguished honour. Still less will we apologize for what may have been imperfect in your Majesty’s reception, from want of time, of means, or of the experience necessary on such occasions. If our preparations could have been made, in any degree, to correspond with the joyful and dutiful feelings by which they have been dictated, never Sovereign’s entrance into his Ancient Capital would have been more distinguished than that of George the Fourth into the Metropolis of Scotland.”

On the 17th, his Majesty held a court, which was numerously attended; and on the 20th, a levee at which the Addresses of the different public bodies in Scotland were received.

The unceasing efforts of the charitable and humane in Great Britain, together with the aid afforded by Government, have succeeded in arresting, for the most part, the strides that famine was making in the sister king-

dom. In addition to the money sent, large quantities of clothes have been collected and forwarded for the half-naked children of want among the peasantry. To shew the feeling of gratitude cherished by the Catholic ministry, it is sufficient to quote the following letter from Dr. Shaughnessy to his Clergy:—

"You will mention from your Altar, on Sunday next, that Dr. O'Shaughnessy, E. C. Bishop of Killaloe, requests that the Pastors of the distressed districts of the said Diocese should, at their respective Chapels, excite their flocks to unite with the Clergy in expressing their heartfelt and everlasting gratitude for the unexampled, necessary, and timely relief administered to them, through the paternal influence of our beloved Sovereign, by the kind generosity of the Government, and by the numerous donations of our Benefactors in Ireland; but above all, by our truly charitable Protestant Benefactors and Fellow-subjects in England. This work of mercy originated with our generous and compassionate friends in England, by whose zeal and piety immense sums poured in on the London Tavern Committee of Management, by whose anxiety for our relief, all possible means were adopted—Charity Sermons, Benefits of Balls and Theatres—and having tried all other measures, collections from door to door were resorted to with considerable success. In the history of the world is there to be found an instance of such benevolent feelings as are now manifested?—and by whom?—by the illustrious English Protestants, in favour of the destitute Roman Catholics of Ireland. As the apprehension of famine must soon be done away, by the prospect of an abundant harvest, this same great Nation is turning its thoughts towards a supply of night and day covering for men, women, and children, of our half-naked Peasantry. Heavenly God! can those wretched poor people ever forget such kindness?—[Here let the congregation kneel down.]—

Therefore, with our heart and voice, let us offer our fervent prayer to the throne of the Eternal God, humbly and earnestly beseeching Him, that every spiritual and temporal happiness and prosperity may be the reward of this unheard-of munificence in favour of the destitute population of this unfortunate Country."

A number of criminals, guilty of the most atrocious excesses, have been brought to trial, or paid the forfeit of their lives. Among the guilty are the persons who were concerned in the abduction of Miss Goold, and the murderers of Mr. Hoskins, though in both cases the principal actors in the crime have escaped punishment—one by flight, and the other by turning evidence.

From a Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, ascertaining the number of Members who received pensions from the Crown, it appears that 57 hold offices at pleasure, the emoluments of which are 108,165*l.* 1*s.*; that 13 hold offices at the pleasure of public officers, whose emoluments are 28,107*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; and seven Members hold pensions for life, in amount 9658*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, &c. &c.; finally, that 89 Members of Parliament hold offices or pensions, exclusive of those that have naval and military commissions, to the annual amount of 170,343*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

The death of the Marquis of Londonderry has occasioned a vacancy in the Cabinet, particularly felt at the moment when he was to have set off to take a part in the proceedings of the General Congress.—(See *Obituary.*)

COLONIAL.

Accounts received from the Gold Coast mention the capture of a number of slave vessels by the Iphigenia frigate; three of these are French, and afford a fresh instance of the hypocrisy of the present ministry in that country, which, pretending openly to disavow this nefarious traffic, secretly winks at its atrocities. On the other hand, it is cheering to witness the progress of civilization on the African coast under the auspices of the British nation. At Cape Coast Castle a newspaper has been established; and levees have been

held and public dinners have been given on the Coast of Guinea. All the forts on the Gold Coast have been annexed to the colony of Sierra Leone. Schools have been opened at Cape Coast and at Acora,—one has 75, and the other 70 scholars.

Accounts from Singapore shew the rapidly increasing value of that Settlement. The exports and imports in the space of 18 months amounted to upwards of 5,000,000 Spanish dollars in value.

FOREIGN.

The past Session of the Chambers in France, which closed on the 17th ult. has been a stormy one. The determination of the ministry to maintain

the most arbitrary measures has every day become more and more apparent. In one of the latest sittings of the deputies there was great disorder. Pro-

secutions are pending in several places against real or pretended conspirators, and the army on the frontiers of Spain, destined, there can be no doubt, to increase the distractions in that country and support the priests and insurgents in their designs against the Constitution, has been strengthened. These measures are well understood by the Spaniards, and troops have been set in march towards the Pyrenees to watch the *Cordon Sanitaire*, as it has been artfully denominated by the French Government.

In Spain, a new ministry has been chosen of friends to the Constitution: M. Everiste San-Miguel, formerly chief of the staff in the Isle of Leon, is nominated Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Gasco, Deputy in 1820 and 1821, Minister of the Interior; M. Vadillo, Minister for Colonial Affairs; General Lopez Banos, Minister of War; M. Felipe Benicio-Navarro, Minister of Grace and Justice; M. Dionysio Capaz, Minister of Marine; and M. Eguia, Minister (*ad interim*) of Finances. It is stated in a letter dated Frontiers of Spain, the 6th ult. that the rebels who under the command of Quesada had penetrated into Navarre, had been driven back within their entrenchments of Irati, and had been uniformly beaten when they attempted resistance. Don Carlos, the brother of Ferdinand, is said to have been implicated in the late conspiracy and revolt of the Guards, and had refused to answer the interrogatories of the Court of justice on oath.

A horrible massacre of the inhabitants of Scio took place by the Captain Pacha and a fleet from Constantinople. The island was depopulated, and the inhabitants that survived sold for slaves. Signal retribution was, however, inflicted on this monster by the Greeks, who could not succeed in drawing their enemies out to sea, but attacked them with fire-ships managed with the utmost skill and intrepidity, and succeeded in blowing up the Admiral's ship of 130 guns, sinking three others, and destroying seven frigates. The Captain Pacha perished with his vessel. As soon as the news reached Constantinople, between 3 and 400 of the peaceable Greek inhabitants there are said to have been publicly strangled. The force of Chourschid Pacha is said also to be broken on land, Larissa invested, and the Turks driven out of Thessaly.

According to American accounts, the Emperor of Russia has decided upon the 1st article of the Treaty of Ghent, submitted to him by Great Britain and the United States for that purpose. The following is a translation of this decision.

“The Emperor is of opinion ‘that the United States of America are entitled to a just indemnification for all the private property carried away by the British forces; and, as the question regards slaves more especially, for all such slaves as were carried away by the British forces from the places and territories of which the restitution was stipulated by the treaty, in quitting the said places and territories. That the United States are entitled to consider as having been so carried away, all such slaves as may have been transported from the above-mentioned territories on board of the British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this reason have not been restored. But if there should be any American slaves who were carried away from territories of which the 1st Article of the Treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the United States, the States are not to claim an indemnification for the said slaves.’ It will be observed, that this is merely the decision of His Imperial Majesty upon the question submitted to him. With regard to the measures and arrangements between the parties to the submission, for carrying it into execution, notice of them will be given, for the information of all persons interested therein, as soon as they shall be known.

The Prince Royal of Brazil has assumed the title of Prince Regent and Constitutional Protector of Brazil, and the Deputies from the provinces are not to proceed to the Lisbon Cortes under the arrangements by which they had been chosen.

The Columbian Republic appears to have nearly effected the complete subjection of the Spanish party. The fort called the *Mirador de Solano*, which commands the Town and Castle of Porto Cabello on the Spanish Main, capitulated on the 17th of May to the army of the Columbian Republic, under General Paez. The fortress may be regarded as the last which was capable of making any serious resistance to the arms of the Independents; and the surrender of the Town and Castle of Puerto Cabello might be daily expected, as they were commanded on the land side.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE performances at the above theatre have presented no novelty since our last report; and the season, protracted to an unusually long period, closed on Saturday the 10th of August, with *Il Don Giovanni* and the interesting ballet of *Cendrillon*.

We have reason to believe that this season has been one of the most successful for many years past; and although the exertions of the management did not reach that point of perfection which such an establishment in the British capital ought to be able to boast of, and to which it might without much difficulty be carried, it is but justice to declare that the efforts of the conductors to satisfy public expectation have been strenuous and liberal.

With a view to farther perfection, we may be permitted to cast a retrospective glance at the *personel* and *material* of the establishment of this season.

Of the orchestra we cannot speak but in terms of the highest praise. Composed, as it was, of first-rate solo-players at the head of every instrument, besides many skilful artists of a second rank, it could challenge any operatic band in Europe. The exertions of Wilman, Mackintosh, Griesbach, Linley, Dragonetti, Puzzi, &c. have often tended to enhance the delight which we always derive from our visit to this true seat of the Muses; and the zealous and skilful efforts of the leader, Mr. Spagnoletti, although not absolutely meeting the *acmé* of perfection desirable in so arduous a station, have given universal satisfaction. Occasionally we thought the accompaniments too loud, especially when supporting voices of inferior power, such as those of Signore *Cinti* and *Caradori*.

In the vocal department, if we had the alternative, we should rather compound for the same company in all its parts, for next season, than risk the chance of material changes. Madame Camporese having left us, we hope the important selection of a new *Donna Seria* will fall into competent hands; and to render the company perfect, a first-rate Tenor and a good Buffo would be necessary. As to the first,

however gratified we often have been with the sweet voice of Curioni, and his zealous exertions, it is not underrating his talents, to assert that our establishment ought to possess a superior person in that line, however scarce first-rate Tenors may have become.—

With regard to the comic department, Ambrogetti, who will not soon be forgotten, can scarcely be expected to be fully replaced. Zucchelli, whom we hope never to lose, is an excellent Bass, and unites some plain humour with a fund of activity and youthful vigour; but more is wanting to exercise any command over the risible faculties of an audience. Even Signore De Begnis, conspicuously successful as he has been in one or two characters, is not a downright Buffo: he is too quiet, his thin and long visage has not sufficient muscular play; he but once or twice made us smile, although we are so little unsusceptible of a hearty laugh, that Ambrogetti, Potier, Liston, and Matthews, have often rendered our infirmities an object of note to the rest of the audience: a decided Buffo, therefore, is essentially wanting at the King's Theatre.—On the chorusses we must also say a word or two. They have hitherto been ineffective and imperfect. This important department ought to be strenuously attended to; and as it forms an excellent vocal school, or at least ought to be made such by proper tuition and training, we imagine gratuitous volunteers of promising abilities might, in the present melomaniac times, be abundantly procured in a population like London. The chorus, however, must not be exclusively British; let us be candid,—it is to the Italians to whom we must look for the noble, the tasteful, the energetic in singing. The chorus, therefore, ought to consist, if possible, of one-third of natives of Italy; from whence singers of that class might be procured at no oppressive expense to the establishment, with the condition perhaps of making themselves useful in the ballet as *figurantes*, groups, &c. The men, by the way, ought to be dressed in better taste;—as for the women, they were well enough in general: ladies mostly will take care of that point of their own accord; but the male assistants of

that class must be looked to by a superintendent.

On the subject of the Operas themselves, we have already, on former occasions, expressed our regret at the selection having almost exclusively been confined to Rossini and his school. The Operas performed during the season are nine in number :

Il Barone di Dolsheim by Pacini.

I due Pretendenti delusi . . . Mosca.

Otello Rossini.

Pietro l'Eremita, or Mose

nel Egitto Ditto.

Il Turco in Italia Ditto.

La Gazza Ladra Ditto.

Il Barbiere di Siviglia Ditto.

Le Nozze di Figaro Mozart.

Il Don Giovanni Ditto.

Of these, the first four were new to London; and the five others repetitions from former seasonst. In those by *Pacini* and *Mosca*, not only the manner and style altogether, but some entire portions, were Rossini's; so that what with those and the five from the pen of the latter, Rossini was the order of the day. This we consider to have been disadvantageous both to the establishment and to the fame of that composer, not to mention other objections: and we hope to see greater variety of classic works in future.

The scenery of the establishment ought to be very different from what it has been this season and many years past. In one or two ballets, and in *Pietro l'Eremita*, some laudable exertions have been made: some of the designs were good, but upon the whole the painting wanted finish, it generally looked as if it had been got up in haste.

In the *Ballet*, it is but justice to acknowledge that this season could boast of the finest company that perhaps ever trod the boards of the King's Theatre. There was abundance of

talent of the first order; it was delightful to observe the variety in the taste and skill of some of the best dancers in Europe, every one excellent in a different way. The ballets performed were seven in number,

Le Carnaval de Venise,

Le petit Chaperon rouge,

Les Pages du Duc de Vendôme,

Nina, ou la folle par Amour,

Onone et Paris,

Pandore,

Cendrillon, with *Sor's* fine music.

The first of these was a mere revival, four or five of the next were importations from Paris, and the two last only were entirely new. As we have already given our opinions of all of them, we shall only generally observe that in most of these ballets, plot and pantomimic action were secondary features, and dancing was made the first consideration. Opinions may be divided upon this point, but for ourselves, we like a judicious combination of both. Such a combination is certainly more attended to at the Theatre de l'Opera at Paris; and we may add, that those of the above ballets, which blended a greater portion of action with the dancing, such as *les Pages du Duc de Vendôme* and *Cendrillon*, were the most successful of the season.—Of the figurantes we might say nearly the same as of the chorusses. That department is susceptible of much greater perfection; the men, in particular, had little of the light fantastic toe about them. Some of them looked very coarse and clumsy, quite unfit for such a stage; but among the females there was a little corps of graceful nymphs, holding an intermediate rank between the first-rate dancers and the figurantes, whose elegant evolutions and attitudes frequently delighted us more than the *pas seuls* or *pas de deux* of their superiors in the art.

THE DRAMA.

THE LATE MR. EMERY.

THERE is no class of individuals, with whom we have not personal acquaintance, who shock and distress us so much by their deaths as players. This does not arise from our presuming to deem them less fit than other men for the great change which awaits us

all. We do not affect to believe that those who have long ministered to the delight of their fellow-men are less estimable than those who pass their lives in the attempt to amass vast fortunes; that actors are to be condemned for their honest feignings, while every other species of grave disguise is to be

regarded as innocent; or that the foibles to which a constant succession of violent excitements exposes them are otherwise to be viewed than with indulgent pity. But the transition seems greater from the career which appeared so pleasurable to the observer, to the chillness and silence of the grave. While we lament their loss, the ideas of gaiety and of death are brought into immediate contact, and we dwell at once on the theatre and the tomb. Our favourite, with whom we have enjoyed a long acquaintance, unembittered by those starts and flaws which are incident to the fastest friendships, seemed exempted from the common lot of mortality by his power of giving life to the varied creations of the poet. His death gives a wider shock as his personal identity was extended. It would seem as though twenty heroic or delicious characters which he was wont to assume had been cut off at a blow. In his funeral procession a thousand images of joy seem to move, saddened and darkened, and wearing the aspect of mournful unreality and dreaminess. The history of his achievements is the history of our pleasures. One of the living charms of our own existence is broken when he expires; a golden succession of bright hours, sinking into recollections and beaming on us as anticipations, which assisted in making one season of life glide into another without harsh transition, and which we expected would still gladden our course, is rudely snapped by the universal destroyer. We feel, also, that the fame of the actor is entrusted to his admirers, as to its personal guardians. When a poet, or a sculptor, or painter dies, in the ripeness of his genius, we feel that he has accomplished his work, and has left behind him memorials of his power by which he will be known to distant ages. These are something apart from ourselves, in which we have no individual interest, and which defy oblivion, instead of requiring any friendly regards to preserve them. But the actor's little portion of immortality is in our own memories: it is not consigned to the press or to marble, but to the fleshly tablets of the heart. We cherish a kindred interest in this sweet yet fugitive fame; we, perishable ourselves, indulge our choicest sympathies

with that which perishes; and the consciousness that we are the depositaries of the gift sheds an additional tenderness over our regards. We dwell fondly on that of which no outward vestige remains: we gather up the precious moments which can never return, to live them over again in thought, and almost fancy, in our mournful enthusiasm, that the triumphs of the actor made up, by their intensity, for all they wanted in duration.

Very rarely indeed could these feelings be more strongly excited than they are by the sudden death of the late Mr. Emery. His style was as much his own, and his excellence in it as far removed from approach, as that of any actor we have ever seen. His faculty of portraying stupidity enlivened by one single ray of acuteness; of exhibiting stout and stony profanity; of hitting off to the life provincial knaveries and peculiarities, would at any time have rendered him popular. But not for his perfection in these representations did we chiefly admire him living, or desire to remember him now he is gone: his forte lay in shewing the might of human passion and affection, not only unaided by circumstance, but attended by every thing which could tend to associate them with the ludicrous or the vulgar. The parts in which he displayed this prodigious power were as far as possible removed from the elegant and the romantic; and his own stout frame, and broad, iron countenance, did not give him any extrinsic aid to refine or exalt them. But, in spite of all these obstacles, the energy of passion or the strength of agony was triumphant. Every muscle was strained to bursting, every fibre informed with sense and feeling, every quiver of the lip and involuntary motion of the hands spoke the might of that emotion which he was more than counterfeiting; and all little provincialisms, all traits of vulgarity, were forgotten in wonder and sympathy. A small portion of his feeling and energy, infused into a person of graceful figure and refined taste, would make a popular tragedian. His acting was a noble vindication of the depths and majestics of that nature of which all are partakers; it made us feel that "we have all of us one human heart," and how noble a thing

that heart is when there is nothing extrinsic to ennoble its impulses. It was the best illustration of the Lyrical Ballads; and, if it did not prove the whole theory of their author—if it did not shew that the passions of individuals in humble life are the fittest subjects for the poet—it, at least, gave a living proof that they ought not to be regarded as below his range, and that they do not require pomp and circumstance to render them affecting. He shewed that the peasant is capable of as tremendous struggles, of as full and mantling joys, and of sorrows as huge and overwhelming, as the proudest of his masters. Fierce emotion seemed to hold its elemental contests in his bosom. Among the classical heroes of the stage he was a kind of Antæus, earth-born yet gigantic. His Tyke was the grandest specimen of the rude sublime; his Giles, in the *Miller's Maid*, was almost as intense, and the whole conception of a loftier cast. To exhibit Love, not only agitating, shaking, and convulsing a stout heart and a rustic frame, but over-mastering its own selfishness, attaining the virtue of self-denial, and destroying its grosser impulses, was a triumph unknown before on the stage. In the performance of this part, Mr. Emery was scarcely an actor; he was possessed by the spirit of the character, rather than possessing it; there was such reality in his agony as even to shock and affect his fellow-performers. We know, from unquestionable authority, that the big tears used to roll down the large furrows in his cheeks as he acted, and that the firmness of Miss Kelly was put to the severest trial in attempting to perform her part in the scene. This was the last character which he performed. He acted it on the stage of the Lyceum but a few days before his death, with even more vigour, if possible, than usual. His last appearance on the stage of Covent Garden, where he was peculiarly at home, was in *Edie Ochiltree*, the old Blue Gown of the *Antiquary*, which abounds with allusions now become painfully affecting to his admirers. The expression of the *Beggar*, "My retirement would really be a public loss," was always applied with great cordiality to the reciter; and on this night was doubly applauded, from those feelings of gra-

atitude and regret which the close of the season awakens. Alas! those who paid him, then the honest compliment, little thought they were taking leave of him for ever!

In private life Mr. Emery was a warm and zealous friend, an affectionate husband; the supporter of his aged parents, and the indulgent father of a numerous family. With that want of forethought, which too often attends an exciting profession; he had omitted to calculate on the possibility of his death in the fulness of his manhood, and left no provision for those who shared his earnings during his life. The sympathy and the gratitude of his friends and of those who had derived pleasure from his exertions, has done much to mitigate that part of their loss which human aid can lessen. A subscription, and a free benefit, have produced £000*l.* towards their future support; a sum which we anxiously hope will be increased by future donations. It was most gratifying to observe the share taken by the members of Mr. Emery's profession in this work of charity and justice. The Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, besides their individual contributions, relinquished a sum of more than 40*l.* due to them from the deceased, freely gave the use of their theatre for the benefit, and paid all the incidental expenses. Mr. Elliston, always among the foremost when a kind action is to be done, sent a handsome donation with the offer of any aid he could render. Mr. Arnold, besides subscribing, shut up the English Opera House and gave the entire services of his company; and Mr. Morris gave liberty to any of his company, not actually engaged on the stage, to perform, and gave a liberal subscription. The play chosen was the "*Rivals*," which was never, perhaps, better acted; Munden playing Sir Anthony; Kemble, the Captain; Liston, Acres; Young, Falkland; and Jones, Sir Lucius O'Trigger: and the afterpiece was "*Belles without Beaux*," in which all the Fair of the Lyceum played. Independent of the occasion, there was much interest in seeing Miss Kelly on these boards for the first time; and Munden, after so long an interval, in the scene of his early triumphs, as vigorous and far richer in humour than when he acted there in the flower of

his age. The house was, as might be anticipated, overflowing; for the usual aversion of the English to blend pleasure with charity, does not apply to their grateful remembrances of a favorite actor. The list of subscribers is greatly augmented, and, we will say, adorned, by the names of almost all the actors in London;—some of them giving sums which are really princely when compared with the amount of their salaries. Never was there a more triumphant refutation of the fanatical charges made against the race of actors. There are faults, no doubt, from which it requires more than usual constancy for them to escape; but, as a body, we believe they possess as much real kindness and generosity as any other class in society, and far more than their cold-hearted slanderers.

We now take a long leave of this excellent actor; but we shall not forget him. When we grow old, and boast of the actors of our time to our younger friends, and when we shall have ceased to be critical, we shall talk of none with more cordial delight than of John Emery!

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE promised dramatic novelties at this theatre have been all "in preparation" during the last month; but a young lady has been brought forward, who may well stand in the stead of a whole wilderness of melodramas and comic operas. Miss Paton was, we believe, one of those extraordinary children who surprise as prodigies, but who rarely fulfil the promise of infancy. She has, however, realized the best hopes of her early admirers; and, after singing with *éclat*, for some time past, at concerts, has appeared on the stage, which is a fitter sphere for the display of her powers; because she possesses considerable merit as an actress. In person she is rather tall, her face is not inexpressive, and her figure is decidedly graceful. Her voice is not of any extraordinary quality or compass, but its tones are mellow and full; and she has acquired entire command of her organ. She has evidently been very well instructed, and has profited to the utmost by the advantages afforded by her master. Her shake is singularly perfect, and in the small turns and graces of her art she is, perhaps, without a superior. By playing the delightful parts of

Rosina; in "The Barber of Seville," and Susanna, in "Figaro," she has brought her pretensions fairly to the test; and has shewn that, as a singer, she can enter fully into the spirit of Rossini and Mozart, and that she is able to relish and to embody the vivacity and grace of elegant comedy. We hear with pleasure, that she is engaged at Covent Garden Theatre;—but who can supply the vacancy which Miss Stephens will leave?

The comedies and farces at this theatre have been delicious; for Liston was never richer, Jones never more quaint and vivacious, and Charles Kemble never younger, sprightlier, or more elegant. Terry has added to his large stock of characters those of two celebrated doctors, Pangloss and Cantwell; the first of which he has acted with admirable primness and pedantry; but he was scarcely sleek and oily enough in the last. Those exquisite maudlin tones, that delicate pliability of manner, which are so remarkable in Downton's Cantwell, were wanting. Liston has played Peeping Tom of Coventry in his own inimitable style;—but the farce is, with the exception of his part, a load of gross dulness; and we could scarcely bear that the generosity of Lady Godiva should be profaned even by more refined jesting.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Miss Clara Fisher has concluded her engagement at this theatre, after playing Little Isaac and Doctor Pangloss in a style of almost miraculous vivacity and precision. In general we are not much disposed to admire children who are brought forward on the stage as prodigies; for, at their age, the disposition and the aptitude for imitation are so great, that they may, by patient instruction, be taught to go through a certain number of looks, tones, and attitudes, without having much knowledge of the sense of the words they are repeating. But this is not the case with Miss Fisher. She evidently understands and relishes her author; enters into her part with her whole soul, and displays in every scene not only acuteness of intellect, but a temperament fully in unison with the profession of her choice. When we look at her, we can scarcely believe that she is not of the proper age and size for the characters she personates, but almost

fancy that the other actors and the stage itself are out of proportion. She rather makes them look gigantic than appears herself to be a pigmy. Her best parts are *Little Pickle*, and the *Country Girl*, in "*The Actress of all Work*," and in both of these there is a quick intelligence, a bounding hilarity of voice and manner, and a prodigality of animal spirits, which remind us of Mrs. Jordan more than anything we have seen since the death of that most delightful woman. It is impossible to look on this wonderful little being without something of a painful interest, considering the casualties always incident on the early development of genius, and the peculiar hazards and snares of the profession which she has chosen. The flame which burns so brightly at first is sometimes in danger of being prematurely exhausted. That this young lady may fulfil a happier destiny, and may realize the promise of her infancy, must be the earnest hope of all who yet hope to see the revival of high comedy in England!

After long delay, the operatic drama, announced as on an entirely new plan, has been produced under the attractive title of "*Gil Blas*." There is certainly considerable novelty and boldness in its design. To dramatize any novel, so as to preserve its spirit and interest, is a task of great difficulty, and has rarely been attempted with success; because the drama is analogous to a single group of statues—bold, defined, and speaking—all seen at one view, and occupying but a small space; while the novel is extended, like a succession of figures in bas-relief, where the persons rarely stand out into life, and act, feel, and speak to the eye and ear of the reader. This difficulty is greater in *Gil Blas*, which has scarcely any plot, which is little more than a succession of adventures, and in which the hero is only the link by which its scenes are connected. No more interest attaches to the person of *Gil Blas* than to that of a traveller, who is merely the eye which sees and the tongue which relates; for he, in like manner, ranges through every walk of many-coloured life, and delights us by the succession, not by the issue of his fortunes. But as if this difficulty were not sufficient, the author, resolved to heighten the arduousness of his undertaking, has exhi-

bited the hero twenty-seven years after the novel leaves him. In truth, however, the opera consists of three distinct dramas: the first exhibiting *Gil Blas* at the age of seventeen, and representing the scenes at Penmañor; the second comprising the events in Valladolid; and the third, having no connexion with *Gil Blas* or his adventures, except that his name is given to an honest and sturdy courtier. Each of these divisions of the piece has considerable merit;—the first is a very interesting melodrama; the second, a light and agreeable piece of intrigue; and the last affords room for some very delightful and characteristic acting of Miss Kelly, who here represents the daughter of that *Gil Blas* whom she had personated in the first two acts. In the whole there is no unity of design or character;—the simple and credulous *Gil Blas* of the first part being utterly unlike the coarse jester of the second; and this again differing equally from the declamatory statesman and philosopher of the third; and as each of these is represented by a different person, and the first by a lady, there is no thread of personal identity by which the most pliable spectator can connect them. What could induce the author to make *Gil Blas* a model of sturdy virtue is hard to conjecture; for in the novel he is directly the opposite of this: he is a vain, good-natured lad, utterly without principle or courage, and seeking nothing higher than the gratification of his vanity or his passions. Mr. Bartley, it must be acknowledged, resists the attempts to bribe him, and the rather outrageous proposal for the sale of his daughter's honour, with energy and feeling; and Miss Kelly is exquisitely arch as his daughter; but why all this might not as well have been introduced in another piece, or what possible connexion it has with *Gil Blas*, we cannot divine. Surely there was "ample room and verge enough" in the novel for the author of an operatic drama, without requiring him to make this strange transformation. Who could desire to see Tom Jones sublimated into an Archbishop, or *Peregrine Pickle* elevated to the highest seat in the Court of Chancery?

After all, however, there are many good things in the drama, or series of dramas, which are well worth enjoy-

ing. There is good scenery, especially the robbers' cavern with the moonlight wood above, which presents us with one of the most interesting escapes which ever melodramatist conceived or Miss Kelly acted. There is very agreeable music, extremely well sung by Miss Carew, Miss Povey, Pearman and Broadhurst, and one or two little airs at once sung and acted by Miss Kelly in her most charming style. There is some light-headed villainy in Wrench, sterner vice in Cooke, and excellent virtue in Mr. Bartley, who is the honestest and most in earnest of all sentimental declaimers. On the whole, therefore, the experiment may be pardoned for the pleasant things to which it has given occasion;—but we do not desire to see any more of our standard novels subjected to a similar process.

The new melodrama called "Gordon the Gipsy" is of a sterner cast than most pieces of its kind. It breathes of rude times, and of implacable passions, without any intermixture of moonlight bowers or rural pastimes. There is nothing at all sentimental about it, and it is relieved only by a little of Wilkinson's quaint but not vivacious farce. Its hero, Gordon, whose father has been hurled into a lake by one of the Camerons, assumes the dress and manners of a gipsy to obtain revenge, but is long disappointed by the precautions of his enemy, who,

stricken with remorse, shuts himself up in a castle situated in the midst of the lake, and is drawn up to its portals by a basket, when he has been forced to leave it. At last, Gordon obtains admittance by pretending himself the long-lost son of Cameron, and is received with rapture by his foe. The soldiers follow him, but Cameron aids his escape, and he disappears by the trap-door through which he entered. This favour, however, does not shake his fell purpose; for, soon after, old Cameron falling into his power, he is deaf to all his entreaties, and rows with him to the scene of his father's murder, where he plunges him into the waves. At the same instant the soldiers shoot him, and he follows his victim, leaving the daughter of Cameron to faint away in the front of the scene. This is rather a tragical conclusion; and the actual rowing out an old gray-headed man, in cold blood, to murder him, is rather too horrible to be represented in the sight of the audience. The language of the piece is above, sometimes a little too far above, the common level; and it gives opportunity for some striking acting. Cooke is very picturesque as the gipsy; and Mrs. Bryan, as a supernatant nurse, who discovers that Gordon is a stranger, is really admirable. We have seen no better picture of the kind on the stage.

FINE ARTS.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

As, for want of a better subject, the above occupies no small share of the public attention, it will be expected that we, in common with the rest of our contemporaries, express some opinion as to its merits and defects; both of which indispensable claims to general regard it seems to be gifted with in a most extraordinary degree. There is not a part about it that has not been demonstrated to be every thing that is ought and that it ought not to be. If we are to believe all that we are told about it, this egregious statue is at once the finest and the most foolish that ever was erected; the most distinguished ornament and the most striking disgrace belonging to our me-

tropolis. Until lately the sublime and the ridiculous were considered to be at least a step apart; but now it is discovered that they have consented to meet and shake hands in the person of this statue—which is, in fact, at this present writing, neither more nor less than—

"The glory, jest, and riddle of the world."

We would willingly have left it in this condition, letting "time and the hour" do their appropriate work upon it, and award to the artist and the work their respective deserts. But if we do so, it may seem that we are disposed to blink the question, leaving both parties in the dark as to our opinion on this (as it seems to us) not very important

affair. We shall therefore briefly state our views, at the imminent risk of scandalizing both parties, and making "Tories think us a Whig, and Whigs a Tory." In the first place, then, we do, in fact, see as many beauties as defects in this work; but we do not see beauties and defects in it that are necessarily incompatible with each other. That the original of this statue is one of the noblest works of Art that have descended to us from antiquity, and that the present copy of it is most admirably executed, there can be no doubt whatever, in the minds of impartial judges: and, as it seems to us, there can be as little doubt that the work is most inappropriately placed in its present situation, as it regards the purposes for which it is placed there. We shall not stay to inquire whether this statue represents Ajax, Achilles, or Alexander; partly because it is not important to know, but chiefly because it is impossible now to discover.* It is sufficient for us that it is not the Duke of Wellington; whom it ought to have been, if any one. If it was not to be him, it might just as well, if not better, have been Napoleon himself. But positively to call this statue Achilles, simply because the parties so calling it think it suits them that it should be so called, is a piece of unjustifiable, not to say impudent dogmatism; and argues that the same persons would, under different circumstances, have been just as likely to call it Apollo, Apollon, or Adam, according as might have suited their purpose.

The cant that has been canted relative to the *indecorum* of placing a naked figure in a public way, is among the vilest cantings by which we have been visited for some time past, and need be noticed only to be laughed at. To object to the nakedness of the figure in question, on the score of its not being appropriate to the subject or the times sought to be commemorated by it, would have shewn only ignorance and bad taste; but to object to it on the score of *indecorum*, betrays no little

* We have an *opinion* that it represents Alexander, on account of its situation and position, as well as from the striking resemblance the bust of it bears to an admirable one of that conqueror, which is at present in the library at Blenheim, and which was found at Herculaneum.

share of impudent hypocrisy: but it is quite consistent where it is found—viz. in the very Journals that printed the whole of the evidence on the Queen's trial! Finally, we would advise the public to look at this statue with as little reference as possible to the purposes and views with which it has been erected; and to regard it simply as a noble work of Art, (which it unquestionably is,) and a splendid ornament to this fine part of our metropolis.

MONUMENT TO SHAKSPEARE.

It appears, by some late advertisements in the Newspapers, that a project has been set on foot to erect a monument to the memory of Shakspeare, at Stratford-on-Avon. We willingly lend our aid to promote the publicity of this project; the nature of which we cannot better explain than in some words of the address which has been partially circulated on the occasion:

"The country which gave birth to Shakspeare, and on that sole account might claim and deserve 'honour among the nations,' even though all her other titles to distinction were forfeited and forgotten, remains to this day without any fitting testimonial of its love, gratitude, and admiration, which her people collectively feel towards that 'myriad-minded man.' Our distinguished monarchs, statesmen, warriors, &c. have not been suffered to pass away from this scene of their energies, without some external symbol, some universal intelligible record of their claims to our reverence. But Shakspeare—that monarch in the realms of mind—that 'sovereign spirit' to whom all are content to bow in token of homage—has hitherto remained with no other monument than his own works. Doubtless this is all-sufficient, as it regards the dead; but it is not enough to satisfy the living. To perpetuate the fame of Shakspeare, belongs to Shakspeare alone; but to evince an adequate sense of the matchless powers from which that fame is forever springing, is a distinction and a duty reserved for the present day. It is, therefore, proposed to erect a Monument to the Memory of Shakspeare, on the spot where Shakspeare lived and died.—It is conceived that to solicit subscriptions on such an occasion would not only be unnecessary, but in-

consistent; since the proposed object is not so much to encrease the fame of the Bard, as to evince the Nation's sense of what is due to his memory; and this, to be done worthily, must be done spontaneously."

At present we shall only add our full concurrence in the propriety of some such project as the above-noticed address seems to announce; and an expression of surprise, but not of regret, that the fulfilment of it has been reserved for our own day. When the project comes more fully before the public, we shall probably feel called upon to enter more particularly into its nature and merits. In the mean time, the distinguished names which are affixed to the address from which we have extracted the above passages, seem to ensure its object being carried into effect with impartiality, spirit, and good taste.

THE PANATHENE, OR TEMPLE OF THE ARTS.

WHEN public patronage is solicited towards Exhibitions connected with the Fine Arts, which, on inspection, we find to be unworthy of general attention, it is, in most cases, our practice to pass such over silently, leaving their projectors to reap the natural fruits of what they sow: for when the public taste is fairly left to itself, there is, in the present day, little chance of its extending any very great degree of favour to that which deserves none, or but little. But when, as in the case of the exhibition under the above title, unfair and unworthy means are made use of to attract public attention, and pretensions are sedulously put forth, which, on examination, are found to be as ridiculous as they are inflated, it becomes our duty, as well as our pleasure, to expose the imposture—especially when it is attempted to be kept up by the aid of deservedly respected names.

With this view we inform our readers that this Panathene, or Temple of the Fine Arts, is an Exhibition altogether *French* in its taste and manner of arrangement—that it is, in fact, a piece of mere quackery—a tawdry and tasteless patchwork, well enough adapted to please children and holiday-folks, but totally unworthy the "enlightened patronage" it claims, and to which it so confidently and exclusively addresses

itself. The proprietor may be allowed to describe it himself.—"Upon entering the room, the eye is arrested by the appearance of a most imposing structure, &c."—"illustrated with paintings, sculpture, carving and gilding, mechanism, upwards of sixty pillars in brass and marble, glass lustres, &c."—This is all very true; but what the paintings have to do with the lustres, the lustres with the sculpture, the sculpture with the gilding, the gilding with the architecture, and this latter with the columns, which, like the skeleton of an overgrown four-post bedstead, enclose the whole affair,—it is difficult, or rather, it is *not* difficult to say. In fact, the only parts of this exhibition which claim a moment's attention, are four very pleasing paintings of single figures, by Stothard and Howard, representing poetry, painting, music, and architecture. These, if they were hung quietly by the wall, as pictures, would be not unworthy the reputation of their artists. But, jumbled as they are in the midst of huge gilded lions, brass pillars, cut glass drops, alabaster carvings, flying eagles, rose-wood pillars, and scarlet drapery—they cut a very ridiculous figure; and when the self-acting organ begins to play in the interior of this "imposing structure," the spectator might at once fancy himself in a Boulevard Café, or a Ginguette at St. Cloud, but that he will, amidst those pretty phrases on the inestimable value of the Fine Arts, &c. which, in the latter case, he would be sure to hear from the pretty lips of "discerning" *filles de chambre*, and "enlightened" *marchandes des modes*; and which would, in a great measure, make up for the want of any other amusement or instruction in the Exhibition itself. As the proprietor of this Exhibition "earnestly solicits the opinion of the liberal, enlightened, and unbiassed mind—whether his work is to be considered as *grand* or *insignificant*?"—we will plainly reply to him as one of the at all events "*unbiassed* minds," that the Panathene is, with reference to its pretensions, altogether insignificant; and that however it might be attractive in the situations we have alluded to above, it is quite misplaced and ridiculous, as a distinct Exhibition, expressly addressing itself to the lovers of Fine Art.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, July 20.—In a Convocation on Monday last, the degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred by Diploma on His Royal Highness Christian Frederick, Prince of Denmark.—On Thursday His Majesty's Gold and Silver Medals were adjudged at Winchester College as follows:

ENGLISH VERSE—*Subjection to Vice is real essential Slavery*—Mr. Sewell, a Gold Medal.

LATIN PROSE—*Georgius Quartus Britanniarum Rex coronatus*—Mr. Smith, a Gold Medal.

Lord Strafford's Speech before Sentence passed upon him by the Lords for Treason—Mr. Hall, a Silver Medal.

Galgacti Oratio ad Milites—Mr. Maberly, a Silver Medal.

Cambridge, July 17.—The examiners for the Porson prize have adjudged to Mr. Charles Wimberley, of St. John's College, a book of the value of five guineas, for his translation of the passage of Shakspeare, *Julius Cæsar*, act 4, sc. 3, into Greek iambs; and have given him permission to transcribe his exercise in the book in which the Prize translations are recorded. Mr. Wimberley was educated at the Grammar-school of Grantham.

Owing to the increased number of Students in Trinity College, Cambridge, it has been found necessary to appoint another Tutor and Classical Lecturer: Mr. T. Thorp, Fellow of that college, (son of Dr. Thorp, of Leeds,) is appointed to the Lectureship: the additional Tutor is Mr. Hyman.

Zéine of Metze. The Zéine of John Gorham is obtained from Indian corn, by infusing it in water, filtering, and treating with alcohol the matter infusible in the former liquid, and evaporating the alcoholic solution. We thus obtain a yellow substance, having the appearance of wax; it is soft, ductile, tough, elastic, insipid, nearly void of smell, and denser than water. When heated, it swells, becomes brown, exhales the odour of burnt bread mixed with an animal smell, and leaves a bulky charcoal. It affords no ammonia. Insoluble in water, it dissolves readily in alcohol, oil of turpentine, sulphuric ether, and partially in the mineral acids and caustic alkalis. It is insoluble in fixed oils, but may be united with the resins. Though different from all known vegetable products, it approaches in its nature somewhat to gluten; from which, however, it is distinguished by the absence of azote; by its permanence, for it does not change its nature, or become spoiled in the air; and, finally, by its solubility in alcohol. It resembles the

resins in this respect, since it dissolves like them in the volatile oils. It is inflammable, and consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. It is very readily extracted from the maize by digestion for a few hours in hot alcohol. The filtered liquid yields, on evaporation, pure Zeine.

Electrometer for Minerals.—M. Rozemausky describes an electrometer, which is far more sensible than M. l'Abbe Haüy's, though the only difference is, that the needle he uses on the pivot is of steel, and is magnetized. By trials with gems and stones, the instrument is said to have been affected more readily than the Abbe's, and without requiring that attention to temperature which M. Haüy directs. M. Rozemausky attributes its excellence to its being magnetic; but it is by no means evident how the magnetism should improve it, since the electricity in the state in which it exists on the rubbed, or otherwise treated gems, could have no influence on that power.—*Journ. de Physique.*

Early Literary Journals of Great Britain and Ireland.—Mr. Parkes has continued his account of the early Literary Journals of Great Britain, in the Quarterly Journal of Science. (See New Monthly for May, vol. vi. p. 212.) 21. "Bibliotheca Literaria," 1722, edited by Dr. S. Jobb; only ten numbers were published, and make a quarto volume of about five hundred pages. 22. "New Memoirs of Literature," 1725, completed in six vols. 8vo. edited by Mr. de la Roche, and printed for John and William Innes. 23. "The History of the present State of the Republic of Letters," edited by Andrew Reid, commencing January 1728, and concluding in 1736, in eighteen vols. 8vo. 24. "A Literary Journal, or a Continuation of the Memoirs of Literature," edited by M. de la Roche, and published quarterly by Knaplock, in St. Paul's Church Yard, in 1730. 25. "Historia Litteraria," printed for H. Prevost, 1731, published monthly, and professing to give an account of the most valuable books that come out in different parts of Europe. The Editor of this was Mr. Bower. 26. "The Bee, or Universal Weekly Pamphlet, &c." This work was completed in seven vols. 8vo. and was planned and conducted by Eustace Boddell. 27. "The Literary Magazine," one of the principal Editors of which was Ephraim Chambers; three vols. were published, commencing in January 1735. 28. "The British Librarian," printed for T. Osborne, 1738: it is principally a review of very old scarce books. 29. "The History of the Works of the Learned, &c." printed for T. Cooper, 1737. 30. "A Literary

Journal," printed at Dublin, by S. Powell, 1744. It reached five vols. 8vo.: it gave an account of, and extracts from, the best foreign books. 31. "The Museum," printed for Dodsley in 1746, which is well known. 32. "The Monthly Review," printed for R. Griffiths in 1749. This gentleman died in 1803, at Turnham Green, aged 83, and the work is still continued.

The Megatherium.—The Batavian Naturalists, Spix and Martin, during their residence in Brazil, found in some limestone caves bones of the Megatherium.

Bones of Quadrupeds.—Another cave, filled with the bones of quadrupeds, has been discovered in Yorkshire.

College of Surgeons.—Neither of the Prizes for 1820 having been adjudicated, three prize subjects are proposed for 1822, namely, Injuries and Diseases of the Muscle, Diseases of the Skin, and the Diseases of the Rectum. Candidates are to be members of the college, and the dissertations are to be written in English, and the number and importance of facts will be considered principal points of excellence. Each dissertation is to be distinguished by a motto or device, and accompanied by the name of the person, sealed up, but distinguished by the same motto. They must be sent to the secretary before Christmas-day 1822.

Liverpool Royal Institution.—The collection of casts from the celebrated EGINA MARBLES, (17 in number,) lately presented by Mr. John Foster, jun. and which had sustained considerable damage in their passage from Italy, have now been completely restored, and placed in the rooms of the Institution. These valuable and curious remains of antiquity were dug up, a few years since, by Mr. Foster, Mr. Cockerill, and two foreign gentlemen, from the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter, on Egina, an island near Athens, and, after many fruitless efforts on the part of the English gentlemen to secure them for the Museums of their own country, were sold to the Prince of Bavaria. As a condition of sale, however, it was stipulated that each of the gentlemen concerned in this interesting discovery should be presented with a set of casts from the original statues, executed at Rome by artists of eminence. Two of these sets only, as might be expected, have reached England; of which one has been presented by Mr. Cockerill to the British Museum, and the other by Mr. Foster to the Liverpool Institution. As an acknowledgment for this splendid donation, the proprietors have presented that gentleman with a share in the establishment, which he has thus con-

spicuously contributed to adorn.—A curious concrete mass of iron and zinc, in weight more than a pound, has been presented to the above Institution from a friend in London. It is a part of the residuum which remained in an oven in which some millions of bank notes had been burnt, and is supposed to have been amalgamated from the materials which had cattered into the composition of the ink.

Cymreigyddion.—At the second meeting of the Cymreigyddion, or the Auxiliary Cambrian Society, held in the Reading Room, Carmarthen, on the 16th of July, the Rev. Daniel Evans, M. A. Fellow of Jesus College, but better known by his bardic name, "Daniel dau o'Geredigoy," delivered, in Welsh, a luminous and energetic address on the cultivation of the language, which elicited from the assembly the most unbounded applause. Some of the observations which were made by the Bard, particularly those respecting the copiousness, expressiveness, and poetical flexibility of the Welsh language, seemed to command great attention. The Rev. Gentleman proved that in these three qualities the Cymraeg shines proudly conspicuous above all other languages;—he expatiated at considerable length on its antiquity, and observed that it might be justly called the mother of the European tongues, which have been derived immediately from the east. He also alluded to the testimony of that celebrated linguist, Sir William Jones, a Barrister on the Welsh circuit, afterwards Judge Advocate of India, and author of the Asiatic Researches, in favour of the Welsh language, who expressed his sincere regret that he had not, in his youthful days, cultivated with more assiduity the knowledge of his native language, as being calculated to afford much elucidation towards the discovery of the origin of languages, and to throw light on the customs and manners of the Aborigines of this island.

Wapiti.—Mr. Bullock has imported some of the Wapiti or gigantic Stag of the Missouri. These creatures are of the size of horses, and can be broken for harness, in which their speed must be prodigious. The pair formerly exhibited in the King's Mews have propagated their species, in the possession of Lord Glenlyon.

Proper State of Prussic Acid for Medicinal Use.—A series of experiments has been undertaken by a company of associated physicians, surgeons, and naturalists at Florence, to determine the best state of the hydro-cyanic, or Prussic acid for medicinal purposes. The experiments were made with great care, and varied several ways. Different preparations of the sub-

stance were used, rabbits being the animals on which they were tried. Their joint opinion is expressed as follows:—
 “We may then conclude from our researches, that the essential oil of the *prunus laura cerasus* is to be preferred in medical practice to all other preparations which contain the hydro-cyanic acid; for, unlike the distilled water of the plant and pure Prussic acid, it contains the same proportion of acid, and is of the same power, whether recently prepared or old, when made in one place or another, after exposure to the air, to light, or to heat. We think also that the oil of olives, or of almonds, is the most proper vehicle, in the proportion of an ounce to twelve drops of the essence, or in a smaller dose, when employed by friction externally.”

National Monument of Scotland.—The Bill for the erection of this interesting object has received the Royal Assent in the House of Lords. It is to be a *fac simile* of the Parthenon of Athens, with a place of worship for three thousand persons, including His Majesty's Forces (sailors and soldiers) stationed in and about Edinburgh. The city of Edinburgh have granted a site on the Calton-hill for the intended edifice.

Natural History.—“When we lighted our fire in the evening, I was startled by the cries of Hamed ‘to take care of the venomous animal!’ I then saw him kill a reptile like a spider, to which the Bedouins give the name of Abou Hanakein, or the two-mouthed; hanak meaning, in their dialect, mouth. It was about four inches and a half in length, of which the body was three inches; it has five long legs on both sides, covered; like the body, with setæ of a light yellow colour; the head is long and pointed, with large black eyes; the mouth is armed with two pair of fangs one above the other, recurved, and extremely sharp. Hamed told me that it never makes its appearance but at night, and is principally attracted by fire; indeed, I saw three others during this journey, and always near the evening fire. The Bedouins entertain the greatest dread of them; they say that their bite, if not always mortal, produces a great swelling, almost instant vomiting, and the most excruciating pains. I believe this to be the *Galeode phalangiste*; at least it exactly resembles the drawing of that animal, given by Oliver in his Travels, pl. 42-4.”

Burchhardt.

Effect of Heat on the Ruby.—In subjecting rubies to high degrees of heat, Dr. Brewster observed a very singular effect produced during their cooling. At a high

temperature the red ruby becomes green: as the cooling advances, this green tint gradually fades and becomes brown, and the redness of this brown tint gradually increases till the mineral has recovered its primitive brilliant red colour. A green ruby suffered no change of colour from heat, and a bluish green sapphire became much paler at a high heat, but resumed its original colour by cooling.

Roman Antiquities.—As some workmen were excavating for a cellar in front of some ancient premises in Tower-street, Chichester, at the depth of about five feet from the surface, they discovered a cavity, which, on farther examination, proved to extend 10 feet by 6 feet, having a beautiful paved floor composed of tile and cement, similar to those of the celebrated Roman baths at Bognor, near Petworth. The height was 4 feet 6 inches, and was crowned with an arch of tessera and burnt tile one foot thick, which had become so consolidated as to be nearly impregnable, this was supported by walls of 30 inches in thickness, with quoins of square tiles cemented with clay at 18 inches apart. These were nearly in the direction of the intended new work. An arch was turned on the quoins, the walls serving as abutments. It is supposed to be a Roman stove for conveying heat to rooms above. In clearing out the rubbish another hollow presented itself, but without quoins; this appeared to be a passage six feet in width, which the proprietor could only pursue 12 feet; the pavement here is admirable. Its direction is towards the cathedral, from which it is distant about eighty yards. The antiquary will regret that it was not farther explored. Some silver, copper, and lead coins were found; and in the building adjoining, called the house of St. Richard, some human bones were discovered.

Ancient Records.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has obtained a grant from Parliament for editing a complete set of our ancient National Records. Such a work will be a credit to the country, as the want of it is a disgrace. The whole of the ancient histories, printed and in MS., already collected by order of Parliament, are reckoned to make about twelve folio volumes; and it is proposed to print one or two volumes yearly, for which purpose 2000*l.* per annum is assigned. The “Reports from the Commissioners on the Public Records, 1800-1819;” “Ireland, 1800-1815,” and the plates, in three volumes folio, is a most curious and interesting work; it is to be hoped that the new undertaking will not be executed in an inferior style.

Mermaid.—The existence of this creature is now placed beyond doubt. The Rev. Dr. Philip, representative of the London Missionary Society at the Cape of Good Hope, has informed the Society that he saw exhibited there, on the 26th of April last, an animal of this extraordinary species, which was caught on the north of China by a fisherman, and brought to Batavia. It belongs to Capt. Eades of Boston, in America, who purchased it for 5000 Spanish dollars, but has been offered double that sum for it. Dr. Philip states that Capt. Eades is a passenger on board an American vessel, which would probably soon sail for London, so that it is not unlikely but that the animal will shortly arrive, and be exhibited here. The Rev. Dr. Philip gives a minute and interesting description of it. The length of the animal is three feet, the head is almost the size of that of a baboon, and is thinly covered with black hair hanging down; on the upper lip, and on the chin, there are a few hairs; the cheek bones are prominent, and the forehead is low, but, except in this particular, the features are much better proportioned, and bear a more decided resemblance to the human countenance than any of those of the baboon tribes. The ears, nose, lips, chin, breasts, and nipples, fingers and nails, resemble those of the human figure; but its resemblance to the human species ceases immediately under the *mamma*. On the line of separation, and directly under the breast,

are two fins. From the point where the human figure ceases, it resembles a large fish of the salmon species. It is covered with scales all over; but on that part of the animal which resembles the human form they are much less, and scarcely perceptible, except on a near inspection. On the lower part of the body it has six fins; the pectoral fins are very remarkable; they are horizontal, and evidently formed to support the creature when in an erect posture, like that in which it has been sometimes represented combing its hair. The figure of the tail is exactly that which is given in the usual representations of the mermaid.

Ornithology.—A gentleman who is in the habit of angling upon the river Avon, communicates, as the result of several years' observation, the arrival of the swallow upon the surface of that water from eight to fifteen days before it is seen at Salisbury, at only two miles distant. The first of this season were seen by him at Bemerton, on Monday the 1st of April, whereas, on Friday the 19th not a swallow was to be seen at Salisbury. Among the various suggestions which have been offered respecting the history and the emigration of this fugitive bird, perhaps these observations may be adduced as calling for explanation from the naturalist.—The swallow, the nightingale, and the cuckoo, it has been remarked, visited England earlier last spring than usual.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The prospectus of a new work has been circulated at Paris, intitled "Annales de L'Industrie Nationale et Etrangere, ou Mercure Technologique." These annals are divided into two parts, one containing a description of the collection of the production of French industry exhibited at the Louvre in 1819, and a comparison of them with the works of foreigners, and the opinions of the neighbouring nations on the productions of French industry. Not only will the articles be analyzed and enumerated, but it is designed to lay open the means employed in their fabrication devoid of technical language, so that they may be universally comprehended. The second part of the publication will contain memoirs on arts and measures, manufactures, commerce, agriculture, and every branch of human industry, together with accounts of machinery, &c. Five or six plates are to be given in each number, of the merit and usefulness of which to the public no doubt can be entertained.

Lithography.—Lithography continues to add to its resources, and daily to improve in France. Not only are lithographic engravings impressed in colours, but there is even a process by means of which oil-paintings may be printed off. M. Malapeau, to whose researches we are indebted for this discovery, took out a patent at the end of last year, to secure to himself the advantages of his invention; and he has since that time made numerous applications of the process, all of which have perfectly succeeded. It is not for us to describe here the various means which M. Malapeau employs to take off upon canvass a faithful copy of an original painting. Suffice it to say, that neither the drawing, nor the colouring, nor even the handling of the master, suffer from this method of multiplying the best productions of the art of painting in oil.

A society has been formed in Paris for the translation of literary works from all languages living as well as dead. A number of most respectable names are united

For this object, among them are Messieurs Aiguon, Amaury-Duval, members of the Institute; Arnault; Azais; Adelon, physician; Artaud; Auacé; Avenel; Aubert de Vitry.—Barbier, librarian to the king; Barbié Du Boecage, member of the Institute; Berville, advocate; Bally, of the medical academy; Félix Bodin; Bory De Saint-Vincent; Béraud; Brifaut; Berr; Brugnères de Sorsum.—Benjamin Constant, deputy; Coray; Chatelain; Collin de Plancy; Charles Coquerel.—Le Comte Daru, of the Institute; Degérando; Depping; Dufau; Duvergier, advocate.—Eyrès.—Francoeur; Fauriel.—E. Gauttier, secretary of oriental languages; Jules Garinet; Goepf; Ph. Golbery; Guadet.—Henrichs; Hereau.—Isambert, advocate.—Jay; Jouy, of the academy; Général Auguste Jubé; De Jussieu; Jordan; Jomard, of the Institute; Marc-Ant. Jullien, of Paris, founder and editor of the *Revue Encyclopedique*; A. E. Jullien.—Kératry, deputy; Alex. de Laborde, deputy, member of the Institute; Alexandre Lameth, deputy; Le Baron de Ladoucette; Langlès, of the Institute; Lanjuinais, peer of France, member of the Institute; Llorente; Lingay; Lafon de Ladébat; H. Legrand, advocate.—Méchin, deputy; Merville; Moreau de Jonnés, of the Institute; A. Mahul.—Norvins; Ch. Nodier.—Count Orloff.—Pagès; Parisot, physician; Pictet of Geneva; Planta.—Abel Remusat. The Count Ségur, of the academy; Sismonde de Sismondi; Sidney Smith; De Senancour; Salfi.—Tissot; De la Touche; Taillandier; E. Thevelin; Léon Thiessé; —Viennet; —Warden; Wallex.—Ymbert, etc.—Mesdames D'Avot.—V. Babois; Belloc; E. de Bon.—Condorcet.—Desbordes-Valmore; A. Diendé; Dufresnoy.—Ferry.—De Gottis.—The Baronness de Montolieu.—M. and R. Roger.—A. Tastu.—E. Voyart, etc.

The Arabian Nights, Constitution of Turkey, Principles of English Penal Laws, Saturnals of Macrobius, Heider's Genius of Hebrew Poetry, and Madeline, by Mrs. Opie, are translated, or translating, by members of the society. The works of Addison, Pope, Camoens, Klopstock, Machiavel, Somarowkow are in progress. The address of the society is to M. Collin de Plancy, Boulevard Montmartre, No. 23, Paris.

French Literature.—A very interesting work (say the French journals) has just been published by M. Keratry, under the title of "*Du Beau dans les Arts d'Imitation*," in 2 vols. 8vo. M. Keratry gives a rapid historical sketch of the Beautiful; and, passing through the revolutions of

taste, is led by the facts to the great question of the arts, "Is there a Beautiful?" (or rather, a standard of beauty?) He opposes the opinions of Burke; and on the question of the *Beau idéal*, his conclusion is, that accurate imitation of beautiful nature is the only beautiful (Beau), and that there is no *beau idéal*.

In the year 1738, several members of the Academy of Sciences made experiments to determine the velocity with which Sound is propagated. They found that between Montmartre and Montlery, on a line of 29,000 metres (about 14,879 toises, or about 30,000 yards) this velocity was 337 metres (173 toises) per second. The signal was made by discharging a cannon. These experiments were repeated on the night of the 21st June last, by some members of the Bureau of Longitude, and officers of the artillery, under the direction of M. Humboldt, to whom we are indebted for very curious observations of this kind, made during his travels in Spanish America. Taking into account the difference of temperature, it is said that the result of the new experiment differs very little from that of the ancient ones.

The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres proposed in 1820, as the subject of a prize, to ascertain, among the historical monuments, what caused the emigration of the people known by the name of Normans, in the middle ages, and to trace the abridged history of their incursions and settlements in France. At the last sitting, the Academy decreed the prize to the Memoir of M. Depping.

M. Leschenault de Latour, a naturalist employed by the King of France, has returned to Paris from India, where he has been on a scientific mission since 1816, and visited not only the Peninsula, but the provinces of Bengal and Island of Ceylon. His researches are stated to have been productive of interesting results.

GERMANY.

The Prussian naturalists Dr. Ehrenberg and Dr. Hemprich, on their travels in the north of Africa, happily arrived on the 15th of February at the celebrated city of Dongola, the capital of Nubia. Previously in the years 1820 and 1821 they had sent ten chests and four caaks, with subjects of natural history, to the royal museum at Berlin.

There have lately been published at Leipzig "Accounts of the present State of the Protestants in Hungary, by Gregory Berzewiosky." This book contains the most scandalous facts respecting the distressing situation and persecutions of three millions of Protestants in that kingdom:

and contends that nothing but the powerful interference of the King (the Emperor of Austria) can relieve them, and restore them to the peaceable enjoyment of their legal rights.

POLAND.

Warsaw, July 1.—On the 23d and 24th of June, according to ancient custom, an immense number of young persons of both sexes repaired to the banks of the Vistula, to consult Fate respecting their future fortunes; the girls threw wreaths of flowers into the stream, and the young lads leaped over fire. The first day was more favourable to the maidens than the second; the mysteries, which are capable of various interpretations according to the swimming of those wreaths, promised the inquirers much better husbands and earlier marriages on midsummer eve than on the holiday itself. The leaping of the youths over fire (*sobotka*) must be a custom derived from remote antiquity. J. Kochanowski, who died in 1584, mentions it in a song from an ancient tradition. Varro and Ovid relate, that in the Pallia, celebrated in honour of the goddess Pales, on the 20th of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, the young Romans leaped over burning bundles of hay. In modern Italy, this kind of salutation is continued by the name of *Sobatina*, though Pope Sergius III. (905—912) prohibited it in the Council of Constantinople as a remnant of heathenism. In Germany it was forbid by the Emperor Joseph I. in 1711. Now that the ancient superstition attached to it is extinct, we see in it nothing but a cheerful sport, which preserves, in the most innocent manner, the memory of our forefathers.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—A very important work has just been published here, in the Russian language, viz. "Travels through Turcomania and Chiwa, by Capt. Murawiew, of the Guards," 2 vols. 4to. with Atlas. M. V. M. was sent two years ago by the government to undertake a journey to the Tartar nations on the East coast of the Caspian Sea, particularly to the Truchmenians and Chiwensians, in order, if possible, to open a shorter way through the countries inhabited by these people, for our trade with Asia. His object did not entirely fail; but he had the misfortune, originating in the perpetual feuds of these tribes, to be made prisoner by the Chiwensians, and languished ten months in confinement in their capital. The accounts of all that he saw and experienced during this period render his narrative extremely interesting.

Mandrake.—In the vicinity of Ushakan

are found two remarkable roots. With one, called *toron*, is made a red colour, which is used in Russia, and the Russian name of which is *morena*; the other, *loschtak* or *manrakor* (mandrake,) bears an exact resemblance to the human figure, and is used by us medicinally. It grows pretty large. A dog is usually employed to draw it out of the ground; for which purpose the earth is first dug from about it, and a dog being fastened to it by a string, is made to pull till the whole of the root is extracted. The reason of this is, according to the current report, that if a man were to pull up this root he would infallibly die, either on the spot or in a very short time; and it is also said, that when it is drawn out, the moan of a human voice is always heard!

Russian Statistics.—In a statistical table of Russia, that has lately been published there, it appears that the superficies of the empire cover a space of 298,950 square miles, and contains 40,067,000 souls; that the number of manufactures is 3,724; that the capital employed in commerce is 319,660,000 roubles, and that the amount of the capitation and impost on liquors is 169,350,000 roubles.

GREECE.

Prince A. Maurocordatos.—Alexander Maurocordatos, the president of the new Greek Republic, is descended from an individual of the same name, who occupies no inconsiderable place in the Turkish history. He was originally a merchant of Scio; but, being employed by the Grand Visier as interpreter at the treaty of Carlowitz in 1699, he displayed distinguished talents for negotiation, and in consequence of the favour which his services gained him, he had influence, some years after, to get his son Nicholas raised to the government of Wallachia and Moldavia. These governments had hitherto been held by native princes; but from this time the practice prevailed of giving them to those Greeks who acted as Dragomans or State Interpreters to the Porte. The families of Suzzo, Ipsilanti, Callimacki, &c. of whom we hear occasionally, derive their title of prince from having held these situations. The name of Maurocordatos occurs repeatedly in the list of the Hospodars; but one of this family seems to have been distinguished by liberal and enlightened views, very rare in a Turkish Pacha. This was Constantine Maurocordato, who, in 1735, "undertook the task of replacing barbarism by civilization, in both principalities. He made a grammar for the jargon that was spoken, in characters which he drew from the Sclavonic and the Greek. The Bible

was then only known by reputation. He caused several copies of the Old and New Testament in the new language to be distributed, and he ordered the Gospel to be regularly read in the churches. He encouraged the inhabitants to study their language according to the rules of his grammar, and in a few years the knowledge of reading and writing became general among the higher orders." (Wilkinson's Account of Wallachia, p. 133.) The Greeks owe to the family of Maurocordatos the only distinction they can boast of under the Ottoman government, that of being permitted to rule the two principalities; and under the auspices of the same family they are likely to gain the infinitely greater acquisition—of national independence.

AMERICA.

Sea Serpent.—Mr. Beers, a resident of Middletown, county of Monmouth, New Jersey, states, that a monstrous creature, between thirty and forty feet in length, and eighteen feet round, was captured the 16th June, in a Cove at Brown's Point. The monster was discovered for two or three days previously, having the appearance of a large log floating, with two bunches, which afterwards proved to be fins. Two men shot balls into him from muskets, which had no effect. He continued flouncing about, but was unable, from the shallowness of the water, to get off. Five or six boats were then rigged and manned, and went in pursuit, and succeeded in putting five harpoons into him, which drove him on the shore, where they lanced and killed him. The creature has been skinned, and it required two horses and six men to drag the skin about two hundred yards, which is to be stuffed. A number of old whalers and other seamen have been to view it, and they all declare that they never have seen any animal of the same kind; and from the description given of a sea serpent, they consider it of one of that species. That he had no entrails, no heart, but a liver which produced four barrels of oil, had six rows of small sharp white teeth. The upper part of the tail is about seven feet, and lower about three feet; the skin is of a leadish colour, and will sharpen a knife like a stone. The throat large enough to pass a large man. Doctor Mitchell says this animal is neither whale nor fish, but absolutely fish, of the shark species. He conjectures it to be what is familiarly called the basking shark—the most inoffensive of the race, and the first that has been caught in American waters.

Population of America in 1821—

Maine	998,536	Georgia	340,000
New Hampshire	244,161	Alabama	127,000
Massachusetts	523,227	Mississippi	75,000
Rhode Island	83,000	Louisiana	250,000
Connecticut	375,248	Tennessee	442,000
Vermont	235,734	Kentucky	300,000
New York	1,372,812	Ohio	300,000
New Jersey	377,568	Indiana	145,000
Pennsylvania	1,040,736	Illinois	85,000
Delaware	75,749	Missouri	60,000
Maryland	467,359	Ter. of Michigan	2,000
Virginia	1,065,566	Arkansas	14,000
North Carolina	638,829	Dist. of Columbia	33,000
S. Carolina, except			
Kershaw Distr.	400,300	Grand Total	9,662,320

The slaves amount to about 1,531,436, and the foreigners not naturalized, to 53,646. The persons engaged in agriculture were 2,065,499; in commerce, 72,397; in manufactures, 349,247.

American Atlas.—A prospectus announces that an Atlas of America is to be published, to consist of fifty-three plates, and comprehend an historical, chronological, and geographical Atlas of North and South America, with all their divisions into states and kingdoms, on the plan of Le Sage. Even without taking into account the many alterations which modern changes have introduced into these parts of the globe, the British public has hitherto been destitute of any good general work of reference relating to them: a tolerable gazetteer and a few indifferent maps have been all the authorities to which those in want of information could turn. When finished, it will present the well-arranged mass of useful intelligence about America, in as convenient a compass as readers of every class desire. The mode in which the Text is combined with the Maps and tabular representations in the specimens is excellent. They make chronology and history the companions of geography; and the youth of America has enabled the projectors to form a work far more perfect in this respect than could be devised with regard to an older country. The maps are neatly executed, and the coloured divisions at once new and satisfactory. The statements in the letter-press are moderate and impartial; that is to say, written with an American feeling, without being rendered unworthy of science by the spirit of party and national prejudices. Upon the whole, the plan is highly deserving of encouragement.

A Phrenological Society has been established in Philadelphia similar to that of Edinburgh. The number and respectability of its members in the first two months of its formation, have given it a stability that cannot fail to ensure success as far as success can be expected in the new and obscure science it professes to support.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Damaged Grain.—A scientific gentleman has communicated to the Royal Society a process for sweetening musty corn by simply immersing it in boiling water, and letting it remain till cold. The quantity of water should be double that of the corn to be purified. He has found that the musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk of the wheat, and that in the very worst cases it does not extend beyond the amylaceous matter immediately under the skin. In the hot water all the decayed or rotten grain swims on the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleansed from all impurities, and without any material loss. The wheat must afterwards be dried, and occasionally stirred on the mill, when it will be found improved to a degree scarcely credible without actual experiment.

Extraordinary Cucumber.—A cucumber has been reared in the garden of Mr. Maccalloch, of Guernsey, which measured seven feet, and it was supposed it would still grow five inches more. Its circumference is five inches. The country of the birth of this vegetable is not yet ascertained; some supposing it to have been brought from Botany Bay, and others from Persia. The seeds were first introduced into this country by Sir Joseph Banks. The shape of this cucumber is exactly that of a snake, and the surface striped, or rather wrinkled, and the colour dark green. It is essential to observe, that it has grown in an open ground, merely with the protection of a bell-glass.

Caterpillars.—The French *Economical Journal* says, that the following is an infallible method of guarding cabbages from the depredation of caterpillars:—Sow a belt of hemp-seed round the borders of the ground where the cabbages are planted, and although the neighbourhood be infected with caterpillars, the space inclosed by the hemp will be perfectly free, and not one of these vermin will approach.

Of the common Sheep-fold.—The system of manuring, upon which the cultivation of large tracts of land in this kingdom depends, in the old method, cannot be attended to too much by the intelligent farmer on open downs. The first great and principal use of it is on poor, light, dry, sandy soils; it is profitable to have considerable portions of such under improved sheep-walk, and the nature of the manure agrees singularly with that soil: the driving and tread of the sheep on wet and heavy land would do mischief, from giving adhesion to what was too adhesive already; and would injure, perhaps ruin, the sheep. But on dry and sandy lands

the flock is kept to constant folding without equal injury, and the treading, kneading, and poaching of the sheep is itself of the highest advantage. Under the head of cattle I consider the fold in reference to the animal; the present object is only to examine its effects on the land. Upon very dry, chalky, and sandy soils, the fold should never stand still; a point practised only in Wiltshire. But on loams and gravels, not so entirely dry, it must only be summer's work on tillage, and in wet seasons on some very dry pasture, if there is any on the farm; and if not, the practice should be suspended: but on all soils the covered fold may be continued without interruption.—As soon as possible after folding, the plough should turn in the manure; the variations of the atmosphere will otherwise carry off the principal part of the benefit; for this reason also, the fold should be set at different seasons for different crops. Early in the spring for barley; afterwards for turnips, and after that for wheat. The degree should depend on the poverty of the soil; a square yard to every sheep, and the fold shifted every night, is but a slight dressing for one crop, the same for two nights is a good dressing for one crop, and will be seen in that which succeeds. Something less than a yard, and two nights in a place, is a very good manuring.—Upon extremely poor blowing sands, top-folding is an excellent practice; that is, running the fold over the field after it is sown with any crop, and even after it is come up; the treading of the sheep settles these loose porous soils to the roots of the corn, and has a very great effect. In Hertfordshire, little farmers, that have only two or three scores of sheep, will fold them, but the trouble and expense runs away with more than the profit. In general, it may be established as a maxim, that it is a business which goes on with no advantage, unless a shepherd is kept who sees that the driving to fold is done in a manner not to injure the sheep more than necessary: it is a work not to be trusted to boys, or any careless hand that happens to be on a farm; and a shepherd cannot be kept to less than four or five hundred sheep; as he can take care of eight hundred or a thousand, there is a loss even with four or five hundred.

Observations on a Method of Training Apple, Cherry, and Plum-trees in Russia.—“The severity of the winters at St. Petersburg is so great that few fruit-trees will survive it, even with careful matting; to prevent the loss which is thus usually sustained, I have for more than twenty

years pursued a mode of training which has been attended with complete success. It consists in leading the branches of the trees on horizontal trellises only ten or twelve inches from the ground. When the winter sets in, there are heavy falls of snow, and as the frost increases, the snow generally augments, by which the trees are entirely buried, and receive no injury from the most intense frost. The winters of 1819 and 1820 were very severe, notwithstanding which, last summer I had a great crop of apples, and all the tender sorts, while none of the gardens in the neighbourhood produced any; even many of their trees, although doubly matted, were killed. From my greengage and Orleans' plums I gathered ripe fruit on the 29th of September last; I had also a very full crop of morello cherries. Another very great advantage of training trees in the above method, consists in the growth of the wood, it being of equal strength, and the fruit produced being all alike, the

blooms come out much earlier, and the crop ripens sooner. The trees are always clean, and free from insects; I have observed this even while some standards near them have had their leaves curled by aphides. The only cherry that does not succeed in that way is our black-heart; this I attribute to the damps which affect the early blossoms, but in a milder climate this injury would be obviated by placing the trellis higher from the ground. When the trellis decays under the apples, I never renew it, as the trees always keep (from the strength of their branches) their horizontal position. There are other advantages of treating fruit-trees in this manner: they come sooner into bearing, and their fruit is not affected by high winds. I never gather the apples, but let them drop off, for the distance they fall is not sufficient to bruise them. Probably pears trained in this way would answer well in England." *Trans. Hort. Society.*

USEFUL ARTS.

NEW PATENTS.

Mr. T. M. Van Heythuyzen's Patent for propelling Barges or Boats through Canals.—"The object of the invention is to substitute manual labour instead of equestrian in transporting barges through canals, and is simply thus: a tread-wheel is fixed either to the fore, or both to the fore and after-part of a barge, which is trod round. The axle passes through the tread-wheel and projects from the sides of the barge about 20 inches: to this is fixed a paddle-wheel, similar to those used by vessels propelled by steam; each of these wheels contains six paddles. Supposing the man who treads to weigh 135 lbs. and deduct 35 lbs. for friction, he will then tread the axle round at a force of 100 lbs. The superiority over the common method is this:—A man when he pulls, sculls or oars, pulls them through the water 24 times in a minute, and the strength of his pulling is computed at about 30 lbs. each time. By Mr. Van Heythuyzen's method the paddle passes through the water 136 times in a minute; and as only two paddles are in the water at the same time, each paddle is passed through the water by a force of 50 lb. There is not sufficient space on a canal to allow the use of oars. This newly invented machinery is very simple and can be taken off the vessel in a moment, and so light that a man can walk away with it with as much ease as he can with a pair of oars. Two men can propel a canal barge with this contrivance at the rate of five miles an hour. The expense of keeping track roads for

horses to draw the barges, and the expense of keeping the horses themselves, seem to make this a great desideratum to all canal property."

Purification of Oil.—A discovery has been made in Denmark for purifying common fish oil, and rendering it equal to the best sperm, by means of animal charcoal, which is made, in a peculiar manner, from beef bones which have been boiled. The charcoal is mixed with the oil, and repeatedly agitated for two months, after which it is filtered with twelve strata of similar charcoal, used as soon as made. The quantity of gas evolved by the bones in the operation is considerable, and is used for lighting the manufactory and adjacent buildings. The residuum is mixed with clay for fuel; the loss in the process by the residuum is estimated at 15 per cent. and the gain is equal to 40 per cent. leaving a balance in favour of the discovery of 25 per cent.

Application of Machinery to the Calculating and Printing of Mathematical Tables.—A very eminent Mathematician, Charles Babbage, Esq. F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, &c. in a letter addressed to Sir Humphry Davy, president of the Royal Society of London, has announced to the world that he has invented various machines, by which some of the more complicated processes of Arithmetical calculation may be performed with certainty and dispatch; so that if the sanguine expectations of the ingenious inventor shall be completely realized, the Mathematician may in many cases be relieved

from the dull drudgery of arithmetical computation, and tables of almost every kind may be constructed with a facility and accuracy hitherto unknown, by a process purely mechanical. Mathematicians are well aware that tables of every kind may now be constructed by the aid of one of the finest inventions of modern analysis, the theory of finite differences. It is in this way that Mr. Babbage proposes to apply his machines to the purpose of calculation. He states that his first engine is capable of computing any table by the aid of differences, whether they are positive or negative, or of both kinds; and that with perfect confidence he would venture to construct an engine that should compute numbers depending on ten or twelve successive orders of differences. It is a remarkable property of the machine, that the greater the number of differences, the more it will outstrip the most rapid calculator. This machine, by the application of certain parts, may be employed in extracting the roots of equations, and the degree of approximation will depend on its magnitude. Mr. Babbage has sketches of two other machines, one by which the product of any number by any other number may be found; and another by which all prime numbers from 0 to 10 millions may be determined. He has also a fourth machine, whose plans are in a more advanced state, by which tables having no order of differences constant may be constructed. This last is immediately applicable to the construction of Logarithmic and Astronomical tables of every kind; and in order to avoid the errors which might be produced in copying and printing the numbers in the common way, the ingenious inventor states, that he has contrived means by which the machines shall take, from several boxes containing type, the numbers which they calculate, and place them side by side; thus becoming at once a substitute for the computer and the compositor. In order to demonstrate the practicability of executing these views, Mr. Babbage has actually constructed a machine which will produce any tables where second dif-

ferences are constant, and has exhibited it to some friends, who have witnessed its performance. In the computation of a series of numbers from the formula $12 + x + 41$, they were at first produced rather slower than they could be taken down by a person that undertook to write the numbers as they appeared, but as soon as four figures were required, the machine was at least equal in speed to the writer.

Mr. Aikin's method of preserving Iron and Steel from Rust.—Greasy and oily, or resinous substances have hitherto formed the basis of the different preparations proposed and employed for this purpose; but in the former, when rancidity comes on, an acid is produced, which corrodes the iron; and the latter, when dry, are apt to crack, and thus afford an inlet to moisture. But melted caoutchouc, or India rubber, Mr. Aikin has found to possess peculiar advantages in preserving the surface of iron from being acted upon by the atmosphere, arising from its little susceptibility of chemical change when exposed to the air; from its treacly consistence, under all ordinary temperature; from its strong adhesion to the surface of iron or steel; and, at the same time, from the facility with which it is removed by a soft brush charged with warm oil of turpentine. The finger or a soft brush are the most convenient implements for applying the caoutchouc; and, as soon as the article has been covered, it ought to be set up on end, in order that the excess may drain, which will take place in a day or two. The temperature for melting caoutchouc is nearly equal to that required for the fusion of lead.

An Artificial Triton—At Scheveningen, on the 15th ult. Mr. Andrew Scheerboom made the experiment of riding on his horse, which he had provided with his newly invented apparatus, into the breakers of the sea, which rose to the height of 12 feet; and having advanced 400 yards directly into the water, he returned to the shore, waving his handkerchief, amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

M. J. Brunel, of Chelsea; for improvements on steam engines. June 26, 1822.

T. Gauntlett, of Bath; for improvements on vapour-baths, by which the heat is better regulated, and the baths rendered more portable. June 26, 1822.

W. Brantton, of Birmingham; for improvements upon fire-grates, and the means of introducing coal thereon. June 26, 1822.

L. B. Rabaut, of Snowhill; for an improved apparatus for the preparation of coffee or tea. June 26, 1822.

T. Postans, of Charles-street, and W. Jeakes, of Great Russell-street; for an improvement on cooking apparatus. June 26, 1822.

G. Smart, of Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth; for an improvement in the manufacture of chains, which he denominates Mathematical Chains. July 4, 1822.

J. Smith, of Sheffield; for an improvement of or in the steam-engine-boiler. July 4, 1822.

J. Bold, of West-street; for improvements in printing. July 4, 1822.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini, a Florentine artist, written by himself; containing a variety of information respecting the Arts and the History of the Sixteenth Century. A new edition, corrected and enlarged, from the last Milan edition, with the notes and observations of G. P. Carpani, now first translated by Thomas Roscoe, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

This curious piece of auto-biography possesses the most striking claims to attention. The Italian literati, particularly Baruffi, Parma, and Tiraboschi, have carried their admiration of Cellini's history of his own life to the very highest pitch, and Lord Walpole, whose admiration was not apt to be superfluously expressed, regarded it as more amusing than any novel. The distinguished eminence of this man as an artist, in the times of the old masters, an age so peculiarly fertile in genius, and to which, next to Grecian antiquity, we owe all the most noble monuments of the fine arts; the intimacy of Cellini with Michael Angelo, Titian, and all the great Italian painters and sculptors of his age; his connexion with Francis I. of France, the Emperor Charles V. Pope Clement VII. and Paul III. the Dukes Alessandro and Cosmo of Florence, and with many of the princes, statesmen, commanders, and dignified ecclesiastics of that turbulent age, the events of which compelled our author more than once to exchange the chisel for the sword—these circumstances afforded him opportunities of making the most interesting observations, and few men were so capable of making use of such advantages. Of the great and prominent characters of those times, whom the historic page presents in all the formality and stiffness of state ceremony, Cellini gives us at every turn a transient but distinct view,—a glimpse which displays them in their private domestic moments, when they little thought they were sitting for their portraits to one whose pen was as imitative as his pencil. There is no doubt that his narrative is sometimes disfigured by the incredible; but that defect may be ascribed to his confined education, his susceptible nerves, superlative credulity and superstition, and wild fancy, rather than to intentional misrepresentation, whilst the great bulk of his work must be allowed to be fertile, in affording a knowledge of life and of the passions and conduct of men.

CHEMISTRY.

An Epitome of Chemistry. By the Rev. J. Topham, M. A. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Six Views of Bolton Abbey. Drawn from Nature by C. Cope, and on stone by A. Aglio. Folio. 8s.

Instructions for Civil and Military Surveyors in Plan Drawing. By W. Sibom, lieutenant. h. p. 9th infantry. 4to. 1l. 10s.

GEOLOGY.

Geological Essays, comprising a View of the Order of the Strata, &c. &c. in the district of the river Avon. By J. Sutcliffe, A. M. 8vo. 4s.

An Introduction to the Study of Fossil Organic Remains, especially of those found in the British Strata, &c. By James Parkinson. 12s.

HORTICULTURE.

Hortus Anglicus; or the Modern English Garden, &c. By the author of "British Botany." 2 vols. 12mo. 16s.

The different Modes of cultivating the Fine Apple, from its first introduction into Europe to the late improvements of T. A. Knight, Esq. 8vo. 9s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

An Abstract of the New Navigation Act, 3 Geo. 4. c. 43, with a List of the Ancient Statutes and Modern Acts relating to Trade, which have been repealed by the acts 3 Geo. 4. cc. 41, 42, &c. 2.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Analytic Physiology. By S. Hoel. M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Popular Directions, collected from experience, for the prevention and cure of Headaches, Colds, Indigestions, &c. &c. By an experienced Medical Practitioner. 16mo. 2s. 6d.

On the Duties and Qualifications of a Physician, more particularly addressed to Students and Junior Practitioners. By J. Gregory, M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Literary Character, illustrated by the History of Men of Genius, drawn from their own feelings and confessions. By I. D'Israeli. Third edition, considerably enlarged and improved, in 2 vols.

We notice this work, because there is a great deal of new and agreeable matter added to that of the former edition. Mr. D'Israeli has been long known to the public as a portraitist of the literary character, who possesses industry, feeling, philosophical observation, a strong love of truth, and a graceful manner in composition. Rich and copious as he is as a collector of literary anecdotes, he does not amass them like a mere compiler, but arranges them so as to be conducive to the illustration of general principles in the history of genius. He acutely marks the similarity of events that have befallen literary men and the coinciding traits of their dispositions, and thus may be said to delineate their moral consanguinity. It is not to be presumed, indeed, that any single man of genius will resemble every man of genius; for not only man differs from man, but varies from himself in the stages of life. All that our author asserts is, that every man of genius will discover by his personal history, soon or late, that he belongs to the brotherhood of his class, and cannot escape from certain habits and feelings, and disorders arising from the same sympathies and the same situations. Whenever we compare men of genius with each other, the history of those who are no more will serve as a perpetual commentary on our contemporaries. There are indeed secret feelings which their silence conceals, or their fears obscure, or their modesty shrinks from, or their pride rejects; but even these circumstances will not always prevent the close resemblance from being traced through its labyrinth. In tracing the peculiarities of the literary character (understanding originality of mind to enter into it) Mr. D'Israeli may have sometimes relaxed too far in his theory; but his speculations, on the whole, are ingenious, and his illustrative facts are at once abundant and entertaining.

The Family Cyclopaedia. By James Jennings. In two parts.

This work forms a manual of useful and necessary knowledge, alphabetically arranged, comprising the recent inventions, discoveries, and improvements in domestic economy, agriculture, and the most approved methods of curing diseases, with the mode of treatment in cases of drowning, &c.

and other accidents. It furnishes observations on diet and regimen, an account of many striking objects in Natural History, and a detail of various processes in arts and manufactures.

Epigrams, and other short Poems, on various subjects, serious and comic. By Edward Trapp Pilgrim, Esq.

We are sorry we cannot bestow much praise either on these epigrams or on the short poems which accompany them. The best of the epigrams, we think, is that on a quack doctor :

Reader, Sangrado is, alas, no more,
He visits those he visited before.

Description of a Tread Mill, for the Employment of Prisoners. 8vo. 3s.

This species of mill was invented by Mr. William Cubitt of Ipswich. The description of it is published by the Society for improving Prison Discipline. It is accompanied by a set of plates, executed with remarkable neatness and precision, illustrating the machinery of a corn and flour mill, and also of a pump-mill, on the same principles.

The History and Conversion of the Jewish Boy. 12mo.

This is little more than a string of scriptural quotations, addressed more especially to Jewish youth. They are, however, put together in a pleasing manner, and the little narrative which connects them is written in a simple style and amiable tone of feeling.

Moral Gallantry. A Discourse by the late Sir George Mackenzie. 8s.

This is a reprint from an author, whose works, admired as they were in the reigns of Charles II. and his son, and admirable as they are for their fine sense and lofty morality, can now only be found in the cumbersome folios, every day becoming more scarce, in which they were originally printed. The introductory address to the nobility and gentry is a dignified and impressive piece of writing, well adapted for the elevated class to whom it is directed, and to the high nature of the subject it is meant to usher in. Sir George undertakes to prove two things, "that nothing is so mean as vice," "nothing so easy as to be virtuous." Few will deny their assent to his first proposition; but we fear fewer still will be able honestly to agree with him in the second. One of the means, however, which may enable them to do so, is the perusal of works written in the spirit and with the feeling which characterize this essay on "Moral Gallantry."

A respectful Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, &c. occasioned by the Speech imputed to his Lordship at the late of Thonet Bible Society Meeting. By the Rev. H. H. Norris. 8vo. 7s.

A System of Mechanics for the use of the Students in the University of Dublin. By the Rev. J. R. Robinson. 8vo. 13s.

The Elements of the Theory of Central Forces, for the use of the Students of the University of Dublin. 8vo. 8s.

The Classical Collector's Vade Mecum. 12mo. 5s.

The Influence of Protestant Missionary Establishments, in developing the Physical and Moral condition of Man, &c. &c. By Thomas Myers, of the Royal Academy, Woolwich. 3s.

The Modern Art of Fencing, agreeably to the practice of the most eminent Masters in Europe. By the Sieur Guzman Rolando. 18mo. 10s. 6d.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES, &c.

Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish Peasantry. By Allan Cunning-

ham, author of "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," &c. a dramatic poem, 2 vols.

All the stories in these volumes, with the exception of the first, have appeared at different periods in the *London Magazine*. As they respectively did credit to that publication, they cannot fail in a collected shape to enhance the reputation of Mr. Cunningham. Miss Colvère, or the Cumberland Mariner, is to our taste the most striking and pleasing of the collection. Mr. Cunningham is one of the happiest imitators of Sir Walter Scott's legendary style; and whilst he descends to pictures of humble life, gives them simplicity without vulgarity. The immortal Novelist's praise of his friend Allan, as he denounces Mr. Cunningham, is a plume in our author's cap equally honourable to him and to the mighty authority which bestowed it. The way in which he gathered the outlines of his fables is thus explained by Mr. Cunningham. "In former times, and within my own remembrance," he says, "old men wandered from house to house, chanting ballads, reciting portions of the old romances and curious stories of real or fictitious adventures. I have listened to these oral novelists at our farmers' hearths when they pleased many an audience, and, like the minstrel of old, won their food and their raiment, of which they were worthy. To these humble and wandering novelists I owe the origin of many of the stories which are inserted in this collection." But without an impulse from the pages of Scott, and an eye attentive to his colours and characters, we believe that his friend Allan would have drawn but scanty materials from the fireside recitals of the aforesaid rhymodists.

The Steam Boat. By the Author of "Annals of the Parish," "Ayrshire Legatees," "Sir Andrew Wylie," and "The Provost."

To judge by several imitations from the North, it would seem as if the success of Sir Walter Scott's magical pen had inspired an idea, that merely to write the Scottish dialect was to obtain a warrant for the attainment of humour, *naivete*, and originality. The mistake is pretty much the same as if an artist should imagine by adopting Wilkie's subjects, to seize the charm of his pencil. The novel before us professes to be a series of stories compiled by Mr. Duffie, a shopkeeper, of the Salt-market street, of Glasgow, from recollections of a trip which he made to Greenock in the steam-boat, from the broomilaw of his native town. The narratives were repeated before publication, to the compiler's neighbour Mr. Sweeties, the grocer, and his landlady Mrs. Mac Lecket. Our opinion of the Steam-boat stories we confess to be not quite so favourable as those of the grocer and the landlady, with the exception of two which are told in English, viz. the Russian story and that of the Yankee man. The latter is called the *Destruction of Kentucky*. We are inclined to reckon him also the *Destruction of the Steam-boat*.

Dangerous Errors; a Tale. 12mo. price 6s.

If the author of these pages had considered her title-page a little more closely, she would have found out that all errors are dangerous, as leading to evil, either of thought or action. The errors she narrates are neither very uncommon, nor related with any great force of language or incident to set them forth as warnings; neither do the characters contain any thing of novelty, and not much of consistency. Altogether we should suppose the work to be, what used to be modestly styled in former days, when it required some strength of nerve to appear before the public as an author, "the first literary attempt of a young lady,"—in that case we wish not to criticise it too closely, but are rather glad to remark, that towards the close of the volume, it creates an interest which shows the writer capable of improvement, and atones for the insipidity of the preceding parts.

Isn't it Odd? By Marmaduke Merri-whistle. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Curiosity: a Novel. By Joan de Luce.
3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.
The Abbey of Kilkhampton revived.
8vo. 6s.
Maria; a Tale of a Southern Valley.
12mo. 5s.

POETRY, AND THE DRAMA.

Faithful and Forsaken; a dramatic sketch.

This little poem has not been published except in a periodical work. Several copies of it however have been circulated among the author's friends. Of these the editor of this journal was not one, but the production accidentally met his eye. It afforded him a pleasure which he can never forget, and an interest not a little heightened by learning that the author is a very young man, and that these dramatic scenes are the first poetical fruits of his genius which he has offered to the public. The story is very simple. Annabelle, a young Frenchwoman, in the worst times of the Revolution is forsaken by her lover Eustache, to whom she had been betrothed. Her inconstant admirer gains a new object of affection, Matilda, and disappoints a rival Meizon, who had been attached to her. That rival, in revenge, procures a death-warrant from the revolutionary tribunal against Eustache. His faithful and forsaken Annabelle follows him to the scaffold, and shares his fate. Before the catastrophe, Meizon visits the condemned Eustache, and insults him with announcing that Matilda had heard of his sentence, and had consented to be the bride of Meizon after it should be put into execution. Out of these materials our author has wrought a little drama which really touches the heart. The scene of Eustache receiving pardon from his mistress is the only part which we shall quote.

Eustache. Oh, Annabelle, I came to thee

With trembling,
But still prepar'd and anxious for reproach,
Not to be curs'd with pardon.

Annabelle.

Must I not
Remain your friend? This morn, while yet the
sun

Dwelt with a crimson mist upon our vineyard,
And purple clouds like happy lovers stole
With smiles and tears into each other's bosom,
I threw my lattice wide to drink the stream
Of liquid odours rolling from the south,
And there came mixt with it a marriage song,
Whose distant melody did seem to dance
Upon an hundred lips of revelry,
And bells, and flageolets, and all the sounds
Befitting happiness and summer sunshine.

'Twas a strange thing to weep at—yet I wept,
I know not why; some weep for grief, and some
For joy, but I for neither or for both,

Mix'd in a feeling more beloved than either,
Which weigh'd my heart down like a drooping
bough

O'erload'd with its luxury of roses;
And then and then (the thoughts of silly maids
Run wilder than these roving vines) I found
My hands were clasp'd together, and my spirit
Stole from my eyes with a dim sense of prayer
Which had no words. I beg'd a gentle fortune
Upon the newly-wedded—Pray I not

For thee, Eustache?

A very weak conception of the entire effect of this dramatic sketch can be conveyed by so scanty a quotation; but if this promising young poet continues to cultivate his talents, he will be quoted on pages of criticism affording ampler space for quotation, and carrying more weight with the public than our literary notices. His powers of pathos are genuine. Study will teach him the art of the drama, for with its nature he is already imbued.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Present State of England in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance, with a Comparison of the Prospects of England and France. By Joseph Lowe, Esq.

This is a volume of great research into the state and prospects of Britain with regard to finance,

population, and prosperity. The first chapter is appropriated to a much disputed question, namely, the causes of the unexpected abundance of our financial resources during the late war, and their still more unexpected deficiency since the peace. This is followed by an inquiry into the subject of currency and exchange. The state of our agriculture occupies a still longer chapter and ampler details. The poor rate—population—the national revenue and capital—the fluctuations in the value of money, and the national debt, form the subjects of the other chapters, and are discussed, with interesting documents and tables of calculation. Our limits preclude us from entering into any thing like a detail of Mr. Lowe's arguments and speculations; we must, therefore, content ourselves with a partial view of the conclusions which he draws with respect to the future prospects of the country. It is proper to state that his views of our future prosperity are uninfluenced by any party feeling in favour of the aristocratic politics which plunged us into the late war, on the policy or impolicy of which he is too abstracted a political economist to enter. We farther observe, that his sanguine expectations of Great Britain rising triumphantly above her present difficulties are founded on the theory of increasing population being a source of national prosperity. He is, therefore, to a certain degree an opponent of Malthus's theory. We believe, however, that Mr. Malthus's doctrine of population may, in a modified sense, be understood to be compatible even with the prospects which Mr. Lowe holds out.—It may be true, we venture to say it must be true, that there are limits to increasing population and prosperity being identified, and yet it may be equally true that Great Britain is yet far removed from that degree of population for which her increasing industry and improving arts shall be insufficient to provide a comfortable subsistence. Whether Mr. Malthus's principles will consistently bear this hypothesis or not, we would rather adopt such an hypothesis than run, on the one hand, into the extreme of supposing that we have reached the *ne plus ultra* of the means of prosperous subsistence, or, on the other hand, into the still wilder theory that there are no limits to the resources which human ingenuity can devise for supporting augmented population.

As the ideas of Englishmen on the subject of national rivalry seem to be habitually drawn from the relation which our national strength and resources bear to those of France, Mr. Lowe draws the following parallel between the two countries:—"If we go back," he says, "to the reign of George I. we find that since that time our population has somewhat more than doubled, and that our national wealth may, after every deduction, be considered as having increased in a ratio considerably greater than our population. Without reckoning the public stocks among our national assets, or dwelling on the augmentation of our revenue either as a proof of prosperity or as a standard of comparison with the last century, we shall find this estimate of the increase of our public wealth supported by several very powerful arguments; above all, by the fact, that the principal addition to our numbers has been in towns where, as we have just shown, it is most directly conducive to both individual and national wealth. In France the increase in towns is as slow as in rural districts, and the augmentation of property probably keeps pace with, but probably does not much exceed, that of population. In comparing our former situation with that of our continental rival, we find that in the reign of George I. England, Scotland, and Ireland, bore to France, as point of population, the proportion of only 43 to 100 (See Napier's Supplement to the History of England and France); nor was that of taxable income much more considerable. At present, in point of numbers we hold the proportion of 70 to 100, so much greater during the last century has been our increase than that of France. The source of this rapidity of increasing wealth, as far as regards physical causes, is to be sought chiefly in the command of water-communication and in the productiveness of our mines. As these causes continue in full operation, or rather are more effectual at present than at any former time, we are justified in anticipating a continuance of superior progress. First, as to population, the increase in France at the rate of 30

per cent. a year on the existing numbers (a rate greater than has as yet been exemplified in that country, but which, nevertheless, may be granted as probable) will give in ten years a result of 3,000,000, but the increase of Great Britain and Ireland at 15 per cent. agreeably to the returns of 1811 and 1821, will give 3,300,000.* Next, as to financial resources, Mr. Lowe observes, that in regard to the portion of it which is taxable, the advantage will be found on our side. But to satisfy those who may consider income arising from public debt or from the expenditure of government as unsuitable appendages to a statement of national resources, our author leaves both out of the question, and takes the amount of income in either country without these questionable auxiliaries. What under this assumption is the prospect of increase? In France the augmentation of national income, reckoned at 10 per cent. in ten years, in conformity to the population, will be about 20,000,000, but in this country the increase, reckoned also in the ratio of the addition to our population (15 per cent.) will produce above 27,000,000.* A similar course of reasoning applies to Russia, Austria, and other continental powers. In none, says Mr. Lowe, is the degree of increase of national wealth, or, as far as we can learn, of population, on a par with this country. We have therefore little to dread from the attack of foreign powers; and unless we make our superiority a source of aggression, our situation presents a solid hope of continued peace, and of all the advantages arising from the undisturbed extension of our productive industry.

On the depressed State of Agriculture. By J. Cleghorn. 8vo. 3s.

An Answer to a Sixth Edition of a Pamphlet, supposed official, on the State of the Nation, accompanied with a third Chapter, being a Treatise on Agricultural Distress, &c. &c.

THEOLOGY.

The Epistles of Paul the Apostle translated, with an Exposition and Notes. By the Rev. T. Belsham. 4 vols. 8vo. 2s. 12s. 6d.

Lectures on some important Doctrines of the Gospel. By T. Raffles, LL.D. 12mo. 7s.

The Collects prefixed to the Epistles and Gospels, in the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, catechetically explained. By the Rev. J. Radcliffe, M. A. 12mo. 5s.

Observations on the Metrical Version of the Psalms made by Sternhold, Hopkins, and others, with a view to illustrate the authority with which this collection was at first admitted, &c. &c. By the Rev. H. J. Todd, M. A. 8vo. 4s.

The Second Part of Lectures on the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity. By E. Andrews, LL. D. 8vo. 7s.

Sermons on Subjects Doctrinal and Practical. By the Rev. H. G. White, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

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A Description of the Antiquities and other Curiosities of Rome. By the Rev.

Edward Burton, M.A. Student of Christ Church. 8vo.

These remarks on the antiquities, the churches, the works of art, the religious customs, and many other points connected with Rome, are extremely valuable and interesting, and indicate, with a high degree of classic taste, a deep research into the laborious compositions of the Italian antiquaries. Mr. Burton appears to regard all around him with a very philosophic eye, and on no occasion suffers his judgment to be betrayed by the enthusiasm of his admiration. Although our author is no "Smellangus" who could travel on from Dan to Beersheba, and cry it is all barren, it may yet be amusing to contrast the sober feelings that possessed his mind on his first view of the "Eternal City," with the rapturous effusions of Eustace and other travellers on a similar occasion.

"Most people picture to themselves a certain spot, from whence the towers and domes of the eternal city burst upon their view. St. Peter's, with its cupola, the immense ruins of the Colosseum, the pillar of Trajan, and such well-known objects, are all crowded into the ideal scene; and the imagination is raised to the utmost pitch in expectation of every moment unfolding this glorious prospect. The traveller, after feasting upon this hope, and using it to console himself for the barrenness of the Campagna and the uninteresting uniformity of the view, approaches nearer and nearer without reaching the expected spot. His tour-book tells him, that near the post of Baccano, fourteen miles from Rome, the dome of St. Peter's is first visible. This will be the commencement of his delight. But he still disregards this speck in the horizon, anxiously looking for the happier moment, when the whole city is discovered. This moment unfortunately never arrives. Where that place is to be found in the approach from Florence, which affords such a feast to the eye and to the imagination, I never could discover. The view of Rome from the Monte Mario, a hill near the road, is perhaps one of the noblest and the most affecting which the world could produce. I suspect that some writers, full of the gratification which this prospect afforded, have transferred it in description to their first entrance. But the road itself discloses the city by degrees. Scarcely any of it is seen till within a small distance, and then, with the exception of St. Peter's, there are few buildings of interest. The antiquities lie all on the other side, and are not seen at all. The suburbs themselves are not picturesque, and the traveller finds himself actually in Rome before he had given up the hopes of enjoying the distant prospect of it."

A Guide to the Lakes of Killarney. By G. N. Wright, Esq. 6s.

We have already had occasion to speak in terms of high commendation of the Picture of Dublin by this gentleman. It only remains for us to say that his Guide to the Lakes of Killarney is deserving of equal praise, both for the judiciousness of its arrangements, the fulness of its information, and the exceeding beauty of its decorations, which consist of five well-selected views, and a map, of the Lakes, from the pencil of Mr. Petrie, admirably engraved by Cooke. It is seldom that so many excellencies unite in so small a compass as this unassuming volume; and we should be glad to think that it may be the means of drawing some of our travellers and tourists to our unfortunate sister island, for which nature has done so much to invite, and man so little to detain.

An Inquiry concerning the Site of Ancient Palibothra, Part IV. containing a Tour from Bhaugulpoor to Mandar, from thence to Curruckpoor and a Circuit of the Hills, with an Account of the Site of the Ancient City of Jey Nuggur, and some Remarks on the Jeyne Worship; made during the months of December and January, 1818-19. By William Francklin. 4to. 15s. boards.

* This is shown in the appendix to our author's volume, pp. 72-73.

An Account of the principal Pleasure-Tours in England and Wales. 10s. 6d.

A View of the present State of the Scilly Islands, &c. By the Rev. George Woodley. 8vo. 12s.

A Complete Atlas of the English Counties divided into their respective Hundreds, &c. &c. By T. Dix and W. Darton. 8l. 8s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Narrative of an Expedition from Tripoli in Barbary, to the Western Frontier of Egypt, in 1817. By Paolo Della Cella, M.D. Translated from the Italian by Anthony Aufrere, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

This gentleman accompanied the Bey of Tripoli as physician attendant, in the expedition described in these pages, and which was undertaken by the Bey to check a rebellion fomented, if not excited, by his elder brother, among a powerful tribe of Bedouins called the Zoali. Travelling under the protection of the Bey himself, in the dress of a Mameluke, and deriving consequence from his profession in the eyes of the natives, our author possessed opportunities of observation far beyond what could ever be commanded by any European under other circumstances; and has availed himself of them to the utmost in tracing, with a minuteness which it would otherwise have been very unsafe to attempt, the interesting remains of antiquity which are scattered so thickly over the part of Africa through which he had to pass. His curiosity was more especially excited with respect to the country of Cyrene, "for there was the district so famous for the production of the *siphium* (herb wheate cometh Benzoin); there the earth, according to the descriptions of the ancients, annually yielded triple harvests, and the most delicious fruits; there flourished the garden of the Hesperides; and there too were the seats of the blessed, fanned by the tepid breezes of an eternal spring." Doctor Della Cella traces, with all the enthusiasm of a mind deeply imbued with classic lore, the site of the ancient city of Cyrene, the port of Memelagus, and the gardens of the Hesperides. Of a country so little known to Europeans, every thing that can be made known must be highly interesting; and from a man of Doctor Della Cella's learning and science it becomes every way valuable. He not only corrects many mistakes of the ancient historians, but of modern geographers and travellers also; and the directions for navigating the Great Syrtis will, we should imagine, be found of great use to mariners: for these, however, as well as for some of the geographical remarks, he is indebted to his learned friend Doctor Viviani of Genoa, to whom his letters are addressed. The botanical researches form a feature in this volume of a pleasing nature: the specimens, though few in number, are valuable in point of rarity; particularly if we may venture to include the far-famed *siphium* among them. The military movements of the Bey are marked by equal candour and bragging vanity; his conduct among the Bedouin tribes, by equity, avarice, and the most revolting treachery; but the picture, however unpleasing from its subject, is highly interesting, as being drawn by an eye-witness, and whilst all the impression of the moment was fresh in his mind.

A Tour through Belgium, and the Rheinsh Provinces. 4to.

The descriptions in this tour are, we believe, from the pen of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, as the plates which accompany them are professedly from the pencil of the Duchess. There is something so pleasing in the contemplation of persons of rank and fortune withdrawing for a while from the dissipation and frivolity to which their circumstances peculiarly expose them, and turning their attention to more solid matters, that their accounts of their travels are sure to be received with indulgence. The style of this volume is simple and concise. It is in unison with what the deportment of an English nobleman, travelling privately with his

family, ought to be—devoid of assumption, yet never sinking into familiarity. The views are very pleasing. The subjects in themselves are so trifling that they must irresistibly invite the pencil of a lover of nature, and that of the *duchesse* is best handled with a high degree of taste and feeling.

Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa, by William J. Burchell, Esq. 4to. vol. 1.

These Travels are highly interesting, not only on account of the author's route being for the most part entirely new to Europe, but likewise from the knowledge he possesses in botany and zoology, the pleasing manner in which he communicates his researches in these pursuits, and the tone of sentiment and feeling which is diffused over the whole narration. The author travelled from Cape Town to the foot of the Maadli mountains; and, during this journey, which lasted four years, he had neither companion nor assistant, nor other attendants, than a few Hottentots, the number of whom never exceeded ten. This first volume only carries the account of his expedition to Kilswater, a Hottentot village on the banks of the Gariep, or Orange river, lying on the road to a large African town, called Lataku. As far as this place he went in company with Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kramer, missionaries, who had formed a settlement there for the purpose of diffusing religious instruction among the natives, and who, having been absent about two years, at Cape Town and its vicinity, were now returning to resume the duties of their office. The joining of forces enabled the whole party to travel in comparative security through the countries inhabited by the Bushmen, Caffres, and other fierce and marauding tribes. It is difficult to make selections where every page is full of the most interesting matter: yet the following description of that most important event to hungry Hottentots, the death of a Hippopotamus, will, perhaps, convey to our readers as favourable a specimen as can be wished of the vivacity and agreeableness of the author's style.

"The busy party were surrounded by the sweetest scenery that landscape can produce. They had encircled the animal to the bank, and were labouring hard to get it out of the water; for, although it was but half grown, and only what they called a calf, its bulk, being equal to two oxen at least, was more than they could manage, till the Bushmen came to their assistance. At last it was rolled on to the grassy bank, and immediately all who had labour felt to work in cutting it up. . . . The placid, noble stream gave to the scene a peaceful, yet animated character, which was strangely contrasted by the spot where our party were so busy at work.

"This, indeed, more resembled a fish market, where bushes were converted into slambies, and their branches were bending to the ground, overloaded with meat. Whichever way I turned my head, I beheld men, or women, or dogs, eating; several large fires were crowded with cooks; all around was carving, broiling, gnawing, and chewing. Nor did I myself feel the least inclination to reprobathe the practice; for, after a long fatiguing walk, and eight hours fasting, I confess that a Hippopotamus steak was not a thing to be rejected; and even at this moment I still remain convinced that, if our English lovers of good eating could but see into such a steak, they would not rest till they had caused "fine lively Hippopotami" to be an article of regular imposition.

"All the oxen, buffaloes, and head, fell, by custom, to the Bushmen's share. No sooner was the carcass cut open, than they fell to work upon the entrails, occasionally wiping the grease from their fingers on to their arms, legs, and thighs. They were, besides, plentifully bespattered with the blood and filth, each rejoicing at the portion he had obtained.

"Among these happy, dirty creatures was one, who by her airs and dress showed that she had no mean opinion of her personal accomplishments: she was, in fact, the prettiest young Bush-girl I had yet seen; but her reality, and the evident consciousness of her superiority, rendered her less pleasing in my eyes; and her extravagance in dress made her, perhaps, a less desirable wife in the eyes of her countrymen; for the immoderate quantity of grease, red ochre, baka, and shining powder, with which her hair was

clotted, would ruin any but a very rich husband. Himself and every part of her dress was so well greased, that she must have been, in her nation, a girl of good family; and the number of leathern rings with which her arms and legs were adorned, promised her to be evidently a person of property; round her ancles she carried about a dozen thick rings of this kind, which, added to a pair of sandals, gave her the appearance of wearing buckles.

But the most remarkable piece of affectation with which she adorned herself, was, three small bits of ivory, of the size and shape of sparrows' eggs, loosely pendant from her hair; one in front, as low as the point of the nose, and one on the outer side of each cheek, all hanging at the same length. These dangled from side to side, as she moved her head, and doubtless made full amends for their inconvenience by the piquancy they were thought to add to the wearer's beauty. The upper part of her head was covered with a small leathern cap, fitted closely but quite unornamented; and I should have had a pleasure in gratifying her with a present of a string

of beads, to render this part of her dress more smart, if I had not been fearful that, by doing this, I should excite in her countrymen an inclination to beg and importune for what I meant to reserve only for the nations farther in the interior. The vanity and affectation, great as it was, did not, as one may sometimes observe in both sexes in other countries, seem to choke her, or produce any alteration in the tone of her voice; for the astonishing quantity of meat which she swallowed down, and the readiness with which she called out to her attendants for more, plainly showed her to be resolved that no squeamishness should interfere on this occasion." p. 114.

The author's pencil has delineated many scenes connected with the Hottentot manners and modes of travelling in a very spirited style: the volume is also rich in wood-cuts, which give a most faithful representation of the objects they are meant to represent; and, indeed, in every respect it is so fraught with attractions, that the second part, which is promised in the preface, will, we think, be eagerly looked for by the public.

LITERARY REPORT.

MR. CHARLES MILLS, author of the *History of the Crusades, &c.* is preparing for publication *The History of Rome, from the earliest period to the termination of the Empire.* In 10 vols. 8vo.

In the press, and shortly will be published, *Travels through the Holy Land and Egypt.* By WILLIAM RAE WILSON, Esq. of Kelvinbank, North Britain. In 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated with engravings.

MR. DANIEL MACINTOSH has made considerable progress in the 2nd edition, revised and enlarged, of the *History of Scotland, from the Invasion of the Romans till the Union with England; with a Supplementary Sketch of the Rebellion in 1715 and 1745; together with Remarks illustrative of the National Institutions of the Scots, the Progress of Education and Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.* In 1 large vol. 12mo.

A new volume of the "*Bombay Transactions,*" illustrated by numerous plates, is in the press.

Speedily will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. *Views of Ireland, Moral, Political, and Religious.* By J. O'DRISCOLT, Esq.

The Rev. T. R. ENGLAND, of Cork, editor of the *Letters of the Abbé Edgeworth, &c.* is, we understand, preparing for the press a "*Life of the celebrated Father O'LEARY.*"

There is about to be published by subscription, at a small price, a *Plate of the Solar System, with explanatory letter-press,* by MR. ADAMS, of Edmonton. It will represent, on a sheet four feet by one foot, the respective sizes and distances of

the Sun and Planets; the former being ten inches in diameter. Thus the Solar System will be seen, and a just idea of it formed, at one view.

A Translation of LEGENDRE'S *Elements of Geometry,* which has gone through so many editions in France, is now in the press, edited by DR. BREWSTER, and containing important additions, together with the diagrams engraved on wood.

MR. JOHN DUNLOP has in the press, *The History of Roman Literature, from the Early Periods to the Augustan Age.* In 2 vols. 8vo.

Among the most interesting works of which we hear as being in preparation, *The Life and Remains of the late Dr. Clarke* takes a foremost place.

MR. ARTIS is preparing for publication, a *Series of Plates illustrative of Recent Discoveries and Excavated Remains of a Roman Town at Castor.*

The Rev. J. JONES has in the press, *Moral Hours, a poem.*

Military Memoirs of the Great Civil War, being the Military Memoirs of JOHN GWYNNE; and an Account of the Earl of Glencairn's Expedition, in the years 1653-4, are printing in a quarto volume.

The Rev. J. INGRAM is printing a new edition of the *Saxon Chronicles, with an English translation and notes, and a copious index, in a quarto volume.*

A new edition is in the press of the *Poetical and Miscellaneous Works of ALEXANDER POPE, including the notes of various commentators, with a new life of the author, and annotations by WILLIAM ROSCOE.*

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

A *Treatise on Conchology, in which the Linnæan System is adhered to, and the Species that differ in form, &c. are put into divisions.*

Continuation of MR. JOSHUA COLLIER'S Pamphlet; being a Reply to a work intitled *The State of the Nation.*

The First Number in 8vo. of Anatomical and Physiological Commentaries. By HERBERT MAYO, Surgeon and Lecturer in Anatomy.

A System of General Anatomy. By W. WALLACE, M. R. I. A. Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, &c. &c. 8vo.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from July 1 to July 31, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
July 1	60	68		30.14	July 16	51	69	29.78	29.71
2	60	67		30.01	17	59	65	29.57	29.67
3	57	72		30.08	18	50	73	29.74	29.68
4	68	76		30.04	19	57	71	29.64	29.48
5	67	67		29.80	20	50	66	29.50	29.54
6	60	67		30.02	21	56	70	29.57	stat.
7	58	71		30.15	22	50	66	29.51	29.78
8	57	68		30.25	23	56	68	29.77	29.69
9	60	69		30.10	24	55	72	29.59	29.59
10	60	72		29.92	25	55	71	29.62	29.66
11	51	72	29.82	29.59	26	56	72	29.72	stat.
12	51	68	29.89	29.59	27	47	70	29.78	29.59
13	50	71	29.83	29.98	28	55	70	29.53	29.49
14	41	72	29.99	29.97	29	55	72	29.49	29.56
15	44	65	29.95	29.98	30	51	64	29.59	29.62
					31	41	66	29.64	29.63

This month has been alternately dry and wet, accompanied with strong gales of wind, lightning, and thunder; and what is more remarkable, the maximum and medium temperatures of the air fall short of those of last month, the latter by $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of a degree; the heat at the earth's surface having been diminished by the heavy rains, which amount to between 4 and 5

inches in depth. But after so dry a winter and spring, these copious falls of rain have evidently been of the utmost benefit to the growing corn, to the grass lands, and to vegetation in general. Although the mean temperature of the air has been retrograde this month, in comparison of last, yet it is nearly 5° higher than in July 1821.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

It is a very unusual circumstance to report the termination of the harvest on the 1st day of September; but at this time so little of that work remains to be performed, even in the north of England, that it may literally be said to have ended in the month of August. Generally speaking, a better harvest than that of the present year could not be well desired—the season has afforded (almost without exception) every facility which long days and fine weather could offer to the husbandman; consequently, the work has proceeded with rapidity, and the corn is secured in admirable condition. But this is not the only gratification—the quality, of wheat more particularly, is superior to any thing which late years have produced, while the acreable quantity is by no means deficient; on the contrary, perhaps, the aggregate somewhat exceeds that of an average crop; and if the same remark does not so well apply to barley, and other summer corns, there is yet a considerable portion of each that will be found to produce a fine sample—indeed more, we fear, than will be readily taken off under the present limited demand, and apparently decreasing consumption in the first necessities of life.

The farmer's year is supposed to terminate at the commencement of a new harvest, and it must be acknowledged that

the last has been one of unexampled difficulty and distress; nevertheless, appearances do not forebode immediate improvement in his condition: on the contrary, we firmly believe that the period is nearly arrived which will display the extent of calamity, and consummate the ruin of a large portion of the farming tenantry.

The season has been altogether decidedly unfavourable for the growth of turnips—severe drought in the early sowing retarded the vegetation of the seed, and the growth of the young plants, and exposed them to the depredations of the fly; consequently, much land had to be re-sown; this subsequently became poached with the heavy rains which happened to fall about that time, and has since been crusted by succeeding drought. Thus, where the plants have stood, (which, however, is only to a very limited extent) they are making but little progress; and it is now quite certain, that the crop is general will turn out greatly defective.

Potatoes are vastly improved of late, and the same may be said of second-crop grasses, which are now likely to afford a very decent swathe: so that, although the straw yard will be less abundantly supplied than last year, and the turnips will fail in their customary produce; yet the large stock of hay in hand will, in some measure, supply the deficiency.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, July 13th, 43s. 1d.—20th, 43s. 8d.—27th, 43s. 2d.—Aug. 3d, 42s. 5d.
 Corn Exchange, *Mark-Lane*.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

Quarters.				Quarters.					
July 13th.				27th July.					
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
Wheat	8,529	for 20,907	2 6	Aver. 49 0	Wheat	9,803	for 23,675	18 1	Aver. 48 8
Barley	1,171	.....	1,228	0 10	.....	1,414	.....	1,321	8 8
Oats	15,575	.....	15,123	8 6	.....	11,826	.....	11,736	15 9
20th July.				Aug. 3.					
Wheat	7,202	.....	17,514	5 4	.....	9,351	.....	22,744	16 2
Barley	1,135	.....	1,074	9 6	.....	857	.....	763	4 9
Oats	16,321	.....	15,935	2 9	.....	12,929	.....	12,930	17 8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields

Market.—Per Cwt.	
Ware	- 2s 6d to 3s 6d
Middlings	- 1 6 to 2 0
Ch-ts	- 1 6 to 0 0
Apples	- 0 0 to 0 0
Onions	- 0 0 to 0 0

MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.

Beef	- 2s 6d to 2s 8d
Mutton	- 1 8 to 2 8
Veal	- 3 8 to 4 4
Pork	- 2 0 to 4 0
Lamb	- 2 8 to 3 4

COAL MARKET.

Aug. 28.	
Newcastle, from 33s 0d to 41s 0d	
Sunderland, from 38 0 to 41 0d	
Price of Quartern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 3d.	

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

SMITHFIELD—Hay,	3l 0s to 4l 0s	Aver. 3l 10s 0d
Straw,	1 12 to 1 16	— 1 14 0
Clover,	3 0 to 4 4	— 3 12 0
WHITECHAPEL. Hay,	8 10 to 4 0	— 3 15 0
Straw,	1 10 to 2 2	— 1 16 0
Clover,	4 0 to 4 15	— 4 7 6

QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.

arrived Coastwise, from Aug. 12 to 17.			
Wheat	16,475	Fens	905
Barley	318	Tares	77
Oats	9,841	Rape	886
Bye	12	Brank	—
Various Seeds, 318 qrs.—Flour, 6963 sacks.			
From Ireland.—Oats 2,210; and Rapeseed 10 qrs.—Foreign.—Linsed 3,600 qrs.			

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.			New Pockets.		
Kent	2l 10s to 4l 10s	Sussex	2l 5s to 3l 5s	Kent	2l 16s to 4l 10s
Essex	0 0 to 0 0	Yerston	1 10s to 2 0s	Sussex	2l 10s to 3l 10
			Farham 0 0 to 0 0		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Aug. 24.

THE beauty of the season must have struck the most superficial observer, nor has it been less suitable than beautiful. The harvest has been equally forward and productive, insomuch that the arrivals of specimens and consignments of new Wheats have been very considerable. This, together with an abundant supply of old Wheats, has effected a decline in the prices of the article, that has materially diminished its market value. The trade is extremely heavy; and the demand is by no means sufficient to take off the supply. Much remains unsold. Grain of other kinds is also plentiful; and were the present stock in hand disposed of, there is abundance ready to prevent any appearance of vacancy. It is not, however, in our power to speak generally on the quality of the harvest: that must be ascertained by the test of additional experience, and by that suitability for keeping, which always demands for decision the interval of a few weeks. It is well known, that old wheat, firm and dry, is necessary to mix in grinding with new wheat; and there are wheats (not British) which in no very long time after harvesting, acquire such hardness, as

even to grind the mill-stones by which themselves are ground.

Animal food, the production of agriculture—beef and mutton—is so reasonable, that the holders of salted provisions—bacon, for instance, are pressing sales on the market, before prices give way any farther: they prefer submitting to a present reduction, rather than to run the hazard of what terms they may be under the necessity of accepting some time hence. It is, nevertheless, somewhat different with the article Butter; the superior qualities, say fine Carlow, by way of example, are scarce; they are also in demand; whence the prices of other kinds have derived advantage, and prime Dutch has risen 3s. or 4s. per cwt.—Those who have well considered the subject, will acknowledge the importance of that abundance of vegetables, in various forms of supply, which now almost inundates the London markets. With this abundance, which some may be tempted to disregard, is intimately connected the health of the people; and the heats of the season might be found no less prejudicial now than they were centuries ago to a metropolis not a quarter the size of the present, were not this branch of agricul-

tural (rather horticultural) labour spiritedly encouraged and amply rewarded.—The article Hops, which is always one of the lotteries of agriculture, has within these few days been more favourably reported of than it was some time back: the duty is now estimated at 140,000*l.* to 145,000*l.* The hop districts are alive with expectation. To nothing produced by the ground is a thunderstorm of greater importance.

Among articles of import COFFEE seems to have been, during the last month, the most favoured. The sales have been extensive, and have been well attended: the better kinds experienced an improvement not great, but steady: the quantity did not dishearten the buyers. This favourable state may, possibly, endure a while, but after the demand is satisfied the briskness will subside; whether suddenly or gradually must be left to time and to circumstances. Exportation has been the occasion of the principal stimulus at present.—COTTON is pretty much the subject of negotiation between buyer and seller. Exportation has been the

chief cause of some kinds keeping up their prices; while others have been obliged to meet the wishes of the buyer. The East India Cottons have been thought rather too high of late, and may now be purchased a shade lower. In the mean while, the holders of prime qualities, from whatever country imported, rather decline selling, and consequently withdraw what they had offered, than accept of any reduction. It is evident, that they look forward with expectation of meeting their own terms, at no distant day. We believe that much the same is the state of the Liverpool market: considerable quantities occasionally change hands; but the seller studies the accommodation of his customer. The market is, therefore, stated heavy; we must add, that the arrivals continue to be more than equal to what is taken out of the ordinary course of sale.

RUM is held without any disposition to meet a reduction. The demand is not lively: nor will any movement, probably, be felt, till certain information arrives respecting the brandy vintage.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th July to 25th Aug. 1822.

Days. 1822.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuites	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
July 25											
26	250½	80½	11 80½	98 9½	99½	20 ½	80½	250		64 pm.	5 7 pm.
27	81½	80½	80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	250½		64 pm.	5 7 pm.
29	251½	81½	80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	251		64 pm.	5 7 pm.
30	251½	81½	1 80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	90½		64 pm.	5 7 pm.
31	251½	81	80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	91		60 pm.	5 7 pm.
Aug. 1	252	81	80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	250	90½	62 pm.	6 8 pm.
2	251½	81	80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	250	90½	65 pm.	6 8 pm.
3	251½	81½	80½	99½	99½	21	80½	250½			6 8 pm.
5	252	81½	80½	99½	99½	21	80½	250		65 pm.	6 8 pm.
6	252	81½	80½	99½	99½	21	80½	250		64 pm.	5 8 pm.
7		81½	80½	99½	99½	21	80½	250		64 pm.	5 8 pm.
8	252	81	80½	99½	99½	21	80½	90½		63 pm.	5 8 pm.
9	251½	81½	80½	99½	99½	21	80½			64 pm.	5 8 pm.
10	252	81½	80½	99½	99½	21	80½			62 pm.	6 9 pm.
12	251½	81½	80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	249		61 pm.	6 9 pm.
13		80½	79 80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	250		62 pm.	6 9 pm.
14	251½	80½	1 80½	99½	99½	21	80½			63 pm.	6 9 pm.
15	251½	81½	80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½			63 pm.	6 9 pm.
16	251½	81½	81 80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	249	91	65 pm.	6 10 pm.
17	251½	81½	80½	99½	99½	21	80½			66 pm.	7 9 pm.
19	251½	81½	80½	99½	99½	21	80½				7 9 pm.
20		81½	81 80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	249½		69 pm.	6 9 pm.
21		81½	80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½			66 pm.	6 9 pm.
22	252	81½	80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	249½	91	45 pm.	6 9 pm.
23	252	81	80½	99½	99½	20 ½	80½	250½			9 5 pm.
24			80½	99½	99½	21	80½	90½		46 pm.	4 8 pm.

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to Sept. 1821, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JULY 16, TO AUG. 13, 1822, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

- ADAMS, J. Spalding, miller. (Fisher and Norcutt, Gray's-
Inn
Alfred, W. Dowgate-hill, warehouseman. (Jones, Brun-
wick-square
Als, J. Westfale, farmer. (Gwynne, Lewes
Armstrong, G. J. Ratcliffe-highway, coal-merchant.
(Clifton and Carter, Borough
Atkins, R. N. Portsea, grocer. (Low
Atwood, T. Stelling Minis, dealer. (Scandamore, Temple
Aynley, G. Wakefield, victualler. (Lake, Cateaton-str.
Bailey, J. Canwick, maltster. (Moore, Lincoln
Baker, C. Cratched Friars, wine-merchant. (Pearce
and Sons
Bartle, R. Helston, grocer. (Follett, Temple
Bennett, J. jun. Crickmoor, coal-merchant. (Green,
Fols, Dorsetshire
Bigland, B. Liverpool, merchant. (Hinde
Bosisto, W. Reading, woollen-draper. (Cooper
Bourne, T. Wyke Regis, printer. (Hennings, Weymouth
Capon, J. B. Bishop's-hull, woolstapler. (Ivie, Fawston
Clarke, H. and Grundy, F. Liverpool, merchants. (Lace
and Co.
Cornforth, J. Whitty, plumber. (Wardell, jun.
Cowell, J. jun. Torquay, wine-merchant. (Coserat
Crawtree, J. Wakefield, victualler. (Lake, Cateaton-str.
Cazenzer, S. and Joyce, A. Beckington, grocers. (Miller,
Promo Selwood
Davies, T. W. Hitchapel, baker. (Boddely, Goodman's-
Fields
Edmunds, T. Costall Bugged, tanner. (Erans, Lampeter
Ereleigh, T. Devonshire-street, linen-draper. (Arden,
Clifford's Inn
Fearney, C. Cratched Friars, wine-merchant. (Pearce
and Sons, St. Swinith's-lane
Falford, W. Lechlade, warehouseman. (Stevens and
Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle
Gilbert, J. and Taylor, H. Bristol, commission merchants.
(Haberfeld
Gray, W. and E. Birmingham, nail-ironmongers. (Benson
Greig, J. and Storr, H. Charlotte-street, linen-draper.
(Jones, Size-lane
Hallam, J. T. Netherton, farmer. (Mullis, Coventry
Hardwidge, J. Wellington, draper. (Pearson, Temple
Harvard, F. Hereford, wine-merchant. (Darton and Co.
Red Lion-square
Hellyer, J. Hayling North, farmer. (Johnson, Portsea
Hewer, W. Breage, farmer. (Follett, Inner Temple
Hewer, W. Llanellon, victualler. (Gabb, Aberystwyth
Hodgson, J. G. Covent-garden, wine-merchant. (Amory
and Coles, Throgmorton-street
Hulse, J. Shirland, cotton-spinner. (Ellis, Chancery-lane
James, J. Wood-street, grocer. (Spence and Desborough,
Furnival's Inn
Jones, R. P. Aberystwyth, linen-draper. (Clarke, Bristol
Jones, W. Bristol, victualler. (Smith
Joseph, M. Liverpool, woollen-draper. (Phillips
Langdale, T. Cloughton, draper. (Benson, Scarborough
Lewis, W. Cardiff, linen-draper. (Poole and Greenfield,
London
Marshall, W. H. Hall, miller. (Rushworth, Frail
Mordimer, J. sen. Cleckheaton, merchant. (Norris, Ha-
lifax
Peacock, J. Bishop Wearmouth, ship-broker. (Blakiston,
Symond's Inn
Payton, W. G. Upper Thames-street, merchant. (Druce
and Son, Billiter-square
Powell, T. Oldforge, corn-dealer. (Rudge, Ross
Price, J. Ryell, dealer. (Glover, Toug
Pulman, M. and J. Guisborough, common brewers. (Ir-
vine
Roberts, W. Oxford-street, booter. (Royal and Ogle,
Austin Friars
Robinson, F. Aston, dealer. (Dickens and Benson, Bir-
mingham
Robinson, B. London-road, coal-merchant. (Beethome
and Cornthwaite, Staple Inn
Rivers, W. and Clowes, J. Shelton, earthenware manufac-
turers. (Anderson and Co. Hanley
Shannon, W. Whitehaven, draper. (Hedgson
Stevenson, J. Boston, grocer. (Hopkins
Strickland, J. Steeple Morden, common brewer. (Bar-
foot, Temple
Stodart, J. and F. Carlisle, cotton-manufacturers. (At-
kinson, Manchester
Thorpe, J. sen. Cheddle, calico-printer. (Atkinson, Man-
chester
Tomlinson, W. jun. Nantwich, money-scrivener. (Broad-
burns
Tucker, H. jun. Bristol, carpenter. (Heaven
Walker, W. Bolton, shopkeeper. (Buckley, Manchester
Waterhouse, J. and Green, S. Ropemakers-street, builders.
(Shuter, Millbank-street
Wedgberrow, T. Himplon, grocer. (Curley, Droitwich
Whitley, G. L. Cheltenham, money-scrivener. (What-
ley, Roodcombe
Whittingham, R. George-street, Bryanstone-square, vic-
tualler. (Froeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street
Willow, J. Ely, miller. (Brans and Archer, Ely
Wortly, V. Hampstead-road, grocer. (Cardale and Co.
Gray's Inn
Young, J. G. Shiplake, merchant. (Crosey, Coleman-str.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- James McCracken, merchant and ship owner in Glasgow
John McNeill, merchant and grocer, at Grahamston, near
Falkirk
Wilson and Gentle, victuallers and ling-merchants, in
Glasgow
George and Peter Ouller, drovers and cattle-dealers, at
Mains of Mause
Josiah Rowley, china-ware merchant, Glasgow
James and Luke Fraser Newlands, jewellers and watch-
makers, Glasgow
Campbells and Co. merchants and brokers, Glasgow
Barks and Henry, coal-factors, Edinburgh
Peter Arnot and Co. merchants, in Edinburgh

DIVIDENDS.

- ADAMS, J. Stamford, Aug. 24
Baupster, W. Lichfield, Aug. 31
Barber, W. and R. Chesapeake, Aug. 24
Baverstock, J. H. Alton, Aug. 28
Beane, B. Hickling, Aug. 14
Barry, C. Caversham, Aug. 28
Bisne, J. and J. Looe, Aug. 20
Birke, S. W. Thorne, Aug. 16
Blyth, G. and W. and F. Aug. 23, 27
Brickwood, J. & J. Rainier, J. Morgan,
W. and Starkey, Aug. 27
Brown, J. London, Aug. 22
Brace, A. Brown, J. and Scott, G.
London, Aug. 24
Buchanan, D. Smith, S. M. and Ash-
ley, F. Liverpool, Aug. 13
Burgess, D. and Lord, M. Rochdale,
Aug. 19
Cable, W. Aldborough, Aug. 20
Campbell, D. and Harper, B. and
Bellie, A. Old Jewry, Aug. 27
Carpenter, J. and J. P. Wellington,
Aug. 30
Carpenter, J. P. and Webber, J. Wel-
lington, Aug. 27
Clarke, J. Liverpool, Aug. 17
Clarke, J. Wakefield, Aug. 23
Costes, H. Bradfield, Aug. 22, 30
Cobham, W. jun. and Jones, T. Ware,
Aug. 10
Colyer, W. Middle-row, Aug. 27
Cooke, H. and Prince, D. Coleman-
street, Aug. 24
Cope, R. Worcester, Aug. 6
Copland, C. jun. R. and F. and E.
Leeds, Aug. 12
Crossland, S. Liverpool, Aug. 14
Crumble, G. and Carr, J. York, Aug. 26
Day, R. H. Tivill, July 30
De Ugarte, D. Wilson-street, Aug. 6
Dickens, J. Shrewsbury, Aug. 26
Dickens, T. Liverpool, Sept. 7
Dubois, J. F. and J. Alderman's-walk,
July 27
Eapor, J. Finsdon, Aug. 22
Edwards, J. Vine-street, Aug. 27
Edwards, G. H. Craven-street, Aug. 10
Elliot, J. and Haslock, S. Northamp-
ton, Aug. 27
Eadicott, J. E. Exeter, Aug. 21
Eybe, F. and Schmaak, A. Bury-coart,
Sept. 17
Farrar, E. Halifax, Aug. 31
Fies, L. M. Bury-coart, Aug. 24
Fox, E. L. jun. Idol-lane, Nov. 18
Gadsby, G. Snaresstone, Aug. 30
Goodall, W. and Turner, J. Garlick-
hill, Aug. 27
Gray, C. Oxford-street, Aug. 21
Gray, J. Bishopgate-street, Aug. 6
Gregton, F. Spindleston, Sept. 6
Grove, P. Cardiff, Sept. 6
Hardisty, C. and Cowing, J. Bedford-
court, July 30
Hartley, R. Kilpn, Sept. 10
Hartley, J. Islington, July 27
Hay, H. and Turner, T. A. Newcastle-
street, Aug. 17
Heddlings, J. jun. York, Sept. 6
Hill, J. Dover, Aug. 19
Hodges, C. Ringwood, Aug. 27
Hould, S. Laytonstone, Aug. 27
Houseman, W. Bridge-street, Aug. 10
Kay, E. Sheffield, Sept. 4
Kerhaw, S. Oldham, Aug. 19
King, W. Birmingham, Aug. 27
Kirkland, J. and J. Bedenock, Coventry,
Aug. 31
Knight, J. Mile-end-road, Aug. 17
Knight, J. Halifax, Aug. 21
Jacobs, T. and Spiers, W. Oxford,
July 27
Johnson, T. jun. Wakefield, Sept. 9
Lander, J. Birmingham, Aug. 27
Lee, W. and J. F. Aug. 10
Lippard, J. Deptford, Aug. 24
Livesey, J. Farnworth, Aug. 20
Lovers, R. Hexham, Sept. 2
Lubban, F. M. Newcastle-on-Tyne,
Aug. 12

M'Call, A. Jamaica, Aug. 26	Parker, W. Newark-upon-Trent, Aug. 15	Spencer, J. Providence-row, Aug. 28
Maddick, R. and Tweed, J. Rosemary-lane, Aug. 17	Riley, J. jun. Uley, Aug. 21	Standford, F. Chesser, Aug. 26
Mallorie, W. Leeds, Aug. 6	Player, J. B. and Keen, J. Bristol, Aug. 16	Thompson, T. Cannon-st. July 7
Marsden, P. Sheffield, Sept. 3	Pourties, A. P. and A. G. Broad str. Aug. 20	Troughton, B. jun. Coventry, July 26
M 17th, J. Gracechurch-street, Aug. 27	Presley, A. and Shelley, T. Manchester, Aug. 22	Trotter, R. Sen. and J. Wood-st. Aug. 21
Mather, E. Oxford, Aug. 27	Richardson, T. Iron Acton, Aug. 21	Turner, T. Stock Exchange, Aug. 7
Mawhood, R. jun. Wakefield, Aug. 14	Riley, J. Leicester, Aug. 20	Walker, F. Ripon, Aug. 31
Mitchel, F. New Milton, Aug. 6	Rudd, C. W. Broadway, Aug. 24, Sep. 17	Walters, J. Statham, Aug. 31
Moora, J. King's Thrompton, Aug. 19	Rudd, C. Lawhatt, Oct. 5	Ward, J. Beech, farmer, Sep. 7
Morris, W. Bolton, Aug. 20	Sharp, G. sen. and W. and G. jun. Threemede-street, Aug. 10	Webb, G. Cornhill, Aug. 18
Natrin, J. sen. Thorton, Aug. 28	Simons, E. Hilperston, Aug. 24	Wharton, R. and El. Little Cruby, Aug. 14, 20
Nichol, J. and W. Old Jewry, Aug. 20	Smethurst, J. sen. and Hindle, R. Torrington, Aug. 17	Whitcomb, R. Fisher, H. and Hans, T. Whitehaven, Aug. 7
Oliva, T. C. Liverpool, Se. 10	Snelgrove, R. Warsingcamp, Aug. 20	Windcutt, T. Bridgton, Aug. 26
Palmer, W. Elsing, Aug. 20		Wingate, J. Bathwick, Oct. 22
Parsons, J. Whitechapel, Aug. 6		Wylie, W. Southampton-row, Aug. 28
Parsons, R. sen. R. jun. and T. Lyncombe and Whitcombe, Aug. 9, Sep. 20		

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Small-Pox and Vaccination.—During the last month the casual small-pox has been very gentle, amounting in all the parishes to not more in the aggregate than 37 cases, and 25 at the hospital at Pancras, of whom only five died. Vaccination has its effect in every month of its progress, and its beneficial effects are felt in every part of the town when the warmth of the season might in the confined parts of the city and suburbs have rendered the casual small-pox very general; 247 were vaccinated at the hospital, and 316 in the former month. The co-operation of these measures with those of the several other National Boards, has never been so much felt as at this time, when the experience of two-and-twenty years has amply diffused the blessing and the security of the discovery.

Irish Distress.—Under the judicious management of the Ladies' Committee, in Newgate, the female prisoners there are employed in making up articles of apparel for the female poor in Ireland, from materials presented, or from purchases of materials by donations from individuals expressly for that purpose; and the girls in the charity schools are in many places busy in the same manner, in giving effect to the benevolence so highly honourable to this country. The subscriptions exceed 200,000l.

The new Bread Act.—An abstract of an Act passed in the last Session, intitled "An Act to repeal the Acts now in force relating to Bread to be sold in the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and Ten Miles of the Royal Exchange; and to provide other Regulations for the Making and Sale of Bread, and preventing the Adulteration of Meal, Flour, and Bread, within the limits aforesaid." The Act commences with declaring—*I.* That it is expedient that the Acts 59 and 60 Geo. III. be continued till September 29, 1822; and after that day the 55th Geo. III. to be

repealed.—*II.* That the sellers of bread in London, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, may make and offer for sale "bread made of flour, or meal, of wheat, barley, rye, oats, buck wheat, Indian corn, peas, beans, rice, or potatoes, or any of them, and with any common salt, pure water, eggs, milk, barm, leaven, potatoe, or other yeast, and mixed in such proportions as they shall think fit, and with no other ingredient or matter whatsoever, subject to the regulations hereinafter contained."

—*III.* Bakers may make bread of any weight or size.—*IV.* Declares that from the commencement of this Act, all bread sold within the limits aforesaid, shall be sold by weight, and in no other manner, under 40s. penalty; this not to extend to fancy bread or rolls.—*V.* Aroiduplicate weight of 16 ounces to be only used.—*VI.* The peck loaf and its subdivisions of half, quarter, and half quarter, are not to be made or sold during the next two years, under a penalty of 40s. to 10l.—*VII.* Bakers selling bread in their shop, without previously weighing it in the purchaser's presence, whether required to do so or not, forfeit 10s. for every offence.—*VIII.* and *IX.* Bakers to provide in their shops beams, scales, and weights, and also when they carry it out in any cart or carriage, drawn by a horse, mule, or ass, under penalties not exceeding 5l.—*X.* Bakers using in bread any other ingredient than as specified in Clause II. to be fined from 5l. to 10l. and their names published.—*XI.* Persons adulterating any corn, meal, or flour, offered for sale, or selling the flour of one sort of corn for another, to be fined from 5l. to 20l.—*XII.* Bread "made wholly or partially of the meal or flour of any other sort of corn or grain than wheat, or of the meal or flour of any peas or beans, to mark it with a large Roman M. or forfeit at the rate of 10s. per lb. weight, on conviction."—*XIII.* Magistrates or peace officers may search the premises of millers, mealmen, or

bakers, for adulterated flour or bread, and for any mixture or ingredient intended for such adulteration, and if any be seized, then to carry the same to the nearest Magistrate for examination; if conviction follow (XIV.) the penalty to be 40s. for first offence; the second, 5*l*.; and any subsequent offence, 10*l*. and the offender's name published.—XV. Persons obstructing any search, to be fined, not exceeding 10*l*.; and if any baker, convicted of penalties under the Act, shall prove before a Magistrate that the offence he was convicted of arose from the wilful default of his journeymen or servants, they shall recompense him, and in default be committed to prison and hard labour, not exceeding six months.—XVI. Bakers not to bake bread or rolls on Sundays, nor deliver any meat, pies, &c. baked on that day, after half past one.—XVII. to XXVI. prescribe the forms and mode in which various parts of the Act, shall be enforced.—XXVII. to XXXV. allow appeal on entering into recognizances, direct the application of penalties, &c. and save the rights and privileges of the City of London.—The Act to take place from the 29th September next.

Horrible Occurrence.—Last month a charge was made against a Right Reverend Bishop, at Marlborough-street Police Office, at which human nature revolts. The Rev. Prelate, when arrested, with difficulty escaped the vengeance of the public, who, if not prevented by the peace-officers, would have sacrificed him to their indignation on the spot. As it was, he was severely beaten. The capital charge not being borne out, he was permitted to go at large, upon finding sureties to the amount of 1000*l*. The Prelate gave his card to the Magistrate as "The Hon. Percy Jocelyn, Bishop of Clogher." During the examination, he appeared sunk in the deepest mental agony, and did not utter a word. He was attired in an old great coat, and had worn his clerical hat, which was much torn; he had evidently been very roughly handled. The mitred reprobate has since effected his escape.—Detestable as was the conduct of this vile hypocrite, his guilt was yet increased in a tenfold degree, by his having, in the year 1811, caused a man, named James Byrne, to be nearly flogged to death in Dublin, for accusing him of those practices in which he has since been detected. Measures have since been taken to deprive him of his see, and pursue him to outlawry.

Improvements in the Parish of St. Giles's.—A Court Leet was held last month at the office at St. Giles's, when the usual nuisances were presented. Among the

rest was that noted place called Dyot-street (now George-street), which for years past has been the hiding-place of prostitutes and infamous characters; and it was resolved, that at the expiration of the leases, which are almost out, the whole should be taken down. Among the intended improvements, it was understood that all the bye-lanes and alleys leading from George-street, &c. are to come down. Should this take place, it would be a most wonderful improvement to that part of the town, which now, from the filth and dirt concentrated together in those places, is sometimes rendered almost insupportable to the respectable inhabitants residing there. Another great annoyance will be got rid of—the nests of thieves who haunt those low places; and very many depredations will by this means be prevented.

Drury-lane Theatre.—The whole of the interior of Drury-lane Theatre has been pulled down, even to the bare walls, for the purpose of contracting the area assigned to the audience. The boxes in future are to hold only nine persons instead of thirteen, and there are to be family boxes, but not private ones. It is hardly possible to form a probable judgment of the result of the intended alterations, but it may fairly be said that the public will derive much advantage from them in the essential convenience of seeing and hearing.

Reduction of Interest.—The East India Company gave notice Aug. 21, at the Stock Exchange, that subsequently to the 31st of March next, the interest on their bonds (which in 1818 they reduced from five to four per cent.) will be farther lowered to three and a half per cent. The premium on bonds previous to this notice was 68s. and they fell before the close of business to 58s. The amount of India bonds outstanding cannot be ascertained, but three millions was the extent of their issues at any period, though nothing like that sum is at present in circulation.

Students of Medicine.—The Court of Examiners for regulating the practice of Apothecaries, under a late act of Parliament, have determined that the attendance on Physician's practice of Provincial Hospitals (which must be for six months at least) shall confer the same eligibilities as a similar attendance on Hospitals in London. This privilege is likely to be eminently useful to students in the medical profession, inasmuch as it will afford to many of them an opportunity of completing an important branch of their education in the country, and of thus exclusively devoting the period of their attend-

ance in London to other professional objects.

Police Act.—The Magistrates of the County of Surrey have come to the determination of putting in force rigidly, upon all occasions, the Police Act, passed in the third year of his present Majesty, so far as regards the fairs held in the county over which their jurisdiction extends. The act declares, that divers fairs are held within, and in the vicinity of the metropolis, by charter and prescription, and that scenes of riot, disturbance, debauchery, and crime, have resulted from the abuses which have progressively crept in on such occasions. It has therefore become necessary, in order to check the disadvantages of the growing evil, to limit the daily duration of fairs held within ten miles of Temple-bar. The act, for the purpose of effecting a change so beneficial to the morals of the people, directs that all business and amusement shall cease at eleven o'clock every night, and that a penalty of 5*l.* shall be visited upon any proprietor of a public-house, hooth, or other place of the description, who shall not give due observance to this clause. The same penalty of 5*l.* shall be inflicted upon any person found on such premises. It is but justice to say, that the activity and zeal of the Magistrates of Surrey have caused, within the last twelve months, a remarkable diminution of crime in the extensive districts subject to their authority.

New Law Courts.—The preparations for the New Law Courts, to be built west of Westminster Hall, are proceeding rapidly. The different departments have received strict orders from the Surveyor-General of the Board of Works, to proceed with all possible despatch. The Court of Exchequer, the Record Offices, and Oliver's and the Exchequer coffee-houses, are to be pulled down forthwith. The whole are to be sold by auction in a few days. The thoroughfare through Westminster Hall is closed, and will not be opened again till the New Courts of Law are finished. The new royal entrance to the House of Lords is also proceeding rapidly.

Health of London.—The improved treatment of diseases, according to the late returns to Parliament, is a cause of increasing population, and especially the substitute of vaccination for the small pox: infectious fevers have almost disappeared even in London; and intermittents, which till lately, under the name of ague, infested the country very extensively, (especially the fen districts,) are no longer spoken of. The mortality in the several counties in England and Wales, ranges between 1 in 47 and 1 in 72;

Middlesex and Sussex being the extremes. In Anglesey the mortality is 1 in 83.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. C. N. L'Oste, M.A. to the rectory of Claxby Bluckacre, Lincolnshire, void by the death of the Rev. R. Williams—The Rev. J. H. Monk, to the deanery of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, and living of Fiskerton, Lincolnshire—The Rev. S. L. Noble, B.A. to the rectory of Frolesworth, Leicestershire—The Rev. J. Cubitt, A.M. to the rectory of Overstrand, Norfolk—The Rev. J. Neville White, to the perpetual curacy of Great Plumstead, Norfolk—The Rev. W. R. Bedford, M.A. to the rectory of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire—The Rev. J. Brecks, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to the vicarage of Crisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight, with the Chapels of Newport and Northwood annexed, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Dalton, B.D.—The Rev. B. Bardinell, M. A. Bodleian Librarian, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford, to the rectory of Haughton-le-Skerne, near Darlington, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Le Mesurier.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B. appointed Vice-Admiral, Commissary, and Deputy in the office of Vice-Admiralty, for the province of Connaught, Ireland.

Sir David Hunter Blair, bart. appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Arr, vice Sir A. Boswell, bart. deceased.

Mr. Easton, a respectable attorney, has been appointed to the office of Clerk of the Rules of the Court of King's Bench, vacant by the death of Mr. Brooshoof.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Stockbridge.—Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, esq. commonly called the Hon. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, in the room of Joseph Foster Barham, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Shire of Wigton.—Sir William Maxwell, of Monteith, bart. in the room of James Hunter Blair, esq. deceased.

Births.] At Surbiton-place, Surrey, the lady of Sheriff Garratt, of a still-born child—The lady of Dr. Lushington, M.P. at his house in Great George-street, Westminster, of a son—Mrs. Robt. Winter, of Clapham-common, of a daughter—At Beckenham-place, Mrs. Cator, of a son—The lady of William Mowbray, esq. of Hanover-street, Hanover-square, of a daughter—In York-street, St. James's-square, the lady of Dr. Boyton, of a daughter—The Duchess of Cambridge, at Hanover, of a daughter.

Married.] At Lambeth church, Mr. Isaac Beeman to Anne, second daughter of Thos. Bensley, esq.—At Marylebone church, H. Carroll, of Ballynure, in the county of Wicklow, esq. to Catherine, second daughter of the late David Mitchell, esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, B. Golding, M. D. to Sarah Pelerin, only daughter of William Blew, esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Mr. C. J. Shirreff to Mary, third daughter of Mr. John Jackson Cuff—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, W. T. Nixon, esq. of Northumberland-str. in the Strand, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. Parker, esq.—At Shoreditch, T. Jones, esq. to Sarah Hunt, only surviving daughter of — Hunt, esq.—Henry, second son of Samuel Welch, esq. to Adelaide, second daughter of Thos. Thornton, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Barnard to Christina, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Porter, esq.—At St. John's, Hackney, Captain Thos. Haviside to Miss Snaith—At the Friends' Meeting, Croydon, Joseph Storrs to Anne, third daughter of the late Benjamin Hooper; and Edw. Curtis May to Caroline, sixth daughter of the late Benj. Hooper—At St. Marylebone church, the Rev. T. Wharton to Charlotte Maria, third daughter of the late George Rose, esq.—At St. Lawrence Jewry, C. C. Deacon, esq. to Mrs. Baxter—At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Mr. Edkins, of Salisbury-square, to Sarah, second daughter of John Relfe, esq.—L. Stevenson, esq. of Clapham-common, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Chas. Rixon—At the New Church, St. Pancras, R. Barker, esq. to Mrs. White—At Hanwell, T. Bramall, esq. to Miss Cooper—At St. Andrew's Holborn, J. Coverdale, esq. to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mrs. Clark—At St. Mary's Aldermanbury, Dr. R. Bright to Miss M. L. Babbington—At Cripplegate, Mr. T. Upton to Elizabeth, only daughter of R. Dawson, esq.—At Great Stanmore, Mr. Andrews to Miss Mathews—At St. Sepulchre's, Mr. W. Count to Miss Ann Credwick—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Edward, third son of John Hanson, esq. to Lydia Maria, third daughter of John Blunt, esq.—At the New Church, Marylebone, H. Long, esq. to the Lady Catherine Walpole—At Isleworth, George Clark, esq. to Ellen Sarah, the youngest daughter of Alexander Spicer, esq.—At Kensington, H. W. Burgess, esq. to Sabina Stirling, eldest daughter of Philip Gilbert, esq.—At Hackney, Mons. Jaques W. Marillier to Miss S. M. Aspland—Mr. J. Rowson, of Clapham, to Harriet, youngest daughter of John Neck, esq.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Thomas K. Crow, esq. to Laura, only child of Mr. Wm. Hodsoil—Edmunds

Elkins, esq. to Miss Frances Davis—At St. George's church, W. Cartwright, esq. to Mary Anne, daughter and heiress of the late Henry Sones, esq.—Mr. T. Adshhead to Miss Mary Anne Purchall, of Bromley—At St. Mary's in the Strand, W. H. Sharp, esq. to Miss Ann Lowndes Stone—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Horatio Vachell, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Honeywood, esq. M. P.—At St. George's Hanover-square, R. R. Tichborne, esq. to Rebecca, eldest daughter of A. F. Nunez, esq.—At St. Pancras, Mr. C. Webb, of Harrow on the Hill, to Selina Percy, eldest daughter of William Lewis, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

Dead.] In Northampton-square, Sarah, wife of P. Bodkin, esq.—Aged 75, Mr. William Chamberlaine, of Aylesbury-street, one of the institutors of, and, till lately, secretary to the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men—Henry Edward, eldest son of Sir Edward Hitchings, mayor of Oxford—At Miss Hakewill's, Crawford-street, Mrs. Elizabeth De Missy, 89—In Well-street, Hackney, Eleonora, the wife of Mr. Stephen Curtis—At Mitcham-grove, Henry Vilars Hoare, esq.—In Upper Thornhaugh-street, Mrs. Townsend—At the house of his mother, Hayes, Middlesex, Mr. John Millington—In Hertford-street, the Rev. T. Coombe, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury—Sarah, wife of Mr. E. Slaughter, of Edmonton—Mr. B. Brooshooff, deputy marshall of the King's Bench Prison—John Inglis, esq. of Mark-lane, a director of the East India Company. He shot himself, being in a state of insanity—Mr. William Bain, Palmer's Village, Westminster—At his house in Duncan-terrace, Mr. Joseph Bulmer—Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Puckle, esq.—At Silvester-row, Hackney, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. William Butler—At Earl's Court-terrace, Kensington, Mary Louisa, wife of James Champ, esq.—In the 80th year of his age, Mr. Bourdillon, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden—In Trump-street, Lydia, widow of Mr. Jas. Worth—At Highgate, in the 43d year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. Critchett—At Kent House, Augusta Carr, Countess of Glasgow. Her Ladyship was the daughter of James, Earl of Erroll—At Walthamstow, in the 62d year of her age, Hannah, wife of John Corbyn, of Holborn—At Canonbury, Mr. Wm. Deane—In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Cole—Christian, wife of Robert Harris, esq. of Loddegis-buildings, Hackney, 75—At his residence in Hatton-garden, John Willan, esq. the well-known carrier and mail contractor, 77.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

Died on the 12th ult. at his seat, North Cray, Kent, by his own hand, the Marquis of Londonderry, in his 54th year. A coroner's jury, summoned for the occasion, brought in a verdict of insanity, of which the most ample proofs were laid before it. His aberration of mind is supposed to have arisen from his exertions during the late session of Parliament, the large share of the labours of which that fell upon him individually, he was heard to observe, was too much for him.

His Lordship was the eldest son of the late Marquis by his first Lady, sister to the late Marquis of Hertford. His Lordship distinguished himself when a boy by great decision and intrepidity of character. He was scarcely twenty-one years of age when he was elected Member of the Irish Parliament for the county of Down. The young Member ranged himself with the popular side of the House, and spoke, for the first time in Parliament, in support of the right of Ireland to trade with India on free principles. This *début* is noticed by the late Lord Charlemont in terms of approbation. The opposition in the Irish House congratulated themselves on the accession of so much strength, and did not fail to pay proper compliments to his talents and character. However, we find him, soon after, one of the most important supporters of the Government. Lord Camden was appointed Viceroy of Ireland in 1795. Mr. Stewart declared absolutely in favour of his Lordship's Administration. The sister of Lord Camden became the second wife of the then Lord Londonderry, a circumstance that tended much to strengthen the political alliance of the parties. Mr. Stewart succeeded Mr. Pelham as Secretary to his Excellency, and had of course a seat in the Cabinet. From that period to the completion of the Union, the Administration of Ireland was a succession of difficulties. The part he took in bringing about the Union of his native country with Great Britain is well known. Shortly after the Union, Lord Castlereagh distinguished himself as an important auxiliary in support of the measures of Mr. Pitt. He was appointed a Privy Councillor, and President of the Board of Control. In 1805, when Mr. Pitt returned to power, and resumed his former seat on the treasury bench, Lord Castlereagh retained his appointment; and when Lord Sidmouth retired a second time, he was nominated to one of the highest offices of the State, that of Minister of War. On this occasion he was obliged to vacate his seat, and failed, after a long and expensive contest with Colonel Mead, in his re-election for the county of Down.

He was, however, returned to Parliament soon after for Boroughbridge, in the room of the Hon. John Scott, deceased; but on the demise of his friend Mr. Pitt, he finally retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Windham in the war department. Soon after this (April 1806), during a debate on Mr. Windham's Bill relative to the army, Lord Castlereagh observed, "that the new Ministers would find the revenue productive, and every thing in such a state, that they might be said comparatively to be on a bed of roses." This was denied by Mr. Fox, in respect to every department of the State, the Admiralty only excepted. On the 8th of April 1805, his Lordship divided with the minority on Mr. Whitbread's criminatory motion against Lord Viscount Melville. When a Committee was ballotted for (April 26), to examine the 10th Report of the Naval Commissioners, the name of this nobleman was returned as one of the twenty-one selected for that purpose. He was, however, objected to by Mr. Whitbread, who proposed to expunge it, and insert that of Mr. Baker, M.P. for Herefordshire, in its stead, but, on a division, the question was lost by a majority of 133, the ayes being 66, and the noes 219. On the question relative to the Irish Catholics, introduced by Mr. Fox, May 14, 1805, his Lordship divided with a majority of 212. When the adjourned debate took place on the motion of impeachment (June 12), Lord Castlereagh spoke at length against this measure. Having opposed the "American Intercourse Bill," in the spring of 1806, his Lordship received the thanks of the ship-owners of the port of London, and on the meeting of the new Parliament (Monday Dec. 15), he animadverted at length on the King's Speech. On the retirement of the Grey and Grenville Administration in 1807, he resumed his former situation of Minister of War. After being some time out of office, the death of Mr. Perceval in 1812, opened to his Lordship that high station in the Cabinet which he afterward retained. His difference with Mr. Canning, their duel, and other events, are fresh in the public mind. Lord Londonderry's public life occupies a space of about twenty-seven years, and a period more fruitful in important events is not to be found in the annals of the world. He began his political career at the early age of one-and-twenty, and in every occurrence that has happened since, his name has been conspicuous. He stepped at once into an office of difficulty and peril, when, after having provisionally performed the duties of Chief Secretary for Ireland, during the illness of Mr. Pelham, he replaced him in that arduous situation. The firm-

ness he displayed in the Irish Rebellion in 1798, is sufficiently well known; but it was his Lordship's fate, as it has been that of so many other men, to have his motives somewhat misrepresented by party. Of the cruelties that disgraced that period he has been charged with having been either the instigator or the apologist. But he was then young, and as well might he have attempted to have stilled the tempest by his voice, as to have assuaged, by any orders he could have given, the violence and vengeance of either party. Of the share he had in bringing about the Union with Ireland, he might safely boast as the most important event of his life. There was in his method of transacting business a clearness, an arrangement, a firmness, mixed, however, with much kindness, so that he made every Foreign Minister his personal friend. In his capacity of the Ministerial Leader in the House of Commons, he so conducted himself that even his most strenuous opponents could not entertain one hostile feeling towards him. There was never any rancour in his attacks or his replies; he was always firm, sometimes severe, but never coarse or personal; and there was a nobleness in his manner, a grace in his person, a suavity, and a sincerity, that gave weight and effect to every thing he said. Some loose metaphors, and ill-chosen phrases, have been made the subject of ridicule and reproach; but it would be difficult to name a speaker who answered an antagonist with more ingenuity and art than Lord Londonderry. Often, too, when roused, or when he had to speak upon an affecting or heroic topic, he displayed a feeling and an eloquence that did honour to his oratory and heart. But whatever difference of opinion has been entertained with respect to his public character, there is but one sentiment, one opinion with respect to his private one—it was excellent and engaging—the affectionate husband—the polite and finished gentleman—the kind landlord—the mild and indulgent master, beneficent to the poor, and so affable, that every man, however inferior his rank, felt himself at his ease the moment he addressed him. The manner in which the Marquis of Londonderry's private affairs were conducted, particularly when they had any reference to the public, is equally creditable to him. All the small expenses of his household were regularly settled and paid weekly, while those of greater consequence, though allowed to run for some time longer, were all discharged at stated periods. His lordship was the kindest and most indulgent master whom servants could have. He was at the same time scrupulously careful

that their wants and comforts should be supplied solely at his cost; and with this view, while he positively prohibited them from using a pen or a sheet of paper which he officially received, he gave them unlimited credit at his private stationer's for whatever articles of that sort they might need. Before his father's death, his private fortune was necessarily slender, the patrimonial estate being comparatively small, and his father's family numerous. But this was no bar to his lordship's liberality. His Lordship was interred in Westminster Abbey on the 20th ult. near the vault of Mr. Pitt.

THE ABBÉ SICARD.

Lately at Paris, aged 80, the Abbé Sicard, the philanthropic and celebrated Director of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb. He was born at Touseret, near Toulouse, on the 20th Sept. 1742, in which latter city he went through his studies with great distinction; and when of sufficient age he became an ecclesiastic, to the duties of which profession he at first entirely devoted his attention, and became vicar-general of Condour, canon of Bordeaux, and member of the Academy of Sciences in that city; but these he afterwards relinquished, to make himself more useful in another sphere. M. de Cicé, Archbishop of Bordeaux, having formed a design of establishing a school for the deaf and dumb in his diocese, determined to give the direction of it to the Abbé Sicard, and, for this purpose, sent him to Paris to learn the system of the celebrated Abbé de l'Épée.

On his return to Bordeaux the school was formed, and one of his first pupils was Massieu, then of age, whose astonishing progress afterwards contributed so much to increase the reputation of his master. On the death of the Abbé de l'Épée, in 1789, he was called to succeed him in the direction of the establishment at Paris.

In 1792, the Abbé Sicard was induced to take the oath of liberty and equality, which, however, did not protect him from the rigours which followed the 10th of August. The Abbé was detained a prisoner at the mayoralty until the 2nd Sept. when he was sent back to the Abbey with several other prisoners. These removals were known at that time to be but a signal for a massacre of the unhappy prisoners. In fact, most of those who were removed with the Abbé were murdered on their arrival at the Abbey: he himself would have suffered the same fate, had not Monnat, a watch-maker, covered him with his body; he was detained prisoner at the Abbey.

In consequence of many efforts made in

his favour, he was on the 4th Sept. conducted from the Abbey to the National Assembly, where he made a speech, which was published in the newspapers. He gave a detailed account of the dangers he encountered on this occasion, in the first volume of his *Religious Annals*. A letter may also be seen on the subject in the same volume. After the Abbé was liberated and restored to his pupils, he was as much at ease as could be expected during the reign of terror. In the beginning of 1796, he joined the Abbé Jauffret in compiling the *Religious, Political, and Literary Annals*, but they published only the first eighteen numbers, and left the compilation of the remainder to the Abbé de Bologne. The Abbé Sicard alone continued to interest himself in this undertaking, and signed the numbers sometimes with his own name, and at others with the anagram *Dracis*, by which designation he was comprised, after the 18th Fructidore, in the banishment of the *Gazetteers*, and condemned to transportation by the Directory. He did not, however, go to Guienne, having found means to conceal himself in the Faubourg St. Marceau; nor was it till after the 18th Brumaire, that the Abbé Sicard was restored to his duties. On the return of the Abbé, M. Chaptal, the minister of the interior, gave the establishment of the deaf and dumb his protection, and even projected plans for it, well calculated to promote its prosperity. A press was established at the institution, which offered the advantage of teaching the pupils an art which they might afterwards turn to advantage. This press was put in activity in December 1800, by which the deaf and dumb, in a short time, became acquainted with the art of printing. It was from this press that the Abbé published most of his works. The public exercises of the Abbé attracted much attention; he took great pleasure in them, as they contributed to increase the popularity of his system by the success of his pupils, and the astonishing proofs they gave of a sound understanding. He frequently exhibited Massieu, whose intelligence and sagacity were admired by all Paris; he was the Abbé's favourite pupil, and the one who first gave splendour and reputation to the system in which he was instructed. It was upon the model of his school that almost all similar institutions were formed: His name was not less celebrated in foreign states than in France. The exercises of his pupils were objects of curiosity with all foreigners on their arrival at Paris. He took great pleasure in exhibiting them, and explaining his system and the improvements he made upon that of the Abbé de l'Épée.

Besides his situation of director and principal instructor of the school for deaf and dumb, he was a titular chaplain of *Nôtre Dame*; one of the managers of the *Hôpital des Quinze Vingts*, and of the *Établissement des Travailleurs-Aveugles*; he was member of the second class of the institute from its establishment; and one of the commissioners named for abridging the *Dictionary of the French Language*: he enjoyed in this place a double entertainment. He was, besides, associated with several foreign academies, and decorated with orders by several monarchs.

EARL OF ORFORD.

In Cavendish-square, Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford. He was descended from Horace Walpole, (the brother of the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole,) who, in 1737, was created Baron Walpole of Woolston. The late lord was born in 1761, his father, the second Lord Walpole, having married Rachael, daughter of William, Duke of Devonshire. He married, 1783, a Miss Churchill, daughter of Charles Churchill, by whom he has children. His lordship, before his father's death, sat several parliaments for Lynn, in Norfolk, a borough which Sir Robert Walpole represented, and which has since shewn a strong attachment to the Walpole family. While in the House of Commons, the then Colonel Walpole voted very steadily with the Opposition. On his father's death he was introduced, and took his seat in the House of Lords, and there seems to have changed his political conduct. The earldom of Orford bestowed on Sir Robert Walpole, in 1742, becoming extinct by the death of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, in 1796, Lord Walpole became desirous to obtain that title, which in 1806, was bestowed on him. He afterwards voted with administration, and his son, Lord Walpole, has been nominated to two or three diplomatic stations.

MR. JOHN EMERY.

He was born at Sunderland, Durham, on the 22d of December, 1777, and was educated at Ecclesfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where he doubtless acquired that knowledge of the dialect which obtained for him so much celebrity. He may be said to have been born an actor, both his parents having followed that occupation with some degree of provincial fame. His father designed him for the orchestra, but, aspiring to the honours of the stage, he laid aside the fiddle for the notes of dramatic applause, which he obtained on his first appearance in *Crazy (Peeping Tom)* at the Brighton Theatre. He afterwards joined the York Company, under the eccentric Tate Wilkinson, who spoke of him, as Matthews states, as "a

great actor;" which opinion was confirmed by a London audience on his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre in the year 1798, on which occasion he selected the very opposite characters of *Frank Oakland*, in *A Cure for the Heart-ache*, and *Lovegold*, in the farce of the *Miser*, in both of which parts he obtained great applause. To enumerate the many characters he has since so ably sustained would be superfluous, though it may not, perhaps, be deemed impertinent to point out the variety of his histrionic powers. In the arch, unsophisticated son of Nature, he was excellent; in the stupid dolt he was equally so; and in old men, in their various shades, he has been allowed to have been no mean proficient. In parts designedly written for him he had no competitor, and *Tyke* (*School of Reform*), and *Giles* (*Miller's Man*), in parts of which his acting was truly terrific and appalling, will long, we fear, want representatives. Besides his histrionic powers, Emery was otherwise highly gifted by nature. He was an excellent musician, playing finely on the violin—a taste for *poetizing* (if we may be pardoned the expression), as his numerous songs will testify; an artist of no ordinary talent—his drawings of coast scenery, particularly, being much admired, and when offered for sale fetching high prices. He died at his house in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, London, July 25, aged 45 years. He had been for some time indisposed, and died from a thorough decay of nature.

A. LUDLOW, ESQ.

On the 3d ult. died at Rouen, in France, where he was travelling, in his way to Paris, for the sake of his health, Abraham Ludlow, of Heywood House, in the county of Wilts, Esq. He served the office of High Sheriff for that county in the year 1810; and had, for upwards of 20 years, acted with great ability, uprightness, and fidelity, as one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. By his death many public institutions have been deprived of a zealous advocate; the poor of the neighbourhood will have to mourn the loss of a powerful and liberal benefactor; he will be long and sincerely lamented by those who had the happiness of his friendship and acquaintance. His remains were interred at Westbury, Wilts, where all the shops were closed, and business of every kind was suspended; every individual appearing anxious to testify in the most marked way the sorrow they felt for the loss they had experienced. Indeed, the death of this highly respectable individual cannot but be regarded as a severe affliction to the neighbourhood in which he

resided. His extensive property afforded him the power of doing much good, and the benevolence of his disposition always prompted him to employ the means which he possessed in the promotion of those purposes for which Providence had entrusted them to him.

J. BAGNETT, ESQ.

On the 26th of September last, at his residence, at Balticaloe, in Ceylon, after a severe illness, in the 37th year of his age, James Bagnett, Esq. chief magistrate of the district, and formerly of his Majesty's 19th regiment. Mr. Bagnett's mental powers arose far above mediocrity; keen in his discrimination, correct in his judgment, lively in his imagination, and original in his wit; which qualities were rendered more alluring by the unbounded generosity and fine sensibilities of a benevolent heart. His memory will be cherished with melancholy pleasure in the recollection of his friends, who are best qualified to appreciate his numerous excellencies; nor will the native population of the immense district, over which his magisterial influence extended, suffer his integrity to be effaced from their memories, except by the same stern foe, which has numbered him amongst those who are alike insensible to pleasure and to pain.

DR. REID.

July 2.—John Reid, M.D. of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, late Senior Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. This respectable and ingenious practitioner was a native of Leicester, where his family have long been settled in repute. He was, we believe, intended for the ministry among the protestant dissenters, but an inclination to the study of medicine overruled that intention, and, with the particular encouragement of the late Dr. Pultenay, he pursued that object with great diligence and advantage at Edinburgh. On taking his degree, he settled in London, and obtained the appointment of Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, a very honourable but laborious situation, which he resigned after holding it for several years. Dr. Reid was well known as a popular lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine; and also as the reporter of the state of diseases in the *Monthly Magazine*, which department he undertook after it had been conducted through three or four volumes by Dr. Willan. Besides these reports, which would make an interesting volume if collected and enlarged, the Doctor printed "An Account of the Savage Youth of Avignon, translated from the French," 12mo. 1801.—"A Treatise on the Origin, Progress, and Treatment of Consumption," 8vo. 1806.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. P. Dobson to Miss C. Metcalfe—At Woburn, G. F. Isaac, esq. to Miss E. Fromow—Mr. Lavender, of Woodside, to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Woburn, Mr. J. Preston—At Bedford, Mrs. Leach—At Harrowden, Mr. Cranfield.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. J. Goodchild to Miss M. Mason—Mr. J. A. Wells to Miss J. Farrow—At Warfield, Mr. J. Saunders to Miss Whitfield—At Speen, Mr. W. T. Mayo to Miss E. B. Lee—At Abingdon, Mr. J. Rawbone to Miss E. King.

Died.] Mrs. Lovegrove, of Sotwell Farm—At Reading, Mrs. M. S. Daryall—Mr. J. Whately—Miss M. Hudswell—At Newbury, Mrs. Butt—At Windsor Castle, Mr. J. Neal, Esq.—At Shawplace, Mrs. E. A. Adrow—At Bucklebury, Mrs. A. Hawkins, 91—At Bray, the Rev. E. Townsend.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Olney, Mr. J. Adams—At Amersham, the Rev. R. Thome.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Miss E. Case—At Chatteris, Mr. J. Richardson, 84—At Chesterton, Mrs. Grundon—At March, Mr. J. Abbott.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Bevin to Miss C. G. Starkey—Mr. Parry to Miss Griffith—Mr. T. Leigh to Miss P. Birch—At Presc, Mr. G. T. Whitfield to Mrs. K. Wood—At Everton, Mr. T. Evans to Miss S. E. Lorimer—At Over, Mr. J. Pigott to Miss Toft.

Died.] At Chester, Miss E. Palin—S. Humphreys, esq.—At Great Sutton, Mr. T. Speed—At Whitechurch, Mr. Shaw—Mrs. Edge—At Seal-and, Mrs. Gorrat—At Partington, Mr. J. Ryle—At Presc, Mr. J. Huxley—At Stockport, Mr. Moorehouse—At Heaton Norris, Miss M. M. Parker—At Wetenhall Hall, Miss S. Gresty—Near Chester, Mr. Peck—At Macclesfield, Miss Hoolry—At Congleton, Mrs. E. Barlow—At Higher Peover, Mrs. Drake.

CORNWALL.

Antimony Mine.—At Wheal Prosper antimony mine, in the parish of St. Ewe, and on the land of Mr. Tremayne, there has been recently discovered four rocks of antimony, within eight feet of the surface, weighing upwards of 30 cwt., 20 of which is pure antimony; one rock may now be seen on the mine, weighing 12 cwt.

Married.] At Nevagissey, Mr. Doble to Miss A. Mitchel—At Liskeard, Mr. J. Bracher to Miss S. Veale—At Week St. Mary, Mr. E. Rowe to Miss J. Prower.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. A. Fox—A. Young, esq.—At Penzance, Mr. G. Mayley—At Flushing, Mrs. Schuyler.

CUMBERLAND.

The completion of that highly important undertaking the Carlisle Canal is near. A large raft of timber arrived in the basin lately, being the cargo of a Liverpool sloop of about 70 tons register, which vessel discharged the timber in the basin, between the two locks, at the entrance of the canal from the sea. The present delivery of timber is for the canal works. Some misunderstanding having existed as to the capacity of the canal, it may be useful to the public that the following information on that head should be generally circulated. The length of the canal, from the sea to the basin at Carlisle, is something more than eleven miles; the depth of the

water will be eight feet and a half; the mouth of the locks, 18 feet 4 inches at the narrowest part; and the length of each lock is 78 feet. They are in all, eight locks, rising from eight to six feet each.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Mayo to Miss M. Hutton—Mr. W. Keddy to Miss A. Patten—Mr. J. Harkness to Miss S. Nicolson—Mr. V. Palmer to Miss M. Rose—Mr. J. Bumes to Miss J. Steel—At Penrith, Mr. J. Carmalt to Miss S. Atkinson—At Gretna Green, H. Merryweather, esq. to Miss Hutchison—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. C. Williamson to Miss Johnston—Mr. J. Home to Miss E. Richardson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. E. Marts—Mr. Bebell—Mrs. F. Graham—Mrs. J. Sinclair—Mr. J. Thompson—Mrs. J. Runney—At Penrith, Mrs. J. Bainbridge, 84—At Wetheral, Mr. G. Bishop—At Harrington Mr. J. Carr—At Workington, Mr. M. Russell—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Mounroy—At Egremont, Mrs. H. Coward—At Cockermouth, Mrs. Ashbridge, 83—At Burton in Lonsdale, Mr. C. Batson, 77.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Jackson, of Derby, to Miss E. Barry—At Chesterfield, Mr. Hawkins to Miss Kirk—Mr. Emery of Derby, to Miss A. George—At Derby, Mr. E. Bown to Miss E. Wilcock.

Died.] At Oxbrookfield, Mr. W. Botham, 73—At Wild Mills, Mr. W. Eaton.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Commissioners for the Improvement of Exeter have discussed the merits of two plans for taking down Broadgate, and widening the avenue by the removal of the houses on each side; but as 18 or 1400*l.* will be required to effect this improvement on the proposed scale, and their funds not being adequate thereto, they resolved by a majority of 16 to 6, to expend but 700*l.* and at their next meeting to examine a plan which will embrace the removal of the houses on the right hand leading in from Fore-street. There is no doubt that the gate will soon be taken down, though it is not determined that it shall be immediately effected. The Dean and Chapter have given their assent, but they decline contributing to the expense.

Married.] At Tavistock, Mr. Edgcumbe to Miss Mitchell—At Dawlish, the Rev. A. Farwell to Miss M. A. Marriot—At Topsham, R. Blandford, esq. to Miss E. Collins—At Exeter, T. Bopd, esq. to Miss M. No-worthy—Mr. R. Saxon to Miss M. No-worthy, of Chayford—Mr. J. Gossley to Miss S. Spark—At Plymouth, Mr. Soir to Miss Coffin.

Died.] At Kingsbride, Mrs. A. P. Proctor, 76—At Exeter, Mrs. Downman, 74—Mr. W. Newson—At Bideford, Mrs. Dart—At Whiteway House, J. Parker, esq.—At Dartmoor, Mr. Douglas—At Sedmouth, Mrs. Harvey—At Ashburton, Mr. H. Howe—At Wood Llygne, J. Petty, esq.—At Cudton, Mr. No-worthy—At Falmouth, Mr. H. Williams—At Stonehouse, Mr. C. Hendry.

DORSETSHIRE.

The parish church of the Holy Trinity, Dorchester, has long been considered in a dilapidated state, and in consequence of the report of eminent surveyors, it has been thought expedient to take down a great part of this ancient edifice. At a Vestry lately held, it was resolved that a select committee be formed to effect the same.

Mr. Anning, of Lyme, who has made so many interesting discoveries in the Fossil world in that

neighbourhood, has now in his possession one of the lizard tribe that is not to be found in any European cabinet. It was discovered imbedded in blue lias, near Lyme, and is now in Mr. Anning's well-furnished Fossil Repository, in that town. It is in so perfect a state that its osteology is clearly developed.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. W. Boswell to Miss E. Peuny—At Bridport, Mr. J. Golding to Miss Akerman—Mr. Smith to Miss G. Richards—At Great Poller, Mr. E. Geuge to Miss Pope—R. Barfoot, esq. jun. of Melbury, to Miss Parham—At Spetisbury, Mr. Holloway to Miss Pierce.
Died.] At Mangerton House, Mrs. Pitfield—At Bothanhampton, Mr. T. Marsh—At Bridport, Mr. J. Warr—At Weymouth, Mrs. Snelgrove.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. T. Crawford to Miss M. Chiscolt.

Died.] At Northallerton, R. Dighton, esq. 80—At Darlington, Mrs. Wetherill—At Gateshead, Mrs. Banks—Mrs. Hutchinson—Miss E. Greoue—At Seaton Carw, in the 66th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas L. Mesurier, B. D. rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, near Darlington, and formerly fellow of New College, Oxford. The death of this gentleman will be very severely felt, and by none more keenly than the poor of his parish and neighbourhood, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Canewdon, Mr. E. Potten to Miss S. Bright—At Barking, Mr. J. Perweze to Miss Venes—Mr. W. Bellingham, of Rayleigh, to Miss A. Richardson—At Harwich, H. C. Lys, esq. to Miss Daniell—At Manningtree, the Rev. H. Norman to Miss E. Carrington—At Rayleigh, the Rev. E. Curtis to Miss S. Syer.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. G. Smith—At Great Barsted, John Kirkham, 103—At Maiden Hall, Mr. E. Shuttleworth, 76—At Moulsham, Mr. J. Williamson, 75—At Great Clacton, the Rev. H. Willatt—At Colchester, Miss M. A. Lloyd—Mrs. E. Cooper.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheltenham, the Rev. J. W. Arnold to Lady Mary Howard—At Chedworth, the Rev. W. George to Miss J. Whitehead—At Micheldean, Mr. P. Read to Miss M. Newport—At Stroud, Mr. H. Thornton to Miss M. Okey—At Stinchcombe, Mr. J. Seabone to Miss Upton.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Major J. Graham—Mrs. Stoughton—Mr. E. Hardy—W. Stuart, esq.—Mr. W. Noelus, 73—At the Nap Cam, Mr. W. White—At the Spa, Mrs. Croker—Mr. B. Pollard—At Bristol, Mr. T. Skenfield—Mr. T. Hart—At Littleton, Mrs. Taylor—At Gloucester, Mr. C. Gwinnett—Mr. J. Brown—At Westbury upon Trim, J. H. Mills, esq.—At Avening, Mr. W. Smith—At Rudyard, Mr. T. Phelps.

HAMPSHIRE.

G. Atherley, Esq. Mayor of Southampton, laid the first stone of the basis for supporting the column which is about to be erected by public subscription, to commemorate the liberality of W. Chamberlayne, Esq. M. P. in his present of the handsome pillars for the gas-lights in that town. The committee have chosen a spot at the entrance of the town, from which the column will be visible on the river as far as Calshot Castle and Cowes harbour.—The new Green-Market, adjoining the Butchers' Market at the bottom of Bridge-street, is in great forwardness, and will afford much accommodation to the country people bringing in fruit and vegetables. This market has a communication with the new butchers' market, from which a descent is making by a flight of steps. The appropriate situation of these places of business will clear the High-street on the market-days, and render the foot-

pavement clear for the company which are at present so numerous in this town.

Married.] At Alverstoke Church, Lieut. W. Bell to Miss E. S. Vasper—Mr. E. Golborn to Miss A. E. Edwards—At Southampton, R. H. Croft, esq. to Mrs. Browne—Captain J. Giles to Mrs. Kimber—C. Quantrell, esq. to Miss C. Coombs—At Andover, Mr. T. Rawlins to Miss Kneebone—At Newburch, I. W. Captain T. R. Brigetocke to Miss E. L. Flayer.
Died.] At Southampton, Mr. J. E. Brookman—Mrs. Bridgnell—Mrs. Rider—Mr. J. Keen—At Newport, I. W. Mrs. Crowdace—At Romsey, Mrs. A. Marsh.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] R. Dangerfield, esq. of Clater Park, to Miss Howell—At Hereford, Mr. J. Hooper to Miss J. Andrews.

Died.] Mr. S. J. Harris, of Hagley—At Sutton, Mr. W. Pitt, 85—At Hereford, Mr. T. Wall—At Dormington, Miss Atwood.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Albans, Mr. H. J. Martin to Miss S. G. Gilham.

Died.] At Shenley Hill, T. B. Winter, esq.—At Mundsley, the Rev. P. Godfrey, rector of Ayot St. Laurence—At Balls, Miss A. Towusend.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. R. Warner, jun. to Miss Simont—Mr. J. Mathews, jun. to Miss Multon—At Kimbolton, Mr. J. Kilpin to Miss E. Peck.
Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Puffret—Mrs. A. Bushel.

KENT.

An old vessel was lately discovered in the bed of the Rother, and has been cleared round. Some iron rings, with some marks discovered on the outside of the vessel, below the water-line, are confidently pronounced to be unquestionable proofs of its being of Danish construction; and if so, it must have been wrecked there six or seven hundred years since, before the sea retired to its present boundary on the coast at Rye. The vessel is partly flat-bottomed, with a keel in the centre of a common form. The labourers are now at work in order to dig it out of the bed of sand in which it lies, and will yet be occupied another week or more before it will be possible to float it.—When this is effected, it is contemplated to get it into the channel of the branch of the Rother, which is navigable from Rye to within a few rods of the spot where it was discovered, and ultimately to convey it either by land or water to London, in order to exhibit it there, which it is expected will produce a considerable emolument. The several portable articles taken out of the cabin, &c. are in great request; but none have been as yet disposed of. Several human bones have been taken out of the vessel or the sand, which assuredly are those of the unfortunate persons who perished in the wreck, or, as some will have it, were killed in an engagement when the Danes attacked and destroyed the old city of Anderida, above fourteen centuries past. This supposition augments its antiquity, respecting which (as upon most occurrences) there seem to be two parties; the one contending for, the other against it.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. E. Hall to Miss J. Reynolds—At Dover, Capt. Farrer to Miss Frost—Mr. T. Long to Miss Towel—At Sittingbourne, Mr. W. Black to Miss E. Goward—At Bexley, T. Tyler, esq. of Black Fm. to Miss Bennett—At Sevenoaks, T. K. Crow, esq. to Miss L. Hodoll—At Lee, G. R. Grimalt, esq. to Miss S. W. Finch—At Romney, Mr. J. Moate to Miss E. Shorter.

Died.] At Whitstable, Mrs. Wood—At Fredville, Dr. Pemberton—At Dover, Mr. Poole—Mrs.

Shilling—At Sandwich, J. Turner, esq.—At Lydd, Mrs. M. Haisell, 83—At Wingham, J. Hawkes, esq. 85—At Chatham, Mrs. M. Clarke, 74—At Ash, R. W. Chambers, esq.—At Cranbrook, Mrs. Reader—At Canterbury, Mrs. Gill, 92—Mr. Petley, 76—Mr. Richardson—Mr. A. Minott—At Wye, Mr. T. Fain, 75—At Woodchurch, Mr. E. Pezart.

LANCASHIRE.

Iron Railway between Liverpool and Manchester.—For several years past an undertaking of this sort has, at different times, been the subject of consideration; but there has not hitherto been a sufficient combination of interest or property engaged in favour of the plan to admit of its being commenced. The attention of a great number of the leading merchants, both in Liverpool and Manchester, has recently been turned to the subject, and a variety of calculations have been made to shew the great public advantage which may be expected to accrue from the undertaking being carried into effect. The result, it is probable, will be, that public meetings of the inhabitants of Liverpool and Manchester will speedily be called to consider of the scheme, and that early application will be made to Parliament, for the powers requisite to carry it into effect. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to add, that the use of steam-carriages is contemplated.

Married.] At Preston, Mr. W. Leche to Miss T. Pearson—At Manchester, Mr. J. Percival to Miss H. Smallhurst—The Rev. A. Hepworth to Miss Bailey—Mr. J. Beard to Miss S. Downs—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Jones to Miss G. Jones—Mr. J. Bevan to Miss C. G. Starkey.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Gore—Mr. R. B. Oakes—Mrs. E. Mellor—Miss Dognall—Mrs. (Mrs) Worth—At Preston, Mr. W. Smith—Thomas Earle, esq. of Speaklands—At Wigan, W. Jenner, esq.—At Underhill, Mrs. Kitchen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

On the 4th ult. during a severe storm, the church of Edmonthorpe was struck by lightning. The fanes was precipitated from its situation, and the clock shattered to atoms. The parish clerk, whilst walking in the town street, had a remarkable escape from destruction: his eye-brows were singed and his face was burnt by the lightning, but he sustained no other injury.

Married.] At Leicester, S. Stocks, esq. to Mrs. H. Collingwood—Mr. W. Neal, of Lutterworth, to Miss S. Boddington—At Rothley, Mr. J. Jackson to Miss E. Barns.

Died.] At Barbage, Mr. J. Miller, 74—At Great Dalby, Mr. R. Sharpe, 82—At Somerby, Mrs. S. Ellaby, 89—At Leicester, J. Heyrick, esq. 88—At Sheephead, Miss D. Hudson—At Belgrave Gate, Mr. Watson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Two large Porpoises, caught near Skirbeck church, were exhibited in Boston on the 17th July. One of them measured ten feet, the other twelve—dimensions to which fish of this species seldom attain.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. G. Nidd to Mrs. M. Rubbins—At Spalding, Mr. W. East to Miss Bellamy—W. Rayner, esq. to Mrs. Life, of Wisbeach—At Blackthorne, Mr. J. Turner to Miss A. Woodall—At Market Rasen, Mr. J. Sugden to Miss Cumpstone—At Market Deeping, Mr. J. Walker to Miss Holland.

Died.] At Stamford, G. V. Neunberg, esq. 72—At Lincoln, Mrs. Maples, 84—At Ewinthorpe Grange, Mr. T. Silverwood, 82—At Horncastle, Mrs. Yar, 82—At Grassby, near Caistor, the Rev. W. Wilkinson—At Spilsby, Mrs. E. Barr, 84—At Louth, Mr. G. Andrews—At Gt. Southworth, T. Dunsford, esq.—At Foston, Mrs. Eno.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A Meeting was lately held at the Swan Inn, Ross, to take into consideration the best means of improving and shortening the line of road in the Grossmoat district between Ross and Abergavenny; which was attended by nearly all the respectable gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. A rough sketch of the proposed line of road having been produced, nearly the whole of the money necessary for carrying the same into effect was immediately subscribed. By this line of road the distance between Ross and Abergavenny will be little more than twenty miles.

Married.] At Usk, Mr. E. Jones to Miss Dudley—the Rev. J. Evans, of Trelick Grange, to Miss A. Farquhar.

Died.] At Abercarne House, Mr. H. Grant—The Rev. J. Evans, of Newport.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Yarrington, of Norwich, has presented the Dean and Chapter with a valuable piece of stained glass, a portrait of the Virgin, which has been placed in the West window of the Cathedral.

The Paintings and Drawings exhibiting by the Norwich Society of Artists, in Sir Benjamin Wrenche's Court, if not so numerous as in former years, afford abundant proofs of native talent, and of successful application to the graphic art.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. T. R. Booth to Miss S. Francis, Mr. J. Whitta to Miss J. Rix—Mr. J. Chaplin to Miss S. Wari—Mr. R. Wilson to Miss H. Wardlaw—At Wells, J. Cassidy, esq. to Miss Hill—At Wessenhams, Mr. Sharpe to Miss S. A. Sharpe.

Died.] At Bawburgh, Mrs. Candler—At King's Lynn, Mrs. Hale, 76—Mr. J. Hall, 85—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Salmon, 78—Mr. J. Staples, 79—Mr. R. Attwood, 77—Mr. H. Waters, 82—Mr. E. Whitley, 89—Mr. J. Grapes, 84—At Norwich, Mrs. Thompson, 86—At Horsford, Mrs. S. Pratt, 78.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Thrapston, J. Crullan, esq. to Miss M. M. A. Arden—At Preston Caper, W. Lee, esq. to Miss E. Knigudley—The Rev. J. Otter, of Watgrave, to Miss M. Scott.

Died.] At Long Buckley, Mrs. E. Townley—At Towcester, Mrs. A. Graves—At Stanwick, the Rev. C. Proby—At Old, Mr. P. Eaton—At Wellingsborough, Miss Coles—At Crick, Miss E. Heygate—Near Northampton, Mr. T. Dunley, 90.

NORTHUMBRLAND.

The celebrated Wycklife Museum, late the property of G. Allan, Esq. which was to have been sold by auction, has been purchased entire by private contract, by a few spirited gentlemen, with the intention of offering it to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, as laying the foundation of a collection of natural history, and which will suitably furnish the room appropriated for that purpose in the new building. The collection contains nearly a complete list of British birds, more especially the rare kinds, with a valuable selection of foreign birds; together with a curious collection of insects, shells, reptiles, minerals, and a great variety of miscellaneous curiosities.

Married.] At Tynemouth, Capt. Blake to Mrs. A. Burlin—Mr. N. Johnson to Miss E. Tioze—The Rev. T. W. Mathews to Miss A. H. Parr—At Alston, Mr. J. Brown to Miss Bell—At Newcastle, Mr. T. D. Minnikin to Miss Mowbray—At Grey-stoke, Mr. J. Spencer to Miss M. Wilkinson.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Buras—Mr. J. A. Dithar—At North Shields, Mr. Green—Mr. R. Douthwaite, 100—Mr. R. French—At Heatham, Mrs. Swinburn, 86—Mr. T. Dawson—At Morpeth, Mrs. Wright, 79—J. Fenwick, Esq. 76—At Whittelew, W. Wealleans, Esq.—At Clifton, near Morpeth, Mr. R. Bullock—At Ovington, Mrs. Dale, 93.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A very fatal bowel complaint prevailed last month at Nottingham and its vicinity, to which many persons fell victims.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. W. Williams to Miss M. Smith—Mr. S. Hill to Miss A. Gabbitas—Mr. J. Bell, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Hilton—At Mansfield, the Rev. J. Bluck to Miss E. Ellis—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Gratton to Miss S. Nix—Mr. Platt to Miss M. Harrison.

Died.] At Farndon, Mr. H. Sharpe, 82—At Southwell, R. Lowe, Esq. 76—Mr. J. White, late of Nottingham, father of Henry Kirke White—At Beeston, Mrs. Worrall, 92—At Nottingham, Mary Trout, 102—Mr. Medlam, 93—Mr. S. Wilford, 75—At Newark, Mrs. Astlin, 77—Mrs. E. Gilby, 75.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidlington, Mr. C. Collins to Miss A. Beesley—At Oxford, Mr. J. Cooper to Miss M. Simmons—At Banbury, Capt. Cartwright to Miss M. A. Jones—Mr. W. Ame to Miss Hall—Mr. Rathbone to Miss E. Cox.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Bartlett, Mr. G. Williams—Mr. C. Fegge, M. D. regius professor—At Great Haseley, Mr. T. Biggs—At Kennington, Mr. J. Latham—At Lachford, Mr. T. Franklin.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. J. Wagstaffe, second son of the Vicar of Barkstone and Plunger.

SHROPSHIRE.

Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road.—"The Fourth Report of the Committee contains two maps of the present and proposed Mail Roads between the Canal Bridge at Moxley, west of Wednesbury and Stone Bridge, near Meriden, on the Coventry Road;" and of "the present and proposed Mail Road from Chirk to the Cock Inn, in the Watling-street, between Haygate and Shifnal, county of Salop." In the former map, Birmingham is left out, and in the latter map, Shrewsbury is omitted in the "proposed line of Mail Road."

Married.] At Pres, Mr. G. T. Whitfield to Mrs. K. Wood—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Hill to Miss M. Tunstall—Mr. W. Swade to Miss E. P. Phillips—At Wen, the Rev. H. M. Phillips to Miss M. Hassall.

Died.] At Oswestry, Mr. T. Cooper, 74—Mr. Cartwright—At Whitechurch, Mrs. Edge—Mr. Shaw—Mr. Batcliffe, of Trench Farm—At Bicton Grove, Miss. Jones, 82—At Cotton Hall, the Rev. J. H. Pettit—At Much Wenlock, Mrs. S. Turner, 75—At Pentrepant, Mr. L. Barratt, 93—At Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, P. Oliver, Esq. 81.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Arrangements have been made for lighting the Abbey Church of Bath with gas the ensuing winter season. This most efficient and desirable mode of lighting will, no doubt, be adopted in all ecclesiastical and other public buildings.

Married.] At Bath, J. Sloper, Esq. to Miss Carey—J. Brownlow, Esq. to Miss Brown—E. C. Cumberbatch, Esq. to Miss M. G. Aske—At Bathwick, Capt. W. M'Adam to Miss H. E. Huddleston—Major Unsett to Miss E. Jones—R. F. Beauchamp, Esq. of Tetton House, to Miss E. Westwick.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Griffith—Mrs. Wingrove—Mrs. Alcock—Mr. S. Cave—Mrs. Rees—Mrs. Adams—At Stanton Drew, Mrs. Harding, 87—At Ilminster, the Rev. J. H. Males—At Frome, Mr. J. Grant—At Stanton Wick, Miss C. James—At Kingsdon, Mr. T. Dampier—At Chard, Mrs. White, 92—At Berrow, Mr. J. Kebbly.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Leek, Mr. J. Diack.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Credenham, Mr. J. Monewden to Miss M. A. Ludbrook—At Ludfield, Mr. Goodchild to Mrs. J. Pope—At Bury, Mr. W. Kersey to Miss Pinder—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Coleman to Miss A. M. Beard—Mr. S. H. Cowell to Miss E. Doggett—At Bardwell, Mr. C. Morgan to Miss J. Booty—

Mr. E. Gray, of Madleigh, to Miss E. Nunn—At Norton, Mr. Hall to Miss H. Langham.

Died.] At Wheatras, Mr. W. Rewse, 78—At Hemlingham, Mr. R. Mayher—At Bradfield Cambast, Mr. F. Cross, 78—At King's Lynn, Mrs. Bates, 75—At Farnham, T. Fuller, Esq.—At Bury, Mrs. Parker, 70—At Tombland, C. Kitson, Esq. 76—At Ufford, Mr. J. Churchyard, 81—At Ipswich, Mrs. Millhorn, 91.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. C. Street, of Arundel, to Miss S. Lear—At Lewes, Mr. J. Askew to Miss L. Attwood—At Ardingley, the Rev. P. T. Hicks to Miss C. Peyton.

Died.] At Worthing, the Rev. E. S. Bailey—Mrs. Wheeling—At Hastings, the Rev. S. Tattersall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The intended National Monument to be erected in Stratford upon Avon, in memory of Shakespeare, has received the especial patronage of his Majesty, and of a number of the most distinguished among the nobility of the country; little doubt can therefore exist of its being carried into execution in a manner worthy of the object.

Married.] Mr. J. Russel, of Woolston Lodge, to Miss S. Dunkley—At Nuneaton, Mr. Overton, to Miss J. Greenway—Mr. T. Cooper, of Polesworth, to Miss Beadman.

Died.] At Llandsworth, W. Whateley, Esq.—At Leamington, the Rev. E. Trotman—At Birmingham, W. Smith, Esq.

WESTMORELAND.

The Westmoreland County Rates Bill, just passed through Parliament, empowers the Magistrates to borrow money on the county rates for the repair of bridges, &c., and contains a clause, by which the proprietors of land in the county will have to pay two-thirds of the county rate, and the farmers or occupiers one-third.

Married.] E. Wakefield, Esq. of Sedgwick House, to Miss S. Birbeck—At Appleby, Mr. T. Sayer to Miss Nicolson.

WILTSHIRE.

The Parish Church of Malmesbury.—The whole of this venerable and beautiful structure is at present mouldering into decay; and the roof has been long so defective that the wet penetrates in various places, injuring the walls, and destroying the timber-work. There is now, therefore, an absolute necessity for a new roof, and for such repairs as are far beyond the means of the parish to afford. Under these circumstances the Parishioners of Malmesbury appeal to their Christian brethren who are animated with a generous zeal in the cause of religion, for a contribution towards the restoration of their Church; and to the liberality of all who admire the magnificent works of antiquity, for their aid to save from utter ruin one of the noblest specimens of our ancient ecclesiastical architecture.

Married.] At Trowbridge, Mr. Hughes to Miss L. Laurence—At Durrington, Mr. J. Bonnar to Miss R. Smith—At Spedisbury, Mr. J. H. Holloway to Miss Pearce—At Calne, Mr. H. Bleden to Miss E. Adams.

Died.] At Warminster, Mr. R. Butt, 79—At Merv, Miss A. Midlane—At Salisbury, Mr. E. Burdige—Mrs. S. Hayter, 74—Mrs. Smith—Mr. E. Self—At Calstone, Mr. R. Bayley—At Melksham, Mr. L. Sainsbury—At Devizes, Mrs. Filkes—At St. Nicolas, Mr. J. Knight, 75—At Bradford, Capt. J. Abraham, 81—At Trowbridge, Miss A. Sertain.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Gould to Mrs. Yates, of Worcester—At Broadwas, M. Pierpoint, Esq. to Miss M. A. Wheeler—At Worcester, the Rev. C. W. Keynall to Miss F. Woodruff—At Ribbesford Church, R. Adams, Esq. to Miss J. Haslewood.

Died.] At Broadway, Mr. Smith, 76—At Evesham, Mr. R. K. Cox.

YORKSHIRE.

An exhibition gallery, which had been erected at a considerable height at York, and which rested on supporters, gave way, in consequence of the floor, which had often borne a greater weight, being rotten. The weight in the gallery consequently forced the supporters through the floor, and brought the gallery to the ground. Providentially, the materials fell in so horizontal a manner, that no life was lost. Several persons however, were very seriously injured; and one young person had her leg broken. The exhibition was, of course, immediately closed, and the utmost confusion prevailed.

Married.] At Skipton, Mr. J. Atkinson to Miss G. Sedgwick.—At Halifax, Mr. S. Staunfeld to Miss Ferrar.—Mr. R. Clark to Miss M. Ross.—Mr. J. Thackeray to Miss A. Whitaker.—At Barusley, Mr. Green to Miss J. Raywood.—At Bradford, Mr. J. Anderton to Miss Ashworth.—At Startforth, the Rev. W. D. Willis to Miss D. Preston.—At York, Mr. Hubbard to Miss S. Waddington.—Mr. T. Milner to Miss Weiberill.—J. Stainton, Esq. to Miss E. Ware.—At Pontefract, Mr. R. Brown to Miss M. Haigh.—At Huddersfield, Mr. Clough to Miss Bradley.

Died.] At Knaresborough, Mr. W. Ripley.—At Halifax, Mrs. Duncan.—At Leeds, Mr. J. Cordingley.—Mrs. Lister.—Mrs. Megesson.—Mr. S. Halliday.—Miss E. Hill.—Mrs. Kettlewell.—At Harrogate, Miss E. Field.—At Watton, D. Legard, Esq.—At Greenhamerton, Mr. J. Potter, 91.—At Cookridge, N. Bischoff, Esq. 83.—At Heslington, Gen. Coates, 84.—At Cawton, Mr. J. Cattle, 85.—At Bunkershill, Halifax, Mr. G. O. Cronkwell.—At Bradford, Mrs. Blackburn.—Mr. E. Ogden, 73.

WALES.

Holyhead Road.—Eighteen miles of the New Road through Anglesey have been lately opened; namely, that part which is next to Bangor Ferry. It avoids all the hills, passes close to the Column erected in honour of the Marquis of Anglesey, and for the last two miles presents a most magnificent view of Plasnewydd and the Menai Straits. Some delay has been occasioned by the bad weather of last winter in building the Menai Bridge, from the difficulty of bringing stone. It is now proceeding with great rapidity; all the arches are finished on the Carnarvonshire side to the level of the road-way; those on the Anglesey side are proceeding rapidly, and will be finished shortly. The caverns or recesses, in which the iron cables are to be placed, are finished on both sides. The pyramid on the Carnarvonshire side is begun. The iron cables are making at the iron-manufactory of Mr. Hazledine, in Shrewsbury. The Bridge is expected to be opened in the course of next year.—The Conway Bridge is also proceeding with great rapidity, and will be completed about the same time as the Menai Bridge.

Married.] At Corwen, the Rev. J. Davies to Miss A. Richards.—At Llansaint, Carmarthen, G. Phillips, Esq. to Miss Warlow.—At Lanllwch, the Rev. D. Peter to Miss Nott.—Mr. T. Evans, of Denbigh, to Miss S. Lorimer.

Died.] At Bala, Mrs. Anwyl.—At Glantwymeth, Mrs. Edwards.—Mrs. Morris, late of Edera, Carnarvon.—At Ivy Tower, Pembroke, Mrs. Robins.—At Hafod, Mr. R. James.—At Mailwyd, Mrs. Lloyd.—At Brook House, near Welsh Pool, Mrs. Bowers.—At Ffynon, Mr. D. Evans.—At Abercane House, Mr. H. Grant.—At Mold, Lady A. M. Wright.

SCOTLAND.

A report was lately read from the Committee appointed to confer with the Subscribers to the

proposed New High School, Edinburgh. They found the subscribers willing to give up their scheme, on condition that the City would build a School in a convenient situation at the north side of the New Town, which was agreed to on the part of the Committee. As soon, therefore, as a proper site is chosen, and other necessary arrangements made, the building will commence. The money is to be raised by a tax of one guinea a year on each scholar at the old School as well as the new. This is, no doubt, a considerable burden; but it is to be justified on the principle that those who reap the benefit of an establishment should bear the expense. The plan of having two large Schools rather than one ensures the advantages of competition in a greater degree than at present.—There was also laid before the Council, the report of the Committee appointed many months ago to economize the City's expenditure. It proposes to reduce or cut of various salaries and charges, by which it is calculated that a saving of nearly 2000*l.* a year will be effected.

Married.] In East Lothian, the Rev. W. Water to Miss L. Cochran.—At Kewly, N. Allan, Esq. to Miss A. Kay.—At Bankhead of Aiberry, Mr. A. Inglis to Miss J. Balfour.—At Edinburgh, P. Dudgeon, Esq. to Miss J. A. Duncan.—Capt. J. Fraser to Miss C. Gray.—Mr. S. Reid to Miss G. Kidd.—C. Kinloch, Esq. to Miss A. Mylne.—T. C. Wilson, Esq. to Miss J. E. Peat.—G. Yule, Esq. to Miss M. Saniton.—Mr. J. Hall to Mrs. A. Maxwell.—Mr. A. Aikman to Miss J. B. Spink.—At 38th Place, Leith Walk, Mr. A. Snoddy to Miss H. Lewis.—At Leith, Mr. L. Downie to Miss J. South.—*Died.*] At Easteryre, Major A. Magill.—At Linthouse, near Glasgow, Mr. A. South.—At Parkhead, Miss H. M. Wattmore.—At Gartwoon, J. Hough, Esq.—At Sea Bank, Rothay, Miss C. B. Hamilton.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Lamont.—Miss M. Ramsay.—J. Jeffery, Esq.—Mr. J. Drummond.—A. Fullerton, Esq.—Miss E. Mercer.—Mr. West, Esq.—At Monkland Manse, Mrs. Montgomery.

IRELAND.

The accounts received from Ireland are still of a most distressing nature; famine and pestilence ravage the land, and, if it had not been for the charity of Englishmen, thousands of poor creatures must have inevitably perished. The efforts made in this country appear to have been duly appreciated in the sister island; and certainly those efforts have been almost commensurate with the demand for them. Still the benevolence of our countrymen must not yet flag; as some time will elapse before the necessity for its exertion can subside.

Married.] At Dublin, S. Green, Esq. to Miss E. Rowr.—J. Brown, Esq. to Miss C. Shaw.—Mr. R. H. Sinclair to Miss E. Burrows.—At Ensh, Capt. A. F. Westropp to Miss C. Keeney.—At St. Kevin's Church, the Rev. S. Synge to Miss J. A. McDonnell.—At Cork, Capt. Dehribur to Miss M. Ware.—At Maynooth Church, R. Buxton, of Waterford, Esq. to Miss E. F. Jones.—At Castlemore Roche Church, J. Delany, Esq. to Miss C. Wynn.—At Stuel, Tipperary, R. Cotter, Esq. to Miss A. Smithwick.—At Belfast, W. Hamilton, jun. Esq. to Miss E. M'Dowall.

Died.] At Harold's Cross, Mr. G. W. Tyrrell.—At Dublin, T. Turner, Esq.—J. Hackett, Esq.—Lady Norwood.—G. Vernon, Esq.—Mr. S. L. Harford.—In Newry, J. Townley, Esq.—At Lisnack, E. Finlay, Esq.—J. Fisher, Esq.—At Roscrea, G. Harcourt, jun. Esq.—At Ballybooby, the Rev. Mr. J. Burns.—At Clifton, near Cork, Miss S. Travers.—At Tullysh, G. Kidd, Esq.—At Cork, F. Good, Esq.—J. Fitzgerald, Esq. who had been 40 years a prisoner in the County Gaol.—At Cove, Miss G. Creed.—At Baugebro', Capt. R. Butler.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

OCT. 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Marquis of Londonderry has been succeeded in the Secretaryship of Foreign affairs by Mr. Canning, whose appointment in India has of course been cancelled. The necessity that existed for the ministry to possess a leader of talent in the lower House, and the deficiency in other quarters save that from which the Foreign Secretaryship has been filled, was a powerful reason for overcoming all party prejudice against him, and placing the Right Hon. Gentleman in a situation more worthy of him than the idle pageantry of a governor-generalship. Thus Mr. Canning may congratulate himself on a triumph over those whom his intellectual superiority has forced into a reluctant confession of his value to the administration, that without him would have appeared next session in the House of Commons utterly destitute of a leader at all equal to the arduous business of the season.

A dinner was given to Mr. Canning at Liverpool, previous to his receiving his appointment to the Foreign Secretaryship, by his constituents, on his taking leave of them to go out to India, of his departure for which he spoke in the following terms:—

“Gentlemen,—I owe it to you, in common with all my constituents, to state the grounds upon which I am about to separate from you. I have never (I call past events to bear me witness), I have never sought or accepted office, except on principles of honour. I have never hesitated to relinquish it, when I have thought that either public duty or individual honour required its relinquishment. In 1812, when a private individual, and having recently declined the highest official honours of the State, I was returned by you to Parliament, after a contest of unexampled exertion. You were good enough to return me again, when I became a member of the administration. I have since quitted that administration, on a question wholly unconnected with its general course of policy, and without the smallest diminution of attachment to the public principles which I have uniformly professed, or the smallest relaxation in my support of them. When called to

office, in 1816, I was called to a department perfectly alien from my official habits, and with the business of which I had no previous acquaintance; but in the course of nearly five years' diligent administration of that department, it has so happened, that I am supposed by those in whom the law has vested the power of appointing to the Government of India, to have qualified myself for the more immediate direction of Government, over the concerns of which it has been my duty to exercise a distant superintendence. Many obvious circumstances, undoubtedly, would have made it more agreeable to me to have remained in this country. I see around me more than 160 motives for having so wished to remain. But, gentlemen, I hold that a public man is, unless he can show cause of honour or duty to the contrary, bound to accept a trust which he is selected as competent to administer for the public interest.

“Gentlemen,—Those in whom the law, as I have said, vests the power of appointment (subject to the approbation of the Crown) have done me the honour to think that I may be the humble instrument of conferring some benefit on the population of an extensive empire. I fear they overrate my capacity for the task which they impose on me, as your kindness has overrated my services to you. But I have not felt myself at liberty to decline a task at once so difficult and so honourable; I must execute it to the best of my ability. Gentlemen, in leaving your service, it is my pride to carry with me such testimonies of your satisfaction. I hope I may, without indecent vanity; add, that in quitting the House of Commons, it is a consolation to me to quit it not defeated nor disgraced.”

The King went, followed by a grand procession, from the palace of Holyrood House, at Edinburgh, to the Castle, on the 22d of August, escorted by the Highland clans under their respective leaders in full tartan costume. On arriving at the Castle salutes were fired; and though the rain fell in torrents his Majesty seemed to enjoy the scene. On the 23d, he reviewed the troops on Porto Bello sands, amid an immense assemblage of his Scottish subjects. On the 24th, the King made his appearance at a ball given by the Peers

at the Assembly-rooms, and on the following day dined with the Corporation in the Parliament House. At this dinner the Lord Provost was knighted, and his Majesty addressed the company as follows:—"I am quite unable to express my sense of the gratitude which I owe to the people of this country; but I beg to assure them, that I shall ever remember, as one of the proudest moments of my life, the day I came among them, and the gratifying reception which they gave me. I return you, my Lord Provost, my Lords and Gentlemen, my warmest thanks for your attention this day; and I can assure you, with truth, with earnestness, and sincerity, that I shall never forget your dutiful attention to me upon my visit to Scotland, and particularly the pleasure I have derived from dining in your hall this day."—On Sunday, the 26th, his Majesty attended the High Church; and soon after service proceeded to Dalkeith. On the 27th, the King embarked at Queensferry, near the Earl of Hopetoun's, and immediately set sail for the river, where the royal squadron arrived on the 30th. His Majesty landed at Greenwich, and immediately proceeded to Carlton House.

His Majesty was particularly gratified with his reception in Scotland; the sober, yet highly respectful demeanour of the people, which was characteristic of the nation, was far removed from the extravagance which indicates servility. With the exception, perhaps, of an address or two savouring a little of that character, there seemed to be that feeling shewn throughout, which a constitutional king knows how to appreciate justly. On leaving Scotland, his Majesty, through Mr. Peel, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, signified his sentiments of his reception in the following communication:—

"Edinburgh, Aug. 29, 1822.

"My Lords—I have the honour of receiving the King's commands to signify to your Lordships his Majesty's unqualified approbation of all the arrangements which have been made preparatory to his Majesty's reception, and during his stay in Scotland.

"His Majesty is desirous of returning his particular acknowledgments to the several departments of the State, to the

local authorities, and to those societies and institutions which have so zealously co-operated with them in paying every mark of respect and attention to his Majesty, and in promoting that perfect order, regularity, and success, with which every ceremony has been conducted.

"His Majesty commands me to add, that his residence in Scotland has proved to him a source of unalloyed satisfaction. It has confirmed every favourable impression which he previously entertained of the character and habits of the people; and it has afforded to him that which must ever constitute his chief gratification, the opportunity of witnessing the happiness of his subjects, and of receiving the most convincing proofs of their faithful attachment and loyalty.

"He takes leave of Scotland with the most cordial feelings of affection towards his people, and with the deepest anxiety to promote their welfare.—I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, my Lords, your Lordships' most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed)

"ROBERT PEEL.

"The Officers of State, &c. &c. &c."

The Duke of Wellington quitted this country for the Congress at Vienna, where he is to be the representative of Great Britain, on the 17th ult. He was accompanied by Earl Clanwilliam, who resigned the private secretaryship at the Foreign Office on the appointment of Mr. Canning.

Don J. Garcia del Rio and Don J. Paroissieu have been sent as Ministers Plenipotentiary from the Independent Government of Peru. Both these persons were conspicuous actors in the Revolution of South America, and were peculiarly active in the campaign that liberated their native country.

A public meeting took place at York last month, W. Fawkes, Esq. in the chair, when the following resolutions were carried in favour of parliamentary reform:—

"That it is the opinion of the meeting that a reform in the Commons House of Parliament—such a reform as would render it the real, rather than the virtual, representation of the people—is become a measure of urgent necessity.

"That to bring about this great object, it is the opinion of this meeting that a committee be immediately appointed, with powers to add to their numbers, who shall meet on the first Monday in November, to originate a county meeting, or to adopt such measures as they may conceive

requisite to promote a reform in the Commons House of Parliament."

The distresses in Ireland have ceased, at least as far as relates to famine: the aid administered by private subscription and by Government has happily saved thousands of lives, and put an end for the present to the sufferings of the people. The sums sent to Ireland were so large as to leave 3 or 4000*l.* in the hands of the Archbishop of Tuam unappropriated. A sum, too, of nearly the same amount remained in the hands of other individuals who have distinguished themselves in this benevolent work. In addition to this surplus of the remittances sent to Ireland, the Committee at the City of London Tavern found, on winding up their accounts, that they had at their disposal a sum of very large amount. It therefore became a subject of consideration how this balance might be best appropriated. It was disposed of in the following manner:—5000*l.* was voted for providing and distributing necessary articles of clothing for the poor in the distressed parts of Ireland, with the view of contributing to their comfort and health during the ensuing autumn and winter; 5000*l.* more was voted for the encouragement of the fisheries along the coast of that part of Ireland where the distress was lately so prevalent, and where, from the want of employment, its recurrence might be apprehended, if a stimulus were not given to the industry of the poor. The great facilities for fishing naturally afforded by the Western Coast of Ireland, and the obvious advantages to the inhabitants of that coast, as well as to the empire generally, from the promotion of that trade, renders this grant particularly judicious. It will scarcely be credited, that, on several parts of the shore alluded to, the poor people, in endeavouring to obtain their subsistence from the ocean, still use the small wicker boat covered with hides, which is among the first inventions of the lowest state of social existence. Besides these two sums, the large one of 40,000*l.* was voted for the encouragement of the linen manufacture in the districts where the distress, for the reasons above assigned, was lately most general and appalling. The money is to be judiciously applied in fostering those younger and coarser branches of

the trade which must necessarily be first cultivated, with a view to its future success in higher branches. The fact that in those parts of Ireland where the linen manufacture is established, famine or want of employment is almost unknown, while the habits and morals of the people are progressively advancing, points out the paramount utility of thus extending so beneficial a species of industry. A sum of 8000*l.* was also voted for the general purpose of improving the condition of the Irish poor. The last appropriation is 3000*l.* voted to the two Associations of Ladies which have recently been formed for the relief and employment of the lower classes in the sister country.

All the large vessels employed in the revenue service are paid off, it being found more expedient to employ such as are only from forty to eighty tons burthen; and orders have been given to construct forty such forthwith. A line of Semaphore signal stations has also been established with the outposts of Portsmouth and Plymouth. The time occupied in communicating between Portsmouth and the Admiralty is now no more than a minute and a few seconds; and considerable reductions have been made farther in the number of labourers in the dock-yards with a view to economy.

The city of Aberdeen have given a dinner to their representative, Mr. Hume, in acknowledgment of their approbation of his services in parliament, in promoting economy and retrenchment. At this meeting Mr. Hume expressed his determination to persevere in the course he had hitherto pursued: he stated himself to be connected with no party, and that he would only attach himself to the opposition side in Parliament while the measures it adopted were such as he could conscientiously support.

Bridle, the gaoler of Ilchester, who was lately removed from that situation in consequence of the report of the Commissioners appointed by the House of Commons to examine into his conduct during the time he was gaoler there, has been tried, and found guilty of blistering the head of a prisoner as a punishment, but was recommended by the jury to the merciful consideration of the Court because of his former good character.

The cotton-manufactories of the country continue in a flourishing state. No less than 16,441 bales were imported at Liverpool last month in one week. Large quantities of manufactured goods have also been shipped for exportation from the same port. Cotton-yarn is sent off in great quantities for the continent. Shipments of this article to the weight of 20,000 or 30,000 lbs. have been made by one house in a week, and that of the very finest qualities, a single pound of which costs 5*l.* 1*9s.* 6*d.* being one hundred and twenty times the value of the raw material. This affords a specimen of the extent and worth of the manufactures of Great Britain, equalled in no other country on the globe.

A well-grounded opinion has been some time prevalent, that those countries which first act with decision and recognize the independence of the South American Republics will obtain advantages in trade over such as delay doing so. This consideration has occasioned the drawing up of a document on the subject, to be circulated among the South Americans, to shew them that it is not expedient to concede advantages to other powers to the prejudice of England. A more honest and ho-

nourable way would be to acknowledge them independent, as they really are, and thus act consistently with sound policy and justice, in a measure which will bring the greatest benefit to the commerce of the nation.

A riot took place at Chippenham last month, in which two persons were killed and others maltreated, in consequence of a quarrel between some of the inhabitants and the people of a neighbouring village. It appeared that the latter, owing some grudge to a few of the inhabitants of Chippenham, concerted to attack all they could meet with at a time agreed upon, when they little expected it; and entering the town for that purpose, murdered two inhabitants, and scattered terror around them. The following persons were taken into custody, and will be tried for their lives in consequence of this outrage:—Henry Knight and John Matthews, two respectable farmers of Langley; Wm. Bryant, George Thomas, John Thomas, Thomas Pierce, C. Elms, J. Isaacs, James Langley, J. Langley, J. Moody Wallop, Isaac Musto, Benjamin Salter, Joseph Bayly, Wm. Tanner, Wm. Batten, Philip Cole, John Woodman, John Adderell, and George Bayley, all of Langley.

COLONIAL.

The Royal Gazette of Sierra Leone gives the following interesting detail of the capture of several slave-ships by the frigates on that station:—"On the 15th of April last, Lieut. Mildmay was ordered by Commodore Sir Robert Mends to command the boats of his Majesty's ships *Iphigenia* and *Myrmidon*, then proceeding into the river Bonny. The boats having crossed the bar soon after day-light, about seven o'clock seven sail (two schooners, four brigs, and one English brig, hosed with her topmasts struck) were observed lying at anchor off the town of Bonny. When the boats were about four miles off they displayed their colours, and as they advanced within long range, the two schooners, their broadsides having been previously brought to bear on the boats by springs on their cables, opened a fire, without shewing any colours. The boat which Lieut. Mildmay was in pulled faster than the others, and having got considerably ahead of them, Lieut. Mildmay waited

for their coming up: the slavers conceiving this step to proceed from fear of advancing farther, immediately the two brigs and brigantine, under French colours, commenced a heavy fire. When the boats were near enough for their shot to take effect, the fire was returned; at the same time they cheerfully advanced, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry from all the vessels, and in about twenty minutes from the beginning of the action, they succeeded in boarding and taking possession of the whole of them. The brig hosed at some distance from the slave vessels was found to be the *William Rathbone*, from Liverpool, for palm oil. At a greater distance was a French brig, *Le Theodore*: she had no slaves on board, but they were on shore in readiness for embarkation. The vessel had lent her crew to the slave vessels engaged in action; for when examined by Lieut. Mildmay, there was not a seaman on board of her. The papers of *Le Theodore* were endorsed by Lieut. Mildmay,

expressing the object of her voyage to the Bonny. In this action there were two men killed, one of the Iphigenia and the other of the Myrridon, and five severely wounded. The numbers killed and wounded on board the slave vessels were not accurately ascertained, but on board of the Spanish schooner Ycanam, which made a most desperate resistance, there were nineteen killed, and several badly wounded. We regret to say, that the slaves of this vessel suffered much; there were four killed and ten wounded, and one or two of King Peppel's *pull-away boys* were killed. Of the ten slaves wounded, three were females; one lost both her legs, another her right arm, and the third was shot in the ankle. Under the skill and humane attention of Mr. Whitelaw, the surgeon of the Iphigenia, we are happy to say the wounded females have recovered, and almost every other wounded person has done well. The shot which wounded the female slaves struck between wind and water, and passed through the slave-room. Even after the dastardly Spanish slavers had resigned their vessel to our brave seamen, a number of them had skulked below, and arming the slaves with muskets, made them fire up the hatchways upon our people, by which one was killed and several wounded. The gallant and spirited commander of the boats, perceiving his people thus falling about him, instantly directed every Spaniard on board to be roused from below and thrown overboard. Our tars were not long in executing the order; and although at the time they were thrown overboard the vessel's stern was not more than 20 feet from the beach, yet three of the Spaniards were carried off by the sharks. The Spanish schooner Vecua, when taken possession of by Lieut. Mildmay, had a lighted match hanging over the open magazine hatch; the match was lighted and placed there by the crew, before they leaped overboard and swam for the shore; it was seen by one of our seamen, who coolly and prudently

put his hat under the burning wick and removed it. The magazine contained a large quantity of powder; one spark from the flaming match would have blown up 325 unfortunate victims ironed in the hold, besides the officers and men of our squadron then on board of her. These monsters of iniquity deeply regretted after the action, to Lieut. Mildmay, the failure of their diabolical plot. The Ycanam was the first vessel that was captured, next the Vecua and Vigilante, and then the other two. On board of the Ycanam, Lieut. Mildmay observed a pretty little slave girl about 12 or 13 years of age, in irons, to which there was fastened a thick iron chain, ten feet long, which was dragged along as she moved. With the true humane feelings of a British seaman, Lieut. Mildmay ordered the girl to be instantly released from this cruel iron yoke; and that the captain who had so cruelly treated her, for reasons best known to himself, should not pass in ignorance of the pain and degradation inflicted on an unprotected and innocent female, the irons were ordered to be put on him. The Spanish schooners and the French brigs were despatched for Sierra Leone, the former for adjudication in the Mixed Commission Court, and the latter for trial before the proper tribunal."

The same paper farther adds, to the disgrace of the French ministry,—

"On the subject of the French Slave Trade we are unwilling to trust our own feelings; the pertinacity with which the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty have persevered in what we have been led to believe is to them an illegal traffic, cannot but excite the reprobation and disgust of the liberal and humane of all countries. The detention and seizure of three armed vessels of that nation, filled with slaves, in the Bonny, for their piratical attack on boats bearing the British ensign, and employed in the execution of their duty, proves to the world that many French subjects on this coast are not only slave-dealers, but pirates, if, indeed, a distinction is to be drawn between them."

FOREIGN.

The conspirators, as they are styled, of Saumur and Poitiers have been found guilty. Berton, Cassé, Sauge, Fradin, Jaglin, and Senochault, have been condemned to death at Poitiers. Other in-

dividuals have been found guilty of not revealing the plot, and are to suffer different punishments. The accused seem to have had little more than the form of a trial; they were refused the right

of choosing their own counsel; and the Court appointing M. Drault, of the Court of Poitiers, to defend Berton, he, well knowing that he would not be permitted to adopt a line of defence different from that marked out by the public prosecutor, refused to act, and the Court struck him off the list of advocates of the royal court, and condemned him to pay the expenses of the citation issued against him. Thus are the French Authorities pursuing a policy which will bring ruin upon themselves as well as upon their masters, the present ministry, who well merit any fate that may ultimately befall them. The editors of four Paris papers have been fined and condemned to imprisonment without trial, because the Procureur du Roi, of Poitiers, asserts that they gave an incorrect report of the trials there. The editors demanded in vain to be allowed to prove the truth of their reports. So much for the policy of the Ultra Ministry of France in its march to absolute monarchy. It is said also that Montmorency, the representative of France at the present Congress of the Holy Alliance, is charged to propose to it the following articles, which it is very probable that the Conclave may be ready to adopt:—1. A uniform measure of compression to be adopted against the present popular feeling so alarmingly prevalent in Europe; for which purpose the contracting parties are to provide a military contingent, to be employed at the request of any one of the parties, the internal tranquillity of whose State may be menaced; and the employment of this contingent not to be considered as in any way interfering with the general relations of amity existing between the countries.—2. A general law for the regulation of the Press, which is to suspend all local laws now authorizing a greater latitude of publication than may be thought consistent with the new European arrangement.—3. The erection of a Tribunal upon the principle of the Mayence Tribunal established at Troppau for the punishment of offences against the German Confederacy, for the trial and punishment of offenders against the order of things now existing in Europe. The authority of this Tribunal is to extend over all Representative Governments, to the extent of bringing under its ac-

tion individuals who may, from the Tribune of their National Assemblies, hold language and inculcate doctrines deemed subversive of the present system of legitimacy.—4. A measure which may induce or compel Spain to enter into the views of the Holy Alliance, by the establishment of a Chamber of Peers.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Vienna on the 7th ult.; all important business, however, was expected to be postponed until the Congress should assemble at Verona. All secret societies and freemasons' lodges have been forbidden in Russia. All persons belonging to such societies are forced to give, in writing, an engagement not to engage in such, either at home or abroad. The police have entered the lodges to see that every emblem is removed, and the freemasons have sold off the furniture. The Polish nobility are also forbidden to travel.

In Spain the Extraordinary Cortes has been convoked for the 1st of October. Insurrections, kept alive in a great measure by Foreign influence, have taken place in that country, some of which have been attacked and dispersed. General Elio has at last been executed for the murders of which he was guilty as Governor of Valencia. Quesada, one of the insurrectionary leaders, has been defeated, and his army dispersed; and from the preparations making it is probable the defeat of the insurgents will speedily take place in all quarters. In the mean time the Sanitary Cordon, as it is artfully termed, has been strengthened. The Spaniards, however, have collected a force which is destined to be stationed upon the frontiers, and which will prevent the insurgents from retreating into France for security.

The accounts from Greece have been of a contradictory nature. Successes on both sides have been heard of; but it is probable that the Emperor of Russia having assumed a pacific aspect towards his brother of Constantinople, may induce the latter to throw all his force into the Greek provinces, and overwhelm by numbers what he could not subdue by valour. The reare, however, no authentic accounts respecting the present situation of this brave and noble people, or of the reputed advantages of the Turks over them.

THE DRAMA.

COUNTRY THEATRICALS.

We have, this fine long summer, thought it good to extend our sphere of critical observation so far as consistent with a due attention to our London duties. Thalia forbid that we should be absent from our post on the first night of a Comedy at the Haymarket, or of an Operetta at the Lyceum! Neither Kenney, nor Beazley, nor Dibdin,—nor any of the smaller of those “gay creatures of the element” who make glad the hot and desolate metropolis, when tragedy and the country gentlemen have left it—shall complain that we, the most liberal of critics, have left them to be pinned down by the wits of the *Chronicle* or crushed by the steam-engine of the *Times*! No;—during those three years in which we have held sway in this department of the best of all possible Magazines—with more pleasure, we believe, to ourselves than to any one else—we have never sought aid from the pen of another; neither shall we begin now that we are growing old in the service. But when all the novelties at Mr. Morris’s theatre are “in preparation,” and when those at Mr. Arnold’s are in the full career of unprecedented success; or while “Morning, Noon, and Night” are taking their round as regularly in the mimic world of the former as they are in the greater hemisphere; and while the only changes in the latter are from the “Youthful Days of Gil Blas” to “Gretna Green,” we do not see why we should be bound to watch the audience, and “nicely calculate the less or more.” This we may safely leave to that pleasantest of the daily papers, “*The Theatrical Observer*,” which, besides copying the play-bills, gives criticisms for every night in the year, which we have been surprised to find equally good-natured and able. When we were children (what a time ago is that!) we remember in some of Mr. Newbery’s gilded books about fairies and fairy lore, to have seen “all this and book for a penny,” making a fine distinction between the actual possession of the pretty trifle, and the enjoyment of its beautiful wonders; and we have repeated the exclamation with no trivial feeling of gratitude towards that friend of children. After many years, we were delighted to find

ourselves, before we were aware, making use of the very same exclamation on these modest compendiums, which form a record of glittering enjoyments, and comprise the romance of maturer life. Why then may we not leave the agreeable *minutiae* for a while to their editor, and hasten “to fresh fields and pastures new?” Why not take pity on the dark regions of the drama, which have never been visited with the light of criticism? How do we know that we shall not meet with some treasure unknown as yet to managers or to magazines—some damsel with eyes of “purest ray serene,” some “mute inglorious Munden,” some yet uncelebrated Macready? Had we taken such a progress when Mr. Kean was playing at Exeter on fourteen shillings a-week, what a quarry for brilliant articles would have been ours! Aladdin descending the earthy passage, and discovering the eternal gardens with their diamond and ruby fruits, would form a faint and dim analogy to our lot in finding for ourselves the unsuspected Roscius! Or might we meet with another Foote in such a company—gleaming forth with modest loveliness amidst her uncultivated associates, like Polly in the “*Beggar’s Opera*,” and saved from all touch of vulgarity by the sweetness of her own native manners—how should we grow poetical, as though Ariel had started from her oaken prison and ravished us with celestial music! Animated by these summer dreams, we fairly took the stage, and went gaily down into the West, resolved to divest ourselves, as far as possible, of that importance which we derive from our monthly decisions.

But we have unfortunately found “no bright particular star” which we can hail as rising, and may only hope that Mr. Charles Kemble’s researches have been more fortunate. Yet we do not for this repent of our journey. There is a peculiar enjoyment in witnessing even the rudest attempts at the dramatic art. If they do not transport us to the age of Thespis, they call to memory our own childhood, which is to us as long ago, and as interesting, if less classical. The “poor players” have a more disinterested love of their art, and a set of gentler spectators than those in

London: They do not play with a view to the newspapers of the next morning, but give free scope to their own feelings and genius. Look at that tragic hero, how proud he is of the high names which he is privileged to bear!—how conscious of that plume which nods on his head as if proud to be so exalted! How he riots in the exuberances of his own Stentorian voice, with which he will “roar you like any sucking dove,” “to the height of his great argument.” He has no check, no rein on his impulses; no “doubts” beset him; no critical theories spread themselves like nets around his Herculean powers! He is great “in King Cambyses’ vein.” His style is full, and heightened to the utmost; he “craftily qualifies” nothing; he makes no mean compromise with nature or poetry. Like his illustrious predecessor at the Court of Denmark, he may “drown the stage with tears, and cleave the general ear with horrid voice.” His audience would not like him the better for being more natural; but, on the contrary, they admire him in proportion as he is distinct from all they have seen, heard, or fancied. They would “understand a fury in the words, but not the words.” They are not capable of making nice distinctions between the large and the grand,—that which is above nature and reason, and contrary to them,—for these have puzzled wiser heads than theirs, and will puzzle them still. They have a vague notion of something heroic,—far removed from their round of daily cares, joys, and sufferings; and their rude imagination catches a bolder hint from the hot rants of their gigantic Alexander, than they would from the most finely tempered acting. Thus our hero has a clear stage, and fair play; and rules absolute in the stoutest and the most innocent hearts while the hours of his dominion last. How happy too is the light comedian—at once the Archer and the Lubin Log of the company—who is not forced to grin upon rule, but has only to follow the bent of a lively genius, and to wake the rustic maiden’s titter and her sweetheart’s loud resounding laugh! He gives care to the winds, and lives only in the present, and that right merrily. He is joyous himself and the cause of joy in others—ever welcome—happy with his dry crust, “under the blossom that

hangs on the bough;” happy on the well-worn bench of the village alehouse, dealing round blithe jests and nut-brown ale; happiest of all glittering in tawdry finery on the boards of the favoured barn. He never seems to grow old, for he plays the lover and the youth to the last, with as much zest as ever. He lives in a waking dream, and his “little life is rounded by a sleep” as sound as that of the gravest impostors. It is wonderful how excellent the dresses and decorations are in the meanest of the country theatres. One would sometimes almost suspect that the receipts of the house could scarcely pay for them. There must be a wise economy, a liberal-sparing, in these matters, which only zeal and prudence more than usual could supply. “We saw, at a small but respectable theatre at Hereford, the play of “*Henri Quatre*” capitally dressed; a gorgeous coat which, when lifted up, gave view of a pretty prospect, and a complete procession of an army, moved on by machinery, as armies naturally are. Nay more—the real pageant of the Coronation was announced “in a few days,” and we dare say made a gallant show. It has been said by Milton that “the trappings of a monarchy would fit out a republic.”—a position quite above our sphere; but we are sure that the remnants of a Covent-Garden melodrame would make a country theatre splendid for a century.

All the circumstances attendant on a visit to the play in the country prepare us to enjoy it. We do not keep London hours—those sad despoilers of the constitution and the dress circle. How pleasant to dine early and alone, and “take one’s ease at one’s inn,” to look over the play-bill as we drink our wine, and to saunter out into the fields, and by the quiet hedge-rows, to read, to think, or to idle without doing either, as the humour chances to direct us! And what a crown to our enjoyments is the idea of going to the play as soon as we may grow tired with our own selfish musings, and long to see about us happy faces, and renew our regards for our species. We agree with Mr. Hazlitt, that it is more pleasant generally to take a journey alone, in order that we may indulge our own wayward fancies, may shake far away all the ordinary cares and fretting circumstances attendant on our personal career, and

may feel alone with Nature, who "with overflowing bounty greets" us. But in this solitude, the mind is sometimes apt to ponder too long on its own sensations, to wear out its own sensibilities by urging them in one narrow circle, and to feel the want of a more active sympathy with others. In this situation a set of actors is an invaluable resource; they do not irritate and annoy us like an individual whose feelings may not harmonize with our own; nor do they stay with us when we desire to return to our contemplations. In seeing them we become silent sharers in the happiness of others; we are excited and drawn out of ourselves without resigning a tittle of our independence; we find humanity ceasing to be a dead letter, and are at once masters of ourselves, and sharers in the common passions and delights of a "bright and breathing world." We see the essence of dramatic enjoyment stripped of all adventitious circumstances, as the chemist examines "young diamonds in their early dew." We find how little pomp and circumstance, and how slender a portion of skill, are necessary to enkindle an interest in the representations of the stage. It is a noble thing thus to observe the activity of the imagination in working on the slight materials presented to it, and deriving gratification from the sense of heroic sorrow and joy. It shews us the disposition of man, even in rustic ignorance, to seek for things apart from his being—to weep with those that weep, and to rejoice with those who rejoice—to grasp and realize to his mind brighter scenes and loftier passions than those which he has been able to observe. It vindicates the universality, not of a desire for mere personal happiness, but of those purer and more exalted objects "which prompt the eternal sigh."

That, however, which has been very interesting personally to us would not, if more particularly related, be so to our readers; and, therefore, we shall not indulge ourselves in a minute description of all that we have seen—of the companies "some in rags, and some in jags, and some in velvet gowns," as the old song has it—of the barns where King Lear has been literally a "companion of the owl," and where no imaginary swallow has chirruped about the castle of Macbeth; but

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come to a theatre where the performances may safely challenge criticism severer than ours. Among our wanderings, arriving at the fair city of Gloucester, we found the theatrical establishment of so much and so varied strength, that we scarcely knew whether it was not our duty to follow it to Cheltenham, where it is also brought into exercise, and criticise the performances which might fully develop the capacities of the several actors. Its director was Mr. Abbott of Covent Garden, a gentleman whose talents have scarcely full scope given them on the London boards, but who here plays high tragic characters with great spirit, judgment, and success. He was assisted in the cares of management by no less a person than Mr. Farley,—that potent enchanter, at whose bidding so many magnificent scenes "descending slow their glittering skirts unroll," so many fairy palaces have sprung up in a moment, and so often Hesperian tales have been almost realized to the delighted vision. Here was Miss Forde singing with a sweetness and a fluidity to which justice was scarcely done in London;—Isaacs in the full power of his rich and manly voice;—Mrs. Harlowe in 'as high spirits as in her youthful prime, only grown more mellow and pleasing in her style; and Mr. Hunt, who here shewed himself a correct and even powerful singer, though depressed far beneath his proper sphere in the metropolis. "Love in a Village" was charmingly sung and acted by them, with the aid of an excellent Justice Woodcock, a very tolerable Lucinda, and a Hodge worth any thing, whose names we have unfortunately forgotten. The scenery was really prodigal, and in good taste; and on the whole, much as we always enjoy this Opera, we never enjoyed it more. Afterwards we were treated with that choice farcetta "Where shall I dine?" in which Mr. Abbott played the part of Sponge with admirable pleasantry and whim. If not quite so easy as Wrench in the same character, he was more mercurial and spirited. Nothing could be more humorously expressed than his various disappointments, terminating at the loss of that solitary mutton chop, to which, after all his infidelities, his appetite turned as to a sure solace in

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trouble. We were heartily glad to find that his exertions both at Cheltenham and Gloucester are rewarded by the success which they deserve.

At Gloucester also we saw, with no common interest, Mr. Betty, who once turned the heads of more than half the town as the young Roscius. He played the Earl of Warwick in the tragedy of that name, in a fine, jovial, hearty style; giving full swing to his disposition to exuberant action, but manifesting, amidst some approach to bombast, no small portion of that natural grace which once enchanted multitudes. To find one who had outlived so intoxicating a season—who in the dawn of life experienced all the fulness of success which few acquired by a life of toil—the once flattered caressed, idolized favourite of the town, still in the vigorous enjoyment of existence, and pursuing rather as a pleasure than a business the profession of his childhood, was a gratification we rarely receive. Few would have wisdom or philosophy enough to endure the violent contrast—the tameness and insipidity of life—which seems naturally to follow so rapturous a beginning. He has shewn, in a striking manner as any man living, his independence of circumstance; his power of bringing the past into the present, and rejoicing in an imperfect renewal of his early sensations. May every youth, whose genius has been prematurely developed and rewarded, have the courage to follow his example!

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

After all, there is nothing pleasanter about a country excursion than the return to London. We feel at home in no other place, except that in which we were born. Here our feelings: "rest and expatiate," amidst everlasting smoke, which is spread over more intellect, virtue, and happiness, than ever were known beneath the most unclouded sky. To be driven with delightful rapidity through Hyde Park Corner; to catch the broad passing glare of the gas lights, those familiar and friendly enchanters; to hear and feel that well-known "rattling over the stones," which, in boyhood, was to our home-returning ears the choicest music; and to watch eagerly for the great play-bills, never so interesting as now, is almost intoxicating plea-

sure. It is, we calculate, the night for the production of the new opera at the Haymarket;—yet our glances at the play-bills are not without fear of disappointment, as we well know the accidents which seldom permit these wished-for "first nights" to arrive at the destined season. But all for once is well;—no little underlineation mocks our misery with the intimation that the piece is postponed "on account of the indisposition of a principal performer," or because "the complicated machinery is necessarily incomplete," or because some particularly worn out play is to be acted "by special desire"—or—"such ambiguous giving out"—but the great letters "Morning, Noon, and Night" stretch themselves out before us, and fill us with the determination to be as happy as the day is long. We hasten to our old post; attain our accustomed seat in spite of a very crowded house; and sit out the piece without weariness, though it is nearly eleven before it is over.

But to give up this holiday style (for which we beg pardon) and to resume that gravity which best becomes our office. The new opera was entirely successful, and deserved to succeed, although it has no great coherence of plot, and does not resemble the seasons from which its title is derived, in the uniform progression of its incidents. It is from the pen of our old friend Mr. T. Dibdin, author of one of the best farces in the world, "Past Ten o'Clock and a Rainy Night," and of almost as many pieces for the stage of our once favourite Surrey as would fill up the Thousand and One Nights of the fortunate Sultana. The frequent and rapid exercise of his delightful talent, while it has given him unrivalled facility of composition, and sharpened his acute perception of the ludicrous in situation and character, has tended to make him rather careless in forming his plan, and in nicely fitting-in his scenes. Were we to copy the programme which has appeared in the daily prints—we presume from authority—it would give our readers no idea of the peculiar merits of the piece; for scenes which are dismissed in three words, and are worth no more in a mere narrative, form its life and soul, while the story itself would scarcely be recognized again by any one who

saw it acted. The chief character is my Lord Scribbleton—a peer who is so absurd as to descend from the palpable and indisputable distinction derived from his rank, to seek the less dazzling and precarious fame of an author;—to be, perchance, cut up by republican critics, eulogized by fools and flatterers, laid on the shelf, and forgotten. His lordship is farther so foolish as really to travel for adventures; not contented, like his inferiors, with “migrating from the blue bed to the brown, and travelling by the fire-side,” but willing to meet any danger, which would not shorten his precious existence, in order that he might properly describe it. He accordingly sets out to visit his intended bride in strict incognito, resolving to knock at the door of her father as a benighted traveller, and enact a little real romance before marriage. On his way, he stops at an inn, where the choicest scenes arise. He is shewn into a room where he is led to expect that he shall find a highwayman; to this same room comes Captain Sanguine (a naval officer in anxious search of his shipwrecked wife and children, but ready to behave very gallantly to any lady whom he may find in the mean time)—who is also led to expect a gentleman of the road in his companion. The romantic peer begins talking of his “deluded wife,” his deserted children, his midnight murders, and other monstrous things, which the captain supposes to refer to real deeds instead of the titles of the refuse of the circulating library. The equivocal on both sides is carried on with great spirit, until the servant of Lord Scribbleton completes it by rushing in to deliver his master from imaginary danger, and presents pistols at Sanguine’s head. This is lucky for the captain, who runs away, and thereby escapes bailiffs, who take Lord Scribbleton on a writ for one of his debts. Meanwhile the father of the intended bride, advertised of his lordship’s intention to visit him in disguise, resolves to abash him by lighting up the castle splendidly for his reception, and the daughter determines, by way of playing trick for trick, to appear before the discomfited suitor in the character of Miss Jennie Mackintosh, a lassie from Scotland. They, however, are deceived in turn; for they mistake Sanguine for Lord Scribbleton,

laugh at his disavowals, and conduct him, in form, to the house where the false Miss Mackintosh plays off her brogue and sings one of her sweetest songs, while the peer is confined in the cellar. All, of course, is speedily set right, and the parties return to their names, and are made happy. Besides these, are the lady in distress and her sweet babes; a crew of smugglers with Mr. Leoni Lee at their head; a reformed robber, as boisterous in his virtues as ever he was in his vices; Mr. Tayleur calling himself an earl; and little Williams very natural and clever as a country squire, the father of Lydia. But the romance, the wit, the equivocal of the piece entirely arise from Lord Scribbleton’s peculiarities; which are, we think, scarcely the best objects in themselves of scenic exhibition, although their effects are given with great cleverness of outline and breadth of colouring. No person is flatter on the stage than an author, be he of what rank he may. Literary peculiarities and a literary existence are too shadowy, too unreal, to shew well at second hand in a copy. They have not flesh and blood enough to interest when shewn in the mirror of life. The stage, in itself an illusion, should only be filled with images of the stoutest realities, or it will become merely fantastical. To ridicule authors on the stage is like criticising criticism, than which nothing can be imagined more dull and vapid: It is refining on the shadow of a shade. Yet if there be any one who can give solidity to such a phantasma; “stuff out its vacant garments with his form,” and bestow on a mere sketch from an author a place in our memories, it is Mr. Liston, who played Lord Scribbleton. The “rapture of repose” in his countenance;—the quiet self-satisfaction, never ruffled by the most unpleasant circumstance, but coldly taking advantage of all;—the good-humoured chuckle, and all the airs which no pen can describe—gave a “local habitation” to the Grub-street peer. Miss Paton was the heroine; she played like a lady, and sang like an angel. She gave a bravura in imitation of the Soldier Tired in a style of brilliant execution, and sang, in the Scotch disguise, the Scotch ballad of “Mary of Castle Cary,” with a power and feeling little

inferior to Miss Stephens, though her voice is decidedly inferior in quality, Terry made the most of the declamatory highwayman; Mrs. Johnson was interesting as the wandering wife, and Mr. Johnson lively and natural in the strolling husband. The music, by Mr. Parry, is pleasing, though not very original, and sadly distanced by the Scotch air. The opera has, since its production, received judicious curtailments, and will, we hope, be found as profitable to the treasury as it was pleasant to those who witnessed it.

Mr. Charles Kemble has appeared as Young Wilding in the Liar, and played it, as might be expected, in a most delightful style. He is no plain fabricator of dull falsehoods to gain a palpable end; but a young fiery spirit, too ardent to "be cribbed and cabined in" by mere matters of fact, whose superfluous fancy takes the inconvenient turn which subjects him to a variety of ludicrous disasters. We never saw so rich a poetical tinge given to the conception.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

On the thirty-first of August, the last day of the old marriage-law, a new farce called "Gretna Green" was aptly produced; partly, we presume, in honour of the numerous marriages celebrated on that day, and partly to point out the way by which in future the hard requisitions of the new act may be evaded. It is saying no little for the farce that it is not unworthy of its title. It is one of the most felicitous of all Mr. Beazley's productions. To sketch out the plot and to name the performers would be enough to show that it must be delightful. Miss Betty Finikin, "a runaway maid out of place," and Mr. Jenkins, "a runaway gentleman out of place," have practised a pleasant imposition on each other, the maid believing the footman to be a nobleman, and the footman taking the maid to be a lady of title. Unfortunately, or rather fortunately, the landlord at the "Hand in Hand" recognizes them both, and exposes them to each other, in a scene as rich as any in English farce. Meanwhile Lord Lovewell, the former master of Mr. Jenkins, who had discharged that conscientious valet for wearing his clothes and making free with his loose cash, ar-

rives with the beautiful ward of a citizen, to seek the assistance of, the fastest fetterer in the blacksmith trade. They are pursued by the disappointed guardian, who, as is the fashion with stage-guardians, designs the lady for himself, and who has engaged the lively landlord to prevent her union with her lover. At this crisis Lord Lovewell discovers his runaway footman, and engages his services by forgiveness and a purse well stored with sovereigns. The footman can devise no better scheme than setting fire to the house; but the more fertile imagination of Miss Finikin suggests the lucky thought of a change of dresses, by which Mr. Larder is himself deceived. The scheme succeeds to admiration; the maid and the footman are locked triumphantly in, while the true lord and lady are indissolubly wedded. The guardian then stalks off with a boast of his honesty; the landlord retains his reward, and obtains a debt from Jenkins which he had given over; Betty advertises herself as a housekeeper to any staid gentleman above fifty; and Mr. Jenkins, instead of being transported as he deserves, condescends, like other great men, to remain in place at home. The great merit of the farce is undoubtedly in the first act; where the low imitation of high-bred airs by Betty and her lover; the curious felicities of their mutual deception and blunder; and the rage of both parties when the masks are withdrawn, are entirely beyond description. Let any one fancy, if he can, Miss Kelly strutting in her orange spencer and green shawl; letting her words slip out sideways to sound fine; affecting infinite delicacy in the grossest style; then, when all the plot is discovered, spitting out her rage like fire; and, at last, in her own inimitable sulkiness, making it up with her gay deceiver, and half enjoying the joke while she tells how she cheated him by making the old porter pass for her "terrible grandmama!" Wrench is not far behindhand in the contest; though Miss Kelly must not expect to "meet with her match" even at Gretna Green. The worst part of the farce is the serious love-making between Mr. Pearman and Miss Carew, the last of whom talks about her fears "lest she has violated female delicacy"

in a roundness of period which no lady would use who had any female delicacy left. They had, however, some pretty songs, and sang them very prettily. Power was lively in Larder, and Mr. W. Bennett gruff and sturdy enough in the crabbed but conscientious guardian. Besides the scope afforded to the actors, there are many capital hits in the farce, which will not be forgotten. The recriminations of the false lord and lady are superb, and place Mr. Beasley in a rank little inferior to that of old Homer himself as a manufacturer of compound epithets. It is scarcely necessary to add, that all the world who have remained in London have taken the opportunity of making a cheap and unrepented visit to "Gretina Green."

A little piece called the "Fair Gabrielle," of the more sober and sentimental cast, has formed an agreeable repose from the lively humours of the farce. It is a vivid sketch from the amatory and heroic history of the famous Henry of France; and gives a pleasant glimpse of his love of the fair and of romantic adventure. Mr. T. P. Cooke is the representative of the monarch—and a very gallant and good-natured fellow he makes him appear, although inferior, of course, to the noble portraiture given of the same hero by Macready. The "Fair Gabrielle" has full justice done her by the fair Carew, who seems every time we see and hear her to justify the praise she has received from one of the sweetest of living poets. We desire no better treat for an autumnal evening than to see Miss Kelly act the young Gil Blas; then to shake our sides almost to bursting at her Betty Finikin; and finally, as this inimitable actress must not be quite killed by her zeal for the English Opera House, to repose on the "soft green" of the new operetta, and think, between whites, of Miss Kelly's acting.

FINE ARTS.

NEW CHURCHES.

It is a problem well worthy the consideration of those who are most competent to the task of solving it, to inquire why the practice of Architecture in this country has not kept pace with the other branches of the Fine Arts, when of late years so much additional light has been thrown upon that of the ancients, and so many fine models been introduced for study from abroad. Our artificers, in every department of labour necessary to produce the noblest works, are possessed of all the skill that is requisite for achieving them. We have all kinds of materials that can be wanted, an abundance of those more especially which are adapted to our climate, and we have money in plenty—a profusion of which is annually lavished in erecting monuments which must reflect any thing but credit on the national taste. We see no bold designs projected, no works of beauty and durability erected. Thousands of pounds are lavished on buildings put together from the models of different Greek temples, exuberant in perishing ornaments, and dissonant in all their parts. Towers are introduced over Grecian po-

diments, and the distinguishing features of Gothic architecture intermingled with misplaced imitations of the remnants of antiquity. Our climate is never considered for a moment: the lightest foliage carved in Parian marble, and imperishable in the pure air of the South, are imitated in freestone—a substance infinitely less durable—and piled up to exfoliate in the sulphurous atmosphere of London, exposed to our sudden thaws and variations of temperature; so that, in a very few years, they become shapeless masses of mutilated stone. There must be some cause for these ill-directed efforts which lurk behind the curtain; it most likely will be found in the jobbing system every where prevalent, and in the non-employment of our more skillful architects, who, if they commit blunders or exhibit bad taste, have something of a reputation to wound. Perhaps an unprofessional man, unheard of beyond the precincts of his parish, puts in the lowest estimate for a new building, and exhibits to the directors or committee for carrying the work into effect a design that looks very pretty in a drawing. He obtains the preference,

where economy is too often considered in preference to good taste;—a heterogeneous mass of mortar and stone arises, he proposes some little addition not in the first plan, which increases the expense, and covers the deficiency of his estimate. He thus contrives to pocket a good sum for his work, which rises over surrounding tile and brick, a scarecrow in the eyes of every man who can lay claim to the character of a judge of art.

It requires but little insight into what is meet and proper, to discover that the style of building suited to the climate of England should be massy and durable. Our churches should have magnitude of parts and Doric simplicity of outline. It seems impossible to convince even certain professional men that real grandeur of design has nothing to do with finery and ornament: like some poets who imagine sublimity is to be sought for in sounding epithets and a high-wrought phraseology, instead of the purest and simplest diction. The order of the day seems to be the architecture of Greece ill imitated, for it is worked in the most perishable materials, applied to orders which, in our climate, should only be used within doors, and put together without a view to durability. There is also a sameness in every design:—a pediment of some half-a-dozen columns, a tower over it, and the body of the building oblong, are the distinguishing characteristics of all. No invention is shewn, and the imitation is always confined to one and the same sort of object. In churches abroad, the rotunda, the square, even the oval have been adopted: there is variety exhibited, at least, where there may not be intrinsic excellence. Our church-builders in England are mannerists:—they seem to erect public buildings as the flimsy dealers in brick and timber run up our perishable streets (or rather rows of brick walls, with holes in them for windows,) only to fulfil their contracts and pocket the profits of their labour. We have heard it asserted, however, that the clergy set their faces against any improvement in the erection of places of worship, and insist upon towers to establish the orthodoxy of the buildings, and that any general departure from the old plan would be almost deemed heretical. We are aware that it is said to be owing

to the bigotry of a bishop that the first sublime model of St. Paul's, made by Sir C. Wren, was rejected; and an inferior one adopted; we also know that the offer of Sir J. Reynolds and others of our artists to enrich the dome of St. Paul's with their pencils was refused from a similar quarter; but, it must be acknowledged, these times are past, and that some of our present clergy are themselves among the best judges of art in the country. If, indeed, as is too much the case, religion is imagined by any to consist in externals, and that it is horrible to the feelings of such that their temples should lose one of the characteristics, that distinguish them from the humbler conventicle, we would recommend them to think a little more in what real religion consists. It is rather hard that the public must pay for the corruption of its own taste, and that this nation, mighty in strength and glory, should be meaner than any other in the character of its architecture. Let the cathedrals of our barbarous ages shame the modern church-builders; let the latter, instead of degrading Grecian architecture, first learn to imitate well the original order which our ancestors bequeathed to us, and let our churches all be Gothic, with spires right orthodox, that may overtop the heterogeneous medley of column and cornice, piled over the pediment of the new St. Pancras, for example. Let the Anglo-Gothic be our ecclesiastical order of architecture, for which it is well adapted, and thus let us put an end at once to the miserable style that now prevails. But, even in adopting this, it is to be feared, from the perversity of taste hitherto displayed, that the models bequeathed to us by our forefathers would not be taken for examples, but that Saxon, Norman, and British would be intermingled with that felicity in error which is peculiar to the contract church-builders of our time; many of whom are without taste, or claims of a professional nature to urge, yet exclude persons every way better qualified for the undertaking than they are themselves—men who would go to work in a straight-forward and honourable way. We have thus touched upon one great cause of our deficiency in the architecture of our public buildings; it does not appear that we are so much wanting in talent, as that the talent we have is

kept back, and has no room to expand itself among the crowd of those who overwhelm all high and just feeling for art by the sordid power of interest.

Another thing to be lamented in most modern public buildings, is the want of solidity and strength of material. They are in general adapted to last a little longer than our dwelling-houses, and when erected, if they will outlive the present generation, this seems to be thought enough. We do not now regard posterity or fame in this respect; for, except the Strand Bridge, the work of private individuals determined to have the best thing money and talent could procure) our great-grand children will behold few of the dwellings or temples erected in our day. We were led by accident into St. Saviour's church, in the Borough, the other day, which is repairing in a most odious manner, and strictly after the original design. We were much struck with the massy and solid workmanship exhibited in it, affording such a con-

trast to the feeble and flimsy edifices of the day — vast buttresses of stone, arches that seemed built for immortality, space, breadth, and height, all speaking a grasp of mind that is in vain to be looked for in similar works now. Whence can this difference arise, but from the prevalence of a bad taste and the want of that pure spirit in art which is the great incitement to noble works? — the want too of a feeling that goes not beyond the moment, and looks only to present self-interest, instead of that generous devotion without which all is chill and inanimate. None of our architects now build for immortality, as Apelles painted for it—the enthusiasm for honest fame, however magnanimous a passion in itself, cannot in our day compete with the Three per Cent. Consols, and the paper of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. This, however better it may be for the individual, tells miserably ill for the nation.

VARIETIES.

Royal Academy of Music.—The following is the plan for the formation of this institution, the object of which is to promote the cultivation of the science of music, and afford facilities for attaining perfection in it, by assisting with general instruction the natives of this country, and thus enabling those who pursue this delightful branch of the fine arts to enter into competition with, and rival the natives of other countries, and to provide for themselves the means of an honourable and comfortable livelihood. With this view it is proposed to found an academy, to be called the Royal Academy of Music, for the maintenance and general instruction in music of a certain number of pupils, not exceeding at present forty males and forty females; to be opened on the first of January, 1823. No student shall be admitted at an earlier age than ten years, nor later than fifteen years old, except in particular cases, to be decided on by the sub-committee. They must have received such previous instruction, as to be able to read and write with tolerable proficiency; and show some decided aptitude or disposition for music, to be ascertained by the professors and masters in council. Each student to pay fifteen guineas to the funds of the establishment at his or her entry, and afterwards ten guineas per annum during the time they

shall remain in the Academy. The children of professors of music, when properly certified to be so by the subscriber proposing them, shall be admitted at a subscription of ten guineas, and afterwards a yearly payment of eight guineas. The students will be required to attend strictly to their religious and moral duties, and will receive lessons in the English and Italian languages, and in writing and arithmetic. In addition to the above establishment, there shall be received into the Academy extra students, who, according to certain rules of admission, shall be entitled to all the advantages of the institution, except their maintenance and lodging. The extra students to be recommended by subscribers of the three first classes, and to pay twenty guineas per annum to the funds of the society, except where the students recommended shall be certified to be the children of professors in music, when their annual payments shall be fifteen guineas. These extra students will be admitted into the Academy without ballot, and such of them as are desirous will be permitted to board in the Academy upon the payment of eighteen guineas per annum in addition to the twenty guineas above fixed for their annual contribution. The children of professors will pay only thirty-three guineas for both payments. No student shall

remain in the Academy, and at the charge of the institution, beyond the age of eighteen; but the sub-committee may allow such students as they may think fit, to continue to receive instruction from the masters of the establishment after that age, provided they continue the yearly payment they have made up to that period. The pupil must always be properly attired. To avoid expense and inconvenience to persons residing at a distance exceeding fifty miles from London, such persons shall be allowed to be previously examined as to their fitness, by three competent masters of the district in which they reside, who shall transmit a certificate of qualification, in writing, to the sub-committee, for their decision as to their being placed on the list of candidates.—The 1st class, or contributors of one hundred guineas or upwards in one payment, or fifty guineas and an annual subscription of five guineas.—2nd class, of fifty-five guineas in one payment, or ten guineas and an annual subscription of five guineas.—3rd class, of thirty-five guineas in one payment, or of five guineas and an annual subscription of three guineas.—4th class, of twelve guineas in one payment, or an annual subscription under three guineas and not less than one guinea. The first payment of fifty, ten, and five guineas, will include the subscription for the current year. The subscribers of the 1st class are to be governors, and may introduce two persons to all the concerts, trials, or rehearsals, which shall take place in the institution, and all public examinations; they will also have the recommendation and election of students to be admitted into the Academy, and will have three votes for each student at each election. The subscribers of the 2nd class are to have the same privileges as those of the 1st class, except that they will have two votes at the election of the students, and may introduce one person to the concerts, rehearsals, and examinations. The subscribers of the 3rd class are to have the same privileges as the former classes, except that they will have one vote at the election of the students, and a free admission for themselves to the concerts, rehearsals, and examinations. The subscribers of the 4th class will be entitled to a free admission to the public examinations of the pupils. Any person contributing beyond the sums above specified, will have a right to the additional privilege in votes and admissions, which may respectively belong to the amount of his additional subscription. The admission of the students will be by ballot.

Portrait of Shakespeare.—Talma, the French tragedian, has in his possession a

portrait of Shakespeare, which he purchased of a broker in France, and he has determined on bringing it to England. The painting is in oil, upon a panel of an oval form, which is inserted in the centre of a piece of wood that once formed the upper part of a pair of bellows: the lower part of which, together with the nozzle and leather, is lost. On each side of this piece of wood, and attached to the edge, is a pair of carved wings. Around the surface, close to the edge, and in one line, is rudely carved, in letters rather more than half an inch in length, the following verse—

“Who have we here,
Stuck on these bellows,
But the Prince of good fellows,
Willy Shakespeare.”

Directly over the portrait are these lines also carved—

“O, base and coward luck,
To be so stuck.” *Pistol.*

And immediately under it are the following—

“Nay, but a godlike luck 's to him
assign'd,
Who, like the Almighty, rides upon
the wind.” *Pistol.*

The above exclamation of *Pistol* includes, no doubt, to the insertion of the portrait into the wood that was used for so base and homely a purpose as that of blowing a fire; it is, however, wittily answered by *Pistol*. The portrait is said to bear a strong resemblance to the woodcuts in the old folio editions of his works. It is in excellent preservation, and represents a man about thirty years of age, with auburn hair, gray eyes, a remarkably high forehead, mustachios, and a sharp-pointed beard; a florid complexion, and a fine expressive countenance, full of sweetness, “smiles, and affability.”

Fossil Coal.—The singular coal mine at Bovey, eight miles from Moreton, has been sunk in little more than half a century to the depth of about 73 feet, displaying immense layers of timber, disposed horizontally, *stratum super stratum*. The uppermost trunks still exhibit bark in a state little altered, and their own substance completely ligneous. Beneath the wood appears more compact together; and yet lower, the masses resemble jet or kennel coal. Here is most curiously opened to view the gradual transmutation of the vegetable to the mineral character.

Botany.—*Camphor Tree.*—Specimens of this tree in flower were sent by Mr. Prince from Tapanooly to Sir S. Raffles, in 1819. In Sumatra, the camphor-trees are com-

ined to the country of the Battas, which extends about a degree and a half to the north of the equator. They are also found at Borneo, in nearly the same parallel of latitude; and Dr. Jack thinks there are some in the neighbourhood of Singapore and Johore. This valuable tree is not known to exist in any other part of the world; and on this account, as well as the difficulty of obtaining its produce, this kind of camphor bears a very high price. It is all carried to China, where it sells for twelve times as much as that of Japan. The camphor is found in the concrete state, in cavities and fissures in the heart of the tree. In order to obtain it, the tree is felled and split into lengths to allow of the extraction of the crystallised masses. The same trees afford both the concrete substance and the oil, which is supposed to be the first stage of the formation of the camphor. The Sumatran camphor is little known in Europe, and it would perhaps deserve examination, to ascertain how far its properties differ from the ordinary kind. It appears to be less volatile, and its odour is not so diffusive.—*Edin. Philos. Journal.*

Vaccination *visu* Hooping Cough.—Dr. Atcher, an American physician, has announced that the hooping cough is cured by vaccinating the patient in the second or third week after the commencement of the disease. This is a singular discovery; and if the result be doubted, the experiment is harmless.

Natural History.—*Serpents*.—The cobra de capello, or hooded serpent, is exhibiting at Bullock's museum, and is the only specimen ever brought to Europe alive. It measures six feet and a half in length; the head is small, and the neck (about 14 inches) smaller; then a swell is observable, and the form decreases to its termination. In colour, the groundwork is a golden yellow, freckled over with darkish unequal spots, in groups. The sides of the neck, behind the head, are furnished with a loose skin, which it distends greatly upon being irritated; its tongue is dark, forked, and agitated when out. Its bite is poisonous in the highest degree; the deleterious saliva, which is inflicted by tubular fangs, being absorbed quickly, and ascending by the lymphatics to the heart, causes torpor of that muscle, and death. No cure for the bite is known. The black viper of Carolina, which is also shewn at the same place, evinces more liveliness than the cobra (which is very languid, and is changing its skin); its bite is deadly, and this is the only specimen alive in this country. Bread soaked in milk forms its repast, eating thereof heartily several times a day.

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Poisonous Dose of Opium.—At a late meeting of the London Medical Society, Mr. Wray, an eminent surgeon of London, related some instances of individuals, whom he had roused from a state of stupor (occasioned by swallowing large doses of tincture of opium) by dashing, suddenly and repeatedly, on their heads, basons-full of cold water. The effects, in all the cases, were very remarkable: the stupor was so completely removed, that the patients were able to swallow emetic draughts, which succeeded in emptying the stomachs, and in obviating any bad consequences.

Papyri of Herculanæum.—Sir H. Davy's experiments on the Papyri have closed without producing any marked result. Iodine and chlorine separated the rolls without injuring the ink, which is of charcoal, on which these agents have no action; but the Papyrus itself, containing much undecomposed vegetable matter, baffled the investigation. Of the original 1696 MSS. 431 have been submitted to experiment, or given to foreign governments, by the King of Naples: about 100 of those which remain appear to be in a state to encourage the expectation of their being restored even by the chemical means already known. In general the writing is only on one side, and the MSS. are rolled round sticks, like the webs of our silk mercers. The stick is invariably carbonized, and resembles a bit of charcoal. Sir H. D. suggests, from the nature of the ink on these MSS. and the silence of Pliny, that up to this period the Romans never used galls and iron as a writing-ink, and probably that this invention was contemporary with the use of parchment, of which the earliest MSS. at present known are the Codices Rescripti, discovered at Rome and Milan by M. Mai, including the books of Cicero de Republica, supposed to be of the 2d or 3d centuries.

Effect of Whale Oil on the Sea.—On observing the sea near a whale, taken lately on Creswell sands, I was struck with the singularity of its appearance. From the whale to a distance of several yards, its surface was as smooth as glass. On ascending a hill at a short distance, which commanded a prospect of the sea, a considerable space on its surface, in the direction the wind was blowing, evidently appeared much less ruffled than the surrounding part. The width of the becalmed surface appeared to be about a furlong, extending a mile or more into the sea. The wind was westerly, and the oil running down the niches cut on the body of the whale like little rivulets. This curious phenomenon was doubtless owing to the effect which oil has of stilling waves. We

have it particularly noticed in the writings of Pliny, but without any satisfactory explanation. Dr. Franklin took great pains to ascertain the fact, and to find out the cause."

Welsh Literature.—A correspondent informs us, that it is in contemplation to establish a Welsh institution in Liverpool, under the patronage of a distinguished nobleman, entitled *Y Gordiffigion*; whose objects are to revive "*Arferion Rhinweddol*" of the Brython; to protect the "*Awen*" against the existing prevalent abuses; and to cultivate Welsh literature in all its branches. The zeal of the sons of Cambria, on the borders, in the principal towns adjacent to the Principality, and especially in the metropolis, for the revival and perpetuation of the ancient British language, and for rescuing from oblivion the works of their early historians and bards, has of late been most successfully directed.—From the number of Ancient Britons resident in Liverpool; and yet more from their respectability and intelligence, we augur the most favourable results to the projected institution. And we shall be happy if our correspondent will favour us from time to time with reports of the proceedings of the establishment.

Natural History: Mermaid.—In our last Number, page 403, mention is made of a Mermaid having been seen at the Cape of Good Hope, on the authority of the Rev. Dr. Phillip. Since we gave this account the following letter has been put into our hands from a gentleman in the house of Capini in that colony, to a friend in London.

"Don't doubt any more the existence of a Mermaid. An animal, or a fish, or what you will, has been brought from Batavia, corresponding in almost every respect with the description given of this fabled creature, except as to beauty and delicacy of complexion: its head resembles a monkey's, it has coarse black hair; *arms and hands*, with the nails perfectly formed; two teats or nipples, the breasts being shrivelled up; and from the lower part of the breast gradually ending in the tail of a fish; it has also fins under the breast; teeth, including two canine ones, about three feet long; and must have been of the colour of a monkey, for it is so dried-up that its original form and colour or complexion are greatly lost. It is quite hard, and something like a dried stock-fish in the fish-part. The outward anatomy of this *sea monkey* has been examined very carefully by Dr. Heurtley and some others of his profession, without their being able to detect any cause to suspect it to be the union of a monkey's upper part with the lower one of a fish.

When I heard it came from the Yellow Sea, I was doubting to myself that it was a Chinese imposition, as their ingenuity in creating wooden ducks and geese and hams, for our English sailors to masticate, are well known at Canton. Its sex cannot be ascertained. I should think it, were it not for the appearance of the breasts, to be the male, the hair being so short; at any rate, if it is one of the long-doubted sea-nymphs, she wants both beauty and flowing hair to give her the interesting appearance she is famed to have. I am not certain whether it belongs to an American or an English gentleman; it however will leave the colony in a few days, for the country of the one or the other."

Colouring principle of Shell Fish.—It appears, from a series of experiments made by M. J. L. Lassaigne, that crabs, lobsters, &c., contain a red colouring principle, which may be extracted by means of alcohol; that this colour is not formed by the action of heat, but developed in the shell by the impulsion of that fluid; that there exists in that class of animals a highly-coloured membrane, which appears to be the source of the colouring matter, which is insoluble in cold or boiling water, but soluble in sulphuric ether and pure cold water.

Antiquity.—As John Kennibrough, farmer in the neighbourhood of Kirkintilloch, was ploughing over a part of what is commonly called Graham's Cast (i. e. Graham's Dyke) the shock of his plough turned out of the earth a vessel, which, from its appearance, he supposed to be gold, but upon examination it was found to be made of the metal used by the ancient Romans, for their common household utensils, and for implements of war, which somewhat resembles a mixture of brass and copper, and is known to be nearly as durable as gold. This vessel is of singular construction, having a long narrow neck, and a round belly, with three feet, a handle, and a spout, resembling that of a coffee-pot. It holds upwards of two quarts, and weighs 5 lbs. 10 oz. It is not much corroded, although it is highly probable it may have lain 14 or 15 hundred years in the spot where it was found.

Sculpture by M. Angelo.—Sir George Beaumont, who is at present travelling in Italy, has secured a very precious monument of art for this country. Every intelligent visitor of Florence, and indeed every admirer of the Fine Arts, is acquainted with the exquisite group in marble of the Virgin, Christ, and John, by Michael Angelo. Many attempts have been made to obtain this admirable work, but so deservedly was it esteemed by the Florean-

times, that it seemed as if it were destined to remain in their beautiful city for ever. It was said to be entailed on a particular family and to be irremovable: all offers for it were rejected. It is not known how Sir George Beaumont has overcome these obstacles; but certain it is that he is now the possessor of the treasure, and will enrich his native country with perhaps the finest production from the chisel of the greatest master of modern ages, unquestionably the finest of its class and character.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.—April 15. A paper by Dr. Brewster was read, entitled, "Description of a Monochromatic Lamp, with observations on the Composition of different Flames, as modified by Reflection, Refraction and Combustion." The chief object of this paper was to describe the principles and construction of a Monochromatic Lamp, for illuminating objects with a homogeneous flame, which the author succeeded in constructing, after many unsuccessful attempts. By illuminating microscopic objects with this lamp, a distinctness and perfection of vision was obtained, which extends widely the power of the micro-

scope, and enables it to detect delicate structures, and minute organizations, which are beyond the reach of observation when common light is employed. The author pointed out the application of this lamp to various purposes, both practical and scientific, and particularly to the measurement of minute optical phenomena, such as those of refractive powers, double refraction, and polarisation, and the phenomena of periodical colours. As the yellow light discharged from this lamp has an invariable character, the measures of these and other phenomena, taken in such a light by different philosophers, may now be referred to as an unchangeable standard, and they will also have the advantage of being made in the most luminous rays of the spectrum, and of being referable to rays that have nearly a mean refrangibility. The author likewise pointed out the manner in which the prismatic spectrum is attacked, and finally extinguished, by the action of differently coloured absorbing media; and he has established, in opposition to the deductions of Dr. Wollaston and Dr. Young, that the yellow light has a separate and independent existence in the solar spectrum.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Among the intended embellishments of the city of Paris, there is one, the execution of which has already commenced; it was planned during the Imperial regime, but has been materially altered. After his first campaigns in Germany, Bonaparte determined on the erection of twelve or sixteen statues on the Bridge of Louis XVI. (then denominated the Bridge of Concord) in honour of the Generals who had perished in those campaigns. The names were fixed upon, and the sculptors selected. But subsequently many other campaigns took place, and many other generals were killed. All the bridges in Paris would not have afforded space sufficient to have erected statues to every one: consequently, the sculptors were not urged to finish the works they had begun; and besides, the names of the twelve or eighteen generals who had first been slain, now began to sink into oblivion. Only nine of the statues were completed at the period of Bonaparte's fall. The Royal Government, instead of placing them on the bridge, deposited them in a magazine, with the intention of forwarding them to the different departments in which the originals were born. The figures, however, still remain in the magazine; and in the mean while orders have been given for the execution of twelve new statues,

of men who previously to the Revolution had distinguished themselves in the army, navy, and civil affairs: such as Bayard, Sully, Cardinal de Richelieu, Admiral Duquesne, &c. These twelve statues are to be intermingled with four grand trophies. Bargains have been struck with the sculptors, and 29,000 francs are to be paid for each statue, and 30,000 for each trophy. It would appear that every thing has become dearer than under the preceding government, which, though it piqued itself in being generous to artists, allowed only 29,000 francs for the trophies, and 20,000 for the statues. We must hope that the plans of the Royal Government will be attended with more successful results than those of the Empire; and that Bayard, Richelieu, and Duquesne will not be sent to the magazine to join Valhubert, Lasalle, and other supporters of the Imperial throne.

The department of the Lower Rhine has been visited for these four months with plagues which have filled the inhabitants with consternation, and reduced them to a deplorable condition. The mice have every where committed incredible ravages, especially in the districts of Strasburg and Sabern. These noxious animals have so multiplied, that in the Canton of Sabern 1,570,000 were caught in a fortnight, and probably an equal number have

perished in their holes. Several Communes have not even reaped corn enough to afford seed for the next harvest. The mice now threaten the potatoes, which are the last resource of the farmer. What the mice spared was destroyed by hail. On the 23d of June there was a most dreadful hail-storm in Strasburg and its environs, especially in the Communes of Marienheim and Düppingheim, where the crops were totally destroyed: the damage is estimated at 500,000 francs. The loss which the department has suffered by these calamities is estimated at no less a sum than 12,000,000 francs.

The *Coquille* corvette, commanded by M. Duperry, lieutenant de vaisseau, the fitting out of which has occupied some months at Toulon, sailed from that port on the 11th of the present month. She is about to undertake a voyage, from which results interesting to the progress of geography and physical science may be expected. The *Coquille* will first sail for the Cape of Good Hope. She will afterwards proceed to the Great Archipelago of Asia, several parts of which she will explore. She will also visit the points of the western coast of New Holland which were observed towards the end of the last century and the commencement of the present, by Rear-admiral Entrecasteaux and Captain Baudin; and after putting into some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook and Bougainville, she will return to France by doubling Cape Horn. M. Duperry is to avail himself of all the favourable circumstances which this long voyage may present, to make different observations relative to the configuration of the globe, the inclination of the needle, &c. Several Members of the Academy of Sciences and the Office of Longitude have manifested their zeal in communicating to him instructions for that purpose. No means which could ensure the success of this expedition have been neglected. The corvette has been fitted out with particular care. The crew consists of picked seamen. Letters of recommendation are furnished to the commanders of such foreign establishments as the *Coquille* may visit. Finally, the zeal of all the superior officers affords reason to hope that the mission entrusted to them will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

The Protestant Bible Society of Montauban lately met; M. Rigal de Lestours in the chair. It appears that the society is in a high degree of prosperity, and composed of nine life members and 141 subscribers. The receipts amount to 37,000 francs.

The Medical Society of Toulouse has proposed as a prize-question for 1823,

“To determine the mode of action of iodine on the body, in its state of health or sickness, and to explain the medical properties of its different applications externally and internally.” For 1824, “To determine on a good theory, and above all by the result of experience, the salutary effects of one or many medicinal agents taken from the class of mineral or vegetable poisons.”

The Philanthropic Society of Paris, at its last meeting, was composed of 698 members, and expended in the last year 85,964 francs, during which period it issued 281,929 rations of soup.

M. Delambre, one of the perpetual secretaries of the French Academy of Sciences, and highly esteemed for his astronomical and other scientific acquirements, died last month at Paris, aged 73. He was a native of Amieas, and author of the celebrated History of Astronomy; one of the original members of the *Institut*, and a member of most of the learned Societies in Europe.

The Geographical Society of Paris increases in numbers and consequence. Its object is to add to geographical knowledge by receiving communications relative to the statistics, physics, and geology of different countries. The central commission has thought it its duty to publish a journal of its labours, which circulates among the members of the society, and thus gives those who are at a distance, as well as those near at hand, every information respecting the labours of its members. This society well merits the support of persons of every country, as its object is one of general utility; and invites all strangers as well as natives to partake in its objects. The address of the Society is No. 12, Rue Taranne.

A review, called “The Paris Monthly Review of British and Continental Literature,” has been established in that city, under the inspection of a literary English gentleman of acknowledged talent. It has reached its seventh number, and appears well adapted for the purpose of a continental review; the extracts that are made being judiciously culled from the best class of English periodical literature, and the original articles possessing great merit.

An oil has been extracted in France from the *arachis hypogæa*, or pistachio of the earth, which forms with the ley of the soapmakers a very white soap, of better consistency than that made with olive oil, than which also it is more economical. This oil, called *huile d'arachide*, costs in France about a franc per kilogramme. It burns with a pure and beautiful flame, even without refining. Although it is not unpleasant to the taste, it has a flavour of

the garden bean. In America they use this oil for the kitchen and for salads. The refuse after the nut has been pressed is very nourishing. The stalk while green fattens cattle with great rapidity. It is cultivated in the Departments of the Landes, the Haute Garonne, the Herault, and Var.

An instrument has been invented in Paris to break the stone in the bladder. This is considered one of the most useful discoveries that has been made for a long time, especially when it is added that all the experiments hitherto made with it have been successful. Hitherto the substances employed to dissolve the stone were either too weak, or if made too strong they destroyed the bladder itself. Pincers have been tried for the purpose of extracting the stone, but unsuccessfully, from its general size. M. Amusat, reflecting that individuals affected with the disorder often void small stones, or rather gravel, set himself to invent an instrument to break the stone to pieces in the bladder, and thus obtain its discharge by natural means. He accordingly has brought to perfection an instrument, consisting of pincers which are retained together in a tube, the size of which does not exceed that of a sound. The stone is seized with facility, and by moving the branches in a particular manner it is reduced to powder. In a few seconds a stone the size of a nut is broken with facility, and this result has been easily obtained on a dead body; but it has not yet been tried on a living subject, though there can be little danger in the experiment. It was with a similar instrument that General Martin, who died at Lucknow in 1800, was enabled to break to pieces a stone which tormented him.

The Linnæan Society of Paris lately held a meeting in the wood of Meudon, on the anniversary of the birth of Linnæus. An eulogy on the great naturalist, the progress of the society, some remarks on Rousseau, and several pieces of poetry, were read. The meeting terminated in the fine gardens of M. Redoute, with a dinner and a ball.

M. Dupin, member of the Academy of Sciences, lately finished a course of lectures on mechanics applied to the Arts. He shewed a table of the advantages that mechanics produced, at present, in the most important branches of French industry. He commented on the facility of transport which commerce had introduced upon the roads; the services of the steam-engine, and those which French industry was at present on the point of attaining. These lectures were delivered at the Conservatory of Arts and Measures, which,

under M. Dupin, possesses every facility for communicating useful knowledge. A course of most interesting lectures is delivered by M. Dupin annually, in the month of November.

M. Biot, in a paper on earthquakes, which he lately made public, concludes with the following passage:—"In the infancy of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, it was imagined that Earthquakes might be easily explained: in proportion as these sciences have become more correct and more profound, this confidence has decreased. But by a propensity for which the character of the human mind sufficiently accounts, all the new physical agents which have been successively discovered, such as electricity, magnetism, the inflammation of gases, the decomposition and recombination of water, have been maintained in theories as the causes of the great phenomena of nature. Now all these conjectures seem to be insufficient to explain convulsions so extensive, produced at the same time over such large portions of the earth, as those which take place during earthquakes.—The most probable opinion, the only one which seems to us to reconcile, in a certain degree, the energy, the extent of these phenomena, and often their frightful correspondence in the most distant countries of the globe, would be to suppose, conformably to many other physical indications, that the solid surface on which we live is but of inconsiderable thickness in comparison with the semi-diameter of the terrestrial globe; is in some measure only a recent shell, covering a liquid nucleus, perhaps still in a state of ignition, in which great chemical or physical phenomena, operating at intervals, cause those agitations which are transmitted to us. The countries where the superficial crust is less thick or less strong, or more recently or more imperfectly consolidated, would, agreeably to this hypothesis, be those the most liable to be convulsed and broken by the violence of these internal explosions. Now, if we compare together the experiments on the length of the pendulum, which have been made for some years past with great accuracy, from the North of Scotland to the South of Spain, we readily perceive that the intensity of gravitation decreases on this space, as we go from the Pole towards the Equator, more rapidly than it ought to do upon an ellipsoid, the concentric and similar strata of which should have equal densities at equal depths; and the deviation is especially sensible about the middle of France, where too there has been observed a striking irregularity in the length of the degrees of the Earth. This local decrease of

gravity in these countries should seem to indicate, with some probability, that the strata near the surface must be less dense there than elsewhere, and perhaps have in their interior immense cavities. This would account for the existence of the numerous volcanos of which these strata shew the traces, and explain why they are even now, at intervals, the focus of subterraneous convulsions."

The recent election to the French Royal Academy of the Abbé Freysinou, who has written nothing, and is besides obnoxious to the Liberals, has revived Piron's joke on a man of no talent being nominated to the same dignity—"To make up 40, is not a cipher wanting?"

GERMANY.

Moravians.—The number of Mission posts belonging to the Herrnhuters, or Moravians, is 31; over which 131 persons preside; viz. three in the Island of St. Thomas; two in Santa Cruz; three in St. John's; two in Greenland; three in South America; three in North America; two in Jamaica; three in Antigua; four in Barbadoes; one in St. Kitt's; two in Labrador; three in South Africa; eight in Russia among the Calmucs, &c.—The Missions have most success in Greenland, in the West Indies, Antigua, St. Kitt's, and among the Hottentots in Africa. The Calmucs are most opposed to the preachers. The regulation of the whole of the Missions is under the superintendance of the oldest Conference of their University, which consists of ten Brothers.

ITALY.

A manuscript, entitled "The Story of the Vision of Alberico," was discovered some two or three months ago in the library of the ancient monastery of Monte Casino. This story was written in the monastery in the beginning of the 12th century; it narrates the vision of Alberico, who was a native of Settefrati, a little town in the district of Atina, and when at the age of nine years suddenly fell into a swoon that continued nine days, during which he was (in vision) conducted by the Prince of the Apostles through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise; and observed the punishments and enjoyments of the three regions. It is known that Dante visited Naples twice at the end of the 13th century; and as his curiosity would have probably led him to so renowned a place as Monte Casino, it is thought that he might have there seen the Vision of Alberico, and taken the idea of his Divina Commedia from it. This Vision is preparing for publication.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Among the pictures in the Hotel de Ville, at Brussels, is one by Roger VanderWeyde,

a Flemish painter of considerable talent, who flourished at so early a period as the commencement of the 16th century.—"Count Erchenbaldus de Burbau, who is represented by historians as the most inflexible judge that has existed since the days of Brutus, was lingering in the last stage of a fatal disease, and confined to his bed, when information was brought him that one of his edicts had been transgressed by his nephew, who had made an attempt on the chastity of a young woman. The vigour of the Count was suddenly roused, and, sacrificing the natural ties of consanguinity to his determined love of justice, he directed that the young man should instantly be punished with the death prescribed by law. Those who received the order, pitying the youth of the offender, and imagining that Erchenbaldus had but a few days to live, neglected this command, and merely recommended to the young man to keep himself carefully concealed from the sight of his uncle: in the mean time they made their regular official report, and recorded the execution of the sentence. Five days had scarcely elapsed, when the nephew, imagining his uncle's anger to have subsided, ventured from his place of retirement, and somewhat unadvisedly seated himself at the Count's bedside. His appearance was sufficient to discover the imposition that had been practised; but the sick man, shewing no signs of immediate displeasure, made a motion to his nephew to approach him, and quietly stretched forth his arms as if to embrace him; when he found him near enough, he raised himself, and putting one arm round his neck, seized a knife with the other, which he pitilessly plunged into his breast, and thus became, in his last moments, the terrible executioner of his own sentence of condemnation on another."—This is the moment chosen by the artist.

RUSSIA.

Lieutenant Chramtschenko, of the Russian imperial navy, who is in the service of the Russian American Company, discovered on his voyage in 1821, a small uninhabited island in 59° 28' 28" N. lat. and 164° 56' 3" long. from Greenwich. He met at sea a sloop, the *Discovery*, under the command of Captain Wassiliew, who informed him that on the 11th of July 1821, he had discovered, in 50° 59' 57" N. lat. and 193° 17' 2" long. from Greenwich (it is not stated whether east or west longitude) an inhabited hitherto unknown island, forty Italian miles in length. It may be presumed that the inhabitants are of the same race as the Aleutians, for Captain Wassiliew was able to converse with them through the Aleutian interpre-

ter on board. They call the island in their language Nuniwak, but Captain Wassiliew gave it the name of his sloop the "Discovery." Lieutenant Chramtschenko learnt farther, that Captain Wassiliew had sailed on the 1st of Feb. in the preceding year from the harbour of San Francisco, and had reached 71° 7' N. lat. (that is, 19 min. farther than Cook). He kept constantly along the north-west coast of America, and discovered two Capes, to which he gave the names of the celebrated navigators, Golownin and Ricord. The sloop the Good Intent, belonging to the same expedition, had kept along the east coast of Siberia, but was obliged to put back at 69° by impenetrable ice. These two ships are expected at Cronstadt this summer.

ICELAND.

Volcano.—(Extract of a letter from Dr. Stephenson, Counsellor of Conferences, dated Lestrum, the 6th of July, 1822.)—"The subterraneous fire in Oefields Iokelen (an iceberg) has burned constantly since the 20th of December, 1821. The ashes which it threw up caused in the beginning considerable damage to the environs; but a heavy rain and favourable winds cleared the country of them. After this nothing remarkable occurred, except that the volcano threw out a quantity of water with considerable masses of ice; till, on the 26th of June, a new eruption ensued with redoubled fury, and probably from a new opening. Amid flashes of lightning, and thunder which was heard

at the distance of fifteen German miles, the volcano again threw up ashes with extraordinary violence, and a north wind spread them over the country to a great distance. Owing to this circumstance we have the misfortune to see all the horned cattle in the island struggling with death. They wander about in distress, unable to eat the poisoned grass. To this may be added, that the sheep are affected by the subterraneous fire, and even run into it, for their traces are found upon the glacier. The crater of the volcano is inaccessible, and constantly surrounded by a dense smoke. The last ashes which it threw out were very fine, yet no lava has issued from it. The constant damp weather in the spring has caused no diminution in the effects of the fire. The fish are all destroyed, and we look with despondency to a year of scarcity.—Hecla has hitherto been quiet."

AMERICA.

The union of the American lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, which is to render New York one of the most flourishing and powerful states of the same extent of territory that has ever flourished, goes nobly on to completion. A few months more, and the Grand Western Canal will cause the inland seas and the ocean to mingle their great waters. Ten thousand men, or about that number, are employed in the enterprise—the offspring of the bold and masculine policy of the American chief magistrate,

RURAL ECONOMY.

Rapid Production.—The following is an extraordinary instance of rapid production: a graft was made on a small young apple tree in May last, and has at this time four apples upon it, in flourishing condition, each being about the size of a pullet's egg. The blossoms were far more abundant, and no less than fourteen produced each an apple; but the graft being scarcely three inches in length, the greater part were unavoidably pushed off by the growth of the remainder. The tree is situated on an estate at Fernbrook, near Shaftesbury.

Snake Melon.—The garden of Sir Wm. Folkes, Bart. at Hillington-hall, near Lynn, has produced, perhaps, the most extraordinary specimen of the Genus *Cucumis* ever seen in this or any other country. A plant of the Snake Melon (*Cucumis anguis*) was this year raised by his gardener, on which a melon has grown that measures 8 feet 6 inches in length.

Trifolium Incarnatum.—The professor of agriculture and botany in the University

of Modena strongly recommends a species of clover that has not hitherto been cultivated in this country, namely the *Trifolium Incarnatum*, or crimson clover.—He recommends this plant as the earliest of trefoils; as the most useful for increasing forage; as requiring only one ploughing and harrowing to cover the seed; as peculiarly calculated for dry soils, even gravels; and as preferring the mountain to the plain. It is so hardy, that it may be sown even in autumn, and it stands severe frosts well. If sown in spring, it will yield a good crop that year. Some experiments have been tried with this plant in Berwickshire, which in a great measure justify what has been urged in its favour; and, on the whole, it seems well entitled to the attention of those who are desirous of promoting British husbandry. Among the number of British travellers, therefore, who visit Italy, it is to be hoped that some of them will be induced to send over a quantity of the seed, to be tried on their estates at home. It would be of great im-

portance, if this species of clover would answer where the land will not produce the common red sort, from its having been so frequently repeated.

Enormous Pumpkin.—There has been grown this year, in the garden of Mr. R. Rowles, of Portbury, Somerset, a pumpkin, the weight and magnitude of which exceeds any thing of the kind ever known in this country: the circumference being 5 feet 10 inches, weighing 100lbs. and it was expected to grow larger.

Vegetation.—At a late meeting of the Horticultural Society, six onions were shewn, the aggregate weight of which was 8 pounds 14 ounces. They were of the Portuguese kind, and were grown by the gardener of the Earl of Liverpool, at Walmer Castle.

Yeast.—The following method of making yeast for bread is both easy and expeditious. Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk-warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of this will make 18lbs. of bread.

White Mulberry.—The white mulberry is only raised for feeding silk-worms in China, Italy, and France; but within these few years it is raised in some parts of the Prussian dominions for the same purposes. Count Hertzberg informs the Board of Agriculture, that great progress is made in the national silk of Prussia, in which kingdom there are upwards of one thou-

sand places successfully engaged in the culture of silk. He seems to think that their manufactures are likely to prosper as those of Lyons fall into decay. If silk can be so readily obtained in Prussia, there can be no doubt of its successful cultivation in the southern parts of this island. The different operations required for making silk ready for the loom, call for little more address than the formation of a pin. As long as the mulberry-tree continues to thrive so luxuriantly with us, we must not desert the thoughts of seeing silk manufactured in this country from the egg to the loom. Mr. Evelyn, in his chapter on the mulberry-tree, is of opinion that silk may be produced in this country to a great national advantage, provided, as he expresses himself, "that the indigent and young daughters of poor families would be as willing to gain three or four shillings a-day for gathering silk, and busying themselves in this sweet and easy employment, as some do to get fourpence a-day for hard work at hemp, flax, and wool." From this it evidently appears, that Mr. Evelyn did not entertain a favourable opinion of the mode of educating the young women of fashion in his days. In his *Mundus Mulieris*, a very scarce book, written professedly to contrast the times, he has drawn a picture descriptive of the polite manners of the year 1664. If it does not instruct, it will at least amuse the fine ladies and gentlemen of the present day."—*Geo. Essays.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Breaking Stones by Steam.—On a new line of road now cutting between Bury and Bolton (about half a mile distant from the former town), one of the patent rotary engines is attached to a machine something similar to a bone mill, but considerably stronger, and breaks the stones to cover the road at the astonishing rate of 70 or 80 tons in ten hours. The engine is mounted on wheels, so that it can be removed to any part of the road without being taken to pieces. This novel application of the power of steam originated with the spirited and ingenious inventor of the rotary engine. By it the commissioners of the road are enabled to prepare materials on a scale of economy not before contemplated.

Horizontal Wheel.—This object has been frequently attempted, and at great expense, but it is believed hitherto without success. The Rev. Dr. Phœbus, of New York, however, has now constructed a wheel to be propelled by the wind, which no doubt will completely answer the por-

pose. The plan of this wheel is extremely simple, and the invention itself consists in this very simplicity. There are eight horizontal rays or booms attached to a perpendicular shaft, and on these booms as many sail (in form of a jib) slide out by rings, as on the masts of a vessel; each sail is then belayed or fastened (from right to left) to the front ring or travels of the left hand sail; and they are suspended, or sag so far below the booms, as to receive the full impression of the wind: all horizontally. In the revolution of this wheel it will be readily perceived that the sails turn their backs (or booms) to the wind upon the one side, and form no impediment to the full force of the breeze upon the other side; and they slide out and in with so much convenience that any length of the sails may be extended at pleasure, or the whole tucked up close, at the centre. One, two, or more of these wheels may be attached to the same perpendicular shaft; and it is hardly necessary to say, that they may be

applied to almost every description of machinery.

New Umbrella.—Mr. Russel of Downing-street has exhibited an improved umbrella and parasol, which are put together without wires, that always when used in the common way render them liable to be out of repair. The very simple construction of the parts includes three distinct principles, viz. hook and eye, beam and groove, ball and socket, or cup and ball, and give a convincing proof of its durability, and the certainty of its never being overturned in the greatest storm, each rib and stretcher acting by itself, and independent of each other; so that in case of any accident occurring to one or more of the parts, the others remain firm, and the umbrella is not thereby rendered useless, as is the case in those joined by wires.

Rice Glue.—An elegant cement may be made from rice-flour, which is at present used for that purpose in China and Japan. It is only necessary to mix the rice-flour intimately with cold water, and gently simmer it over the fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement, not only answering all the purposes of common paste, but admirably adapted for joining together paper, card, &c. in forming the various beautiful and tasteful ornaments which afford so much employment and amusement to the ladies. When made of the consistence of plastic clay, models, busts, basso-relievs, &c. may be formed; and the articles, when dry, are susceptible of a high polish, and are very durable.

Cement.—The following is a very excellent cement for the use of turners and artisans in general. The receipt is due to Mr. S. Varley: sixteen parts of whiting are to be finely powdered and heated to redness, to drive off all the water. When cold, it is to be mixed with sixteen parts of black resin, and one part of bee's-wax; the latter having been previously melted together, and the whole stirred till of an uniform consistence.

NEW PATENTS.

Mr. J. Hollingrake for making and working a Manufacture for applying a Method

of casting and forming metallic Substances into various Forms and Shapes, with improved Closeness and soundness in Texture.

—This invention is produced by making moulds of iron, or other suitable materials, adapted to the form and dimensions of the article required to be made, and into which iron or other mould is introduced, iron or other suitable pistons or moving-plugs, properly fitted in the moulds, and each piston of such an area as shall at least be equal to each of the same ends of any required casting or body to be made. These pistons or moving-plugs must be brought, either simultaneously or separately, to press upon the lower and upper surfaces of any quantity of fluid metallic substance that is intended to be formed into one body; before which is placed a sufficient quantity of metal in furnace, pot, or crucible, to be melted, and when it is reduced into a proper fluid state, it is poured into a suitable mould, placed in a vertical position. When it is so introduced into the mould by means of a rapid, continued, and adequate mechanical pressure, acting on the lower and upper pistons or moving-plugs, the fluid metal is compressed into a much less compass or space than it would have naturally assumed by its own gravitation, under any state of ordinary contraction, and thus a peculiar soundness of external surface is produced, and an uniform closeness of texture, commensurate to the force or power applied and conveyed to the pistons or moving-plugs, which pressure may be continued until the fluid metal is sufficiently fixed, and fully set in its required form, or to any stage of desired contraction. This invention and improvement in the method of casting metallic substances not only obviates and removes the great general imperfections in metal casting, but insures a soundness of surface and a closeness of texture, hitherto unknown and unpractised; and it will be found to be of great value and advantage in the making of cannon and ordnance, of plates and ingots, for rolling or otherwise, of cylinders, cones, bars, and various other articles.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Hobson and J. Hobson, of Mytham Bridge; for a new series of machinery for the better mode of shearing, cutting, and finishing woollen cloths, kerseymeres, and all other description of cloths and piece-goods which require the use of the shears. July 27, 1822.

J. Stanley, of Charlton-row, Manchester; for machinery calculated for a more efficacious mode of fuelling, or supplying furnaces in general with fuel, whereby a considerable reduction in the consumption of fuel, the appearance of smoke, and of labour, is effected. July 27, 1822.

J. Pearse, of Tavistock; for improvements in the

construction and manufacture of spring-jacks, and their connection with roasting apparatus. July 27, 1822.

Sir A. Perrier, of the city of Cork; for improvements in the apparatus for distilling, boiling, and concentrating, by evaporation, various sorts of liquids and fluids. July 27, 1822.

R. B. Roxby, of Arbour-aquie, Steyne; for improvements on, or additions to the quadrant. July 31, 1822.

W. Cleland, of Glasgow; for an improved apparatus, for the purpose of evaporating liquids. Aug. 17, 1822.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of William Penn abridged. By Mary Hughs. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Remains of the late A. L. Ross, A. M. with a Memoir of his Life. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Scripture Chronology, digested on a new plan. 12mo. pp. 82.

A very useful little work, modestly entitled "for the use of schools and young persons," but well adapted to aid the biblical reading of adults also, and even of those who may imagine they have made a considerable progress in the study of the sacred writings.

The British Pupil's Explanatory French Pronouncing Dictionary; adapted to all classes of learners: being a copious Abridgment of the first part of M. de Levizac's. By Pierre Dacier.

Although it is well known to be impossible to attain a correct pronunciation of any living language through the medium of books, yet by the aid of an able introductory definition of the sounds intended to be represented, a very useful approximation to the truth may certainly be acquired. In this respect the present work is executed with judgment and accuracy; whilst, considering its dimensions, it is a copious and correct dictionary of interpretation. With these recommendations its cheapness and portability constitute it a desirable companion for all who have occasion to use this universal language, and have not enjoyed opportunities of attaining by practice the peculiarities and niceties of its pronunciation.

ESSAYS, &c.

The Triumphs of Genius; an Essay. By Alexander Paton. 12mo. 5s.

This essay contains flights of fancy in it which shew that the author is by no means devoid of that "certain intellectual ability derived immediately from the Author of Nature, to which we assign the appellation of *Genius*;" at the same time that it abounds in such truisms and common ideas, clothed in pompous expressions, as a more humble attribute of the human mind, called "*Common Sense*," might have taught him were merely swelling the size of his volume without adding any thing to the strength of his arguments or the elegance of his illustrations. Thus we are told that "every man of genius should take great pains in improving his imagination; for the world does not willingly let die those compositions which are imbued with vigorous and sublime imaginations." p. 9. We wish, for the curiosity of the thing, the author would state the precise degree of genius that is necessary for making this discovery, or of "pains" that must be taken with the imagination before it reaches the pitch he may have fixed on as requisite to secure immortality to its productions. He informs us, likewise, that "slander invariably indicates a bad disposition;" and, sure enough, we never heard that it indicated a good one; that "the generality of mankind act rather below character than up to it;" that, in short, if people were perfect, the world would be better than it is; with

many remarks of the same nature, which have one merit, that alike by the ingenious and the dull their truth will be received without inspiring a single feeling of controversy, or difference of opinion.

FINE ARTS.

Views on the Thames; engraved by W. B. Cooke and G. Cooke, &c. &c. Royal 4to. 8l. imperial 12l.

HISTORY.

An Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution. By E. Blaquiere, Esq. 8vo. 18s.

The first five Books of Livy's History, with English Notes, critical and explanatory. By John Hunter, D. D. 12mo. 5s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Heart. By H. Reeder, M. D.

A Treatise on the Utility of Sangui-suction or Leech-bleeding. By Rees Price, M. D. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Researches respecting the Medical Powers of Chlorine in Diseases of the Liver. By W. Wallace. 8vo. 6s.

The Seats and Causes of Diseases, investigated by Anatomy. By J. B. Morgani. Abridged by W. Cooke. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proofs of the Necessity of the present Standing Army in quality and numbers, and of the Impossibility of changing the Character of the Military force of Great Britain, for the Popular Errors concerning "*Constitutional Armies*." By Robert Scott, Military Advocate.

This title exhibits a clear detail of the objects of the work—a work which the majority of our readers may think unnecessary; but the necessity for which is insisted on by the arguments which it recapitulates and seeks to disprove.

A Gazetteer of the most remarkable Places in the World; with brief Notices of the principal Historical Events, and of the most celebrated Persons connected with them; with references to Books of History, Voyages, Travels, &c. By Thomas Bourn. Third edition, corrected and enlarged to the present time. 8vo. pp. 984.

We are happy to see the favourable opinion we have already expressed of this useful work confirmed by the appearance of a third edition, which appears to have been carefully corrected according to the events and publications of the last seven years. The references to modern travels are very useful; and the anecdotes, poetical extracts, and historical notices, introduced under the titles of particular places, are well adapted to lead the youthful reader to more profound and extensive researches in history and

biography. Copious and well arranged tables of longitude and latitude, and a good index, are amongst the recommendations of this work, which for general reference is superior to any of the same size, and as a school-book has no competitor.

Cursorry Suggestions on Naval Subjects, with the outline of a Plan for raising Seamen for his Majesty's Fleets, in a future War, by Ballot.

This work, as it professes to be, is evidently the production of an old seaman, and an experienced officer. It is written in an independent, candid, and liberal style, and contains many hints well worth the notice of both departments of the naval service.

Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting Useful Knowledge. Vol. I.

The distance of the scene must be our apology for noticing thus late a work which has been for some time published. The body from whom it issues, though called a committee, may be regarded in some degree as a new Society. Till lately the American Philosophical Society consisted of six committees or classes. It has since constituted a seventh committee, called that of History, Moral Science, and Literature. Much as every friend of freedom would wish well to the literary fame of America, it is obvious that in some branches of literature she is likely to continue for a long time the disciple of the old world. But, on the peculiar subject which this committee has chosen, America is calculated to be the instructress of Europe, and we rejoice at every information that comes to us respecting the aboriginal race of her soil, whose history and manners furnish philosophy with so many interesting facts respecting the uncivilized state of man. On this subject, we fear, the minds even of (otherwise) liberal Englishmen have shewn themselves not free from prejudice. A writer in the last number of the Edinburgh Review concludes his article (review of Howison on Upper Canada) in the following terms:—"From all that we learn of the state of the Aborigines of this great continent, it is evident that they are making no advances towards civilization. It is certainly a striking fact that a race of men should have thus continued for ages stationary in a state of the rudest barbarism. The tendency to improvement—a tendency that has been thought more, perhaps, than any other to distinguish man from the lower animals, seems to be totally wanting in them. Generation after generation passes away, and no trace of advancement distinguishes the last from the first. The mighty wilderness they inhabited may be traced from end to end, and hardly a vestige may be discovered that marks the hand of man. It might eventually have been expected in the course of ages that some superior genius should have arisen among them to inspire his countrymen with a desire to cultivate the arts and of establishing some durable civil institution, and that at least during the long period since the Europeans have been settled amongst them, and taught them, by such striking examples, the worth of industry and social or-

der, they would have been tempted to endeavour to participate in blessings thus providentially brought within their reach. But all has been unavailing, and it now seems certain that the North American Indians, like the bears and wolves, are destined to fly at the approach of civilized man, and to disappear from the face of the earth along with the ancient forests which alone afford them sustenance and shelter."—This is a harsh prophecy. But, as the more enlightened inhabitants of the United States have of late professed at least some interest in the fate of the Indian Race, we trust that a "*remnant may be saved.*" Moreover, it is untrue that no superior genius has ever arisen among those native tribes capable of inspiring them with a love of civilization;—Indian classical scholars have appeared among them—Indian ministers have supplied some of their numerous churches, and effective Indian masters were to be found in their schools in New England, so long as they were duly protected from outrage. The Europeans, we are told, "taught them the benefits of industry." Alas! the energy of European settlers was directed to repel and not to conciliate the Aborigines—to exasperate and not to soften their ferocity. Generally speaking, the worst of whites were the pioneers of our advance upon them. They experienced personal violence, dishonest trading, and unrepressed encroachment on their lands. Many well-meaning missionaries were among them, but these instructed them in mysterious doctrinal points, when they should have taught them how to spin. Meanwhile the governors of Christian powers vied in employing their tomahawks as savage auxiliaries. No race, however physically or morally susceptible of improvement, could have been otherwise than degraded by the influence which Christians have in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred exerted over the North American Indians.

Mr. Heckewelder, whose share in the above volume is by far the most interesting part of it, gives the result of his personal knowledge of the Indians, having resided among or near them for more than thirty years. Much of his description applies rather to their past than their present character; but still he has not omitted to delineate some of their still-existing features. Respecting their intercourse with each other, he bears a very favourable testimony. I have seen them, he says, divide their venison, game, bear's meat, fish, &c. among themselves, and cannot recollect a single instance of their quarrelling about the distribution. He gives many examples of the patience of individuals under calamities brought upon them by the mischances or carelessness of neighbours, and of their calmness in distinguishing between such accidents and wilful injury. A hunter, for instance, shot the horse of another, mistaking it for a bear. He came to the owner and told what had happened, regretting that he had not a horse to offer him in its place. "If you had one, said the owner, I would not accept of it; you shot my beast by accident, the same misfortune might have befallen myself." An aged Indian shot a neighbour's hog, thinking it was a turkey; the proprietor of the hog refused any recompense for the loss, but took home the carcase and gave a leg of it to the poor old hunter, saying it was a pity he should

not eat of what he had killed.*—Such traits of savage nature make a pretty contrast with our game-laws, and man-traps and spring-guns.

Of their marriages and treatment of women, Mr. Heckewelder gives the following account:—"There are many persons (he says) who believe, from the labour that they see the Indian women perform, that they are in a manner treated as slaves. These labours, indeed, are hard, compared with the tasks that are imposed on females in civilized society; but they are no more than their fair share, under every consideration and the allowance of the hardships attendant on savage life; therefore they are not only voluntarily, but cheerfully submitted to. Marriages, among the Indians, are not contracted for life. It is understood on both sides that the parties are not to live any longer together than they shall be pleased with each other; therefore the connexion is not attended with any vows, promises, or ceremonies of any kind. When a marriage takes place, the duties and labours incumbent on each party are well known to both. It is understood that the husband is to build a house for them to dwell in, to find the necessary implements of husbandry, as axes, hoes, &c. to provide a canoe, and also dishes, bowls, and other vessels, for house-keeping. The woman generally has a kettle or two, and some other articles of kitchen furniture, which she brings with her. The husband, as master of the family, considers himself bound to support it by his bodily exertions, as hunting, trapping, &c.—the woman, as his help-mate, takes upon herself the labours of the field, and is far from considering them as more important than those to which her husband is subjected, being well satisfied that with his gun and trap he can maintain a family in any place where game is to be found. Their field labour employs the women at most six weeks in the year; the labour of the men in hunting continues the whole year round."

With the strength of friendship of which the Indians are susceptible, European readers have been long acquainted, and our author gives many pleasing proofs of this fact. "The tender and generous passions (he says) operate no less powerfully on them than those of an opposite description, and they are as warm and sincere in their friendships as vindictive in their enmities. I believe it will be difficult to find a single case in which they betrayed a real friend, or abandoned him in the hour of danger, when it was in their power to extricate or relieve him. The word *friend*, to the ear of an Indian, does not convey the same vague and almost indefinite meaning that it

* A poor French emigrant in Scotland once committed a ludicrous mistake in shooting, for which he was not so easily pardoned as the old Indian. Going out with his gun to the Carstorphin Hills, near Edinburgh, the Gallic sportsman saw the country so picturesque and the sheep so ragged, that he imagined the animals to be wild. He accordingly shot one, and went to the nearest habitation, making signs for assistance to carry home his quarry. The Gaul, to his great surprise, was immediately seized by the farmer and clapt up in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, from whence he was with difficulty released and saved from transportation, protesting dolefully that he thought he had only killed a "*mouton sauvage*."

does with us; but implies a resolute determination to stand by the person so distinguished on all occasions, and a threat to those who might attempt to molest him. Many White men, and myself among others, have experienced the benefit of their powerful as well as generous protection."

Amidst the multitude of anecdotes which Mr. Heckewelder relates of his Indian friends, the account of their medical practitioners is not the least amusing. "They have physicians and surgeons, whose practice in simple cases is allowed by our author to be in general successful. I have been myself (he says) cured by taking their emetics and their medicines in fevers; and by being sweated after their manner while labouring under a stubborn rheumatism. They are well skilled in curing wounds and bruises. I once for two days and two nights suffered the most excruciating pain from a felon or whitlow on one of my fingers. I had recourse to an Indian woman, who in less than half an hour relieved me entirely by a simple application of a poultice made of the root of the common blue violet." But their juggler doctors, unhappily, are the most "significant and budge" of the medical tribe. They are a set of professional impostors, who, availing themselves of the superstitions of the people, affect to be possessed of supernatural powers of healing. As the Indians in general believe in *witchcraft*, and ascribe many natural disorders to the arts of sorcerers, this class of practitioners pretend to be skilled in the occult science of counteracting enchantments and expelling evil spirits. "These men (continues our author) are physicians like the others of whom I have spoken, and like them are acquainted with the properties of barks, plants, roots, and other remedies. They differ from them only by the art and impudence of their impositions. When the Juggler has succeeded in persuading his patient that his disorder is such as no common physician can remove, he will next convince him of the necessity of making him '*very strong*,' that is rich, by giving him a very large fee. The fee is often a horse or a rifle-gun, a quantity of wampum, or goods to a handsome amount. The Jugglers' dress, when in the exercise of their function, exhibits a most frightful sight. I had no idea of the importance of these men, until by accident I met with one habited in his full costume. As I was once walking through the street of a large Indian village on the Muskingum, with the chief Geletemend or Kill-Buck, one of those monsters suddenly came out of the house next to me. I was so frightened at the sight, that I flew immediately to the other side of the chief, who, observing my agitation, asked me what was the matter, and what I thought it was that I saw before me. By its outward appearance, answered I, I should think it a bear. Its inside I should rather judge to be the evil spirit. My friend Kill-Buck smiled and replied,—Oh no; it is *only our doctor*. A doctor! said I; what! a human being to transform himself so as to be mistaken for a bear walking on his hind legs and with horns on his head! The Juggler within the dress, hearing what passed between us, began acting some of his curious pranks, as he saw I was looking at him with amazement mixed with fear. The dress this Juggler had on consisted of an entire garment or

outside covering made of bear-skins, as black as jet, so well fitted and sewed together that the men was not in any place to be perceived. The whole head of the bear, including the mouth, nose, teeth, and ears, appeared the same as when the animal was living; so did the legs with long claws. To these were added a huge pair of horns on the head, and, behind, a large bushy tail, moving as he walked as though it were on springs. Underneath, where his hands were, holes had been cut, though not visible to the eye, being covered with the long hair through which he held and managed his implements; and he saw through two holes set with glass."

The curious anecdotes in this work would occupy a much larger space than we can spare for quotation. But we hope that the publisher of some miscellaneous collection in England will avail himself of this entertaining source, and reprint considerable extracts from the American volume.

The Practical Confectioner. By J. Cox. 12mo. 8s.

Thoughts on the Greek Revolution. By C. B. Sheridan. 8vo. 3s.

A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool on the subject of the Greeks. By Thomas Lord Erskine. 8vo. 3s.

A Compendium of Finance; containing an account of the present state of the Public Debts, Revenue, Expenditure, &c. &c. By B. Cohen. 8vo. 11.7s.

Catalogue of Books of Isaac Willson, New and Second Hand; being Selections from the Libraries of Lord Hawke, J. Perry, Esq. and G. Allan, Esq. 1s. 6d. Part II.

Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society. Vol. IV. Part I. 10s. 6d.

The Domestic Guide to Literature and the Sciences. By the Rev. H. C. O'Donoghue, A.M. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

A New Geographical, Historical, and Religious Chart, shewing at one view the principal places in the known world, the prevailing religions, &c. &c. By the Rev. T. Clark.

Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. 1 vol. 12mo. 5s.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES, &c.

Malpas; or Le Poursuivant de l'Amour: a Romance. By the Author of *The Cavalier*. 3 vols. 12mo.

This novel will greatly add to the reputation which the Author has already gained by his *Cavalier*. The story is laid in the time of Edward the Second, and gives an animated picture of the dissensions which tore the kingdom during the reign of that unfortunate monarch. The dialogue is remarkably spirited and dramatic; the costume is sufficiently observed; and, indeed, if any thing, too much so, for it is laboured in places with a degree of minuteness which, if it shew the author's skill as an antiquary, has this inconvenience, that it requires nearly as much in the reader to appreciate it as it deserves. The thread of the story itself is slender, and does not excite any very powerful interest until late in the work;

but the detached scenes are so fine, that even this defect is scarcely observed, and we can safely recommend "*Le Poursuivant d'Amour*," as a good knight and true, and one who will return with right chivalric grace, any attention that the courtesy of the reader may bestow on him.

Vargas; or, a Tale of Spain. 3 vols. 12mo.

This novel, as its title imports, delineates the manners of Spain, and is connected in its subject with Spanish history; but the task of fictitious composition appears new to the author; the style is stiff and meagre, and the incidents are narrated rather than acted: nevertheless, it contains passages which augur favourably of the author's ability, and we doubt not that it will bring forth better fruit, when it is more practised.

POETRY, AND THE DRAMA.

The Vale of Chamouni; a Poem. By the Author of "*Rome*." 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The polished verse and correctness of sentiment of this writer has already been acknowledged by the public. In choosing the "*Vale of Chamouni*" for the subject of his second effort in descriptive poetry, he has selected a scene rich above almost all others in the beauties and varieties of nature, and fraught with literary associations. Of all these he has availed himself in the most agreeable manner. We cannot say that his poetry is of that sort

"Where pure description holds the place of sense;"

natural objects are painted by him with the enthusiasm of poetry, and the characters that are introduced are delineated in the sober colours of reflection and knowledge of the world. We would instance that of Madame de Staël, when he is contemplating Coppet, her favourite residence. His preface is written in so vivacious and good-humoured a style, that it would have secured a favourable reading to his poem, had not his previous reputation as a poet been already, to a certain degree, established by his "*Rome*." In good truth, we should like to see a volume of prose from him full as well as a volume of poetry; and with this compliment we take our leave of him for the present, hoping he will construe it in whatever manner he may find the most agreeable to himself.

Butler's Genuine Remains. 2 vols. 8vo. with Notes by Robert Thyer. Vol. I, part I. 18s.

We scarcely know whether to class this volume under the head of prose or poetry. With regard to the relative portions of each, they are nearly equal; and though Butler's verse be the nominal subject matter, yet we should say that Thyer's prose, in the accompanying notes, is the most really interesting. The fact is, that Remains which have remained so long unpublished, are seldom worth publishing at all, and the admirer of "*Hudibras*" will find little in these fragments to remind him that they are by the same author. They are, however, set off with every aid of the typographic art; and of the beauty of the illustrations, both in excellence of execution, and spirit of design, there can be but one opinion; though we must protest against classing Beaumont and Fletcher with Settle and

Dryden, as is done in the making their ponderous tomes combine together for the throne of the appropriate figure of "Heroic Love," in whose infantine bacchante sort of person is admirably combined an air of fustian finery and mock solemnity, with an enjoyment and self-satisfaction quite in character with the sort of dramatic poetry he is meant to personify; and against which Butler has levelled his satire in verse by no means so expressive as is this little design.

The Poems of Ossian, translated by James Macpherson, Esq. authenticated, illustrated, and explained by Hugh Campbell, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo.

It is impossible not to admire the zeal and enterprise which have led Mr. Campbell over hill and dale, bog and brake, moor and fen, salt water and fresh, in order to ascertain from personal observation and geographical estimates the authenticity and originality of the poems of Ossian, concerning which so many various and contradictory opinions are entertained in the literary world. We believe that there are very few persons who have read Ossian's poetry, without being touched, in their youth at least, whatever they may think of it in their maturer years, with its melancholy, its loneliness, its perpetual recurrence of the same few simple, and generally dreary images, which seem to force their way to the heart by their incessant appeal to its adoption. Mr. Campbell is evidently one on whom "The voice of Corra" has early made a deep and indelible impression. During years of active employment in the service of his country, it still sounded in his ears; and no sooner had the "weak piping time of peace" set him at liberty from his own duties, than he hastened to gratify the desire he had so long indulged, of contemplating and tracing "the battle-field scenery of Fingal in Ireland, as it is developed in the allusions and similes used by Ossian." The result of his enquiries is a map of the Celtic kingdom of Connor, laid down by himself, illustrative of the scenes of Fingal's landings and contentions in Ireland, and containing the modern as well as ancient names of the places described by the sightless bard of heroes, whose unpremeditated effusions he holds in such veneration. This map, which is likely to prove equally interesting to the antiquary as to the poet, is accompanied by a dissertation fraught with ingenious argument and research, as are also the notes which are grafted on, or given in addition to those of Mr. Macpherson, and greatly add to the value and perspicuity of the poems; to which the dissertation of Dr. Blair on their merits and genuineness is also appended. This short sketch of the peculiar claims of the present edition of Ossian to public notice, will, we trust, have some weight in recommending it as not only the best extant, but also the best that is likely to appear; for assuredly no future commentator will ever make more personal exertion in the cause than Mr. Campbell has done; and the adoption of his work into every library, either public or private, which may deem itself incomplete without the "poems of Ossian," is not more than the reward to which he is justly entitled for his high-minded and patriotic feeling, his devotion in the cause which his early associations have led him to take up with renovated zeal at a

later period of life, and the acuteness and ingenuity with which he supports the arguments that lead to the establishment of his favourite position. Ossian he pronounces the son of Fingal, who was actually of Scottish birth, and whose exploits were actually on terra firma, chiefly in Ireland, and actually sung by the said Ossian, to the delight, no doubt, of his warlike contemporaries, and to the unspeakable amazement of the more quiet people, for whose edification and amusement they were destined to be rescued from the shades of oblivion and the incorrectness of tradition, nearly two thousand years after, by Mr. Macpherson, to be committed on, and stamped with the seal of truth by Mr. Campbell.

The Book of Psalms in Verse. 5s.

This version of the Psalms is intended by the author for the closet rather than the church, and will in that point of view prove a valuable addition to the devotional department of every family library. The verse is correct, vigorous, and terse; and to each psalm is judiciously prefixed a short explanation of its design and nature, taken chiefly from the excellent commentary of Bishop Horne; notes of an explanatory kind are likewise occasionally added.

Clontarf, a poem, by W. H. Drummond, D. D. and M. R. I. A. Dublin. Also Poetical Sketches.

The author of this elegantly descriptive and highly patriotic poem is already well known to the public, through the medium of "The Giant's Causeway;" and the present work, though upon a smaller scale, cannot fail to add to his fame.

Cumnor; or the Bugle Horn: a Tragedy, with other Dramatic Dialogues and Poems. By E. B. Impey.

Asaph; or the Herrnhutters: being a rhythmical sketch of the principal events and most remarkable institutions in the modern history of the Moravians, &c. By one of its Members. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Erin, and other Poems. By T. Bailey, Esq. 8vo. 5s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Tracts on Political Economy. By William Spence, Esq. F.L.S.

Mr. Spence's pamphlet intitled "Britain independent of Commerce" was read, on its first appearance some years ago, with an eagerness which, it might have been imagined, would have led in time to the adoption of some of the principles laid down in it. But it is the fate of good advice to have its merits acknowledged rather than acted on; and Mr. Spence, in republishing this and other political pamphlets, feels himself called on, in his prefatory remarks, to shew the good people of England what they have brought themselves to by not attending to his suggestions. A high price for agricultural produce is his definition of national wealth and prosperity; and his arguments on the subject are delivered with great clearness, in a perspicuous and spirited, though perfectly unadorned style.

THEOLOGY.

The Morning and Evening Sacrifice. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Under this quaint title is comprised a very excellent introductory discourse on the Lord's Prayer, a course of daily prayers for private per-

sons, and for families, as well as for individuals in particular circumstances. The language is fervent and scriptural, and the prayers have only the fault of being too long; a fault which every modern writer of prayers falls into, even whilst he is condemning it in those who have gone before him in his pious task. Our ble-sed Saviour knew alike our necessities and our infirmities, and in the model of prayer which he gave us perfectly combined the fulness of our wants with our limited powers of attention; but, in varying his expressions, the force of them is lost, and what he conveyed in short sentences is only rendered less perspicuous and less solemn by being dragged through as many pages.

A Sermon preached at Bishopthorpe at a General Ordination. By the Rev. T. Wild.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Historical Account of Aberdeen. By Robert Willson, A.M. 12mo. 7s. 6d. with plates.

Description of Fonthill Abbey and Demesne. By J. Rutter. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

An Historical and Descriptive Sketch of Wardour Castle and Demesne. By J. Rutter. 8vo. 3s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

An Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution, including some account of the Religion, Manners, and Literature in Spain: illustrated with a Map. By Edward Blaquiere, Esq. author of Letters from the Mediterranean, &c.

Mr. Blaquiere is already known to the public as a spirited and agreeable writer. The stamp of philanthropy and honourable feeling is strongly distinguishable in his works. But we would rather praise and reprove what he has published before than on the present occasion. His review of Spain is certainly not devoid of interest. The account of whatever came within his observation is drawn with considerable animation. This, however, forms but an inconsiderable part of the work, which he has been anxious to enlarge by a heterogeneous mass of information collected during his residence, but, we think, without much discrimination. It seems that whoever paid some civilities to Mr. Blaquiere was likely to become his oracle, and as politeness to foreigners is universal in Spain, his good-nature and gratitude as a man must have placed him in some strange dilemmas as an author. Hence his enthusiastic commendation of the comuneros, and his tenderness to Ferdinand the Seventh. Had it been known to Mr. B. that his friends of the *secret societies* look upon Ferdinand with feelings which would long ago have consigned him to the hammer or the poulard, were it not for the fear of either of his two brothers succeeding him; or Mr. B. would have qualified some of his contradictory statements about the man-milliner to the Virgin Mary. Mr. B. seems to be sanguine as to the immediate or speedy success of the Spaniards in establishing a settled and free constitution. We are sanguine in a different way—anticipating their ultimate but by no means immediate success; on the contrary, we think it apparent from the present elements of combustion in Spain, that

the lovers of liberty should prepare their fortitude to bear of much disastrous event, and yet be prepared to hope through it all. In the end, we have a holy confidence in the cause of truth that they will prevail. It is an obvious fact, however, a fact that must be dauntlessly and patiently endured, that the Spanish mind is still deeply engrained in bigotry, and that a long time will be required to bleach it. Their legislators, it seems, have applied to Mr. Bentham, though, like many who seek advice, they have not much followed it. The latter circumstance perhaps is in their favour, for though Mr. Bentham may be in England an admirably amusing and safe, and even useful speculator (safe because the English are practical politicians, and useful because they can be incited to enquiry by his new and ingenious ideas, without adopting the wilder part of his theory) yet of all men he is the least fitted to legislate for Spain; and the very circumstance of his being applied to argues little in favour of Spanish legislators. In reviewing the Spanish constitution, Mr. Blaquiere appears determined to find every thing relating to the Spanish revolution, perfect and fitted to be held up as a model for the political reform of Europe. He is, to be sure, a little staggered at the article which declares "that the religion of the Spanish nation is and shall be perpetually the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman—the only true religion. The Nation protects it by wise and just laws, and prohibits the exercise of any other." To account for the existence of this wise and just article, and to defend his model of a constitution from the charges which it might bring upon it, our author observes that the other parts are abundantly calculated to remove every trace of intolerance. So that, according to Mr. B. the constitution of Spain combines two most powerful principles, one of which must destroy the other. The account of Spanish literature wants that accuracy and discrimination which can only arise from a direct and perfect acquaintance with the works themselves, and with the language in which they are written. In the acquisition of a language there is a period when the learner imagines a beauty wherever he finds a characteristic idiom: eager to possess himself of whatever expressions can assimilate his language to the common speech of those to whom he feels in that point vastly inferior, he is neither able nor willing to be delicate in his choice. This alone can be the reason why we find Mr. Blaquiere speaking of the admirable publications of La Isla, a writer whose invention is poor, and whose humour is coarse and vulgar. Such is Mr. B.'s want of accurate knowledge on this subject, that, because Isla translated a French compendium of the History of Spain, a work not much above the Histories of England with which the juvenile libraries supply the nurseries in London, Mr. B. has no manner of doubt that Spain would soon produce a Hume or a Gibbon.

In the enumeration of the Spanish poets Mr. B. repeatedly places Trigueros at the head of the Spanish Farnassus; which is pretty much the same as if a Spaniard travelling through England had represented Blackmore or Mr. Fitzgerald as the pride of the English muses. Trigueros was destined in his own country to be during his life the butt of universal ridicule, and after his death the emblem of every thing that is cold,

plodding, and drawing in verse. On the living host of hitherto unknown writers, who, according to Mr. B., are fast advancing to the summits of immortality, we have not been able to obtain any accurate information. But we strongly suspect that their merits have been greatly magnified by Mr. B.'s good-nature and proneness to enthusiastic admiration. In his praises of Moratin, Quintana, Jovellanos and Llorente, we warmly and cordially agree.

We cannot in justice to Mr. B. omit to mention his great candour towards the Afrancesados, or such as submitted to the government of Joseph Bonaparte, a class of Spaniards which embraces

much of what is respectable and learned in Spain. Would that his friends the patriots of all descriptions had been equally well disposed towards their defeated countrymen, among whom the true liberty of Spain would have found many as able and honest supporter. But, fortunately, Mr. B. has met with some of the Afrancesados in France, from whom he has imbibed more correct notions of their character than he could have derived from his oracles at Madrid.

A Journal of a Voyage to Greenland in 1821. By George Manby, Esq. 4to. 11. 11s. 6d.

LITERARY REPORT.

MR. BOWRING intends shortly to publish a Second Volume of Specimens of the Russian Poets.

DR. CAREY will shortly publish a small edition of *Status*, in addition to the 45 volumes of the Regent's Pocket Classics.

"The Cento," a volume of Prose Translations from the most approved works of Living Authors, will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

THE REV. THOMAS H. HORNE, M. A. will shortly publish a third Edition of his "Introduction to the critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, in 4 vols. 8vo. corrected and illustrated with numerous Maps and Fac-similes of Biblical Manuscripts.

A New Edition of the Saxon Chronicles will shortly appear, with an English Translation and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By the Rev. J. INGRAM. To which will be added, a new and copious Chronological, Topographical, and Glossarial Index, with a short Grammar of the Saxon Language, and an accurate and enlarged Map of England during the Heptarchy.

MR. SHAW has in the press a work on Distortions. The First Part treating of the Distortions of the Trunk to which young persons are subject. Their varieties will be illustrated by Engravings of Distorted Skeletons. The Second Part will treat of the Scrophulous Diseases of the Spine. To this will be added an account of the extensive collection of Specimens of Distortions from various causes, preserved in the Anatomical Museum, Great Windmill-street.

Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire are preparing, consisting of a series of Engravings of the most celebrated Architectural Remains; and the most interesting Natural Scenery of the County; accompanied by Historical and Descriptive notices. The Engravings will be executed by Mr. Radclyffe, from original Drawings made for the work by W. Westall, A.R.A. P. Dewint, J. V. Barber, and F. Mackenzie.

MESSRS COLBURN & Co. in conjunction with Messrs. BOSANGE & Co., have contracted for the purchase of the genuine Memoirs of NAPOLEON, dictated by himself. They are editing by the Count de MONTMOLON, and the most undoubted proofs of their authenticity will be given. The first two volumes are to appear, in French and English, in a few weeks.

Mrs BINGER's Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots is in great forwardness.

Lectures on Genesis, or Plain Historical Sermons on the leading Characters and most important Events recorded in the Book of Genesis, by J. RUDGE, D.D. will very soon appear, in two vols. 8vo.

MR. J. B. SAY has announced his intention to establish, about the beginning of November, at his house, No. 92, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, at Paris, a Series of Conversations on Political Economy, for the benefit of those Gentlemen who may wish to acquire a more extended knowledge of that interesting science.—Previous to admission it will be necessary to procure an unexceptionable recommendation from some person of known respectability, which must be forwarded to the house of the Professor, together with the subscription for the Course, which is three hundred francs.

A Work on the subject of our Possessions in India, in one volume 8vo. will be published in October, entitled "An Inquiry into the expediency of applying the Principles of Colonial Policy to the Government of India, and of effecting an essential Change in its landed Tenures, and in the Character of its Inhabitants."

MR. THOMAS DALE, B. A. of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, author of the "Widow of the City of Nain," is preparing for publication a New Translation of the Tragedies of Sophocles, the object of which has been to render the various Metres of the Greek Tragedian by measures as nearly corresponding with the

original, as the genius of the English Language will permit.

A Work entitled Royal Naval Biography, to consist of Genealogical, Biographical, and Historical Memoirs of all the Flag-Officers, Captains, and Commanders of his Majesty's Fleet now living, is nearly

ready for the press, to be published by subscription. The first part of this work will contain Memoirs of the Flag-Officers, superannuated Rear-Admirals, retired Captains; and Memoirs of the Post-Captains and Commanders will speedily follow.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

A Second Edition of the Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire, with Additions and Improvements. By THOMAS LANGDALE, of Ripon.

Mr. J. G. LOCKHART has in the press, in a small quarto volume, Sixty Ancient Ballads, translated from the Spanish, with notes and illustrations.

An Analytical Catalogue of Books on Heraldry, Genealogy, &c. in an octavo volume, under the title of Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britanniæ. By Mr. T. Maule.

An Inquiry into the Action of Mercury on the Living Body, by Mr. SWAN, Surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital.

A Catalogue of Miscellaneous Books on Sale by Mr. Rusher, of Reading, including recent Purchases.

The Portfolio, a Collection of Engravings from Antiquarian, Architectural, and Topographical subjects, curious works of Art, &c. &c. with Descriptions, intended to form a cabinet of engravings of the miscellaneous works of art and an-

tiquity scattered throughout Great Britain, interspersed with seats distinguished by architectural beauty, or rendered subjects of public curiosity by antiquity of character or historical circumstance, together with other objects of marked topographical interest neglected in preceding publications.

LECTURES.

Mr. J. H. CURTIS will commence his next Course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Ear, and on the Medical Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb, early in October.

Lectures will be delivered, in the ensuing season, at the Surrey Institution: On the History and Utility of Literary Institutions, by JAMES JENNINGS, Esq. On Chemistry, by GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY, Esq. On Music, by W. CROTCH, Mus. D. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford; and on Pneumatics and Electricity, by CHARLES WOODWARD, Esq. early in 1823.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Aug. 1	42	64	29,67	29,75	Aug. 17	46	77	30,18	30,17
2	47	62	29,69	29,88	18	51	75	30,15	30,12
3	42	64	29,98	29,98	19	58	78	stat. at 30,12	
4	46	68	29,85	29,73	20	51	76	30,09	30,08
5	44	68	29,50	29,88	21	56	82	30,00	29,96
6	50	66	29,95	29,97	22	58	88	29,87	29,88
7	54	72	30,01	30,04	23	64	72	29,89	29,90
8	42	68	29,94	29,86	24	47	71	29,84	29,69
9	49	70	29,71	29,74	25	42	65	29,66	29,66
10	55	69	29,78	29,79	26	44	66	29,63	29,67
11	55	70	29,80	stat.	27	44	68	29,67	29,63
12	52	72	29,78	stat.	28	50	65	29,69	29,60
13	56	69	29,75	29,83	29	51	68	29,46	29,55
14	58	78	29,88	29,70	30	47	73	29,70	29,78
15	52	68	29,66	29,90	31	42	78	29,63	29,96
16	42	74	29,94	30,07					

Shortly after the greatest obscuration of the late eclipse of the Moon, the whole of the darkened part became of a deep copper-colour; at times apparently in coruscations similar (but inverted) to those of the Aurora Borealis.

Another new Comet, very small and refined, without a tail, has been discovered at the Observatories of Paris and Marseilles, July 20th and 26th. This is the second since last May: it is in the constellation of Cepheus.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continuance of dry weather has proved so injurious to the turnips, that the failure of that valuable root is almost complete. In a few instances, upon highly cultivated mixed soil lands, a sufficiency of plant may be found to afford some prospect of a middling produce; but upon all others they are parched by drought, infested with grubs, and, taken as a whole, do not amount to one-fourth of a crop.

Feed has, from the same cause, become uncommonly short upon all grazing and pasture lands, and in the stubble edishes—nevertheless the layers are well planted, and appear to have sustained no injury from the absence of moisture. The second mowing of hay too (which is, of all, the most precarious crop to harvest, and less frequently secured in good order than any other) is this year preserved in admirable condition, which, together with the abundance and excellent quality of the first crop, will in some degree compensate for the failure of the turnips.

Stover in general is short, and looking over the corn-ricks throughout the country, we estimate that the bulk is full two-fifths less than that of last year: notwithstanding we would not be supposed to infer from thence that the quantity of grain is diminished in the same proportion; on the contrary, we have the best reason to believe that the weight of wheat

arising from an acre of land in the present year, is equal in average to that of the last, although by measure it is somewhat less. The same remark does not so well apply to barley, which is various in quality, and in many instances deficient in productiveness. Oats are a better crop in general than barley, and beans and peas not much complained of.

Labour is likely to be unusually scarce this winter, arising partly from the deficiency of the barley crop, and partly from the want of means to pay the labourers. We notice with pleasure that meetings have been held in some of the richest corn counties to suppress by common consent the use of the threshing machine till the month of May next. This is a most judicious and praiseworthy proceeding: for the implement in question, though the most useful and necessary of its kind in the time of war, when hands are scarce, and speculation counteracts the depreciation in the value of grain which otherwise attends unequal supplies, at this time is most injurious, by abridging the quantity of manual labour without reducing the cost of performing it, and by throwing upon the market such a quantity of grain directly after harvest as to fill the granaries of the corn-merchant, and thereby to give him the ascendancy during the remainder of the year.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Aug. 10th, 42s 11d—17th, 48s 8d—24th, 41s 11d—31st, 38s 4d—Sept. 7th, 38s 8d.

Corn Exchange, Mark-Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.					
Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.	
Aug. 10th.					
Wheat 9,778	for 23,199	16	9	Aver. 47 5	
Barley 1,073	.....	980	2 5	..... 18 8
Oats 10,901	10,571	16	9 19 4
Aug. 17th.					
Wheat 10,594	22,438	3	9 42 8
Barley 555	478	15	6 17 8
Oats 13,164	12,632	17	9 19 2
Aug. 24th.					
Wheat 12,060	23,177	18	4 38 4
Sept. 7th.					
Barley 700	.....	643	5 0	..... 19 4
Oats 13,778	.....	12,726	5 5	..... 18 5
Aug. 31st.					
Wheat 8,173	for 16,184	13	2	Aver. 39 7	
Barley 352	840	17	7 19 4
Oats 11,154	10,415	4	9 18 6
Sept. 7th.					
Wheat 6,329	12,670	3	7 40 0
Barley 459	471	4	6 20 6
Oats 10,462	10,282	0	1 19 7

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.		MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.		COAL MARKET. Sept. 20.	
Ware	2l 0s to 3l 10s	Beef	2s 0d to 2s 6d	Newcastle, from 28s 0d to 28s 6d	48s 6d
Middlings	1 6 to 2 0	Mutton	1 8 to 2 4	Sunderland, from 26 6 to 26 0	—
Chats	1 6 to 0 0	Veal	2 0 to 4 0	Price of Quarter Load in the Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 84d	
Apples	0 0 to 0 0	Pork	2 0 to 4 0		
Onions per bush.	2s 6d to 2s 0d	Lamb	2 8 to 3 4		

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.		QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from Sept. 16 to 21.				
SMITHFIELD.—Hay,	3l 0s to 4l 0s	Aver. 3l 10s 0d	Wheat 9,427	Peas 1,480	Malt 5,194	
Straw,	1 12 to 1 16	—	1 14 0	Barley 4,321	Tares 129	Beans 2,267
Clover,	4 0 to 4 4	—	4 2 0	Oats 2,530	Rape 70	Linseed —
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay,	2 18 to 4 0	—	3 9 0	Eye 6	Brank 21	Mustard 132
Straw,	1 7 to 1 15	—	1 11 0	Various Seeds, 175 qrs.—Flour, 6,467 sack.		
Clover,	3 3 to 4 0	—	3 11 6	From Ireland.—Linseed 4,700 qrs.—Seed 18 qrs.		
WHITECHAPEL. Hay,	3 8 to 4 0	—	3 14 0			
Straw,	1 14 to 1 18	—	1 16 0			
Clover,	3 10 to 4 10	—	4 0 0			

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Sept. 24.

It may prove of no small importance to our readers, especially the female part of them, to insert a caution against their purchasing TEA of persons who travel about offering small parcels for sale: for though such Tea should not prove to be smuggled, but even should be accompanied by a permit, yet it would subject the purchaser to a penalty, because not bought at a shop over the door of which is written "*Dealer in Tea.*" The Act of Parliament (19 Geo. III. cap. 69) enacts that "if the seller (having so disposed of Tea, in any room or place, over the door of which *Dealer in Tea* is not written) shall within twenty days give information against the buyer, he shall be exonerated from paying penalties, and the buyer shall be fined *Ten Pounds.*" The Tea trade, in conjunction with the Excise Office, have recently acted on this statute, and several convictions have taken place under it. As the effect of this law is not generally known, many incautious purchasers have suffered from deception; and there can be no doubt but that evil-disposed persons will take advantage of the confidence placed in them by their customers, and will themselves lay the information. The whole penalty may, in some cases, be carried to the height of *one hundred pounds.*

As to the prices brought at the late sale at the India House, it appears that the Bohea Teas were of a description somewhat different from what has been customary of late, and the trade have thought them inferior: they have brought inferior prices. Of some kinds the quantity is less by one third than usual; and these, which are the better sorts, fully maintained their former currency.—SUGAR has experienced a steady demand, without materially affecting the general price. The market was firm, and the holders look forward with considerable expectation of a rise. There is, even, some idea of speculation becoming active, as the stock in the warehouses is below 45,000 hds. which last year at this time was upwards of 60,000. The season of the year will soon close against exportation: foreign orders must, therefore, be speedily executed.—COFFEE is disposed of under some reductions in the price; and perhaps most sorts would obtain, about a week or ten days ago, from 3s. to 5s. more than is offered for them at present. To say truth, enquiries are far from general, and there is an indifference throughout the market, that strongly opposes the interest of the seller. The Jamaicas, however, meet with more favourable terms, and some of

them look upward, especially the middling and good qualities.—The demand for COTTON is almost at a stand in the London market, partly owing to a sale at the India House, expected in a few days: but at the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow the manufactures have taken off nearly 18,000 bales in one week. It is difficult to determine what proportion of this is bought on speculation; but the general opinion is that the Spinners have fairly taken off nine-tenths of the quantity. Perhaps 1,000 bales may be intended for exportation. Be that as it may, so great a change of property very greatly eases the warehouses of the importers. The prices have been moderate.

The prices of dyeing materials keep up. INDIGO fully supports its currency; and as the supply from India is limited, and in the next sale will be far from superabundant, a confident expectation of an improvement is very general.—SPICES have fluctuated. The Pepper recently brought to sale has been very ordinary and light. Mace has been enquired after, and has yielded a profit. Cloves are in small supply. Cinnamon is in greater plenty: the sale announced contains 130,000 lbs.

RUM has lately been particularly heavy: a small demand is maintained by the trade, which is, at this moment, the chief business doing.—The shipping orders continue to take off small parcels of Beef and Pork; but there is no animation in the market, and the holders, anticipating low prices for the next season, are very desirous of selling. Much, however, depends on the state of the weather, which cannot now be relied on. Irish Butters are rising; they have risen considerably in the places of their growth, and consequently their market value here will feel the effects.

It appears by the reports of all vessels which arrive from the Whale Fishery, that the success of the season has been very moderate: in fact, the supply, which last year was 17,000 tons, is estimated at less than half that quantity for the present import. The stock of old oil on hand is still considerable, and it realizes forty shillings per ton more than it did early in the month: most likely it will become still more valuable.—Our private information from the Hop districts notices a wonderful improvement in both quantity and quality of this article. The old duty which in July was rated at 115,000*l.* is now, in consequence of the uncommonly fine season, advanced to 200,000*l.* In the mean while, the dealers report a greatly increased consumption, and think that, eventually, there will be no superfluity, of which to complain.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 26th Aug. to 25th Sept. 1822.

Days. 1822.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day
Aug. 26	252	81	80	99	99	21	—	—	91	48 pm.	7 pm.
27	252	81	80	99	99	21	—	250	—	49 pm.	8 pm.
28	252	81	80	99	99	21	80	—	—	50 pm.	9 pm.
29	252	81	80	99	99	21	80	251	—	49 pm.	9 pm.
30	252	81	80	98	98	21	80	251	—	49 pm.	8 pm.
31	—	81	80	99	99	20	—	251	—	48 pm.	7 pm.
Sept. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	251	81	80	99	99	20	—	250	90	49 pm.	6 pm.
4	—	81	80	99	99	20	80	250	90	49 pm.	7 pm.
5	—	—	80	—	99	—	—	250	—	49 pm.	6 pm.
6	—	—	80	—	100	—	80	—	—	47 pm.	6 pm.
7	—	—	80	81	100	—	—	—	—	49 pm.	7 pm.
9	—	—	81	80	100	—	—	252	91	50 pm.	8 pm.
10	—	—	81	—	100	—	—	253	—	49 pm.	8 pm.
11	—	—	81	—	100	—	80	—	91	48 pm.	8 pm.
12	—	—	81	—	100	—	—	252	91	48 pm.	8 pm.
13	—	—	81	—	100	—	80	—	—	49 pm.	9 pm.
14	—	—	81	—	100	—	—	253	—	48 pm.	8 pm.
16	—	—	81	—	100	—	80	—	—	—	9 pm.
17	—	—	81	80	100	—	—	252	—	46 pm.	9 pm.
18	—	—	80	81	100	—	80	253	—	46 pm.	9 pm.
19	—	—	81	80	100	—	—	252	—	49 pm.	8 pm.
20	—	—	81	80	100	—	80	—	—	49 pm.	8 pm.
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	81	—	100	—	—	—	91	49 pm.	7 pm.
24	—	—	81	—	100	—	—	—	91	49 pm.	8 pm.
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to Oct. 1821, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM AUGUST 17, TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1822, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ALLEN, S. and Co. Congress, hosiers, Bristol. (Pallis) | Felton, R. sen. High-street, Borough, hop-merchant. (Townsend, St. Margaret's-hill) |
| Barneschina, A. Gravesend, hardwareman. Wooton, Token house-yard | Firman, J. Balsam, Essex, farmer. (Wigsworth, Gray's-lane-square) |
| Barratt, T. Darveth Mills near Darveth, paper-manufacturer. (Collins) | Flack, E. D. Manchester, merchant. (Athinson) |
| Bateman, A. Bristol, victualler. (Saunders) | Fletcher, P. C. Fletcher, T. Queerhill, coal-merchants. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle) |
| Berri, C. P. Ipswich, jeweller. (Williams and Goddard, Gray's-lane-square) | Foulkes, J. Chester, Grocer. (Leach and Co. Liverpool) |
| Brain, Tho. Much Wenlock, manufacturer of earthenware. (Jones, Stafford and Henley) | Golding, T. and Golding, S. Ditton, Kent, paper-hangars. (Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street) |
| Brain, Tho. Much Wenlock, manufacturer of earthenware. Jones, Stafford and Henley. | Gregg, T. R. and Pheas, W. jun. Watling-street, confu-fioners. (Obaldston and Murray, London-street) |
| Browning, Tho. sen. East Mating, farmer. (Clatter and Carter, High-street, Southwark) | Gribbell, N. and Hallyar, M. East Stonehouse, Devon, builders. (Leach and Co. Plymouth-dock) |
| Carter, H. Rateliff Highway, linen-draper. (Jones, Sixe-lane) | Griffin, W. Hay-green, victualler. (Sodler, Birmingham) |
| Candler, J. Jewry-street, four factor. (Druce and Son, Billiter-square) | Harris, J. Birmingham, mill-factor. (Smith and Co.) |
| Cripps, J. Wisbeach, draper. (Jones, Sixe-lane) | Harris, T. Raglan, cordwainer. (Chubburn, Newmarket) |
| Dalton, J. Tottenham Court-road, merchant. (Jennings, and Co. Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields) | Hayton, W. and Douglas, M. Bishop Wenmouth, coal-sters. (Thompson) |
| Davis, T. Minorics, stationer. (Thompson, George-street, Minorics) | Hesseltine, R. Thirsk, inn-keeper. (Richardson) |
| Day, J. and Day, R. Camberwell-green, stone-masons. (Shuter, Millbank-street) | Hedge J. Star-court, Sals, builder. (Mogham, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate-street) |
| Denbome, A. Cheltenham, dealer in slate. (Packwood) | Henson, J. and Robinson, W. Carlisle, manufacturers. (R. and G. Seal) |
| Dent, T. Stone, Staffordshire, cheesemonger. (Vernon, Bromsgrove, Worcester) | Hill, T. Thornbury, linen-draper. (Livett, jun. Bristol) |
| Dipper, F. Worcester, silk-mercer. (Hill) | Higgin, R. Liverpool, martiner. (Brooks) |
| Edwards, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Mandley) | Humphries, C. Bishopgate-street, linen-draper. (Jones, Sixe-lane) |
| Edwards, T. Tarvis, Cheshire. (Fenecher, Chester) | Jones, R. Newport, wine-merchant. (Bevan and Britton, Bristol) |
| Elmers, R. Birmingham, four-factor. (Hooley, Walsal) | King, Wm. Farnham, coach-builder. (Pudhan) |
| Ellis, H. J. Norwich, linen-draper. (Murray) | King, W. Cavendish, Suffolk, grocer. (Fawcett, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street) |
| Emery, J. Rosmond-street, Clockswell, victualler. (Cockeys and Towne, Lyon's Inn) | Leah, S. H. Old-street, watch-maker. (Browning, Hinton-court, Thro'needle-street) |

Leah, S. H. Jan. Old-street, spirit-merchant. (Hill, Road-lane, Fenchurch-street)
 Lewis, H. A. Norderland, merchant. (Thompson, Bishop Warrmouth)
 Lucas, W. Burpham, Sussex, farmer. (Fresman, Arundel)
 Moore, J. B. Cambridge, coach. (Harris House, The Paddington, salt-merchant. (Donne, Princes-street, Spitalfields)
 Norris, Tho. Bishopscote, shoemaker. (Dew, Saltbury Pappes, Geo. North-street, Lambeth, horse-dealer. (Richardson, Golden-square)
 Parsons, Geo. Liverpool, sailmaker. (Sherratt, Precost Parker, Ch. Colchester, merchant. (Spurling and Whitty Paulley, J. Bristol, merchant. (Heaven)
 Peacock, J. Christchurch, Twyscham. (Castlesman, Wimborne)
 Porter, J. Swinford, butcher. (Harris and Wise, Rugby Pool, Tho. Heston, Middlesex, dealer. (Cathcart, Chancery-lane)
 Richards, M. Great, ship-builder. (Barney, Southampton Richards, T. W. Great George-street, Easton-square, merchant. (Knight and Pyson, Basinghall-street)
 Rix, Grace, Rix, C. and Rix, G. Manifold-place, Newton Bates, coal-merchants. (James, Wallbrook

Rose, T. Regent-street, wine-merchant. (Robinson, Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly)
 Sharp, T. Chespie, pastry-cook. (Harding, Merchants-street, Cavendish-square)
 Shillito, Tho. York, ironmonger. (Oldroyd, Dewsbury Smith, J. T. Regent-street, linen-draper. (Jones, Sizelane)
 Smith, W. H. Faversham, linen-cropper. (Jones, Sizelane Stride, Tho. Quarry, dealer. (Bart, Broughton, Herts Taylor, A. M. Southampton, victualler. (Burney Thorp, J. Jan. Chancie, calico-printer. (Stans, Man-Tomlinson, W. Chester wine-merchant. (Magraw, Chancery-lane)
 Tomkins, H. Bromyard, inn-holder. (Beverley, Temple Townsend, W. E. Little Chelsea, brewer. (James, Bucklersbury)
 Turney, J. Sedgebrook, Lincolnshire, and Bates, W. Wall-fax, merchants. (Wilcock Twissell, W. Faversby, carrier. (Saul, Carlisle Wall, J. Birmingham, dealer. (Sedler Wycherley, W. Trefnant, Selop. (Stanley, Drayton, and Hales)
 Yates, W. Bristol, baker. (Jacques

DIVIDENDS.

ASHFORD, J. and Ireland, E. L. Birmingham, Oct. 1
 Atkinson, M. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Sept. 28
 August, J. Essex, Sept. 26
 Ayton, W. Macclesfield, Sept. 19
 Baines, W. Litchfield, Oct. 12
 Bellairs, A. W. Bellairs, J. Gosford, Sept. 15
 Baker, T. Emsworth, Sept. 20
 Bentley, W. Lenth, Sept. 20
 Brown, J. London, Aug. 20
 Brown, J. A. Portsmouth, Sept. 25
 Bryce, H. Rayleigh, Oct. 5
 Carlisle, J. Bolton, T. and Fell, C. Bolton in the Moors, Oct. 1
 Carter, W. Tilton Hartlebury, Sept. 11
 Carran, M. Paget, T. B. and Matthews, E. Chipping Norton, Sept. 16
 Corfield, W. Norwich, Oct. 5
 Davidson, J. Milligan, J. Liverpool, Sept. 11
 Evans, J. Bingley, Oct. 7
 Neilson, F. Liverpool, Sept. 30
 Lisle, W. Church-street, Rotherhithe, Sept. 17
 Lister, W. Waterloo-row, Sept. 17
 Lyfoot, W. Peter-street, Sept. 19
 Lawar, C. York, Oct. 19
 Lord, J. Gloucester, Sept. 19
 Masters, F. Great Yarmouth, Sept. 10
 Ross, G. Sheffield, Sept. 20

Fromow, W. Great Yarmouth, Sept. 28
 Harris, G. Birmingham, Oct. 4
 Harrison, J. Portsmouth, Sept. 26
 Herington, J. Fareham, Sept. 18
 Horrocks, T. Rippondale, Sept. 18
 Howell, T. Knaresborough, Sept. 20
 Hudson, H. Cannon Coffee-house, Charing-cross, Oct. 5
 Hudson, J. Ulverton, Sept. 30
 Hyde L. Waltham Abbey, Oct. 8
 Jackson, W. G. and Hensley, W. Great Barry-street, Sept. 28
 Johnson, W. Birmingham, Oct. 4
 Kent, W. High Holborn, Oct. 26
 Kewen, J. W. Birmingham, Sept. 26, Oct. 5
 Knight, J. Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, Sept. 24
 Lavers, J. Kingsbridge and Backfast, Oct. 2
 Lawrence, W. H. Bath, Sept. 26
 Lloyd, C. Thetford, Sept. 20
 Lowe, H. Macclesfield, Sept. 16
 Maitland, D. New Bridge-st. Nov. 15
 Marshall, F. Scarborough, Sept. 25
 Mattinson, J. Huddersfield, Oct. 31
 Mitchell, S. Dorking, Aug. 31
 Monington, W. Chepstow, Oct. 9
 Moore, J. Harford, Sept. 16
 Moore, T. Bartousham Liberties, Hereford, Sept. 16
 Moore, J. Kingsbrompton, Sept. 15
 Nalton, W. Liverpool, Sept. 23
 Nicoll, G. Hamal Hampstead, Sept. 24

Pattison, C. St. Neots, Oct. 6
 Peake, S. Jan. and Rothwell, J. Hall-wall, Lancashire, Oct. 9
 Penrith, W. Bath, Sept. 18
 Peters, J. and Weston, F. Bristol, Oct. 7
 Pratice, A. and Shalley, F. Manchester, Sept. 15
 Reay, J. Mark Lane, Sept. 24
 Ridout, J. F. Bridport, Aug. 31
 Riley, J. Leicester, Sept. 28
 Savage, G. Huddersfield, Oct. 30
 Sanderson, J. of Sutton, and Masters, T. Pexton, Sept. 30
 Scholes, R. Huddersfield, Oct. 8
 Sharpley, J. York, Oct. 19
 Smith, A. J. and Shepherd, J. Brierley, Sept. 24
 Spence, J. Providence Row, Hackney, Sept. 17
 Sykes, J. and Hollis, J. Manchester, Oct. 4
 Tennant, W. Liverpool, Sept. 19
 Trafford, T. Kirtlington, Sept. 19
 Tucker, W. Fenton, J. and Machon, G. Sheffield, Sept. 23
 Wallace, W. Worlington, Sep. 14
 Whitehead, G. Jan. and Clark, G. Basinghall-street, Nov. 23
 Whitney, W. Ludlow, Oct. 5
 Windsett, T. and Windsett, W. Tavistock, Sept. 23, 30
 Wood, J. Birmingham, Oct. 1, 4

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Improvements in the Houses of Parliament.—The new grand entrance making or his Majesty at the House of Lords, will form a handsome colonnade of pillars. The brickwork for the foundation is finished, and the masons are working upon the stones for the basement. The old door of the Jerusalem Chamber is bricked up. The House of Commons is under repair. A scaffold is raised to beautify the ceiling. The repairs upon the exterior of Henry VII.'s Chapel are finished, and that venerable edifice is rescued a long period more from the destructive power of time.

British Museum.—In consequence of the Lord Chancellor's decision in favour of the trustees of the British Museum, the latter will build two wings in the garden behind, 315 feet long by 35 feet wide. The estimated expense is two hundred thousand pounds, which the Government

will advance by instalments of twenty thousand pounds a-year during ten years. The present house is not to be pulled down, but repaired and beautified, so as to correspond as nearly as possible with the new work. The library, the Townley collection of marbles, and those things that are the heaviest, are to be removed into the new wings, so that only the light articles will be kept in the present house.

London Bridge.—The London Bridge water-works are pulling down on the Middlesex side; and the other works, on the Southwark side, are likewise to be removed. The Company is no more; they having disposed of their interest to the New River Company, who are actively employed in laying down pipes to serve the former Company's connexions. The whole of the houses on the Southwark side of the bridge, on the right-hand side

of High-street, down to the Town Hall, are to be entirely cleared away, if the new bridge should proceed. As it will be nearer to Southwark bridge by a considerable distance, it will face part of Fishmongers' Hall, according to the present arrangement, in which case that must come down, with the whole of the buildings contiguous to Fish-street-hill, so as nearly to form a straight line with Gracechurch-street. The road will be considerably lengthened, to avoid the present hill; and the foot-way will be higher than the balustrades of the present bridge.

—The houses on the Middlesex side on Fish-street-hill will not be pulled down till the new bridge is completed, and the present bridge will remain till the completion of the new one. Two premiums are offered by the Committee for the best approved plans: it is said the sums are 300*l.* and 200*l.* The new bridge is to be erected about 170 feet from the west side of the present bridge, and to afford a clear waterway of 690 feet. It is to be faced with granite, and to consist of five arches; the centre arch to rise twenty-three feet above high-water mark of an average spring-tide. The acclivity of the road to and over the bridge is not to be steeper than one foot in twenty-six.

Close of the Irish Subscription.—The Committee at the City of London Tavern, for receiving subscriptions to relieve the distressed Irish, closed its sittings last month. This step was not taken until the Committee had received spontaneous accounts from every part of Ireland, where such appalling distress lately prevailed, informing them that, owing to the exertions already made, and the prospect of a plentiful crop, it was unnecessary to forward any farther remittances to the local distributors. The whole amount of subscriptions received by the Committee was nearly, 270,000*l.*

Transfers of Mortgages.—As it may not be generally known that a considerable reduction has been made in the rate of Stamp duties on Transfers of Mortgages, we beg to refer our readers to an Act 3d Geo. IV. c. 117, passed at the close of last Session, by which the *ad valorem* duties upon Transfers, &c. of Mortgages are in certain cases repealed; and in lieu thereof it is enacted, that upon all Transfers, &c. where no further sum of money or stock shall be advanced, the Stamp Duty in Great Britain shall be 1*l.* 15*s.* and in Ireland 1*l.* British currency; and that where any further sum of money or stock shall be added, the *ad valorem* duty shall be charged only in respect of such further sum of money or stock.

The General Turnpike Act, passed during the last Session, completely sets at rest the question of Dissenters being exempt from paying toll on Sundays, when proceeding to their usual places of worship. The Act states (section 33), that tolls shall not be demanded or taken "of or from any person or persons going to or returning from his, her, or their usual place of religious worship, tolerated by law, on Sundays, or on any day on which divine service is by authority ordered to be celebrated.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, is just printed. It states an increase of about 12,000 children in the present year, and the total number of children in the National Schools actually united, at nearly 250,000; in addition to the numbers training in schools formed essentially on the principles of the National Society, but not actually received into union.

Cumberland Gate, the great northern entrance to Hyde Park, is undergoing a very great improvement—it is said at the sole expense of Mr. Hope, whose classical taste and princely munificence are so well known in the fashionable world. The present structure, with its single carriage way, has always been extremely inconvenient, and even dangerous, whenever the drive happened to be thronged with equipages. Mr. Hope has made an offer to government to remove the old gate, and erect a new one, with a double entrance, at his own sole cost and expense.

Poor Rates.—In the Appendix to the Poor Rate Returns presented to Parliament, there are interesting documents, stating the money "expended for the Relief of the Poor, at different periods, since 1750, in England and Wales. They detail the different counties, but we shall give the sums total only: such abstract will bring the information into a narrower space, as well as into a more distinct and comprehensible form.—The vast increase of rate cannot fail to astonish every reader; and if the burdens on the industry of various classes of people have increased in equal proportions (as has been asserted), the difficulties that have been experienced, and are now extensively complained of, ought no longer to surprise. In 1750, the expenditure was 689,971*l.* in 1821, also on the average of three years, it was 7,273,535*l.* being an eleven-fold increase, and now operating as a tax of seven per cent. on the "property" of the country, estimating such property according to the first of the two following doc-

ments, at near 52,000,000. In the subsequent account, which distinguishes the amount actually expended for the relief of the poor and that for "other purposes" than such relief, it appears that owing to the defective state of the Poor Laws, nearly one million and a half out of the sum levied is spent in litigation, &c. instead of benefiting the poor:—

The account of Monies levied in England and Wales for 1821.

Total sums levied.....	£8,411,993 4
Payments thereout for other purposes than the Relief of the Poor.....	1,375,868 1
Sums expended for the Relief of the Poor.....	6,958,445 2
Total sums expended.....	8,334,313 3

Statement of Money expended on the Poor only in England and Wales.

Average of three years ending Easter, 1750.....	£689,971
Year ending Easter, 1776....	1,521,732
Average of three years ending Easter, 1785.....	1,912,241
Year ending Easter, 1813....	4,077,891
Average of three years ending March 25, 1815.....	6,129,844
Ditto ditto, 1818.....	6,844,290
Ditto ditto, 1821.....	7,273,535
Property assessed under Schedule (A.) in 1815.....	51,898,423

	No.
Population in 1811.....	10,502,500
Ditto, 1821.....	12,218,500

Stage Coaches.—An Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament to amend the Licenses Act, as far as regards stage coaches; and, according to this Act (3d Geo. IV. cap. 95), all stage coaches must have plates like the hackney coaches. This amended act provides "that the owners or proprietors of any carriage or vehicle, carrying passengers for hire at separate and distinct fares, after August 31, without having a license, or without having plate or plates affixed on each door, or otherwise, will be liable and subject to a penalty of twenty pounds for every day such carriage or vehicle shall be so used, over and above the duties payable in respect thereof. And a notice has been sent to each proprietor of each stage coach, or caravan, from the Stamp-office, "that the penalties imposed by this and the several acts of Parliament relating to stage coaches will be strictly enforced against the proprietor or proprietors of all carriages and vehicles carrying passengers for hire at separate and distinct fares, that may be discovered running without licenses or plates, or running a greater

number of journeys, or a greater number of miles, or to other places than are specified in such licenses, &c." Every stage coach on Monday appeared with a plate on the doors, having a number on it. Heretofore the numbers were first made under the footboard, where nobody could see them; and it was no extraordinary occurrence for a coach proprietor to run two coaches at least to one number. Some went without any number at all. Besides, they would, as fares offered, go to places not named in their licenses, or run more journeys or miles than were specified in them.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Major General the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, K.G.C.B. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Stockholm.

Sir G. Lowry Cole, Governor of the Mauritius, has received the honour of Knighthood; also Sir T. P. Hankin, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scotch Greys; and by Letters Patent the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom is granted to Michael Benignus Clare, M. D. of Spanish Town, Jamaica.

The King has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath: Vice-Admiral Sir Tho. Boulden Thompson, bart. vice Admiral Sir John Colpoys, deceased; and Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neal, bart. vice Admiral Sir Wm. Young, deceased.

The King has been pleased to appoint Thos. Lightfoot, esq. Accountant and Comptroller General of Stamp Duties.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Clitheroe.—Henry Porcher, esq. Arlington-street, Middlesex, in the room of the Hon. William Cust, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. H. W. Whinfield, M.A. and Chaplain to Lord Viscount Keith, to the Rectory of Tyingham cum Filgrave, in the county of Buckingham, with the Rectory of Battlesden cum Potsgrove, in the county of Bedford—The Rev. S. W. Perkins, A.M. of Wadham College, Oxford, to the rectory of Stockton, Warwickshire, void by the resignation of Dr. Crane—The Rev. Mr. F. De Veil Williams, to the living of Abdar, Salop—The Rev. A. C. Payler, M.A. to the living of Headcorn, in the county of Kent, void by the death of the Rev. D. Evans—The Rev. Lord Wm. Somerset, to a prebendal stall in Bristol Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of

the Rev. F. Blomberg — The Rev. W. Thursby, M.A. of Oriol College, Oxford, elected to the vicarage of All Saints, Northampton, void by the death of the Rev. C. H. Tufnell.

Births.] In Portman-square, the Countess of Mansvers, of a daughter — In Clarges-street, Mrs. W. T. Brande, of a son — At Harrow, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Butler, of a daughter — In New Bridge-street, Mrs. M. Ware, of a son — At her father's, in Welbeck-street, the wife of Captain J. Hine, of a still-born infant — In Montague-place, Russell-square, the lady of Capt. Wm. Forrest, of a son — At Highgate, the lady of Nath. Harden, jun. esq. of a daughter — At Tottenham Mills, the lady of C. L. Curtoys, esq. of a dau. — In Baker-street, Portman-square, the lady of the Hon. D. Ogilvy, of a son and heir — The lady of V. P. Royle, esq. of New-street, Dorset-square, of a daughter — The lady of E. A. Hoffay, esq. of a son — In Highbury-place, Mrs. John Morgan, of a daughter.

Married.] At the New Church St. Pancras, Mr. Docksey to Mrs. Blowfield — At St. Pancras New Church, J. Patience, esq. of Tottenham-green, to Miss Hayne — At Great Witchingham, the Rev. B. Wood, M. A. to Emma Margareta, youngest daughter of A. Osorio, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-st. — At Wotton, Surrey, Charles, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, K.C.B. and K.M.T. to Frances, only daughter of John Evelyn, esq. — At the New Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. R. B. Greenlaw, to Harriet,

eldest daughter of Sir Robt. Baker — At Tottenham, P. Casenove, esq. to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Edw. Knapp, jun. esq. — At Bromley, Mr. C. M. Hall, to Miss Bond — At St. George's, Southwark, the Rev. J. Nurse, of Barbadoes, to Miss Mary C. Footman — At Marylebone church, James Coleman, esq. to Mary, only daughter of John Lord, esq.

Died.] At Lower Cheam, Surrey, Thos. Brown, esq. — Richard Birt, esq. of Shallgrove, in the county of Surrey — Aged 77, John Raymond Snow, esq. late of Hattshill — Mary Eliza, only daughter of Thos. Hoblyn, esq. of Sloane-street, 18 — At the house of James Bell, esq. of Hooly Park, Reigate, Charles John Louis De Thiballier, of the Royal Navy, aged 28 — At Stoke Newington, Barbara Cecilia, wife of Richard Smith, jun. esq. — At the vicarage, Wandsworth, in the 79th year of his age, the Rev. Robert Holt Butcher, LL.B. — Frances, wife of Mr. John Brandos, of Soho-square — At Ashill Rectory, John Custance, esq. — Of apoplexy, Dr. Robert Wright, physician of Greenwich Hospital — At Ewell, Surrey, Wm. Broadbent, esq. At his house in Hereford-street, Park-street, aged 68 years, Lieut.-General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart. K.G.C.B. — Mary Louisa, wife of Mr. W. Gwianell, of Doctors' Commons — After a short illness, Lady Perth, at her house in Park-lane, Grosvenor-square — At Kingston, Surrey, Mary, wife of John Baily, esq. — In Belgrave-place, Mr. Green, of the firm of Antrobus and Green, of the Strand.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, ESQ.

In a storm off Reggio on the 8th of Aug, P. B. Shelley, Esq., eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. of Castle Goring. He was sailing in a pleasure boat with a friend, Captain Williams of the Fusiliers, when the boat overset, and he was drowned. Mr. Shelley was in the 30th year of his age. His last work was "Hellas," a dramatic poem, called forth by the recent events in Greece, in which he took the warmest interest, and dedicated it to Prince Alexander Maurocordato, whose friendship he enjoyed, and for whom he expressed the highest admiration. Mr. Shelley was a man of talents of a very high order, but they have not been justly appreciated. His opinions were opposed to a strong party in politics, which had he ranked on its side would have made the freedom and openness of those opinions the proof of virtuous honesty, or, at most, the "venial error" of youth. The reverse being the case, however, the latitude of his ideas both prevented his receiving common justice from those who

would be thought the impartial literary dictators of the day, and furnished them with a ground of attack which they systematically used; without regard to truth or honour, to defame and persecute him. Whatever may be our ideas of Mr. Shelley's sentiments on points on which we cannot agree with him, his private character was most estimable; and he had the merit, and a merit of the very first order in these days it is, of being no hypocrite. Mr. Shelley was an optimist and enthusiast, who imagined in his youthful reveries that man was capable of greater happiness than he seems to enjoy, and a much more worthy being than he will ever be this side the millennium. His notions were often romantic, frequently absurd to the philosopher, but never directed to any object but what he imagined was for the benefit of his fellow men, to relieve whose distresses he often involved himself in difficulties, and, disregarding the sneer of worldly-minded prudence, looked solely to the good he could effect. Such a disposition would naturally be led

into acts that were an aberration from the beaten track of the multitude which always thinks itself in the right. Those matters of opinion which rest between his Creator and him must be left to the beneficence that watches and orders all things and does unerringly what is right. Mr. Shelley has never been fairly treated as a poet; his works are full of wild beauties and original ideas, too much intermixed with fanciful theory, but they display a richness of language and imagination rarely surpassed. He published "Prometheus unbound," and "Cenci," a tragedy, with some minor poems. "Queen Mab," a poem written when very young, and of which the tendency was most indefensible, was printed for a few friends only. Some years after a copy got into the hand of a sordid and piratical bookseller, who gave notice of publishing it; and, on being remonstrated with and told that it was a youthful production that the author wished to be suppressed, said he did not care; Mr. Shelley could get no injunction from the Chancellor against him, and he should print it. Mr. Shelley had avowed his retraction of several of the theories promulgated in it, the offspring of youthful inexperience and enthusiasm. Mr. Shelley has left a widow and children behind him.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR.

Aug. 5. Died in Hope-street, Edinburgh, in the 35th year of his age, Mr. John Taylor, jun. eldest son of Mr. John Taylor, of Swallow and West Chopwell, in the county of Durham. Only a few days previous to his death he had quitted London in perfect health, on a tour to the Highlands of Scotland; on his arrival in Edinburgh he was seized with a violent fever, which terminated fatally in the short space of five days, adding another to the many illustrations of the uncertainty of all earthly enjoyments. To a gentlemanly suavity of manners, and goodness of disposition, were added attainments of no ordinary cast. With a mind to comprehend, and a judgment to select, an early taste for literature and science was cultivated with a persevering ardour. In Genealogical and Antiquarian pursuits, to which a considerable portion of his time was latterly devoted, he had attained a most considerable eminence. Prematurely removed from the varied and busy scene of this life, his melancholy death will be sincerely regretted in the circle of his friends and acquaintance, where but one common sentiment of esteem for his character and respect for his memory pervades.—His remains were interred in the Church-yard at a short distance from Edinburgh Castle.

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SIR SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, G. C. B.

Suddenly, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, of apoplexy, in his 66th year, Lieutenant-general Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Colonel of the 78th regiment of foot. This lamented hero was one of the most gallant and distinguished officers in the service, and was equally esteemed in private life. The East Indies and South America were the principal scenes of his exploits. In Feb. 1807, he took by assault, after a most determined resistance, the important fortress and city of Monte Video, for which he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1809, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Carnatic. Independent of his services as a British officer pending the American Revolution, his conspicuous station on the Staff of the Egyptian army where Abercrombie bled, and his subsequent heroic exploits on the River Plata in South America; this distinguished officer exhibited his bravery and skill, as a soldier and a statesman, for many years in Bombay, Madras, and Bengal; during which he traversed the major part of our Asiatic possessions, and became advantageously known to the Civil and Military servants of the State on the three Establishments. He did not obtain his military rank through any venal means, by family influence, or by wealth; but on his return from the East, he was selected for his talents by the Duke of York. Sir Samuel succeeded Gen. Sir David Baird as head of the Staff in Ireland, the office of Commander in Chief, held by Sir David, having been abolished. The following are the particulars of his death.—Sir Samuel and Colonel Thornton had been in attendance on the Lord Lieutenant on official business; and between four and five p. m. were riding through the Phoenix Park, when Sir Samuel fell suddenly from his horse. Colonel Grove passed at the time in his jaunting-car. Sir Samuel was placed in the car, supported in the arms of Colonel Thornton. Medical assistance was procured, but without effect: the vital spark had fled. A slight scar only on the back of the head was visible, which bled for a moment: his sword was bent in the fall. He was previously in good health, and attended the theatre the preceding evening during the performance of Othello. The remains of Sir Samuel, after lying in state at Kilmainham Hospital, were removed on the 21st to the royal vault in Christ Church Cathedral.

JOHN HEYRICK, ESQ.

Lately, at Leicester, aged 88, John Heyrick, Esq. the immediate representative of

the ancient family of Eyrick, Heyrick, or Herrick. He was the sixth in lineal descent from Mary Bond, wife of John Eyrick, Esq. well known to the Antiquarian Tourist by their Epitaph in St. Martin's Church, Leicester: which records that John Eyrick (who had been twice Mayor of Leicester) died in 1589, æt. 76; and that his widow, who died in 1611, æt. 97, lived "to see before her departure, of her children, and children's children, and their children, to the number of 142." Robert, their eldest son, (who was thrice Mayor of Leicester, and a Representative in Parliament for that Borough) was ancestor of the Heyricks of Leicester; and William, the youngest son, (a prime favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards of King James, by whom he was knighted), was founder of the family of Herrick, of Beaumanor Park. The very intelligent and justly-esteemed lawyer, whose death we now record, was elected Town Clerk of Leicester in 1764; and after having filled that office most creditably, resigned it in 1791 to his second son. Of this family was Robert Fyrick, of Gretton, Bishop of Litchfield in 1360; Robert Herrick, the celebrated poet; Richard Herrick, the learned warden of Manchester; Abigail Eyrick, the mother of Dean Swift; and many others of no mean celebrity in literature; who are all commemorated by Mr. Nichols, in his History of Leicestershire.

MR. J. DICKSON.

Died on the 14th ult., in the 85th year of his age, at Broad-Green, Croydon, Mr. James Dickson, of Covent-Garden, one of the oldest Members of the Linnean Society, and Vice-President of the Horticultural Society. His knowledge of practical botany was extensive and profound; and his *Hortus Siccus Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britannie*, and the various papers that he contributed to the Transactions of the Linnean Society, display a research and discrimination that have been rarely equalled, perhaps never surpassed. Not only the naturalists of the present day, but an extensive circle of private friends, will long regret the loss of this worthy, venerable man; and if talents, learning, and integrity are deserving of attention, few persons are better entitled to a public monument than Mr. Dickson.

SIR W. HERSCHELL.

At Slough, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, Sir W. Herschell the astronomer. He was a German by birth, and son of a musician, in which profession Sir William was originally educated, and excelled on several instruments. He was master of the band of a regiment, which was quartered at Halifax in the year 1770.

It was here proposed by some of the principal inhabitants to erect an organ in the church, and subscriptions were entered into for that purpose. Sir William was elected organist, principally through the recommendation of the late Joah Bates, Esq. who was the son of the then parish clerk of Halifax, and whose acknowledged judgment in the science of music ensured success to the candidate whose cause he espoused. Sir William continued here for many years; but disliking the monotony of a country town, he removed with his brother to Bath, where they were both engaged, for the Pump-room band, by the late Mr. Linley, who then conducted the first musical entertainments established in that city, and where the delightful warblings of his siren daughters, Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickle, will ever be remembered. Sir William was, like his nephew Griesbach, esteemed an excellent performer on the oboe, as his brother was on the violoncello. This latter gentleman remained at Bath until within the last few years, when he retired to Hanover to reside with a younger brother, a musician in his Majesty's royal band. Sir William pursued his profession at Bath for some years, highly esteemed by a numerous circle of friends, and increasing in fame and fortune; but if it had not been for one of those little accidents which determine the "path that men are destined to walk," science might have lost the advantages of his brilliant discoveries. He employed his leisure hours in astronomical observations and experiments; and some of them having fortunately attracted royal attention, that patron of the arts, George III. was resolved that "Herschell should not sacrifice his valuable time to crotchets and quavers." Sir William, under his gracious patronage, relinquished his profession, and devoted himself entirely to astronomy and the manufacturing of telescopes. From Bath he removed to Slough, where he erected one of surprising magnitude in his garden, through which he discovered the distant planet, which he called the "Georgium Sidus," in honour of his illustrious patron, and which has been the admiration and wonder, not only of astronomers of this, but of every other kingdom. Sir William possessed the milk of human kindness in an eminent degree, and was most anxious to gratify his numerous visitors by explaining the "complicated machinery of his mind" in the simplest manner. No one ever returned from his hospitable cottage without feeling gratified with the urbanity of the man, and improved by the productions of his genius.

MR. RALPH DODD.

Lately, at Cheltenham, after a life actively, and in several instances usefully spent in the construction of public works, Mr. R. Dodd, civil engineer. To those persons who about thirty years ago frequented the schools of the Royal Academy, in which Mr. Dodd was then a student, he was well known; at that time he professed to practise portrait and historical painting, in addition to a business in which he was engaged for the shipping which came to the port of London, and was remarkable for displaying great zeal in his pursuits. Some of the pictures which he then painted, although they had not much claim to excellence, yet shewed at least that he was ambitious of obtaining distinction. His compositions, of Leonardo da Vinci dying in the arms of Francis I., of British tars boarding an enemy's ship, and of the late King's visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, in the year 1789, to return thanks for the recovery of his health, are not yet forgotten by many of his contemporaries. Soon after that period he directed his attention to the improvement of machinery and the other duties of a civil engineer, and retired to his native county, Northumberland, for the purpose of putting his improvements into practice. In the year 1798 he returned to London, and laid before the public his plan and proposals for excavating and constructing a tunnel under the Thames, to commence at Gravesend, for the purpose of making a communication between the counties of Kent and Essex, which were approved of by government, as such an undertaking, if executed, would, in a military point of view, have been essentially useful for the defence of the country in the case of an invasion, then seriously threatened by our formidable enemy. The work, however, was abandoned soon after it was begun, owing to causes too long for detail, but which were not attributable to the engineer. At the same period he procured an act of parliament for making a canal between Gravesend and Chatham, to unite the rivers Thames and Medway by a nearer navigation than the existing one. Under this act the capital was got for its execution, the company of subscribers was incorporated, and the work itself commenced. He afterwards printed and distributed his report on a plan for the improvement of the Port of London, and for rebuilding London Bridge, the designs of which he subsequently laid before the committee of the House of Commons appointed to take into consideration and make its report on those very important

subjects. These designs, together with those which were also presented by several other respectable engineers, were engraved and printed by the order of the House, and form a material part of the very interesting and well-known report made by that committee. It would be difficult to enumerate all his plans for public improvements, but the following immediately occur to memory, having been executed: the South Lambeth Waterworks, the Grand Surrey Canal, the East London Waterworks, and the Vauxhall Bridge: of all these he was the author, and by his indefatigable zeal, and an almost unexampled perseverance, he overcame obstacles in the way of their completion which would have defeated less ardent minds. Mr. Dodd had also his share in the improvement of Steam vessels; and we believe that (though already navigated in America and on the Clyde in Scotland) the first impetus given in England to that important application of steam, was by a patent obtained by him for a steam-boat on the Thames, to pass between London and Gravesend, but which was not carried into effect. The Richmond steam-boats, however, were soon after built by his son Mr. George Dodd, which were followed by his bold navigation in a steam-vessel round a part of the coasts of England and Ireland, and the regular voyages of the Thames packet-boat from London to Margate and back. Mr. Dodd unfortunately fell a victim to his own plan; for being on a journey to attend a meeting of iron-masters in Gloucestershire, soon after last Christmas, he went on board a steam-packet, and was severely wounded by the explosion of the boiler, under the effects of which he languished till April. Mr. Dodd was the author of numerous reports; and two essays, the one on water, and the other on the dry-rot, both of which are before the public. His great merit consisted in a bold conception of useful projects, and great skill and constancy in availing himself of the public feeling for the purpose of acquiring notice and support for them. His failing was, that he had not a sufficient control over his own invention and imagination to prevent some new plan from hurrying him away from those undertakings in which he was already engaged, and which were advancing towards maturity: he thereby injured his reputation, and prevented himself from acquiring, for his own benefit and that of his family, the ample fortune to which he was entitled, and which would have been only the due reward of his talents.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. J. Bevan.

BERKSHIRE.

Last month the workmen employed in digging the foundations of the first pier of the new bridge at Windsor, discovered, about two feet below the bed of the river, several articles of antiquity. They principally consisted of a large quantity of horse-shoes, some of very curious construction—an antique spur—and several coins, the most perfect and beautiful of which was a gold quarter-noble, of Edward the Third. On one side are the arms of England and France in a shield with the following inscription:—"Edwar. R. Angl. et Fran. et D. Hyb." On the reverse are lions and fleurs-de-lis, intermixed with flowers, with the inscription, "Exaltabitur in Gloria."

Married.] At Wantage, the Rev. J. Jackson to Miss S. Collett—At Sonning, Mr. J. Smith to Miss S. Reading—At Chieveley, Mr. J. Church to Miss M. Tomkins—At Reading, Mr. J. Beckett to Miss A. Dibley.

Died.] At Easthempstead Mr. J. Pearson—At Sonning, Mr. F. Beach, 78—At Frenhill, Sir T. J. Metcalfe, bart.—At Newbury Wash, Mr. W. Hazzel—At Newbury, Miss Simons—At Reading, Mrs. Wheeler—Mr. T. Ward—At Katesgrove, Mr. J. Waugh, 86.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, J. Hayward, esq. to Miss J. Wheeler—Mr. C. W. Fowler to Miss M. Jenkins—At Buckingham, W. Stowe, esq. to Miss M. Rogers.

Died.] At Stony Stratford, Mrs. J. Drayson, 72—At Gallec Lone House, Mrs. S. Hall.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Law to Miss S. Freeman.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Staples—Mr. J. Fuller—Miss H. Hill—Mr. G. Nicolls—At Conington, Mrs. Gardner.

CHESHIRE.

A very superior clay, well adapted for the manufacture of the best sort of china, had been discovered on the estate of Counsellor Ackerly, at Little Soughall, near Chester. A few weeks ago, Mr. A. commenced sinking a shaft for coal, and had penetrated to a depth of from 24 to 26 feet, when the progress of the workmen was arrested by a strong current of water, the peculiar taste of which induced him to think it was impregnated with a metallic material. He accordingly, in quite an indiscriminate way, got up a quantity of the stratum through which it flowed, in a quicksand, and immediately submitted it to the powerful test of aqua fortis, &c. and succeeded in procuring several small grains of gold. This success gave a stimulus to farther exertions, and a greater portion of the sandy soil or substance which the water ejected, was collected, washed, and put into a crucible; it was submitted to a powerful heat, and afterwards, on inspection, two singularly fine grains of pure gold were extracted, and submitted to the test of nitric acid. This discovery is extraordinary, for never before has gold been found in any other county in England, Cornwall excepted. An experiment on a larger scale is about to be made.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Bradshaw to Miss Price—At Dodleston, Mr. E. Jones to Miss

Roberts—At Bebington, J. W. Hulme, esq. to Miss M. A. Elliot—At Prestbury, Mr. J. Wright to Miss Deane—At Chester, Mr. Edwards to Miss E. Vaughan—Mr. S. Tilston to Miss E. Davies—Mr. C. Tomlinson to Miss S. Thomas—Mr. S. Butler to Miss M. Jones—H. Harrison, esq. to Miss E. Taylor—At Stockport, Mr. J. Booth to Mrs. Jowers.

Died.] At Whitchurch, Mrs. Dalton—At Davenham, Mr. W. Whittaker, 81—At Nantwich, Mrs. E. Woolley, 76—At Macclesfield, Mrs. E. Macclesfield, Mrs. Whittaker, 81—At Nantwich, Miss E. Leverage—At Chester, Mr. E. Harvey—Mrs. Hemingway—Mr. Baker—Mrs. Clowes—At Adlington Hall, R. Legh, esq.—At Worsley, Mrs. Southorn—At Tulstock, Mrs. Batho—At Watch Mill, Mr. Arden.

CORNWALL.

The prospect of a successful season for the pilchard fishery is more favourable than it has been for several years back. Large shoals of fine fish have been seen off the coast, and in several instances have approached the shore, so as to enable the seamen to shoot their nets. At St. Mawes and Gerrans about 500 hogheads have been taken, and a considerable number have been inclosed at Mount's Bay. The weather has been remarkably favourable, and as the fish have appeared, it is hoped that the expectations of the fishermen will not be disappointed.

Married.] At Stephens, Mr. Congdon, to Miss Sheers—At St. Ives, Mr. Trewhella to Miss Harry—At Week St. Mary, Mr. E. Rowe, to Miss J. Fryer.

Died.] At Camelford, Miss Hawke—At Falmouth, the Abbe Grissell, 72.

CUMBERLAND.

Measures are in progress for either erecting a new light house, or placing a floating light, at the dangerous rocks the Cunnies, a few miles S. W. of the Saltee Islands, in the Irish channel. The completion of this long-desired work will be highly gratifying to commercial and seafaring men, and will be of essential importance to vessels bound up the Irish Channel, particularly those coming from the westward.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Harrington to Miss Cowen—Mr. T. Dubinson to Miss A. Nicholson—Mr. G. Thompson to Miss M. Lowther—Mr. Johnston to Miss A. Heald—Mr. J. Cook to Miss F. Hollands—Mr. J. Hodgson to Miss E. Little—Mr. W. Jackson to Miss J. Pack—Mr. R. Harvley to Miss A. Stagg—At Penrith, Mr. F. Wunder to Miss S. Pearson—Mr. W. Nicolson to Miss E. Biak—Mr. C. Addison to Miss M. Chapelbow—At Estremont, Mr. J. Bailif to Miss H. White—At St. Bees, the Rev. Mr. Grice to Miss M. Moseley—At Whitehaven, Mr. Carleton to Miss J. Jackson—Mr. W. Rudden to Miss J. Chetfield—Mr. I. Wilson to Miss J. Russel.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Johnston, 90—Mr. J. Wilson—Mrs. J. Douglass—Mr. G. Woodall—Mrs. Kierman, 61—Mr. T. Allison—At Nordvase, G. Dixon, esq.—At Penrith, Mr. T. Birkett, 77—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Hind—At Stone Know, Mrs. E. Dalton, 66—At Stockwith, the Rev. R. Monkhouse—At Alloby, Mrs. Thorthwaite, 69—At Penrith, Mr. J. Ferry, 78—At Greta Grove, Mrs. Slack—At Keswick, Mrs. Birkett—Mr. H. Dixon—Mrs. E. Myson—At Haylehead, Mr. W. Jackson, 91.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Longford, the Hon. H. Vernon to Miss E. G. Cuke—Mr. J. Rudd, of Duffield, to Miss M. Hides—At Matlock, the Rev. J. Hurt to Miss M. Woolley—At Chesterfield, Mr. P. Lamb to Miss Turner—Mr. R. Hood to Miss M. A. Watts, of Penridge.

Died.] At Hathorn, the Rev. T. Boer, 85—At Mellor, Mrs. A. Hylance—At Holbrook, Mrs. Carr—At Chesterfield, Mr. Riggott—At Derby, Mrs. Falkner.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the village of Ayshford, near Tiverton, a chalybeate spring of water, of excellent medicinal qualities, was discovered about three years since, and has latterly been resorted to with eminently beneficial success in various cases of inveterate scrofula. A patient lately afflicted with a most malignant complaint of that nature, was in two months perfectly restored; and many other instances of a similar description have occurred.

On pulling down an old wall at Knighton, in the parish of Ilaington, there were lately discovered a number of gold coins; they were Rials of Edward IV. and Angels of Henry VII.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. A. Puddicombe to Miss F. W. Sneli—Mr. R. Sampson to Miss M. Nosworthy—At Plymouth, Mr. R. Hicks to Miss M. A. Nettleton—At Iiverton, Mr. D. Powell to Miss A. Seward—At Tavistock, V. Bridgman, esq. to Miss M. A. Gill—Mr. Partridge, of Okehampton, to Miss Batley—At Ermington, Mr. J. Derry to Miss Keast—At Ottery St. Mary, Mr. M. Heam to Miss S. Lathrop—At Heavitree, Lieut. Sanders to Miss Traut—At St Mary Church, Mr. Bradley to Miss Brock.

Died.] At Totness, Miss H. Taunton—At Barnstaple, Capt. W. Hill—At Brixham, Mrs. Lakeman—At Pilton, Mr. T. Barrow—At Court House, Cornworthy, Mrs. E. Huxham—At Whiteway House, F. Parker, esq.—At Exeter, Mrs. Sneling, 90—Mr. W. Calamy—At Bishop's Tawton, Mr. T. Richards—At Tavistock, Miss Hawke—At Rewe Parsonage, Miss F. Tripp—At Stickwich, E. Hole, esq.—At Sidmouth, the Rev. J. Le Marchant—At Plymouth Dock, C. Jaggard, esq.—At Plymouth, Miss C. Clark.

DORSETSHIRE.

At the Fourth General Annual Meeting of the Wareham and Purbeck Bank for Savings, held at the Town Hall in Wareham, it appeared that the deposits, interest, and donations amounted to 17,708*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* the sums withdrawn and expended to 8,696*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* and that 18,929*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* stood invested in Government securities for the benefit of the depositors.—It also appeared, that after giving credit to the depositors for the principal and interest due to them, there remained a surplus of 208*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* which the Trustees and Managers are empowered to apply for the benefit of the depositors.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. J. S. Collins to Miss Withys.

Died.] At Bridport, Mr. T. Ackerman.

DURHAM.

Alterations are to be made in the road leading over Gateshead Fell. Of the necessity of some change being made there existed but one opinion; and three different plans have been proposed to remove the present inconveniences so generally acknowledged, viz. one by throwing a chain bridge across the Tyne near Redheugh, another by the Back Lane, and the third by a line through the fields. The gentlemen who compose the committee are almost unanimously in favour of the line plan. The secret cause of the proposal having met with opposition, arose from the supposed additional expense; but when it was discovered that at the utmost the difference would be only a few hundred pounds, of course this ceased to be an object of consideration.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. W. Furnace to Miss Ledwick—At Bishopwearmouth, G. Riby, esq. to Miss A. Collingwood—At Durham, Lieut.

A. M. Skene to Miss J. Walsley—At South Shields, the Rev. T. Harrison to Miss A. Ingheld—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. H. Merryweather to Miss M. Hutchinson.

Died.] At Chester-le-Street, Miss A. Lindsey—At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Robson, 95—At Gateshead, Miss B. Colling—Miss M. Findlay—At Sunderland, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Hutchinson, 95—Mr. Gregson, 70—At New Elvi, Miss M. J. Swinburne—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. Bewick, 94—At Darlington, Mr. W. Martin—Mr. T. Willson.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. J. Nunn to Miss E. Mansfield—Mr. Wenz to Miss Rouse—Mr. J. Hatch to Miss H. Frost—At Thorpe, Mr. J. Preston to Miss Statters—Mr. W. Count, of Chelmsford, to Miss A. Credwick—At Havering, Mr. J. Gann, to Miss R. Rapley—Mr. R. Penn to Miss C. Hughs, of Morden Ash—At Sudbury, Mr. B. Pratt to Miss P. Sparrow—At Barking, Mr. J. Dearling to Miss M. A. Garrod.

Died.] Mr. J. Mustard, of Roman Hill—At South End, Mr. W. Sylvester—At Rayleigh, Mr. Atledge—At Christford, Mrs. Cooper—Mrs. Gilson—At Harwich, Miss Thordike—Mr. Wm. M'Donagh—At Barking, Mrs. Podt, 75—At Maldon, Mr. J. Goslett—At Donyland Hall, Mrs. Havens.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. R. Griffiths, of Chipping Camden, to Miss S. Eden—At Clifton, W. E. Acraman, esq. to Miss M. Castle—Mr. N. Bailey, of Wotton under Edge, to Mrs. Selton—At Binnhouse, R. Martin, esq. to Miss E. M. Eycott—At Clifton, the Rev. W. Thorn to Miss Prust—H. J. Shrapnell, esq. to Miss M. Marlowe, of Berkeley—At Gloucester, Mr. T. Burt to Miss Thurston—At Frampton on Severn, Mr. J. P. Barnard to Miss H. Phipps—Mr. S. Jew, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Hudson.

Died.] At the Spa, Mr. G. Sperry—At Rock House, Mrs. Goulter—At Kemerton, Mr. C. Tidmarsh, 81—At Sandford, near Bristol, T. Palmer, esq.—At Clifton, the Rev. D. Miller—At Shellsby Rectory, the Rev. J. Robinson—At Henbury, Anne Godard, 105—At Michalcldean, Mr. T. Bennet, 75.—At Gloucester, Mrs. Pratt—Mrs. Barber—Mrs. M. Critchley—Miss M. A. Perks—At Calrescross, Miss M. Hoimes—At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Jordan.

HAMPSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to lower the road over Portsdown, by cutting down the summit of the hill. We understand that the trustees of the turnpike intend to devote about 500*l.* annually, for the employment of labourers in that useful undertaking.

Married.] At Romsey, Mr. G. Serratt to Miss E. Tamer—Mr. J. Read to Miss E. Blake—At Southampton, Mr. W. Light to Miss H. Witt—Mr. Darby to Miss E. Adams—Mr. Bell to Miss Bevis—At Winchester, Mr. J. Drew to Miss C. Stergold—At Millbrook, i. W. Mr. J. Collis to Miss M. Baker.

Died.] At Andover, Mr. H. Taplin—At Old Alresford, Mrs. Thorp—At Newport, Mrs. Trickett—Mr. H. P. Perton—At Winchester, Miss Cooper—Miss A. Dunne—At Hornham Common, Miss Clarke.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. F. Haggitt, D.D. to Miss L. Parry, of King-street—Mr. R. Watson to Miss M. Baker, of Hereford—Mr. H. H. Williams to Miss A. Fencott, of Wootton—At Hereford, Mr. C. Spizzi to Miss H. Pierce—M. Howell, esq. of Bomyard, to Miss L. Parker—At Ledbury, J. P. Ronche, esq. to Miss C. Spencer—Mr. J. Longmore to Miss Barrett, of Much Cowan.

Died.] At Ledbury, Mrs. Bwale—Mrs. A. Jarvis—Mrs. Woodward—At Leominster, Mr. H. Brace—Mr. Perks—Miss A. Eaton—At Kilrug Farm, Langarion, Mr. T. Green, 74—At Hereford, Mrs. Spencer.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Redburn, Sir G. F. Hampden, bart. to Miss Brown—A. Smith, esq. of Woodhall Park, to Lady M. L. Melville—At Yardley, Mr. H. Eley to Miss C. Soumes—At St. Albans, Mr. E. P. Jeannet to Miss M. Harman—At Thorney, Mr. Browne to Miss Wilkes.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Bellis, of Huntingdon, to Miss E. Price—At Huntingdon, Mr. Whittaker to Miss Jeffcoat.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. S. Payne.

KENT.

The ancient vessel found in the Rother has been perfectly cleared from the sea sand and mud, so as to render both its external and internal parts visible, and is found to be in a state capable of being floated; several ship carpenters have consequently been employed to repair and fit it, so that it may be conveyed to London by water, where, with the antique remains found in it, it is intended to be exhibited.

Married.] At Rochester, Mr. W. Haismer to Miss Taylor—At Deptford, A. Haldane, esq. to Miss E. Hardcastle—S. Welch, esq. of Bromley Common, to Miss A. Thornton—At Throwley, F. Bradley, esq. to Miss M. J. Harris—At Seven Oaks, the Rev. J. Rondolph to Miss Drummond—At Ramsgate, Lieut. J. Bruce to Miss C. Clarke.

Died.] At Margate, Mrs. Brooman—H. Drane, esq.—At Shooter's Hill, General Sir T. Blomfield, 79—At Smarden, Mr. Jull, 84—At Rochester, Mrs. E. Whitten—At Tunbridge Wells, Miss E. Illingworth—At Leason Hall, Mrs. Hodges.

LANCASHIRE.

It is calculated that the improvement and enlargement of George's Dock and Basin, recently begun at Liverpool, will require two years for their completion. It has also at length been finally determined by the Common Council to take down the whole spire of St. Thomas's church as far as the top of the tower-steeple, and to rebuild it nearly on the present plan.

The Common Council have also fixed upon a vacant piece of land on George's Dock-parade, for the site of the intended public baths, the building of which is to proceed very shortly.

Married.] At Warrington, Mr. Oliver to Miss M. Wright—At Bury, the Rev. E. L. Foxton to Miss A. Hardman—At Liverpool, E. H. Downing, esq. to Miss E. Dunderdale—At Manchester, Mr. Smith to Miss Holt.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Clarke—Mr. J. Weston—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Sheldon—Mr. Hulme—Mr. J. Morrison—Mr. R. Anderson—Mrs. Breese—At Arley Hall, near Wigan, Mrs. Johnson—At Everton, near Liverpool, Mrs. Jones—At Wigan, J. Foy, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] R. Haymes, esq. to Miss Deal, of Wellon Lodge—At Loughborough, Lieut.-Col. Clanchy to Miss R. Johnson.

Died.] At Hathern, the Rev. T. Beer, 85—At Leicester, Mr. J. Pearson—Mrs. C. Slater—Mrs. Brown, relict of the Rev. J. Brown, of Cold Overton, 85—At Leicester, Mrs. Swift.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The bridge at Bracebridge, after having been the subject of litigation for several years, has at length been put into complete repair by the inhabitants of the city of Lincoln.

Two large porpoises, caught near Skirbeck church, were exhibited in Boston on the 17th July. One of them measured ten feet, the other twelve: dimensions to which fish of this species seldom attain.

Married.] At Gosberton, Mr. J. Bishop to Miss J. Hargrove—At Sutton, near Wansford, Mr. W. Hopkinson to Miss Patrick—At Wrawby, Mr. P. Helgate to Miss S. Walter—At Gimsby, J. Preston, esq. to Miss Goulton—At Louth, Mr. T. Coupland to Miss P. Dobson—At Lusby, Mr. B. Naylor to Miss M. Sharr.

Died.] Mrs. Andrew, of Bourne—At Burton, Mrs. Evans—At Bolingbroke, Mr. G. Harrison—At Casterton, Mr. Frisby, 90—At Louth, Mrs. A. South—At Alford, Mr. S. Taylor.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Tr-degar, Mr. J. Frank's, 24—Pont y Pool, W. George, esq.

NORFOLK.

Marshland Free Bridge and Causeway, having a direct line of communication between the eastern and northern parts of the kingdom, hitherto so extremely circuitous, has at length been completed. On Monday, the 12th July, pursuant to previous notice, the communication was opened in due form.

An Act for renewing the turnpike-road from Lincoln to Peterborough has received the royal assent. Under the Act, power is given for opening a new branch of road between Barnack and Spalding, and we congratulate the public on the probable advantage to be derived from this additional link in the communication between the eastern and western parts of the kingdom.

Married.] At Hedeham, Mr. J. Smith to Mr. F. Knights—At East Dereham, the Rev. R. Bass to Miss C. Bayly—The Rev. J. Williams to Mr. Daynes—At Norwich, Mr. H. Fockels to Mr. E. Norton—Mr. J. Smith to Miss J. Webber—Mr. C. Hannitt to Miss C. Scott.

Died.] At Mundley, the Rev. P. Goddard—At Norwich, Mr. A. Norman—Mrs. E. P. C. E. Towler—Mr. T. Robinson—Mrs. Deane—Hale—At Hethersett, Mrs. Barton—At East Dereham, Mrs. Cooper—Mr. Brittan—At Lynnhall, Bayfield, 80—Mrs. Palmer—At Holt, Mr. J. Sea, Mr. T. Lowe—At Yarmouth, Mr. E. J. M. son—Mrs. H. Howard—Mrs. E. Rickard.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

During a late storm at Aynho, a fine oak standing in the grounds of W. R. Caruagh, Esq. was struck by the lightning, and exhibited a curious sight. The tree in completely struck through the centre, and the bark forced of, leaving a dingy streak where the lightning took its course to the ground. The upper part of the tree was severed from the stem, split in the manner, and thrown to the ground. Several splinters from the heart of the tree were obtained from it. The height of the tree was 100 feet; the stem, to the point where it was severed, twenty-eight feet, at which place it measured seven feet in circumference; and was cut at four feet from the ground, in girth; and contained 120 feet of timber. The storm commenced about four o'clock in the evening, and lasted nearly six, when the weather was again calm. So tremendous a storm was scarcely ever remembered, and much damage was done in the adjacent county.

Married.] At Courteenhall, T. R. Thoms, esq. to Miss M. Macnaghten—At Weedon Beck, R. Hall to Miss H. E. Armit—At Oundle, Mr. Leigh to Miss Tooley—At Northampton, Mr. W. Drake to Miss E. Beck—At Wark, Mr. Green to Miss Warner.

Died.] At Wootton, Mrs. Evans, 75—At Wootton, Mr. T. Haddon—Mr. Fairbairn—Mr. W. B. Perkins—Miss E. A'Court—The Rev. Wykes, late rector of Haslebeck—At Iwerney, Mrs. M. Harwood.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The foundation-stone of the new Library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle was laid by the Duke of Somerset on the 2nd ult.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Nott, a Barrister, to Miss E. M'Pherson—Mr. W. Scott to Miss E. Carr—Mr. W. Lumden to Miss A. H. M. Plummer, esq.—At Warden, Mr. T. M. M.

urch. Mr. Kidd to Miss Taylor—At Berwick, r. T. Cockburn to Miss J. Wilson—Lieut. J. P. Anderson to Miss E. Nicholson.
Died.] At North Shields, Miss M. Ord—Mr. G. Oak, 89—Miss Hume—At Hexham, Mr. J. Ridley Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Dickenson—At Newcastle, Miss E. Thompson—Mr. J. Sippit—Miss C. Barras Mr. J. Duncun, 86—Miss E. Barra—R. Bliskin, esq.—Mr. J. Wingate, 80—At Arcot, near Newcastle, R. Storey, esq. 90—At Morpeth, Mr. R. Wiam—At Alnwick, Mr. G. Young, 89.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Attenborough, Mr. J. Blundstone Miss E. Cheetham—At Licking, Mr. W. Wright Mrs. A. Bell—At Nottingham, Mr. N. Wright to Miss A. M. Henson—Mr. W. Maley to Miss R. Windall—Mr. J. Webster to Miss A. Redfern—[r. H. Randall to Miss A. Hall—Mr. J. Marsh to Miss H. Widdowson—Mr. F. Wheelhouse to Miss Wood—Mr. W. Lowndes to Miss E. Hopkin.
Died.] At Nottingham, Miss W. Wilkin—T. Traveil—Mrs. Wolstenholme—Mr. J. Holland—Mrs. S. Rogers—At Barford, Mr. T. Kale, 81—Newark, Mrs. A. Colton—At Shortwood Farm, r. S. Foster—At Remstone, G. de Ligne Gregory, esq. 83—At Southwell, Miss Plowman—At Mansfield, Mrs. Ward—Miss A. Clarke—At Thurgarton Priory, J. G. C. Gardiner, esq. 72.

OXFORDSHIRE.

On the 19th of August, the first stone of the new Bridge at Witney, was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Churchill and the Rev. John Hyde, on the Committee of Magistrates appointed to superintend the work. Specimens of the masonry of the present reign were deposited in the stone, with appropriate inscriptions.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. W. S. Clark to Miss J. Weeks—Mr. J. Groves to Mrs. Bruckings—At Leicester, Mr. G. Gibson to Miss Spencer—Mr. J. Wheeler to Miss Grace.

Died.] At Coinwall, Miss C. Peniston—At Banbury, Miss C. S. Judd—At Over Norton, Mr. J. Light—By his own hand, M. D. Mansell, esq. of Athbury; and a few days after, his widow, from grief—At Bix, the Rev. W. Heathcote—At Bicester Mrs. Maugitts—At Oxford, Mr. W. Bailey.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Harrison, of Oakham, to Miss M. Colthorpe—At Erston, Mr. J. Green to Miss Farrer—H. Payne, M. D. to Miss Hawley, of Oakham.
Died.] At Oakham, Mrs. Simpson.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Market Drayton, Mr. W. Flanagan to Miss Andrews—At Oswestry, Mr. Lee to Miss Joyd—At Great Bolias, Mr. J. Slack to Miss Buterton—At Westbury, Mr. Ask to Miss H. Morris, of Brocsly.

Died.] At Pulverbatch, Mr. P. Edwards—At Ilston, Mrs. Outley, of Wroxeter—At Cothercote Hill, Mr. E. Hill—At Eardiston, Mr. J. Dorrily—At Rye Bank, W. Nickson, esq.—At Ilston, Mrs. Brazenor—At Buildwas Abbey, Mr. Wilkinson—At Great Ness, E. Bathier, esq. 80—At Cothercote, Mr. Kyte—At Ludlow, Mr. Lucombe—At Willstone, Mr. T. Whitefoot—At the Lay, Mortou, Mrs. Bill.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] R. T. Deere, esq. to Miss C. Haywood, of Breaching Stoke—At Kington, near Taunton, Mr. J. Morish to Miss C. Farthing—At Chard, F. Landon, esq. to Miss Edwards—At Wick, Mr. J. B. Edwards to Miss E. Palmer—At Bath, Mr. Edwards to Miss S. Abbot—Mr. J. Rossiter to Miss A. Cottle—Mr. Smith to Miss E. Noble.

Died.] At Shepton Mallet, Mr. S. Painter, 95—Mrs. Thick, 92—Mr. W. Butler, 96—At Rowbarton, Mrs. Taylor—At Long Ashton, Mr. Goddard—At Langport, Mrs. Mitchell—At Bath, Mrs. Apperfield, 84—At Coleme, the Rev. Mr. Fryce—At Badgeworth Rectory, Mrs. Abrahall—At Heath House, Frome, Mr. G. Rabbits.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, J. S. Russel, esq. to Miss M. Slaney.
Died.] At Coton Hall, the Rev. J. H. Petit.

SUFFOLK.

The Annual Meeting of the Suffolk Education Society, held at Stowmarket last month, was very respectably attended, when the Report from the General Committee was read. From this it appears that the number of children in the Central Schools amounted in the last returns to 538; that there are now 155 Schools, besides the Central Schools connected with the Society, eight of which, containing 652 children, have been united since the last Annual Meeting (five Schools containing 271 children having been discontinued), and that the total number now receiving instruction in Schools connected with this Society, including those in the Central Schools, amounts to 9,520, making an increase in this year of 877; that pecuniary assistance to the amount of 884. has been given towards the salaries of the masters and mistresses of connected Schools; and that donations of books have been made to eleven, and books furnished at prime cost to twenty-six Schools.

Married.] At Cratfield, Mr. C. Clutton to Miss M. Crowe—At Bury, Mr. T. Walford to Miss S. Harrold—Mr. Tricker to Miss Adams—At Ipswich, Mr. E. Saunders to Miss C. Miller—At Wattisham, Mr. J. Clover to Miss D. Pilgrim—At Wenham Parva, S. B. Keene, esq. to Miss M. Sparrow.

Died.] At Bury, Miss Stearn—The Rev. H. Harrison—At Rendham, Mrs. M. Howard—At Barton, Miss M. M. Phillips—At Barsham, R. Rode, esq.—At Exning, Mr. G. Brocks, 71—At Earlswood, Mrs. Tovell, 94—At Worham, Mrs. Read, 82—At Ipswich, Miss M. A. Adams—At Woolridge, Mrs. Cutting, 81—At Tottill Haulghly, J. Ward, esq. 77—At Pettough, Mr. S. Mullet, 80.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. R. Witherby to Miss E. Hale, of Petworth—J. H. Shelley, esq. to Miss J. D. Bell, of Reigate.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. J. Steele.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Y. Bedford, attorney-at-law, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Jenner.
Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. E. Green, 80—At Grove Park, Elizabeth Lady Dormer—Mrs. Price, of Baginton—Mrs. Worthington, of Brockhurst.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Bellman to Miss A. Haslem—Mr. Satterthwaite to Miss Walker.
Died.] At Kendal, Mr. J. Fell—Mr. S. Dixon—At Whitbarrow Lodge, W. Bownas, esq. 77.

WILTSHIRE.

It is universally allowed, that so vast is the grandeur, and so numerous and various the curiosities of Fonthill Abbey, that it is impossible to form an idea of the fabric and its contents without viewing them. The building of the Abbey, though not yet complete, is reported to have cost nearly a million of money. The first object that strikes a visitor is a pair of doors 38 feet high at the entrance of the building; these doors move on wrought iron hinges of 22 cwt. and are thrown open, as if by magic, on the approach of the visitor. The interior roof of the hall is deemed the master-piece of Wyatt, and rivals that of Westminster Hall. The gallery contains a perspective of 312 feet, vaulted, with gothic mouldings over head, every thing most costly and rich on either side, and the light admitted chiefly through crimson draperies; at the half extent, the light plays on the enlarged floor of the octagonal opening in all the varieties of tint that stained glass can impart. Beyond this, the gallery is continued in a farther perspective, where

golden tints, reflected from family blazonry, books in the most sumptuous bindings, Japan, and endless curiosities, are lost in richness and mystery. At every step down the enchanting avenue of the gallery something new presents itself, to charm the virtuoso and to delight the artist. The library, too, is supposed to be the finest private one in the kingdom. And these are to be sold!

Married. At Market Lavington, the Rev. W. M. Williams to Miss J. Hitchcock—At Melksham, P. N. Bastard, esq. to Miss S. Baynton—At Workworth, the Rev. T. C. Winsome to Miss M. Clutterbuck—At Whichbury, Mr. Goff to Miss A. Day—At Devizes, Mr. Smart to Mrs. Edwards.

Died. At Quiddhampton, Mr. W. Turing, 47—At Whaddon, Mrs. Heat—At Tisbury, the Rev. Dr. Freest—At Chipmunk, Mr. C. Dunning—At Trowbridge, Mrs. Deacon—At Devizes, Mrs. S. Stevens—Mrs. Hall—At Market Lavington, Mr. J. Garrett—Near Salisbury, the Rev. J. Hailey—At Westbury Leigh, the Rev. W. Clift, 79—At Coleridge, the Rev. Mr. Price—At Lyceham, Mrs. Paley—At Britford, Mr. J. Newman—Mrs. Smith.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. D. H. Kelly, esq. to Miss M. Moseley, of Winterbune—Mr. H. Wheeler to Miss C. Piper, of Bewdley—At Evesham, Mr. W. Meades to Mrs. M. Lloyd—At Shipston on Stour, Mr. J. Sessions to Mrs. M. Giller—At Pershore, E. Whitcombe, esq. to Miss J. A. Hodson—Mr. R. Butt, of Knightwick, to Miss J. Preston—J. S. Russel, esq. of Powick Court, to Miss M. Slaney.

Died. At Tenbury, W. Godson, esq.—At Harford Hill, J. Williams, esq.—At the Red House, near Upton on Severn, Mr. J. Pinson, 87—At Eastham, Mr. Whitcombe.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. At Rochdale, the Rev. W. G. Farrington to Miss M. A. Hixby—At Ripon, M. S. Garstin, esq. to Miss J. Rainforth—At Leeds, Mr. J. Driver to Miss E. Dunsforth—At Normanby, the Rev. F. Brown to Miss M. Jackson—At Wortley, Mr. G. Bentley to Miss H. Beverley—At Whitby, the Rev. T. Holt to Miss S. Moorsom—At Halifax, R. Bury, esq. to Miss S. Staveley—At York, H. Dowker, esq. of Laithep Lodge, to Miss J. Warr—F. Hustler, of Acklam Hall, to Miss C. F. E. Wells.

Died. At York, Mrs. Hodgson—At Masham, Mr. N. Carter, 78—At Mould Green, Huddersfield, Mrs. Walker, 82—At Mexborough, Doocaster, Mr. Camley, 93—At Leeds, J. Knubley, esq.—Mr. R. Newcombe Bell—At Hedon, near Hull, Mrs. Burstall, 78—At Carlton Hall, Mrs. Stapleton, 81—At Malton, the Rev. R. Davies—At Southorham, J. Thompson, esq.—At Bossall, R. Belt, esq. 75—At Headingley Hall, Mr. R. Thompson, 75—At Scansby Hall, near Halifax, Mr. Dean—At Sandal, Wakefield, Mr. Miller, 82.

WALES.

The new Welsh College is in the outskirts of the town of Lampeter, adjoining to, and eastward of the public road which leads towards Aberystwith, and was originally the Court-yard of the Castle; that part between the walls, but distinct from the Keep, or stronger portion. Agreeably to the plan of the architect, Mr. Cockerell, the College is to consist of a Quadrangle, or a building of four sides of an oblong form, having an open square in the inside, of 130 feet in length and 106 in breadth. The extent of the square on the outside is to be 222 feet long and 161 broad. It is to consist of one floor only besides the ground floor, and to contain a Chapel, Hall, apartments for the Master and Professors, and rooms for about 70 Students, besides necessary offices, as kitchen, &c. Nine builders have already made inquiries respecting the specifications, for the purpose of making proposals for under-

taking the building. The ground on which the College is to be built is peculiarly well adapted for the purpose, being moderately elevated from 8 to 12 feet from the surrounding plain, sufficiently high to be dry and healthy, and not so much so as to render the building exposed to the weather. It is intended that the adjoining elevated mound, which was formerly the Keep of the Castle, should be planted with ornamental trees and shrubs.

Married. W. Grainger, esq. of Ty Tywasog, to the Baroness Wiedemao—At Llanosantfrid, M. Biby, esq. to Miss Evans—At Ruthin, Mr. D. Evans to Miss Smart—At Wrexham, Mr. W. Hebury to Miss C. Speed—Mr. Edwards to Miss E. Vaughan—W. Jones, esq. of Gellynyman, to Miss C. Castairs—Mr. Bradshaw, of the Holyhurst, to Miss A. Price—At Llansilin, Mr. S. Williams to Miss A. Edwards—At Canarvon, Mr. J. Williams to Miss E. Owen.

Died. At Plas Heaton, Mrs. Heaton—At St. Asaph, H. Stoddart, esq.—At Plasgwynn, P. Patton, esq.—At Wrexham, Mrs. Gartsdale—At Bodol, near Flint, Mr. J. N. Jones—At Beaumaris, M. M. Hemmings—At Pen y bryn, the Rev. J. Jones—At Cae Mawr, Mrs. Wynn—At Hafod, the Rev. D. Jones—At Soutly, Debnagh, E. M. Bennion, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Aug. 31 being the day appointed for laying the first stone of the great national edifice at Edinburgh, of which his Majesty had condescended to become patron, the ceremony took place about three o'clock, in presence of a Commission of Peers appointed to represent the King on the occasion, of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Sheriff, the Committee of Contributors, and a great concourse of spectators, who covered the Calton-hill and the whole line of streets through which the masonic procession passed. The day was uncommonly favourable for the display of such a spectacle.

Married. At Edinburgh, J. M. McCleod, esq. to Miss C. Grey—Mr. A. Oifford to Miss C. Moore.

Died. At Arthursstone, J. M'Nab, esq.—At Edinburgh, Miss C. Stuart—At Loch Lomond, Mr. C. S. Duthie—At North Leith, Mrs. Edmondston—At Comely Bank, Mr. J. Campbell—At Hope Park, Mr. T. Daucan—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Whyte—Mr. A. Thomson—Mr. J. Denholm—At Musselburgh, M. Kilgour, esq.—At Dundee, W. Small, esq.—At Leith, Mrs. J. B. Scott—At Dorrater, near Falkirk, Capt. J. Christie—At New Canna, Mrs. J. Robertson—At Sanquhar, Mr. G. Lorimer.

IRELAND.

Married. At Dublin, Lieut. W. Dobbs to Miss M. Nugent—W. O'Reilly, esq. to Miss J. Stringer—J. Wills, esq. to Miss C. Gorman—F. Neabitt, esq. to Miss M. Koye—J. Johnston, esq. to Miss E. Briscoe—R. A. Pearson, of Killa, esq. to Miss R. G. Finny—At Aghada Church, Capt. Gilland to Miss F. Callaghan—At Skibbereen, Lieut. H. J. Brownrigg to Miss E. Cooke—At Limerick, the Rev. J. Whitty to Miss H. Syers—The Rev. T. V. Castro to Mrs. Emerson—At Rathaspeck, co. Westford, Y. Rudd, esq. to Miss Hugh—At Kilnam, T. Lewis, esq. to Miss A. Lewen—At Ribberford, D. K. Kelly, esq. to Miss M. Moseley—At Clonduffane Church, T. K. Drew, esq. to Miss Elmore—J. Bodkin, esq. of Killeloony, to Miss M. Rodkin.

Died. At Ashford, co. Wicklow, J. Magee, esq.—At Dublin, the Hon. Lady Staples—P. Johnson, M. D.—At Mircelough Castle, Mrs. Donnellan—At Limerick, G. Black, esq.—The Rev. M. Ouan, B. —At Richmond Barracks, Miss E. Watson—At Newford, T. Tighe, esq.—At Karcendale Park, Mr. D. Elliot—In Galway, J. Clancy, esq.—At Kiasal, J. Bullen, esq.—At Abbeygate, Galway, Mrs. Perse—At Ennissey Glebe, Mrs. Nickson—At Warrford, Mrs. Lloyd—Mrs. Budd—At Lounsbury, Mayo, the Rev. T. Morris—At Elm Hill, Limerick, M. Studdert, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

NOV. 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is an abstract of the Net Revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property, in the Years and Quarters as below stated.

	Years ended 10th Oct.		Incr.	Deer.
	1821.	1822.		
Customs	8,765,865	9,470,769	704,904	
Excise	26,171,363	25,846,322	.....	625,041
Stamps	6,146,966	6,534,633	107,707	
Post Office	1,331,000	1,345,000	12,000	
Ass. Taxes	6,931,777	5,971,129	.....	326,648
Land Taxes	1,217,256	1,268,929	46,108	
Miscellan.	937,954	370,098	72,144	
	50,528,801	50,519,970	942,836	951,689
	Deduct Increase ...	.....	.....	942,836
	Deer. on the Year	.....	.....	8,831

	Quarters ended Oct 10		Incr.	Deer.
	1821.	1822.		
Customs .	2,944,231	2,941,887	97,636	
Excise	8,149,226	7,329,907	.....	219,229
Stamps	1,925,480	1,974,503	49,228	
Post Office	342,000	350,000	18,001	
Ass. Taxes	225,532	65,222	.....	140,304
Land Taxes	297,481	163,211	.....	44,270
Miscellan.	61,222	94,488	33,266	
	14,022,912	13,817,314	198,205	1,003,208
	Deduct Increase ...	.....	.....	198,205
	Decrease on the Qr.	.....	.....	805,598

A reduction in the purchases made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund took place this quarter. This reduction arises from the agreement between the Bank of England and the Government, by which the former consented to pay the amount due to the dissentients from the late plan for lowering the interest of the Navy Five per Cents. about 2,700,000*l.* for which an interest of three per cent. is to be paid. This sum is repaid to the Bank by quarterly instalments of 300,000*l.* which occasions the diminution of the purchases of the present quarter. For the current quarter, the whole sum to be expended will amount to about 15,000*l.* a day, including holidays. The funds have continued to improve.

The Second Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Trade has been published. This report applies wholly to the local duties, such

as lights, harbour dues, pilotage, &c. on all vessels entering the ports or passing the coasts of Great Britain. The sum devoted for the maintenance of lights is 38,000*l.* while 90,000*l.* is raised in taxes. The lights under the Trinity Board cost 1900*l.* each per annum, while those under what is called the "Northern Commission," are kept at 650*l.* Many changes and reforms are recommended in this part of the public service, which would relieve foreigners from half, and British ships from a large proportion of their burthens. The management of Ramsgate Harbour is also very properly adverted to; and the management of other harbours on the coast commented upon, and reforms in them recommended.—A Report of the House of Commons, containing a list of glaring abuses in the Stationery Office, has also been printed, and remedies for existing evils pointed out.

The Third Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the collection and management of the Revenue in Ireland has also been printed. It proposes—That all duties upon the importation of foreign or colonial goods, from foreign countries into Great Britain or Ireland, shall be made equal in both countries. That the quantities thereof shall be ascertained according to the same weights and measures in both countries. That all such goods, when exported, shall in either country be entitled to the same drawback. That all such goods shall be exportable, subject to the same restrictions in both countries. That there shall be the same privilege of bonding and warehousing the said goods in Ireland as in England.

Our domestic intelligence this month is very uninteresting; great losses have taken place among the shipping, both in respect to lives and property, in the severe gales of wind which have occurred: the shores of Norfolk have been literally strewed with wrecks and bodies. The principal storm from the N. E. on the evening of the 13th ult. commenced so suddenly that there was no time for preparation against its vio-

lence.—Great complaints have been made of the robberies committed by pirates in the West Indies, but there is reason to believe they have been much exaggerated from interested views. A letter from Sir Charles Rowley, the commander in chief in the West Indies, declares one of the most striking of the circumstances related in respect to cruelty, to be utterly false.—The statements from Ireland represent that unhappy country as by no means tranquil. The spirit of disturbance has again broken out in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. The country people have been warned against paying tithes in kind. The tithe corn has been burned. A large quantity of agricultural produce, the property of Mr. Fitzgerald, of Faha, has been burned, together with a cabin near it; and the neighbourhood of Mallow and Doneraile continue to be a scene of nightly outrage. The dearth of money in the counties of Clare, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, has been the greatest ever known. Rent was scarcely to be had at all. Nothing like conciliation or amelioration; no alteration of disgusting and unjust customs; no preventive that is not to be found in force has yet been had recourse to. In the mean time the turbulent Orange faction, devoid of patriotism and in despite of the example set by the King and the present Lord Lieutenant, still labours to sow disorder and breed feuds in parts of the country remote from the outrages of the lower classes. There must be a great deal wrong in the classes that are far removed from penury in Ireland; a great deal of ignorance and prejudice, which the government, if it means to succeed, must root up. The brutal peasantry must have examples of sobriety, order, justice, and commiseration, set them by their employers and masters, as one great step to their own reformation. We are persuaded that if the landlords and gentry of England could by any means become landlords and residents in Ireland, improvements would quickly follow, which it will be in vain to look for there till there is an alteration in that class, and a feeling that there are duties from superiors to inferiors, as well as from the latter towards the former. Men cannot be forever governed by the halter and by coercion. At a meeting held in Dublin,

it has been resolved to petition for a repeal of the Union.

The keelmen employed upon the river Tyne have refused to work, until certain alleged grievances were done away. Some resolutions were then entered into by the proprietors of the collieries, and others were made to those that returned to their duty, that they should be protected against their refractory brethren, which induced many of them to return to their labours.—All the persons who were sentenced to 14 years transportation at the Assizes at York in 1820, have been sent home to their families and friends, on account of their uniform good conduct while on board, and each received money towards his travelling expenses.—Lord Amherst has been appointed to the Governor-Generalship of India; and Sir Henry Wellesley has succeeded the Marquis of Londonderry as ambassador at Vienna. The manufacturing interests of the country seem on the whole to improve, in proportion to the depression of the agricultural. In Yorkshire, the quantity of woollen cloth milled, during the last quarter, is greater than was ever before known in the memory of man; while in the same county, cattle that were bought last year at four pounds a head, after being kept nearly a year, have been sold for three only. Parliament has been prorogued to the 26th inst. his Majesty's commission for that purpose being read before the Lords Shaftesbury, Liverpool, and the Bishop of London. The brokers on the Stock Exchange have come to a resolution of transacting bargains in foreign securities as well as English Stock, a measure calculated perhaps to encourage the present rage for engaging in foreign loans. This rage, the honesty and punctuality of Austria in repaying former loans contracted in this country, should warn the public to repress.

According to the official returns made up at the Admiralty to the 25th of September, the Navy of Great Britain consisted of 609 vessels, of the following numbers and rates:—120 guns, 1; 112 guns, 1; 110 guns, 1; 108 guns, 1; 106 guns, 2; 104 guns, 6; 98 guns, 4; 84 guns, 3; 82 guns, 1; 80 guns, 7; 78 guns, 8; 76 guns, 3; 74 guns, 85; 64 guns, 10; 60 guns, 7; 58 guns, 5; 56 guns, 1; 50 guns, 8; 48 guns, 2; 46 guns, 44; 44 guns, 4; 42 guns, 31;

38 guns, 2; 36 guns, 3; 34 guns, 2; 18 guns, &c. 203; yachts, schooners, 32 guns, 8. Other vessels of 30, 28, 20, bombs, &c. 67; ships building, 84.

COLONIAL.

Accounts received from the Cape of Good Hope give a very unfavourable statement of the new colony established there by Government. The crops of wheat have been destroyed by the rust, and vegetables were dear. The climate was fine and healthy, but the settlers by no means satisfied with the soil. The incursions of the Caffres also have been added to their other distresses; and they are obliged to arm themselves against an enemy whose depredations are the more difficult to check, as they are committed, not with open bravery, but with the cunning skill of barbarians. Emboldened by the success which has attended their enterprises, the Caffres are no longer satisfied with carrying off the cattle, but have begun to attack the lives of the Europeans. A number of persons had arrived for the express purpose of teaching the English language to the natives; and a proclamation was issued by Lord Charles Somerset, announcing their arrival, and giving notice that after a fixed period, the English tongue will be adopted exclusively for official and judicial proceedings. On the 18th of July a dreadful storm raged at Cape Town. It had been remarkably fine weather for some time, but the 19th was ushered in with cloud and rain, and with every appearance of a gale coming on. The weather, however, continued in the same state during the whole of that day; the following morning the gale was very severe; in the afternoon the ship *Royal George*, from Van Diemen's Land, went on shore close to the jetty; at night the brig *Adriatic* shared the same fate, as did the coasting schooner *Good Intent*. At day-light on Monday morning, four brigs were lying on the beach, between Craig's Tower and the Castle. Captain Middleton, of the *Leander*, was drowned by the upsetting of the boat in which he had left his wrecked brig. William Brown, of the *Leander*, and James Graham, of the brig *Adriatic*, met the same fate. A source of complaint among the settlers has been the administration of the Dutch laws, which have been often partially and

oppressively dealt out. These evils, however, the Government was endeavouring, as much as possible, to rectify.

Letters from Jamaica state that the *Icarus* and *Carnation* were cruising on that station to intercept the pirates. The admiral there, Sir C. Rowley, had furthermore ordered the *Dotterel* to cruise near Cape Antonio, and other vessels of war were ordered to beat up the haunts of the buccaneers in different quarters; so that there is reason to believe effectual security is now afforded there to British commerce.

Several Indiamen have arrived with specie for the Company. They bring the news that peace prevailed every where throughout our dominions, and that affairs were never more prosperous. Advices from Madras, of May 20, state that the *Glasgow* frigate was refitting at Trincomalee for the purpose of returning to Calcutta, and of bringing the Marquis of Hastings to England, should he wish to leave his government previous to the arrival of a successor; and in that case, General Sir Edward Paget was to proceed from Colombo to Calcutta, and assume the command in chief of all the troops in India and its dependencies. A great change is about taking place in the civilization of India, by means of a free press. The most revolting and inveterate abuses had been reformed by it. Seven native presses were at work, and the Hindoo superstition was attacked by the only weapon that can ensure success. During the festival of Jagernaut, there were so few pilgrims present, that they were unable to drag the car. The Brahmins called in other aid, but no devotee could be persuaded to sacrifice himself to the Idol. The priesthood have sagacity enough to perceive that they must remove the theatre of their sanguinary superstition beyond the sphere of a free press; or the bigotry of thirty centuries will disappear. To the glory of our Indian administration, a large portion of the population of Bengal are receiving the rudiments of an improved system of education, while thousands of elementary works are cir-

culating throughout our empire. Even Hindoo women, against whom widowhood, and consequent burning alive, are denounced for learning the alphabet, and who must not read the Veda under pain of death, have placed their daughters at the public schools.

The latest advices from Canada mention that Government was busily engaged at Quebec in strengthening the garrison; this is the third season the works have been prosecuted with vigour, but three more will hardly complete the undertaking. The emigrants who arrive from Europe are engaged, as far as the number required will permit. They are paid 2s. 6d. per day; but not above one-half of those who land can get employment. Numbers of them beg their bread about the

streets; in winter they are in a most deplorable state, for there is no work for them out of doors, of any description worth naming; large subscriptions are made for them, as they are actually starving from cold and hunger. Last winter there were scenes of misery and distress surpassing all imagination; and upwards of six thousand have again arrived this season. The country is one of the poorest in the world for any man to emigrate to, who has not got a little money in store; but if he lands with about a hundred pounds, he may in seven or eight years become a substantial farmer, or even a proprietor, for land may be had to any extent; but without the means of cutting down the timber, and clearing it away, he must actually starve.

FOREIGN.

The Ministry of France still continues to extend its measures of compression at home, and to prepare for offensive measures against Spain. The army assembled on the frontiers of that country, under the pretence of keeping off contagion, and at first called the "Sanitary Cordon," has been changed into an "Army of Observation." The Gallic army has been cleared of all superior officers that are supposed not well affected to the present Ultra Ministry, though the inferior officers remain; and numbers that are in the ranks, together with the mass of population, exhibit principles averse to the administration that at present governs their country. An Englishman, Mr. Bowring, has been arrested at Calais on his way home, on suspicion of having treasonable letters in his possession, plunged into a dungeon, and kept *au secret*, though Mr. Canning and the English Ambassador have interfered respecting him. The system of police which characterized France under the ancient *regime*, is fast restoring to its former rigour. Spies attend the steps of all visitants to Paris, and every whisper is carried to the Director. Sir R. Wilson has been ordered to quit Paris in twenty-four hours, without any reason being assigned; and the hatred of those who owe their present situations to British valour, and some of them their very existence to British generosity, is displaying itself in a system, to say the least of it, very impolitic

for its projectors. General Berton has been executed; he met his fate with great constancy and courage. Two of his companions have also suffered, and one saved himself from being made a public spectacle by dividing the femoral artery. Two French officers, Colonels Dentzel and Favier, who had recently returned from England, have been arrested at Paris. Viscount Chateaubriand has left Paris for Verona, to attend the Congress there. In the mean time certain dissensions are said to exist in the Gallic Cabinet between the *ultra* and *super-ultra* parties, respecting an attack upon Spain to put down her Constitution. M. H. de Neuville has been appointed Ambassador to Constantinople. The Chamber of Deputies is to be convoked on or about the 15th of January, according to public rumour.

An alliance has been formed between Spain and Portugal. Portugal is immediately to furnish Spain with 4000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, for which Spain is only to provide rations and lodging. These troops are not to be employed against the disaffected Spaniards, but only against foreign troops. In case of the invasion of the Peninsula, Portugal is to place 40,000 men at the disposal of Spain upon the same terms.

The Session of the Extraordinary Cortes of Spain was opened on the 7th ult. The King delivered his speech in person, attended by the Queen. The following is a copy of it.

“**SEÑORES**—Circumstances truly important have induced me to draw around me the representatives of the nation, who possess so many claims to its confidence. My own is revived on beholding them thus assembled in this sanctuary of the laws, where they are about to apply an immediate remedy to the urgent necessities of the country.—The enemies of the constitution, employing every means which can be suggested by a passion as barbarous as infatuated, have succeeded in enticing into the career of crime a considerable number of Spaniards. The misfortunes which the disorders have produced in Catalonia, Arragon, and other frontier provinces, weigh heavily on my heart and on yours. It is for you to apply an efficacious remedy to such lamentable disasters. The country demands the assistance of numerous and vigorous arms to restrain at once the audacity of her rebel sons; and the brave and loyal soldiers who are serving her in the field of honour call for vigorous and effectual measures to ensure the happy success of the enterprises in which they are employed.—Nations mutually entertain a respect for each other in proportion to their power, and to the energy they are capable of displaying under peculiar circumstances. Spain, from her situation, the advantages of her coasts, her productions, and the virtues of her inhabitants, merits a distinguished place in the political fabric of Europe. Every thing conspires to secure to her that imposing and vigorous attitude which must obtain for her from other countries the consideration to which she is justly entitled. Every thing combines to point out the necessity of forming new relations with those states which know how to estimate our true riches and resources.—I need not call to your attention the glories and the merits of the Spanish army, the model of disinterestedness and patriotism. The heroic sacrifices it has made for national independence are well known; all Europe is acquainted with the services it has rendered in the cause of liberty and the country. Those citizen warriors call for the establishment of military ordinances and regulations in harmony with the fundamental code, and the improvements of the art of war. The ordinary Cortes were occupied during their late meeting with this interesting subject, and its continuation is one of the objects to which your attention must in the present Session be directed.—As we are already in possession of a criminal code, and as the promulgation of so necessary a work relieves those who have to administer justice from the immense fatigue of looking for it in the innumerable volumes

by which it was formerly obscured, it becomes absolutely necessary that the code of legal procedure, modelled in the same spirit, should complete the removal of the obstacles which are still opposed to its prompt dispensation.—These, Señores, are the important subjects to the consideration of which you are called. Others of no less weight will be offered to your deliberation during the course of this extraordinary session. But though these objects are all of an arduous and difficult nature, none are superior to your decision, your penetration, and your patriotism. The extension of the bonds of union among all the friends of liberty will shed an additional lustre on those eminent qualities, which to Spain and myself are the surest pledges of your prudence. All good men will rejoice to behold you once more occupied in providing for their happiness; and the evil-disposed will find in the National Congress a barrier impenetrable to their criminal projects.”

The President of the Cortes, in reply, assured his Majesty of the determination of the Cortes “to provide for the urgencies of the State, to rid the nation of the bands of factious which invest the various points of her territory, to make arrangements with foreign Powers, and to place the military laws and the criminal code in harmony with the existing institutions.”

An augmentation of the army was moved on the 8th: its present force is 51,000 infantry and 6,500 cavalry. To these the Government means to add 37,956 infantry, and 7,637 cavalry. Sir W. A'Court, the British Minister to the Court of Madrid, arrived there by way of Irun, on the 25th of September, and was received with great marks of respect. In the mean time, troops of banditti, headed mostly by ecclesiastics, infest the country; the most vigorous measures, however, were taken to disperse them. One corps destined for this purpose is headed by the celebrated Mina. Some of the members of these predatory bands, consisting of two bishops, a judge of the Inquisition, and many priests, have been harboured at Bayonne, and yet remain there.

The King of the Netherlands went to the Chambers, in his usual state, on the 21st October, and delivered the following speech.

“High and Mighty Lords—It is agreeable to me to be able, at the

opening of the Session, to give you the renewed assurance that our foreign relations have been constantly maintained by amicable negotiations. We have reason to be grateful for the precious advantage of peace which we continue to enjoy, and may indulge the hope of preserving this blessing.

"The internal prosperity of the kingdom has increased, the productions of the soil are in general abundant, and their low prices have been advantageous to the poorer classes; meantime, many farmers suffer by them. By my orders, a special inquiry has been made into their interests, considered in relation to those of the consumers; and the account which has been given me is an object of my serious consideration."

The King then commented upon the state of commerce and navigation, and on the colonies and the financial measures of the last session. He stated his wish to lessen the burthens of his subjects, and informed them that a reduction would take place in the estimates for the budget. He adverted to the great work of national legislation, in which satisfactory progress was already made. The code of commerce was also shortly expected to be laid before the Chambers.

The Portuguese Government has commanded the return of the Prince Regent from the Brazils, and has styled the Brazilian Constitution treason. On the 25th of September, the King took the oath to the new Constitution of Portugal, in presence of a deputation of the Cortes.

The Greeks still continue to preserve their superiority. They have beaten the Turks at sea near the island of Negropont, and in attempting to invade the Morea, the Musulmen have suffered a succession of defeats, while the low state of the Turkish finances, and the advantages gained by the Persians, will, it is hoped, operate most favourably on the Greek cause. Never have more perseverance and heroism been displayed by any people. In Cyprus, the Turks have been exercising their wonted cruelties without the remotest

provocation. Misery and torture have been dealt upon the unfortunate Greeks without mercy. Women and children were shut up in houses and burned alive, and the monks of a convent were flogged with whips like cattle. It is calculated that 25,000 Christians, of all ages and sexes, have fallen there by the hands of these detestable barbarians. The losses of the Porte during the last summer have nearly exhausted his treasury. Only two small corps remain out of 50,000 men last collected by Chourschid Pacha, one at Corinth and one at Larissa.

No account of any of the proceedings of the Congress has yet reached this country. The Emperor of Austria was expected to reach Verona on the 15th ult. Mention is made of the delicate state of the health of the Duke of Wellington since his arrival at Verona.

Two most important documents have been received in Europe from Brazil. One of them declares all the Portuguese who arrive there enemies, and the Prince Regent invites the people to oppose them *en masse*. The second is, a justification of the conduct he has pursued, and proclaims the complete independence of Brazil.

The Iphigenia frigate, from the Havannah, has brought accounts of an opposition being made to Iturbide's assuming the crown of Mexico. A battle had taken place at La Puebla between General Santana on behalf of Iturbide, and General Guadalupe Victoria, of the republican army, in which the latter was triumphant. Guadalupe is an old Partisan Chief, who has long fought for the independence and freedom of his country, and is extremely popular in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, where he has frequently distinguished himself.

The yellow fever has raged with great fury in New York. A dreadful fire, which has done much injury, lately broke out there. The Americans have commenced their trade with Havre de Grace, by bringing into that port goods that were before carried in British bottoms.

THE DRAMA.

CLOSE OF THE SUMMER THEATRES.

“Tis good to be off with old Love
“Before you are on with the new,”

Says an old and well-approved song, and we feel the full force of the sentiment in beginning this autumnal criticism. The summer and the winter theatres cannot flourish together; for we have a distinct set of feelings for each, which come periodically, like the advent of the cuckoo, or the flight of the swallow. A gay operetta of Mr. Peake would be as unseasonable in the depth of winter comfort and cold, as a premature and tasteless strawberry; and sentiment at the Haymarket is as dreary as snow at Midsummer. Every thing is beautiful in its season. The tall bower of the Lyceum, and the glittering pavilion of the Haymarket; the light, gay, unconnected comedy—the flaunting farcetta—the modest song-besprinkled interlude, well befit “fantastic summer.” But as old winter approaches, we must come to closer quarters with our actors and authors; we must cease to make allowance for the interstices of the plot, and require imagination “all compact” as our dwellings. As our feelings grow more social and exclusive, the theatre assumes a more distinct and sober character, and is regarded with greater apprehensiveness and reverence. In August we like a seat in the Haymarket as on a sunny bank; it is a delightful variety in a walk; and when we stroll into the Lyceum, in half thoughtless, half thoughtful mood, the transition from the nightingale to Miss Carew seems easy. We cannot reconcile the two so as to divide our pleasures between Covent Garden and the Haymarket, any more than we can come with entire satisfaction from a bright autumnal walk to the brighter fireside. We are not sorry then that there is now no very long collateral reign of the opposite powers; we bid farewell to our summer associations with fond lingering regret, which is only alleviated by the anticipations of the graver delights of winter.

The English Opera, airiest of summer theatres, produced no new piece towards the close of its brief season. Its four attractive novelties—“The

Youthful Gil Blas;” “Gretna Green;” the “Fair Gabrielle;” and “Love among the Roses,” occupied every night till the gay varieties of benefit began. They formed as agreeable a miscellany as any one could desire. If we wished for any change, it was principally for Miss Kelly’s sake, who seemed “cribbed and cabined in” from the due exercise of her varied powers by her own success. Were any other actress to represent in one night the joyous, conceited, good-humoured Spanish lad, and the fine-lady chambermaid, she would be thought pretty nearly to display the extent of her resources; but these contain but a poor selection from those varieties of human character and feeling of which Miss Kelly is absolute mistress.

At the Haymarket, Murphy’s comedy of “The Way to Keep Him,” which has long been a stranger to the stage, had a brilliant revival. It has no interchange of ever-sparkling wit; no well compacted plot; no keen and dazzling satire; but it is easily written, and on the whole pleasantly conducted. There are some excellent situations, especially in the two first Acts; but in the progress of the piece, a disappointment arises from the little prominence given to the eclairsissement between Sir Bashful and his Lady, which the spectator has been long impatiently expecting. Nothing, it must be confessed, can excuse the brutality of Love-more to his wife, or palliate the meanness of the disguise with which he endeavours to swindle the widow Belmore out of her virtue; and these are no small blemishes, because Comedy, whatever deviation from strict morality it may exhibit, ought especially to uphold the highest tone of gentlemanly feeling, and shew in its fine mirror the remaining chivalry of life. Nor do we quite admire the new expedient of regaining a husband’s affections by giving a rout, or the set determination to be versatile and spirited. Still the piece has considerable merit, and, what is more important, affords excellent opportunities for the excellent actors who were cast to perform it. Mr. Liston’s Sir Bashful was at once delightful and surprising—for, on the whole, it was natural and even elegant, while his own pecu-

liar humour only gave a richer tinge to the peculiarities of the part. A look, a tone, might now and then escape that would not be constrained by mastery, and reminded us of Liston; but the performances shew, what some had begun to doubt, that he has not ceased to be an actor, and can be great in another part besides that of Liston. Mr. Charles Kemble's is one of his happiest efforts in Comedy; it was quite finished throughout; the drowsiness, the indifference, the embarrassment, and the passion, were all done to the life, and set off by an entire elegance and ease. Mrs. Chatterley, who is every day refining and mellowing into a high comic actress, was admirable as Mrs. Lovemore; for she played the prude with great propriety, and the coquette with greater spirit. The widow Belmour, that personification of exuberant gaiety, should not have been given to a respectable tragic actress.

Miss Paton has appeared in Polly, to give fresh proofs of that power and skill which place her in the first rank of scientific singers; but not to embody all we have fancied and seen of this exquisite character. She is too stiff and artificial to give an idea of this sweet chance-sown flower, opening its modest beauty amidst the most uncongenial scenes. The half-confident, half-timid girl, with looks of imploring weakness, whom we have been accustomed to see, answered entirely to the conception of Gay, as if she had sate for the picture. A Mr. Davis appeared as Macheath; and differed from most of his predecessors in this, that he gave only the gentlemanly shade of the part, and they gave nothing but the highwayman. (We do not speak of the Ladies who have performed the part, who gave nothing but themselves.) His voice is exceedingly sweet, and his taste purer than that of any *débutant* who has for a long time before aspired to the highest honours of the musical profession; but he is far too gentle for the gallant, dashing, and reckless hero of the road. The heart of Polly is not to be captivated by an amiable, sweet-spoken gentleman, "trim as a bridegroom;" she is of Desdemona's cast, and is enchanted by the idea of one who constantly braves danger, and whose life is a tissue of romantic adventures. He would make an excellent

Young Meadows, or Lionel, or any other drawing-room lover, but is rather out of place in the haunts of robbers and in Newgate.

The "little life" of the Haymarket Theatre was, as usual, rounded by an appropriate address. With great propriety, a particular allusion was made to the success of Miss Paton, a lady whose *début* the establishment may long and proudly remember. We almost grudge such a first appearance to the season so prolific of Comedy and Farce. May she be one of those "summer birds"

"That ever in the haunch of winter sing."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

An almost magical change has taken place, as long before this all the world are aware, within the walls of Old Drury. One would almost imagine that Aladdin had been there with his lamp, working his brilliant miracles. It seems but yesterday—"it is but a little month"—since the vacant benches glared dimly on the eye; since dinginess and decline were every where visible; and even pleasant thoughts, when Elliston or Munden prompted them in spite of circumstance, seemed like the spectres of old joy, and flitted away in the chilling scene. Were we inclined to be poetical, we should say, that the butterfly awakening from its chrysalis (deformity and torpor, is but a faint image of the change. What adds to the pleasurable surprise is, that all without is nearly as it was, so that the beauty gleams upon us like that of the exquisite apartments of poor Amy in Kenilworth. Let us enter. We feel half afraid to look at the magnificent staircases and rotunda, lest there should be some alteration, being convinced there could be no improvement; but here all is unchanged: there is the same noble simplicity—the same air of spaciousness, and of comfort, as ever. Shall we take a glimpse at that fairy region—the saloon, whose mirrored splendours just catch our eye? No: we must hasten on to the dress-boxes, and afterwards return in the true epic style to the preliminary grandeurs. We are seated now in our crimson chair, snug as in a richly furnished boudoir, and what a scene of beauty is around us! Glancing down to the side, we discern, not the tame termination of the circle, nor a formally-see-looking

glass; but beneath a graceful festoon of scarlet is seen a bright repetition of the graceful curve—the light pillars of burnished gold, the chaste lustres, the gay partitions, and the happy faces, rendering the sphere of enjoyment apparently unbounded. The pit is crowded to the extreme, yet silent; the galleries are awed by the splendour of the spectacle; and amidst the radiant interchange of white and gold, the broad full curtain of superfine green cloth affords admirable relief and contrast by its quiet majesty. Shall we ascend to the slips, and take a more accurate survey of the form and embellishments of the new interior? It is all evidently new, as though the theatre had been reared a fresh from its foundations. The shape is altered from the horse-shoe, with the dreary slopes on the very stage, to that of something between an ellipse and a circle; the side boxes are brought considerably nearer to each other; the dismal and distracting proscenium is cut away; the roof is lowered, and the opening of the stage heightened, so that, in the result, the stage is the natural termination of the circle, and forms almost an open side to the house without obstacle. The ground is what is termed French white, which approaches pale salmon colour, and is profusely relieved by gold ornaments appropriate to every circle, except the lowest, where the front of each box is embellished with a scene from Shakspeare. The roof is circular, of nearly the same form as before, but adorned with diverging lines of gold, extremely simple and grand, and the chandelier, rendered more airy, descends from the centre. The backs of the boxes of bright crimson, and the cushions edging each circle of velvet of the same colour, give a rich relief and solidity to the whole. At each side of the proscenium, nobly fixed on plain white pedestals, are two Corinthian pillars, reaching the upper circle, entirely of burnished gold, half in relief, the shafts of which are composed of open ribs of gold, at once light and magnificent beyond example. Between these pillars are three stories of boxes, the fronts of which are covered with scarlet cloth with one golden ornament in the centre, those privileged anomalies, the stage doors, being done away. When we consider each part of the

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theatre, and enumerate the ornaments lavished upon it, we cannot help feeling surprise that the whole effect should be so chaste and sober; that with all the profuse gilding and scarlet, there should be no approach to the gaudy; that shade is so finely relieved by shade, with a discrimination so nice and unerring, that the eye is never wearied among the splendour. Mr. Beazeley has exhibited one of the highest triumphs of his art, by shewing that he can work in gold with as much simplicity and purity of effect as he would in the whitest marble.

If we now descend to the saloon, we shall find ourselves perhaps in the noblest room of the kind in Europe. It is almost lined with plate glass in the finest sheets ever seen. From the top throughout descends a drapery, of several feet in length, of superfine scarlet cloth terminating in broad gold fringe. It would be quite ground of lamentation that such a scene of enchantment, where every image is interminably multiplied, should be abandoned to the ordinary company who seek it as a saloon; but we are happy to hear that it is likely to be occasionally employed for concerts, lectures and balls, to each of which it is admirably adapted.

There are other substantial improvements, which will be felt in the performances, but not so well calculated to shine in description and look bright in prose. Of course the expense of the whole has been enormous; it is said no less than 20,000*l.*; and we can well believe it. Let those who remember Mr. Elliston's situation during the last season—nightly chilled by empty benches and an emptier treasury—fretted not so often by the failure of pieces as by a barren success, which only protracted disappointment—assailed by every species of abuse and misrepresentation, sometimes malignant, but oftener merely wanton;—and he will be astonished indeed at the courage and zeal which, in spite of all these discouragements, has dared to give this splendid refutation of every slander, this magnificent defiance to the frowns of fortune. No doubt, the proprietors of Drury Lane, whose interests he had already retrieved at the sacrifice of his own, will feel as they ought the munificence of an enterprise which is their certain gain. Bat every true friend of Old Drury—

every play-goer who has garnered up his fondest remembrances there—every hearty veteran who cherishes the memory of Garrick with idolatry—every lover of the genial wit of Sheridan—all the younger who shared in the theatrical passion, in the spirit-stirring season when Kean dashed into fame—must feel that he is a personal benefactor of his own. Enthusiastic from his boyhood in the good cause of the drama; romantic throughout his whole life in all his pursuits; he has now made his greatest venture, and dared more than any man for his time, for the revival of the theatrical spirit. May he realize the brightest visions of his youth in his full, complete, and triumphant success!

Of the company of performers we need not now speak in detail, as abundant opportunities will arise of criticising each. Assembled perhaps there never were, certainly never within our memory, so many celebrated actors in one cause. In tragedy there are Kean, Young, Cooper, Mrs. West, and Miss Edmiston; in comedy, Elliston, Munden, Downton, Liston, Knight, Harley, Terry, Mrs. Davison, and Mrs. Glover; in opera, Braham, Horn, Madame Vestris, and Miss Stephens. All these can scarcely be employed at the same time; but most of them may be if jealousies are fairly laid aside; and many of them, even passing singly, would make a splendid procession. There are besides the best English dancers to garnish the entertainments, and Mr. T. Dibdin to assist in doing the honours.

Wednesday, 10th October, was the beginning of Old Drury's renovated existence. The rush was tremendous, and every place from which a glimpse could be obtained of the stage was completely filled before the rising of the curtain. A very pleasant address, from the pen of Colman, alluding to the new interior, was spoken by Terry—the best of prologue-speakers, since he is both terse and grave—and was received with great cordiality. The play, in due compliment to Sheridan, was the "School for Scandal," which, though not cast with all the strength of the house, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Munden and Mrs. Davison, was charmingly acted. Downton, who played the excellent old humourist Sir Oliver, was received with reiterated greetings; and Elliston, who was Charles, received

such a welcome as his own genius and the greatness of his undertaking merited. On the next night Mr. Young gave his popular representation of Hamlet, which was his usual excellent exhibition of that character. But the richest performance of the season is the "Road to Ruin"—not as first acted, for then Downton was old Dornton instead of Munden—but as played for the second time on the 22d., when Munden appeared first after his severe illness. Downton can play few things ill; but his range is far more limited than that of Munden, and old Dornton is not within it. The admirable propriety of Munden's demeanor in this part, the real dignity of his deportment, tend to set off, as an appropriate framework, the most touching picture of fatherly love in the world. His "good night, Harry," is worth a hundred of Mr. Kean's "good nights" in Richard; it is a true piece of poetical nature. Elliston perhaps never played so well; certainly never better, than in Harry Dornton. The gaiety, the whim, the feeling of the part were all embodied to the life. Nothing of the kind could be happier than his scene with the widow Warren, where he is slightly elevated with wine; you could just discern the tiptoe airiness, the little impediment in the else voluble speech, the half-flightiness and enthusiasm of manner just betokening that he has been drinking. But his finest scene, and a finer there is not on the stage, is that in Milford's place of confinement, where he quaffs rummers of champagne to enable him to accomplish the sacrifice and achieve the degradation he contemplates. The combination of excited spirits and of agony; the horrible glee; the strange and wild laughter while the heart is breaking, produced as electrical an effect as we have shared. He seems really to be starting afresh as an actor, and will long, we hope, be one of the chief attractions to his own theatre.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

THIS magnificent theatre opened for the season on the 1st of October. Its appearance is but little changed since the close of the last season, and indeed any great alteration would only have deserved the character of "useless and ridiculous expense." Our long-expressed wishes are gratified in the destruction of that

nuisance the basket, and the removal of the causes of moral disgust from the avenues common to all classes of visitors. In the company it cannot be denied that considerable losses have been sustained; but they are not, from all the information we have been able to obtain, in any degree caused by the fault of those to whom the management is intrusted. They could scarcely be expected to find another Emery; but they have produced Mr. Evans from Bath, an actor who possesses no small portion of his feeling, though without his breadth or richness of humour, and the good-natured jocund Bartley. Mr. Liston's secession was decided before they succeeded Mr. Harris in the administration of affairs. They were unable to engage Mr. Young, because he required a higher salary than they thought proper to give him, and because he insisted on being more decidedly at the head of the tragic department than Mr. Macready and Mr. Charles Kemble would agree to concede to him. Of Miss Stephens, the unkindest deserter of all, what shall we say? Nothing more severe, certainly, than that she evinced a degree of unreasonableness, quite captivating in her as a woman, but rendering it very difficult to deal with her as a party in the renewal of an engagement at a theatre where she had been made an idol.

After all, we have no doubt that some good will arise, even to the public, from the "seeming evil" of these alarming secessions. The company is rendered more compact; more readily producible in full strength; and will be proportionably more zealous and harmonious. There is more "fair proportion" in it; each individual plays more directly into the other's hands, than even at any former period. Some performers, too, who have scarcely had room to flourish, will now be able fairly to develop capacities with which the town were scarcely acquainted. Delicious as Liston is, there are some parts, and those from Shakspeare's hand, in which Mr. Blanchard will succeed him to advantage—as, for example, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, which in Blanchard's hands is the most delicate and finished piece of imbecility we ever saw. Macready, who last year was almost lost to the town, will now have his turn, and we are sure the

town will not regret it. A successor to Miss Stephens is provided in Miss Paton;—not adequately to our eyes, or ears, or hearts, certainly; but more than adequately, we believe, in the opinion of musical connoisseurs. There is one pre-eminence which this house undoubtedly may claim—and it is no mean one—the decided superiority of its actresses in personal charms to those at any other. There are Miss Foote, Miss Beaumont, Miss Love, and Miss Tree, each very lovely in her own style, and the first surpassing all, and the two *débutantes*, Miss Chester and Miss Lacy, are "of the first order of fine forms."

Of these two we must now briefly speak; and first (as we love to be chronological) of Miss Chester. It must at once strike all who see her, that she is peculiarly adapted by Nature to represent the heroines of comedy. She is in the bloom of youth, yet fully formed, which is indispensable to the realization of our ideas of those commanding, brilliant, triumphant, wayward creatures, who rule absolute over drawing-room *coteries*, and give a full vent to their satire and their mirth with no control but "the sweet one of gracefulness." Her voice is not so good; and she sometimes strains it by too violent exertions, especially in her performance of Mrs. Oakley. Many of her scenes in this part were admirable; especially that in which Lady Freelove artfully raises her suspicions; but the last scene was too much for herself and the house. She began, indeed, by pitching the character in so high a key, that at last she could go no higher, without getting beyond her compass. Her chief fault, next to the want of due gradation; is a certain exuberance of manner, which she cannot yet afford, as she has not a store of real vivacity to correspond with, and give life and meaning to, her action. There was nothing in her *Violante* so good as the scene with *Lady Freelove*; but the whole part was more uniformly excellent.

Miss Lacy, the tragic *débutante*, is in person tall, and elegantly formed; with lovely and flexible, but not striking features; and, at a distance, scarcely capable of very decided expression. Her movements are easy; her action singular, unembarrassed, and graceful; and

her taste so good, that in the most violent paroxysms of passion, no tone or look escapes her, which may not become the lady and the woman. Her voice in level dialogue is soft and clear; but, when elevated, it is liable to prove rather harsh, perhaps more from want of knowledge of the theatre, than from a deficiency in the organ.

Belvidera, the part selected for her *début*, is not like Mrs. Haller, which any lady may get through passing well,

but requires great and various powers; for in its scenes are the fondest and most devoted love—surprise, terror, and agony—passionate entreaty, tender upbraiding, madness and despair. Miss Lacy, through all these, identified herself with the part, and more than justified the anticipations of the warm-hearted critics of Dublin. We trust we shall soon have to record her triumph in a range of tragic characters.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. HAYDON'S grand historical picture of the Raising of Lazarus is rapidly advancing to completion. As a whole, it may be rated as the best picture he has yet produced, in respect to simplicity and grandeur of style in the figures, beauty of drawing, and expression of character. The colouring of those parts which are most finished, is in his usual tone, chaste in keeping, and rich in depth. Mr. HAYDON stands confessedly very high among our Historical painters, and we are much mistaken if the present picture will not add yet more to his reputation, and to that of the English School. England, without disparagement to foreigners, stands pre-eminent in Portrait-Painting. But every lover of the Arts, and of England's reputation, would rather see her prime genius directed to subjects of imagination than to those which merely flatter personal vanity. We may congratulate our Country on a roll of names now distinguished for their claims to the high praise of originality. To limit the exact number to which this praise is applicable, might perhaps seem invidious; but in the roll, and very high in it, we are certain that posterity will include Mr. HAYDON. When it is recollected, too, that his department is the greatest in the art, such distinction will appear as enviable as it is well merited.

Rembrandt.—An extraordinary picture, painted by REMBRANDT, has been recently discovered, and the progress of the discovery is curious. The President of the Royal Academy saw the picture by chance, with a great mass of rubbish and inferior productions which were preparing for sale by auction. Sir Thomas Lawrence's taste was imme-

diately struck with its merits, even in its dirty and mutilated condition: he attended the sale, and the hammer was on the point of ratifying Sir Thomas as the purchaser for four guineas, when a lynx-eyed dealer suddenly contended for the prize, and was the eventual purchaser for two hundred guineas. He took home the picture, had it cleaned and newly mounted, and in the first instance offered it for sale to his tasteful competitor, whose property it now is, for seven hundred guineas. The picture is said to be the finest ever painted by REMBRANDT, and worth seven thousand pounds. The subject relates to Joseph and Potiphar's Wife.

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.—During the period that the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture in London were exhibiting their works, Mr. STOTHARD was employing his pencil in decorating the interior of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh; a circumstance that reflects no less credit on the taste than on the liberality of his employers. That part of the Library on which the pencil of Mr. STOTHARD has been employed, is a space about four feet below the dome, from which the interior receives its principal light; and the subject chosen is Apollo and the nine Muses, together with the first characters of Literature and Science. The design presents Apollo in the centre; and opposite the entrance, on his left, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Clio, Thalia, and Urania; on the right of the god are Melpomene, Calliope, Erato, and Polyhymnia. Right and left of the Muses, boys are seen flying with wreaths of laurel towards the compartments which contain the orators,

poets, historians, &c. placed as follows :—immediately opposite the figure of Apollo is that of Demosthenes, on whose right is Cicero, and on his left Herodotus and Livy. To the left of the orators are the philosophers and historians, as Newton, Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon; on the other side Newton, Bacon, Napier, and Adam Smith. In the group which contains the poets, Homer is the centre, on his right Burns, and Virgil on his left: between Burns and Homer is Shakespeare, and between Virgil and Homer, Milton. These several groups, together with Apollo and the Muses, are in compartments formed by laurel-trees, which separate without interrupting the chain of connexion. Between the four arches beneath the dome are introduced arabesque ornaments; while the whole, in point of colouring and effect, is calculated to relieve the interior of the building, without interfering with its architectural arrangement, presenting a *coup-d'œil* which does equal credit to the skill of the artist, and the judgment of those engaged in the undertaking.

The national historical picture commemorative of his Majesty's visit to Ireland, in October 1821, painted by Mr. T. C. THOMPSON, is in considerable forwardness. The subject selected is the Embarkation of his Majesty on his return. Most of the preparatory portraits are finished, and are executed in a masterly, animated style. In the centre of the picture stands his Ma-

jesty, having just received the Address of the Lord Mayor and Citizens of Dublin. To the right of his Majesty are seen the Duke of Montrose, then Master of the Horse, Earl Talbot, Lord Francis Conyngham, Earl O'Neill, Lord Carberry, and Sir John Doyle, with the outlines of several Peers, &c. and an interesting group of ladies of rank. To the left of his Majesty are Lord Sidmouth, Earls Ormond, Carrick, and Farnham; Lords Graves, Howden, and A. Hill; the Marquis of Anglesea and Sir Charles Paget, awaiting his Majesty's orders; the Right Hon. Charles Grant, Lord Maryborough, General Sir Charles Doyle, Sir Edward Lees, Sir Andrew Barnard, and other persons of rank. The noble bay of Dublin was a most appropriate scene for this important and affecting event; and Mr. THOMPSON has been eminently successful in availing himself of its grandeur and beauty. The new pier, Howth, the almost surrounding sea, the yachts and other shipping gaily decorated, and the countless multitudes which crowd the pier, are all sufficiently forward to justify us in believing that this work will prove a worthy testimonial of the zeal and talents of their countryman, the artist selected for this national work. We presume that an engraving is to be made from it; which, as it will contain portraits of so considerable a portion of the rank and fashion of Ireland, ought to be well executed.

VARIETIES.

Astronomical Society.—The recently established Astronomical Society of London has lately published the first volume of its Memoirs. The Society states some of the principal objects and advantages to be attained by its means. The first object alluded to is that of affording a depository, and centre of communication, for the records of the numerous valuable observations continually amassing from the labours of a multitude of observers, which otherwise are lost to the world, and which, if recorded and digested, would afford the most valuable materials for the improvement of theoretical astronomy.—Another important and interesting plan, to promote which the Society expresses great anxiety, is the examination of different portions of the heavens in detail:

“By parcelling out the heavens in portions, of a very moderate extent, among those members who may find leisure and inclination to direct their attention more peculiarly and constantly to such portions (selection being made as to those which may best accord with the situation of their observatories, and their own general convenience), they may ascertain the places, and if possible, the proper motions of all the objects, large or minute, which may fall within their respective limits; and pass them continually in review, so that no new celestial body of a cometary or planetary nature, traversing their boundaries, may escape detection.”

The Society remarks that it was in fact to the partial adoption of this plan among some Continental astronomers, that we owe the discovery of the four small planets. Another beneficial result will be the dissemination of a spirit of inquiry in practi-

cal astronomy, and a corresponding diffusion of skill in the use of astronomical instruments—an object highly desirable in reference to the improvement of geography and astronomy by travellers and voyagers. The Society then enumerates some of the principal points in the science, to which it is desirous of calling the attention of its members. The advantages of having corresponding members or associates in foreign countries are then pointed out, with regard to the communication of new inventions and discoveries. The circulation also of notices of remarkable celestial phenomena about to happen, is proposed, as likely to excite more general attention to them. A comparison of the merits of different instruments in the possession of the members, and of the skill of our artists, will also be promoted; which must excite competition, and by this means obviously tend to the farther improvement of this part of astronomical pursuits. The computation and arrangement of the mass of observations communicated; the formation of an astronomical library; and the proposal of prizes, are mentioned as farther objects. The Report of the Council of the Society, made to the first annual meeting, mentions the fulfilment of one part of their original intentions, in the establishment of an astronomical prize medal. For the present year, the medal is to be given

“ For the best paper on the theory of the motions and perturbations of the satellites of Saturn—the investigation to be so conducted as to take expressly into consideration the influence of the rings, and the figure of the planet as modified by the attraction of the rings, on the motions of the satellites: to furnish formulæ adapted to the determination of the elements of their orbits, and the constant co-efficients of their periodical and secular equations from observation: likewise to point out the observations best adapted to lead to a knowledge of such determination. The papers to be sent to the Society on or before the first day of February, 1823.”

North-West Land Expedition.—“ It appears that the toils and the sufferings of the expedition have been of the most trying description, and that if they do not exceed belief, they were at least of such a nature as almost to overcome the stoutest heart; and deter all future attempts of a similar tendency. It was fitted out in the summer of 1819, and in the course of the following year, it was enabled by a liberal aid and reinforcement from the N.W. Company, to advance to the shores of the Great Bear Lake, which, we think, is situated in about 67 deg. north lat., where it encamped and wintered. In the ensuing spring it approached the Copper Mine River, which it descended until it fell into

the ocean. Hitherto the Expedition was accompanied by Mr. Wintzel, a clerk to the North West Company, with ten of their best Indian hunters; but the wide and open sea, which appeared at the confluence of the river with the ocean, elated the Expedition so much with the hope of ultimate success, that it was thought proper to dispense with the farther attendance of Mr. Wintzel and his hunters, who accordingly returned up the river, leaving the Expedition to proceed in two canoes to explore the coast of the Polar Sea, eastward, from the mouth of the Copper Mine River, towards Hudson's Bay. But it seems, that in consequence of the approach of winter so early as the latter end of August, heavy falls of snow, dense as mist, and an extremely bare and ill-provided wardrobe, the Expedition was unfortunately prevented from accomplishing its end, farther than exploring about 500 miles of the coast which lies to the north-east of the Copper Mine River, and ascertaining that, so far as the eye could penetrate, the sea which lay before them was quite open, and perfectly free from ice. As the expedition returned, its wants and its exigencies became alarming in the extreme; and it soon required the whole fortitude of the heart, and the utmost exertion of the frame, to brave the hardships which stared it in the face. In approaching that part of the Copper Mine River from which it set out, it was necessary to double an immense point of land, which would occupy a greater length of time than its emergencies could well admit of; and it was therefore deemed necessary to set the canoes adrift, and cut a direct course over land to the Copper Mine River. When the travellers arrived on the banks of the river, they experienced some puzzling difficulties how to get across; but having killed ten elks, with the skins of which they contrived to construct a canoe, this hardship was soon overcome; but the joy which it diffused was as transient as disappointed hope. In forcing their melancholy way through the untravelled wilds between the Copper Mine River and the Great Bear Lake, they fell completely short of provisions, and were for many days under the necessity of subsisting upon sea-weeds, and a powder produced from pounding the withered bones of the food which they had already consumed. In this struggle between the love of life and the dread of a death that must be terrifying to all mankind, Lieut. Hood, nine Canadians, and an Esquimaux, fell untimely and regretted victims; and had not the survivors, who, for several days, were driven to the necessity of pro-

longing a miserable existence by feeding upon the tattered remains of their shoes, and, we fear, upon a more forbidding and unpalatable fare, exerted themselves by a superhuman effort to reach the Great Bear Lake, it is probable that they would have all suffered the most exquisite and appalling martyrdom. Here they found the heads and the bleached bones of the animals that had served them for last winter's provisions, which afforded them the melancholy ingredients for preserving the vital spark until their arrival at some post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. It is said, that upon the arrival of this surviving party of the expedition at Slave Lake, the Canadians there were very nigh breaking forth into some alarming outrage, when they found that their former comrades, instead of returning with the Expedition, had been lost for ever; but we understand that no serious injury has transpired in consequence of this very natural disappointment." Lieut. Franklin and all the rest of the gentlemen composing the expedition, landed safely in England on the 16th ult.

Ornithology.—A Solan goose, or gannet, was caught on Javington-hill, Surrey, last month. This bird (the *Pelicanus Bassanus* of Linnæus) is scarcely met with elsewhere than in the western isles of Scotland; and the present is probably the first instance of its being seen in that part of England.

Height of the Atmosphere.—Professor Leslie proves that the height of the Atmosphere beyond the globe can never exceed a certain limit, because, "The highest portions of the atmosphere, which are carried round in 23 hours 56 minutes, by the rotation of the earth about its axis, would be projected into space, if their centrifugal force at that distance were not less than their gravitation towards the centre. But the centrifugal force is directly as the distance, while the power of gravity is as its square. Consequently, when the centrifugal force at the distance of 6.6 radii of the earth is augmented as many times, the corresponding gravitation is diminished by its square, or 43.7 times their relative proportion being thus changed to 289. Now the centrifugal force being only the 289th part of gravity at the surface of the equator, it will therefore just balance this power at the distance of 6.6 radii from the centre, or at the elevation of 22,000 miles."

Interior temperature of the Globe.—Mr. Fox in reply to Mr. Moyle, who had ascribed the elevated temperature of mines to the presence of workmen, states that at the mine of Treskerby, which is 840 feet deep, the temperature, two days after the

departure of the workmen, was 75.2° F. the same as during their presence. The water which flows in abundance at the bottom of the mine, marked precisely the same degree. A thermometer, sunk seven inches into the ground, at the bottom of the deepest gallery of the mine of Dolcoath, at 230 fathoms (1380 feet) from the surface, has always marked, during eight months continuously, 75.5° F. In all this time the workmen were employed at a great distance from the place where the thermometer was stationed. We have no faith in these speculations, concerning the elevated temperature of the lowest strata of the earth's surface, and are inclined to adopt Mr. Moyle's explanation until in possession of much more decided evidence than any that Mr. Fox has adduced.—*Quart. J. of Science.*

Ornithology—*Parus Biarmicus.*—On the 3d July last, Mr. Harvey, bird-preserver, of Yarmouth, discovered a nest of that highly curious bird the Bearded Titmouse, "*Parus Biarmicus*," among some rushes near Filby Broad. The nest contained five young ones, and was placed on the ground: had he been fortunate enough to have found the nest a week before, he would have been able to have settled a point upon which Ornithologists disagree, viz. the eggs; but it is most probable that next year he will be able to ascertain that also. It was never before positively ascertained whether this bird bred in England, but the fact is now established beyond a doubt.—The old female, which was shot by the nest, and the nest of young, are preserved and placed in the finder's collection.

Oxalic Acid.—There is a very simple way of satisfying one's self that the dose about to be taken, is not oxalic acid.—Taste one drop of it, or else a particle of the suspected crystals, and if it be oxalic acid, it will be found extremely sour, like most other acids. The taste of Epsom salt is quite different.

Lost Greenland.—Captain Scoresby has made considerable additions to our knowledge of the Arctic regions during the past summer. Engaged in the whale-fishery, his ship, the *Baffin* of Liverpool, obtained her cargo (nine whales, producing 195 tons of blubber,) near the east-coast of Older West Greenland, which has also been named Lost Greenland, from the long period it was invisible to Europeans. Within sight of this interesting country, Captain Scoresby remained for three months, and in the intervals of the fishery employed himself in making observations on the geography and natural history of this hitherto unexplored region. The result has been, a real survey of the coast, from lat. 75° N. down to lat. 69°, com-

prising an extent (reckoning the indentations and sinuosities observed) of about 800 miles! The coast visited by Captain Scoresby is a continuation towards the north of that on which were planted the ancient colonies from Iceland, the fate of which is still veiled in such deep obscurity. Captain Scoresby has discovered several very extensive inlets, some of which penetrated at least sixty miles within the general outline of the coast, and even these were without any viable termination. From the number and extent of these inlets, from the direction which some of them pursue, and from the many islands with which the coast is flanked, Captain Scoresby believes the whole country to be a vast assemblage of islands: and he has grounds for concluding, that some of the inlets are passages communicating with Baffin's Bay.

The general form of the land was found to be so very unlike its representation in our charts, that only three places laid down could be recognised, and the error in the longitude of these, according to most of the charts, was no less than fifteen degrees.

Captain Scoresby landed on various parts of the coast and in some of the bays, and on each visit to the shore he discovered traces of inhabitants, some of them apparently recent. In one place he met with a considerable hamlet of deserted huts, among which were many graves. About this place he obtained many fragments of the domestic and fishing utensils of the inhabitants. Though the weather at sea was generally cold, the thermometer being about 38° or 40° of Fahrenheit, on the hills near this hamlet it was hot and sultry, and the air swarmed with musquitos. Captain Scoresby has made a large collection of plants and minerals, especially of rocks. He has also brought home some zoological specimens. Animals of the higher orders were rare in that country; but he shot a white hare, and caught an animal of the genus *Mus*, with a short tail.

Surgical Science.—A great desideratum has been obtained in promoting surgical science, by the exact models which are now made of the dissected parts of the human body. Mr. Physike, of Spring-street, has modelled with wonderful exactness and care, twelve subjects in midwifery, consisting of different cases in which the utmost skill of the practitioner is required. These models are perfect copies from natural subjects now in the collection of—Clough, Esq. of Norton-street; and the manner of their execution confers great credit on the artist, considering their surprising truth to the originals.

This mode of multiplying objects so essential to the surgical student in acquiring a correct knowledge of the wonderful economy of the human frame, is at once ingenious and complete. It is hardly to be conceived how close to nature these imitations approach, being correctly coloured, and in every respect facsimiles. To professional men they are not only valuable to recur to for study, but they afford all the instruction which prepared subjects can give, without the trouble of anatomical preparation, not to mention the great difficulty of procuring them at all in a long series of years. Every art that contributes to multiply such correct representations of the operations of nature is among the most valuable acquisitions of civilized society.

The Influence of Artificial Eruptions in certain Diseases incidental to the Human Body.—Dr. Jenner has never appeared before the public but on three grand subjects, all novel and ingenious. The first is the natural history of the cuckoo, very curious, as a remarkable anomaly of nature. The second is the Vaccine, both momentous and Newtonian, being, like gravity, a simple agent of extraordinary influence. The third is the present, which inculcates the cure of certain awful diseases, by creating factitious eruptions; a theory certainly of very ingenious suggestion, and deserving the most ample inquiry, as a mode of practice auxiliary to nature under serious emergencies. Nature, it is well known, throws out eruptions in order to remove diseases from vital parts to those not vital.—Blisters are used upon a similar principle; but tartarized antimony, the method prescribed by Dr. Jenner, has "a mode of operation quite peculiar and contrary to the more simple effect obtained from the application of a blister, which only raises the cuticle." p. 28. "By the tartrate of antimony (says Dr. J. farther) we can not only create vesicles, but we can do more—we have at our command an application which will at the same time both vesicate and produce diseased action on the skin itself, by deeply deranging its structure beneath the surface. This is probably one cause why the sympathetic affections excited by the use of cantharides, and those changes produced by tartar emetics, are very different." p. 29. Accordingly, an ointment of tartarized antimony has been applied in several cases of patients labouring under different diseases, particularly those of consumption and mania; and, it is stated, with very considerable success. We are even told of scrophulous ulcers being cured so effectually (p. 66) as to prevent amputation of an arm; and of a young

lady, in a dreadful state of hysteria, which had resisted the most skilful treatment, being restored to health by the simple application of this powerful agent.

Minerology.—An extraordinary specimen of Lapis Lazuli has been received in town from Siberia: it is a very beautiful stone, and weighs no less than ninety pounds!

Medical Students.—It is necessary for Medical Students to be aware, that, by the following new regulation of the College of Surgeons, henceforward candidates for the diploma of surgeon will be prevented from hurrying through their education:—"From and after the first of January, 1823, not any candidate for the diploma, who has not regularly attended three or more courses of Anatomical Lectures in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, will be admitted to examination."

Bisteddfof; or, Congress of Bards at Brecon.—This meeting, which has for some time excited considerable interest throughout the Principality, began on 24th Sept. last, and was attended by several persons eminent in the literature of their country: Sir Charles Morgan, who presided, and many other gentlemen were also present. The meeting was opened by the Rev. J. Hughes, who recited some lines written for the occasion; after which the Rev. T. Price addressed it in a very interesting manner on the importance of the Bardic remains, and presented a brief account of an ancient MS. attributing to Auferin some pieces generally ascribed to Taliesin. The prizes were given as follows:—That for the best Ode (Awdl) on "The memorable period, during which our most Gracious Sovereign George the Fourth exercised as Regent the powers of Government over the United Kingdom, commencing with a debarkation of the British troops in Portugal, and terminating with the glorious victory on the field of Waterloo," was won by Mr. W. L. Jones of Dolgelly, a young bard whose signature was Eryr (the Eagle); though much praise was due also to those of Cynfelyn, (Mr. T. Jones, Barddcloff,) and Hanerydd (Mr. Howels), both of which were very regular and accurate pieces; but the Eagle soared above them. The next prize for the poem (Cywdd) on "The overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea," was bestowed on Mr. P. Jones, of Liverpool. That for the best Englyn on "The Rainbow," for which there were many candidates, fell to the lot of Elledydd (Mr. Wm. Jones, Denbigh); and that for the best English essay on "The ancient and present state of the Welsh Language, with particular reference to the Dialects," was awarded to Cadoc ap Gwynliw (Rev.

J. Hughes, Brecon.) In this essay the author extracted many specimens from the works of the Welsh bards, among which was Davydd ap Gwilym's compliment to Glamorgan, and his description of the country under a fall of snow, which met deserved applause. During the day several English poems on appropriate subjects were read, and received their meed of praise. The successful candidates were invested with the Bardic insignia by Mr. Edward Williams, the venerable bard of Glamorgan. The attendance was both numerous and splendid. On the following day, the contest for the silver harp was to take place; and the remaining prize to be adjudged, for the best essay on the subject of the Massacre of the British Nobles at Stonehenge.

Iodine in Cancer.—We have heard that Iodine in the form of Alcoholic Solution, duly diluted with simple syrup, has been used with success in one of the Paris hospitals, in allaying the pain and increase of a cancerous tumour in the breast; but we have been unable to obtain from our correspondent any satisfactory particulars of the case; we therefore, may throw out the rumour for the consideration of our medico-chirurgical readers.—*Quart. Journ. of Science.*

New Locality of Arragonite.—A cavity lined with Arragonite was lately observed by Mr. Mawe, in the gypsum of Derbyshire: it is of that variety usually called *flus-ferri*.

New Surrey Institution.—A prospectus has been circulated for the establishment of a new Surrey Institution of 700 shareholders, at 25 guineas each, and 2 guineas per annum, to be formed in the place of the present, and to purchase the library &c. now there. The expected advantage of the new Institution arises from the annual subscription, for want of which the old appears to have fallen short in the funds necessary for its support.

Ancient City in America.—The ruins of an extensive city, said to have been discovered a few years since in Guatimala, in Mexico, have been surveyed by a learned Spaniard, and drawings made of its curiosities, which have been sent to London, and will soon be presented to the world. The city had been covered for ages with herbage and underwood.

Red Sea Expedition.—Towards the close of last year an expedition was fitted out from Deptford, consisting of the *Leven* and *Baracuta*, from which accounts have been lately received, announcing that on the 28th of May they were about to proceed on the farther objects of their voyage. The Persian Gulf and the Red Sea were to be particularly explored and surveyed.

Natural History.—A very singular fish has been brought from Greenland: it was caught to the north of Shetland by some of the men belonging to the *Mary Frances* ship, Captain Wilkinson, sent out in a boat; they saw it floundering on the surface of the water, and dragged it on board by one of its tail fins. Its formation is exceedingly clumsy, and its movements must have been very slow. On a first view of the head, there is a strong resemblance to the large wrinkled face of a fat old man, and the nonsense about mermaids immediately recurs to the recollection. Its shape is nearly oval, being from the head to tail rather more than three feet, and in breadth two. The skin is of a deep gray, and all over as rough as a file moderately worn; so rough, that when the sailor laid hold of the tail fin to pull it out of the water, his hold was as firm as if he had been grasping a piece of strong sand paper. Captain Wilkinson says, that, when it was first taken, its eyes were quite prominent and exactly resembling human eyes. It is furnished with a pair of ears, with two small fins beneath them, and two large tail fins, between which is a short fleshy tail. It is described as the Sun Fish of Dr. Shaw, and it probably is one of that singular species; but it seems odd, (as Captain Wilkinson says is the fact,)

that, if it be, the oldest fisherman in Shetland never should have seen any thing like it before.

The Brain.—A small pressure of the brain diminishes, a stronger destroys the sensibility of the whole body. There was some years since a beggar at Paris, part of whose skull had been removed, without injuring the brain, in consequence of a wound. This being healed, he wore a plate upon the part where the skull was wanting, to prevent the brain from being hurt by every accidental touch. For a small piece of money this poor creature took off the plate, and allowed the brain to be gently pressed, by laying a handkerchief, or some such light substance upon it; this immediately occasioned a dimness of sight and drowsiness;—the pressure being somewhat augmented, he became quite insensible, with high breathing, and every symptom of a person in an apoplexy; from which state he never failed soon to recover upon the pressure being removed. As this experiment was attended with no pain, it was often repeated, and always with the same effect.

Botany.—The *Toparra*, a species of Gourd, from Van Diemen's Land, has been successfully cultivated at Sheerness. It bears a beautiful white flower, and a fruit of the form of a bell.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in Paris proposed as the subject for a prize, "To discover, from historical monuments, and principally from those of the North of Europe, what were the causes of the numerous emigrations of the people known by the name of Normans during the middle ages, and to trace the history of their incursions and of their establishments throughout ancient Gaul." The prize, a gold medal of 1500 francs, has been adjudged to M. Depping, one of the contributors to the *Revue Encyclopédique*. A gold medal of the value of 1500 francs will be adjudged at the Public Sitting of July 1823, on the following subject:—"To compare the monuments that remain to us of the ancient empire of Persia and Chaldea, whether edifices, statues, bas-reliefs, inscriptions, amulets, money, engraved stones, &c. with the doctrines and religious allegories contained in the *Zend Avesta* and with the remnants that have been preserved of the Hebrew writers, Greeks, Latins, and Orientals, on the opinions and usages of Persians and Chaldeans; and to explain them as much as possible, one by means of the

other." The Academy also renewed the announcement made the last year, of the subject of a prize of 1500 francs for 1823, the subject to be "An examination what was the state of the Jews in France, Spain, and Italy, from the commencement of the fifth century of the vulgar era until the end of the sixteenth, under the different heads of civil law, commerce, and literature," to be written in French or Latin. For 1824, the Academy has offered as a subject for a prize, "To discover what have been the successive attributes of the office of consulship from the time of Augustus to the end of the twelfth century, when it was abolished by Pope Innocent III. To be attached thereto, in order to make the subject as clear and as complete as possible, the chronological difficulties that the consular calendars present during the same interval of time."

The Minister of the Interior has given three medals, of 500 francs value each, to M. Girault, the Baron C. de Crasenne, and M. Allon, for the best memoirs on French antiquities.

On the 13th ult. an aërolite fell near Epinal, in France; its size was equal to that of a six-pounder ball.

A Greek deed of sale, drawn in the Thebais, the 9th day of Epiphi, and in the fourth year of the reign of Cleopatra and her son Ptolemy Soter II. (25 July, anno 113 before Christ), and registered 28th of Mesori following (12th September), has been brought to Europe by a traveller named Casati, and purchased for the Royal Library of France. It is stated to be the most ancient Greek MS. in existence: a similar deed of the year 105 before Christ has been published. Mr. Casati has brought from Egypt several other interesting specimens of Greek and Egyptian writings on papyrus.

M. Francœur has presented to the Society of Encouragement some new tables of chords, calculated for every degree and minute up to 110 degrees, and for every six or every twenty minutes from 110 to 180 degrees. The radius is supposed to be ten thousand equal parts. Thus we find the length of the chords, and, consequently, may construct the given angles with great accuracy. The tables serve to resolve, with the same exactitude, the inverse problem, namely, to measure the number of degrees and minutes of an angle drawn on paper. These operations have an immense advantage over the protractor (*rapporateur*) commonly used, even when furnished with a vernier; and likewise over the proportional compasses. There are very numerous occasions in the arts on which it is necessary to measure or construct an angle, in an accurate manner, on a limited space. For that end, M. Francœur's tables will give prompt, certain, and economical means. They will likewise serve to divide an angle into a certain number of parts, to raise a perpendicular on a line or at its extremity, to find the sines and cosines of arcs, &c. But the author has still added to the merit of his labour, by having a graduated rule made, on which the lengths of the chords from 1° to 180° are expressed, and which he names *angulograde*.

Antiquities.—Several workmen, on the 19th of last month, digging the foundation of a house near the old walls of Langon, in the vicinity of Bourdeaux, found a vase filled with silver coins, all struck in the reign of *Louis le Debonnaire*. On one side, between two engraved rings, were these words: LVDWICVS IMP: a Cross, barred at the four extremities, occupied the middle of the piece. On the reverse, appeared the frontispiece of a church, with two small crosses; one in the centre of the edifice, the other at the summit of the front. The circle bore this inscription: XRIETIANA RELIGIO.

Joseph Peter Buchoz, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians at Nancy, who

died at Paris a few years since, was a very voluminous writer. His works, so long ago as the year 1782, as enumerated by himself in a catalogue printed at that period, of ten pages in folio, consisted of folios 88, quartos 7, octavos 71, duodecimos 128, sexdecimos 18—total 319: so that he has a fair claim to the title Haller has given him of "Polygraphus." His works were chiefly relative to natural history; and he is said to have expended 200,000 livres in printing and engraving. During the latter part of his life he was in great distress; but a short time before his death the Government granted him a pension of 1200 livres.

The antiquaries of Paris are much occupied in discussing the merits of the fine Grecian antique statue of the *Venus Victrix*. Baron Haller discovered, in 1814, near Castro, in the island of Milo, a marble amphitheatre in good preservation, about 120 feet in diameter. The ground all round it for some distance was covered with fragments of statues and columns, that serve to show the position of the ancient city of Mélos. About 500 paces from this amphitheatre, a Greek peasant, in 1820, in breaking up the soil, discovered a square niche, about four feet in size. He opened the earth six or seven feet round, and found a statue separated in a number of pieces, and three small Hermes resting against the wall at the bottom of the niche. He took away and hid in a stable the upper part of the statue, and afterwards he offered it to M. Brest, the French agent at Milo, and he wrote to M. Riviere, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, who desired M. de Marcellus to obtain that and the other antiquities dug up there. The principal persons in the island, however, wanted to send the statue to Constantinople, and at the moment when M. Marcellus arrived, it was actually sent on board a Greek brig having the Turkish flag flying for that purpose. He succeeded with difficulty in obtaining it at last. The statue is nearly perfect, and of great beauty. M. de Clarac thinks that it is a Venus Victorious, and that in the right hand and fore-arm, which are wanting, it held an apple, in allusion not only to the prize gained by the Goddess on Mount Ida, but also to the Isle of Mélos, the antique money of which bears a round fruit on it which designates an apple. M. Q. de Quincy thinks that the statue was part of a group; and that it was associated with Mars, as seen in the Museum at Florence. These opinions can only be mere conjectures; but there can be but one on the exquisite beauty of the statue itself, on which M. de Clarac has written

a memoir full of ingenious remarks and entertaining views respecting its design.

The cathedral at Rouen was set on fire by lightning on Sunday the 15th instant, about five o'clock in the morning, and continued burning till the evening of the same day, when the fire was apparently extinguished, but shortly afterwards broke out again, when the flames extended themselves over the greater part of the edifice. The most strenuous efforts of the firemen could effect nothing against the mass of fire; the melted lead, which ran in torrents from the roof, rendering a near approach to the building very hazardous. Rouen Cathedral was founded A. D. 990, by Robert Archbishop of Rouen, brother of Richard the Second, Duke of Normandy, but was not finished till the year 1062. It is 410 feet in length, 83 in breadth; the length of the cross-aisles is 164 feet, and the height of the spire was 395 feet. There are seven entrances to it, and a hundred and thirty windows. The extent of the injury is not so great but it may be repaired, the wood-work of the great tower only being completely consumed.

ITALY.

Aérolites.—Signor Angelo Bellani, Canon of Pavia, has published an essay "On the Fall of an Ancient *Aérolite*," not mentioned in the catalogues published by the learned, preceded by a dissertation on the origin of this phenomenon. Besides its hypothesis, the principal feature is the following, extracted from a work in the Sottalian Museum, published at Tortona in 1677, under the title of "Museo o Galeria adunata dal sapere, e dallo studio del Sen. Can. Manfredo Settala nobile Milanese, descritta in Ital. da P. Fr. Scarrabelli." The celebrated Settala was still living, aged 84, as we read on the portrait which is prefixed to this edition. In the 18th chapter of this book, says M. Bellani, we find the following passage:—"It seems evidently demonstrated that thunder ought to be attributed to a solid and stony substance, and not to an exhalation of any kind; as is proved by one of those stones projected from the clouds, which struck with sudden death a Franciscan Friar of Santa Maria della Pace, at Milan, and which is open to the inspection of every body in our Museum. I will relate the circumstances of this event, that no one may doubt its authenticity. All the other monks of the convent of St. Mary hastened up to him who had been struck, as well from curiosity as from pity, and among them was also the Canon Manfredo Settala. They all carefully examined the corpse, to discover the most secret and decisive effects of the

shock which had struck him; they found it was on one of the thighs, where they perceived a wound blackened either by the gangrene or by the action of the fire. Impelled by curiosity, they enlarged the aperture to examine the interior of it; they saw that it penetrated to the bone, and were much surprised to find at the bottom of the wound a roundish stone which had made it, and had killed this monk in a manner equally terrible and unexpected. This stone weighed about a quarter of an ounce; it had a sharp edge, and its surface resembled one of those silver coins which are current at Milan under the name of Philip. It was not, however, perfectly round, having on one side a rather obtuse angle. Its colour varied so, that on one part it was that of a burnt brick, and on the other it seemed to be covered with a thin ferruginous and shining crust. Being broken in the middle, it emitted an insupportable smell of sulphur." Mr. Bellani observes on the circumstances in this narrative which so forcibly attest its authenticity. In a note he says, "M. Abel Remusat, treating of the *aérolites* of China, states, that though they have frequently fallen in populous countries, there is no instance of any person having been struck by one of them, either in China or in Europe. The instance which we have just related is, therefore, the only one known."

Academy of Lucca.—The Academy of Lucca has lately published the first volume of its Transactions, prefixed to which is an historical account of the rise of this Society. It originated in 1584, when it was held in the house of Gian Lorenzo Malpiglio, the person named by Tasso in two of his admirable dialogues. During two centuries the institution maintained itself without any attention on the part of the Government, until 1805, when it was put on an improved footing, and received its present appellation.

PRUSSIA.

Statistics of Prussia.—These extend from the frontiers of Russia to those of France, and consist of an assemblage of slips and samples of almost all the German nations. By the war of 1806 the monarchy lost one-fifth part of its population; but by the peace of 1815, a considerable part of those losses was recovered, and the acquisition of the countries on the Rhine proved a source of aggrandizement, forming a striking contrast, as to statistical calculations, to the arid tracts beyond the Vistula. All the Prussian states, at present, are divided into ten provinces, and these are subdivided into twenty-seven districts of regency, and 338 circles. The surface, not including the lakes, compre-

heads 13,744 square leagues, of twenty-five to a degree. The population, including the military, may be rated at 10,976,252, which allows 798 to a square league. The inhabited houses are estimated at 1,570,805, including the cities, towns, or villages. The cities or principal towns, in number 1027, are divided into four classes. Those of the first rank are Berlin, Breslau, Dantzic, Cologne, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Stettin, Aix-la-Chapelle, Elberfeld, and Bremen. The towns of the second rank are 133 in number, twenty-seven of which are in the countries on the Rhine, while the three great provinces of the east, that is, eastern and western Prussia and Posen, have only sixteen. The towns of the third class, in number 401, are such as have a population exceeding 1500 individuals. Of those of the fourth rank, in number 483, we find 244 of a population inferior to 1500, and the other 239 are below 1000. Throughout the Prussian states, according to the census of 1819, the number of horses was 1,332,276; of horned cattle, 4,275,705; of sheep, 9,065,720. With respect to the productions of the soil, the means and materials of industry, commerce, and other resources, that constitute the riches of a state, the Board of Statistics at Berlin intend hereafter to publish the requisite details.

GERMANY.

The lovers of philology and classical literature will rejoice to hear that the publication of Tischbein's Illustrations of Homer has lately been resumed, after a lapse of twenty years. The seventh number of this magnificent work, forming the first of a new series, has just been published, and the archæological erudition and superior taste it displays, renders it an honourable testimony of that zeal for classical literature by which Germany has long been pre-eminently distinguished.

A publication has appeared at Mentz, by M. Thoest, entitled, "The History of Magic, Demons, Sorcerers, &c." which contains an affecting narrative of numbers that have suffered for the pretended crime of magic. The cases enumerated are proved from unequivocal authority. In these excesses of the magistrates, female sorcerers have been the greatest sufferers. Among other curious articles in the collection, we learn that Christopher de Rantzow, a gentleman of Holstein, whose heated imagination had misled his understanding, consigned eighteen persons to the flames at one time, the wretched victims of a merciless superstition. In a village called Lindheim, containing about 600 inhabitants, not less than thirty were destroyed by fire in the

narrow spaces contained between the years 1661 and 1665. In this inhuman plan of treatment towards an unhappy class of persons, the author points out Wurtzburg as having frequently been subject to well-merited reproach. It appears from the *Acta Magica* of Numbers, that, between the years 1627 and 1629, 127 individuals perished in similar instances of cruelty practised by their brother men. The principal objects of such nefarious dealings were old women or travellers, and frequently poor children from nine to ten years of age. Occasionally, such outrages have been perpetrated on persons of some consequence, proficient in knowledge, above the general apprehension of the age, or such as had acquired property by their industry. Among many others, in the shocking detail, are the respectable names of fourteen vicars, two young gentlemen, some counsellors, the largest or most corpulent man in Wurtzburg, and his wife, the handsomest woman in the city, and a student or scholar engaged in the study of foreign languages. These innocent sufferers were frequently put to the torture. But what must our feelings and principles incline us to think of an enormity here brought to recollection, in the instance of a poor girl that suffered so late as in the year 1749?

SWITZERLAND.

Subscription for the Hospital of St. Bernard.—By a report of Professor Pictet, of Geneva, it appears that as far as could be ascertained, the subscription for this benevolent purpose stood as follows in July last:—

Received directly by the good monks	4,275
Amount of the sums hitherto received by Messrs. de Candolle, Turretini, and Co. for the benefit of St. Bernard, and which bears interest, to be added to the subscription	10,366

Total

14,641
francs from the council of state of Geneva, which is the result of so singular an anecdote, that it deserves to be recorded. One of those *false collectors* for St. Bernard, who have so often abused the confidence of the public, was discovered and arrested at Geneva two years ago, by M. de Candolle, the banker. This swindler, after having been imprisoned, was sent to the Valais, to which canton he was subject. In the course of the proceedings he confessed that the 1200 francs found upon him, were the fruit of his collection at Geneva. The government of the Valais honourably restored this sum to that of

Geneva, which hastened to send it to the real owners, that is, to the monks, whom the beneficence of the public in that city had intended to relieve.—This year it is merely intended to apply what is called the *Système Calorifère* to the great kitchen chimney, which, by means of pipes, will heat the upper apartments. Next year it is proposed, as the subscription affords means, to augment the habitable part of the building, which at present is often insufficient for the accommodation of the number of travellers.

Mont Blanc.—On the 19th of August, at one o'clock in the morning, Mr. Clissold, of London, set out from the Hotel de l'Union, with six guides, to ascend Mont Blanc. He passed the night at the Rocher Rouge, at an elevation of 2300 toises. At this station the thermometer fell to 6 degrees below Zero. Hermitage wine froze in a corked bottle, which should seem to indicate a much greater degree of cold. Mr. Clissold reached the summit of Mont Blanc the next morning at five minutes past six o'clock. At half-past ten, the weather being very fine, the thermometer was at 17°. The traveller and his guides descended without any accident, and arrived happily at Chamonix the same evening. On the same day two English ladies, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, crossed the Col de Giant, having ascended the Buel on the preceding days.

POLAND.

Mr. John Chmielecki having read in Kirchner's Annals a conjecture that the subterranean caves and passages in Podolia had a communication with those below Kiow, resolved to examine a site in Czortkow, to discover any traces of subterranean caves in that direction. A cavity in the alabaster rocks, overgrown with grass and weeds, was found to be an opening made by art, which had however been choked up with earth and rubbish. When the workmen had cleared away the earth before the entrance, a mephitic vapour issued from the opening, which so affected them that they fell senseless on the ground, but, on being removed into a purer atmosphere, soon recovered. On the following day, Mr. Chmielecki returned with the town-clerk and six resolute peasants, provided with swords, pistols, torches, and candles, and descended himself into the cave, well armed, and with a lighted torch and tinder-box. Having hold of a rope of three hundred fathoms, he crept through the narrow entrance, which is about ten yards long, into a subterranean excavation, which resembled a spacious and lofty oval hall, hewn in alabaster, and had a very pleasing effect. Here he rested for some time,

and then called to his companions, who were waiting at the entrance, and who after much persuasion followed him. On farther examining the cave, they discovered several passages of various sizes connected with each other, all curiously hewn out in alabaster, and covering a large extent. But whether these passages extended to a great distance, whether they have an issue on the surface or not, were questions which they could not resolve, as they had got to the end of their line, and would not venture to proceed without a clue. After remaining there four hours they were obliged to retreat, by the pressure of the long-confined air, which almost extinguished their torches and impeded their breath. The results of their examination are as follows:—All the subterranean vaults appear to be formed partly by nature and partly by art: they contain several halls, or rather spacious vaults, the walls and roofs of which are of pure alabaster. They communicate by means of several passages running in different directions and of various breadths, some of them large enough for a coach and horses to turn in. One of these caves has a near resemblance to a kitchen, for they found upon the hearth, raised of several layers of alabaster, fragments of charcoal and remains of a kind of wood (*fresnia*, summer cherry,) which is not a native of the country near the excavation. In some places they discovered human skulls, which crumbled into dust on being touched. They likewise found a silver coin of about the size of a sixpence, on which, but with much difficulty, the name of *Hadrianus* was to be deciphered. They also saw several earthen vessels resembling modern dishes, but did not touch them.

GREECE.

Modern Greek Literature.—Zampelior, an ingenious young author of the island of Leucadia (Santa Maura), has published a new Greek tragedy, *Timoleon*, dedicated to the venerable Dr. Coray; two others, *Scanderbeg* and *Constantine Paleologus*, are ready for the press. Mustoxydi, a learned Greek of Corfu, has translated into French the whole collection of the proclamations and documents issued by the senate of the Peloponnesus, from the commencement of the heroic struggle of the Greeks and the Turks. They will be published at Paris. In the city of Cydonia, which was destroyed last year by the Turks, a college and a well-chosen library were consumed. A young Greek, named Piccolo, has translated the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles into modern Greek. This is the piece which was lately performed at Odessa by Greek actors, amidst

boundless acclamation; at the conclusion the long pit rose, crying, "Greece for ever! Whole live its generous friends!" Spiridion Petretini, a Greek of Corfu, has published at Padua a translation of Velleius Paterculus. Though the present seat of the Greek government is at Corinth, yet if Heaven has decreed the independence of Greece, Athens is to be the capital. The national arms bear a Minerva, with the attributes of wisdom (according to some accounts an owl). A political journal, called the Hellenic Trumpet, formerly published at Calamata, is now printed at Corinth. The Greek money, which is coined at Corinth, bears on one side the Labarum (sign of the cross) which is said to have appeared to Constantine the Great, and on the other side the bird of Minerva. This cross has the annexed traditional form, and the legend ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΝΙΚΑΙ. All the monasteries have eagerly sent their church plate to the mint. That on the great Spilæon mountain alone sent twenty-six horseloads of silver utensils.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Petersburg states that Capt. Wasiliew, just returned from his voyage of discovery, had not only passed up Behring's Straits to a higher latitude than Captain Cook, but had determined the true position of the northern continent of America, from Icy Cape to Alaska, and found an island to the north of it, inhabited.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.—Professor Finn Magnussen's Northern Mythology is now advertised under the title of "The doctrine of the Edda, and its Origin." It will be published by the bookseller Gyldenhal, in four volumes, of 20 or 25 sheets each, printed to match the translation of the Older Edda.

TURKEY.

Aleppo, one of the most beautiful cities of the Ottoman empire, has been visited by an earthquake, resembling those which laid waste Lisbon and Calabria in the last century. The first and most severe shock occurred on the 13th of August, about ten in the evening, and instantly buried thou-

sands of the inhabitants under the ruins of their elegant mansions of stone, some of which deserve the name of palaces. Several other shocks succeeded, and even on the 16th shocks were experienced, some of which were severe. Two thirds of the houses of this populous* city are in ruins, and along with them an immense quantity of valuable goods of all kinds from Persia and India have been destroyed. According to the first accounts of this event, which through alarm may have been exaggerated, the number of the sufferers amounts to from 25 to 30,000. Among them is one of the best men in the city, the imperial consul-general, the Chevalier Esdras Von Piccotto. Having escaped the danger of being buried under the ruins of his own house, he hastened with some of his family towards the gate of the city; but as he was passing a Khan, a new shock occurred, and a wall fell down, which buried him and those with him. Tartars who have arrived from Damascus, report that they saw the whole population of Aleppo encamped in the environs. They state that several other towns in the pachalet of Aleppo and Tripoli, particularly Antioch and Laodicea, have been destroyed by this earthquake. The captain of a French ship also has reported that two rocks, at the time of the earthquake, had arisen from the sea in the neighbourhood of Cyprus, which is almost under the same latitude as Aleppo. As soon as the Arabs and Bedouins of the Syrian desert obtained information of the calamity which had befallen Aleppo, they hastened in hordes to exercise their trade of plunder in that immense grave. Behrem Pacha, however, drove them back, and also executed several Janizaries, who had committed depredations among the dead bodies and ruins. The great number of unburied bodies in this extremely hot period of the period of the year has produced pestilential effluvia, and obliged the unfortunate inhabitants to seek for refuge in some remote district.

* The number of houses in this city is stated at 40,000, and of the inhabitants at 200,000.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Bread-Making.—A machine has lately been introduced at Lausanne, in Switzerland, for making bread—that is, for preparing the fermentation of the dough, which seems to deserve imitation in other countries. It is simply a deal box, a foot in breadth and height, and two feet in length, placed on supports, by which it is turned by a handle, like the cylinder used for roasting coffee. One side of the box

opens with a hinge to admit the dough, and the box is turned round. The time required to produce fermentation depends on the temperature of the air, the quickness of the turning, and other circumstances; but when the operation is performed, it is known by the shrill hissing of the air making its escape, which generally happens in half an hour. The leaven is always extremely well raised,

perhaps too much sometimes. The labour is nothing; for the machine, such as here described, may be turned by a child. No hooks, points, cross bars, or any other convenience, can be wanted without the box, to break or separate the mass of dough; for these operations are sufficiently effected by the adhesion of the dough to the side of the box. If the machine be made of greater length, and divided by cross partitions at right angles to the sides, different kinds of the dough may be prepared at the same time. One evident advantage of such contrivance is, that bread manufactured in this way must be perfectly clean, and free from accidental soiling.

Plum-Preserving.—The following is an economical method of preserving plums:—Gather the fruit when quite dry, and be careful not to bruise it. Lay it in a sieve, for a day or two, to shrivel. Prepare your jar by rinsing it with a small quantity of brandy; and use moist sugar. Place a layer of fruit and another of sugar, till the jar is full, then bung and rosin it, and it may be kept for years. Damsons may be done the same way, but they are more precarious.

Extraordinary Pear.—A Jargonelle pear, was lately gathered from a tree belonging to Mr. John Saul, of Arnside, near Milnthorpe. After the pear had been formed some time on the tree, it appears as if blossoms had burst from the eye of the fruit, and another pear formed upon it. The first was rather small, but well shaped, and soft and pulpy as if the second had in some degree deprived it of its proper nature. The second had the appearance of fruit and young wood combined, as several buds were bursting from it; in size little inferior to the first, about two and a half inches in length.

Pine Apples.—The Marquis of Hertford had, this year, forty N. Providence pine-apples in one stove of pinery, at his seat in Warwickshire, which weighed no less than two hundred and eighty pounds four ounces. One of them weighed eleven pounds four ounces, and some of the others ten pounds each.

Extraordinary Apples.—Mr. J. Fardon, of Woodstock, gathered five apples from one tree, called the Blenheim Orange, that weighed 88oz. 2drs.: the heaviest weighed 22oz. 2drs. the second ditto 17oz. the third ditto 16½oz. the fourth 16½oz. the fifth 15½oz.

Of Animal Substances in Agriculture.—The young farmer should be sensible of the importance of animal substances, which are greatly preferable to all vegetable manures; many kinds being procurable in great cities. Curriers' shavings, woollen

rags, hogs' hair, feathers, offals of butchers' and fishmongers' stalls and kennels, trotters, horn shavings, &c. &c. It should be received as a maxim, that all animal substances whatever make admirable manures, much better than anything in the vegetable or fossil kingdoms; and this should not only direct him in the purchase of his manures, but also to be very attentive in preventing any such substances in his own house and farm being wasted: the compost dunghill should be the general receptacle of all such. Some of these substances, however, are sold at such high prices, that common dung is a better purchase. Compost of fish is excellent.

Directions for preserving the Buds of Fruit-trees for Conveyance.—Mr. Knight in the Trans. Hortic. Society states that, in conjunction with Sir C. Monck, he made some experiments to discover the most slygible mode of transferring buds from one part of the kingdom to another, the result of which was satisfactory. "It has led me," says Mr. K. "to adopt a better mode of using buds which have become somewhat withered, than I previously knew. Several different methods of packing buds were tried; but the following, which was first adopted by Sir Charles Monck, having proved to be at once the most efficient and most easy of execution, it is useless to describe any other. The leaf-stalks of the buds were reduced to a very short length, and the young branch was then inclosed in a double fold of cabbage-leaf, bound close together at each end and inclosed in a letter. It was found advantageous to place the lower surface of the cabbage leaf inwards, by which the inclosed branch was supplied with humidity, that being the perspiring surface of the leaf, and the other surface being nearly, or wholly, impervious to moisture. I did not usually receive the buds from Belsay Castle, the seat of Sir Charles Monck, in Northumberland, in less than five or six days, and the leaf-stalk had then often parted from the buds, and the bark could not very readily be detached from the wood. The latter substance was therefore suffered to remain; but it was pared very thin, particularly such part of it as extended above the bud; and, as the loss of the leaf stalk deprived me of the usual method of holding the bud, I found it necessary to suffer that to remain attached to the branch above it, or to a part of it, till I had placed the bud in its proper position; it was then severed from the branch with a sharp knife, and the bud almost always succeeded, as well as one recently taken from the tree would have done."

USEFUL ARTS.

New Mechanical Power.—An apparatus has been invented at Glasgow, for the manufactory of any mineral water requiring to be charged with carbonic acid gas, which amounts, in fact, to the development of a power hitherto unknown, but equal to that of steam. This machine is described as having neither gasometer nor air-pumps, yet the strength of a boy is ascertained to be capable of compressing into any vessel from 30 to 40 atmospheres of gas in a few minutes; while to effect the same with a forcing pump would occupy the strength of several men as many hours. A machine equal in force to an engine of 40 horse power, and requiring neither fire nor water, would not occupy a space of more than four foot square. As regards many purposes, it may be more applicable than steam.

Swimming Machine.—Mr. Hoffman, a professor in the University of Warsaw, has discovered a new apparatus for swimming. It consists of a copper jacket, with linen fastenings on the feet, giving resemblance to those of a fowl swimming. With the assistance of this machine, the most inexperienced can save themselves in the most rapid torrents. It cannot but be of great utility in cases of shipwreck, and in the removal of troops from one side of a river to the other. The result of experiments proves that 120 steps can be made by a person using it in a minute.

Incombustible Linen.—A Mr. Cook, of Birmingham, has discovered a method of rendering all sorts of linen, muslin, &c. as well as timber, incombustible, and also of preventing the dry rot in the latter article. Mr. C. has not secured his discovery by patent; but in consequence of M. Gay Lussac having found that the most effectual solutions for rendering cloths incombustible are muriate, sulphate, phosphate, and borate of ammonia, with borax, and also some mixtures of those salts, he has made known his discovery: it only requires that the dress, after it has been washed and wrung out of the last water, be dipped in a solution of pure vegetable alkali. This solution is as clear as the purest water, and without any smell. Mr. C. also proposes to saturate timber in the

planks, by letting it remain a time in the solution; also when the tree is cut down (which may be done when the sap is up, and the bark in its best state), by a machine to drive out or extract the sap, and saturate the whole tree at once, filling up all the pores with a solution of alkali, which may be done in a few hours.

Suspension-Piers.—Captain Brown, the architect of the Suspension Iron Bridge over the Tweed, has applied the same suspension principle to the construction of Piers, and is erecting one at Brighton. About two years since, he erected a pier on this principle in Leith roads; while at the same time a solid stone pier, on the old principle, was erected near the same spot. The situation is a rough one, and in the course of the past winter the stone pier was so much shaken by the heavy gales, as to render it necessary to take it down; while the Suspension-pier of Captain Brown remained as firm as at its first erection. The plateau is suspended from chains, which hang from pier to pier, and the piers themselves, consisting of separated iron bars, are of course, as such, exposed to a very slight action of the water. The execution of the design will cost about 25,000*l.*; but the pier, without the road and parade, might have been erected for about 15,000*l.* This plan of erecting piers is of the highest social importance; for many parts of our coast will by this means be rendered accessible to navigators, and convenient for commerce and communication; while the expense of repairing and rebuilding stone piers will be prevented.

Damp in Walls.—An easy and efficacious way of preventing the effect of damp walls upon paper in rooms has lately been used with considerable success. It consists of lining the wall or the damp part of it with sheet lead, purposely rolled very thin; this is fastened up with small copper nails, which not being subject to rust are very durable, and the whole may be immediately covered with paper. The lead is not thicker than that which is used in the chests in which tea is imported; and is made in sheets, of which the width is about that of common paper hangings.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

D. Musket, of Coleford, for an improvement in the making iron from slugs or cinders produced in the working that metal. August 20, 1822.

W. Mitchell, of Glasgow, for a process whereby gold and silver plate, and plate formed of ductile metals, may be manufactured in a more perfect and expeditious manner than by any process which has hitherto been employed. August 24, 1822.

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T. Sowerby, of Bishopwearmouth, for a chain, upon a new principle, suitable for ships' cables. August 29, 1822.

E. Vasey, of Chasewater Mine, Cornwall, for an improvement in the compounding of different species of metals. September 5, 1822.

H. Burgess, of London, for improvements on wheel carriages. September 5, 1822.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ASTRONOMY.

A new Theory of the Heavenly Motions, &c. In three Dialogues. 8vo. 3s.

BIOGRAPHY.

A Memoir of the Life and Character of W. Venning, Esq. By R. Knill. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Life of Ali Pacha of Janina, Vizier of Epirus, surnamed Aalan, or the Lion: from various authentic documents. 8vo. pp. 320.

This work is chiefly taken from M. Beauchamp's *Vie d'Ali Pacha*, and from the scattered notices of the tyrant of Epirus in the works of various travellers. It is probably one of the most interesting of those romances of real life which the energies and vicissitudes of the present eventful age have developed in every part of the world. Elevated to sovereign authority and to honours little short of regal, solely by his own talents and enterprising spirit, which never hesitated at the most appalling dangers or the most atrocious crimes, the sublimity of this Vizier's character fixes our admiration in spite of the cruelty and perfidy which mark every step of his adventurous career. It would, however, be impossible to form a just estimate of Ali Pacha without taking into consideration the country which gave him birth, the circumstances under which he lived, the government which raised him to power, and the ferocity and ignorance of the people he ruled over. One of his interpreters, who had resided in Paris, and associated with the literary contemporaries of Voltaire, thus expressed himself to M. Pouqueville on the subject of Ali's administration—"Severe as it may appear to you, it is nevertheless the best calculated for the subjects whom he commands: a nation of brigands must have a tyrant for their ruler."

Amongst the innumerable atrocities and revolting scenes of treachery and cruelty which these pages display, there are many of those brilliant and heroic deeds which generally glitter in the dark histories of such periods. The closing scene of Ali's eventful life was far more soldier-like and consistent with the greatness of his career than that of some other tyrants of modern times. After a long and desperate resistance against the army of the Porte, which had resolved on his destruction, Ali found himself shut up with a handful of determined men in the last of his fortresses, in the lake of Janina, surrounded by an irresistible force. He then notified to Chourchid, the Turkish general, that it was his intention to set fire to two hundred thousand pounds weight of powder, and blow to atoms himself, his followers, his fortress, and his treasures, if the Sultan did not grant him a pardon and his life. This threat, and the known fact that Ali kept in his powder-magazine a devoted Turk named Sellim, with a lighted match, ready and resolved to fire the powder at the Vizier's command, effectually deterred the Turks from the assault. Stratagem, however, effected what was beyond the power of force. The *Old Lion*, as he was called, was decoyed into a conference with his

enemies: he was made to believe that his pardon had arrived, and induced to order the extinction of the fatal match. No sooner was this command executed, than the firman ordaining his death was produced, and his foes demanded his head. He made a personal resistance worthy of his fame; and, before he fell, killed or wounded four of the principal officers of the Turkish army with his own hand.

HERALDRY.

Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnas Britannia; an Analytical Catalogue of Books relating to Heraldry, Genealogy, Chronology, Nobility, &c. By T. Moule. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

HISTORY.

The World in Miniature; edited by Frederic Shoberl: Persia. In 3 vols. crown 8vo. 16s. 6d.

Persia is the fifth division of the "World in Miniature," a publication which consists of a series of monthly volumes intended to embrace all the nations of the globe. This division contains an interesting account of the government, laws, religion, customs, &c. of the Persians, and is illustrated with thirty neatly coloured engravings. The Editor, in the compilation of these volumes, is chiefly indebted to the labours of Ouseley, Malcolm, Kinnelr, Waring, and other modern authorities. He also professes particular obligations to Mr. Morier's Narratives of his two Journeys to Persia, and the valuable publication of Sir Robert Ker Porter. Some of the engravings, exhibiting the characters and costumes of the natives, are executed, we understand, from original designs by Persian artists. The kingdom to which these elegant little volumes relate, is one of those which possesses the twofold interest of ancient and modern celebrity. Persia is associated with a thousand classical recollections. Her ancient history recalls to mind the celebrated battles of Thermopylae, Marathon, and Salamis. The ineffectual struggles of her despotic rulers to subjugate the independent Republics of Greece, and the conquests of the Macedonian hero, occupy a very prominent place in the annals of antiquity; whilst in more recent times her reduction by the disciples of Mahomet, the many subsequent invasions of barbarous marauders, her frequent hostilities with Turkey, and the commercial relations which long subsisted between Persia and some of the European states, render her an object of considerable attention. We believe that few individuals would be found more competent to the task of executing this work, to the satisfaction of the public, than the present indefatigable editor; Mr. Shoberl's whole life having been unremittingly devoted to literary pursuits. His former productions have been liberally patronised, and we have no doubt that the present account of "Persia" will experience the same favourable reception.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Treatise on Dislocations and on Fractures of the Joints. By Sir A. Cooper, Bart. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Practical Essay on the Diseases and Injuries of the Bladder. By R. Bingham, of the Royal College of Surgeons. 8vo. 14s.

An Inquiry into the action of Mercury on the Living Body. By J. Swan, member of the College of Surgeons. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 73. 8vo. 6s.

The Enquirer, No. II. 8vo. 4s.

Photii Lexicon ꝛ codices Galeano, descripti Ricardus Porsonus. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

A General View of the History and Object of the Bank of England. By J. McCay. 8vo. 6s.

The Private Brewer's Guide. By J. Tuck. 8vo. 9s.

Letters and Communications addressed to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Highways of the Kingdom. By J. Paterson. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Journal of a Tour through the Netherlands to Paris, in 1821. By the author of Sketches and Fragments. 8vo. 8s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Influence; a Moral Tale for Young People. By a Lady. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

This is one of the anomalous productions which late years have been fruitful in bringing forth—an Evangelical novel, or in other words, a covert vehicle for the conveyance of certain theological opinions, and rules of life; among which is generally to be found a caveat against reading novels, as in the present instance, v. 1. p. 81, and consequently we should have thought against writing them; but as Mrs. Hannah More sagaciously observes, "there is no virtue so rare as that of consistency." Whilst "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife" appears perfectly captivating in the eyes of serious young ladies, it is held up in these volumes as a crime to read the "Italian" of Mrs. Radcliffe, fraught as her writings are with purity of sentiment and the loveliest pictures of filial duty, as well as the most glowing visions of a lofty and creative fancy. Leaving, however, this charge of inconsistency out of the question, we will examine this "Tale" by its own merits, and by the end it professes to have in view; and here we must express our decided disapprobation of the tone of censure of their elders, which it is calculated to teach young people to assume, and which is too much the characteristic of the party or sect to whose perusal it is principally addressed, and an error too destructive of all really evangelical feeling, not to be carefully and indeed conscientiously avoided by all descriptions whatsoever of "professing Christians." The general style of these volumes is good; and we have no doubt but that the talents of the author will, by exercise, gain that strength which will secure her a respectable rank among writers of the class in which she seems desirous of enrolling herself. We would earnestly advise her, however, to avoid all ostentatious display of particular opinions,—a display in itself utterly repugnant to

the very spirit of any sect but that of the Pharisees; to avoid sneers at those who may appear to her not of the regenerate, and to beware of affectation, which can be as much set forth under a religious as under a sentimental guise. Lucilla Stanley, in "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," however amiable in herself, has made as many affected and assumed characters among those young ladies who style themselves "serious" as ever any romantic heroine, a Celestina or Immelinda, has done among the general run of novel-reading misses. By a kind of rule established among writers of the description of this author, one of the principal characters in this tale dies of a consumption. It is somewhat curious to observe how unconsciously they thus give their sanction to the opinion entertained by a certain mystical writer that the diseases of the body hold a correspondence with those of the mind. "Persons who believe in the doctrines of faith without works," says he, "are subject to consumption of the lungs."

POETRY, AND THE DRAMA.

Gems, principally from the Antique; drawn and etched by Richard Dagley, Author of "Select Gems;" with Illustrations in Verse, by the Rev. George Croly, A.M. Author of "Cætiline," a Tragedy, "Paris in 1815," &c.

The importance of ancient gems to learned investigation, to the artist and to the amateur, to the natural and elevating feelings of the mind experienced in looking on the features of the mighty dead, deserves to make them a favourite study with the accomplished mind of England. Gems illustrate the attributes and tales of mythology; the costumes of antiquity; the fine romances of the poets; the characters of the early languages; the great historic events, and the progress of the arts. The countenances of Virgil and Mæcenas, of Cicero and Alexander, live only in gems. The Venus of Praxiteles, the head of the Phidian Minerva, the Apoxyomenos of Polyctetus, that triumph of ancient statuary, are to be found only on gems. The restorations of the Venus de' Medici and the Laocoon have been made from them. They offer an endless treasure of the brilliant thoughts and buried wisdom, the forgotten skill and the vanished beauty, of a time when the mind and form of man reached their perfection.

Looking at the paucity of new publications during the present month, we were almost tempted to leave the place for noticing our home literature a perfect blank. But we are glad to fill up the vacuity with some reference to a volume which, though too short for the pleasure of the reader, is a little treasure of poetical thoughts. Mr. Croly's genius is too well known to need our commendation. We can safely say, that these illustrations will add a wreath to his laurels. They are not so brief in general as the genuine Greek Epigrams, but they breathe a pure Hellenic spirit, mingled (if we might use the metaphor) with a rich aroma of romantic fancy. Few as they are, they are all so beautiful as to distract our choice in selecting them. Those on the Genius of Death and on Leonidas are of the grandest character. We indulge, however, in still sweeter sensations of admiration when we transcribe the following:—

On a Woman contemplating a Household God.

Domestic love ! not in proud palace halls
Is often seen thy beauty to abide ;
Thy dwelling is in lowly cottage walls,
That in the thickets of the woodbine hide,
With hum of bees around, and from the side
Of woody hills some bubbling little spring
Shining along through banks with harebells
dyed ;

And many a bird to warble on the wing,
When morn her saffron robe o'er heaven and
earth doth fling.

O, love of loves ! to thy white hand is given
Of earthly happiness the golden key ;
Thine are the joyous hours of winter's even,
When the babes cling around their father's
knee ;

And thine the voice that, on the midnight sea,
Melts the rude mariner with thoughts of home,
Peopling the gloom with all he longs to see.
Spirit ! I've built a shrine, and thou hast come
And on its altar closed—for ever closed—thy
plume.

The Days of Queen Mary, or a Tale of the Fifteenth Century. 12mo. 5s.

The Maid's Revenge ; A Summer's Evening Tale, and other Poems. By Cheviot Ticheburn.

THEOLOGY.

Euthanasia ; or the State of Man after Death. By the Rev. L. Booker, L.L. D. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Derby. By S. Butler, D.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Treatises on the Life, Walk, and Triumph of Faith. By the Rev. W. Romaine, A.M. With an Introductory Essay, by Thomas Chalmers, D.D. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s. boards.

Genuine Religion, the best Friend of the People. By the Rev. Archibald Bonnar. 18mo. 1s.

The Constitution of the Character of Jesus Christ. In two Parts. 8vo. 10s. boards.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

A Journal of Voyages and Travels. By the late Thos. Rees, Sergeant of Marines.

This is the Journal of a Sergeant of Marines, whose destiny called him to serve in many and

remote parts of the globe. He fought for his country against the Danes in the North Seas ; and in the course of his services, he traversed the burning sands of Arabia. An habitual solace of his laborious life was to copy out the memorandums which he kept of whatever he felt and saw. After his death, the wishes of the charitable, and their interest in his orphan daughter, dictated the publication of his memoirs. A female literary writer (we know not who she is, but she writes like a sensible woman) superintended the charitable publication, and corrected the errors of grammar and orthography that occurred, we may suppose very numerous, in the Sergeant's manuscript. She has also given a very interesting account of Sergeant Thos. Rees. He was the son of the parish-clerk at St. Peter's Church, in the town of Carmarthen. He was born in 1788, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a tailor. It was not from insobriety or idleness, but from the ardent curiosity of a strong mind to travel and see the world, that our adventurer enlisted in the marine service and received a bounty of thirty pounds, ten of which he immediately presented to his father. Before he was twenty, he embarked on board the *Tennessee*, and there began the sketch of his journal, in writing which, under every privation and disadvantage, he persevered to the last, when he expired at Woolwich of a consumption, in the April of 1820, at the age of forty. By far the most important part of Sergeant Rees's adventures are those which occurred to him during his travels in Persia. It is unfortunately here, however, that his scanty stock of the preparatory knowledge that is requisite for a traveller forms the greatest obstruction to his utility as a visitant of remote scenes of existence ; for he is as credulous and simple, for the most part, as the people among whom he travels ; and talks of having seen a carrying of the Persian King Cyrus sitting in state, with his sword between his knees, and trampling on the heads of two Roman Emperors.

One of the most pitiable and strikingly described of Sergeant Rees's adventures is that of his being struck with blindness at Bagdad, which we regret that we have not space enough to quote.

From the unassuming style of the female editor, we can easily believe that the contents of this little book, simple as they are, and whether true or erroneous, are authentically the observations of the soldier who is said to have traced them, and not a factitious publication of imaginary events and feelings.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Voyage des Frères Baehveille en Europe et en Asie. 1 vol. 8vo.

These two brothers were officers in the Imperial Guard of Napoleon, and were included in the proscribed list of 1815 ; in consequence of which they were obliged to quit France. Endowed with a spirit of energetic, but rather too rash enterprise, they made their way to Syria, where one of them died near the town of Aleppo ; the other, after wandering over various countries for some years, returned to France. Though this book

treats of some of the most remarkable spots in the world, yet the most interesting part of it, probably, is the description of the sufferings of the author and his brother from the inveterate spirit of persecution which pursued them in France. The numberless dangers that beset them, their "hair-breadth 'scapes by flood and field," their being concealed whole days under heaps of faggots, with their pursuers in sight and hearing—all this throws such a romantic and adventurous interest over the narration, as almost to lead the

reader to suppose that it is a page of *Rob Roy* or *Old Mortality* that is before him. This very interesting work, though but a short time published, is in its second edition. The only fortune of the intrepid author, who has encountered so many dangers, is the recital of those very dangers. This work shows in a striking point of view what an electrifying influence Napoleon exercised over those whom he commanded, and into what strange and terrible instruments he fashioned them.

Voyage en Autriche en 1809, avec la Grande Armée. Par feu M. de Gassincourt, Premier Pharmacien de Napoléon.

This is another book which exhibits a spirited and accurate sketch of the head-quarters of those formidable French armies which for so long a time desolated Europe. It is the only faithful description we know of Napoleon's personal staff. In this work there is disclosed one fact not very generally known out of France, namely, that in 1809 several French generals, indignant at the state of slavery in which they were held, plotted the downfall of Napoleon. This fact, strange as it may appear, would have been corroborated by the Memoirs of Fouché, if, unfortunately for the sake of historical truth, they had not been seized at Prague immediately on his death. The publication of these memoirs would have opened the eyes of all Europe, with astonishment and indignation. We shall trespass on our limits here to give one example. Marshal Ney, who did not plot in 1815 against the Bourbons, conspired in 1810 against Napoleon; in which conspiracy he was joined by six of the most distinguished French generals. This might have been done with a patriotic view; for there is scarcely a doubt that if Napoleon had died during the armistice of Dresden, and before the battle of Leipzig, but France would now have been, though less free, yet certainly more powerful, and consequently enabled to make a very different figure from what she does at present in European affairs.

Histoire de la Musique en Italie. Par M. le Comte Grégoire Orloff. 2 vols. 8vo.

It is not a little gratifying to find a Russian Count writing on the Fine Arts: it is, at least, a proof that civilization is rapidly advancing even into the frozen regions of the North, and that we shall not have to fear the irruption of any future Attila. But, though we may rejoice at the attempt, we regret that we cannot praise the execution. The "History of Music" is nothing more than a tasteless and arid compilation. The author appears to have neither a lively feeling for the art, nor any great originality of thought or expression. Though a resident in Naples for several years, instead of drawing information relative to Cimarosa and Paisiello from the fountain-head (the contemporaries of these two great men), Count Orloff had recourse to an insignificant work called the *Dictionnaire des Musiciens*, published at Paris in 1811; which poor production is written in a style worthy of a dictionary of fruit-trees or pot-herbs. It may be useful as a book of reference for facts and dates, but has absolutely no other merit. In strict justice, we can say but very little more for the "History of Music" by Count Orloff. Even the extraordinary success and reputation of Rossini has not excited him to

give one interesting anecdote relative to a man whose name, since the death of Napoleon, is the only one that is pronounced in the same evening at London, Naples, Paris, Madrid, Moscow, New York, Calcutta, &c. Surely it must have occurred to Count Orloff that so rapid and universal a success must have had some real merit for its foundation. Count Orloff might have learned, that, notwithstanding his wide-spread fame and uncontested superiority, Rossini remained a poor man until he married Madame Colbrand; but that, notwithstanding his want of affluence, he was as cheerful and carefree as "some gay creature of the element." He might have told us that his opera of *Tancrède*, which has made the fortune of more than one theatrical manager, only brought the author 1200 francs; that his *chef-d'œuvre*, *L'Italiano in Algeri* and *La Pierre del Paragone*, were only paid 1000 francs each; and that *Moss* was the only one of his forty-two operas which brought him any thing approaching to adequate compensation; he received 4000 francs for it. At the age of twenty-eight, Rossini had composed twenty-nine operas, many of which were playing on every musical theatre in Europe. We should also have been delighted to have heard something of Mercadante, the only composer who offers the least symptom of successfully disputing the palm with Rossini. This young Neapolitan has recently given an opera, called *Elisa e Claudio*, which has met with the most enthusiastic applause. Messrs. Carafa and Pavet have written about twenty operas, in which there are thin passages scattered up and down some fine passages; but in general they imitate too servilely Rossini. In order to surpass and make others forget him, they should begin by forgetting him themselves. If Count Orloff had given us some information of this kind upon the living composers in Italy, it would have added much to the interest of his work, without at all derogating from its science and erudition. But we hope to see this desideratum supplied by the author of the "Lives of Haydn, Mozart, and Metastasio," &c., who, we understand, intends shortly to publish in London a biographical sketch of Rossini, and a view of the present state of Music in Italy, with notices of all the distinguished composers and singers—a work which, from the writer's long residence in Italy and acquaintance with the musical world there, promises much interesting matter.

Annuaire Historique de M. Lesur. 1 vol. 8vo.

This work has been modelled upon the English Annual Registers. It is compiled with much care and some impartiality, and will be found very useful to all those who regard with attention or interest the progress of affairs in France. The author had been employed by Napoleon to write a *History of the Cossacks*. His *Annuaire*, though a valuable book, it is scarcely necessary to remark, would have been much more so, had it been printed at London or Brussels.

Cœuvres de Saint François de Sales. 4 vols. 8vo.

St. François de Sales, though a very amiable person, had very little suspicion that he should have attained the honour of canonization. He was the intimate friend of Madame de Chantal;

and in his treatises upon religion there are many indications of his having possessed a most tender and susceptible heart. His "Philotée," or treatise on *l'Amour de Dieu*, is a curious production, and might be classed amongst the manuals of love. We mention this reimpresion of his works at the present day, rather as a sign of the times than as literary information: for though it will be read but by few, yet it will be purchased by many, particularly by the ladies of *haut ton*, with whom an ostentatious devotion is now a *la mode*. Splendidly bound, it will make an imposing, and, perhaps, profitable figure in the select library of the boudoir, and serve to mask some more mundane and less saintly production of these angodly days.

Biographie des Contemporains. Par MM. de Jouy, Arnault, Norvins, et Jay. 6 vols. 8vo. (To be completed in 15 vols.)

All the French contemporary biographies, as yet published, are either fulsome offerings to power or wealth from meanness and adulation, or false, malicious, and impudent libels. The work now before us, though strongly tinctured with liberal prejudices, has been written with some regard to truth and justice. Whether this be the result of a really liberal feeling, or only meant to secure the success of the work, we leave to be determined by those who know the authors better than we do. Among them are two who enjoy a not undistinguished place in French literature. They appear to have collected their materials with considerable care and research; and for those who wish to be acquainted with the remarkable Frenchmen of modern times, this work is the only one that can be consulted with any degree of confidence. But the case is widely different when they come to speak of any one who has had the misfortune to be born out of France—here they expose themselves to the utmost ridicule and reprehension: for instance, the article "Canova," which is, from beginning to end a tissue of wilful misrepresentation and blind prejudice, or gross ignorance; these liberal writers feared to lose their influence over the rising generation, if they should venture to admit, in any way, the superiority of a foreign artist over one born on the sacred and merit-monopolizing soil of France. M. Jouy, one of the authors of this biography, has particularly distinguished himself as a flatterer of these unfledged sages (the law and medical students of Paris), whom he has raised to the third heaven of self-complacency by a most lavish application of all the laudatory superlatives in the language. Hence the immense success of his tragedy of "Sylla;" and from the same pure source will flow the future success of his *Julien dans les Gaules*, another tragedy that is soon to charm the world with noble authorship, and breed much scandal in this good city of Paris.

Histoire de l'Eglise, de toutes les Sectes, et de toutes les Hérésies, depuis la fondation du Christianisme jusqu'à l'an 1821. Par M. de Potter. 8 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1822.

This is the most erudite production that has appeared in France for a considerable time. But the author has come too late into the world at least by a century. Some hundred and fifty years

ago this book would have acquired him immortal renown, and probably the unenviable honour of shining as a principal figurante in an *acte de fé*. Mr. Potter is a native of Belgium who has resided in Italy, and principally at Rome, for the last ten or twelve years; a great part of which time he passed in the principal libraries of that country, whose treasures he explored with all the phlegmatic patience of a Fleming. Of this the following anecdote, which happened at Rome, will serve as sufficient proof:—One of the credites of the Eternal City having cited a Bull of which M. Potter had never before heard, he immediately set about reading from beginning to end the entire and formidable collection of Bulls, not amounting to less than 18 vols. in folio; extracts from most of which he has given, not excepting even those that were of individual application. This history of the Church is built up with such solid materials, and rests upon such sure foundations of authority, that it is considered to be impregnable, or, to speak more plainly, unassailable. The most flattering testimony to its merits has occurred in the veneration and despair of M. Gregoire, ex-bishop of Blois, and of the Count Lanjans, a French peer, the two men in France most skilled in these grave matters. These learned persons have made the most profound researches, in order to confute M. de Potter; but, finding the task impossible, they have wisely, though reluctantly, given up the contest. M. de Potter's manner of reasoning is perspicuous and solid; but his great defect is want of continued interest. Like M. Sismondi, in his "History of the Italian Republics," he has too often snapped the thread of his story; and this for the purpose of preserving a chronological exactness; this accuracy is but a poor compensation for the diminution of attention and interest occasioned by numberless abrupt transitions. It is also to be regretted that M. Potter has not made us better acquainted with the private lives of the most remarkable personages who flourished in the earlier ages of the church. He has given us, we doubt not, a faithful abstract of their opinions and polemical labours, but we could have wished for something more; we should like to have seen them in their every-day dress, and divested of those ample and cumbersome canonical draperies which, like charity, hide a multitude of strange things. He probably judged that eight large octavo volumes were more than sufficient for the taste of the nineteenth century, which does not appear to run violently in favour of long-winded works, even upon sacred subjects. Yet, with the curious and extraordinary discoveries he must have made in such a circumnavigation of theology, history, and holy scandal, he might, we think, have ventured on an additional volume, that would have enabled him to enter upon the most interesting details. This, we trust, he may be induced to do in a second edition, as otherwise the most valuable results (at least in mundane eyes) of such unwearied industry and ardent research may be lost to the world; for it is very unlikely that the widely-extended track of M. Potter will ever be followed by any future polemical adventurer. Though his language is grammatically correct, yet his style wants that certain something, which only a long residence in Paris can communicate even to the works of a native

of France. We would advise M. Potter to submit his second edition to the revision of some distinguished French writer. It is, probably, the absence of this indefinable charm that has thrown an apparent obscurity over some of his ideas. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, the work does great honour to the author—it is a monument of profound learning and indefatigable perseverance. Many of the facts related are of the most extraordinary nature, and some so much so as to have obliged the author to present them under the envelope of the Latin language. What

can be more curious, or better paint the manners of the middle ages, than the petition which a certain Empress made to one of the Councils of the Church? Many persons have been long in search of these curious monuments of the earlier and middle ages, but have failed from want of either the requisite knowledge, opportunity, or patience, as it would now appear from the abundance of such discoveries made by Mr. P. Mr. P. is still in the prime of his life and talents, and is occupied, it is said, with another great historical work.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE lovers of poetry will be rejoiced to hear that a new Poem from the pen of Mr. THOMAS MOORE, will shortly make its appearance. It is entitled "The Loves of the Angels."

Independently of the Memoirs of Napoleon dictated by himself, which are expected to appear in a few weeks, Messrs. Colburn and Co. have just obtained for publication the original Journal of COUNT DE LAS CASES, in which are recorded the whole of Napoleon's conversations with him during his residence at St. Helena. It will be recollected, that this Journal was seized with the other papers of the Count, and lately restored by the British Government. It must tend materially to complete the portrait of the private thoughts and feelings of this extraordinary personage.

We understand that some very curious Memoirs of the French Court are printing in London, from the pen of the late MADAME DE CAMPAN, the first lady of the bed-chamber to the late Queen Marie Antoinette, and directress of the celebrated Establishment of Ecouen, under Napoleon.

A new Novel, entitled "Isabella," will be published early in November, from the pen of the admired Author of "Rhoda," "Plain Sense," &c.

Mr. BRITTON, whose numerous embellished publications are known to all connoisseurs and antiquaries, is preparing An Historical and Descriptive Account of Fonthill Abbey, with Genealogical Memoranda of the Beckford Family, illustrated by eight or ten Engravings, from Drawings by G. Cattermole.

Another Description of the same place, illustrated by a series of Engravings, comprising Views, Plans, Sections, and Details, is announced. By JOHN RUTTER, of Shaftesbury.

The History and Antiquities of Canterbury Cathedral, by Mr. BRITTON, illustrated by sixteen Engravings, by J. Le Keux, &c. will be ready in a few days.

The same Author will also complete his "Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the ancient architecture of Great Britain;" being a sequel to his "Architectural Antiquities," about Christmas.

Mr. PUGN'S Sixth and concluding Number of "Specimens of Gothic Architecture," with eighteen Engravings, and a large portion of historical and descriptive letter-press, will be ready before Christmas. With the aid of these, the architects of the present day will have no excuse for not strictly and correctly imitating ancient examples.

Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, the Author of "Traditional Tales," "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," &c. is about to publish, in two volumes, The Adventures of Mark Macra-bin the Cameronian; in which will be exhibited a faithful picture of the opinions, beliefs, superstitious, poetical enthusiasm, and devotional and national character, of the people of the Scottish Lowlands.

Mr. J. P. NEALE is about to commence a work illustrative of all the varieties of our Ecclesiastical Architecture, in a series of Plates, entitled, Views of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in England. The publication will appear in monthly parts, uniform in size with the Author's "Views of Seats."

Mr. W. DAVIS is preparing fresh materials for a "Second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac," upon a similar plan to the first; and invites the assistance of literary amateurs.

Early this month will be published a New Map of the Ear, taken from Anatomical Preparations, in the possession of Mr. J. HARRISON CURTIS, and designed chiefly for the use of his Pupils.

The Memoirs of an English Countess (lately deceased) written by herself, will appear in a few days, in 3 vols.—Also a new satirical Novel, entitled "Dublin," by the Author of "London; or, a Month at Stevens's," "Edinburgh," &c.

Some Remarks on Southey's Life of Wesley will appear in the course of next month.

Preparing for publication, *Sketches of Field Sports as followed by the Natives of India, with Observations on the Animals.* Also an account of many of the customs of the Inhabitants, and natural productions, interspersed with various anecdotes. Likewise the late Nawaub Asoph ul Doulah's grand style of sporting, and character. A description of snake-catchers, and their method of curing themselves when bitten. With remarks on hydrophobia and rabid animals. By D. JOHNSON, Surgeon to the Hon. East India Company, and many years resident at Chittra in Ramghur.

Mr. T. DALE is preparing a Translation of the Tragedies of Sophocles, in which the various metres of the original will be attempted, as nearly as the genius of the English language will admit.

Mr. ISAAC HOLMES has in the press, an Historical Sketch of the United States of America, accompanied by personal observations made during a residence of several years in the country.

The late Rev. THOMAS SCOTT'S Works, with the exception of his Commentary on the Bible, are preparing for publication in eight or ten octavo volumes.

Mr. ROSCOE has in the press, Observations on Prison Discipline and Solitary

Confinement; including an inquiry into the causes of the inefficient state of the American penitentiaries.

Antiquities.—Accounts are on the eve of publication—1st, of Roman Antiquities discovered in Fife, on the site of the battle fought betwixt Galgacus and Agricola, &c.; and 2d, of the Roman town of Castor, near Peterborough. Further excavations, and a well-digested account of the remarkable ruins at Sir W. Hicks's, near Cheltenham, would, we speak from a recent examination, produce as much of antiquarian interest as any remains in Europe could furnish.

DON ANTONIO DEL RIO'S Discovery of the Ruins of an Ancient City in the kingdom of Guatimala, North America; is printing in a quarto volume, with Engravings.

Fifteen Years in India, or Sketches of a Soldier's Life, from the Journal of an Officer in his Majesty's service, is printing in an octavo volume.

Preparing for publication, in Parts, (by subscription,) *Bibliotheca Gloucesterensis*; being a reprint of Scarce and Curious Tracts relating to the County and City of Gloucester; illustrative of, and published during, the Civil War; with Biographical and Historical Remarks.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Outlines of Character. In 1 vol. 8vo.

The Duke of Mantua, a Tragedy, in four acts.

Specimens selected and translated from the Lyric Poetry of the German Minne-singers, or Troubadours of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, illustrated by similar selections and translations from the Troubadour poetry of the Provençal and other southern dialects. With an Introductory Dissertation, and Engravings taken from Illuminations of ancient MSS.

The Hulsean Lectures for 1822. By the Rev. C. BENSON.

Popular Stories, translated from the "Kinder und Haas-Marchen; collected by Messrs. GRIMM, from oral tradition, in different parts of Germany. In 1 vol. 12mo. with numerous original designs from the pencil and graver of Mr. GEORGE CRUICKSHANKS.

Fifty Lithographic Prints, illustrative of a Tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy during the years 1819, 1820, and 1821; from original drawings, taken in Italy,

the Alps, and the Pyrenees. By MARIANNE COLSTON. In 8vo.

Colombia, a geographical, statistical, agricultural, commercial, historical, and political account of that interesting country, intended as a Manual for the Merchant and the Settler.

Truth against Falschood, or Facts opposed to Fiction, in a series of Letters addressed to DOUGLAS, the Author of "No Fiction;" by LEVEVRE.

The Almanacks; Time's Telescope for 1823; containing an explanation of Saints' days and Holydays, sketches of comparative chronology, &c.

An Essay on the Proof of the Inspiration of the Scriptures, deduced from the completion of its Prophecies. By the Rev. THOMAS WILKINSON, B. D. Rector of Bulvan, Essex.

Blossoms, by ROBERT MILLHOUS, with prefatory remarks on his genius and situation. By the Rev. LUKE BOOKS, LL.D.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Sept. 1	41	70	30,02	30,06	Sept. 16	51	75	29,97	
2	40	68	30,05	29,97	17	54	73	29,97	
3	41	70	29,90	29,93	18	53	74	30,	
4	45	76	29,97	29,98	19	48	65	30,08	30,04
5	47	74	29,90	29,81	20	45	65	29,96	29,89
6	57	70	29,60	29,78	21	48	66	29,83	29,82
7	43	68	29,98	30,02	22	39	64	29,84	29,85
8	43	68	29,88	29,75	23	52	68	29,78	29,68
9	46	64	29,88	29,90	24	52	60	29,35	29,27
10	42	64	30,04	30,08	25	51	58	29,29	29,41
11	39	69	29,88	29,74	26	41	59	29,65	29,89
12	54	68	29,74		27	42	59	30,05	30,15
13	43	65	30,		28	44	56	30,15	30,08
14	45	64	8		29	45	59	30,00	29,90
15	54	63	29,50		30	41	62	29,82	29,72

The Iris Lunaris is so seldom seen, that Dr. Plot asserts, in his history of Oxfordshire, that he knew several learned and eminent observers who never saw one in their lives; and that Aristotle noticed only two in the course of fifty years. An exceedingly interesting Iris of this description, which made its appearance nearly due north, was distinctly observed by several persons in the neighbourhood of Boston about half-past eight o'clock one evening last month. This bow in the

heaven was every way complete; the curvature entire, though its span was extensive; and the altitude of its apex seemed to us to be more than 20 degrees. With that blackness of darkness which the rain-fraught clouds had then assumed in the back-ground, this *white Arch of Beauty* formed a striking contrast; whilst several stars in the constellation of the Bear, which were, for a time, conspicuous above, imparted additional grandeur to the scene.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

AFTER a long succession of dry weather the genial and invigorating influence of the late rains is sufficiently perceptible. The improvement in the turnip crop is manifest, which after all will yet give a tolerable produce in most places, and in some a very superior one. The grass lands too have exhibited a better autumnal aspect, and produced more feed than might have been anticipated.

Wheat sowing is proceeding with rapidity, but, in consequence of its commencement having been protracted beyond the usual period, a much smaller breadth is allotted to the dibble than has been customary, even of late years, and it is to be regretted that the drill bids fair to supersede the dibble almost entirely. The use of machinery, calculated to abridge the quantum of manual labour in agricultural operations, has been necessarily somewhat restricted of late, to enable the farmer to avail himself of the exertions of the redundant poor, who must be paid and fed by him if unemployed. But of all the sources of employment perhaps within his power, none is so well calculated to afford those the means of earning a few shillings, who are almost all the year unemployed (namely children) as wheat-

setting: it is their harvest, and as the practice is unquestionably attended with benefit to the wheat grower, it is the more to be regretted that it should be allowed to fall into disuse. The ruinous depreciation in the value of agricultural production remains unaltered; and what is oven more distressing, without affording a ray of hope to lighten the dreary expanse and brighten the prospects of the broken-hearted husbandman. Whoever has examined the provincial newspapers during the last few weeks may have formed some notion of the extent of agricultural calamity; but after all they will only have observed the bare outlines of a picture more horrible than can well be imagined—we who have the means of searching into the back-ground, could describe scenes that would scarcely be credited. But it is useless to particularise, the truth is too notorious to require confirmation, and the subject too serious to be lightly regarded by those in power; and we confidently trust and expect that if any facilities are within their reach, no exertions will be wanting, during the next session of parliament, to afford that farther relief to the agricultural body, which its situation so imperiously demands.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Sep. 14th, 30s 4d—21st, 40s 6d—23th, 40s 5d—Oct. 5th, 40s 5d
 Corn Exchange, Mark-Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.						
Sept. 14th.						Sept. 23th.											
Wheat	7,373	for	15,431	3	9	Aver.	41	10	Wheat	8,748	for	18,708	11	5	42	9	
Barley	879	.....	1,009	17	7	.....	22	11	Barley	3,190	.....	4,400	3	5	27	7	
Oats	7,799	.....	7,727	9	9	.....	19	9	Oats	5,791	.....	6,309	1	2	23	1	
Sept. 21st.						Oct. 5th.											
Wheat	8,195	.....	17,171	8	3	.....	41	10	Wheat	8,296	.....	17,370	4	0	Aver.	41	10
Barley	2,407	.....	8,244	7	11	.....	25	11	Barley	4,806	.....	6,806	2	7	.....	27	1
Oats	10,303	.....	10,566	2	2	.....	20	4	Oats	7,968	.....	8,986	2	8	.....	23	6

POTATOES.—Spitalfields		MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of		COAL MARKET.	
Market.—Per Ton.		8lb. at Newgate Market.		Oct. 18.	
Ware	- 2 10s to 4 0s	Beef	- 1s 8d to 2s 6d	Newcastle, from 4 1s 6d to 4 6s 6d	
Middlings	- 1 10 to 1 15	Mutton	- 1 8 to 2 4	Sunderland, from 3 0 to 4 6	
Chats	- 1 10 to 0 0	Veal	- 2 4 to 4 4		
Apples	- 0 0 to 0 0	Pork	- 2 0 to 3 8		
Onions per bush.	0s 0d to 0s 0d	Lamb	- 0 0 to 0 0		

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.		QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.	
SMITHFIELD.—Hay, 3s 0s to 4s 4s Aver. 3s 12s 6d		arrived Coastwise, from Oct. 14 to 19.	
Straw, 1 10 to 1 16	— 1 15 0	Wheat 10,252	Peas 2,727
Clover, 3 0 to 4 10	— 3 15 0	Barley 6,242	Tares 305
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3 5 to 4 4	— 3 14 6	Oats 20,001	Rape 144
Straw, 1 5 to 1 14	— 1 9 6	Rye 55	Brank 6
Clover, 3 10 to 4 4	— 3 17 0	Mustard 176	
WHITECHAPEL.—Hay, 3 8 to 4 6	— 3 17 0	Various Seeds, 22s qrs.—Flour, 10,821 casks.	
Straw, 1 10 to 1 16	— 1 13 0	Foreign.—Hemp 20 qrs.	
Clover, 3 10 to 4 8	— 3 19 0		

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.		New Pockets.	
Kent 2 5s to 4 4s	Sussex 2 0s to 2 10s	Kent 2 10s to 4 14s	Sussex 2 0s to 2 15s
Essex 2 3 to 3 0		Essex 2 5 to 3 12	

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, October 24, 1822.

THOUGH it cannot be said that any great bustle has agitated the commercial world since our last, yet there have not been wanting occasions of more than usual concourse on the Royal Exchange, and especially throughout the Stock Exchange. These have been caused by the concurrent introduction of several Foreign Loans into this country (without the sanction of government), and by a recent decision of the Committee of Stock Brokers, that bargains in foreign stocks made with members of their body should be honourably realized. It forms a new era on the stock market; and by way of shewing the recourse of various parts of the world to Britain for pecuniary assistance, we record the following list of countries, their stocks, or public securities, with their prices in London at the present moment.

French 5 per cents	.....	94
Neapolitan 5 per cents	.....	81½
ditto, 1822	.....	83½
Spanish 5 per cent bonds	.....	86½
certificates	.....	72½
New Spanish Scrip. 1822	.....	4½ pr.
Prussian 5 per cent bonds, 1818	.....	88
new ditto ditto	.....	89½
Russian 5 per cents	.....	84
new 5 per cents	.....	89½
Austrian 5 per cents	.....	83

Danish 5 per cent bonds	.....	91½
Ditto	.....	89
Columbian 6 per cent bonds	.....	91
Chili 6 per cent bonds	.....	85
Peruvian	.....	85

Besides these, a less public loan for Portugal has been taken by a few individuals. Several millions of money (in value, perhaps) will thus be drawn out of the kingdom; and merchants and speculators are induced to withhold capital from the regular course of trade. We must leave the consequences of this proceeding to the statesman: it is, in our judgment, a national concern; but our present subject is mercantile, not political.

It will naturally be supposed, that as we are drawing towards the close of the year, the animation of Export diminishes; while the usual demands for winter consumption have their effect on certain articles. The very limited supply of OIL from the northern fishery has produced a lively demand for TALLOW; which with the necessity for laying in stocks at this time, has raised the price considerably. The market is firm. HEMP has also risen, not less than £2. to £3. per ton, or even more: and Naval stores, generally, are either raised, or are expecting a rise. TAR and TURPENTINE have advanced, and maintain their prices.

The Northern States have in contemplation the admission of foreign vessels on very accommodating terms: some go so far as to say, on the same terms as their own. It is certain, that heavy duties—no less than double what British ships pay, in many cases, on the British shore—deter foreign ships from approaching within legal distance, and cause the loss of many vessels with their cargoes and seamen every year. But it by no means follows that good policy commands the entire reduction of all duties to the amount payable by native vessels: the difference need only be moderate to abate the grievance, and to establish justice on all sides.

We proceed now to notice the more important articles of Import.

That most extensive article COTTON is in good demand; and the quantities sold at the late East-India sale, are sought after with considerable vivacity; a small advance on sundries has been refused, as the holders expect something handsome. The report from Liverpool is no less favourable; the sale is steady, and, in respect to good qualities, it is something more. Perhaps we ought to connect with this a remark, that the East India SILK is

going off higher than heretofore, while the Italian thrown silks, though still bearing a good price, are declining. We observe, also, that East India INDIGO maintains its price, and is expected to prove advantageous to the holders.

SUGAR has recently sustained a temporary depression, for which it is not easy to account: the market has, however, resumed its firmness, and the commodity is fast regaining its former value. Foreign sugars are doing little or nothing.

The finer qualities of COFFEE are scarce, and command handsome premiums on their former prices; while the ordinary kinds are abundant, and of very heavy sale. It is, in fact, scarcely possible to get rid of them, without a considerable sacrifice, and this state of things will remain while the supply is so large, and over full.

The market for spirits, rum, brandy, and Hollands, is so tranquil that it scarcely attracts notice; and so it must be for a while: the season of the year is one cause of this depression; to which the plentiful supply that may be obtained on the slightest signal, adds considerably. From this depression the superior qualities (especially of rum) must be excepted.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Sept. to 25th Oct. 1822.

Days. 1822.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuitie	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Sep. 25			81½		100½		80½			46 pm.	1 7 pm.
26			81½		100½				91½		1 7 pm.
27			81½		100½		81				2 7 pm.
28			81½		100½		81			49 pm.	3 7 pm.
30			81½		100½					48 pm.	3 6 pm.
Oct. 1			81½		100½					49 pm.	3 7 pm.
2			81½		100½		81½			51 pm.	3 8 pm.
3			81½		100½			252½		51 pm.	4 7 pm.
4			81½		100½		81½				4 8 pm.
5			81½		101½					52 pm.	5 8 pm.
7			81½		101½					52 pm.	6 5 pm.
8			82½	81½	101½					55 pm.	5 8 pm.
9			82		102		81½			54 pm.	5 8 pm.
10			82½	82	102		79½	254½	92½	54 pm.	5 8 pm.
11			82½	81½	101½					57 pm.	6 10 pm.
12			81½	2½	101½					57 pm.	6 9 pm.
14			82½	1½	101½					56 pm.	5 9 pm.
15			82		102		81½		93	56 pm.	6 10 pm.
16			82		102½			254½		56 pm.	5 10 pm.
17			82½		102½			254½		56 pm.	5 10 pm.
18			82½		102½					56 pm.	6 10 pm.
19			82½		102½			255		52 pm.	6 10 pm.
21			82½		102½			255		52 pm.	6 9 pm.
22	248		82½		102½			255½		53 pm.	6 10 pm.
23	249½	81½	82½		102½	20½				51 pm.	5 9 pm.
24	249½	81½	82½		102½	20½		255½		48 pm.	5 9 pm.
25	250½	81½	82½		103½	20½		255½		50 pm.	5 9 pm.

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to Dec. 1821, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 17, TO OCTOBER 12, 1822, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors Names are between parentheses.

ALLWOOD, C. Walcot, confectioner. (Inaac, Marsh-Field)	Thurstell, J. R. Broadwell, merchant. (Steward, Great Yarmouth)
Baker, J. Liston, miller. (Frost and Stodman, Sudbury)	Tye, E. Sibton, farmer. (Sharpin, Beccles)
Bradford, G. and Paradise. A. Bristol, brokers. (Brown and Watson)	Wake, R. E. Morton, timber-merchant. (Hammam, East Bedford)
Braithwaite, W. Leeds, manufacturer. (Foden)	Webber, J. Bath, carrier. (Helliings)
Barrow, T. Kendal, mail-merchant. (Willson)	Westdale, J. Hull, grocer. (Taylor, Clement's-lane)
Butcher, W. Sutton in Ashfield (Mars, Mansfield)	Wheeler, J. jun. Abington, grocer. (Crosman)
Chapman, G. Old Bond-street, fruiterer. (Swain and Co. Cus, J. Regent-street, jeweller. (Mayhew)	Wilkinson, R. London and Smyrna, merchant. (James, Bucklersbury)
Denham, C. R. Fetter-lane, ironmonger (Tubb)	Yates, W. Yates and Pick up Bank, Blackburn, dealer. (Edleston)
Everett, J. Flincks'-hall, London, merchant. (Martindale)	Yates, G. Eccleshill, dealer. (Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane)
Francys, J. and T. P. Liverpool, marble-merchant. (Top-ham)	
Frost, J. Dorby, saddler. (Whitson)	
Gray, J. Kingston, linen-draper. (Rarden and Davis)	
Hart, S. G. Harwich, merchant. (Lannder and Co. London)	
Hawkins, J. and J. Nottingham, timber-merchants. (Hart)	
Herbert, T. jun. Great-Russel-street, auctioneer (Hewitt)	
Higginbotham, N. Macclisfield, hop-merchant. (Clalou and Stone)	
Hewarth, J. C. Bath, dealer. (Scrace)	
Jackson, J. and Hawkins, J. Nottingham, timber-merchants. (Whitler, Manchester)	
Jacke, T. Bishopgate without, four-factor. (Lee)	
Johnston, J. High-street, Wapping, grocer. (Smith and Wear)	
Jones, O. Newport, coal-merchant. (Jones, Bristol)	
Lacy, R. Lycombe and Widdcombe, Somerset. (Scrace)	
Lane, W. Alderton, cattle-dealer. (Winterbotham, Tewkesbury)	
Martin, J. Ockham, wheelwright. (Walter, Mitre-Chambers)	
May, W. Wellington-Place, baker. (Dacre, Temple)	
Middleton, J. T. Stone, coach-proprietor. (Wheatley and Barlow)	
Mitchel, T. Bow, linen-draper. (Jones, Sise-lane)	
Musson, V. Gedling-street, baker. (Wilkinson, New-North-street)	
Oldfield, R. S. Hull, merchant. (Richardson)	
Palfrey, W. Hinckwick, farmer. (Tarn, Stow-on-Wold)	
Pearson, T. Walford, maltster. (Harvey and Wilson, Lincoln's-lane)	
Perival, R. Eye, wheelwright. (Bech, Leominster)	
Pridaux, P. C. Plymouth, timber-merchant. (Squire, Plymouth)	
Sharp, M. Liverpool, master-mariner. (Gerratt)	
Spencer, W. Swansea, paper-maker. (Collins)	
	Man, J. and Co. merchants, Glasgow
	Lov, A. haberdasher, Glasgow
	Menzie, W. distiller, Glasgow
	Bowie, J. merchant, Crail
	Finlayson, T. jeweller, Glasgow
	Hart, J. W. merchant, Greenock
	MacIvan, E. A. spirit-dealer, Glasgow
	Walker, R. innkeeper, Dumbarton
	MacIachlan, P. merchant, Glasgow
	John Taylor and Sons, merchants and soap-manufacturers.
	John Taylor, merchant, in Borrowstoewness
	James Smith, fax-spinner, Rose Mill of Strathmaron, Forfarshire
	James Scarlett, haberdasher in Edinburgh
	David Lindsay and Co. late of the New Buildings, North-bridge, Edinburgh, general merchants
	Duncan Campbell, grainer, cattle-dealer, and fish-merchant, at Greenway, island of Orkney
	John Shaw, fisher and cattle-dealer in Greenock
	John Craig, tacksman of Knoedry, and fish-curer and dealer, Pulteney Town
	James Mill, cattle-dealer at Grammanston, and dealer at Linnis
	Benjamin Carnaby, shipowner and merchant, Thame
	James Stark, wood-merchant and timber-dealer, Glasgow
	James Coscher, manufacturer and dealer in linen, Dundalk
	Downald Campbell, candlemaker and core-merchant, Greenock

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Sept. 7 to Oct. 7.

DIVIDENDS.

BAKFR, T. Wolverhampton, Oct. 22	Haggart, J. Limbhouse-hole, victualer, Nov. 2	Peters, J. and Watson F. malster, Nov. 20
Horton, J. Blackburn, Oct. 30	Hendley, J. Coton, Oct. 15	Plant, B. Birmingham, Oct. 25
Berry, M. Newcome-cross, Oct. 31	Harris, T. Worcester, woollen-draper, Nov. 4	Pritchard, W. and Hevna, E. Brunel
Bishop, J. Bloomsbury, Nov. 2	Harrison, J. Sandwich, Nov. 12	Pritchard, J. D. Tipton, Oct. 28
Blackburn, W. Bedford near Leigh, Nov. 2	Hayton, J. W. Holywell and Lonsdale, M. P. London, Oct. 12	Raisey, R. Spilby, Oct. 31
Booth, T. Newark on Trent, and Booth A. Nottingham, Nov. 4	Higgs, W. Strand, Oct. 19	Reddall, W. and T. Liverpool, Oct. 22
Boyes, G. F. and J. Hull, Oct. 23	Hudson, W. St. George's Terrace, Baywater, Oct. 19	Richardson, G. Horncastle, Oct. 23
Boyes, J. jun. Wansford, Oct. 23	Jones, E. Tatten-hall, Cheshire, Oct. 21	Robinson, M. A. Red-Island, Nov. 2
Brennard, T. Broad-street, Nov. 2	Jopson, W. and Wignall, C. Liverpool, Oct. 15	Robinson, J. Manchester, Nov. 2
Brown, W. J. Liverpool, Oct. 23	Judd, J. Derby, Oct. 26, Nov. 5	Saints, T. Cottesham, Oct. 23
Browce, J. and Gregson, J. Charles-street, Oct. 29	Kermode, W. Liverpool, Oct. 24	Salsbury, T. Preston, Oct. 23
Bryon, W. L. and Gannell, R. G. Poultry, Oct. 12, 26	Kilshaw, E. Lancaster, Nov. 1	Sanderson, R. Doncaster, Oct. 25
Burall, J. Swansea, Oct. 31	Knibb, B. Billingborough, grocer, Nov. 4	Seward, A. New Sarum, Nov. 2
Byas, H. Bayleigh, Oct. 26	Knight, T. Clipping-sodbury, Nov. 4	Skidmore, W. Sheffield, Oct. 21
Chapman, W. Greenock, Oct. 29	Laudon, T. Hartford, Oct. 18	Stabb, T. Torquay, Oct. 19
Clay, R. Stamford, Oct. 29	Leach, J. and Huccliffe, J. Cateaton-street, Nov. 5	Stromborn, J. Austin-Fris, Nov. 2
Coates, C. Leamster, Oct. 21	Mabson, W. Aisale, Oct. 21	Symons, P. Plymouth, Oct. 25
Collier, T. Newport, Oct. 21	Massey, J. Heaton-Norris, Oct. 28	Tatham, R. and Barron, J. Walsbrook
Cogan, M. Page, T. B. and Mathews, E. Clington-Norton, Sept. 20	Maswood, R. jun. Wakefield, Nov. 11	Nov. 5
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	Mayor, T. Liverpool, Oct. 16	Taylor, W. Great Yarmouth, Oct. 22
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	McNair, A. Abchurch-lane, Oct. 25	Thomas, D. Carmarthen, Oct. 29
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	Melhuish, G. Crediton, Oct. 24, 31	Townsend, J. Ludgate-hill, Oct. 23
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	Miles, S. Ludgate-street, Nov. 2	Trayford, T. Kirthlington, Sept. 20
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	Miller, J. C. and A. Bishopgate st. Nov. 2	Trigg, H. and Hancock, J. Hereford, Oct. 22
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	Millward, J. Redditch, Oct. 20	Tugwood, J. Lancaster, Oct. 21
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	Milne, A. G. Mitre Court, Nov. 2	Vincent, J. Regent-street, Oct. 25
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	Mills, J. Water-lane, Oct. 25	Walters, J. Stratham, Oct. 21
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	Morgan, J. Liverpool, Oct. 2	Watson, H. Bolton-le-Moors, Nov. 5
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	Parley, J. St. Mary-le-bow, Nov. 2	Whiss, J. Tarperry, Nov. 1
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25	Penfold, E. sen. Maidstone, Nov. 9	Williams, S. Bristol, Nov. 4
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25		Webb, T. New Sarum, Oct. 11
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25		Webb, G. Corahill, Oct. 26
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25		Wilkinson, W. Norton, Nov. 1
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25		Windsor, T. and W. Trenchard, Oct. 2
Cropper, J. Warrington, Oct. 25		Young, G. New Sarum, Nov. 7

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

London Provident Institution, or Savings Bank.—This Institution has now been established about six years, and from the 22d of July 1816 (the first day of its being opened), to the 1st of April 1822, the amount of deposits and interest credited to depositors has been as follows:—

	Deposits	l.	s.	d.
3 Quarters to 1st April 1817..	6,237	11,611	9	2
Year to ditto..... 1818..	8,381	36,653	1	6
Ditto..... 1819..	9,449	43,666	11	1
Ditto..... 1820..	10,764	46,933	0	4
Ditto..... 1821..	11,580	57,013	10	11
Ditto..... 1822..	15,438	68,104	1	2
	62,069	294,009	14	2

Deduct Re-payments to Depositors—				
3 Quarters to 1st April 1817..	306	2,746	2	9
Year to ditto..... 1818..	877	9,114	9	9
Ditto..... 1819..	1,406	17,983	12	10
Ditto..... 1820..	2,044	42,976	18	7
Ditto..... 1821..	2,288	36,651	2	1
Ditto..... 1822..	3,239	45,780	3	8
	11,722	155,254	9	8

Investments due to Depositors..... 132,755 4 6

Establishment of a Day Police.—A new day police has been established at Bow-street, and upon a plan which promises to be of very essential service in protecting the public from those daring outrages and depredations which have lately become so prevalent in the metropolis.—Three parties, each consisting of eight men and a conductor, selected from his experience and activity, are to be thus disposed of;—the first under John Smith, a very old officer, is to patrol Holborn and the adjacent squares, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and Leicester-square; a second, under David Herring, the Strand, Parliament-street, Pall-mall, Piccadilly, and Oxford-street; and the third, conducted by Drew, to watch Whitechapel and its neighbourhood, and a portion of the Borough of Southwark. They are to distribute themselves judiciously, and to go on duty at nine in the morning, and be relieved now at seven in the evening by the night parties; the time of relief to vary according to the length of the days.

Saint James's Palace.—The improvements and alterations at St. James's Palace are proceeding rapidly. The rooms leading to the entrance of the drawing-room have been completely repaired, so as to resume their original appearance. The entrance by the German Chapel and Priory is greatly widened, sufficient for a carriage to pass through, and at a future period there is to be a thoroughfare across the Canal in the Park. The inconvenience owing to their having only been one stair-case to the entrance of the grand rooms is

remedied by the erection of another. Greater alterations were to be made, but, it getting so far advanced in the year, orders have been given to complete the present alterations immediately.

Alehouse Licenses.—By the recent Act of Parliament to regulate the granting of Alehouse Licenses, every person applying for a license is required to enter into a recognizance, himself in 20*l.* with a sufficient surety in 20*l.*; or in case he should be unable from infirmity, or other sufficient cause, to attend the Justices, he must send two persons to be bound each in the sum of 30*l.*; and the condition of the recognizance is, that he shall keep the true assize in selling bread and other victuals, beer and other liquors, and shall not fraudulently dilute or adulterate the same, and shall not use any pots or other measures that are not of full size; that he shall not knowingly permit drunkenness or tipping, nor get drunk himself, in his house or premises, nor suffer gaming of any description, by journeymen, labourers, servants, or apprentices; nor suffer any bull, bear, or badger baiting, cock-fighting, or other such sport or amusement; nor suffer designedly men or women of notoriously bad fame, or dissolute girls or boys, to assemble in his house, &c.; nor shall keep open his house, or permit any drinking or tipping, during the hours of Divine Service on Sundays; nor keep open his house during late hours of the night, or early in the morning, but for the reception of travellers. A breach of these regulations will subject the persons bound to forfeiture of their recognizances.

African Institution.—The sixteenth Report of the African Institution, just published, after noticing the efforts made at home, in and out of Parliament, in favour of the abolition, together with correspondence, &c. states that the whole line of Western Africa, from the river Senegal to Benguela; that is to say, from about the latitude of 15 degrees north, to the latitude of about 13 degrees south, has, during that period, swarmed with slave vessels, and that an active and increasing slave-trade has also been carried on upon the eastern shores of that continent, particularly from the island of Zanzibar. The chief seat of this detestable traffic on the west coast may be considered to be the rivers Bonny and Calabar. It was ascertained on good authority, by Captain Leeke, of his Majesty's ship Myrmidon, that from July 1820 to October 1821, an interval of about fifteen months, 190 slave-ships had entered the

former river, and that 162 had entered the latter, for the purpose of purchasing slaves. An active slave-trade has been unceasingly carried on between the adjoining continent and the islands of Bissao and Cape de Verd. These islands are used as depôts for the slaves taken thither in canoes and small vessels, by French and other slave-traders, with the view of being afterwards removed to the Havannah, or to the French West-India islands. But it is to the rivers which run into the Bight of Benin, and into that of Biafra, that the Portuguese slave-ships chiefly resort. Many such vessels, in the course of the last year, have been found there by his Majesty's ships completely furnished with all the implements of their criminal traffic, and in a state of readiness to embark their human cargo. At the Congress of Vienna, Portugal held out some hope that in 1823 she would entirely abolish her slave-trade. That hope, it is greatly to be feared, will prove altogether delusive, as no step appears yet to have been taken to realize it, and as every application to that effect, on the part of Great Britain, has hitherto been eluded by the Portuguese Government. In the month of April 1821, Spain appeared still so attached to the slave-trade, that not only was a law for its more effectual repression, which had been proposed by that able and active friend of humanity, the Count de Torreno, rejected by the Cortes, but an intimation was given to his Majesty's Government of their intending to apply for two years' farther extension of the term fixed by treaty for its abolition. To this intimation Lord Londonderry replied in the most peremptory terms, that his Majesty neither would nor could lend himself to such a proposition. A few months later, however, a much better spirit began to manifest itself. On the 27th of August, the Spanish minister declared that orders had been given for the punctual enforcement of the treaty on this subject; and in the month of January last, an article was, on the motion of the Count de Torreno, introduced into the criminal code, to punish all participators in the trade with ten years' hard labour.

As yet, however, there has been no relaxation of that trade in Cuba and Porto Rico. Fewer vessels, indeed, have appeared on the African coast during the last year under the Spanish flag; but the importations into the island of Cuba, especially under the flag of France, have been large; while the only attempt made there to check them by bringing one of the vessels so employed before the mixed Commission Court of that place proved abortive. The whole number of Spanish

slave-ships condemned at Sierra Leone, by the mixed Commission Court, has been eleven, of which three were condemned during the last year. The flag of France has maintained during the last, as in some former years, its guilty pre-eminence. Almost every part of the African coast, whether on its western or eastern shores, is actually crowded with French contrabandists. Although a French squadron has for some time been stationed on the coast of Africa for the express purpose of suppressing the slave-trade, no useful effort appears to have been made by it. While the slave-ships of France are to be found on every part of the coast, the French cruisers have not, as far as is known, made a single capture. They have even met with ships trading for slaves under the flag of France, and after exchanging civilities with them, have left them unmolested to pursue their illegal and criminal traffic. It is even affirmed that they are without any instructions from their Government to seize French slave-ships. At Senegal and Goree, which form the head-quarters of the squadron, the merchants, and even some public functionaries, are still deeply engaged in this traffic. Few large ships, indeed, now export slaves from these settlements. The trade is chiefly conducted in small craft, which pass from the African Continent to the Portuguese islands of Bissao and Cape de Verd, and there deposit their slaves; the only effect, even at Senegal and Goree, of all the vaunted measures of repression adopted by the French Government, being this, that some additional caution is used in the mode of carrying on the trade. In other parts of the coast, the British cruisers, wherever they touch, find the French flag spreading its protection over an immense number of slave-ships. The coast appears to be almost covered with them.

A vessel with 344 slaves on board, named *Le Succés*, was detained in April 1821, by his Majesty's ship *Menai*, Capt. Moresby, and carried into the Isle of France, where, no claim of possession or property being preferred, she was condemned, and the slaves liberated. This very vessel, *Le Succés*, had already made a successful slave-voyage from Zanzibar to the Isle of Bourbon, where she had safely landed 248 slaves: the governor, M. Mylius, having been informed of the transaction, had instituted judicial proceedings against her; but the judges, whose office it was to try the cause, having themselves participated in the crime by purchasing some of her slaves, concurred in acquitting her; and, encouraged by this impunity, she was immediately

despatched for another cargo of Africans, and was returning with them to the Isle of Bourbon, when she was detained by the Menai. Nothing is more worthy of notice than the thorough hatred which the slave-traders appear to have entertained for Governor Mylius; who has since unfortunately been recalled, and whom they pay this nation the compliment to accuse of "*Anglomania and philanthropy*," merely, as it would appear, because he was determined conscientiously to fulfil the duties of his office, and was alive to the calls of humanity and justice. It appears from the papers found on board "*Le Succés*," that 248 slaves which she landed in the Isle of Bourbon in her first voyage, cost only 9,943 dollars; and that the proceeds of the sale of these slaves amounted to 29,564 dollars. The 344 slaves which she took on board, on her second voyage, cost only 10,214 dollars; and would have yielded, if sold at the same rate with the former cargo, upwards of 40,000 dollars. In like manner, the authentic prospectus of a slave voyage from Havre, inserted in the appendix to the Report of last year, exhibits on an outfit of 53,000 francs, a net profit of upwards of 166,000 francs.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. T. L. Strong, B.D. to the rectory of St. Michael, Queenhithe, London.—The Rev. J. M. Colson, LL.B. to the Rectory of St. Peter, Dorchester.—The venerable J. H. Pott, Archdeacon of London, to the prebend of Mora, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.—The Rev. Mr. Benson, to the vicarage of Ledsham.—The Rev. W. Whitelock, M. A. to the united rectories of Sulhamstead Abbots, and Sulhamstead Banister, Berks, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Waller.—The Rev. W. Vaux, M.A. to the rectory of Patching with Tarring, Sussex.—The Rev. S. Archer, M.A. to the vicarage of Lewannick, Cornwall.—The Rev. C. Kipling, LL.B. vicar of Stony Stratford, and late vicar of Newport Pagnell, to the rectory of Colston, in Leicestershire.—The Rev. W. Thursby, M.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge. The Lord Chancellor has presented the same gentleman to the vicarage of Hardingstone, near Northampton; and the Mayor and Corporation of Northampton have presented him to the Rectory of All Saints, in that town.

NEW MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Orford.—Charles Ross, Esq. in the room of the Most Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry, deceased.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

John Macpherson Brackenbury, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Cadiz.

M. Vasse, Vice Consul at Hull for his Most Christian Majesty.

Births.—The lady of Mr. E. Smith, of Gordon House, Kentish Town, of a daughter—At Clapham, the lady of Alexander Gordon, esq. of a son—Of a son, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Booker—In Mecklenburgh-square, Mrs. Henry Davis, of a daughter—Mrs. George Helder, of Euston-square, of a daughter—At Dulwich, the lady of J. Petty Muspratt, esq. of a son.

Marriages.—At Tottenham, J. Austin, esq. to Miss E. Hobson.—At Lambeth, H. Bicknell, esq. to Miss E. L. Tabor.—At Great Stanmore, Mr. Rogers to Miss Andrews.—At Hampton Court, the Earl of Liverpool to Miss Chester.—At Saint George's Bloomsbury, William Clay, jun. esq. of Russel-square, to Harriet, daughter of Thomas Dickason, esq.—At Hampton, near London, Matthew Crawford, of the Middle Temple, esq. to Miss Montague.—At Dickleburgh, by the Rev. Dr. French, the Rev. T. F. Green, rector of Graveley, to Mary, the fourth daughter of George Lee, esq.—At the parish church of St. Clement Danes, T. Wing, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Paternoster, esq.—At Burton Latimer, Peter James, eldest son of Mr. Grellier, of Wormwood-street, to Margaret, fifth daughter of Mr. Goodall—At Whitechurch, by the Rev. C. A. Ogilvie, the Rev. John Alington, rector of Little Barford, to Eliza Frances, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Thos. Plumer—At Mary-le-bone Church, Mr. C. Potter, to Miss Thompson.

Died.—At Beddington, Admiral Pigot—At Kensington, Mrs. Leifchild, 85—At Wandsworth, Mrs. C. Sykes, 83—At Ealing, Miss M. A. Douglass—At Kilburn, Mrs. Street—At the Admiralty, Lieut. Pace, R.N.—At Camberwell, W. Dowding, Esq.—At Tottenham, Mr. S. Pitt, 68—At Rushford, Mrs. J. Belcham—Thomas Boycott, Esq. of Clement's-lane—In York-street, Sir M. Bloxam, 79—At Tottenham, Mrs. E. Webster—At East Sheen, W. Gilpin, Esq.—At Tottenham-green, Miss F. A. Beau—At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, on the 20th inst. Philip Henry Savage, Esq. son of Admiral Savage, late Captain of the 52d regiment, and of his Majesty's 1st regiment of Life Guards, aged 55 years—Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Geo. Hodgkins, of Stoke Newington—James Griffiths, Esq. of Stamford-hill, for 38 years one of the Common Council of the City of London—Samuel Abraham, youngest son of the Rev. Josh. Brooksbank, of Winkworth's-buildings, City-road—Sarah, the widow of Jas. Nibbs, Esq. of Upton-house—At Hammersmith, the Countess of Dundonald.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

REV. W. BERILLE.

LATELY, the Rev. W. Berille, of King-street, Portman-square, M.A. rector of Exford, Somerset, domestic chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, and formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Few persons will be more lamented than this truly amiable and excellent man. Descended from an ancient family, of which he was the sole representative, Mr. Berille was born in the city of Lincoln, where he received the first rudiments of a classical education; and was, at an early age, admitted a pensioner of Peter-house, in the University of Cambridge. Here, by talents and assiduity, he commanded the esteem of his seniors, and when, at the usual time, he took his first degree, his name stood high in the list of wranglers. Shortly after obtaining these academical honours he was elected a fellow of his college, and, receiving holy orders, settled in London, where, for many years, he excited the attention of the public as a popular preacher, first at the chapel of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and afterwards at that of Spring Gardens. He was also the author of several successful publications, though, in consequence of a want of confidence in his own abilities, he would never allow his name to be affixed to any of his works. Besides other productions of equal merit, the public is indebted to his pen for a very able defence of Hammond, whom Dr. Johnson had unmercifully criticised in his Lives of the British Poets, and for an elegant translation of Numa Pompilius from the original French of M. de Florian. His sermons, which had always practical utility for their object, were free from sectarian violence, and breathed the genuine spirit of Christian charity. His delivery was dignified, and his language always correct and classical, often displaying the higher powers of impassioned eloquence. It is but justice to add, that, in a review of the comparative merits of the then contemporary preachers of the metropolis published, not long before his death, by the late Mr. Jerminham, no trifling praise was allowed to the lamented subject of this article, who at that time was the proprietor and morning preacher of Spring-gardens Chapel. Having been presented by his college to a living in Somersetshire, Mr. Berille resigned his fellowship, and married the widow of the late William Rochfort, Esq. As a companion, a scholar, and a preacher, he cannot fail to be generally regretted, while, to the few who en-

joyed his intimacy, the loss is irreparable. That, with such pretensions to clerical preferment, he should not have attained the first honours of his profession, which no one deserved better than himself, can only be attributed to a noble independence of conduct, which made him disdain to solicit favours, and to an excess of modesty and diffidence inherent in his character, which kept from the world at large a full knowledge of those qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to his family, and to a small circle of attached friends. He died at Colcot-house, Berkshire, where he occasionally retired from the metropolis.

SIGNOR ROVEDINO.

On Sunday last, at his son's house in Sloane-street, in the 71st year of his age, Signor Carlo Rovedino; his death was owing to water in his chest, under which he severely suffered for several weeks. This Gentleman was well known for his musical talents in this country, and on the Continent, as a bass singer. He first visited this country in the year 1777, and made his *début* at the King's Theatre, having studied under Sacchini and Razzini. He afterwards went abroad, and acquired high celebrity in Italy, Paris, &c. He returned to this country in 1791, and remained at the King's Theatre for 23 years; after a short engagement at Paris, he wholly retired from the stage, and returned to pass the remainder of his days in this country. He was remarkable for the strength, extent, and mellow tones of his voice, as well as for his science and musical taste.

MR. WILLIAM BUTLER.

The late Mr. William Butler was a native of St. John's, near Worcester, where he was born Oct. 12, 1748. Splendid lineage conferred upon him none of its honours, nor was he anxious to claim them. His father enjoyed a very moderate competency, arising from the cultivation of a small farm. Having acquired considerable knowledge, and also an excellent style of penmanship, he resolved to try his fortune as a teacher in the metropolis: he quitted Worcester in 1765; and from that period (being then only in his 17th year) he wholly maintained himself by his own exertions. A situation was soon obtained by him as assistant in a respectable academy at Clapton, near Hackney, which he left after a continuance of some years. Nature had not formed him for a dependant, and he had about him that confidence in his capabilities which is the property of vigorous minds. He therefore en-

barked as a teacher of writing and geography in London and its vicinity. In the year 1775 he married Miss Olding, daughter of the Rev. John Olding, a dissenting minister at Deptford.

Mr. Butler might claim a fair, and even a superior distinction as an able penman; he diligently copied and imbibed the various excellencies of masters eminent in calligraphy; particularly those of Bland, his great favourite; upon the model of whose penmanship his own free, tasteful, and elegant running-hand was formed. But the great reputation and success which he attained sprang from a different source; they flowed from the improvements introduced by him into the mode of instruction in writing and geography. The former branch of education acquired under his care a usefulness and an elevation which it had not before possessed. He perceived that a writing-master has it in his power to introduce a copious store of miscellaneous information into the schools that he attends, by means of a judicious choice of copies, particularly geographical ones (sacred and profane), and such as contain historical facts, dates in chronology, and biographical notices of characters illustrious for "deeds of excellence and high renown." The plan was original; it had, therefore, upon it the impress of genius: there was no laurel picked up which had fallen from the brow of any predecessor. A yet more extensive and permanent benefit was conferred on the rising generation by the many useful and ingenious works which Mr. Butler published. In aid of the plan of combining general knowledge with his own immediate pursuits, he composed the "Arithmetical Questions," "Exercises on the Globes," "Chronological Exercises," and "Geographical Exercises on the New Testament," with other works, all of which have received high commendation, both for the novelty of their plan, and for the extensive reading and industrious research which they display.

As a practical teacher, Mr. Butler had few superiors. It was his favourite opinion, that splendid talents are neither necessary nor even desirable in an instructor. The faculty of calling forth, and afterwards condensing the learner's attention, and of raising a confidence in the qualifications of the master—vigilance, method, and regularity—and an intimate acquaintance with the wants of children, were, in his estimation, the leading requisites for a good teacher. In all these he was admirably qualified. With what energy he endeavoured to communicate his own zeal to the scholar; to fix the wandering thought, and prevent "instruction from

being poured into the heedless ear," will be long remembered by those who received or witnessed his instructions: he was "all eye, all ear:" nor will they forget the many incidental remarks, not only intellectual, but moral, which were made by him during the hours of tuition; and which, by connecting present experience with past years, may have become the inspiring rule of conduct. A lesson given by the revered subject of this memoir was a lesson both of wisdom and of virtue. Among the benefits resulting from Mr. Butler's mode of engraving so much general knowledge on his own particular line of instruction, was that of its enabling him to avail himself of those great political events and discoveries in science which have for the last thirty years riveted the public attention. They were rendered by him subservient to geographical acquisitions; he was accustomed to say, that great generals, such as Bonaparte then was, in the height of his military glory, were among the best practical teachers of geography; for by their locomotive powers, and their rapid and extensive projects, they compelled the public to trace places, rivers, and districts, which, but for the light thrown upon them by their progress, would, perhaps, have remained in obscurity. On all the passing events of the day, by which the interests of mankind were more or less affected, Mr. Butler kept a vigilant eye, in order to impress them into his service as a teacher.

That an instructor who was thus active and energetic, thus gifted and accomplished, should have his labours crowned with success, may naturally be expected; and it may with truth be said, that Mr. Butler was the most popular instructor in his line of the present times. Of the public favour, which followed him even to the extreme verge of existence, no better proof need be adduced than that of his having several new engagements offered to him in his 73d year. It may, perhaps, be thought that too high an importance has been assigned to Mr. Butler's labours. Let, however, the multiplicity of his engagements and the lengthened period to which they were protracted, be considered; let it also be remembered, that his efforts were directed to that sex, upon whose conduct much of the character and welfare of society at large depend; that the early germ of life is entrusted to the mother's care, and that it is her skill and diligence, or ignorance and neglect, which determine whether it shall wither or produce fruit, and the true value of the exertions now recorded will be duly acknowledged. "A race of virtuous and

moral mothers," says a learned Prelate, "will produce a race of virtuous and moral children. Nor is it merely in the relation of mother and child that the influence is perceived; the character of the domestics will greatly depend upon the character of the mistress." When, therefore, the extent, the duration, and the object of Mr. Butler's services are considered, he may be said to have exerted a moral and intellectual influence upon mankind of great and durable importance. Through the whole of his life Mr. Butler was actuated by those sentiments which draw a strong line of demarcation between the useless and the valuable member of society. He began his career with a determination to be eminent and to do good. "To add something to the system of life, and to leave the world wiser and better for his existence," was, as he expressed himself, his governing principle of conduct. The means by which he determined to accomplish the purposes of his laudable ambition were, a rigid economy and improvement of time, and a steadiness of pursuit energetically directed to one object. Through the greater part of his life he rose at five o'clock, both in winter and summer; and he often said, that during his very extensive range of biographical reading, he met with very few instances of eminent characters who did not rise early. The utmost punctuality was observed in every engagement; every thing was systematized and planned.

Mr. Butler, in October 1821, reached his 74th year. His labours had continued more than half a century, and during that long period he had enjoyed, with a brief exception, an unclouded day of health. His constitution, which was among the choicest gifts of Nature, had been improved by exercise, temperate habits, and that "soul's refreshing green," a cheerful and good temper. The apparently unimpaired state of his health during the last year justified the expectation that he would be yet spared many years to the world, and that death would arrive at last, not through any specific malady, but by the springs of life being gradually worn out. But He who wisely as well as benevolently determines the bounds of mortal habitation and existence, had decreed otherwise. On the 13th of May, after having in the morning attended a school in which he had taught 49 years, Mr. Butler was attacked by a painful disorder incident to age, which baffled skilful medical treatment, and finally terminated his life on the 1st of August following. If his days of activity had been eminently bright and useful, the last hours of life gave a new lustre and efficacy to his cha-

acter. In estimating the value of such a man, it will appear from what has been said that we should combine his moral principle with his literary employments; these were formed into duties, which he most conscientiously discharged. And, though he did not create new systems of science, he will be long remembered in a large and respectable circle of pupils, to whom he communicated solid information, examples of virtue, and the means of happiness; and who, in an age fruitful of knowledge, has by his writings instructed, and will still continue to instruct the rising generation. He was one of those men, the remembrance of whom will be always agreeable, and whose virtues will live and have a force beyond the grave. Mr. Butler died at his residence at Hackney, of which parish he was one of the oldest inhabitants; and was interred, by his own desire, in the burying-ground at that place attached to the Meeting-house of the Rev. H. F. Barder.

COUNT DU ROURE.

On the 24th Sept. in Arundel-street, Strand, Louis Henri Scipio de Grimoard de Beauvoir, Count du Roure and Marquess de Grisac, lineally descended from one of the most ancient noble families of France, and no less related to the Irish Peerage in right of his mother, the deceased Countess of Cathelrigh, through which line he claimed as his great uncle, the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke. This Nobleman, however, was not alone indebted to consideration from elevated birth, but had a much stronger claim to public consideration, as a man most pre-eminently gifted with capaciousness and energy of mind, improved by unremitting study. At the commencement of the French Revolution, Count du Roure associated himself with the Republican party; not that class of demagogues who merely assumed the title to gloss over their ambitious views, or as a means of gratifying their thirst of gain, but those who acted from conviction and supported their tenets with undeviating fortitude under the very hatchet of the guillotine. Indeed, under "the reign of Terror," he suffered imprisonment, and was in hourly expectation of being ordered to follow the noted Baron Treack and others, who were his fellow-prisoners, to the place of execution; but he was saved by the fall of the sanguinary rulers at that eventful period. Count du Roure was, through life, a most consistent patriot, and viewed the return of the Bourbons, as he did the imperial accession of Napoleon, equally detrimental to the true interests of France and of mankind. The Count remained steadfast to his political creed; no over-

tures whatsoever could shake the honest integrity of his mind, though the Prefecture of a department and the dignity of a Senator would have been the recompense of an abandonment of principle, on the coronation of the Emperor. Although the Count's name has not appeared to any literary production of consequence, he has not the less contributed to enhance the value of the labours of others, and during the period of the Revolution a multiplicity of anonymous writings, as well as the harangues delivered by many public characters, were the production of his pen. As a grammarian, no Frenchman was ever more thoroughly versed in the niceties of his language, and few natives of our own country could boast of possessing a more intimate acquaintance with our literature and language, of which he gave an unequivocal proof in his "*Nouveau Maître d'Anglois*," published at Paris in 1816. When considered in the light of an universal philanthropist, he was rarely surpassed, his constant exclamation being directed against warfare and the effusion of human blood. He was frank and sincere in an eminent degree, and scrupulously tenacious of his word on all occasions.

MR. M'DOUGAL.

At Whitefield, Peebleshire, on the 17th ult. aged 82, Mr. J. M'Dougal, farmer. His first outset in life was as a ploughman to the late Wm. Dawson, Esq. of Frogden, the father of the improved system of husbandry in Scotland, who, after a regular apprenticeship in Norfolk, commenced his farming operations upon a large scale in the neighbourhood of Kelso, about the middle of last century. In the Agricultural Report of Roxburghshire, by the late Rev. Dr. Douglas, it is stated, in justice to M'Dougal, at the particular desire of Mr. Dawson, that M'Dougal was the first ploughman in Scotland that drew a straight turnip-drill with a two-horse plough, without a driver. After being farm-overseer to Mr. Dawson for fourteen years, during which time he had the charge of the apprentices who came from various parts of Scotland to Mr. Dawson for instruction, he, in the year 1778, took on lease a small farm in the neighbourhood of West Linton, in Peebleshire, where his example, as that of a farmer paying rent, and acting at his own, had an immediate and effectual influence as to the ready adoption and rapid diffusion of the turnip and artificial grass farming among the practical farmers all around, as particularly stated in the Agricultural Report of Peebleshire. After bringing up to a fitness for decently settling in life a numerous family, he retired

upon a competency, the fruit of his own industry. His strong rough sense and sound judgment made him to be much esteemed by the country gentlemen, notwithstanding a manner rather blunt and uncourtly. Such, indeed, was the general opinion of his sound sense and integrity, that in matters of reference as to country business he was often fixed upon by both parties as sole arbiter. His attention to his religious duties was unostentatious and altogether free from either superstition or enthusiasm. Possessed of a friendly, cheerful, and contented disposition, and of great command of temper, he passed through life easily and happily, enjoying it to the end, when he met with what he wished—a speedy dissolution—being cut off by an apoplectic stroke.

SIR JOHN MAC GREGOR MURRAY, BART.

Lately, Sir John Mac Gregor Murray, of Lanrick Castle, Bart. and Chief of his Clan; and a few days afterwards his brother, Col. Alexander. They were both distinguished officers in the service of the East India Company. Sir John's talents rendered him eminently serviceable in the high and important office of Commissary and Auditor-General in Bengal. His advice and experienced suggestions were essentially useful to Sir John Macpherson when Governor-General, in carrying into effect, with firmness and resolution, a requisite plan of retrenchment and financial reform, the benefits of which have, and will be felt, as long as we hold our empire in the East. The integrity of these proceedings, and the ability and vigour with which Sir John conducted a difficult department of leading importance, raised the Government in public opinion. Colonel Alexander had at an early period distinguished himself professionally on the Continent. His services were conspicuous and gallant in India, where he latterly occupied the station of commander-in-chief, and member of Council on the Bencoolen Establishment. A third brother, Colonel Peter, filled, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers, the high station of Adjutant-General in Bengal. He fell in action at sea, when returning a second time from India. During a difficult and turbulent period at home, the chieftain of the ancient clan of the Mac Gregors raised a fine regiment of 1000 men for the service of Government. It was efficiently commanded, by Colonel Alexander, with his surviving brother, Robert, an old and good cavalry officer, as one of the Lieut.-Colonels, and his son, Lieut.-Col. Alexander, an officer of much promise, as one of his Majors.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Weston Underwood, Mr. T. Higgins to Miss M. Swannel.

BERKSHIRE.

Arrangements are making to remove the old building which projects out in the Duke-street, and widening High-street, Reading, by altering the fronts of several houses.

Married.] At Bray, Mr. J. Lovegrave to Miss S. A. Adams.

Died.] At Thatcham, Mrs. Machin, 73—Mr. Bow—At Eastgorton, T. Palmer, esq.—At Reading, Mrs. Biggs—Mr. C. Hamilton—At Wallingford, Mrs. Flanmanks, 60.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Buckingham, G. Newman, esq.—At Lathbury, by his own hand, M. D. Mansel, esq., and soon after his widow through grief—At High Wycombe, the Rev. J. Maunup—At Great Horwood, Mrs. Edwin—At Eton, the Rev. E. Halhed—At Wyrossbury, B. C. Gill, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. S. Horne—Mr. F. Torr, in Christ college, 94—At Dalham, near Newmarket, J. Murray, esq.—The Rev. J. Bullen, of Barnwell.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. S. Fowls to Miss M. Willson—G. Powell, esq., to Miss M. Weaver—The Rev. F. Parry to Miss J. Ward—At Prestbury, Mr. R. Duff to Miss J. Warrington—At Northwich, Mr. Catterall to Miss J. Rishton—At Whitchurch, Mr. F. Hoalding to Miss S. Johnson—At West Kirby, Mr. J. Bloor to Miss A. Brown—At Barrow, Mr. T. Dodd to Miss M. Rowlands.

Died.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Howell—Mr. J. Corner—At Chester, Mr. E. Rowlands—At Whiston Hall, J. W. Hammond, esq.—At Barthomley, Mr. R. Ryder—At Macclesfield, Mrs. E. Barlow.

CORNWALL.

There has lately been cut in Dolcoath mine, a rich copper lode, which is said to be worth one hundred pounds a fathom. This discovery is the more valuable from its being what the miners term, all in whole, that is, all in dry ground. There has been discovered, in the same mine, a rich lode of tin, at about two hundred fathoms from the surface.

It is reported that the packet establishment is about to be removed from Falmouth to Plymouth.

Married.] At Lannercron, T. B. Rose, esq., to Miss Frost—At St. Clement's, Mr. Paul to Miss Bice.

Died.] At Lannercron, Mr. R. Davy—At Pelynt, Mrs. E. Lambell, 76—At Penzance, Mr. J. Perryman—J. Dennis, esq., of Alberton—At St. Blaney, Mr. W. Swell—At Chacewater, Mr. W. Davies—At St. Martin's, Mr. R. Lejoo—At Redrath, Mr. H. Pearce.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. M. Gill to Miss M. Kirkop—Mr. H. Shield to Miss M. A. Little—Mr. J. Vesty to Miss M. Bell—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Elliot to Miss J. Brown—Mr. J. Hamilton to Miss M. Birkett—At Wigton, Mr. J. Pattinson to Miss Pattinson—At Workington, Mr. G. Graham to Miss F. Braithwaite.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Bell—Mrs. M. Palmer—Mr. J. Simpson—Mrs. J. Ludlow—At Walby, Mr. G. Dady—At Carlisle, Mr. D. Wright—At Maypoat, Mrs. Bragg—At Penrith, Mrs. E. Garnett, 66—At Workington, Mrs. A. Lee—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Griffin—Mr. D. Stephenson—Mr. J. Hicks—At Kewick, Mrs. Hine—At Cockerton, Mrs. Hobley.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At North Wingfield, the Rev. H. Haskney—At Wilmcote Mills, Mrs. Jones—At Buxton, J. Wheelton, esq., 79—At Nyeplafield, C. O'Hara, esq.—At Westbury Leigh, Mr. J. Tucker.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Earl of Morley is about to throw a bridge across the Lara, and to supersede the present accommodation known as "the Flying-bridge."

The Commissioners under the Act of Parliament for examining public charities, have visited Bldeford, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the manner in which the charities have been managed. The trustees of one have kept so regular an account of their receipts and expenditure, that they were enabled to lay before the Commissioners the names of every individual who has been relieved by them for nearly 200 years.

The line of semaphore signal stations between the Admiralty and Plymouth is not expected to be established before June next. It will form a part of the Portsmouth line only as far as Banicle Hill (Surrey), where it will branch off to the westward. There will be twenty-one ports (or semaphore houses) between Plymouth and Banicle Hill, whence, to the Admiralty there are eight.

Married.] At Exeter, R. L. Pennell, M. D. to Miss S. Hyde—Mr. Coun to Miss M. A. Fasure—Mr. Potter to Miss Pratt—Mr. T. Williams, 79, to Miss Broad, 60—At Lymington, J. H. James to Miss E. Witald—At Plymouth, Lieut. Loy to Miss S. Smith—Mr. B. H. Phillips to Miss Hill—At Heath, Lord Rolle to the Hon. Miss L. Trevelyan—At Maker, Lieut. Soady, R. N. to Miss R. Gray—Lieut. Clifford, R. N. to Miss J. Valliant—At Littleham, Mr. T. Smith to Miss M. A. Chamberlain—H. A. Gladwin, esq., to Miss C. W. Bourke.

Died.] At Bickleigh, Mrs. Carow—At Wilmcote, Mrs. Townsend—At Rye, J. Westford, esq., 61—Mrs. Powell—Mrs. Todd, 63—Mr. R. Binchup, 66—Mrs. Collins—At Exmouth, R. Russell, esq.—At Bow Bridge, Mrs. Hodges, 66—At Briham, Mr. Springs—At Okhampton House, Mrs. Elford—At Dartmouth, W. Newman, esq., 79—At Stou-house, Mrs. Bunt, 74—Mrs. J. Chapple—At Totnes, F. E. Cuming, esq.—At Ivybridge, Mrs. Meach—At Rockbeare Court, Mrs. Buisson—At Pigeonmouth, Mrs. H. Hancock—Mr. J. Simmons—At Tavistock, Mr. J. Chave—At Bannistaple, Mrs. Hammett.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. Simmonds to Miss S. Styles—The Rev. T. Durant to Miss M. Chandler—At Whitchbury, Mr. S. Barton to Miss S. Selfe.

Died.] At Beaminster, Mrs. Cox—At Lynece Regis, J. Mackinnon, esq., R. W.—At Wimborne Minster, J. Galtrew, esq., 77—Miss E. A. F. Clarke, of Pool—At Stalbridge, Mr. J. Tite—At Ledbury House, Sir Evan Nepean, bart.—At Yctminster, W. Vincent, esq.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Bishopscarmouth, Lieut.-Col. Browne to Miss L. A. Gray—At Durham, Mr. W. Bragg to Miss A. Chilton—Mr. J. Sumpson to Miss M. Stobart—At Barnard Castle, Mr. W. Duce to Miss E. Proctor.

Died.] At Gateshead, Mr. T. Humble—At Darlington, Mr. J. Pearson—Mr. B. Wilby, 66—At Whitley, Mr. Z. Shipley—At Chester-le-Street, Miss M. Maddison, 75—At Bishopscarmouth, Mr. F. Maskell, 63—At Sunderland, Mrs. Riddle—Mr. M. B. Nowell—At South Shields, Mr. J. H. Hemmell—Mrs. J. A. Emily—Mr. R. Murray—Mr. B. Brown—Mr. W. Young.

ESSEX.

In the church at Witham, a handsome but simple monument has been erected to the memory of the late Archdeacon Jefferson, and inscribed with a just and appropriate epitaph, from the pen of the Rev. G. Preston.

Married.] Mr. T. H. Robinson, of Thetford, to Miss S. Hochison—W. J. St. Aubyn, esq. to Miss A. D. B. Leonard, of Brill-house—Mr. W. Roberts, of Fithler's Farm, to Miss Walton—Mr. R. N. Rabott, of Great Holland, to Miss J. A. Cole.
Died.] At Harwich, Mrs. Brothers—At Walton, Mrs. S. Fowler—At Thetford, Miss J. Dade—At Bury, Miss Allen—Mrs. Hood, of Roydon.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

As some workmen were digging a well near Wellington parade, Gloucester, they discovered a bed of blue clay, a spring of mineral water, the properties of which are of a mild and gentle perient; it has a strong saline taste, but without any disagreeable flavour. In the adjoining field was also discovered a large quantity of iron ore through which runs a very valuable chalybeate spring; this water is perfectly transparent, has a smell and taste of iron, produces a brown tain and greasy appearance on glass, is likely to prove very efficacious in cases of debility, and very much resembles that of Tunbridge.

Married.] At Awre, Mr. T. Cadie to Miss H. Jobbs—Mr. T. Valsey, of Cirencester, to Miss M. Batten—At Cricklade, Mr. J. Swayne to Miss Taylor—At Gloucester, Mr. G. Stockwell to Miss Addis—Mr. G. Moir to Miss S. E. Meredith—Mr. R. Fryer, of Hartbury, to Miss Pulham, of Corse—Mr. Cheltenham, Mr. Buckle to Miss S. Ballinger—Captain R. Deane to Miss M. Mangham—P. Wallace, esq. to Miss J. Stuchart—At Wotton-under-Lodge, D. W. Acreman, esq. to Miss Stewart—At Brockworth, Mr. H. Jones to Miss N. Bubb—Mr. W. Tinson, of Welford, to Miss J. Howell.
Died.] At Queenington, the Rev. J. W. Astley—Mr. R. Hall, land surveyor, of Cirencester, 90—At Ledbrooke, Mr. J. W. Hughes—At Wheatcuhurst, Mrs. Bloume—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Stone—Mrs. I. Barbauld—Miss L. P. Phillips—Mr. T. Turner—At Stourhead, Mrs. Cooke, 84—At Cirencester, Mr. R. Hall—At Standish, Mr. H. Butt—At Gloucester, Mr. B. Legge, 73—At Frenchay, E. Ball, esq.—At Combe, Mrs. Fry—At Dursley, Mrs. Adey—At Micheldean, Mrs. Morgan.

HAMPSHIRE.

The new church and street, in Southampton, are in great forwardness. The ground is enclosed by a railway of the extreme length and breadth.

The Portsea Island Branch of the Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, was opened on the 10th of Sept. last, for the reception of barges and trading vessels, with about eight feet of water, which is to be daily increased until it reaches the permanent depth of twelve feet.

A very eligible market-house is built, adjoining the new butchers' market, at the end of Bridge-street, Southampton, for the accommodation of bucksters, and persons selling vegetables, in order to remove them from the High-street. It was with great difficulty that these persons could be persuaded to take their goods into the market. In consequence of their opposition and reluctance, the corporation publicly appointed and proclaimed the new market, agreeable to Act of Parliament of the 50th Geo. III.

Married.] At Southampton, J. W. Millis, esq. to Mrs. M. Hodgkinson—At Hightchere, F. Pusey, esq. to Lady Emily Hubert—At Portsea, Mr. J. Pickering to Miss Gilbert—A. Layton, esq. to Miss E. Lomer—At St. Thomas Town, I. W. Mr. J. Aikley to Miss Stephens.

Died.] At Bramscot, W. Butler, esq.—At Lynton, Mrs. Mawson—At Millbrook, I. W. Mrs. R. Polton—At Southampton, Mrs. A. Kington—T. Conroy, esq.—At Portsmouth, Mr. W. Edwards—At Basingstoke, Mr. J. Mullens—At Fareham, Capt. Pidding, 80—Near Winchester, Mr. P. Jones—At Upton House, Mrs. Bibb—At Atherfield, I. W. Mr. Rogers—At Romsey, Mrs. P. Turner.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It is intended to apply to Parliament in the next session, for leave to bring in a bill for erecting a bridge over the river Severn, at or near the town of Tewkesbury, and for making convenient roads, so as to open a direct communication from that borough to Hereford.

Married.] At Kingston, T. Jeffries, esq. to Miss J. Meredith—At Hereford, Mr. J. Pritchard, to Miss A. Baverstock.

Died.] At Gwarlodieth Clodock, W. Marsh, esq. 79—The Rev. R. Hodges, of Knill, formerly curate of Woodthorp.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Albans, the Rev. J. Jackson to Miss S. Collett—The Rev. T. F. Groen, of Gravely, to Miss M. Lea—Mr. G. Macknass, of Stevenage, to Miss E. Watts—Mr. S. Cook to Miss E. Parker, of Coliper's Hall.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Elger to Miss L. Stratford.

Died.] At Sawtry, the Rev. J. Sannfers.

KENT.

In digging a well on the slope of a hill at Ferry Harty, east end of the Isle of Sheppy, a small house, or hut, buried under the earth, has been discovered. It is of the most remote antiquity, and two skeletons have been found. The building had no roof, or it might have been of some perishable material; the walls were wood, and no iron or other metal is seen. There are flints and hard stones, apparently intended for axes, and cutting instruments, with handles of wood, quite complete, and in good preservation; and earthenware utensils (one appears to have been a lamp) a few fish-hooks of hard stony horn, and an immense quantity of a kind of horse-hair. Mr. Barrow, the resident commissioner at Sheerness, arrived to see it; and by his desire a fence is to be erected to inclose and preserve this extraordinary remnant of antiquity.

Married.] At Petham, Col. F. W. Mulcaster to Miss E. Harris—At Canterbury, Mr. J. Morpue to Miss S. Cullen—Mr. T. Webb to Miss M. A. Johnson—Mr. J. Arnold to Miss R. Brett—At Maidstone, Mr. H. Porter to Miss Evans—At Lewisham, G. Medley, esq. to Miss E. Rich—At Dover, Mr. R. Atkins to Miss E. Spence—Mr. R. Robins to Miss Sandford—At Gillingham, H. B. C. Hillier, esq. to Miss A. Lucy.

Died.] At Canterbury, J. Garstin, esq.—W. Carter, esq.—Mrs. Nicholl—Mr. W. Clark—At Mynstole, the Rev. Sir J. Fagg—At Maidstone, Mr. J. H. Park—Mrs. Banyard 79—Mr. E. Ridout—Mr. J. J. Cook—At Sandwich, Mr. S. Elgar—At Millon, Major Groves—At Margate, Mrs. F. Hill, 91—At Chatham, Mrs. Douglass—Mrs. Edge—Mrs. H. Foreman—At Tenenden, Mrs. Blackman—Near Dover, Mrs. Elwin—At Whitstable, Mrs. Appleton—At Folkstone, Mrs. Squirr—At Greenwich, Lieut. Besson, 90—At West Malling, Miss Chapman, 84—At Wickham, Mrs. Sencock—At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Kerr—At Sheerness, Lieut. J. Hutchinson, R. N.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. W. Arnold, 73, to Mrs. S. Thornton, 68—At Liverpool, Mr. E. Oswald to Miss A. Colley—At Manchester, Mr. W. S. Guest to Miss A. Bibby—L. Martineau, esq. to Miss S. Bourn—At Walton church, W. Ripley, esq. to Miss J. Parr.

Died.] At Moss Side, T. F. Phillips, esq. 78—At Manchester, Mr. T. Hemingway, 71—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Curry—Mr. G. Burrell—Mr. W. Mercer—Mr. S. Richardson—At Preston, Mr. T. Cooper.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The new stone bridge over the river Eye, leading into Melton Mowbray from Leicester, being completed, the Duchess Dowager of Rutland consented to open it, and a considerable number of the respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood assembled for the purpose of attending her grace upon the occasion, when it was opened last month in due form.

Married.] At Colston Bassett, Mr. J. Marriot, of Long Clawson, to Miss Crabtree—At Broughton Astley, Mr. T. Bailey to Miss Carver.

Died.] At Smeeton, Mr. T. Bull—At Sutton Cheney, Mr. T. Cooper, 80.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

An exceedingly beautiful moonlight rainbow was distinctly observed by many persons in the neighbourhood of Boston, one evening last month, about half-past eight o'clock. The white bow in the heavens was every way complete; the curvature entire, though its span was extensive. A lunar iris is a very rare phenomenon, which many eminent observers of the wonders of nature have in vain desired to see.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. J. L. Mason to Miss J. Wate—Mr. D. Swift to Miss S. Lowe—Mr. F. Willson to Miss S. Hodgson—The Rev. E. Ince, of Wigtoft, to Miss M. S. Boucherie—At Horncastle, Mr. Clarke to Miss Ransphill—At Skirbeck, Mr. W. Patrick to Miss Nicholson—At Allford, Mr. S. Brown to Miss A. Pape—At Boothby, R. Jaques, esq. to Miss J. Smith—At W. ston, Mr. J. Wilson to Miss A. Beeson—At Wisbeach, Mr. Felkin to Miss S. Clarke.

Died.] At Spalding, Mrs. Evarard—Miss Seemore—At Eagle, Mrs. Crossby—At Lincoln, Mr. Hilton—Mr. Hitley—Mr. W. Reynolds—Mr. S. S. Clarke, of Pickworth—At Aibourn, Mrs. W. Lamb—At Sawtry, the Rev. J. Saunders—At Boston, Mrs. Bellamy—Mrs. Beverley—Mrs. A. Arnall—At Market Rasen, Mr. J. Bennet, 78.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Dowding to Miss A. Hughes—W. Homfray, esq. of King's Hill, to Miss E. Lee—At Ross, Mr. C. Frere to Miss S. Cope.

WORFOLK.

The Foundation Stone of the New Shire Hall, at the Castle of Norwich, was laid last month with Masonic ceremony. Various coins of his present Majesty's reign were deposited in a cavity of the stone, and over them was placed the following inscription:

Anno Tertio Georgii Quarti Regis,

Nono Die Septembris, A. L. 5822. A. D. 1822.

Hunc Lapidem,

In Fundamentum Curie Juridicæ,

Adstante summo Latomorum

Hujus Provincie Sodalitio,

Thomæ Gulielmi Coke, Armigeri,

Summi Magistrî Provincialis

vicem gerens

Jeremias Ives, rite posuit.

A meeting of the Gentlemen desirous of promoting a plan for making Norwich a Port, by means of a new navigation from Lowestoft to Norwich, has been held, and subscriptions commenced for the purpose.

Married.] Mr. T. W. Child, of Great Yarmouth, to Miss M. Litch—At Norwich, Mr. W. Meers to Miss M. Bradbury—Mr. R. Langton to Miss M. Beloe—At Lowestoft, the Rev. G. S. Crisp to Miss

A. Wells—At Great Writingham, the Rev. E. Wood, of Alderford, to Miss E. M. Osorio—At Dukieburgh, the Rev. W. Barlow to Miss M. Leach—At Hingham, Mr. J. Skipper to Miss M. Randall.

Died.] The Rev. R. Morris, of Tattershall—At Amingham, Mr. J. Balla, 78—At Shoston, Miss J. Musket—At Norwich, Mrs. J. Bruston—Mr. J. Athow, 80—Mrs. E. Towers, 98—Mr. G. Smith—At Cattow, Mr. O. Dixon—At East Dereham, Mr. R. Goddard—At Yarmouth, Mrs. Smith, 71—Mr. J. Dale, 74—Mrs. Mansfield—Miss Brown—At Ashwood in Pentney, Mrs. Lloyd, 72—At Mundford, Mr. J. Griffin—At Swaffham, Mr. M. Smith—Mr. H. Alp—At Aylsham, Mrs. A. Webster, 92.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stowe, the Rev. W. C. Bovey to Miss C. Crayke—At Northampton, Mr. J. S. Bell to Miss Carr—Lord Mandeville to Miss Sparrow—the Rev. H. Linton, of Oundle, to Miss R. Gregory—At Davton, Mr. T. Hind to Miss Mawle—At Fotheringay, S. G. Cooke, esq. to Miss E. M. Linton.

Died.] At Nether Hayford, Mr. E. Emery—At Northampton, Mr. I. Hilliard—At Welford, Mr. F. Ponsford, 72—At Yelvertoft, the Rev. H. Knight—At Newland, Mrs. Rowell, 78—At Woodford, Mrs. Tibby, 92.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. S. Thirlall to Miss J. Williams—At Beeverly, Mr. T. B. Baker to Miss E. E. Hall—At Alnwick, Mr. E. Dew to Miss E. Crow—Mr. W. Hope to Miss Copeland, of North Shields—At Tyne-mouth, Mr. Baile to Miss Thompson—At Coldstream, Mr. R. Weatherhead to Miss E. Fair—At Tweedmouth, Mr. D. Fair to Miss L. Flint.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss S. Fenwick—Mr. J. Scott—Miss H. Spencer—Mr. A. Angus—Mr. W. Nicol—Mrs. S. Hodgson, proprietor of the Newcastle Chronicle—Mrs. J. Elliot—At North Shields, Miss M. Stormont—Mrs. Morley—Mr. G. Gump—Mr. J. Davidson—J. Hutton, esq. of the Harrogate—At Morpeth, Mrs. H. Wake—At Tynesmouth, Mr. W. Guthrie—At Alnwick, Mr. J. Finlay—Mr. J. Paxton—At Longhurst, J. Lawson, esq., 90—At Hexham, Mrs. Scott.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The church-yard of St. Nicholas, Nottingham is about to be enclosed by a wall, the foundation of which is already begun. Nothing can be more proper than that our public cemeteries should be kept sacred from dilapidation.

Married.] At Sossiton, Mr. Watson to Miss Blunston—At Car Colston, Mr. Ellis to Miss E. Hill—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Johnston to Miss E. White—Mr. W. Hawty to Miss M. Cook—Mr. J. Drant to Miss M. Harwood—Mr. A. Kinsley to Mrs. Huntingdon—Mr. W. Barwick to Miss J. Wigley—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Wilkinson to Miss Betinson—Mr. W. Short to Miss M. Hopkinson—At Newark, Mr. W. Trickett to Mrs. M. Burns—Mr. J. Chadwick to Miss J. Overing—At Walsall, Mr. R. Skipton to Miss Oldham.

Died.] At Gedling, Mr. R. Brierley—At Rufford, Mrs. Crompton—Mr. S. Hill—At the Rectory, Plumtree, Miss Franklin—At Walsingham, Mr. S. Wells—At Ilkeston, J. Potter, esq.—At Newark, Mrs. A. Trudale—Mrs. Walsh—At Skidmore—At Eastwood, Mrs. E. Ashby—At North Wingfield, the Rev. H. Hanky—At Nottingham, Mrs. Dackie, 82—Mrs. Holland—Mr. S. Smith—Miss A. Burns—Mrs. Ellis.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Under the flooring of the cloisters at Magdalen college, were discovered, last month, several curiosities, amongst which are a kind of medal, probably struck to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's visit to that University; also some ancient coins, and some letters addressed to the ancient inhabitants of the apartments; one of them is dated 1661, and directed as follows:—"For the celebrant Master Peter Heylin, Fellow of Magdalen."

Married.] J. Dawkins, esq. M. P. of Upper Norton, to Miss M. Forbes—At Oxford, Mr. J. J. Hemming to Miss Taylor—Mr. W. C. Parslow to Miss E. Shaw—T. Frothing to Miss C. Liddell—At Kidlington, Mr. W. Hall to Mrs. E. Green—Mr. J. Hester, of Aldbury, to Miss White—At Burford, Mr. T. Clark to Miss S. Bryan.
Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. S. Gauntlett, 78—Mrs. E. Moor—Mrs. Wise—Mrs. Robart—Mr. M. Ward—At Kidlington, Miss M. Bousart—At Woodstock, Mrs. Mavor—At Frozfield, Mrs. E. Cox—At Burford, Mr. T. Hantley—At Stanton St. John, Mr. Butler.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Beastall, of Eaton, to Miss M. A. Healy—Mr. W. Boyer, of Belvoir Castle, to Miss A. Goodson—Mr. Harrison, of Oakham, to Miss M. Sealthrop.
Died.] At Oakham, Mrs. Boyce—Mrs. Jacey.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellington, the Rev. J. Bartlett to Miss Reynolds—At Ludlow, Mr. R. Cox to Miss Cook—At Ellesmere, J. Boydell, esq. to Miss Watson.

Died.] Near Wom, Mrs. Roberts—At Bridgnorth, W. Hazlewood, esq. 73—At Hinstock, Mrs. Perrin—At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Price—Mrs. Gough—At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Howells—Mr. J. Corcer—Mr. J. Corrie, 82—Mr. H. Bateman—At Park Iall, H. Andrews, esq.—At Turnhill, Mrs. Pigot—At Ellesmere, J. Rowlands, esq.—At Spadeley, Mr. W. Lewis—At Wrixall, Mrs. Jebb—At Much Wenlock, Mrs. Colley—Aged 60, Charles Evans, better known by the name of Carolus the Hermit of Tong, here, in a lonely and romantic cell on the domain of George Darant, esq. he, for the space of seven years, by his manner and conversation, becomingly sustained the character he had chosen.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The remains of a Roman Villa, with a beautifully tessellated pavement, have recently been discovered between Farley-castle and Ilford. Indeed the existence of the remains has been known for a considerable time by persons in the neighbourhood; but for many years they have lain unexplored. Several small coins have been found, bearing the name of 'Tetricus,' together with one other curiosities, which are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Richardson, rector of Farley.

Married.] At Minehead, Mr. J. Wells to Miss B. Bradley—At Bath, E. Stopford, esq. to Miss Thwaiter—Mr. J. Moulding to Miss F. Dunn—At Taunton, the Rev. J. Barker to Miss A. S. Youchari—Mr. E. Phillips to Miss Fox—Capt. I. Faulkner to Miss Spurway—At Chard, J. T. Collins, esq. to Miss M. Wilkins—At Wellington, W. A. Blake, esq. to Miss F. Redwood.

Died.] At Chew Magna, Mrs. R. Frampton—At Bath, Mrs. T. Reynolds—Mr. G. Timbs—Lieut. Gen. L. Gore—Mrs. Twiss—Mrs. E. Hume—Mrs. Braden—At Fisherton, Miss Swan—At Bridgnorth Rectory, Mrs. Abraham—At Bridgwater, Mrs. Haring—At Chalcoft Farm, Mr. Harman, 70—At Lough Moor, near Taunton, J. Bancombe, esq.—At Coombe Down, Mrs. Green, 96—At Wells, Miss Fitchell—At Chilton Truait, Mr. J. Higgins—At reachy, E. Ball, esq.—At Walsh Mile, Frome, fr. T. Napper—At Durdham Down, Mr. W. weat.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Kent, of Longport, to Miss S. Ryder—R. J. Moyston, esq. to Miss A. Thomas, of Church Leigh—At Wolverhampton, Mr. R. H. Rice to Miss Evans.
Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. Haywood—At Barr Lull, Mrs. Scott.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Laxfield, Mr. R. Wright to Miss J. Clatten—At Bramford, Mr. W. Wilkin to Miss S. Hardwick—At Sudbury, Mr. Polly to Miss M. ones—the Rev. C. Jones, of Pakenham, to Miss Bayle.

Died.] Mrs. Robinson, of Cockfield—At Bungay, Mrs. Ives—At Bury, Mrs. Little—Mr. J. Brooks—Mrs. Bullen—Mrs. Ord—At Dedham, Miss G. Fermin—Mr. E. Lovday—At Beccles, J. Copeman, esq.—At Little Bealings, Mr. T. Driver, aged 85.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Rye, Mr. T. E. Waller to Miss Southarden.
Died.] At Rye, Mrs. Daniell, 95—At Gensing; Mrs. Dewdney—Miss Watson.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Nuneaton, the Rev. J. H. Monk to Miss J. Huggis—At Birmingham, R. W. Winfield, esq. to Miss Fawcener—At Hutton, the Rev. J. Lyces to Miss C. S. Wynne, granddaughter of the venerator Dr. Parr—At Leamington, Lieut. C. H. Hav, R. N. to Miss Morris of Bridgnorth.
Died.] At Birmingham, G. Milne, M. D.

WESTMORELAND.

The rebuilding of the bridge at Hoff, near Appleby, is now finished: it appears to be well-constructed, and is a little wider in the span than the old one. The abutments and a centre pillar for the wooden bridge over the Eden at Watson's Holm, have been re-erected.
Married.] At Kendal, Mr. J. Sell to Miss M. Mason—Mr. R. Spelding, to Miss A. Saudwith.
Died.] At Beetham, Mrs. Yeats, 82.

WILTSHIRE.

The magnificent seat of Mr. Beckford, Fonthill, has been purchased by Mr. Farquhar, for 380,000.
Married.] At Whitchbury, Mr. S. Burton to Miss S. Selfe—At Enford, Mr. B. Hayden to Miss S. Chandler—Mr. J. A. Tanner to Miss A. Gase, of Hullavington—Mr. T. W. Elm, of Freshford, to Miss A. Vallance—At Upton Scudamore, Mr. J. Sparks to Miss J. Barter—At Warminster, Mr. E. Casse to Miss M. A. Lampard—At Frome, Mr. H. and Mr. J. Coombs to Miss E. and Miss S. Payne—At Boyton, B. Carr, esq. to Miss C. Patient.
Died.] At Horton, Mr. T. Brown—At Devizes, Mr. J. Ellen—Miss Lewis—J. Pouting, esq. of Mount Pleasant—At Westbury Leigh, Mr. J. Yorker—At Mere, Mrs. M. Burfit—At Sturminster Newton, Mrs. Bird, 78—At Spribury, Mrs. Oats—At Bevisbrook, Mrs. Edwards—At Tockenham Court Farm, Mr. A. Largo.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

During the investigation, which for some years past has been pursued by Edw. Rudge, esq. in tracing the foundations of the Abbey Church, at Evesham, besides many other interesting discoveries, the remains of Abbot Henry, who died Nov. 13, 1268, and according to Habington was buried against the north wall of the church, were found in his stone coffin, with his carved and gilt pastoral staff, the chalice and patten, and abbatial ring.

Married.] The Rev. W. Parker, of Hampton Lovett, to Miss J. Paget—Mr. J. Tysoe to Miss E. Russell, of Moor—Mr. C. Cowly, of Upton-on-Severn, to Miss Hudson—Mr. S. Hudson, of the same place, to Miss Tyler—T. Broadstock, esq. of Henley, to Mrs. Gadsden—At Worcester, Mr. R. Jones to Miss E. Raffes.
Died.] At Worcester, Mr. T. Hayes.

YORKSHIRE.

To such a pitch of perfection has almost every article of machinery attained, that those only can believe, who witness its wonderful effects. A machine for the dressing of cloth has recently been erected in Leeds, which does as much in forty-five minutes, as two men could do in two days.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. J. C. Bingham to Miss A. Jefferson—Mr. Gee to Miss E. Corbet—J. E.

Leeds, esq. to Miss M. Stretton—At Beverley, Mr. G. Bionington to Miss E. Nutchie—At Bradford, Mr. W. Cockshott to Miss A. Barker—At Wakefield, N. Robinson, esq. to Miss E. Sheardown—At Campsall, Mr. W. Yates to Miss Richard—At Huddersfield, Mr. J. Haigh to Miss Shaw—Mr. J. Scott, of Heckmondwike, to Miss M. Stocks—At Kirkburton, B. Brooks, esq. to Miss M. Hampshire—At Parnal, near Harrogate, G. Elson, jun. esq. to Miss M. Fowler—Mr. A. Midgley to Miss H. Greenwood, of Wadsworth—At Rchdale, J. Ainsworth, jun. esq. to Miss H. Lees—At Leeds, Mr. J. Rothery to Miss E. Wilby—Mr. W. Bruce to Mrs. Baines—At Pontefract, Mr. J. Christy to Miss E. Johnson—At Whitkirk, Mr. W. Walker to Miss M. Wright—At Etcob, Mr. Elsworth to Miss E. Hammond.

Died.] At Stanley Hall, near Wakefield, B. Heywood, esq.—At Doncaster, Lieut. Norminton—At Bradford, T. Ackroyd, esq.—Mr. I. Cousen—Mr. J. Sayer—At Leeds, Miss E. Smith—Mrs. Atkinson—At Wakefield, W. Brook, esq. 81—At Halifax, Miss Sutcliffe—Miss A. Alexander—Mrs. Ingham—Mr. W. Whitworth—Miss M. Walker, 76—Mrs. Smith—At Ewingham, Mrs. Alderson—At Huddersfield, Miss E. Abbey—Mr. J. Ashby—At Tipton, near Sheffield, W. Shore, esq.—At Ivy House, near Leeds, W. Jackson, esq.—The Rev. W. Robinson, of Longwood—At Skelton, near Leeds, Mrs. G. Clarke—At York, Mrs. E. Blanshard, 78.

WALES.

Great improvements are making in the road between Chester and Denbigh; the roads over Ruthin Bwch, both Pea Barras and Bwch y Park, are a disgrace to the Principality.—A new road is now nearly ready, skirting the hill on a level with the Alyn, avoiding Buckley Mountain. It again adjoins the main road at the Bridge near Mold. The road is tolerably good from the latter place to near Frabedw, from whence to Clken great improvements are making, the ascents in general being avoided.

Married.] At Llunbellig, J. Rowlands, esq. to Miss E. A. Hartwell—At Ely, Mr. R. Owen to Miss Davies—At Overton, Mr. T. W. Smith to Miss M. Howell—At Abergavenny, Capt. W. C. Oates to Miss J. H. Learroft—At Llanbadan-fawr, Capt. H. Davidson to Miss J. Morris—E. Jones, esq. of Llanedeyri to Miss A. Maybury.

Died.] At Ruthin, Mrs. Jones—At Caernarvon, Mr. F. Dawson—At Llanellwaid, M. Rieby, esq.—At Bangor, Miss A. Eves—Mrs. Horton—At Frampton-on-Severn, Mr. J. King—At Ponterdulas, W. Lloyd, esq.—At Carleau, Mr. H. Baker—At Marsdal, Mrs. Gower—At Wrexham, Denbigh, Mrs. O'Mey.

SCOTLAND.

A Parliamentary Committee has published a report on a proposed new line of communication for the mails between Edinburgh and the north of England. The line was surveyed by Mr. Telford, upon whose report, accompanied by a plan and sections, the Committee proceeded. In this plan it is proposed, that the London mail, instead of passing along the coast by Berwick and Dunbar as at present, should come by Wooler, Coldstream, and Lauder, quitting the east road at Morpeth. By avoiding hills in some cases, following more gentle declivities in others, and by alterations and improvements of various kinds, the distance between Morpeth and Edinburgh will be shortened four miles and a half; and the ascent, which is often so great as one in 8 or 10 at present, will be made no where to exceed one in 31 or 32. These improvements are of such extent that more than one-half of the road will be new, but the new line rarely deviates more than a mile from the old. The expense is estimated at 65,000*l.*, or, with the addition of 10 per cent. for unforeseen contingencies, 72,000*l.* We have already stated, that by these changes the new road

will be four miles and a half shorter than the Coldstream road; but it will be sixteen miles shorter than the Berwick road, by which the London mail is at present conveyed to Edinburgh.

Married.] At Edinburgh, A. S. Broomfield, esq. to Miss S. Campbell—H. O. Grace, esq. to Miss H. Geddes—Mr. A. Scott to Miss R. Pringle—Mr. T. Paton to Miss Gilchrist—At Dumbaron Castle T. Y. Lester, esq. to Miss M. J. Hume—At Havelley, the Rev. Mr. Spruce to Miss M. M. Donald—At Kircudbright, D. Blair, esq. to Miss H. Gordon—At Kirkaldy, Mr. J. Balmichael to Miss A. Stocks—At Old Aberdeen, Capt. J. Gordon to Miss J. Ogilvie—At Leith, W. Cunningham, esq. to Miss H. Sibbald.

Died.] At Glasgow, Mr. W. Turnbull—At Fecathly, Miss B. Gordon—At Upper Urquhart, Miss J. Ireland—At Inverness, Miss H. Baskin—At Babsay, D. Urquhart, esq.—At Kemmure, Mrs. Sewing—At Edinburgh, Mr. R. Foster—Mr. A. Caird—Mr. J. Ruthven—Lieut.-col. Smith—W. Pollock, esq.—Mrs. A. N. Carnegie—Mr. J. T. Thynne—Mr. W. Gardiner—Miss M. Bousie—At Denae, Mr. D. White—At Jedburgh, Mr. G. Borthwick, 81—At New Spynie, Elgin, Mr. A. Clark, 80—At St. Andrew, the Rev. A. Oughterson, 67—At St. Andrew, the Rev. A. Balfour—At Falkland, D. Hallerton, esq.—At Musselburgh, D. Robertson, esq.

IRELAND.

Efforts are making to aid the Fishery in the South and West of Ireland. Mr. Magill, one of the engineers to the Fishing Board, has made a tour of inspection along the western coast, for the purpose of erecting sites for fishing-piers. He has fixed on places the most eligible for the erection of the necessary works, to afford a secure retreat for the Fishermen. One is to be erected near Courtmasherry; another at Ing near Cloanilly; a third at Mill Coos, near Ban-carbery—and a fourth at Ballymore. The advantages which Kinsale enjoys in this respect, are owing, in a great measure, to the secure and land-locked position of its harbour, by which fishermen can protect their vessels, and proceed immediately to sea on the first appearance of favourable weather. To extend as much as possible the same facilities to other parts of the coast, will be of incalculable benefit to the inhabitants, and will, of course, in a proportionate degree, increase the sources of employment.

Married.] At Dublin, M. B. Baskin, esq. to Miss J. Clarke—J. Foster, esq. to Miss H. Baskin—W. R. Sterling, esq. to Miss S. Smith—W. W. W. esq. to Miss L. C. Day—J. Deberry, esq. to Miss E. L. Wall—W. Blake, esq. to Miss C. Ely—J. Powell, esq. to Miss Donohoe—the Rev. J. F. Mathews to Miss Stacey—Dr. O'Sullivan to Miss Lampry—C. Crawford, esq. to Miss R. Seaman—At Ballinagh, co. Limerick, J. H. Barry, esq. to Miss E. Harrison—At Cork, A. Donohoe, esq. to Miss S. O'Brien—R. Grimshaw, esq. to Miss E. Bunn—At Limerick, Mr. N. Lynch to Miss T. O'Brien—In Galway, J. Joyce, esq. to Miss H. Lynch—At Drumcondra, J. Chartres, jun. esq. to Miss E. Bayliss—At Kilmora, Capt. Brady to Miss J. O'Shaughnessy—J. Beane, esq. of the Globe Co. Month, to Miss E. Murphy.

Died.] At Dublin, J. Ogilby, esq.—Mrs. C. H. Bradley—Lady Brown—Mrs. H. M. Brady—J. Chittenden, esq.—Mrs. Harman, 82—At Rathfriland, Mrs. Mitchell—At Drumcondra, Miss A. Mathews—W. W. Richards—At Limerick, Mrs. Stockpole, 81—At Cork, Mrs. Gordon—Mrs. A. Quay, 78—At Ucedule, esq.—At Leixna House, H. E. O'Hely, esq.—At Cormy Castle, Mrs. Pratt—At Mayborough, Mrs. Gray—In Tipperary, Mrs. Bevan—At his villa, near Clonsilla, Vincent, Fr. de Montmorency, one of his Majesty's Most Excellent Privy Council, a trustee of the Linnæan Board, & vice president of the Dublin Society, a gentleman zealous of preserving and improving the port and harbour of Dublin.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

DEC. 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT has been prorogued from the 26th ult. to the 2d of January; but is not expected to meet for the dispatch of business until the month of February.

A correspondence has taken place between the secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Croker, and the committee at Lloyd's, respecting the piracies carried on in the West Indies against British commerce. The secretary assured the committee that the Admiralty had adopted measures for the protection of trade. It appeared, however, to the committee that the ships named by the Admiralty had been otherwise employed, than in the way Mr. Croker represented; and on communicating this circumstance to that gentleman, he requested a personal interview at the Admiralty with two of them that he might make certain communications. The chairman of the committee replied, that as every former invitation to attend at the Admiralty, had been addressed in the name and by command of the lords' commissioners, it would be a bad precedent to wait upon the secretary, merely on his personal desire, and declined any verbal communications as written documents could alone in such a case be satisfactory. On this Mr. Croker wrote to the chairman, that the lords of the Admiralty had declined all further correspondence with the committee. On the 10th ult. at a full meeting of merchants and ship-owners in Glasgow, the following memorial was agreed upon and transmitted to the Admiralty, respecting the piracies in the West Indies:

"The Memorial of the West India Association of Planters, Merchants, and Ship-owners in the City of Glasgow,

"Sheweth—That your Memorialists are extensively engaged in the trade with His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies.

"That authentic accounts have lately been received, of a predatory warfare carried on by lawless banditti on the West Indian Sea—interrupting the passage to and from the Colonies—extending to the

very shores and harbours of our Islands—endangering the persons and property of British subjects—and raising the premium of insurance to double the rate usually paid at this season of the year. That, in a time of profound peace, when no risk was anticipated but that of the elements—when no preparations of defence were required against a foreign enemy, and when confidence was reposed in the vigilance of His Majesty's cruisers for the suppression of every piratical attempt—your Memorialists cannot but contemplate with sentiments of regret and surprise, that the vessels of Britain should thus have been exposed to insult, pillage, and barbarity. Aware, however, on the one hand of the prudential policy it was expedient to observe towards Spain, and ignorant, on the other, of the instructions which may have been communicated to the commanders on the stations, your Memorialists do not presume either to attribute blame to the administration of your Lordships, or to suggest the remedy best adapted to the exigency. But feeling in the strongest manner the grievance of which they now complain, and confiding at the same time, with perfect assurance, both in the care and wisdom of His Majesty's Government, they cannot permit themselves to entertain a doubt that effectual measures will immediately be adopted to remove the evil, to prevent its recurrence, and to afford the most complete protection to the trade of the country."

Letters from the West Indies have brought accounts of fresh captures by the pirates; among them were the British ship *Ardent*, and the French ship *Venus*. In consequence of these depredations, premiums of twelve guineas per cent. were given in the Underwriters' Rooms, at Glasgow, on the 8th ult. on colonial produce from Jamaica—a rate exceeding the highest paid, when the world east and west were arrayed in arms against us.

Mr. Hunt was last month liberated from Ilchester gaol, after an imprisonment of two years and a half; and was received on his liberation by a number of his political adherents, who escorted him to a public breakfast, followed by

a dinner. On the 11th ult. he made his entry into the metropolis, and dined at the Eagle Tavern with about four hundred persons. No riot or disturbance took place during the procession, which did not excite any great degree of public interest.

The disturbances in Ireland have not increased, and there is reason to hope are on the decline. But several isolated outrages have been committed, and a part of the county of Tipperary has been placed under the operation of the insurrection act. Four baronies in the country of Kildare have also been declared to be in a state of disturbance, and extraordinary establishments of police ordered to proceed thither. These four baronies are Eastern Ophaley, Western Ophaley, Connel, and Kilcullen. Endeavours were made, for some time, by many of the principal residents of the county, to avert a measure so fraught with inconvenience and expense; but continued outrage has at length rendered it imperative upon the Government to put Mr. Peel's Act into operation, as being essential to the security of the lives and property of the peaceable inhabitants of Kildare. In the mean time, the number of tithing-causes, and the rapaciousness of tithing-proctors, have neither of them diminished. Out of sixteen hundred civil-bill processes in Macrow, in the county of Cork, one of the disturbed counties, no less than thirteen hundred originated in tithes. The obstacles and rigorous measures existing in that part of Ireland against disturbances are so powerful, that despair alone can prompt the breakings out here and there of outrages, which bring inevitable destruction on the perpetrators of them, showing, what is but too true, that the pressure of some of the evils of life may be so heavy that the fear of death will not weigh a feather in the scale against them. Those great political disturbers of the peace, the Orangemen, attempted on the 4th ult. to decorate the statue of King William with its accustomed emblems of discord; but were prevented. They attempted the same thing on the 7th with better success, but the trappings were instantly removed. The viceroy and the authorities set their faces against the measure, and have determined, as much as possible, to prevent those gal-

ling scenes from being exhibited which have kept alive party spirit so long, and, under pretence of supporting the protestant government, have acted as firebrands of dissension throughout the whole nation.

A panic took place on the Stock Exchange on the 7th ult., in consequence of rumours that the Lord Mayor's court had attached the bonds of the Peruvian scrip at the suit of some British merchants whose property had been confiscated in Peru. On the 9th, a still greater alarm was experienced, the cause of which agitation was the arrival of expresses from Paris, bringing news of a decline in the French funds of three per cent. accompanied by rumours of the Verona Congress breaking up, of France declaring war against Spain, &c. All securities were affected; but the fall of the Spanish scrip was the greatest. This stock, which three weeks before was at 75½, had fallen in the course of the day to 60 and even to 58, and left off in a very uncertain state between 60 and 62, with hardly any buyers at those prices. The shock was in fact so great that our own funds fell two per cent.; but they recovered about twelve o'clock. The sales of Spanish stock at reduced prices were so extensive, that numbers must have been ruined. On the 13th, accounts were received from Paris that the funds had risen in the French market, an advance of three per cent. having taken place in the *rentes*; a council of the ministers had been held, and it was reported that the result of their deliberations was a determination to act in concert with Great Britain in the present state of the affairs of Europe. On this the funds improved.

The keelmen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who deserted their employment nearly six week ago, have still refrained from fulfilling their engagements, and many of them have subsisted by begging through the neighbouring districts.

A report of the Colonial Commissioners to the Treasury, on the subject of the fraud of Mr. Theodore Hook, while treasurer of the Mauritius, has been published, and forms the second on the subject; the first being from the commissioners for auditing public accounts. It goes at great length into

circumstances connected with the case, and shows that Mr. Hook had complete controul over the treasurer's chest during the time he held his situation in the island.

A court-martial has been held on board his Majesty's ship *Albion*, in Portsmouth harbour, to inquire into the cause and circumstances of the loss of his Majesty's late sloop *Drake*, and to try the surviving officers and company for their conduct upon that occasion. After a careful investigation, they were acquitted.

The agricultural distresses still continue; but some well-informed persons hope that they have seen their maximum, and that affairs will shortly alter for the better. Numerous farms are thrown upon the landlords' hands; some tenants refusing from the exhausted state of their capital to occupy them rent-free. One nobleman in Suffolk, from an estate of eight thousand a-year, only received for half year's rent twenty-one pounds. Another who has seventy-two tenants, had distraints on fifty-three of them; and a West-country baronet, who expected to receive four thousand pounds, only pocketed forty-five!

Mr. Bowring, after numerous interrogatories to obtain something like a ground of accusation against him, has been at length set free from his captivity—"mis en liberté, attendu que la contravention dont il est parvenu n'importe pas le peine d'imprisonnement!"—an excellent excuse, truly, to cover an act of outrage which has never been surpassed in injustice since France received her charter, unless in the case of the four journalists who ventured to report the proceedings on the trial of Berton.

Waddington, one of the supporters and adherents of Carlisle, has been sen-

tenced to a year's imprisonment in the House of Correction, by the Court of King's Bench, for selling a blasphemous libel; and Bridle, the jailor of Ilchester, who was convicted of inflicting torture on a convict, has, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury, and affidavits of previous good character, been fined in the sum of fifty pound and discharged.

A late Gazette contains a notification from the Admiralty Board, dated the 15th ult. that their Lordships authorize all his Majesty's subjects to hoist and use, for signals only, pendants and the Union Jack, until the 1st of January, 1824, and no longer; upon and after which day no pendant is, under any pretence whatsoever, to be hoisted in the ships or vessels of any of his Majesty's subjects, nor the Union Jack, except as the signal for a pilot. But any other colours may be used for signals only, provided they are not hoisted in the place where similar colours are usually worn in his Majesty's ships and vessels.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of Revenue have assembled in Edinburgh to enquire, among other things, into the state of the establishments for the collection of the Revenue in North Britain; and have given notice that they are prepared to receive any information and suggestions, either written or personal, which the merchants and traders of the port of Leith may have to offer, on all points connected with those establishments in which their interests are concerned.

His Majesty held a Court at Carlton Palace on the 22d ult.; after which, in a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, the Marquis of Hertford was elected a Knight, in the room of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

THE COLONIES.

Much favourable intelligence has been received from the Colony in Van Dieman's Land. A considerable export trade in the produce of the land, had been carried on with Port Jackson and other places. The climate is represented as highly salubrious, and the soil rich. All the vegetables of England arrive at great perfection there. Hobart's Town is regularly built; 12 or 13,000 acres of land are got into fine cultivation, and the popu-

lation of the island is already from 7000 to 8000 souls. The character of the population, too, is respectable; as no settler can obtain permission of government to locate himself there without a capital of at least five hundred pounds.

In the latest accounts from New South Wales, the increasing prosperity of that valuable settlement is reiterated. On the 22d of March, the president and members of the Philosophical Society

of Australasia, made an excursion to the South head of Botany Bay, for the purpose of affixing a brazen tablet with the following inscription, against the rock on which Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks first landed :—

A. D. MDCCCLXX.

Under the auspices of British Science,
These Shores were discovered

By

James Cook and Joseph Banks,
The Columbus and Mæcenas of their time.
This spot once saw them ardent
In the pursuit of Knowledge ;

Now,

To their Memory, this Tablet is inscribed,
In the first year

Of

The Philosophical Society of Australasia.
Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B. F.R.S.L.&E
(Corresponding Member of the Institute
of France),
President.

A. D. MDCCCXXII.

On this interesting occasion the Society had the good fortune to be assisted by Captain Gambier, and several of the officers of his Majesty's ship *Dauntless*; and, after dining together in a natural arbour on the shore, they all repaired to the rock, against which they saw the tablet soldered, about twenty-five feet above the level of the sea; and they there drank to the immortal fame of the illustrious men whose discoveries they were then met to commemorate.

Jamaica papers to the 15th of September give an account of a meeting which had taken place at the courthouse of that island on the 9th, relative to the piracies in its vicinity. Two of the resolutions were to the following effect:—"That the piracies committed on our commerce can no longer be viewed with indifference; and that the expediency of extirpating the band of pirates infesting these seas calls loudly for measures the most prompt and efficacious.—That at no period of war

FOREIGN

The French army on the frontiers of Spain still continues to receive reinforcements. It probably only waits for the decision of the Congress at Verona to guide its future movements.—In the mean time, the monks and rebels who oppose the government, are received in France with that cordiality which announces very plainly the disposition of the ministry. The elections to the chamber of deputies have commenced, and by the usual intrigues have

were convoys so indispensable in these seas; and that the squadron on the station is totally inadequate to the protection of its trade." During the debates, Mr. Hislop submitted the draft of a letter to Lord Bathurst to the meeting, forcibly representing the number of the pirates, and their having chased back a vessel almost in sight of Port Royal, which was wrecked on the Palisadoes. He also proposed that a suggestion should be made for sending out ten schooners in the room of two twenty-gunships then on the station. It having appeared that the Admiral had applied for six schooners, it was agreed to solicit the additional protection sought for by the Admiral, in a memorial to the colonial office. The House of Assembly met on the 1st of October for the purpose of enabling the legislature to equalize the American duties under the new act.

The Canada trade bill, which passed through Parliament the last Session, had occasioned much discussion in that country; and it was expected that many memorials would be presented against it. A ship from Nantz, being the first foreign vessel that had arrived there since the passing the foreign trade bill, had come up the St. Lawrence.

The Governor-Generalship of India, under Lord Hastings, has, according to the best authorised accounts, been most auspicious for that country. He has succeeded in ameliorating the condition of the empire, and promoting its interests in every possible way. The treasury was well stocked with money, more than sufficient to discharge every addition to the debt made during his administration. Tranquillity prevailed every where. And since the 30th of April, 1814, the average of the annual supplies from India to England nearly quintupled the average of the twenty years preceding.

STATES.

been made (what any ministry in that country may make them, as the elections are constituted) favourable to absolute measures. The course of policy to be pursued does not yet seem to be fixed by the French Government; but the mere apprehension of war has shown the nation, in the fall of the funds, and the alarm it occasioned, what an effect it would have upon public credit. An attempt to negotiate a loan for the Spanish rebels has been

made at Paris, and occasioned a remonstrance from the Ambassador of that nation, and a demand from the ostensible agent whence he derived his powers. He replied that he was only the agent of a M. Ouvrard, and that he would neither implicate his name or his fortune in the loan. Accounts from Bayonne mention the arrival there of twenty-three transports with warlike stores. Nothing certain being known respecting the intention of the Congress until its resolutions are communicated to the different powers, the same doubt, as to final measures, must be expected to prevail. A royal ordinance has been issued, sanctioning the papal bull issued at Rome for the settlement of the Gallican church. There are to be eighty sees; among these, fourteen are to be archbishopricks—eight of them are to be admitted into the chamber of peers. Benjamin Constant, and the editors of four liberal journals, have appeared before the tribunal of correctional police, the former charged with having composed, and the others with having published a letter respecting the deposition of M. Le Carrere, sub-prefect at Saumur, before the assize-court of Poitiers. The letter is denounced as containing insults against a public functionary, for having duly discharged his duty; and against a witness, in consequence of the tenor of his testimony. Proceedings are not yet closed. The Spanish constitutional troops continue to press rapidly forward upon the predatory bands of insurgents. On the 3d ult., Belaguer was taken by Mina, and the corps called the army of faith, routed, leaving all its *matériel* behind. Mina was continually receiving reinforcements; and the insurgents, who had dignified their leader with the title of Regency, had fled from Seo d'Urgel to Puycerda, on the frontiers, whence they might more easily effect a retreat into France, in case of necessity.—The Spanish Cortes have elected for their President the Duke del Parque, a very old man, who, it appears, from his age and revolutionary enthusiasm, is called the Spanish La Fayette. Senor Velasco, a curate of Madrid, has been appointed Vice-President. The Cortes have granted all the extraordinary subsidies asked by the different Ministers.

Private letters from Italy communi-

cate the death of Madame Letitia Bonaparte, the mother of Napoleon.—Her large property she has left to be divided among her children. The Congress proceeds with all possible dispatch in the discussion and arrangement of the different objects submitted to it. It has been remarked, that the conferences have been lately more frequent and longer, on purpose, as it is conjectured, to bring the deliberations to a speedier conclusion, in order to put an end to the manœuvres of those who seek to alarm and agitate the public mind in different countries. The utmost cordiality subsists, and it is understood that the final arrangement will be favourable to the maintenance of peace. The settlement of the points that relate to Turkey is believed to be on the point of taking place, if it has not been already settled, and Spain will no longer present any serious obstacles. Whatever cause of complaint France might have, it is affirmed that she has yielded to the general necessity and desire for peace, which has been urged by the united representations of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain. It was expected that the Congress would not sit longer than the end of November or the beginning of December; and that early in December, a declaration will be published by all the Allied Powers, calculated to settle and satisfy the different nations of Europe with respect to all their views and objects.

The Second Chamber of the States-general met on the 11th ult., when the Minister of Finance brought down the Project of Law, regulating the second part of the Budget of the expenses of the Kingdom for 1823. It is arranged under two subdivisions amounting—

The first to . . . 15,866,388 florins.

The second to . . . 9,653,579 florins.

The following message was sent by the King with the project of a Commercial Code for the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

“To accelerate as much as possible the introduction of a National Legislation, we send to your High Mightinesses the Project of a Commercial Code for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, divided into Projects of Law (Bills). This important work was originally intrusted to lawyers of great eminence, and well versed in the subject, who, profiting by their own experience, and by the commercial laws both

of our own country and of foreign nations, drew up a Code which, after the happy change in the order of things, having been altered in some points, has received the approbation of the Committees, which, in the two great divisions of the kingdom, have considered or judged of it."

The Message proceeds to state, that besides the two books now presented, there was a third; but as that book relates to matters connected with the general organization of the Tribunals, which is now under discussion, it is withheld for the present, having in fact no necessary connection with the other two books.

On the 1st ult. a deputation of the Cortes waited upon the King of Portugal at Lisbon, to acquaint him with the intended close of the Session of the general extraordinary Cortes of the nation. The king in reply expressed his satisfaction at the message, and accepted the invitation, stating that whenever the Constitution permitted, he should always be happy to find himself among the national representatives. It was also said that the French Chargé d'affaires had orders from his government to assure the ministry that France never had an idea of invading Spain, and much less Portugal, and that the army in the Pyrenees was solely for the security of France.

The last accounts from the Morea are favourable to the Greek cause. It is said that Omer Pacha has proposed to the Greeks an armistice for five months. One thing which embarrasses him, besides the check which he has received in the field, is, that they will not acknowledge him in Middle Albania, where he is detested as a traitor. Omer Pacha, born in that country, was a long time employed there by Ibrahim as a superior officer, also born there, and Pacha of the country, but in consequence of a conspiracy he formed against his master, he was exiled, and went to Egypt. After obtaining a rapid advancement by his address, restless and intriguing, he entered into intrigues against Mehemed Ali Pacha, whom he desired to succeed. Pursued by this powerful Satrap, he took refuge with

Ali Pacha of Janina. Betraying finally his new master, in the late war, Ali Tehelon, who had appointed him General in Chief, he passed over to Pacha Bey. This last treason gained him the appointment of Pacha of Albania, but it lost him in the minds of his countrymen, who abhor him, notwithstanding the esteem the Sultan continues to show him. What the congress at Verona may decide respecting peace is still a secret. An article from the Ionian Islands mentions a circumstance, which, if correct, redounds highly to the honour of Mr. Canning; namely, that new instructions have been sent from London to the Government of the Ionian Islands, requiring a great relaxation of the rigorous measures adopted by Sir Thomas Maitland towards the Ionians, who have uniformly shown themselves the warmest partisans of the Greeks.

On the 14th of September the Prince Regent of the Brazils returned from St. Paul's, after an absence of a few weeks. Before leaving that city, the Governor and people insisted upon his declaring the independence of Brazil, to which he acceded, and was solemnly sworn in its support. After the ceremony, he took the constitutional cockade from his hat, and affixed a green badge to his left arm, with the motto on a yellow stripe, 'Independence, or Death.' With this he appeared at the Opera on Sunday, 15th, and on Monday morning there was not a constitutional cockade to be seen in the city. The green badge is now worn by the military and citizens. It was said a proclamation would be soon issued, declaring independence; and desiring those Europeans who are dissatisfied with the change to leave the country. It was generally believed that the Government would not fully disclose its plans till the 12th of October, the anniversary of the Prince's birthday, when he would, in all likelihood, be proclaimed King. The decrees of the Cortes of Portugal could not produce any other result. The Brazilians are all with the Prince, and the tide of public opinion most decidedly follows him.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE exclusive admirers of the "Legitimate Drama" have enjoyed a splendid month since the date of our last article. At both houses there has been almost an unbroken series of tragedies and comedies; scarcely one romantic anomaly, or one stray opera has intervened, with the exception of Pizarro at Drury Lane; and the only intrusions of melodrama have been made on the province of the after-piece, which the worshippers of "that fine word legitimate" are too classical to patronize. We, for our parts, have no invincible horror at an occasional intermission of this perpetual demand on our sympathies and our sides, and are sometimes contented with having our eyes charmed with lovely scenery, and our ears enraptured with sweet music; yet we have felt the beneficial effect of this long and stately range of regular dramas, which has seemed to give new consistency and dignity to the theatrical passion. At this theatre, the splendour of the house; the concentrated force in the male department with which every comedy has been presented; the varied blandishments of Pizarro, and the popularity of Mr. Young, whose engagement is understood to be limited, produced elegant and numerous audiences on every evening of performance, even before Mr. Kean's arrival. Of the plays which have been best acted, and most applauded, *The Road to Ruin*, *Wild Oats*, and *the Suspicious Husband*, are the chief: in all these Elliston is delightful; but the first is the best, because there he has the aid of Munden, who is worth all the rest of his excellent comedians. We do not admire that piece of elaborate penance, "*The Provoked Husband*" so well, though it is cast with all the strength of the company. *The Wrongheads* are tiresome; *Count Basset* is odious; and *Lord Townly*, is at last as unjust, as his Lady has been always provoking. As a whole, the play is exceedingly well written, but tedious; its authors seem to be on their good behaviour, and enforce their morality as ostentatiously as they were wont to display their sin. If they have erred, we do not see why we should suffer. We (heaven knows!) have not been guilty of the *Beaux Stratagem*; and why are we to be pu-

nished with Mr. Manly, and Lady Grace? The play, however, is admirably cast;—for there is Elliston excellent in Lord Townly, though it must be hard for him to subdue his spirits and curb his whimsical humour "even to the very quality of a lord;" Munden makes a fine heart-grotesque coachman; Knight is droll as the young cub of an Esquire; Downton is Old Wronghead to the life. Our little favourite from the Surrey (ever reminding us of the pensive pleasures of the Heart of Midlothian), Miss Copeland, is spritely as Miss Jenny; Mrs. West plays Lady Grace with more spirit than is usually infused into the part, and makes it more agreeable in proportion; and Mrs. Davison acts in her own popular but not very elegant style, as the fashionable and repentant heroine. But of all the actresses at this house, commend us to Mrs. Harlow, who for a buxom widow, a city wife, or a shrew, has no equal; who has not an atom of pretence or affectation about her; who plays an unpleasant part in a downright and natural style, without attempting to mince the matter; and whose truth and reality have always a charm in whatever she performs. In that female loveliness which so heightens the zest of comedy and relieves and softens the sorrows of tragedy, this establishment is not so rich as to leave Mr. Elliston without opportunity of evincing his taste, by the selection of fresh beauties, who now "blush unseen" in the provinces.

On Monday, 11th November, Mr. Kean made his first appearance in the renovated theatre—fit scene for his original conceptions and passionate actings. He was welcomed by the crowd, who filled every part of the house, with that hearty and enthusiastic applause, which the recollection of deep agitation, of strange tears drawn from weary eyes, and of new impulses given to thought, might well inspire. His Richard presented no novelty, except that—which is an improvement capable of yet farther increase—his pauses were shorter. In some cases the stop-watch is not a bad critic, notwithstanding the sneers of Sterne and Sheridan; and, in this instance, we think it clearly proved Mr. Kean's Richard better when it

pointed to ten and found him making his last struggle in Bosworth Field. He has since played his master-piece—Othello—with all his fire in the most intense, and all his pathos in the most affecting, passages, but with some occasional alterations for the worse in others. He repeats constantly the ungraceful and unmeaning action of clasping both his hands above his head, which gives an angular position to his arms, and mars the expression of his ever-varying countenance, in which every line and nerve is too eloquent to be hidden. He delivers the speech beginning "Why what's this?—Think'st thou I'd lead a life of jealousy," not like a man recovering from a dream, and trying to shake off the horrors of the vision, but like one quite abstracted, whose words glide from his lips without his consciousness, and whose hands move without impulse from the will. This is, we think, quite erroneous; Othello is not utterly plunged in despair by two or three sentences of general insinuation; and the speech itself shews that though his imagination is saddened and darkened by the terrible pictures of Iago, he is struggling to reason against them as inapplicable, as a man would cast from him some frightful tale which had curdled his blood with horror. Again; the lingering farewell, which he once spoke in slow, solemn, and sustained tones, suited to the stateliness of the images, he now gives sweetly, tenderly, tremulously, as if he were embracing some present object of child-like affection which he is about to leave for ever. It is not with this kind of passionate yearning that the speech should be given; for if Othello loved the objects which pass in review before him with a personal affection, which could break forth in fondness amidst his sorrow, is it not manifest that he might yet take refuge among them, and that, though Desdemona is gone, his heart is not utterly desolate? They have not departed; it is another feeling which has taken possession of the soul to despoil them of their interest; and, therefore, all this moaning and weeping over them is quite beside the character. Oh, no! it is not a set of play-things taken from a child who cries for them; nor even some relic of a friend which is snatched from a sentimental mourner; but a dim procession

of mighty thoughts passing before a soldier's mind, who feels that his last stake in life is lost, and, in the interval of passionate agony, bravely reviews his seceding glories and joys, and bids them an august farewell. No man whose imagination was filled with such images could whine and weep. They are enough to support for the time the greatest anguish; and it is not till their pomp is over, that the mind utterly droops and sinks into languor with the words—"Othello's occupation's gone!" We dwell on this blemish because the mistakes of genius are always worth explaining, and because Mr. Kean's Othello is, in many parts, so transcendent that every one must feel anxious for its perfection.

A gentleman named Younge made his first appearance as Iago, and met with considerable applause. His performance did not convey any distinct idea of the character, right or wrong; and, therefore, affords little scope for criticism. As he is decidedly inferior to Cooper, he will scarcely retain possession of this line of acting; but he may contribute to the complete effect of plays in less important characters. Shakspeare often puts very beautiful speeches into the mouths of subordinate agents; and, therefore, we are glad to see the managers engaging men who unite good sense and taste, who are no great actors, and who will supply the lower gradations of the scenic picture, which are more important to our gratification than they have been accustomed to imagine.

A new melodrama from the French has been produced under the melancholy title of the *Two Galley Slaves*. It was got up with as much secrecy as if there had really been a plot in it; but there was no such matter after all. It is the story of an innocent convict who escapes from the galleys, lives a respectable but mysterious life in the country, captivates a rich and young widow, is pestered by a comrade who extorts money from him by threats of exposure, is betrayed at last and taken into custody, and restored to liberty and his wife by the miraculous manifestation of his innocence. It is very long and very dull; the situations are ill-conducted; the effects are uniformly anticipated; and the interest of the story, such as it is, is talked away.

Indeed, at the very best, we cannot be greatly delighted with the idea of debasing punishments; letters burnt into the shoulder; and a fiend palpably extorting money from his victim. Some of the minor theatres have carried the taste for the unpleasant to a high pitch of refinement, by introducing as the most interesting of spectacles "A correct model of the Tread Mill at Brixton." This is well; it comes to the point at once; and concentrates the pith of twenty of our judicial melodramas.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Covent Garden has this month excited and gratified the true appetite for dramatic enjoyment in a very unusual degree. Its comedies have been delightful; but we must not wait to bestow on them any elaborate criticism; to tell how gallant, and fiery, and versatile Charles Kemble has been as Don Felix; how delicately feeble Mr. Farren in Lord Ogleby; and how Miss Chester, Mrs. Chatterly, and Miss Foote absolutely lighted up the stage by their beauty and grace in "The Way to Keep Him." These, and other bright elegancies, we must dismiss to pay due honour to the tragic muse, who, this month, has "come sweeping by" with more than ordinary majesty, introducing one favourite after another—Mr. Mason, Miss Lacy in three new characters, and then ("the greatest was behind") a fair nymph to fill the throne which has been vacant since Miss O'Neil forsook it. We are tempted to fling aside our chronology, and begin with the last; whose appearance is beyond all question the most important event which has occurred at this theatre for years; but then we shall not be able properly to revert to the others, who, though less remarkable, deserve well at our hands.

To introduce Mr. Mason to the stage, the tragedy of "Douglas" was presented;—a circumstance which always gives us pleasure. There is a certain domestic charm about this play, which endears it to us more every time we see or read it. It breathes, indeed, of the hardy North; of distant times and romantic manners; and yet there is such familiar sweetness interfused in its scenes, that we seem almost to remember the incident as part of our own history. Dr. Johnson thought it

feeble; it wanted the cast-iron hardness of his Irene, and it was written by a Scotchman: if the great critic were living now, what would he say to Waverley? The story is more naturally unfolded, and its own intrinsic beauty and pathos more fully relied on, than in any play from the richest times of our drama. Its sorrow and sweetness are developed together, like to the unfolding of "that sanguine flower inscribed with woe." What can be more beautiful, in their kind, than the high and lonely grief of Lady Randolph—the subdued melancholy of her tale—her fond gazings on the stranger youth whom she knows not to be her son, but whom mysterious instinct teaches her already to love—or her full-crowned rapture when the discovery is made, and her long suppressed feelings have their free and triumphant course? How amiable is the "gallant modesty" of the shepherd hero, "whose daily teachers have been woods and hills;" whose high-born spirit has in deep solitude gone forth among visions of glory; who finds rank, honour, and a parent's love only to die amidst them. Even the villainy of Glenarvon is not painful, because it is honest knavery; there is no attempt made to claim sympathy or admiration for him; but he scowls over the scene without polluting it, like a giant in a fairy tale. Individual passages of pensive beauty abound in the scenes which linger tenderly on the ear, such as Lady Randolph's lamentation for the "Dames of Denmark;" Norval's soliloquy beneath "the oak the monarch of the wood," and the exquisite story of the hermit from whom he had learned the art of war, with the mournful yet consoling reflection of the fated youth—

"And happy in my mind was he that died,
For many deaths hath the survivor suffer'd."

But a double consecration is shed over this play to all who have seen Mrs. Siddons as the heroine. It was the last part she ever acted—far fitter for her final leave-taking than the majestic murderess in which she formally bade the town farewell—for here were scenes just adapted to receive the golden rays of an autumn like her's. She was "the noblest mother in the world." Her mild dignity of demeanour; her gentle pride in the dangerous valour of Dou-

las chastised by her fears; her affectionate assumption of authority, to which it seemed a privilege to yield; seemed to give in one picture all the finest traits which arise from the holiest and purest of earthly relations. When her child was snatched from her, she represented all that utter destitution of heart in which there is not passion to feed and kindle:—

“ She wept not for the wedding-day,
Which was to be to-morrow;
Her hope was a further-looking hope,
And her’s was a mother’s sorrow.
He was a tree that stood alone,
And proudly did his branches wave,
And the root of that delightful tree
Was in her husband’s grave.”

If we could “call back the flood of never-ebbing time,” she should have played the part to Mr. Mason’s Norval. He has the honour of being related to her, and bears the impress of the natural nobility of his family in his features. His action also has that high air of elegance and freedom which seems hereditary among them, nor does he want intelligence, fire, and passion commensurate to these advantages, though these, especially the last, can scarcely be regarded as developed completely at his period of life. The only obstacle which seems to intervene between him and a high dramatic fortune is some want of variety and sweetness of voice, which may result merely from his youth, or which elocutionary management may remedy. To this defect must be attributed the censure bestowed on him by some of the critics, that he failed to convey any thing of the graceful tenderness of the character; for, as far as attitude and action went, he seemed to us completely to embody the poet’s creation. In the scene with Lady Randolph, where Douglas learns the secret of his birth, and breaks out with impatience to avenge the wrongs of his mother, and in that where he is taunted by Glenarvon, he displayed extraordinary spirit and energy, and his death-scene was highly picturesque and affecting. If his style mellows and his voice improves, he will eventually achieve the first honours of his profession, and “tower up to the region of his sires.”

Miss Lacy has acted Isabella, Mrs. Haller, and Jane Shore, and has, by every performance, deepened the im-

pression which she first made on the public mind. Her Mrs. Haller is the most perfect and harmonious of her efforts;—but her Isabella contains individual passages of the greatest originality and force. In the early part of this dismal play, she relieved the uniform and tiresome misery by many touches of true feeling; and it requires no small power to reach the heart amidst such a weight of common-place sorrow. Her consent to become the wife of Villeroy was so delicately and affectingly given as almost to palliate that woful sin against sentiment and truth. She portrayed the agitation and doubt on receiving the ring from the stranger with great vividness, and gave the pathetic exclamation after “he died at the siege of Candy”—“Oh, do I, do I live to *hope* that he died there?” in a deep tone of inward agony. But she rose still higher in the next scene, where she meets Biron in disguise: her fearful approach towards him; her desperate attempt to look on him; her long, silent gaze on his form, while she trembles in every fibre, as if she were scrutinizing his very soul; and her recovery from this entranced gaze with the words “My fears were woman’s!” formed one of the most striking pictures we have ever seen in tragedy. Her hysterical laughter and strange intermixture of delirious extasy with terror on the discovery were very fine; though in this Miss Lacy suffered by unavoidable comparison with Miss O’Neil, who here achieved the highest triumph of her art, and left an impression which can never be effaced from the memory. Her astonishment and anguish when she finds Biron “bloody and cold,” were, however, equal to any thing which Miss O’Neil did in this part of the play, and produced an electrical effect on the audience. In that sad piece of fustian and hunger, Jane Shore, she was as impressive as the language and situation would allow; but she put forth a great deal too much physical strength during her long dying scene. It is, however, no part of the fair demand on a tragic actress that she should understand the gradations of death by starving. O. the whole we regard Miss Lacy, who has scarcely received justice from the town, as a lady of very extraordinary capacities and acquirements; far above

the actresses whom we have been accustomed to tolerate; and capable, if not of attracting crowds by her individual merit, of giving most important aid to the theatre in those more prosperous times which now await it. And thus we fairly arrive at the great event of this month;—

The appearance of Miss F. H. Kelly, as Juliet.—Who that witnessed the first appearance of Miss O'Neil has forgotten the exquisite sensation of delight and surprise with which he was thrilled in every scene? The old conventional forms and modes of speech and action vanished at the magic touch of female genius! A freshness long unfelt on the stage, was thrown about the creature of Shakspeare's richest fancy; who seemed formed to yield, to suffer, and to enjoy—to yield without resistance to the gusts of passion—to breathe out her whole soul in one extatic sigh. Even Miss O'Neil, however, before she quitted the stage, lost something of that delicate bloom which was shed over her first performance of the character; and, while her powers as a tragic actress deepened, grew more artificial, violent, and boisterous. Since she left us, what a number of young ladies, in dreary succession, have been permitted to rant and whine through the part, some of them very "tolerable," but none of them "to be endured!" A moderate portion of beauty, or an immoderate portion of rouge, a girlish look, and a white satin dress, have been thought sufficient requisites for the representation of the sweetest and the most intense of imaginable beings. How regularly might you anticipate all their "points," which would call forth the applause (loud, not deep,) of their well-disposed friends—the simper in the garden-scene; the rant in the speech on Romeo's banishment; the ear-splitting cry "And with a club dash out my desperate brain," and the start at the word "poison;"—all the whining and raving between the village coquette in the second act, and the tragedy-queen in the last! Thus the character has been almost spoiled even for perusal:—the most exquisite images, the choicest music, the deepest pathos, have been lost amidst our confused recollections of so many *débutants*, who have torn the passions to rags, and smiled the sensibility away. To overcome all this mass of common-place and error; to bring out

the freshest sweets of the poet, unhurt by long disuse, and uncontaminated by uncongenial associations; and to dare a comparison with the excellence of the only true Juliet within our memory, without imitating her in her merits or in her defects—was a triumph which we little expected any actress to achieve. But all this and more has been effected by the lady whose success we have now the privilege of recording.

Miss F. H. Kelly (be it known to such of our gentle readers as live more than one hundred miles from London, and, therefore, have not seen her,) is not above the middle height, but exceedingly well formed; her features, though not strictly beautiful, are at once intelligent and feminine, and her expression perpetually varying. In the roundness of her limbs, the ease and grace of her motions, and the entire absence of any thing sharp or angular in her form, she resembles Miss O'Neil, like whom she is formed to succeed best in the representation of characters where passion and suffering have taken possession of the soul; where the will is passive; and a fair form is agitated by emotions which display "the irresistible might of weakness." Her voice has more compass than Miss O'Neil's; its lower tones are almost as ripe and mellow, and her upper notes, which she sends forth in the playful passages, have an angelical clearness and sweetness, which remind us of the singing of Miss Stephens. Her action, though it has never the triumphant character which her predecessor sometimes assumed, is free, unembarrassed, and natural. But these excellencies are trivial compared to that fine conception of the fervor and the delicacy of the part which she manifests; and which enables her to identify herself, not only with its more prominent features, but its smallest varieties—its "lightest words." There is nothing sentimental or reflective in her acting; her mind never seems to have leisure for reverting to itself; her heart is evidently too busy to allow of opportunity for thought. She remembers that the emotions of a life are to be crowded into a few short hours—that the first dawning of love in an innocent bosom, its full maturity and strength, its power of anticipating time, of developing the loftiest energies in one who was but lately a child, of defying the pale appearances

of death, and, finally, embracing death with gladness—and all the correspondent excitement of the intellect and the fancy, which suddenly bloom forth in the warmth of the affections—form part of that wonderful creation which it is her aim to embody. She knows that every moment is big with present feeling, and might supply matter for the meditation of years. There is no pause; no waiting to collect power; no note of preparation;—the emotion is no sooner conceived than it flashes in the eye, heaves in the bosom, or trembles on the lip;—and in an instant it gives way to another, “like to the lightning which is come and past ere we can say it lightens.” Almost the only passages where she appears to dwell on her own feelings, are in those speeches from the balcony, where Juliet excuses to Romeo the unreserved development of her passion on so short an acquaintance: and here, we think, she carried her pretty hesitation and stammering too far, and looked down too long, and approached a very little towards that affectation from which, in general, her acting is uncommonly free. It is, indeed, in Shakspeare, a slight exception to the general tone of the character;—a ripple on the surface of the passion—but which arises from the inmost depths of the stream, and is not caused by any stray trifle from above. The enamoured girl feels alarmed lest her frankness should estrange him to whom her soul is devoted;—and she says so plainly and fervently;—but without any attempt to atone for the sincerity of the past by present coyness. In all else, Miss Kelly’s thorough earnestness and simplicity form a delightful contrast to all other Juliets; even sometimes to Miss O’Neil’s, who used to obtain great applause by laughing at her own fondness when she said “I did forget why I did call thee back,” and by other passages of reflective playfulness for which there is no time in the progress of Juliet’s affections. Never, indeed, did we witness—scarcely picture to ourselves even in reading Shakspeare—such an epitome of human life at its saddest and its sweetest; of its expanding hope and full enjoyment; its joyful presages and soul-subduing terrors; its giddy rapture, and its stoicest despair.

In the very first scene, where the

two lovers meet, Miss Kelly manifested her sense of that entire absorption of the soul in a single feeling, which she never forgot throughout the play. The long gaze at Romeo as he retires, the profound obeisance, and the passionate exclamation—“Go, ask his name,” though very intensely executed, are, in themselves, among the common usages of the part; but when the nurse asked her to explain her reply on hearing who Romeo is, and, instead of starting, and recovering directly, and turning to the questioner with a smile, as at her own cleverness, “a rhyme I learned of one I danced withal,” she suffered the words to glide from her lips as if she scarcely knew what she said,—we recognised a sure prelude of the excellence which was to follow. She then pitched the tone of feeling, and never changed it. In the garden-scene she was delightfully natural and fervent;—her voice was, indeed, “like softest music to attending ears;” her heart seemed ever at her lips; and, with the little exception to which we have alluded, the scene was never, within our recollection, so earnestly and tenderly acted. Her eager gazings around as she expressed her fears for Romeo’s safety; her passionate addresses to him, finely contrasted with the assumed calmness of her answers to the nurse within; and her eager return and consent to lay her fortunes at his feet and follow him throughout the world, in which the energy and frankness of her soul shone forth triumphant amidst hurry and terror, were quite original and true. We have seen the part fifty times without being conscious that it should be acted thus; and yet now we wonder how it could have been acted otherwise. In the coaxing scene with the nurse, she preserved the tone of passionate entreaty, and did not lose sight of the pervading seriousness of the part, in order to shew how cunningly and how childishly she could wheedle an old woman, as the custom has been. Next comes the scene where Juliet receives intelligence of Romeo’s banishment; and here Miss Kelly shewed how triumphant she could be in tears. The exclamation “Oh, what a beast was I to chide him so!” is the most beautiful piece of self-upbraiding we ever felt; but, perhaps, she weeps rather too much in this scene. The

speech to which we have alluded is precisely of that kind which would procure for the oppressed heart a genial relief, but her sorrows themselves lie "too deep for tears." Her declamation in this scene is, indeed, poor and tame compared with Miss O'Neil's, nor is her vindication of Romeo, when slandered by the nurse, half so spirited; but the close of this speech with the noble self-rebuke makes amends for all. The manner in which she listens to the proposal of the friar is admirable; the horrors of the situation which he describes seem to pass from his lips into her countenance; and the conclusion, that Romeo shall release her from the tomb, as instantly dispels them and lights up her face with strange transport. But perhaps the most complete of all her scenes is that in which she swallows the mysterious draught; although the intellect necessary to play this finely is much less than that which the scene in the garden develops. She first enters alone and sinks into a chair, apparently lost in the contemplation of her terrible purpose; the nurse enters unheeded, and touches her; she starts, hastily puts off the subject of her dress, and begs to be left alone, "for she has need of many orisons," in a tone which completely tells to the spectator what passes in her heart, while it deceives the officious counsellor. Her mother enters; in a more tremulous voice she persuades her to retire; but when she finds that she is actually retiring, the thought that they may never meet again rushes on her mind; she silently throws herself on the neck of Lady Capulet, and then sinks on her feet and embraces her with mingled laughter and tears. When they are gone, she is struck with the sense of her loneliness, and tries to call them back; but checks herself;—"her dismal scene she needs must act alone," and she summons her resolution to swallow the potion. Nothing can be more natural and impressive than the delivery of the well-known soliloquy which follows;—one dreadful image seems to rise on her mind after another, which she expresses in a hurried under-tone, till she has environed herself with such hideous fears as drive her to momentary distraction; and she calls on Tybalt's ghost, which her own imagination has raised before her, quite sick and faint

with terror. As she manages this, the flight does not seem extravagant, so naturally does her fancy proceed in its horrible workings. The last scene is very affecting without being overstrained; and in four little words, where she tells the expiring Romeo to "lean on her breast," she gives all the perfect expression of a love which approaching death has no power to weaken.

It will hardly be believed that the lady who has achieved this triumph has scarcely completed her seventeenth year. Her style, especially where strong emotion is to be expressed in bewilderment and haste, bears a palpable resemblance to that of a great tragedian of this theatre, from whose rich stores of thought and feeling she has avowedly drawn. Mr. Macready may feel happy that he has met with a sensibility so exquisite to feel, and an understanding so acute to comprehend his views of this act; and she may well be proud of learning from such an instructor. Mr. Charles Kemble's Romeo is more tender, more impassioned, and more finely discriminated than ever. The play has been embellished with new and beautiful scenery; a mere trifle when compared with the acting; but which tends to perfect the charm of a piece in which the passion is so shaded with lovely images. Its performance has produced an impression on the theatrical public, unknown since the *début* of Miss O'Neil, which each succeeding performance has rendered deeper. With Miss Kelly, Miss Lacy, Macready, and Kemble, Covent-garden has now a far more potent company of tragedians than has been assembled for years.

The excellent actor to whom we have already alluded has returned to us from his tour in Italy, and was greeted with the most cordial welcome. He played the four first acts of Othello with the same excellence which he displayed at his benefit; and the last act in a more sustained, noble, and affecting manner than we ever witnessed in the representation of the same part by him or any other actor. We know of nothing on the stage more intense than his agony in this scene, or more sublime than the majesty of his despair.

A lively interlude called "The Irish Tutor," in which Connor makes a fine bullying impostor, and two melodramas, "Ali Pacha," and the "Two Galley

Slaves," have been acted this month. The latter are from the pen of Mr. Howard Payne, and though the subjects are unpromising, evince uncommon dramatic skill. He is an excellent

contriver of melodramatic situation; but he can do higher things, and we hope will soon enable us to congratulate him on something more worthy of his powers.

FINE ARTS.

THE PANORAMAS.

In the absence of any thing in the shape of a public novelty connected with the Fine Arts, it may be not amiss if we occupy our allotted space for this subject with a slight notice of those universally interesting, because universally intelligible sources of amusement, the Panoramas; which, if we remember rightly, have not hitherto met with that attention they deserve, from writers on topics of this kind. Not that we see much cause to lament this seeming neglect; for, to confess the truth, it is of little consequence what critics either say or think about objects that all the rest of the world agree to be pleased with. But it might have been worth while to inquire into the nature of the pleasure derived from this delightful invention, as well as to point out, from time to time, as they came forward, the peculiar qualities of the different examples of it.

We conceive that in common pictures, of whatever class, or however large they may be, the pleasure derived from the contemplation of them is an affair of the imagination alone: they appeal exclusively to that faculty of the mind, through the medium of the memory; and their effect is more or less vivid and perfect, in proportion as they are capable of creating or calling up certain associations, that, but for them, would either not be brought to life at all, or would lie dormant and useless. A well-painted landscape is like an *idea* of the mind, or a congregation of ideas;—only existing *externally* from it, instead of *internally*: and we contemplate it as such. The pleasure we derive from it is reflex, not simple. It does not come to us direct, but by a circuitous route; and it is sure to be weakened or diluted by the way.—Now it seems to us that the effect of a Panorama is altogether different from the above. It is more like that of nature, and consequently

more permanent and more valuable. It comes to us instantly, and of itself; not assisted by or allied to other effects that are dependent on other causes. It is at all events nature at second-hand only, not at third or fourth; and accordingly, a well-contrived Panorama of any given scene of external nature, if it is not so good as the real scene viewed from without "with all appliances and means to boot"—with the air and sunshine, the scents and sounds of nature about us—is as good as the same scene viewed through a closed window.

Of course, in thus comparing Panoramas with other pictures, we are supposing the talent displayed by the artists in each case to be nearly on a par. We do not mean to say that the effect of a landscape Panorama by Mr. Barker is as good as that of Claude's best pieces, or even of some of our own Turner's; but we do say that it is infinitely better than that of any of the landscapes painted by artists possessing about a similar degree of talent and acquirement with its author. Its appeal is direct, and to the senses themselves, like that of nature; and no previous knowledge or preparation is required to answer it.—We conceive something like this to be the reason for the uncommon popularity which has attended these works ever since their first invention. People who live in towns and cities never grow tired of taking walks in the fields; and they will never grow tired of Panoramic views of the fields, as the next best thing of the kind.

No doubt "every body" (as the phrase is) has already seen the Panoramas at present exhibiting in the metropolis; and it is on this very account that we propose to give a slight descriptive notice of them: for to act on a contrary feeling—to suppose that descriptions of actual scenery, or of these reflections of it, can be made interesting to persons who have not

seen the originals, seems to us a mistake. Or at all events, we have no doubt that they may be made much more interesting to the former than the latter. With the one, however correct it may be, a mere description must create an altogether vague and unsatisfactory feeling, not to be relied on or referred to with any thing like a confidence in its truth. With the other it can scarcely fail to afford hints to the memory as well as the imagination, and thus enable these powers jointly to spread out for themselves a scene, if not a fac-simile of the original, at least a spirited paraphrase of it. And there can be little doubt, that those kind of hints, thus furnished, are all that mere description can do in the way of realizing actual scenes to the mind: and *that* description is best which supplies the most of them. We now speak of mere prose descriptions. The pleasure arising from truly *poetical* ones is altogether different in its nature, and arising from different causes.

The Panoramas at present exhibiting in London are exactly of the kind we think they ought to be; namely, views of actual external scenes, celebrated for their beauty or grandeur, or interesting from the accidental associations connected with them. On exploring the dark winding passages at Leicester-square, and arriving at the interior of the first circle, we find ourselves at once in the heart of Switzerland—with the fine old city of Berne and its great cathedral rising on one side of us, behind the glancing and winding waters of the Aar, which almost insulate it from the surrounding country. On the opposite side rises the stately hill called the Gurten, richly overgrown with firs, and looking almost like a rival city of trees instead of houses. Beyond the city, and to the right of it, the beautifully natural and varied open country, undulating at every step, stretches away into the blue distance—which distance, still farther to the right, is broken by an exquisite home scene, consisting of a sweet vista up the Thuron road, terminated by what seem to be the grounds and garden belonging to the little Swiss villa adjoining. Here we have several specimens of Swiss costumes, particularly the winged cap of the Bernese,

looking like a butterfly lighted on the head of the wearer; and the buckled bodice, and short half-petticoat, shewing the bare knees, and full blue-stockinged legs of the modest but bold and free-looking peasant girls of Gougisburg: thus affording a fine lesson to prudes and *précieuses*. The peasant girls of Switzerland are the most modest in the world; and yet (or should we not rather say *therefore*) here we find them leaving uncovered a hand's breadth above their knees! "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" Pursuing the circle still farther to the right, we have in front a pretty little cottage half-concealed by trees, and flanked by a (so called) English garden, running out into the adjoining fields, and not separated from them by any paling or inclosure; thus affording a pleasing idea of the state of manæers in which such an arrangement can exist. In the distance behind this part of the view we have the most striking and characteristic portion of the scene; which portion receives the full effect of contrast, by coming to us as it were through the medium of one so directly opposite in character. We allude to the snow-mountains glittering in the sunshine, and rising directly behind the scene of rich cultivation which forms the foreground. A flush of garden flowers and a glow of richly foliaged trees lie in front; and immediately behind these (for the details of the intermediate distance are concealed by the undulating form of the surface) rise the cold, bare, and inaccessible peaks of the Jungfrau, and a long line of snow-clad Alps. The only portion we have not yet noticed of this delightful scene consists of a village-road enlivened by cattle and figures, and descending abruptly between meadows and corn-fields, and becoming lost in the valley on the other side of it; thus leading the imagination with it into the heart of another scene, of which it may make what it pleases.

The view in the upper circle at Leicester-square is of Lausanne and the Lake of Geneva; but its inferior size greatly deteriorates the general effect, and increases that confined and stifling sensation which is the only objection we are aware of to this delightful mode of representing external scenery. The near part of the view,

in particular, seems to crowd and press upon you, till it creates an imaginary difficulty in breathing out freely; which presently engenders a real one. As a framed landscape, painted on the common principle, reminds you of a real scene when thrown to a distance by being looked at through the reversed end of an opera glass, so a Panoramic view, if at all confined in its dimensions, resembles the scene brought close to the eye by the right end of the glass, and seeming to intrude and press upon it.—But the lake portion of this view is altogether delightful. The artist has contrived to give an effect to it at once tender, aerial, and distant, yet rich, glowing, and voluptuous; a warm rose-coloured hue seems to steep all the objects, and imbue the air of this grandest yet gentlest of spots: or is it, perchance, (we speak but for ourselves) is it that, in once more finding ourselves in the presence of this lovely water, the associations we had been collecting about it during all the days of our youth, come crowding back upon our inward sight, hiding from us what is, and shewing what is not? For here round the borders of this beauteous lake, and on its blue and gently gliding waters, are for ever wandering the spirits of St. Preux and Julie, illustrating all things about them with ‘the purple light of love.’ Here, in a little ‘bosquet’ of chestnut-trees, situated just behind yonder rising terrace—but no—we will spare thee, gentle reader! If, in the midst of scenes like these, we venture to throw ourselves into the arms of our first love, Romance, there is no saying whither she may carry us, and when we may find our way home again. Once for all, then, the charm of this view, for those who have luxuriated over the imaginary scenes that are connected with it, consists in that very connexion, or is so inseparably blended with it that there is no disjoining them. While, for those who are not possessed of the associations in question, a detailed reference to them must be worse than superfluous.

Before quitting these two delightful views, it may be remarked that perhaps the Swiss have a better taste for purely natural scenery than any other people, not excepting the English. But it is an *unconscious* taste. They do not

formally set about to do thus and thus, in order to produce such and such an effect; yet they somehow produce the effect without seeming to seek it, or to feel it when produced. But they *do* feel it nevertheless. It comes naturally to them, as the phrase is. They cannot tell how the thing should be done, but they can do it. If they do not make a stir about their love of nature, as we English do, perhaps they love her better on that very account. We may fairly suspect the force as well as the sincerity of that love which “unpacks its heart in words.” The Swiss love their fields and mountains “to live with them,” as Desdemona loved her lord. The love we English feel for “the country,” as we call it, is more like the love of a fashionable couple who like to live separately. We adore the country—but we choose to live in town.

The only other Panorama at present exhibiting in London is that in the Strand, which represents the island and city of Corfu, with part of the coast of Greece, Epirus, the Suliote chain of mountains, &c., in the distance. This is one of the best-painted and most interesting pictures of the kind we have ever had. The view is taken from the highest point of the principal fort (Fort Neuf), every part of which is alive and populous with the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring islands and coast, who have assembled in their gayest attire to celebrate the festival of La Madonna, which is annually kept on this spot. A better mode could not have been devised for exhibiting the various costumes of the country, and showing some of the characteristic customs, games, &c., that are peculiar to this interesting portion of Europe. Commencing our view a little to the left of the Ionian standard, which on this occasion floats on the highest point of the fort, we have a most rich and picturesque variety of costumes, agreeably blending and contrasting with each other, and becoming more striking and effective by the natural and intelligible manner in which the several wearers are made to take part in the scene that is going on. The gay and many-coloured attire of the inhabitant of Lefchimo is placed between the sober-suited Anagnosti, and the venerable-looking

but rich and imposingly clad high priest of Parga. These form part of a group in which we also meet with the proud and fierce-looking Albanian chief, the Suliote with his grand shaggy capote, Albanian peasants, Parganotes, inhabitants of the island itself, &c. &c. A little farther to the right another animated group are engaged in the Grecian waltz; others are occupied in various national games—in carousing “Greek wine” at booths festooned with flowers and laden with fruits—in watching the humours of punchinello—listening to the music of the English military band, &c. &c. Nothing can be more busy and mirth-inspiring than the effect of this part of the scene: all that are engaged in it, even to the priests, and the old dervise that sits on the edge of the fort, seem animated with the same joyous spirit,—as if the breathers of such air and the dwellers beneath such a sky could not be otherwise than happy, even if they would. This part of the scene we now have been describing—namely, the summit of the fort—is two hundred feet above the level of the island; and it is taken by the painter as a stand from whence to delineate the more distant objects which form the rest of the view. These consist of the city of Corfu, seen at a little distance below, on the sea-shore; the green mounds of the fortifications; the lovely little patches of open country; the sweet wood-embosomed villages that lie in nooks on the shore; and finally, the bird-like vessels floating on the blue tideless sea, and the distant mountains that nearly surround the whole,—consisting of the Acroceraunian mountains in Epi-

rus, the Suliote chain, mounts Stavro, Gasturi, Santa Decka, &c. &c.; some sloping their richly-wooded skirts down to the shore, and others lifting their snow-clad summits into the skies. The beautiful spots of sea that intervene every here and there in the view, have all the appearance of lovely inland lakes, on account of the various points of land that jut into them, the little islands that grow out of them, and the bright fairy-like vessels that skim their smooth surface. Among these latter is one called the ship of Ulysses; and there seems no great stretch of credulity required to induce us to look upon it as the island or rock actually alluded to by Homer, in the *Odyssey*, b. 13, as that into which the angry gods transformed the vessel of that hero.

Upon the whole we have been more than commonly pleased with this delightful view. It is admirably adapted by nature (as indeed most of the scenery in Greece is) to this kind of representation; and every advantage has been taken of its qualities in this respect; the near scene on the fort being kept as bright, lively, glittering, and distinct as the distances are clear, soft, air-drawn, and true to nature.

We cannot quit this subject without remarking that, little as the living generation have done to advance the character of art in general, the invention of these panoramic views of external scenery is an achievement the credit of which they may claim exclusively; and it is of a nature to atone for not a few of those failings and deficiencies to which they must certainly plead guilty.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, Oct. 26.—On Thursday last, Charles Bridle Daubeny, Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of Magdalen college, was unanimously elected, in Convocation, Professor of Chemistry, on the Foundation of Dr. George Aldrich, in the room of Doctor Kidd, who had resigned that Professorship, and is now Regius Professor of Medicine.—Yesterday the Rev. Charles John Ridley, Master of Arts, and Fellow of University college, was unanimously elected Anglo-Saxon Professor, (founded by Dr. Richard Rawlinson) in the room of the Rev. Dr. Silver, whose term of holding the Professorship had expired.—A General Meeting of the Governors of the

Radcliffe Infirmary was held on Wednesday last, when Mr. S. Trasl, jun. was elected Secretary, in the room of Mr. Whiting.

At a congregation on the 23d instant, the Right Hon. Lord Stowell, LL.D. of University college, Oxford, was admitted *ad eundem* of this University. At the same congregation, the Rev. T. Shelford, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi college, was appointed Deputy Registrar for the year ensuing. The Rev. J. Scholefield, M.A. Fellow of Trinity college, and the Rev. C. Smith, M.A. Fellow of St Peter's college, were on the same day elected Proctors.

Cambridge, Oct. 18.—On Saturday last, the following gentlemen were appointed the *Caput* for the year ensuing :

The Vice-Chancellor.

C. Wordsworth, D.D. Trin. Coll. *Divinity*.
J. W. Geldart, LL.D. Trinity Hall, *Law*.
J. T. Woodhouse, M.D. Caius Coll. *Physic*.
T. Dickes, M.A. Jesus Coll. *Sen. Non-Regent*.
J. King, M.A. Queen's College. *Sen. Regent*.

Nov. 8.—The Rev. Henry Godfrey, D.D. President of Queen's College, was on Monday last elected Vice-Chancellor of this University, for the year ensuing.

The Rev. Henry Tomkinson, of Trinity Hall, was on Wednesday admitted Bachelor in Civil Law.

Dublin University.—At the Examinations held on the 18th and 19th ult. the Gold Medal was adjudged to Mountfort Longfield, esq. of the county Cork.

At the late Quarterly Examinations held in the University, the Gold Medal for Science was obtained by Longfield, sen. (Mountfort)—that for classics by Turpin, primus. (Joha.)

Chemistry.—The course of Lectures which has just been commenced at the Surrey Institution, by Mr. Gurney, seems to promise an unusual degree of attraction and interest. In the second Lecture, delivered on Tuesday, the 12th of November, the Lecturer made the first public announcement of, and in some measure explained and developed, an entirely new theory of Crystallization; in which the various objections which have been successfully urged against the existing attempts at a theory on this most abstruse subject, were openly met, and seemed to be entirely and satisfactorily disposed of. The theory announced by Mr. Gurney is perfectly simple and intelligible; and he has invented a most elegant and ingenious little instrument for the purpose of illustrating it. In the present stage of the enquiry, and merely from a *visæ voce* explanation of the matter, we are not prepared to say whether the new theory is capable of meeting all the facts connected with the subject in question. But, if it be capable of so doing, we have no hesitation in saying that the discovery is one of the very highest importance to science, and one which is in fact entitled to rank with the most brilliant that have attended the progress of modern chemistry.—We have only space at present to mention that the theory of crystallization offered by Mr. Gurney is founded on another theory which is now universally recognised, so far as it has hitherto been examined and developed; namely, that of *Definite Proportions*. Admitting that the elementary atoms of matter are capable of uniting with each other only in definite propor-

tions, Mr. Gurney professes to shew, to a mathematical demonstration, that the forms in which certain compounds are found to crystallize, are the necessary results of those laws, and that they *can* crystallize in no other. He shews, for example, that, supposing the elementary atoms of matter to be of a spherical form, compounds of those atoms of one to one, if they take any regular form at all, cannot by possibility take any other than the *cube*: and in point of fact, those compounds that are known to be of the above description, *do* crystallize in cubes. By this theory, Mr. Gurney is enabled to form the rhomboid of calcareous spar, and the hexagonal prism, without having recourse to the spheroids and oblong spheres of Hook, Wollaston, &c. It seems almost needless to add that this theory, if finally established, must lead to the most important results. At all events, it cannot fail, immediately on its publication, to engage the attention of scientific men throughout Europe.

Botany.—On the shore at Portland, among the sea-weeds, is often found the *Isidis Plocamos*, as Pliny describes it, from Juba, a sort of shrub growing in the sea, not unlike coral. It has no leaves, but when cut changes colour, and is so brittle that the least fall breaks it.

Canals in England and France.—The number of navigable canals in the United Kingdom is 103, of which 97 are formed in England alone, not including those of which the length does not exceed 5 miles; five in Scotland; and one only in Ireland. The total extent of these canals is 2682½ miles: i. e. 2471 miles of English canals, 149½ miles in Scotland, and 69½ miles in the Dublin and Shannon canal. The sum expended in these constructions is estimated at more than 30,000,000*l.* sterl.; and, in some cases, the original shares have risen in a few years to fifteen and even twenty times their original value. In the lines of these canals, forty-eight subterraneous passages occur, the entire length of which is not accurately known; but forty of them, whose lengths are stated, give a total development of 57,051 yards, or more than thirty-two miles. It is deserving of remark, that, of the total length of the English canals, more than 1400 miles communicate with the grand navigable line between London and Liverpool, the length of this alone being 264 miles; and it is connected in its course with forty-five others, of which the united extent equals 1150 miles. Such is the present state of the English navigable canals; not a yard of which existed before the year 1755.—Till that time, the idea of canals was ridiculed as superfluous and absurd, in a

country like England, enjoying, as it was said, favourable lines of coast, and provided with numerous navigable rivers. It is well known that the Duke of Bridgewater, by opposing himself to the prevailing opinions and prejudices of the country, first demonstrated the practicability and importance of such works; and, to effect his purpose, on coming of age, he limited himself to a personal expenditure of 400*l.* per annum, applying the remainder of his revenue to the construction of the first canal, bearing his name, and which forms an imperishable monument of his genius and patriotism. This work, completed in 1759, proved the practicability and advantage of the system, and laid the foundation of all that has since been effected in it, so highly to the interest, the convenience, and the reputation of the country.—Of navigable canals in France, the number is very inconsiderable, there being only six of the first order, and about twenty of inferior dimensions. These six are the canal of Briare, completed in 1642; that of Languedoc, in 1680; that of Orleans, in 1692; that of Lorgn, finished in 1723; the *Canal du Centre*, in 1791; and that of St. Quentin, in 1810: the total length of which amounts only to 591,000 metres, or 378 English miles. The secondary canals have a total length of 250 miles, making thus together only 628 miles of navigable canals, in a territory containing 26,700 square French leagues; being quadruple the surface of England, and with a population nearly three times as great.

Known Literary Works of Bonaparte.—

I. Letter of M. Bonaparte to M. Matteo Buttafuoco, Deputy from Corsica to the National Assembly, 1790. This letter is signed "Bonaparte," and dated "from my Cabinet of Millell, the 28th January, in the second year of Liberty"—i.e. 1790. It consists of 28 pages octavo, and is without either place of publication or printer's name. It has been ascertained, however, to have issued from the press of M. Fr. X. Joly, printer at Dôle, when Bonaparte was Lieutenant in the regiment of La Fère-Artillerie. He corrected the last proof sheets himself, and used to walk to Dôle for that purpose, setting out from Auxonne at 4 o'clock in the morning, and, after his literary labour, partaking of a very frugal breakfast with M. Joly, from whose house he walked back to his garrison by noon. The distance to and fro, thus performed, is eight post leagues!—This letter to M. Buttafuoco is in effect a libel, written in an Italic-French style, against this Deputy of the Corsican Noblesse, who sat on the Right Side of the Constituent Assembly. It adverts to a Patriotic Society at Ajaccio, and contains

a panegyric upon the author's compatriot Arena, whom, it is said, he caused to perish on the scaffold. Mr. Amanthou, of Dijon, has a copy *ex auctoritate* dono to a female of Auxonne.—II. The Supper of Beaucaire. Avignon, Sabin Journal, 1793. Octavo and Anonymous. Reprinted at Paris 1821, with an Introduction by Fred. Royou.—III. General and Complete Collection of the Letters, Proclamations, Speeches, Messages, &c. of Napoleon le Grand, Empereur, &c. classed and accompanied by Historical Notes. 2 vols. 8vo.—IV. Inedited Correspondence, official and confidential, of Napoleon Bonaparte, &c. Paris, Panckoucke. 7 vols. 8vo.—V. Works of Napoleon Bonaparte. Paris, Panckoucke. Five volumes are published, and two or three more expected.

Works attributed to him.—1. The Notes in the Volume entitled "La Bataille d'Austerlitz," by the Austrian General Baron Stutterheim.—2. The Manuscript from St. Helena. Paris and London, 8vo. preceded by an Advertisement signed G^o [Now known not to have been Bonaparte's]—3. Manuscript of the Isle of Elba. Of the Bourbons in 1815. Published by the Count * * *—4. Memoir illustrative of the History of France in 1815, with the Plan of the Battle of Mont-Saint-Jean (Waterloo,) with the title differing a little, is also in circulation. The copy came from Mr. O'Meara to the Printer; as he swore upon his trial for publishing it.—5. On the Education of Princes of the Blood of France. Dated St. Cloud, 27 July 1812. The English translation is called, "System of Education for the Infant King of Rome;" and the Manual is said to have been addressed to the Imperial Council of State, under the personal inspection of Napoleon.—6. Bonaparte sometimes sent Notes to the *Mouiteur*, on the Translations from the English Journals which were submitted to him.

Inedited Works.

I. M. Panckoucke has announced an Essay sent by Bonaparte, when very young, for a prize given by the Academy at Besançon.—2. M. Joly (the Printer at Dôle) states, that Bonaparte in his youth also wrote a History of Corsica, which was to have been printed in 2 vols. 18mo. When in garrison at Auxonne, in 1790, he invited M. Joly to come and see him, and negotiate for the printing of the work.—M. Joly accordingly went. Bonaparte occupied in the *Pavillon* a chamber almost bare, the sum total of its furniture being a bad bed without curtains, a table set in the *embrasure* of a window, covered with books and papers, and two chairs. One of his brothers slept on a bad mattress in an adjoining apartment. They agreed

upon the price for the impression, but Bonaparte was momentarily uncertain whether he should be marched from Auxonne or remain there; and, in fact, the order for his going to Toulon came within a few days after, and the work was never printed. M. Joly repeats an anecdote, that Bonaparte having the charge of the Depot with the Ornaments of the Regimental Church (the Chaplaincy having been suppressed), observed to him, when shewing them, "If you have not heard mass, I can say it to you."—3. Bonaparte read to the *Institute* in January 1798, a "Report on a Polygraphical Instrument" for printing circulars with rapidity.—4. The *Hamburgh Correspondent* of March last states, that Count Dzialinski has an interesting MS. of from 30 to 40 folio pages, verified to be Bonaparte's by Montablon, Monnier, and Bassano, containing many curious documents on the history of the times, from about the year 1790 to the commencement of the war in Italy. Parts relate to a plan for improving the Turkish Artillery, and more important Notes, &c. to the Plan of Operations in the first Spanish Campaign, and to secret plans for settling the Austrian and French frontiers.—5. Lastly, The MSS. of his History and public Life, written at St. Helena, in possession of his Testamentary Executors, who have disavowed all the works which speculators have published in his name. These are now publishing by Colburn, and Bossange, in London.

Royal Academy.—Mr. J. Wyatt, Architect, Mr. G. Jones, and Mr. H. W. Pickers-gill, Painters, were last month elected Associates of the Royal Academy of Arts.

Dr. Hutton.—In the latter part of the year 1821, a meeting was held by several scientific friends of Dr. Hutton, with the intention of obtaining a correct likeness of that celebrated mathematician. They accordingly appointed a committee, who agreed to employ a sculptor of the first eminence to execute a bust in marble, from which casts or copies could be taken in any number that might be required.—"This bust was intended (say the committee) as a mark of respect and veneration for the character of Dr. Hutton, and as a tribute of gratitude for his important labours in the advancement and diffusion of mathematical learning, during the long period of sixty years,—a period which will be memorable in the history of science, on account of his meritorious services, both as an author and teacher.—As an author, it is well known that his numerous publications have been uniformly held in the highest estimation, and that even his earliest productions continue to be standard works of increasing popularity in every country

where the English language is known.—His persevering exertions, also, as the conductor of scientific journals during the above period, have had the most powerful effect, in exciting emulation, increasing the number of eminent mathematicians, and thus greatly enlarging the boundaries of useful science.—As a teacher, his labours have likewise been singularly successful, especially as Professor of Mathematics for nearly forty years in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; an institution which, by his judicious plans and unremitting care, he raised to the highest degree of eminence and national utility. To his instructions, indeed, and his improvements in military science, his country is deeply indebted for the celebrity and success of the British Artillery and Engineers for the last half century."—On the 21st of September, 1822, the committee for conducting the subscription waited on Dr. Hutton, at his house in Bedford-row, in order to present him with the bust, according to the original intention. The committee then proceeded to examine the difference between the receipts of the subscriptions and the disbursements, when they found a considerable surplus, which they agreed to dispose of in a medal in honour of Dr. Hutton.

Zoology.—The waters of the Polar Seas abound with a variety of tints, from a deep blue to an olive green. This does not depend on the state of the atmosphere, but merely on the quantity of the waters which appear to be subdivided into spaces or partitions of different shades, wherein the fishermen more frequently find whales than in any other part of the sea. It has long been conceived that the greenish waters derive their colour from the bottom of the sea; but Mr. W. Scoresby, captain of a whaler, and member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has discovered in these waters, by aid of the microscope, a vast number of spherical globules, semi-transparent, accompanied with small fine filaments, loose, not unlike little portions of very fine hair. These globules carry on their surface twelve nebulosities, consisting of brownish points, in alternate pairs of four or six. Mr. Scoresby considers these globules as animals of the Medusa kind. The filamentous or thready substance is composed of parts which, in their greatest dimensions, are about the 1710th part of an inch. When examined with the strongest lens, each filament appears to be a series of moniliform articulations, the number of which in the largest filament is about 300; the diameter is about the 17300th part of an inch. These substances were found many times to vary their aspect; and Mr. S. is unable to determine

whether they are living animals, capable of self-motion; but he entertains no doubt of the different tints of the Polar Seas being produced by them. By his calculation, a cubic foot of this water may contain 110,592 globules of the Medusa kind, and a cubic mile about 23,886,000 hundreds of millions. He conceives that these animals are the constant food of the scuttle-fish, and other species of the Mollusca kind, which are abundant in the Polar Seas, and which in their turn become the prey of different species of whales.

Composition of Tutenaq, or Chinese White Copper.—This celebrated alloy has been analyzed by Dr. Fyfe, who gives the following as its composition:—(*Edinburgh Philol. Journal.*)

Copper	40.4
Zinc	25.4
Nickel	31.6
Iron	2.6

100.0

Green Fire.—In a former number of this Journal we presented our pyrotechnical readers with a recipe for the *red fire* which has lately gained so much celebrity in the

theatrical representations of conflagrations, and which forms so beautiful a change in fireworks. We now give them the component parts of a more modern invention, which has long been a desideratum in this branch of art, namely, a *green fire*, and which, when burned in a reflector, sheds a beautiful green light upon all surrounding objects; it may also be employed in the changes of fireworks, alternating with red and blue fire. Take of
Flowers of sulphur 13 parts.
Nitrate of baryta 77
Oxymuriate of potassa..... 5
Metallic arsenic..... 2
Charcoal..... 3

The nitrate of baryta should be well dried and powdered; it should then be mixed with the other ingredients, all finely pulverized, and the whole triturated until perfectly blended together. A little calamine may be occasionally added, in order to make the compound slower of combustion; and it is above all things requisite, that both in this and the red fire the trituration of the materials should be continued until they are completely mixed.—*Quart. Journal.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Ancient Egyptian Literature.—The *Moniteur* of the 1st October contained a curious article on the several literary discoveries of M. Champollion, jun., known to the Savans by his Work entitled *L'Égypte sous les Pharaons*. It distinguishes, as the most important, the discovery that the Egyptians had three modes of writing; the *hieroglyphique* or sacred, the *hieratique* or sacerdotal, and the *demotic* or popular, but all three painting directly ideas, and not indicating sounds or vocal signs. The second, however, was, in some modification, susceptible of expressing sounds. The signs which he has submitted to the Academy of Inscriptions, &c. are said to be equivalent to the vowels and consonants in the Greek language, and applicable to the interpretation of the hieroglyphic inscriptions found on the Egyptian monuments. It is added, that Mr. C. has made out the names of Alexander the Great, the Ptolemies, Cleopatra, Berenice, and others; and, what is more remarkable still, that he has read the titles, the names and surnames, of the Roman Emperors, Tiberius, Nero, Trajan, Adrian; that of the Empress Sabina, the titles Imperator, Cæsar, Augustus, the surnames Germanicus, Dacicus, &c. on the monuments of Philæ, Ombos, Thebes, Esné, and Denderah. The discovery of the alphabet of Phonick hieroglyphicks will, it is affirmed, be one of the most important in modern

times, and the most fertile in its application to ancient learning. A Chronology of the monuments of Egypt, from the era of Cambyses, is promised.

French Literature.—The following are the details of the periodical press and public libraries of France:—

The legislation on the press is founded on the decrees of the National Convention of July 19, 1793; on the decree of Napoleon of the 1st Germinal 13; 5th Feb. and 14th December, 1810; 2d Feb. and 21st of October, 1814; 27th of March and 8th of October, 1819; 17th of May and 9th of June, 1819; 21st of March, 1820; and what has been prescribed by the latest enactments, which are of the most arbitrary and degrading character, tending to destroy discussion, and the benefits which might result from a free press. 1. The Royal Library has above 700,000 printed volumes, and 70,000 manuscripts. 2. The library of Monsieur, 150,000 printed volumes and 5000 manuscripts. 3. Library of St. Genevieve, 110,000 printed volumes, and 2000 manuscripts. 4. The Mazarine Library, 92,000 printed volumes, and 3000 manuscripts. 5. Library of the City of Paris, 20,000 volumes. All these are daily open to the public. Besides these there are in Paris, and the Departments, the following Libraries to which access may be obtained; the principal of which are—the private libraries of the King in the Tuileries,

Fontainebleau, St. Cloud, Trianon, and Rambouillet; the library of the Legislative Body; of the Council of State (30,000 vols.), of the Institute, of the Invalids (20,000 vols.), of the Court of Cassation, formerly the library of the Advocates and Polytechnic School. Under the Minister of the Royal Household are 10 libraries—of the Interior 22—of War 12—of Justice 5—of Foreign Affairs 1—of the Marine 6—of Finance 2.—The Chambers of the Peers and the Deputies have each a library—that of the latter contains 30,000 volumes. Among the printing-offices, the Imprimerie Royale claims the first place, on account of its extent and admirable arrangement. It prints the Memoirs of the Institute, and all other works which the King causes to be published, as a recompense or encouragement, gratis. There are at Paris 79 printing-offices, 18 lithographic presses, 38 letter-founders, 616 booksellers, 84 dealers in second-hand-books, 201 book-binders, 16 book-stitchers, 2 book-repairers, 390 copper-plate engravers, 11 wood-cutters, 17 map-engravers, 17 form-cutters, 17 die-engravers, 9 music-engravers, 127 copper-plate presses, 140 print-sellers, 11 map-sellers, 50 music-sellers, 43 wholesale stationers, 9 pasteboard manufacturers, 6 stained-paper manufacturers, 4 parchment manufacturers, 6 manufacturers of printer's ink, 4 press-makers, 2 joiners for presses, 3 dealers in printing-materials.—Daily and other Periodical Publications. Political Journals, (14): *Moniteur*, *Gazette de France*, *Journal de Paris*, *Constitutionnel*, *Journal des Debats*, *Courier Français*, *Quotidienne*, *Journal du Commerce*, *Drapeau Blanc*, *L'Etoile de Soir*, *Regulateur*.—Advertisers, 4.—Half periodical works, (10): *L'Ami de la Religion*, *Le Defenseur*, *Lettres Champenoises*, *Lettres Normandes*, *L'Intrepide*, *L'Observateur*, *L'Organisateur*, *Le Parachute Monarchique*, *Le Pilote Europeen*, *O Contemporaneo*.—Religious Journals, (3): *Chronique Relig.*; *Archives de Christianisme au 19 Siecle*; *Annales Protestantes*.—Scientific Journals, (9): *Annales des Sciences, des Artes, e des Letras*; *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*; *Annales des Mines*; *Annales Encyclopediques*; *Annales Françaises des Sciences et des Arts*; *Bibliothèque Physico-Economique*; *Bulletin des Sciences*; *Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d'Histoire Naturelle, et des Arts*; *Journal des Savans*.

Literary Journals, (15.): — *Bibliographie de la France*; *Annales de la Littérature et des Arts*; *Archives de la Littérature et des Arts*; *Conservateur Littéraire*; *Courier des Spectacles, de la Littérature et des Modes*; *Galignani's Repertory of English Literature*; *Hermès Classique*;

Journal General de la Littérature de la France; *Ditto de la Littérature Etrangere*; *Journal des Theatres, de la Littérature, et des Arts*; *le Lycée Français*; *le Mercure Royal*; *la Minerve Littéraire*; *Revue Encyclopedique*; *Tablettes Universelles*.—Journals relating to law and jurisprudence, 22.—Medical Journals, 14.—Journals for arts and professions (12): among which are, *Annales du Musée et de l'École des Beaux Arts*; *Memoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*.—Military Journals, (2): *Journal Militaire Officiel*; *Archives Françaises*.—Journals for Education, (3): *Journal d'Education*; *un Quart d'Heure de Lecture*; *Journal des Villes et des Campagnes*.—Geographical Journals, (2): *Annales (Nouvelles) des Voyages, de la Geographie, et de l'Histoire*; *Journal des Voyages, Decouvertes, et Navigations Modernes*.—Journals of Fashions, (2): *Journal des Dames et des Modes*; *L'Observateur des Modes*.—In the Departments there are Public Libraries, 25, with above 1,700,000 vols; of which Troyes has 56,000; Aix, 72,670; Marseilles, 31,500; Dijon, 53,000; Besançon, 53,000; Toulouse, 30,000 and 20,000; Bourdeaux, 103,000; Tours, 30,000; Grenoble, 42,000; Arras, 34,000; Strasburg, 51,000; Colmar, 30,000; Lyons, 100,000; Le Mans, 41,000; Versailles, 40,000; Amiens, 40,000; 613 printing offices; 26 lithographic printing-offices; 5 letter-foundries; 1025 book-sellers; 192 paper manufacturers.

RUSSIA.

Le Comte Gregoire Orloff, a Russian Nobleman, has produced, in French, an Essay upon Music in Italy, from the most remote era to the present time, two vols. 8vo.

SWITZERLAND.

A Steam-boat is building, by an American, on the Lake of Geneva: thus are the improvements of our age spread throughout the world.

ITALY.

Rome.—Thorwaldsen has just finished a bust of the Emperor Alexander, three palms high, of Tuscan marble. Mr. Lannitz, a native of Courland, has received an order from that monarch to execute two colossal statues, in bronze, of Marshals Barclay de Tolly and Kutusoff.

The Lake Frecino, which has been always so destructive to the surrounding country, has undergone great changes during the summer. The excessive heat has caused the waters of the lake to decrease daily, and they have retired above fifty feet from their former limits. The Frecino has for these twenty years past constantly encroached on the surrounding shores. The sinking of its waters has exposed to view various urns and sarcophagi.

guses, some of Terra Cotta, and others of stone; among them there is one of white stone, which attracts the attention of the amateurs. The sarcophagus is of one piece, 9½ palms long, 4½ broad, and 5 high. The inscriptions are still covered by the water.

An eruption of Vesuvius, on the 25th ult. is represented to have been the most remarkable since 1794.

English Academy at Rome.—During the winter of 1821, the English students in painting and sculpture, resident at Rome, established, by subscription among themselves, an academy for the study of the human figure. They hired a convenient place, and engaged alternately some of the finest *models* in Rome, where the great number of students in art, from all countries, have given to the *models*, from the frequent necessity of employing them, a certain character of respectability and importance; but the expenses which the English student incurs for these, often make him sigh for the liberal advantages which the French and some other nations provide for the young artists, whom they send to Rome to complete their studies in a profession, by the practice of which it may devolve upon them to sustain in art the character of their country. This season the English had again assembled, to renew their studies as before, when they received the offer of 100*l.* from Mr. Hamilton, our minister at Naples, to meet the expenses of their academy. The lamented Canova, whose grateful recollections of early English patronage produced his constant willingness to assist the young students from England, with freedom of access to the museums of the Vatican, the Capitol, &c., took a kind interest in the proceedings of this private academy, the members of which went in a body to his *studio*, on the first day of the year, to present to him their respects, and offer their congratulations and wishes for a long continuance of his health: their wishes then had a fair prospect of being realized; but it has been otherwise appointed.

GERMANY.

Rostock, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg.—On the 21st of May, 1822, a Stork was shot on the estate of Count Von Bothmer, on the coast of the Baltic, not far from Wismar, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg. This Stork had an arrow, which was probably discharged at it by some African savage, sticking perpendicularly in its neck. The arrow was two feet ten inches in length, of black wood, with an iron head of rude workmanship, which was fastened to the wood with a string. It projected by nearly a third of its length

above the head of the Stork, and the lower part about as much below the breast. It was observed that several other Storks vainly endeavoured to free their companion from this troublesome ornament, which it doubtless brought from its winter abode in Africa. A draughtsman of the name of F. Lenthe made a drawing of it on stone; it was afterwards stuffed and is preserved in the museum of the University of Rostock.

AMERICA.

Antiquities.—Near Brownsville, a town on the Monongahilla, in the western part of Pennsylvania, a storm lately tore up a large oak. By its fall with its roots, the surface of a sand-stone work was laid bare about 16 feet square. On the smooth surface of this work several figures are engraved, among which are two of the human form, a man and a woman, with a tree between them; the woman has fruit in her hand; figures of deer, bears, turkey-cocks, &c. are also carved on it. The oak was at least from 500 to 600 years old, consequently these figures must have been carved long before the discovery of America by Columbus. Similar discoveries have likewise been made in other parts of the United States. In the countries about the Ohio several hills have been already discovered, which are certainly the work of human hands, and must have required the labour of thousands.—On a journey through them, I saw, among others, one of these hills whose perpendicular height was 75, the circumference at the base 540, and at the summit 120 feet. On the sides and on the summits grow large oaks, apparently from 400 to 600 years old. Near the mouth of the river Muskingum, 183 miles below Pittsburg, there is an ancient fortification, occupying about 40 acres of ground. Round it are several longish quadrangles of 140 to 200 feet in length, surrounded with ramparts from 10 to 30 feet in height, on which there are also very old oaks. On each side are three openings at equal distances, the middle one about 30 feet in breadth and 22 in height. The whole is surrounded by a mound of earth, the base of which is from 36 to 40 feet, and its height about 10 feet. According to all appearance, these works have been abandoned for many centuries. But by whom they were erected is unknown. The oldest Indians say that they existed at the arrival of their forefathers. In digging cellars and wells, are also occasionally found petrified implements and utensils, which indicate a degree of civilization unknown in any of the Indian nations.

USEFUL ARTS.

Smelting Silver.—A method has been discovered of smelting silver from the ore (even if in granite formation) possessing the following advantages:—The use of quicksilver and alkalis is dispensed with. The separation is performed in three hours, without roasting, pounding, calcining, or any previous preparation whatever. It yields about twenty or twenty-one carats fine. The crystals are reduced to a metalline form, which by the amalgamation mode is carried off with the earthy particles. The small quantity of fuel and flux required by this mode. When the flux by which this is achieved is used for copper ores, they seldom require

more than once melting, and are fit for use.

New Mode of making Candle-wicks.—Mr. Colebank, of Broughton-in-Furness, has lately obtained a patent for an engine invented by him to cut, spread, and twist candle-wick used in the making of candles, by one operation. A single person, by means of this ingenious piece of machinery, can easily cut, spread, and twist five rods or upwards in one minute. The cutting and twisting are much superior to any that can be performed, even by the best workman, by the present mode. There is also a great saving in the waste of cutting.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Patents granted in Scotland.

H. R. Palmer, of Charing-cross, for an improvement in the construction of railways or tram-roads, and carriages to be used thereon. Sealed at Edinburgh. Jan 7, 1822.

J. Gladstone, of Castle Douglas, for an improvement in the construction of steam-vessels, and mode of propelling such vessels. Feb. 1, 1822.

R. S. Harford, of Eibro Vale Iron-works, Aberystwith, for an improvement in that department of the manufacture of iron commonly called puddling. Feb. 1, 1822.

D. P. Deubrout, of Soho, Middlesex, for an apparatus for the purpose of condensing the alcoholic steams arising from spirituous liquors, during their fermentation. Feb. 1, 1822.

S. Wilson, of Streatham, for improvements in machinery for weaving figured goods. Feb. 1, 1822.

C. Broadrip, of London, for various improvements in the construction of steam-engines. Feb. 5, 1822.

J. R. Barry, of the Minories, for improvements in wheeled carriages. March 1, 1822.

J. Grout, of Cheapside, for a new manufacture of craps. March 1, 1822.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston Hall, for improvements in dressing pierc goods made from silk or worsted. March 1, 1822.

W. Church, of Threadneedle-street, for an improved apparatus for printing. March 1, 1822.

D. Gordon, of Edinburgh, for improvements in, and additions to, steam-packets and other vessels. March 1, 1822.

J. Rathven, of Edinburgh, for a new method of procuring a mechanical power. March 6, 1822.

W. E. Cochrane, of Somerset-street, Portmans-square, for improvements in the construction of lamps. April 13, 1822.

J. Foote, of Sheffield, for improvements in plating iron or steel with brass or copper, alloyed with other metals, both plain and ornamental, for the purpose of rolling and working into plates, sheets, or bars, and such goods or wares to which the same may be found applicable. April 13, 1822.

J. Slater, of Birmingham, for a kitchen-range, and apparatus for cooking. April 13, 1822.

G. Stratton, of Hampstead-road, Middlesex, for an improved process of consuming smoke. April 13, 1822.

W. Cleland, of Glasgow, for an approved apparatus for the purpose of evaporating liquids. June 12, 1822.

P. Erard, of Great Marlborough-street, for improvements in piano-fortes, communicated to him by a stranger. June 17, 1822.

Patents granted in London.

J. Collier, of Compton-street, Brunswick-square, for improvements upon machines for shearing cloth. September 27, 1822.

W. Goodman, of Coventry, for improvements in looms. September 27, 1822.

J. Boardieu, of Lime-street, London, for a method of improving the preparation of colours for printing wove cloths. Communicated to him by a foreigner. September 27, 1822.

B. Boothby, of the Iron-works, Chesterfield, for an improved method of manufacturing cannon shot, by which a superior shot is produced in the solidity and smoothness of its external surface. September 27, 1822.

J. D. Moxon, of Liverpool, and J. Fraser, of King-street, Middlesex, for improvements in ship caissons or hearths; and also for an apparatus, to be occasionally connected therewith, for the purpose of evaporating and condensing water. September 27, 1822.

F. L. Fenton, of New Bond-street, for improvements on or additions to, watches or chronometers in general, whereby they may be rendered capable of marking or indicating the precise moment of any desired observations, or rapid succession of observations, and without the necessity of stopping the regular movement of the watch, as in ordinary stop-watches. September 27, 1822.

T. L. Benningfield, of High-street, Whitechapel, and J. F. Beale, of Saint George's in the East, for certain improvements on steam-engines. Sept. 27, 1822.

J. Witches, of Saint Luke, Middlesex, M. Pickford, of Wood-street, and J. Whitboars, of Goswell-street, for an improvement in the construction of the wheels of all wheeled carriages, and of all other vertical-wheels of a certain size. September 27, 1822.

J. Froeh, of Finchley, for a new method of casting or constructing foundations, piers, walls, castings, arches, columns, pilasters, mouldings, and other enrichments to buildings. September 27, 1822.

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J. Brindley, of Finsbury, for improvements in the construction and building of ships, boats, barges, and other vessels for navigation. October 18, 1822.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Forget me not; a Christmas and New Year's Present for 1823. 16mo. 12s.

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ording to the Continental fashion, it is made to slide into an embellished case, in which it really has an elegant insinuating appearance, in perfect harmony with the feelings of which it is meant to serve as a symbol.

Time's Telescope; or a complete Guide to the Almanack, &c. for 1823.

If the times are not yet better, still it must be owned that their telescope is improving annually. Indeed, we think this little work deserves peculiar credit for its constant variety, whilst still preserving the original plan on which it started. In the volume for the coming year are remarks on indispensable astronomical instruments, illustrated by wood-cuts; popular reflections on the starry heavens; and the main feature of an introduction descriptive of the habits, economy, and uses of British insects.

The London Catalogue of Books, with their Sizes, Prices, and Publishers, from 1800 to October 1822. 8vo. 9s.

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Illustrations of British Ornithology. Series the First. By P. J. Selby, Esq. 1l. 11s. 6d. and 5l. 5s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Werner; a Tragedy. By Lord Byron. This drama, as Lord Byron candidly acknowledges in a short preface, is taken entirely from the German's tale "Krautzner," published many years ago in Lee's Canterbury Tales, written (his Lordship says he believes) by two sisters, of whom one furnished only this story and another, both of which are considered superior to the remainder of the collection. "I have adopted (he continues) the characters, plan, and even the language of many parts of this story." This is a proper and fair avowal. His Lordship, indeed, could scarcely in honour have made a less explicit one. Yet, full as it is, it by no means overstates the obligation which the author of the tragedy owes to the writer of the story. It may be considered as a proof of the capriciousness of fame, that the name of Miss Lee, who wrote this powerful story, is, although certainly known, yet not so eminent as it deserves to be in English literature. That she is an original genius is now likely to be soon and very widely acknowledged by the attention to her work which Lord Byron's dramatizing

It will certainly draw. His Lordship's acknowledgment of obligation to Miss Lee, we must repeat, though full, is not in the least overcharged, and no deduction ought to be made from it by the suspicion of a writer of genius being likely to overrate what he owed to the suggestions of another. On the contrary, it will excite some surprise in the mind of any one who shall compare the prose story and the poem, to observe the patience of a great poet sitting down to imitate and adopt the fictions of a prose writer, and, in many instances, to be the absolute versifier of her sentiments. Of the striking events and characters in the tragedy of Werner, Lord Byron does not even pretend to be the inventor. Even where he has changed them, it is by no means for the better. In regard to Miss Lee's story he is nearly about as original as Cowper was with regard to the tale of Troy.—Had it so happened that Lord Byron had invented the matter of this tragedy, how many myriads would have considered the invention of its story and characters as laurels superadded to his Lordship's brows—and laurels which ought to have immortalized him independently of the poetic style and sentiments with which they are set out;—yet Miss Lee, twenty years ago, invented these same characters and events—yes, produced them in some passages with a vigour of expression that is poetry although the language is unmeasured—and yet we hear little about this Miss Lee. One involuntarily recalls the different fates of Cæsar with a temple and of Pompey without a tomb, in contemplating this contrast of destinies.

As to the story of Werner—it has been twenty years before the public (though under a different name). It is, in many respects, so fine a story, that if the public has not had the good taste to have known it already, they scarcely deserve the complaisance of its being now told to them, even in order to gratify their just interest in a work of Lord Byron's. Whilst we pronounce it, on the whole, a striking and fine story, we nevertheless cannot pretend to be blind to the peculiarity of taste and genius which it evinces. Lord Byron conveys in his preface, and we are fully inclined to believe him, that it may be said to contain the germ of much that he has written, since perusing the story and before he dramatized it. It guides us to see where Lord Byron formed his taste. His genius he got from Nature. But his taste has been partly kindled and partly clouded by his early perusal of fictions such as this. There is power and there is pathos, no doubt, in the story; but there are gross and extravagant improbabilities, and there is a propensity to force upon our sympathy events and characters which, even if admitted to be probable, harrow our feelings to a painful excess. A youth of twenty is, taken all in all, the prominent figure of the plot. He meets us first in the company of parents who are inexpressibly interesting. He rescues a mother from grief, and a father from shame. All the while he appears (at the expense of a good deal of probability, no doubt), consummately cool and experienced beyond his years; like one of those men, who, as Voltaire said, seem to be born with experience. But let such improbability pass; for thus far the illusion of the story is not unpleasant. But when the interest of the

plot has been wound up to the highest, Miss Lee has so determined, and Lord Byron has followed her example, that this youth (Miss Lee calls him Conrad, Lord Byron calls him Ulric) shall turn out to be the most accomplished and cool villain that ever broke the hearts of parents. He saves the life of a man by a signal act of intrepidity; yet, after we have loved and admired him to the fourth act, we find that he has been the cool assassin of that same individual whom he had previously rescued at the risk of his life. This same youth of twenty, determines on also assassinating another being, who had once offered to relieve his father with money, when on the point of famishing, and who had been wrongfully accused both of theft and murder, in consequence of a theft committed by the villain's own father, and of a murder which turns out to have been committed by the villain himself.

The tragedy of Lord Byron, we think, is in some respects a less pleasing production than the story of Miss Lee. She softens the transitions of characters by prose details, which, proflix as his Lordship is in particulars, he cannot so well graduate in blank verse. Miss Lee brings forward Josephine, their common heroine, more fully towards the close of the catastrophe, than Lord Byron does; and, by her mild and amiable character, considerably softens the pain of our compassion. It may be asked, what Lord Byron has added to Miss Lee's materials.—Certainly, in many passages, a great deal of beautiful poetical language and imagery; nothing, however, to the creation of character, excepting one young woman, Ida; and nothing, upon the whole, to the pleasurable interest of the story. It is with no irreverence for Lord Byron's genius, but in justice to Miss Lee, that we say she appears to us to be sometimes more interesting in her mere narrative than his Lordship in dramatic dialogue. But we hold it equally just to allow that his depth of feeling and fervid powers of expression have illustrated one or two of the fine situations, with an effect like increased sunshine on a glorious landscape. To shew how much his Lordship has followed his professed original, we shall only subjoin the following pages of his and of Miss Lee's, in juxtaposition:—

(*Canterbury Tales*, vol. iv. p. 186, *German's Tale*.)—The scene is when Miss Lee's Conrad, Lord Byron's Ulric, learns from his own father that that father has committed a theft.

(*Miss Lee*.)—"Conrad, before you thus presume to chastise me with your eye, learn to understand my actions. Young and inexperienced in the world, reposing hitherto in the bosom of indulgence and luxury, is it for you to judge of the impulse of the passions, or the temptations of misery? Wait till, like me, you have blighted your fairest hopes—have endured humiliation and sorrow, poverty and famine—before you pretend to judge of their effect on you. Should that miserable day ever arrive—should you see the being at your mercy who stands between you and every thing that is dear or noble in life—who is ready to tear from you your name—your inheritance—your very life itself—congratulate your own heart, if, like me, you are content with petty plunder, and are not tempted to exterminate a serpent, who now lives perhaps to sting us all."

Werner thus speaks in Lord Byron's tragedy—
 "Ulric, before you dare despise your father,
 Learn to divine and judge his actions:—young
 Rash, new to life, and rear'd in Luxury's lap,
 Is it for you to measure passion's force
 Or misery's temptation?—Wait (not long
 It cometh like and quickly)—Wait—
 Wait, till, like me, your hopes are blighted—
 till
 Sorrow and Shame are hand-maids of your
 cabin,
 Famine and Poverty your guests at table,
 Despair your bed-fellow—then rise, but not
 From sleep, and judge. Should that day e'er
 arrive—
 Should you see, then, the serpent who hath
 coil'd
 Himself around all that is dear and noble
 Of you and yours, lie slumbering in your path,
 With but his folds between your steps and
 happiness—
 When he, who lives but to tear from you
 name—
 Lands—life itself, lies at your mercy, with
 Chance your conductor, midnight for your
 mantle,
 The bare knife in each hand, and earth asleep
 Even to your deadliest foe—and he as 't were
 Inviting death by looking like it—while
 His death alone can save you—thank your
 God,
 If then, like me, content with petty plunder,
 You turn aside:—I did so."
 In conclusion, we cannot avoid noticing one
 of the passages of Miss Lee's original, on which
 Lord Byron has improved. We allude to the
 festival in Prague, which *Ida* describes:—
 "*Ida*. Never have I dreamt
 Of aught so beautiful—the flowers; the
 boughs;
 The banners; and the nobles and the knights;
 The gems; the robes; the plumes; the happy
 faces;
 The cowers, and the incense; and the sun
 Streaming through the stain'd windows,—even
 the tombs
 Which look'd so calm; and the celestial hymns,
 Which seem'd as if they rather came from
 Heaven
 Than mounted there; the bursting organ's
 peal,
 Rolling on high like an harmonious thunder;
 The white robes, and the lifted eyes; the
 world
 At peace, and all at peace with one another.
 Oh, my sweet mother!"
 The Temple of Truth; an allegorical
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 the Narrative contained in the two First
 Chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew
 and St. Luke, &c. By a Layman. 8vo.
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TOPOGRAPHY.

Description of the Ruins of an ancient
 City discovered near Palenque, in the
 kingdom of Guatemala, in Spanish America;
 translated from the original manu-
 script report of Captain Don Antonio del
 Rio, followed by Teatro Critico Americano,
 or a critical Investigation and Re-
 search of the History of the Americans;
 by Doctor Paul Felix Cabrera, of the city
 of New Guatemala.

The original MS. of Captain Antonio del Rio's
 report, together with the investigation, written in
 consequence of that officer's researches, by Dr.
 Paul Felix Cabrera, were deposited in the ar-
 chives of the city of New Guatemala, from
 whence they were obtained by a gentleman who
 was for many years a resident in that city, and
 are now open for public inspection, at Mr. Berthoud's,
 the publisher of the present volume. The period
 of Captain Del Rio's discoveries was 1787; that
 of Cabrera's remarks on the original population
 of America was in 1794. The apathy of the old
 Spanish character, and the jealousy of the nation
 with respect to their possessions in Mexico, occa-
 sioned this silence for so many years on a subject
 so very interesting. But the events of the Spanish
 revolution have expanded the public mind, and
 have made even the functionaries of government
 liberal and curious enough to explore the long-
 treasured documents of the public archives. With
 respect to the authenticity of this record, and the
 existence of the Palencian city, the editor before
 us begs leave to remark, that the distance from
 Palenque, in the district of Curman, province of
 Chiapa, to the ruins of the Palencian city, is no
 more than fifteen miles; and if any further con-
 firmation is required upon this head, on referring
 to Mr. Humboldt's Travels in America it will be
 found that the existence of this ruined city was
 known to that traveller, who not only makes men-
 tion of its existence, but has inserted an engrav-
 ing from one of the pictorial illustrations of the
 present volume.

The editor of this account of the discovered
 city further remarks, that references will be
 found to drawings mentioned by Captain Del
 Rio, which did not fall into the hands of the
 possessor of these details, while other designs
 are described which do not appear to coincide
 precisely with any of the accompanying plates.
 But on this point he observes, that he has
 presented to the world every relic in his posses-
 sion, and has no doubt but the spirit of enquiry
 will be powerfully awakened by the results of the
 matter which he has given.

In this matter, the dissertation of Doctor
 Cabrera is incomparably the least interesting
 part. He is learned, but very superstitious, and
 wildly speculative. The Spanish Captain's ac-
 count of what he excavated and saw forms the
 kernel of the book. We shall abridge a few
 scattered passages which illustrate the curious
 subject of the ancient stone buildings which he
 explored. These houses are situated on a
 height, and are fourteen in number, some of
 them being more dilapidated than others, but
 still having many of their apartments perfectly
 discernible. A rectangular area, three hundred

yards in breadth, by four hundred and fifty in length, presents a plain at the base of the highest mountain forming a ridge; and in the centre is situated the largest of these structures which has been as yet discovered. It stands on a mound twenty yards high, and is surrounded by the other edifices. Besides the fourteen buildings already mentioned, the fragments of other fallen houses are to be seen extending in all directions along the mountain that stretches east and west about three or four leagues either way, so that, according to Captain Del Rio, the whole range of this ruined town may be computed to have extended between seven and eight leagues; but its breadth is by no means equal to its length, being little more than half a league wide at the point where the ruins terminate. Besides great beauty of situation, Capt. Del Rio thinks that this town must have possessed from its soil and climate an abundance of the necessaries of life. This is apparent from such wild fruits as the Sapotes, Acquicatas, Camotes, Yuca or Cassava, and plantains, being found in great plenty. The rivers abound with fish, viz. the Moharra Bobo and turtle, as the smaller streams do with crabs and the lesser species of shell-fish. The laborious workmanship of their edifices, constructed without the assistance of iron or other metals, at least demonstrate that numbers must have been supported in the performance of such labours on food raised for them by others. The interior of the largest building is in a style of architecture strongly resembling the Gothic, and from its rude and massive construction promises great durability. The entrance is on the eastern side by a portico or corridor, thirty-six yards in length and three in breadth, supported by plain rectangular pillars, without either bases or pedestals; upon which there are square smooth stones of more than a foot in thickness, forming an architrave, while on the exterior superficies are species of stucco shields, with designs.* Over these stones there is another plain rectangular block, five feet long and six broad, extending over two of the pillars. Medallions or compartments in stucco, containing different devices of the same material, appear as decorations to the chambers; and it is presumable from the vestiges of the heads which can still be traced, that they were the busts of a series of kings or lords to whom the natives were subject. Between the medallions there is a range of windows like niches, passing from one end of the wall to the other: some of them are in the form of a Greek cross—others are square, and about two feet high and eight inches deep. Beyond this corridor there is a square court, entered by a flight of seven steps. The north side is entirely in ruins, but sufficient traces remain to shew that it once had a chamber and corridor similar to those on the eastern side, and which

continued entirely along the several angles. The south side has four small chambers, with a few windows like those already described. The western side is correspondent to its opposite in all respects, but in the variety of expression in the figures of stucco. These are much more rude and ridiculous than the others, and can only be attributed to the most uncultivated Indian capacity. The device is a sort of a grotesque masque, with a crown and long beard like that of a goat. He describes another court, in which there were two chambers like those above-mentioned, and an interior gallery looking on one side upon the court-yard, and commanding on the other a view of the open country. In this part of the edifice, Captain Del Rio found some pillars with relieves, apparently representing the mournful subject of a human sacrifice. The Captain transported with him the head of the sufferer, and the foot and leg of the executioner, as specimens of the sculpture and stucco.

It would not be fair to make more copious extracts from a work which, though curious, is but short: at least the descriptive part is not extensive. On the whole, we have read it with a satisfactory anticipation that it will lead the way to still further research and discoveries of American antiquities. Of these buildings and sculpture being of a date long anterior to the occupation of America by the Spaniards, we see no possibility of entertaining a doubt. It is true, that the occurrence of the figure of a Greek cross might induce a casual observer to suspect that this ornament in the Palenque city had some connexion with Christianity; but it is well known to all who are conversant with ancient mythology, that the figure of a cross was often introduced in the symbols of superstition, much older than Christianity. The augural staff of the Romans, and the Egyptian staff of Osiris, were of this form. Every thing else in these reliefs denotes people unconnected with Christianity. They often seem to remind us of Egyptian costume and ornament. The noses are peculiarly high and prominent in the physiognomies, which, together with thick and underhung lips, make them as different from the present race of Mexicans as are the black Egyptians of the present day to the brickdust-coloured representations of the natives of antiquity.

The Reading Guide and Berkshire Directory for 1823, including an Enumeration of the principal Seats, &c.

A Guide to the County of Wicklow, illustrated by Engravings after the Designs of George Petrie, Esq., and a large Map of the County, from an original Survey. By Rev. G. N. Wright, A. M. Small 8vo.

Sketch of a simple, original, and practical Plan for suppressing Mendicity, abolishing the present system of Parochial Taxation, and ameliorating the condition of the Lower Orders of society.

A Catalogue of Books for 1823, on Miscellaneous Subjects and Theology.—By J. Russer, of Reading.

The Catalogue of rare Books on the

* These designs are spoken of by Captain Rio as accompanying his Report, and numbered 1, 2, 3. Among the lithographic designs given in the Work before us, there are figures which have every appearance of representing shields; but Mr. Berthoud has given no numeral arrangement to the designs of his book, so that we only guess these to be the shields described by Captain De Rio.

History, Antiquities, and Literature of Scotland and Ireland. By Ogle, Duncan, and Co.

The Cento; a selection of approved pieces from Living Authors. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Letters from America, containing ob-

servations on the Climate and Agriculture of the Western States, &c. By J. Flint. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Golden Age, and Philosophical Works, of Apuleius, translated by T. Taylor, Esq. 8vo. 15s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Précis de l'Histoire de la Révolution. Par Rabaud St. Etienne. 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a spirited and clever work, and has met with deserved success. It has now come to its fifth edition. We shall take advantage of its announcement to name a few publications which are indispensable for a foreigner to read who is desirous of having an accurate idea of the French Revolution. First, the work of Rabaud de St. Etienne, which is at the head of this article. 2dly, The two interesting volumes entitled "Mémoires de Madame Roland. 3dly, The refutation of Madame de Staël's work on the French Revolution, by M. Bailleul, ex-deputy, one of the most courageous opponents of Robespierre. In this excellent *Essai Critique*, M. Bailleul has clearly explained the why and the wherefore of that frightful epoch emphatically called the Reign of Terror. The government of that day was beset on every side with plots and conspiracies—some in the very seat of power, others at the most distant points of the territory; for instance, the delivery of Tom-son into the hands of the English by Baron Imbert. The exigency was often so pressing, that the local authorities had not time to wait for orders from Paris, consequently it became necessary to give very unlimited power to the magistrates of distant places. From the desertion of the noble and the wealthy, who hated the republic, these magistrates were of necessity drawn from the humbler classes of society, and it was no un-frequent occurrence to see much more than the usual municipal powers intrusted to the discretion of masons, shoemakers, carpenters, and other artisans. With some few exceptions, this was the only rank of society that was sincerely devoted to the republican system. These persons, as it was natural to suppose, not only committed the most signal follies, but, urged on by excessive distrust, from their ignorance and the novelty of their situation, they rushed into a sea of blood to escape from their own fears. After the two volumes of M. Bailleul, I should recommend *Les Tablettes Chronologiques* de M. de Montgalliard. This writer is a very shrewd-minded man, who seems to have sincerely sought for the truth and to have found it. The result appears to be a contempt for all the parties who successively fretted or maddened their hour in the revolutionary drama. Publishing under the present order of things, he has not dared to say all that he knows, but, at least, he has put forward nothing of the truth of which he is not convinced, and not unfrequently he enables the reader to divide a truth which it would be too hazardous at present openly to proclaim. After a perusal of the works we have mentioned, a foreigner should then take up *L'Histoire* de M. Bertrand de Molleville. M. de Molleville may be considered the Clarendon (leaving out the talent) of the Bourbon family. This book contains some most va-

luable avowals. This little historical course of the French Revolution may be terminated by *L'Histoire de la Guerre de la Révolution*, par le Général Mathieu Dumas, 10 vols. 8vo. General Dumas is a man of no ordinary talents and information, but he has not ventured to say all that he knows, though he sometimes says more than he should, for he is too unparing of flattery to all those who have been in power; for instance, see his eulogy of Marshal Berthier, the famous military secretary of Napoleon. However, he writes well, and may be confided in as to all the important points of his narration. The works we have here named will enable a foreigner to form a tolerably just idea of the principal events, and their causes, of the last thirty-five years in France. The history of the wars of the Revolution will be found particularly useful to those who are desirous of observing the obstinate struggle that has been so long taking place between monarchical principles and republican ideas in Europe. This mortal combat between two hostile principles is not yet over. Those who are curious in their reading will find the most interesting details upon the present reigning family of France in a little octavo volume, originally published at five francs, but which now costs a *louis d'or*. It is entitled *Mémoires du Comte de Vaudon*. These memoirs relate especially to the affairs of *La Vendée*, and the descent at Quiberon. M. Vaudon, who was an emigrant of courage and character, is descended from the celebrated engineer and marshal of the same name. His memoirs are authentic, the history of their publication is curious, and somewhat romantic, and forms one of the most singular passages in the suppressed memoirs of Fouché. We shall, at some future opportunity, give the details.

De la Morale appliquée à la Politique. Par M. de Jouy, de l'Académie Française. 1 vol. 8vo.

M. de Jouy is the book-maker the most in vogue at present in Paris. He is lively and amiable, and the same may be said of his books, but to profundity of thought or strength of reasoning they have no claim. Indeed, these qualities are by no means necessary to the reputation or profit of a popular book-maker, at least in France. The chief requisites to make a book sell are, 1st, a taking title; 2dly, it must treat of a popular or favourite subject; and 3dly, be written in a style easily intelligible to the common herd of readers. One of these qualifications, at least, M. Jouy's book possesses, for the public taste runs strongly, nay violently, in favour of political discussions at present; and the French are inundated with disquisitions in all shapes and sizes upon the most approved forms of government, or upon the comparative chances of success of the ultra and liberal parties. M. Jouy has evidently read *Les Garanties* de M. Daunou and *Les Principes Politiques* de M. Benja-

min Constant, for he has tossed up the ideas of these gentlemen into the light and frothy style of a fashionable journal, and rendered them palatable to the most lady-like capacity. He has sung his own praises in the *Constitutionnel* and *Miroir*, two journals, to both of which he belongs either as editor or proprietor. The result has been a book of which two thousand copies have been sold, and which has put six thousand francs in the author's pocket. However, the work is not without some merit; the moral, at least, is excellent, and goes to prove that unnecessarily cruel measures return sooner or later to plague the inventors or perpetrators. But this truth, together with others contained in the book, has been often and better said before; so that this rehash of M. de Jouy's is a work of supererogation, as far as regards the well-informed classes of society.

La Loi de Moysè. Par M. Salvator. 3 vols. 8vo.

This book, like *L'Esprit de l'Église* of M. Potter, has come too late into the world by many years. Had it appeared in 1770, M. Salvator would have been entitled to full as much celebrity as Messrs. Holbach and Boulanger; but at the present day in Paris the history of the Jewish people is looked upon with scarcely more interest than would the account of some Indian tribe in its first advances towards civilization. M. Salvator's work, however, though tiresome, yet contains some very curious matter. A fit supplement to this work is a pamphlet of M. Volney's, called *Sennet, ou du Sacre des Rois*.

Marguerite Aymon; Roman, en 2 vols. 12mo.—beautifully printed.

This is a book that has caused a considerable sensation in the fashionable world. It is the production of a very young married lady (Madame de Cubieres), wife of one of Napoleon's colonels, but who at present exercises the less glorious but more profitable functions of receiver-general. The duties of her husband's place requiring a residence in one of the distant departments, Madame Cubieres sought a refuge from the ennui of a provincial life in the exercise of her pen. Her husband stole her manuscript, and sent it to the press. It is said the fair and modest authoress is *as desespoir* at the consequences of this marital theft; but the world will have very little sympathy for the despair of a young author whose first essay has been printed and crowned with success. *Marguerite Aymon* presents a tolerably faithful sketch of the actual manners of the wealthier classes of society, where, though liberal opinions may be the watch-word of the day, yet when a daughter is to be married, the most anxious inquiry seems to be, whether the party proposed be a marquis or only a baron. The author of *Marguerite Aymon* has introduced into her work some interesting circumstances which took place within her own knowledge. A young man of twenty-three years of age fell desperately in love with his cousin, whose affections had, unfortunately for him, been bestowed upon another and prior suitor: driven to desperation by this disappointment, he set out for the army of Italy in 1812, determined to seek death in the field of battle, and which he was fortunate or unfortunate enough to find there. Before breathing his last,

he made a will, by which he left sixty thousand francs to the vainly adored object, the authoress of the present romance. The young legatee, far from appropriating this dying gift of fortune loose to herself, settled it as a marriage portion upon a young lady, a relation of her ill-fated lover's. This generous and romantic action was known to all Paris at the time, and it now forms one of the most touching incidents of this first essay of Madame Cubieres.

La Comtesse de Fargy, Roman, en 4 vols. 12mo. Par Madame de Flahaut Souza.

It is most probable that this romance will shortly appear in an English dress; as a former one, "Charles et Marie," by the same author, has been translated and published in England. The present one is chiefly remarkable for a great delicacy of sentiment, but is lamentably deficient in strongly pronounced traits of character, or striking situations: if Madame Flahaut could make an exchange with Sir Walter Scott, give him a few score pages of her fine-spun delineations of love, and take in return some of his strong situations and boldly sketched characters, it would be for the interest of both, and of their readers also. For a little of Madame Flahaut's delicate tact, in describing the tender passion, would have rendered much more graceful and touching the loves of the young Scotch laird and Margaret, in the "Fortunes of Nigel." Madame Flahaut, brought up at the court of Louis XVI., had sufficient opportunities of studying in all its phases that effeminate species of love, the only foundation of which was vanity, and which reigned predominant at Versailles in 1780. This frostwork of sentiment and frippery of passion, she has exhibited with considerable finesse and accuracy, but sometimes a little too much at length. The first volume is amusing and even attractive, but exhaustion takes place before we arrive at the fourth, which, consequently, goes dully off. This proceeds from the diluted and morbid sensibility of her heroes and heroines. The manners of the court in 1780 were so artificial and frivolous, that, in order to communicate to them something of that strong interest necessary to enchain the reader's attention, it would be requisite to add to them a little of that energy of sentiment and action which was not in reality to be found amongst the higher classes immediately before the French revolution. But this was a quality which Madame Flahaut either has not thought proper, or was not able, to imbue them with. Although this novel is written with much more finesse, delicacy of sentiment, *bon sens*, &c. and bears much more evidently the impress of *bon-ton* than the novel "Marguerite Aymon," yet we prefer the first attempt of Madame Cubieres to this last production of Madame Flahaut Souza's.

Considérations Générales sur les applications de la Géométrie, par M. Dupin, de l'Institut. 4to.

It is a rare occurrence at present to see a really clever work appear from the bosom of the Institute; they are now more profitably employed in paying their court to persons in power, and shewing themselves regularly at mass, an exhibition of the outward observances of religion being now de

rigueur. To this practice of time serving grimace there are some honourable exceptions, amongst whom is M. Dupin. In this work he proves himself to be a worthy pupil of the celebrated Monge, whose mathematical knowledge was based upon a sound and unerring logic. This extraordinary man commenced his career as a stone-cutter at Metz, from which humble rank he raised himself without intrigue or quackery to the station of senator. He may be considered as the creator of the polytechnic school. M. Dupin, well known in England by his works, is certainly one of the most distinguished individuals that have issued from that excellent establishment which furnished France with so many remarkable men, and which, strange to say, has just been suppressed. These *Considerations Generales* form a most valuable supplement to the usual elementary courses of geometry.

Portraits des Papes, depuis St. Pierre jusqu'à Pie VII. Par M. Llorente, Chanoine et ancien Secrétaire de l'Inquisition. 2 vols. 8vo.

M. Llorente, though a humane and upright man, yet filled for some time the place of secretary to the Spanish Inquisition. Exiled from Spain, and dreading the troubles which are likely to agitate that country for some years to come, he has fixed his residence in France; where he published, some years ago, a history of the Inquisition, that was much praised, but little read: for M. Llorente has the misfortune of being most unparaphrasingly verbose. He spread out into twelve volumes octavo, materials that might have been compressed into three or four. His present work, *Portraits des Papes*, will most probably have a more real success, as a few years residence in France has taught this respectable writer that the time is passed altogether for long-winded

works in twelve volumes. In this gallery of Papal portraits there is a great deal of curious information, and minute and accurate details. But for those who have read M. Potter's *Essays de l'Eglise* there will be but little novelty, as they have both gone over nearly the same ground. M. Llorente has expended a great deal of unnecessary zeal and reasoning to refute the pretended rights which the popes assumed over the monarchs of former days. These exploded *fooleries* admit of no further discussion.

L'Art de faire des Dettes. 1 vol.

This is a peculiarly French composition. We are overwhelmed with books good and bad in the serious departments of literature;—this is an attempt, and not an unsuccessful one, in the light, gay, and *badinage* style. If you are any thing of a morose disposition, you will probably not turn over the first leaf; but if haply you possess ever so little of the enviable *laineur* after temper of Sterne, and are willing to give the reins into your author's hands, and be pleased you know not why and care not wherefore, you will, in all likelihood, arrive at the last and two hundredth page. This little book exhibits an amusing and spirited sketch of the manners and habits of the good tradesmen of Paris. According to the author, the only way to be well served by these gentry is to treat them with *assurance*, and make them wait long for payment. If you have the rare mania of paying ready money and speaking civilly to them, they consider you as nothing better than a *bourgeois*, and give you the refuse of their shops. To settle your tailor's bill before eighteen months or two years, would be blemishing your character as an *homme comme il faut* to all eternity. This is a singular trait in the manners of a people who have drunk, or think they have drunk, so deep of the cup of equality; but it is nevertheless accurately true.

LITERARY REPORT.

As the period for the publication of Napoleon's great work approaches, public curiosity seems to increase. The first Two Volumes are expected to appear in the month of December. The Count de Las Cases's Journal of the *Private Life and Conversations of Napoleon*, at Saint Helena, will also be published about the same time: the following passage from the latter work will enable the public to form some idea of the peculiarly interesting nature of this work:—

"Who," says the Count, "can pretend to know the Emperor in his character of a private man better than myself? I who was with him during the two months' solitude in the desert of Briars; I who accompanied him in his long walks by moonlight, and enjoyed so many hours in his society? Who, like me, had the opportunity of choosing the moment, the place, and the subject of his conversation? Who, besides myself, heard him recall to mind the charms of his boyhood, or de-

scribe the pleasures of his youth, and the bitterness of his recent sorrow? I am convinced that I know his character thoroughly, and that I can now explain many circumstances which, at the time of their occurrence, seemed difficult to be understood," &c. &c.

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN is preparing for publication the Narrative of his Journey from the Shores of Hudson's Bay, to the Mouth of the Copper-Mine River: and from thence, in canoes, along the Coast of the Polar Sea, upward of 500 Miles to the Eastward; and of the Return of the Expedition overland to Hudson's Bay. It will be illustrated by Charts, and numerous Plates, from Drawings by Lieut. Back and the late Lieut. Hood. With an Appendix, containing Subjects of Natural History. By JOHN RICHARDSON, M. D. Naturalist to the Expedition.

SIR ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE is preparing for the press a Journey to Two of the Oases of Upper Egypt.

Mr. ISAAC HOLMES, of Liverpool, announces, an Impartial Account of the United States, drawn from actual observation during a residence there of four years.

Mr. L. COHEN, of Exeter, announces for publication by subscription, a Work which is to shew "the true causes of the Tides, on Mechanical Principles, founded on the Laws of Hydrostatics."

JOHN BAYLEY, Esq. is preparing a History of London, Westminster, and Southwark, to be published in three royal folio volumes, enriched by a great variety of views and portraits.

An abridgment of *Paradise Lost*, by Mrs. SIDDONS, is announced for publication.

Mr. D'Israeli's new Series of the Curiosities of Literature is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. W. HARNISS has in the press *The Connexion of Christianity with Human Happiness*. Two vols.

Sir FREDERICK HERNIKER, Bart. has in the press *Notes during a Visit to Egypt*,

Nubia, the Oasis of Egypt, Mount Sinai, and Jerusalem.

The new edition of the *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth* is in considerable forwardness.

A separate volume of the *Progresses of King James* is also preparing by Mr. Nichols.

The First Number of Mr. FOSBROOKE'S *Encyclopædia of Antiquities and Elements of Archaeology*, dedicated by permission to his Majesty, and the first work of the kind ever edited in England, will very speedily be published.

Mrs. SHELLY has a *Novel on the tapis*, entitled *Castruccio*: it is, we believe, in the hands of Mr. Godwin.

Mr. WATSON, of Hull, is preparing for publication a work upon the Trees and Shrubs that will live in the open air of Great Britain throughout the Year; to consist of coloured Figures and Descriptions, under the title of "*Dendrologia Britannica*."

WORKS IN THE PRESS:

Suffolk Papers.—Letters to and from Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, and her Second Husband, the Hon. George Berkeley. Two vols. 8vo.

A Latin Grammar. By I. J. G. SCHLEIER. Translated from the German, with an Appendix and Notes, by GEORGE WALKER, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Head Master of the Grammar School, Leeds. Two vols. 8vo.

Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs, discoverable in Modern Italy and Sicily. By the Rev. JOHN JAMES BLUNT, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late one of the Travelling Bachelors of that University. 8vo.

Travels in the Hedjaz. By the late JOHN LEWIS BURCKHARDT. With Maps. 4to.

Odes of Pindar, translated from the Greek, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By ABRAHAM MOORE, Esq. 8vo.

Ada Reis, a Tale. In three vols. small 8vo.

A Collection of Poems on various subjects, from the pen of HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS. The volume will also contain some Remarks on the present State of Literature in France.

A Letter to Mr. Canning on the Commercial and Political Resources of Peru; setting forth the claims of that Country to be recognized as an Independent State.

Thoughts on the Anglican and American-Anglo Churches. By JOHN BRISTOL,

Author of "*The Resources of the United States of America*," &c. In one vol. 6vo.

Letters from Spain and Portugal. By the Marchese PERRICHO, an Italian exile.

Indian Essays, on the Manners, Customs, and Habits of Bengal. In one vol. 8vo.

A volume of Sermons, by the Rev. SAMUEL CLIFF, of Tewkesbury:

Zaphna, or the Annet; a poem. By Miss ISABEL HILL, Author of "*The Poet's Child*," a tragedy, and "*Constance*," a tale.

The *Victorious Kalendar of Great Britain*.—On the 4th of December, 1832, will be published, on one sheet (of fine wove paper, hot-pressed,) The *Victorious Kalendar*, which will show at one view a victory gained by the British Arms on every day in the year; the place where the battle was fought; the nation conquered; the name of the officer commanding; and the date of the year.

Collections for a Topographical and Historical Account of the Wapentake of Candleshoe, and of Spilsby and Eresby, in the County of Lincoln. With engravings on copper and wood, by eminent Artists. By JOSHUA CHEFFINS.

Critical Dissertation on Acts xvii. 36. "The times of this ignorance God winked at;" in which it is shewn, that this passage is expressive, not of Morcy, but of Judgment. By J. CROWTHER.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Oct. 1	39	63	29.68	29.70	Oct. 16	42	59	29.36	29.26
2	49	65	29.74	stat.	17	44	54	29.28	29.81
3	54	65	29.67	29.69	18	35	51	29.59	29.51
4	45	63	29.72	29.67	19	37	56	29.39	29.49
5	51	65	29.65	29.47	20	43	58	29.40	29.48
6	44	56	29.44	29.63	21	44	58	29.47	29.58
7	42	59	29.39	29.61	22	43	53	29.67	29.79
8	50	56	29.48	29.68	23	31	63	29.67	29.48
9	45	65	29.66	29.55	24	49	62	29.38	29.36
10	43	59	29.76	29.89	25	50	59	29.45	29.56
11	37	56	30.06	30.05	26	39	59	29.49	29.38
12	49	60	29.90	29.64	27	41	53	29.47	29.56
13	49	60	29.46	29.36	28	50	53	29.69	30.20
14	41	57	29.60	29.63	29	39	59	29.66	29.95
15	30	52	29.84	29.68	30	44	61	29.84	29.55
					31	45	60	29.65	29.70

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE face of nature smiles, and the exterior of rural life still affords a cheering view, however the vital source of its existence may wear a different aspect. A more favourable season for depositing the wheat-seed never could have been, and never was experienced; and certainly the first of December never displayed a larger breadth of vigorous and luxuriant plant than that of the present year—without being deposited too early to become winter-proud, or too late to be affected by severe weather, should such occur: the prospect affords ample scope to anticipate a continuance of the bounty of nature as far as regards the first necessary of life, for at least one year more. Turnips have so manifestly improved during the present quarter, that, generally speaking, the crop may now be called a good one; and the layers are so extraordinarily well planted, that any want of provision, either for winter or spring feed in the grazing and feeding department of the present season, is removed almost beyond the verge of probability. Store cattle are bought in at much lower prices than formerly, which, together with the probable increase in the value of meats, hides, and tallow (that are even now looking upwards) afford the grazer a ray of hope that the present season will, at least, turn out more profitable than the last. Farming and grazing are so inseparably connected, that an improve-

ment in the affairs of the one, necessarily produces a corresponding effect upon the other; and we do imagine that we perceive the dawn of better times about to spread its benign influence over the destinies of each—rents are reduced to the standard of a limited expenditure, and a greater concession cannot, in fairness, be expected of the landlords, unless imperious necessity enforces it, in which case fearful will be the result—money is to be had on reasonable security, at a lower rate of interest—expenses are every where contracted, and the exertions to meet the times (should only moderate prices be affixed to farming productions) are of so broad and extensive a nature, that the result cannot fail to be otherwise than successful, unless indeed the ruinous prices of 1822 are to continue till the whole system of agriculture is annihilated, or subverted. The price of barley, to be sure, is double that of last year; but then it is to be accounted for in the total failure of the crop throughout nearly half the kingdom; and when we consider the immense quantity of wheat which is either used for malting, or for the purpose of fattening pigs and poultry, we are quite astonished at the great and manifest disproportion in the relative value of the two grains; and feel quite certain that the period cannot be far distant when the price of one must fall, or that of the other.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Oct. 12th, 30s 6d—19th, 30s 4d—25th, 30s 1d—Nov. 2d, 30s 5d—Nov. 9th, 30s 10d.

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

Quarters.				Quarters.			
Oct. 12th.		Oct. 19th.		Nov. 2d.		Nov. 9th.	
Wheat	Oats	Wheat	Oats	Wheat	Oats	Wheat	Oats
5,145	8,867	9,972	8,640	4,378	14,879	7,007	4,341
for 10,615 17 8	for 10,226 18 4	for 19,606 16 5	for 10,668 11 7	6,288 16 5	16,164 14 7	16,219 1 0	6,374 0 7
Aver. 41 3	Aver. 20 3	39 10	22 9	Aver. 28 8	Aver. 22 5	42 7	29 4
Barley		Barley		Barley		Barley	
2,241		5,020		4,341		4,341	
for 8,062 7 2		for 7,856 3 9		12,551 0 8		15,018 12 2	6,572 4 11
Aver. 27 6		29 3	22 9	Aver. 22 10		42 3	30 3
Oats		Oats		Oats		Oats	
8,867		8,640		12,917		14,181 4 4	22 7
for 10,226 18 4		for 17,335 13 5		14,181 4 4			
Aver. 20 3		41 3					

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—per Ton.		MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.		COAL MARKET.—Nov. 15.	
Ware	2l 0s to 4l 0s	Beef	1s 8d to 2s 4d	Newcastle, from 30s 6d to 50s 6d	
Middlings	1 10 to 1 15	Mutton	1 8 to 2 4	Sunderland, from 27 6 to 46 6	
Cl. ts	1 10 to 0 0	Veal	3 0 to 4 4		
Apples	0 0 to 0 0	Pork	2 0 to 3 8		
Onions per bush.	0s 6d to 0s 0d	Lamb	0 0 to 0 0		

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.		QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, ac. arrived Coastwise, from Nov. 11 to 16.	
SMITHFIELD.—Hay,	3l 0s to 3l 15s	Aver. 3l 7s 6d	Wheat 9,830; Peas 1,007; Malt 8,683
Straw,	1 12 to 1 16	1 14 0	Barley 5,988; Tares 78; Beans 2,717
Clover,	4 0 to 4 4	4 2 0	Oats 25,539; Rape 500; Linseed 10
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay,	3 5 to 4 4	3 14 6	Rye 25; Bran 64; Mustard 473
Straw,	1 7 to 1 19	1 18 0	Various Seeds, 178; Flax 19; and Hemp 90
Clover,	3 10 to 4 4	3 17 0	qrs.—Flour, 12,605 sacks.
WHITECHAPEL. Hay,	3 6 to 4 0	3 18 0	From Ireland.—Wheat 3 5; Oats 13,329;
Straw,	1 6 to 1 16	1 11 0	and Raped 300 qrs.—Flour, 100 sacks.
Clover,	3 8 to 4 10	3 19 0	Foreign.—Oats 600; Linseed 5,375; Bran 100; Hemp 75; and Seeds 150 qrs.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Oct. to 25th Nov. 1822.

Days, 1822.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Oct. 25	250 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2		255 1/2	93 1/2	50 pm.	7 5 pm.
26		82	82 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2		257		51 pm.	6 9 pm.
28	250 3/4	82	82 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2				51 pm.	6 9 pm.
29	250 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2		255 1/2		51 pm.	5 9 pm.
30	250 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2				52 pm.	5 9 pm.
31	251	81 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2		257	93 1/2	52 pm.	5 9 pm.
Nov. 1	250 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2				52 pm.	5 9 pm.
2		81 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2		257 1/2		51 pm.	6 9 pm.
4					103 1/2	20 1/2		257 1/2		50 pm.	9 5 pm.
5	250 3/4	81 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2				51 pm.	9 5 pm.
6	251	81 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2		258	93 1/2	50 pm.	5 9 pm.
7	251	81 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2			93	47 pm.	3 9 pm.
8	250	81 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2		257 1/2		45 pm.	5 9 pm.
9	247 1/2	81 7/8	82 80 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2	20 1/2					5 8 pm.
11	245 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2				36 pm.	4 8 pm.
12	248	80 1/2	80 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2		253 1/2	91 1/2	39 pm.	5 8 pm.
13	247 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2		255	92 1/2	39 pm.	5 8 pm.
14	250	81 1/2	81 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2		257		40 pm.	7 9 pm.
15	249 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2		256	93	42 pm.	6 9 pm.
16		81 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2		256 1/2		43 pm.	6 9 pm.
18	249 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2				43 pm.	7 9 pm.
19	248 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2		256 1/2		45 pm.	6 9 pm.
20	248 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2		256		42 pm.	5 8 pm.
21	248 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2		256 1/2		43 pm.	5 8 pm.
22		80 1/2	81 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2		256 1/2		43 pm.	5 8 pm.
23	247 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	21 1/2				42 pm.	4 7 pm.

**PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, BRIDGES, DOCKS, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, &c.
By Messrs. WOLFE and EDMONDS, 'Change-Alley, Cornhill.**

No. of Shares.	Shares of	Annual Div.	Canals.		Per Share.	No. of Shares.	Shares of	Annual Div.	Docks.		Per Share.
			£	s d					£	s		£	s
221	100	—	Aberdare	25	L.3,114,000	100	4 10	London	130		
350	100	—	Andover	5	L.1,200,000	100	100	West-India	192		
1492	100	—	Asby-de-la-Zouch	16	L.450,000	100	8	East-India	157		
L.16,576	—	5	Do. Bonds	100	3132	100	3 10	Commercial	87		
1700	—	4 10	Ashton and Oldham	100	—	—	5	Do. Loan Notes	105		
150	150	10	Barnesley	100	2209	140	—	Bristol	20		
L.54,000	—	2	Basingstoke	6	L.208,524	100	5	Do. Notes	100		
2000	25	34	Birmingham (divided)	580	1038	100	—	East Country	30		
477	230	5	Bolton and Bury	114	—	—	1 10	Roads.			
958	150	4	Brecknock & Abergav.	80	300	100	—	Archway and Kentish			
1500	100	5	Chelmer & Blackwater	93	100	100	5	Town	22		
300	100	8	Chesterfield	120	1000	100	5	Baking	30		
1851	50	—	Coventry	1070	—	100	5	Commercial	115		
460	100	14	Cranford	2 10	492	100	1 19	Do. East-India B.	100		
L.11,010	100	5	Croydon Bonds	70	2353	50	—	Great Dover-Street	40		
600	100	6	Derby	140	1000	65	1	Highgate Archway	5 6		
2000	100	3	Dudley	63	1000	60	1	Croydon Railway	—		
3375 1/2	133	3	Ellersmere & Chester	63	3768	50	1 10	Surrey Ditto	—		
231	100	58	Erwash	000	—	—	—	Severn & Wye Ditto	31 10		
1297	100	20	Forth and Clyde	480	3600	100	2	Water-Works.			
103,600	100	13 12 8	Glamorganshire	275	4500	50	2 10	East London	108 10		
17,800	100	10	Grand Junction	245	8000	100	1 10	Grand Junction	60		
1521	100	13	Grand Surrey	54	338	220	—	Kent	34		
L.60,000	—	5	Do. Loan	105	1500	—	2 10	Liverpool Bonds	75		
L.19,327	100	—	Grand Union	18	3243	—	—	London Bridge	50		
3976	100	5	Do. Loan	100	3643	—	—	Manchester & Salford	22		
7412	100	8	Grand Western	4	1500	50	—	Do. New	19		
25,322	100	17	Grantham	145	300	50	1 10	Ports & Farington	6		
L.1,699 1/2	100	4 3	Huddersfield	13 10	800	50	—	Do. New	32		
2679 4	100	12	Kenet and Avon	18 10	800	100	—	Portsea Island	5		
183 1/2	—	9 12	Leicester	21	7840	100	2 5	South London	28		
545 1/2	—	13	Leeds & Liverpool	365	2500	100	—	West Midlands	25		
19 1/2	100	10 4 3	Do. (New)	260	—	—	—	York Building	80		
70	—	170	Leicester	245	2000	500	2 10	Assurances.			
250	100	11	Do. & Northam. Union	73	25,000	50	6	Albion	53		
4900	—	3 12	Loughborough	3500	300	100	2 3	Atlas	5 5		
L.43,526	100	5	Melton Mowbray	221	—	250	—	Bath	575		
247	100	2 10	Monmouthshire	92 10	L.90,000	50	—	Birmingham F&C	300		
300	150	12	Do. Debenure	170	4000	50	2 10	British	50		
130	100	6 2	Montgomeryshire	70	40,000	100	6	Do. Commercial Life	5		
522	13	3	Neath	400	50,000	50	—	County	43		
1720	100	32	Nottingham	200	L.1,000,000	100	—	Earle	2 12 6		
2400	100	3	Nutbrook	105	20,000	100	—	European	30		
2520	50	—	Oakham	45	40,000	50	6	Globe	137		
12,394	—	—	Oxford	740	2400	50	4 10	Guardian	16 10		
5631	100	2	Peak Forest	70	7500	50	9 6	Hope	10		
300	125	9 10	Porton & Arundel	35	3000	25	1 4	Imperial Fire	100		
300	125	7	Regent's	47	31,000	23	1 4	Do. Life	11		
771	20	5 15	Rochdale	60	2400	100	18	London Fire	28		
700	140	40	Shrewsbury	170	L.100,000	90	2	London Ship	30		
300	145	9	Shropshire	125	100,000	100	10	Provident	18 10		
2070	—	—	Somerset Coal	107 10	L.745,100	—	20	Rock	2 2		
1300	200	7 5	Do. Lock Fund	—	4000	100	10	Royal Exchange	207		
1000	100	—	Staff. & Worcesterah	700	500	100	1 8	Sau Eux	—		
1000	100	—	Stourbridge	200	—	—	—	Sau Lys	28 10		
1000	100	—	Stratford on Avon	17	8000	50	4	Union	40 10		
1000	100	—	Stroudwater	905	800	50	3 12	Gas Lights.			
1000	100	—	Swansea	185	800	50	3 12	Gas Light and Coke	71		
1000	100	—	Tavistock	90	1050	100	2 16	(Chart. Company)	—		
1000	100	—	Tinnes and Medway	20	1000	100	2 16	Do. New Shares	117		
1300	200	7 5	Do. 1st Loan	48	1500	100	7 10	City Gas Light Comp.	117		
1000	100	—	Do. 2d do.	40	2000	50	—	Do. New	66		
1000	100	—	Do. 3d do.	100	—	—	—	South London	138		
1000	100	—	Fran. & Mersey G. F.	2000	1000	750	—	Imperial	12 15		
1000	100	—	Warwick & Birmingham	2 0	700	250	—	Literary Institutions.			
11,223	—	1	Walsall	210	700	300	—	Landed	28		
125	105	—	Wey and Arun	25	2000	50	3 5	Russol	11		
6000	—	1 10	Wilts and Berks	6 10	1327	100	9 19	Shrey	5		
735 1/2	100	—	Wisbeach	60	—	—	—	Miscellaneous.			
1790	20	1 1/2 pcts.	Worcester & Birmingham	26 10	—	—	—	Auction Mart	23		
5000	100	—	Wydey & Essington	130	L.16,000	80	—	British Copper Comp.	52		
L.51,000	100	—	Southwark	22	2209	50	—	English Copper Comp.	5 5		
1000	100	—	Southwell, new	67 10	3447	50	—	Polkstone Harbours	5		
5000	100	—	Do. Loan	25	—	—	—	Do. Loan	62		
5000	100	—	Vauxhall	105	2000	150	1	Golden Lane Brewery	9		
5000	100	—	Do. Promissory Notes	3	—	—	—	London Commercial	17		
5000	100	—	Waterloo	34	—	—	—	Sale Booms	92		
5000	100	—	Ann. of R.	30	—	—	—	Morgate Pier	—		
L.60,000	—	—	Ann. of T.	30	245	—	—	Canatic Stk. 1st class	—		
			Bonds	105	—	—	—	Do. " " 2d do.	—		
					245	—	—	City Bonds	108		
					—	—	—	Do. Do. (Navigation)	106		
					—	—	—	Becalston Mares	15 15		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Weyl's Coffee-Trade, Nov. 25.

The Merchants and Underwriters, who frequent this house, have lately been so deeply interested by accounts from abroad of incidents foreseen and unforeseen, of losses, from natural causes and from political convulsions, that it has been a matter of some difficulty to obtain materials for a general report on the present state of Commercial relations. For a moment, attention has been rivetted to other affairs, and the disposition for exertion has taken another direction. Besides this, there is always at this time of the year, a kind of languor that pervades most branches of enterprize, and postpones to a future day that activity, without which, commerce becomes little better than trifling.

But, if we turn our eyes to the powers and the preparations of the country for increasing the amount of that immense aggregate which arises from the productions of British skill and industry, we can hardly avoid surprise, not to call it astonishment, at the *additional* undertakings for maintaining and enlarging the commerce of the island. New engines are rising, new factories, new slips, new docks, new warehouses,—especially in the north; all demonstrative of expected,—of anticipated occupation and energy. These considerations might be prolonged, and would be found to issue in this cheering conviction, that if some departments do not experience their former animation, others are rising into increased importance; which, however the change may affect the interests of individuals, produces no injurious consequences on those of the nation at large. But, our duty is, to report the state of the commercial world at the present moment; and we therefore now proceed to particularize a few of the leading articles.

The productions of our West India colonies have recently taken somewhat of a start. SUGAR has felt the benefit of favourable reports from the continent; but COFFEE still more: the demand has not only revived, but has become brisk, and qualities suited for exportation have met with ready purchasers. This is the more satisfactory, as it shews the reliance placed by the dealers and consumers abroad on the supplies derived from this country and its dependencies. RUM also, is looking upward; but this is chiefly owing to a partial rise in Brandy, and to the expectation of a further increase in the price of that commodity. It is already marked in France considerably higher than its late currency; and the natural consequence will be, an augmen-

tion in a still higher ratio in all foreign countries. The holders are now much pressed by purchasers to sell.

COTTON is dull; there cannot be that uninterrupted demand which should keep a business so extensive constantly on the stretch. The immense supplies cannot all be taken off in a moment; the very machinery of the vast capital vested in this still spreading concern, like all other machinery, must have its time to come round in; its very magnitude secures it from being forced. But, if the undertakings alluded to in the beginning of this Report do not all evaporate *in fumo*, they evince the general persuasion, that much remains to be done before the cotton trade of this country has reached its utmost height:—that there is still room for speculation.

TOBACCO, which has been almost neglected, again revives: considerable orders have come over from France, and it is calculated that nearly a thousand hogsheads have changed hands, within a few days. These have been chiefly of the fine descriptions, which have been caught at by the buyers, because they are scarce. The holders consequently retain their advantage, and will submit to no abatement of the value they get on their goods. It should seem that they depend on realizing yet higher quotations.

HEMP has experienced no improvement in price; but, it is remarked, that the trade have drawn more for immediate consumption and manufacture, than for a long while past—some say, than for several years.

In the mean while Naval Stores generally, as Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, are stationary, certainly not rising; and Turpentine, in all its forms, is lower, and of very heavy sale, at some reduction. Oils are also lower, generally; and owing to the mild season, they have been in very moderate demand. Whether the same cause actuated one of the most extensive speculators in TALLOW, who lately disposed of his whole stock at once, we do not know.

SPICES are little varied from their currency for some time past; they form an article of export, that shews a greatly altered state of things from what was customary formerly. Dye-woods, Indigo, &c. are in steady demand.

Provisions, as concerns domestic consumption, are certainly reasonable; Irish provisions are heavy; beef very much so; and only the prime parcels of new bacon are in demand: the old is left unnoticed. Butter has risen; but is now declining almost every market-day.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM OCTOBER 15, TO NOVEMBER 16, 1892, INCLUSIVE.

The SOUTHERN NAMES are between parentheses.

- ADEY, J. sen. Cray's Hill, cattle-bakeman. (Lindsay, Southgate)
- Armstrong, W. Newcastle, merchant. (Carr)
- Ashwell, J. Birmingham, iron-founder. (Pitts)
- Bagnall, W. and J. Walsall, plumbers. (Hole)
- Bainbridge, J. Whitbaven, plumber. (Perry)
- Baker, C. Romsey, fellmonger. (Sharp)
- Baker, T. W. Gerrard's Hall Taverns, wine-merchant. (Amory and Coles)
- Barrett, W. Eyre-street Hill, bricklayer. (Newbon, Great Carter-lane)
- Bassett, J. Portsea, victualler. (Mitchele)
- Bell, B. Liverpool, grocer. (Woods)
- Bellamy, R. Baxton, shopkeeper. (Bors, Bridgewater)
- Birkett, R. Liverpool, dealer. (Pickford)
- Blackbond, G. Gnosal, grocer. (Brooks, Newport)
- Bolton, E. Birmingham, victualler. (Smith, Arnold and Co.)
- Bowman, H. St. John street, haberdasher. (Holt, Threadneedle-street)
- Brimmer, A. Camberwell, merchant. (Davis, Lothbury)
- Brooks, J. Liverpool, druggist. (Pickford)
- Brooks, R. Walsot, common-brewer. (Butcheller, Bath)
- Brown, J. Fleet-Market, grocer. (Fox and Pridaux, Austin Friars)
- Buckley, J. Hollingrove, woollen-manufacturer. (Brown, Sadler)
- Buckmaster, J. and W. Old Bond-street. (Pallen and Son, Crispin-street)
- Cayme, J. jun. and Watts, T. B. Yeovil, spirit-merchants. (Langworthy, Ilminster)
- Chambers, C. Sneyd, ironmonger. (Cole and Wragg, Ave-Marie-Lane)
- Child, R. Little Streeton, blacksmith. (Griffiths, Bishop-Castle)
- Clemens, J. D. Strand, merchant. (Dodd, Billit-street)
- Clark, W. Maiden-lane, soda-water-maker. (J. and S. and Blund, Great Mary-de-bone-street)
- Collins, W. Crawford-street, linen-draper. (Sweet, Stokely, and Carr)
- Cook, W. Walsham, Kent, coal-dealer. (Courtzen and Robinson, Walbrook)
- Cooper, J. Tuthury-mill, miller. (Osborn, Stafford)
- Cooper, J. T. Worcester, draper. (Hill)
- Crangue, T. Walling-street, Balop, grocer. (Hauerfeld, Bristol)
- Crockett, H. sen. Huddinsham, grocer. (Sadler, Birmingham)
- Cumings, A. Whistone, draper. (Holt, Threadneedle-street)
- Davies, W. Sedbury, haberdasher. (Dixon, Gray's Inn)
- Dawson, J. Bury, linen-draper. (Grandy)
- Day, J. Fenchurch-buildings, merchant. (Lane and Bennett)
- Dixon, J. Hulme, joiner. (Mankinson, Manchester)
- Dodd, W. Orton, draver. (Johnson, Kendal)
- Douglas, J. and Russel, D. Fleet-street, mercers (James, Bucklersbury)
- Drazeny, J. Smith, coal-merchant. (Lee, Leeds)
- Dunham, Lower Shadwell-street, butcher. (Keeling and Neek, Tokelhouse-yard)
- Eastwood, J. Meltham, clothier. (Jacomb, Huddersfield)
- Edwards, D. Gloucester, grocer. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle)
- Erill, J. Walsot, money-scrivener. (Butcheller, Bath)
- Fitchard, J. Crossley, Baker, Jobber. (W and J. W. Bromley, Gray's Inn)
- Farmer, T. jun. and Why, J. Holborn-hill, lacemen. (Smith, Barnard's Inn)
- Fitz, G. Totnes, grocer. (Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-street)
- Foster, J. Liverpool, hatter. (Pickford)
- Fox, J. Bath, grocer. (Butcheller)
- Frost, sen. Wellington-way, corn-merchant. (Woodell)
- Gill, W. C. Meltham, linen-draper. (Butcheller, Bath)
- Goetz, H. Billingsgate, hab-aleman. (Allen, Commercial Rooms)
- Graham, J. Dorset-street, cotton-manufacturer. (Lambert, Temple Chambers)
- Graham, R. Shorter's Court, stockbroker. (Grogson and Fothergill, Angel Court)
- Groop, J. Keston, maltster. (Palmer, Birmingham)
- Greenhead, H. Stoney Causeway, master mariner. (Lang, Fenchurch-street)
- Grinstead, J. Sunhill, auctioneer. (Dyer, Toak's Court)
- Grogson, W. Hull, linen-draper. (Wood, Manchester)
- Hales, E. Newark-on-Trent, Cornfactor. (Hollants and Bayor)
- Hall, R. jun. Bury, cotton-manufacturer. (Parker)
- Harris, F. Lisle-street, dealer. (Timbrell and Roberts, Soho)
- Hammond, H. H. Newport Pagnell, innkeeper. (Jupp, London-wall)
- Hays, C. and W. H. Bladon, Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Jones, Bisc-lane)
- Henebery, R. Whitecross-street, timber-merchant. (Dennis, Austin Friars)
- Hesley, M. Nanchester, draper. (Law and Coates)
- Hesse, G. A. Church-row, broker. (Younger, John-st.)
- Hewlett, J. Gloucester, cabinet-maker. (Chadbourne)
- Hifon, J. Bodbury, grocer. (Hindmarsh, Crockett, Justin-street)
- Hopps, J. jun. York, cornfactor. (Wood)
- Hower, F. Park-street, horse-dealer. (Bright, Toak's Court)
- Hudson, W. Havill-street, Camberwell, bricklayer. (Hovest, Lothbury)
- Hulton, W. jun. Chesham, money-scrivener. (Beadman and Merry, Bolton)
- Huxley, C. R. Newgate-street, glasser. (Watson and Son, Bouvarie-street)
- James, R. St. Martin's, veterinary-surgeon. (Ross, Gray's Inn)
- Johnson, J. Postefract, maltster. (Florac)
- Johnson, B. J. Houndditch, cabinet-maker. (Bezer, Furnival's Inn)
- Jones, J. C. Bridge-ross, linen-draper. (Mayhew, Chancery-lane)
- Kennington, C. Glamford Brigg, draper. (Nicolson)
- Kewer, J. Little Windmill-street, carpenter. (Howard, Carey-street)
- Kitchon, R. and J. Amery, Liverpool, tailors. (Orred, Love, and Harre, Liverpool)
- Lee, T. Liverpool, grocer. (Lowdnes)
- Lee, J. Charles-street, lighterman. (Kirkman, Cannon-street)
- Leyland, E. Liverpool, soap-boiler. (Fradner)
- Lindsay, W. J. W. Bath, silk-mercer. (Fielding)
- Manning, J. Clement's Inn, money-broker. (Anderson, Quality-Court)
- Middleton, W. Liverpool, tea-dealer. (Candy)
- Miles, O. Warwick, wine-merchant. (Charley and Barker, Mark-Lane)
- Moore, G. Lower Road, Deptford. (Fryman and Heathcote, Coleman-street)
- Newman, J. Upper East-Smithfield, slop-maker. (Sweet, Stokely, and Carr)
- Neesham, W. Old City-Chambers, wine-merchant. (Wald, Richmond-buildings)
- Parker, T. jun. Wood-street, grocer. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry)
- Radford, E. High-Holborn, draper. (Hurd and Johnson, King's Bench Walk)
- Rivers, G. Judd street, cabinet-maker. (Hally Gayat, James-street)
- Robinson, P. Keston, mercer. (Wilson)
- Robertson, W. Great St. Helen's, insurance-broker. (Rusden and Davies)
- Rowee, J. Queen-street, Finabury. (Winter and Wil-
- Selmon, S. Regent-street, stationer. (Fildes and Bartley, Duke-street)
- Sell, J. High-street, Shadwell, chessmonger. (Hvard, Hopper's Square)
- Smith, J. Liverpool, leather-cutter. (Norris, John-street, Bedford-row)
- Smith, T. Hampton-Wick, timber-merchant. (King and Son, Holborn)
- Stevens, E. Southey, farmer. (Wills, Leighton Bernard)
- Stotworthy, E. Whitechapel, chessmonger. (Hatchison, Crown Court)
- Stubbs, T. Crawford street, grocer. (Collies and Waller, Spital Square)
- Thompson, M. C. Kingston upon Hull, grocer. (Daylor, Clement's Inn)
- Thorley, J. Manchester, merchant. (Thyler)
- Tyckle, E. Newcastle, mercer. (Grogony)
- Udward, H. Cheltenham, Bellier. (Bower, Gloucester)
- Watts, J. Totnes, hatter-draper. (Watson)
- Watson, G. B. Rock Lodge, corn-merchant. (Bremell, Market)
- Weaver, E. Bristol, ironmonger. (Garnish)
- White, W. B. Strand, draper. (Gates, Chelston-street)
- Whittle, W. B. Beaminster, tanner. (Templar, Midport)
- Whyte, D. Lewes, linen-draper. (Wild, Green, and Fox-cock, College Hill)
- Wilson, E. and F. Meltham, maltster. (Greenhead, Huddersfield)
- Wood, E. Bishop-gate-street, grocer. (Collies and Waller, Spital Square)

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- John Robertson and Co. merchants, Glasgow
- Wm. Muttis, merchant, Ac. Edinburgh
- Wm. Lockie, wright, in Glasgow
- Wells and Din-will, wood-merchants and joiners, Greenock
- W. Gibson, jun. merchant, Edinburgh
- W. Weir, cattle-dealer at Dalry, parish of Barr
- The Partnership under the firm of Northwick and Gossie, of Belhaven, near Dalry; George Gossie and Co. of Belhaven aforesaid; Northwick and Co. of Dalry; and Bruce, Northwick and Co. of Konigsberg, in Prussia, merchants and manufacturers.
- James Muir, shoe-manufacturer and dealer in leather, Kilmarnock
- John and James Wiegand, merchants and manufacturers, Glasgow
- Thomas and William Jamieson, merchants, Kirkintilloch, and milners, Dunblane

DIVIDENDS.

- ABBOTT, H. R. Throgmorton-street, Nov. 23
 Abworth, J. and Henderson, F. Ladbury, Nov. 18
 Alcock, J. St. Mary Axe, Nov. 23
 Amisick, T. Turlam Green, Nov. 30
 Anderson, A. Philip-street, Nov. 26
 Armitage, W. Alconbury, Nov. 26
 Astworth, J. Manchester, Nov. 29
 Aggitt, T. and D. Barnoldsey, and T. Mellish, New Kent Road, Nov. 30
 Atkins, W. Sen. W. and S. Chipping Norton, Nov. 19
 Bellie, J. Aylbury-street, Nov. 20
 Baker, J. L. and G. Leeds, Nov. 30
 Barnett, T. Kendal, Nov. 23
 Barratt, Old Broad-street, Dec. 7
 Bartlett, D. Bath, Dec. 4
 Baylis, W. Cardworf, Nov. 30
 Bell, J. and G. Bernick, Dec. 21
 Bille, N. Water-lane, Nov. 9
 Blower, J. A. Mint Square, Nov. 19
 Boyes, J. Jan. Wansford, Nov. 30
 Britton, R. Jan. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Dec. 3
 Bromley, J. Circus-street, New-Road, Nov. 18
 Broomhead, T. Sheffield, Nov. 30
 Hoyer, J. Whitstone, Nov. 16
 Buggins, D. and Lord, M. Northdale, Nov. 4
 Burns, W. Brester, Nov. 26
 Cane, E. Baiton, Dec. 3
 Cuthb. C. Portsea, Nov. 3
 Clapham, S. S. Liverpool, Dec. 13
 Clough, Rev. R. Bathurst Park, and R. E. Esq. Glastonbury, Bishops, D. Esq. Astrudach, and Jones, Rev. J. L. Plas Madock, Nov. 23
 Cole, J. W. Peterborough, Nov. 27
 Corbin, J. A. Wigan's Hat, Nov. 29
 Court, H. Fish-street-hill, Dec. 7
 Crickitt, D. Hotham, Dec. 9
 Crowthey, J. Liverpool, Dec. 6
 Cuthbs. S. and Pears, J. Fleet-street, Nov. 25
 Daniel, G. and Cross, W. Birmingham, Dec. 30
 Dartnell, J. Dover, Nov. 18
 Day, R. Creek-lane, Nov. 9
 Dickens, E. Epsford, Nov. 23
 Dicken, J. Blithfield, Nov. 27
 Dixie, P. sen. and jun. J. and B. Falcon Square, Nov. 15
 Debell, J. Southampton, Kent, Nov. 11
 Dodd, S. Newcastle, Nov. 27
 Dale, J. Carbarton-street, Dec. 7
 Dearnes, J. C. Walslow-st., Nov. 18
 Douglas, J. Louisa-terrace, Dec. 7
 Downland, H. Jan. and Denton, T. R. Old Broad-street, Nov. 30
 Drake, J. Lewisham, Nov. 5
 Edmond, T. Romford, Nov. 26
 Edwards, J. Vine-street, Oct. 29
 Eyre, W. Cockspur street, Nov. 19
 Fargell, J. Newington Canaway, Nov. 26
 Fisk, F. Brewery-lane, Nov. 26
 Foster, T. and E. S. Yelding, Nov. 16
 Friend, D. Ramsgate, Dec. 5
 Fulker, J. M. Worthing, Nov. 20
 Fulstone, H. Tottenham, Dec. 3
 Gannon, G. Gainsborough, Dec. 5
 (Hysb. J. Chard) Nov. 22
 Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-st. Nov. 19
 Gooding, W. Cambridge, Nov. 26
 Gough, J. Bath, Nov. 25
 Grant, W. Oxford-street, Nov. 5
 Gray, T. T. Wardour-street, Nov. 26
 Green, Oxford-street, Nov. 19
 Haimes, N. J. Nottingham, Dec. 4
 Hay, S. Upper Lisson street, Nov. 19
 Hayes, F. Waverres, Dec. 13
 Hayton, J. Newcastle, Dec. 19
 Fleming, J. Long Acre, Nov. 26
 Hewitt, G. Four Mile house, Dec. 10
 Hewitt, T. Carlisle, Dec. 5
 Holmes, T. Long Acre, Nov. 16
 Hooper, F. and Godford, T. Bartholomew place, Nov. 20
 Houghton, G. Hercules buildings, Nov. 26
 Howard, J. Mitcham, Dec. 7
 Hoyle, R. Newcastle, Dec. 3
 Hughs, M. B. and Horton, J. Dudley, Nov. 23
 Jennings, C. Portsea, Nov. 12
 Kay, T. Prince's square, Nov. 30
 King, J. Tombridge, Nov. 30
 Latham, T. D. and Parry, J. Devon-shire square, Nov. 19
 Latter, J. Windsor, Nov. 23
 Leeds, R. Gerard's, Nov. 27
 Leach, H. Bristol, Dec. 9
 Leigh, F. Manchester, Dec. 5
 Leppingswell, K. Croydon, Dec. 10
 Lynn, P. Jerusalem Coffee house, Nov. 30
 Mackenzie, C. Caroline street, Nov. 12
 McLeod, J. C. Hanley Hotel, Nov. 30
 McNair, A. Abchurch lane, Dec. 3
 Maliland, D. New Bridge st., Nov. 30
 Major, J. W. Frome Schloss, Dec. 19
 Marshall, J. Gerard street, Nov. 26
 Matthews, T. High Holborn, Nov. 9
 Masdale, H. Ormskirk, Dec. 9
 Mayor, C. Somerset street, Nov. 19
 Millard, S. Gloucester, Nov. 27
 Mitchell, E. and S. Nov. 5
 Murphy, P. Charlotte street, Nov. 23
 Murray, R. Pall-mall square, Nov. 26
 Nicoll, G. Hemel Hempstead, Nov. 23
 Noble, M. Battersea, Nov. 19
 Noble, R. Clarke's uppers, Nov. 20
 Osler, J. Truro, Dec. 12
 Palmer, S. Bourton on the Water, Dec. 9
 Pardon, G. Plymouth, Nov. 16
 Paradise, J. Newcastle street, Nov. 23
 Parker, A. Cheltenham, Dec. 4
 Payne, W. G. Upper Thames street, Dec. 10
 Phillips, S. Ashburham, Dec. 3
 Pettipiece, E. South street, Dec. 22
 Pige, W. Ratcliff Highway, Nov. 9
 Pithanger, F. Wigton, Nov. 26
 Pottonier, S. Corporation row, Nov. 19
 Preston, J. Whipton, Dec. 6
 Pritt, W. Lawrence Poultry lane, Dec. 5
 Procter, J. Doncaster, Dec. 4
 Richardson, G. Wickhamburgh square, and Volke, T. Gloucester st. Nov. 13
 Robertson, G. Wapping, Dec. 14
 Rowbottom, W. Oldham, Nov. 25
 Rowton, J. Shepton Mallet, Nov. 14
 Royle, J. F. Pall mall, Nov. 26
 Rucker, S. Old South Sea House, Nov. 26
 Scarrow, T. Jan and J. Carlisle, Dec. 10
 Schulze, M. B. Church court, Nov. 30
 Schwieger, J. C. and Grogan, F. Sable square, Dec. 14
 Seagr, D. F. Maunston, Nov. 16
 Senoia, J. Fenchurch street, Dec. 3
 Seward, A. New Barnum, Dec. 9
 Shirley, R. Backlebury, Nov. 26
 Siverck, R. Bath, Dec. 3
 Sinking, J. Sine street, Bedford sq. Nov. 16
 Skimmon, O. Garsston, Nov. 26
 Sklar, F. on Bartholomew close, Nov. 16
 Smerville, J. London walk, Dec. 3
 Spencer, T. Gray's inn lane, Nov. 19
 Spitta, C. L. Boding, F. and G. Spitta
 H. A. Lawrence Poultry lane, Nov. 16
 Stabb T. and Prouse, J. Torquay, and Prouse, J. S. Balaigh lane, Nov. 19
 Styles, J. and J. Redford, W. Abbernon-hury, Nov. 26
 Tabram, R. and Beca J. Whitehall, Nov. 19
 Taylor, J. Leominster, Nov. 30
 Thatcher, W. Manchester buildings, Nov. 30
 Thompson H. and Moun T. Northampton, Nov. 30
 Topham G. Southampton, Dec. 2
 Travers, J. Stanton wharf, Nov. 26
 Troad B. Church Stratton, Nov. 29
 Tucker, J. H. Jersey street, Nov. 23
 Tychett, P. and W. Bristol, Dec. 10
 Turner, R. Liverpool, Dec. 3
 Turpin T. Stock Exchange, Oct. 20
 Vincent N. Northampton place, Nov. 19
 Vignod G. Leighton hill Nov. 9
 Vauwring W. Fraser's Quay R. and Lee J. Liverpool, Nov. 20
 Walter, J. Sandham Oct. 20
 Warwick R. Warwick hall, Nov. 13
 Ward R. B. Hodder lane, Nov. 16
 Webb S. Commercial road, Nov. 23
 Wells R. Middleton garden, Nov. 23
 Wells J. Dawson Dec. 23
 Wellington J. Jan. Chard Nov. 22
 Wexman M. Wellington Nov. 9
 White S. W. Finsbury, Nov. 6
 Whitcomb W. Old Fish str. Nov. 9
 Wild W. Sheldall Nov. 25
 Williams L. W. Fleet st. Dec. 10
 Williams R. 61 F. and W. 100 N. Essex-street Dec. 10
 William P. Jan. Knightsbridge, Dec. 14
 Willey W. Leicester Dec. 16
 Wilson R. Clement's lane, Nov. 19
 Wiggins J. Barbicock Row 1-1-1
 Wolf J. and Daville J. Swan Street, street Nov. 30
 Wood M. Milton Nov. 15
 Wood W. Wimpole street Nov. 19
 Wood W. and Willmoss R. Liverpool Dec. 11
 Wetherpoon M. Liverpool Nov. 26
 Yonah S. Dover Dec. 4

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Lord Mayor's Day.—On Nov. 9) Alderman Heygate commenced his Mayoralty, when the usual procession took place to Westminster, for the Lord Mayor being sworn into office, and from thence back to Guildhall to dinner.

Public Buildings.—For a number of years so many Government buildings have not been known to be erecting or under repair as at present. Windsor Castle, Cumberland Lodge in Windsor Park, Hampton Court, Buckingham House, and

a new Mews at the back thereof; St. James's Palace; Pavilion, Brighton; new Courts of Law, Royal Entrance House of Lords, and many other public buildings, which undoubtedly occasion many workmen to be employed, and will likewise engage them the whole of most of the winter.

Improvement of the Streets.—A meeting was held last month, pursuant to advertisement, at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of discussing the merits of

a project to prevent the frequent removal of the pavement and carriage-paths, to lay down and take up pipes, &c. and for other purposes. To effect this very important object, subterraneous ways or passages were proposed to be constructed; and, to complete the works, it was suggested to create public establishments under the authority of Parliament. The meeting was not numerously attended; which was accounted for by there having been a meeting that day of the Gas Light Company, and that consequently many who were interested were absent. A Gentleman stated at length a plan for making passages under the streets. He had obtained a patent for this project of *sub-ways*. In answer to a question with respect to the length of the passages which would be required, Mr. Williams stated that it would be about 200 miles! The meeting separated without coming to any resolution.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. G. Wells, Rector of Weston, Sussex, to a Prebendal Stall in Chichester Cathedral.—The Rev. E. Southcomb, to the Rectory of Ross Ash, Devon. The Rev. T. Wright, to the Rectory of Kilverston, Norfolk.—The Rev. W. B. Coulcher, to the Rectory and Parish Church of Bawsey, Norfolk.—The Rev. R. Tredcroft, A. M. Rector of Combes, to the Prebend of Hampstead, in Winchester Cathedral.—The Rev. Dr. Watson, of Acle, Norfolk, to the Preferment of Denford cum Ringstead, Northamptonshire.—The Rev. Wm. Cookburn, Clerk, M. A. to be Dean of the Metropolitan Church of York, void by the death of Dr. George Markham.—Mr. J. Allen, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford, elected Master of the Free Grammar School, Ilminster, Somerset.—The Rev. C. Hatch, B. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, presented, by the Provost and Fellows of that Society, to the Perpetual Curacies of Kersey and Lindsey, Suffolk, vacated by the death of the Rev. A. J. Trash.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

His Majesty in Council has appointed Andrew Bain, of Hefleton, esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Dorset, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. deceased.

Naval Appointments.—Lieutenant Poore is appointed to command the Lion cutter, at Jersey, vice Betts, deceased; Lieut. Thomas Ball, of the Valorous, is appointed First of the Owen Glendower; Lieuts. Puckford and Alex. Browne (the latter was acting Lieutenant) are appointed to the Valorous; Mr. Purver is appointed pursuer of the Albion, 74, vice Chapman; Mr. Price, of the Royal Hospital at Haslar, to be

Dispenser at Greenwich Hospital, vice Ellis, deceased; Mr. J. Gilchrist, of the Apollo yacht, to be Assistant Surgeon at Greenwich Hospital.

Marriages.—At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Robert Selby, esq. to Catharine, only daughter of Mr. James Jackson.—At Marylebone Church, J. N. Wigney, esq. to Caroline, third daughter of William Walter, esq.—The Rev. H. C. Cherry, to Anne Alicia, second daughter of Major-General Sir J. Cameron.—Mr. H. Young, to Ellen, eldest daughter of William Leaf, esq.—At Kensington, the Rev. S. Sheetz, to Louisa, third daughter of the late John Miles, esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, J. Hone, esq. to Miss Gege, of Kentish Town.—At Godmanchester, the Rev. W. E. Chapman, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Edward Martin, esq.—At Kensington Church, Captain D. R. Newall, of the Hon. East India Company's ship Sabley Castle, to Miss C. J. Falconer.—At St. Martin's Church, Mr. D. Meldrum, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Russell.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Mr. R. Tate, jun. of Salisbury-street, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Jackson Cuff.—At Edmonton, Mr. Prescott, of Hambury, to Miss H. J. Cattley.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Oliver Crawford, M. D. to Julia Maria, daughter of the late Samuel Wachope, esq.—At St. John's, Hackney, T. J. Roberts, esq. to Louisa, second daughter of the Rev. J. S. Piery.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Edward Gore, to Miss M. A. Douglas.—At St. Mary, Lambeth, Mr. J. J. Dando, of Bucklersbury, to Lydia, eldest daughter of the late T. Cunningham, esq.—At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, Alexander Murray, esq. of Great Russell-street, to his cousin, Miss Anne Smith.—At Camberwell Church, William Smith, esq. to Sarah, daughter of the late J. Cannon, esq.—At Camberwell Church, John Shephard, jun. esq. to Eliza, youngest daughter of Anthony Highmore, esq.—At Marylebone New Church, Mr. George Jay, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Gomm.—At Marylebone Church, Sir Edward West, Bart. to Lucretia Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Sir Martin Browne Ffolkes, Bart.

Deaths.—At his house in Exmouth-st., street, Spafelds, R. Earlom, esq. the celebrated Mezzotinto engraver.—At Peckham, Mr. Thodey, in his 63d year.—In Great Coram-st. on his way from Scotland to Geneva, Dr. Alexander Marcet, aged 52.—C. A. Edwards, esq. of Wandsworth.—In the Adelphi, Mr. Nugent Bell, who had acquired some celebrity by his exertions in the case of the Huntingdon peerage.—At Isloworth, M. Stainton, esq. in the 90th

year of his age.—At Balham Hill, Clapham, in his 76th year, David Laing, esq.—At Hackney, Benjamin Spencer, M. D. aged 67.—At Stepney, in the 61st year of his age, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Carwardine.—In Long-acre, Mr. J. Dewhurst.—At Peckham, B. French, esq. in his 49th year.—In Baker-street, Portman-square, Christiana, wife of W. Greenwood, esq.—At Edmonton, Mr. Lewis Vulliamy, aged 73.—At Chertsey,

Mrs. Ogilvie, aged 69.—At East Barnet, Mrs. Page.—Robert Price, esq. of Isleworth.—At Kingston-upon-Thames, Mrs. Powney.—Kingsmill Berry, esq. youngest son of Bennis Berry, esq. formerly of Dover-street.—Mr. J. Smedley, of East Hill, Wandsworth.—In Boswell-court, R. Wooddeson, esq. Benchor of the Middle Temple.—Mr. John Tebbut, jun. of Limehouse.—At Bill-hill, Eliza, the wife of Philip Francis, of Fulham, esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MRS. GARRICK.

ON the 16th of October, died at her home on the Adelphi Terrace, the relict of the British Roscius, in her 99th year.—Her maiden name was Violetta, and she was a native of Vienna, where she was a dancer highly admired. Mrs. Garrick was remarkably beautiful in her face and person, and till her death she retained that erect deportment which she derived from her original profession. She was married to Garrick in 1749, and survived her husband 43 years and upwards, he having died in 1779. Mr. and Mrs. Garrick were a very happy couple, and enjoyed the highest society in the kingdom, till the close of his life; and it is remarkable, that during the whole period of their marriage, whatever invitations they received, or excursions they took, they never once slept asunder. By the death of Mrs. Garrick, the library of the British Museum will be further enriched by the addition of her husband's valuable collection of old English plays, besides which, the celebrated statue of Shakspeare, by Roubilliac (of which the one over the fire-place in the rotunda of Drury-lane theatre is a cast) will grace the hall of that national establishment. The chair, too, made from Shakspeare's mulberry tree, will also, it is supposed, be there deposited. It is richly carved, and would, if put up to auction, fetch an enormous price; as would, doubtless, many other articles of *virtù*, as having once belonged to the "best living commentator" on the works of the Bard of Avon. Among these must not be forgotten four originals by Hogarth, of the Election. Mrs. Garrick was interred in Westminster Abbey, close by the remains of her husband, on the 25th of October.—Her funeral was as plain as possible: the hearse was drawn by six black horses, followed by three mourning coaches and four, containing relations and friends, and the deceased's private carriage and pair.—The following is the substance of Mrs. Garrick's will:—

She leaves to Mrs. Siddons a pair of gloves, which were Shakspeare's, and were presented to her late husband during the Jubilee at Stratford, by one of her (Mrs. S.'s) family. To the Theatrical Fund of Drury-lane Theatre, two hundred pounds. To Hannah More, one hundred pounds. To Christopher Garrick, her nephew, the gold snuff-box, set with diamonds, given to her late husband by the King of Denmark. To Nathaniel Egerton Garrick, the snuff-box given to her late husband by the Duke of Parma. To her nephew, Christopher Garrick, and his wife, all the plate which was bought upon her marriage; also a service of pewter, which her husband used when a bachelor, bearing the name of Garrick, with a wish that the same should always remain with the head of the family; also the picture of her husband in the character of *Richard the Third*, which was purchased by her after her husband's decease. To Nathaniel Egerton Garrick, a portrait painted by Zoffani, of her husband without a wig, which she bought after his decease of Mrs. Bradshaw, to whom it had been given as a present. To Dowager Lady Amberst, her ring set with diamonds, having King Charles's oak in it, and a small gold box used for keeping black sticking plaster. To Lady Anson, wife of Sir Wm. Anson, her dejeuner set of Dresden porcelain, and to Sir Wm. Anson her gold antique cameo ring. To St. George's hospital, Middlesex ditto, Lying-in ditto, Magdalen ditto, Refuge for the Destitute, and Society for the Indigent Blind, one hundred pounds each. To the London Orphan Society, fifty pounds. Three hundred pounds to be invested in the name of the Vicar of Hampton for the time being, and the interest expended in a supply of coals for the poor of the Parish.—To Archdeacon Pott, two hundred pounds towards the education of the poor children of St. Martin's Parish. To the Rev. Mr. Archer, Minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Warwick-street, one hundred pounds; and a further sum of one hundred pounds for the education of the Charity Children of Warwick-street Chapel. There are innumerable other legacies of articles of plate, jewels, linen, &c. and money to a considerable amount, but of no material public interest. Her executors are the Rev. Thomas Backett and Frederick Belts, esq. To the former she leaves books and prints to the value of one hundred pounds; and to the latter, fifty pounds in

books and prints, and one hundred pounds in money. After discharging the numerous legacies, her debts and funeral expenses, Mrs. Garrick directs the residue of her estate, including a bond for six thousand pounds due from the late and present Duke of Devonshire to the late Mr. Garrick, to be converted into cash, and afterwards into Austrian securities for her niece Elizabeth de Saar, wife of Peter de Saar, of Vienna, for her sole use and benefit during her life, and after her death to her grand-children.

COUNT GIULIO PERTICARI.

Died in June last, at his native town of Pesaro, the Count Giulio Perticari, one of the most celebrated literary characters of Italy. He was born Aug. 1779, and spent his early days at the College of Fano. In 1801, he went to Rome, with the intention of studying jurisprudence; but his taste for the belles lettres soon diverted him from so dry a pursuit.—At the age of 30, he married the daughter of the celebrated Monti, and afterwards joined with his father-in-law, in his great work on the Italian language. Not to mention his various contributions to the *Biblioteca Italiana*; his first principal publication was “*Sopra gli Autori del Trecento*,” which called forth numerous clamours from the Tuscan critics. To these Perticari answered by an essay—“*Dell'Amor Patrio di Dante*.” The Italians entertained great hopes that his classical pen would yet be employed on a worthier subject. And even his literary antagonists are the foremost to regret his loss.

A. CANOVA.

Died at Venice, Oct. the 12th, at eight o'clock in the morning, Antonio Canova, one of the few great names that have gone abroad into all the earth, which time will seek in vain to obliterate. His illness was short. He had arrived there from Rome on the 4th, and felt rather unwell; he was soon after seized with violent and continued vomitings, attended with convulsive hicough; not the smallest particle of food would remain on his stomach, which brought on so great a state of debility, that his approaching dissolution was evident. He received the intimation with the greatest composure, and died with the utmost resignation—making a codicil to his will, ordering his interment at his native place of Passagno, and leaving his heart to be deposited at the Imperial Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Venice, of which he had long been a member, and since Chief President. On the Wednesday following the body was conveyed to the Cathedral of St. Mark in grand funeral procession, attended by the Governor of Venice, the President and Society of the Belles Artes, and public authorities, members of the University of Padua, &c.; and was there placed on a temporary ce-

notaph, where a solemn dirge was performed, the Patriarch Archbishop officiating. After the service the body was removed to the hall of the Belles Artes, where a funeral oration was pronounced by his friend, Count Cteognara, President of the Society, the Governor, Archbishop, and other personages being present. He delivered the speech with much eloquence and feeling, making merited eulogiums on his character, and giving a brief sketch of his life—that his memory was engraven on the back of the past century, and on the front of the present. This distinguished artist was not less eminent for his benevolent and amiable disposition than for his matchless talents. Genius always found a patron and protector in Canova; and a large portion of his income, procured solely by the exercise of his profession, was devoted to works of charity. Canova was born at Passagno, a small village in the Venetian territory, of parents whose poverty disabled them from giving to the genius his earliest youth displayed, the usual cultivation or encouragement. But he resolutely struggled with every difficulty, and finally triumphed over his fate. At the age of fourteen, he obtained the long-wished for boon of a small piece of marble: he sculptured out of it two baskets of fruit, which are now on the staircase of the Palazzo Farsetti, at Venice. The next year, when only fifteen, he executed Eurydice, his first statue, in a species of soft stone, called Pietro Dolce, found in the vicinity of Vicenza; and, three years after, Orpheus, both of which are in the Villa Falier, near Asolo, a town about fifteen miles from Treviso. His first group in marble, that of Dædalus and Icarus, he finished at the age of twenty, and brought with him to Rome, where he vainly solicited the patronage of the Venetian Ambassador, and of many of the great; but when almost reduced to despair, without money or friends, he became known to Sir W. Hamilton, whose discernment immediately saw the genius of the young artist, and whose liberality furnished him with the means of prosecuting his studies, and of establishing himself as an artist in Rome. To this his first patron, and to all his family, Canova has through life manifested the warmest gratitude. Through Sir William Hamilton his merit became known to others; even the Venetian Ambassador was shamed into some encouragement of his young countryman, and ordered the group of Theseus and the Minotaur. A few years after Canova was employed to execute the tomb of Pope Ganganelli, in the Church of the SS. Apostoli, at Rome. With these exceptions, all his early patrons were Englishmen.—

Amongst these were Lord Cawdor, Mr. Latouche, and Sir Henry Blundell, for the latter of whom the *Psyche*, one of the earliest and most beautiful of his works, was executed. The finest of all his works, the *Venus and Adonis*, was finished at the age of six-and-thirty. The beautiful figure of the reclining *Nymph*, half-raising herself to listen to the lyre of the sweet little *Love* at her feet, is on the point of being despatched to his Majesty, to whom it was ceded by Lord Cawdor. The group of the *Graces*, the beauty of which was the object of universal admiration at Rome, is also destined for our country, and will adorn *Woburn Abbey*. It is not generally known (says the Author of "*Rome in the 19th Century*," from whose pages the above notice of his works is taken) that *Canova* is a painter as well as sculptor. He has pursued the sister art occasionally, for the amusement of his leisure hours, and many of his designs are truly beautiful. It must be a gratifying circumstance to England to know, that even when living under the immediate dominion of the French, he modelled, for his own private pleasure, a tribute to the memory of *Nelson*. The warmth and kindness of his disposition, the noble principles and generous feelings of his mind, and the unpretending simplicity of his manners, give the highest charm to his exalted genius. By the friends that knew him best, he was most beloved. *Canova* had the avarice of fame, not of money. He devoted a great part of his fortune to the purposes of benevolence. With the title of *Marchese*, the Pope conferred upon *Canova* three thousand piastres of rent, the whole of which he dedicated to the support and encouragement of poor and deserving artists. He performed the most extensive charities secretly and unostentatiously. He was building a church in his native village, which, it is said, he has bequeathed funds to complete.

DR. MARKHAM, DEAN OF YORK.

In his 59th year, Dr. Markham, Dean of York. During the whole of Sunday the 29th ult. he appeared to be in excellent spirits. At the usual hour he retired to his lodging-room, but when in the act of stepping into his bed, he was seized with an apoplectic fit. Medical assistance was immediately procured, a vein was opened in one of his temples, but every effort was useless, and he died soon after, in the arms of his sister. The Dean, it is said, obtained his high situation in consequence of a personal promise made to his father, the late Archbishop, by King George the Third, who was the Dean's godfather. Mr. Pitt, considering the patronage to belong to himself as prime minister, strongly

urged the King in behalf of another clergyman; but George the Third would not break his promise. Strenuous applications, it has been said, were made on behalf of Dr. Isaac Milner, the Dean of Carlisle, to prevail with Dr. Markham to accept the Deanery of Carlisle, in lieu of York, and the former would have been equally or more valuable to him in point of income; but he preferred the honourable and important situation of York, having been for some years a residentiary there, and being laudably anxious to effect the renovation of its magnificent Cathedral.—The former Dean, Dr. Fountayne, had already put the interior of the fabric in complete repair, and Dr. Markham applied himself to the exterior, which he found in a most decayed and mouldering condition—most of the imagery, tracery, and ornaments were greatly defaced and perished, so that it required considerable care and attention to ascertain what had been their original shape and construction. They were restored, however, with the most scrupulous fidelity; and in those instances where the original form or outline could not be ascertained, the Dean preferred leaving the sculpture unrestored, rather than to introduce statues or designs different from those of the first founders. He lived to complete the grand western front, with its towers and pinnacles, and the whole south side of the church from east to west; and he was proceeding to renew the north side, which is the least ornamented part of the fabric. In short, the late Dean needs no other monument to his memory than York Minster, as it now appears, contrasted with its condition at his accession to office. The Dean was sedulously attentive to the state of the choir. When he entered upon his Deanery, the musical department was at a low ebb. The best services and anthems were laid neglected on the shelf—the choir could scarcely execute the ordinary choruses of anthems, and the choruses were therefore often omitted—the same two or three chaunts were repeated every Sunday for a succession of years. The Dean set himself to remedy these neglects; and there is, perhaps, no Cathedral in the kingdom, where the choristers read difficult music with greater facility, and where a larger variety of the best church music is in constant use. During nearly the whole period of his holding the office of Dean, he was afflicted with attacks of the gout in its most acute form; and endured them with exemplary fortitude and energy.

E. M. MUNDY, ESQ. M. P.

At Shipley Hall, Edward Miller Mundy, Esq. M. P. for the county of Derby: having been one of its representatives in Par-

liament during an uninterrupted period of thirty-nine years. In private and domestic life he was beloved and respected by all ranks of persons.—To an exterior more than commonly prepossessing, he united the elegant manners and accomplishments of the perfect gentleman. His temper was placid and even, his disposition cheerful, affable, and courteous to all around him. He was zealously attentive to the business of the county, in which, during the recess of Parliament, he constantly resided, and he was a liberal friend and contributor to all its local establishments and institutions. Mr. Mundy was thrice married; first to Miss Meynell, by whom he had issue one daughter, Lady Charles Fitzroy, who did not long survive her marriage, and five sons; secondly, to Baroness Middleton, widow of Thomas Lord Middleton, by whom he had one daughter, the duchess of Newcastle, recently deceased; and, thirdly, to the widow of R. Barwell, esq. by whom he had one son. He breathed his last on the evening of the day of his nativity, having accomplished life's brief pilgrimage at the precise age of 72.

H. BARRY, ESQ.

Died last month, at his lodgings in Bath, in the 73d year of his age, Henry Barry, esq.; a gentleman well known and equally valued among the higher, scientific, and literary circles of that city, which for many years past he had made the place of his general residence. Gifted by nature with an intellect vigorous and acute, and stored with a comprehensive but well-digested "knowledge of men and things;" his mind, rich in original ideas, and abounding with accumulated facts, poured itself forth in conversation diversified and entertaining, though terse and axiomatic; in judgment prompt, but yet profound; and in opinions, which, though they might not always command assent, were ever listened to with pleasure, from the novelty by which they were characterized, and the splendour of diction with which they were adorned. Attached to Lord Rawdon (the present Marquis of Hastings) early in life, as his lordship's aide-de-camp and private secretary, the late Colonel Barry commenced his military career in America; where he served with high honour as a soldier; and in his official situation penned some of the best dispatches which were ever transmitted from an army on service to the British cabinet. Additional reputation as an officer, and a wider esteem, from his dignified and humane conduct as a man placed in authority, were reflected on him by his service in India; on his return from whence, before the commence-

ment of the war with France, he retired from the army, and gave himself to the society and correspondence of an extensive circle of friends, who, however they might admire his talents, still more esteemed the amiable virtues which gave them their highest lustre.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT HOOD, R. N.

Died, on the Land Arctic Expedition in North America, most deeply regretted, on the 20th of October 1821, just 24 years of age, Lieutenant Robert Hood, R. N. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Hood, of Bury, Lancashire. The expedition to which he was attached had fully accomplished its object, and after dreadful sufferings from distress of every description, had, on its return, nearly reached a place of safety, when, most lamentable to relate, Lieutenant Hood was assassinated by a Canadian. He was a young man of the greatest promise; he had entered the Navy at the early age of eleven, and had served as midshipman under some of the most distinguished officers; the late Sir Peter Parker, Admiral Sir C. Rowley, the hon. Captain Duncan, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, &c. with whose most marked approbation and indeed particular friendship he had been honoured. In him glowed in an eminent degree the ardour of distinction, and the noble ambition of raising himself by his own exertions to the highest station, which, when united with his distinguished abilities and acquirements, gave his friends a fair prospect of his attaining to the first posts in his profession. Unfortunately, he has fallen at the very time when he might have been expected to reap the fruits of his long and most arduous exertions.

EARL OF MOUNTCASHEL.

Last month, died at his seat, Moor Park, near Kilworth, co. Cork, Stephen, Earl of Mountcashel. No late event has produced more universal regret, than the death of this nobleman. To every object which could tend towards the improvement of our agriculture, or our infant manufactures, his Lordship was practically attentive, and, in short, his pursuits and his character were well known in the county Cork, where his Lordship constantly resided, and where he has not left his like behind.—His Lordship was in the 53d year of his age. He succeeded his father, the first Earl of Mountcashel, in 1790, and he is himself succeeded by Viscount Kilworth, his eldest son. He has left four other sons and two daughters. His Lordship's illness was short, and his death sudden. A vacancy has occurred in the Irish Representative Peerage, in consequence of his decease.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Pulloxhill, Mr. E. Horn.

BERKSHIRE.

One thousand acres of land were lately sold in the parish of Easthamstead, in this county, for 5*l.* per acre, by the Commissioners appointed by an act of Parliament passed in 1831, for inclosing the waste lands within the said manor and parish, which lands, according to the preamble of the act, are to be greatly improved by inclosure. The land-owners and occupiers in that parish cannot have yet felt the generally complained of agricultural distress, or they must have a very improved system of farming to hope to extract a profit out of such land as Bagshot Heath. Yet it must have been a popular measure, for great and small are said to have signed the petition for the Bill, from the humble inmate of the Poor-house to the Lord of the Manor.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. J. Foster to Miss J. Round—Mr. P. Williams to Miss L. Poulton—At Wokingham, Mr. J. Hayward to Miss I. M. Wheeler—Mr. J. Crutwell to Miss S. Laue—At Cholesey, Mr. Langford to Miss S. Hunt—At Abingdon, Mr. W. Hanslow to Miss King.

Died.] At Newbury, Mrs. Renke—Mr. Harbor, 91—At Reading, Mr. Shepherd—Mr. Child, 78—Mr. K. Mason—Mrs. Tundall—Mr. R. Bolding—Mrs. Hewett, 76—At Hartley Witney, J. Goulding, esq.—At Englefield House, Mrs. B. De Beauvoir—At Windsor, Miss Snow.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A subscription is making among the nobility, gentry, and clergy, to build and endow a parochial Chapel in a secluded part of the Chiltern Hundreds for 820 poor people; but 400*l.* is yet requisite to complete the edifice.

Married.] At Buckingham, Mr. J. Pearson to Miss C. Vernon—At High Wycombe, H. Pegg, esq. to Miss F. Gelett.

Died.] At Stony Stratford, Mr. R. Franklin—At Oxford, Mrs. Padbury—At Dorchester, Mr. W. Cox—At Aylesbury, Mrs. Barker.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A very ancient coin has been found in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, weighing twenty-six grains. On the obverse in the centre is the resemblance, in rude outline, of a ship with masts and ropes. At the ship's stern appears a banner or flag in square, but the square is divided into quarters. Over the fore-part is a long cross. Above the ship at the top is a small crown. On the reverse, in the centre, are four *seus de lis* in a lozenge, with several pellets on each side of it. This is surrounded with an inscription in the same characters as on the other side. It appears that it is now a settled point that gold was coined in England before Edw. III. Henry III. in 1257 caused to be coined, in London, a penny of fine gold, weighing two sterlings. This coin was not acceptable to the citizens of London, and the King published a proclamation declaring nobody was obliged to take it. Other coins having a ship upon them are generally seen with the figure of the King with a sword and shield. To the figure of a ship, the English nation have ever had a very just partiality. Speaking of the noble, a poet says "Four things our noble showeth unto me, King, Ship, and Sword, and power of the Sea."

Married.] The Rev. H. C. Cherry, of Cambridge, to Miss A. Cameron.

Died.] At Newmarket, Mr. W. H. Pars.

CHEESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Hyde to Miss E. Hay—At Winwick, R. Cartwright, esq. to Miss A. Clayton—At Wyburn, Mr. J. Salmon to Miss Breese—Mr. R. Stubbs, of Stoke, to Miss Ainsley, of Lone End—Mr. W. Sitaw to Miss C. Ansley, and Mr. C. Key to Miss Caroline Ainsley.

Died.] At Chester, J. Kelsall, esq.—Mrs. M. Pantou—Mrs. Parry, 88—Mr. J. Moulton—Mrs. A. Sorton, 84—Mr. E. Jeffries, 60—At Knutsford, Mr. Dakin—At Macclesfield, Mr. T. Critchley—The Rev. J. Beaumont—At Rowton, Mrs. Parry, 88.

CORNWALL.

A County Meeting was lately held respecting the removal of the packets from Falmouth to Plymouth, and a series of resolutions declaratory of the injury Falmouth must sustain without any saving accruing to the public, was agreed to. It has since been decided that they shall not be removed.

Considerable shoals of pilchards have been seen along different parts of the coast last month, and the seamen at St. Ives were so fortunate as to secure between 300 and 400 hogheads.—The drifing-boats in Mount's Bay, and the few seines that have not been laid up, would have been fortunate, had it not been for the tempestuous weather. The shoals of pilchards that appeared in the Bay exceeded any thing of the kind that the oldest fishermen ever remembered, and had the weather been moderate, an immense quantity must have been taken. As it was, only one sean was able to secure any; the quantity taken is about 150 hogheads.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. R. R. Broad to Miss B. Turner—At St. Columb, Mr. J. Cayzer to Miss E. Carr—At Kenwyn, Capt. Ferris, R. N. to Miss J. Hatfield—At Tideford, Mr. R. Trevisy to Miss Bawden, of Looe.

Died.] At Falmouth, M. Brougham, esq. 70—At Truro, Mr. J. Giddy—Mr. J. W. Twedy At Filleigh, the Rev. J. B. Karslake.

CUMBERLAND.

Mr. Cowan, boat-builder, of Whitehaven, has completed the model of a life-boat which is much approved of by nautical men.

It is said that the inhabitants of the Isle of Man are much dissatisfied with the removal of the mall from Whitehaven to Liverpool. An application for a return to the old plan is expected.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Anderson to Miss A. Penrith—J. Forster, esq. to Miss M. Ewart—At Scolby, H. Furrer, esq. to Miss F. Fawcett.

Died.] At Carlisle, J. Armstrong, esq.—At Egremont, the Rev. A. Brown, 72—At Whitlaven, Mr. R. Taylor, 91—R. Blakeney, esq.—At the Abbey, Lady Gilpin—in Carlisle Castle, Lieut. S. Calder—At Allonby, aged 50, William Lomas, esq. M. D. Dr. L. closed a life spent in exercising the laborious duties of his profession for a period of nearly 30 years; and to the great and enthusiastic zeal and activity with which he pursued it, may justly be attributed that violent excitement of the system which terminated so prematurely.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. Poyser to Miss M. Humpston—Mr. T. Tussel to Miss Swar, of Chelaston—At Staveley, Mr. A. Fletcher to Miss A. D. Dickens.

Died.] At Shopley Hall, E. W. Mundy, esq.—At Colwich, A. J. Ham, esq.—At Brassington, Mr. J. Swidells—At Derby, Mrs. Cooper.

DEVONSHIRE.

Four respectable gentlemen of Plymouth have subscribed 500*l.* each, for the purpose of building a Chapel of Ease, to be erected near the Royal Hotel, in that town. So pleased are the inhabitants generally with this new speculation, that in the evening of the day set apart for final decision, not a sitting could be obtained. The Rev. Mr. Lampin will be the clergyman.

The Breakwater presents a few marks of the violence of the late gales, but the ships have greatly felt the good effects of its protection. The gale of the 12th ult. was one of extreme violence; the wind having shifted to S.E. and S.S.E. crossing a tremendous heavy swell thrown in from S.W. which caused an extraordinary burst of the sea not often equalled. On the following morning, the cranes on the west end of the Breakwater were observed to be washed down, as was also the temporary mason's stage belonging to the contractor at Staddon-Point; neither of which is of consequence. Had it not been for this great barrier, it would have been almost impossible for any ship to have continued in the Sound; much less to have anchored in it.

Married.] At Okehampton, R. Lethbridge, esq. to Miss M. C. Luxmore—R. Colesworthy, esq. of Honiton, to Miss M. Colesworthy—At Plymouth, Lieut. H. Hall, R. N. to Miss A. Whipple—At Stoke G Harris, esq. to Miss Sewill—At Tavistock, the Rev. E. Bray to Mrs. E. Stoward.—The Rev. J. Spurway, of Barnstaple, to Miss E. Hols.

Died.] At Plymouth, Admiral Boger, 85—At Exeter, N. Moore, esq.—At Sidbury Castle, W. Guppy, esq.—At Idlesleigh, the Rev. J. Bannister.

DORSETSHIRE.

Bridport harbour has been visited by an eminent engineer, previous to an application to Parliament for an Act to enlarge and improve it. The present harbour was built a century ago; for which purpose an Act of Parliament was passed, 8th Geo. I. 1723; the undertaking was not fully completed until 1740; towards the expense of which the then Representatives of the borough, Lord Deerhurst and George Richards, Esq. gave 3500*l.* The sum of 1000*l.* was also given by Richard Broadrepp, Esq. then Recorder; and the whole expense, including sixteen guineas for plans, amounted to 5000*l.* although the receipts for harbour-duties for the year preceding amounted to only 18*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

Died.] At Chickeville, C. Bowles, esq.—At Dorchester, Miss A. Cruttwell—Mrs. Davis—At Shaftsbury, Hester Thomson.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. R. White to Miss Fog—At Barnardcastle, Mr. G. Wort to Miss J. Sofly—Mr. G. Long to Miss J. Gorton—At Jarrow, J. V. Hays, esq. to Miss E. Anderson—At Durham, Mr. R. Taylor to Miss J. Tilly—At St. Helen's Auckland, Mr. J. Lewell to Miss J. Tennit.

Died.] At Bishopscarmouth, Mrs. E. Elstobb, 88—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Marks—At Durham, the Rev. E. Walsh, 84—At Bishop Auckland, Mr. R. Lanestaff, 76—At Wolsingham, Mr. J. Vickers, 78—Mr. F. Vickers, 73.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Lawshall, Mr. J. E. King to Miss S. Stourfield—Mr. Poulton, of Rayleigh, to Miss Yell—At Bulmer, Mr. A. Ling to Miss M. A. Vial—At Harwich, J. B. Knocker, esq. to Miss E. Cox—At Avely, Dr. Nevison to Miss J. Lennard.

Died.] At Bulmer, Mr. J. Hooley, 82—At Great Bentley Hall, Mrs. Itisbee—At the Brook, the Rev. M. Wilson—At Walthamstow, G. Ballantyne, esq.—At Dedham, Mrs. Betts, 92—At Harwich, H. Aicker, esq. 78—At Little Stambidge, Mrs. Bonyard, 63.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, Lieut. F. Woodcock to Miss E. Wambourne—At Clifton, C. Anderson, esq. to Miss A. J. Bell—At Stroud, the Rev. J. Newport to Miss F. Read—At Thornbury, the Rev. W. S. P. Wilder to Miss A. L. Cosby, of Barnesville Park—At Cheltenham, J. Hyde, esq. to Miss C. Forde.

Died.] At Woodmancote House, T. Tippetts, esq. 88—At Bristol, Mr. G. W. Palmer—Mrs. Bence, 89—Mr. J. Iandy, 86—At Staunton, the Rev. T. K. Mallet—At Cheltenham, the Rev. W. S. Willis—At Tebury, W. Wood, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

St. Michael's Church, Southampton, is undergoing a thorough repair, which, from the dilapidated state of the fabric, was become highly necessary.

The new Church at Bronsgate was opened last month. The building, which is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, is in the style of the Saracenic, or modern Gothic, in the constructing and erecting of which much praise is due to Mr. Hannaford, the architect.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Passingham to Miss E. Burd—At Brading, I. W. Mr. Whittington to Miss Medlam—At Blendworth Church, W. Stigant, esq. to Miss M. Wise.

Died.] At Southampton, T. Conway, esq.—At Newport, I. W., Lieut. G. W. Leroux—At Audover, W. Neate, esq. 78.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A Meeting was held in Hereford on the 17th ult. for the purpose of adopting means for shortening the road between that city, Cheltenham, Wales, and Ireland. The estimated expense of the road, and of a cast-iron bridge at Haw Passage over the Severn, was stated to be 17,027*l.* About 8000*l.* was immediately subscribed by only fifteen individuals. The resolutions of the meeting state, that it is probable the above improvements would be the means of opening a communication through the city of Hereford and the neighbourhood, in Wales, and ultimately to Ireland;—that the distance saved between Hereford and Cheltenham would be nearly six miles, and the distance from London to Aberystwith from ten to twelve miles; connecting these points by an almost straight line, through Oxford, Cheltenham, Ledbury, and Hereford;—that the said line would be the shortest possible distance to Ireland, and shorten the distance between London and Dublin by fifty miles, and the distance of travelling by land to Dublin sixty-five miles; and to all the southern parts of Ireland, eighty miles.

Married.] Mr. Clarke to Miss E. Merrick, of Fenington—At Ledbury, Mr. T. Lucy to Miss E. M. Lucy.

Died.] At Hereford, John Jarvis, esq.—Miss E. A. Duncomb—At Bromyard, K. S. Daaie, esq.—At Ledbury, Mrs. Selwy—At Woodhouse Farm, Mr. F. Boddenham.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The East India College has again become the scene of insubordination. It seems that a short time since, in the absence, through indisposition, of Dr. Le Bas, the Rev. H. Walter, who had the superintendence of the establishment, laid some fresh imposition or restriction upon some of the boys for refractory conduct, or neglect of collegiate discipline; at least, this is the ostensible origin assigned by some for the late disturbance. This was so little relished by the youths, that they beset Mr. Walter by all those little annoyances which school-boys so well can practise: his person was threatened with insult, his win-

dows were broken, and the students, in large bodies, combined for executing a more extended project of destruction, the precise nature of which has not yet been actually ascertained.

Married.] At Aldenham, H. J. Adcane, esq. to Miss E. King—At Bishop's Hatfield, R. Taylor, jun. esq. to Miss E. Chapman—Mr. Hobler, of Tring, to Miss A. Fennar.

Died.] At St. Alban's, M. Kentish, esq. 74.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Leighton, Miss M. Nickolls.

KENT.

The S.S.W. corner of the tower, known by the name of Ethelbert's Tower, which has stood the "pelting of the pitiless storm" for many past ages, situate on Lady Wootton's Green, near Canterbury, and comprising one half of what remained of this venerable edifice, amounting in weight to many hundred tons, and nearly seventy feet in height, fell with a most tremendous crash, cracking, with the shock, the present remains, the altitude of which, apparently, is about one hundred feet, presenting a grand, but very dangerous appearance; and little doubt can be entertained, but that the rude wind of the approaching winter, if it is not taken down previously, will entirely annihilate what was once rendered sacred by the performance of religious worship in it—by being so closely connected with the history of this country—and by the abode of royalty.

Married.] At Lewisham, G. Medley, esq. to Miss E. Rice—At Charlton, J. Hart, esq. to Miss B. Chambers—At Greenwich, W. Fearnall, esq. to Miss C. Martyr—At Plumstead, W. O. Locke, M. D. to Miss A. M. Dugate.

Died.] At Charlton, B. J. Worthington, esq.—At Deal, the Rev. B. Leggett—W. Rickards, esq. 70—At Folkestone, Lieut. R. Rouse, R. N.—At Rochester, R. Morphet, jun. esq.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Blatherwick, the Rev. R. Pearson to Miss M. Greaves—At Liverpool, H. Cobham, esq. to Miss C. Curry—At Walton, W. Ripley, esq. to Miss J. Parr—At Manchester, C. Meigh, esq. to Miss E. Grocott—At Walton-on-the-Hill, T. Catley, esq. of York, to Miss L. Jenner.

Died.] At Liverpool, the Rev. J. Parker, 75—At Mount Vernon, near Liverpool, G. Veables, esq. 87—At Halliwell, near Bolton, at the advanced age of 108, Mrs. Ann McDonald. In early life she went to America, and remained there fourteen years. She was present at the memorable siege of Quebec, when she was laundress to General Wolfe. All women (except herself) were ordered into the woods during the siege, and she was slightly wounded in the head by a splinter from a shell. She resided for more than half a century in the immediate neighbourhood where she breathed her last, and was regularly in the habit of walking to and from Bolton once or twice a week, a distance of two miles each way, till within a few months of her decease.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The following inscription, written by the Rev. Dr. Parr, was placed on the 15th ult. on the site of King Richard's Well, in Bosworth Field, near Hinckley:—

AQVA. EX. HOC. PVTEO. HAVSTA
SITIM. SEDAVIT
RICHARDVS. TERTIVS. REX. ANGLIE
CVM. HENRICO. COMITE. DE. RICHMONDIA
ACERRIME.ATQVE. INFENSISSE. PRARLIANS
ET. VITA. PARITER. AC. SCEPTRO
ANTE. NOCTEM. CARITVRVS
II. KAL. SEPT. A. D. MCCCCLXXXV.

Married.] H. B. Bainbrigg, esq. to Miss H. Bird, of Hugglescote.

Died.] At Orton Hall, Miss C. F. Boulton—Mrs. Swann, daughter of Mr. A. Bishop, of Leicester—At Market Harborough, Mrs. Wartnaby, 88.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A mare, the property of Messrs. Pate, of Thorney-abbey, died lately, after two days of the most excruciating pain. She had been treated for a peripneumony. When opened, the most close examination followed, in order to ascertain the seat of disease, and to the extreme astonishment of all present, in the straight intestine was found a large calculus that distended the gut (without adhering to it) so that not a particle could pass. It somewhat resembled an hour-glass in the shape, and was of the colour of a flint-stone, and as hard; measured 12 inches round the larger end, 10 and a half round the lesser, was five inches long, and weighed one pound fourteen ounces.

Married.] Mr. Wright, of Braceborough, to Miss Gane—At Waddingham, C. A. Walton, esq. to Miss Farr.

Died.] At Crowland, Mrs. R. Gilbert, 98—At Lincoln, the Rev. G. King—At Horbeath, Mrs. Brister, 88—At Sleaford, Mr. T. Woodhouse, 91.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, W. J. Bagshaw, esq. to Miss S. Partridge—Mr. E. Jones to Miss Frocor of Chepstow.

Died.] Near Abergavenny, Mrs. Huggs—At Abergavenny, T. George, esq.—At Ty Dec Works, Mrs. Brown.

NORFOLK.

The proposed Turnpike-road from Hellesdon to Fakenham, through Drayton, Taverham, Attlebridge, and Bawdeswell, of which notice has been advertised pursuant to the orders of the House, will be proceeded with as soon as Parliament meets, and an Act for the purpose can be obtained.

Married.] At Attleburgh, Mr. W. Fiddy to Miss Barber—At Fakenham, Mr. C. Partie to Miss Long—At Yarmouth, Mr. C. Ward to Miss Ploymann—At Lynn, Mr. G. T. Thompson to Miss Gamsie.

Died.] At Hyston-house, Mr. C. B. Pratt—At Swaffham, Mrs. Esthall—At Westacre High House, Norfolk, Anthony Hammond, esq. in his 81st year, and after a life of extraordinary activity, riding foremost in the coursing as well as the hunting field, and on the most spirited horses, even till within a few weeks of his death. He succeeded his uncle, Richard Hammond, esq. in the possession of his extensive landed property. By the female line he was related to the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. T. Parker to Miss Perceval—At Brackley, Mr. J. Phipps to Miss M. Hall—At Towcester, Mr. W. Jenkinson to Miss A. Phipps—At Peterborough, Mr. W. Roberts to Miss Figg.

Died.] Mrs. A. Beck, of Grey Abbey, 104—At Middleton Cheney, Mr. T. Penn, 76—At Gluston, Mr. J. Stephenson—At Dodford, Mrs. M. Denchley, 77—The Rev. B. Thornton, Vicar of Cold Ashby and of Weedon Beck.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Gaol committee of Newcastle upon-Tyne lately met, to decide on the merits of a number of designs; when that by Mr. Dobson, the architect of the Northumberland Gaol, House of Correction, Sessions House, &c. was adopted, as being the best calculated for classification, inspection, employment, and security. This plan, which is quite original, had met with the approbation of the Committee of the Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline, and of the most experienced Governors of prisons.

Married.] At Tynemouth, Mr. J. B. Anstie to Miss E. Carr—Mr. S. Smith to Matroness the Thomas—At North Shields, Mr. J. Johnson to Miss Hunter—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Hardon to Miss Dodd—At Hawick, T. Grive, esq. to Miss Dixon.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. F. Bowmaker, 76—Mrs. J. Pollock, 80—Mrs. E. Hull, 80—Mr. F. Thistlewaite, 77—Mr. T. B. Errington—At Cullercoats, W. Mills, 101—At Low Fainham, Mrs. C. Green, 102—At Hexham, Mr. M. Coulson, 95.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Corporation of Nottingham have granted 144 square yards of waste land to the congregation of Jews in that town, on a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, to be set apart as a place of interment for the members of that long-persecuted but ancient body of people. Hitherto, it is added, the Jews have been obliged to convey their dead at a great expense from that part of the country to Birmingham, their nearest burial-place.

St. Paul's Chapel in Nottingham was consecrated and dedicated to public worship, by the Archbishop of York, on the 24th ult.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Sansome to Miss C. Hawkesley—Mr. S. Richmond to Miss M. Thompson—Mr. J. Kirk to Miss E. Bailly—Mr. G. Gelthorpe to Miss C. Hind—At Bartord, W. Sherwood, esq. to Miss J. Figgatt.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Wilson, 76—Mr. T. Crichley—Mrs. Chambers—Mr. A. Tronchet, 74—At Newark, Mrs. S. Dawn, 72—At Basford, Mrs. Kale, 80—At Farnsfield, Mr. H. Houldsworth, 90.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Mr. J. Fardou, of Woodstock, in this county, has been presented with a Silver Medal, from the Horticultural Society of London, in testimony of the superiority of his apples, called the Woodstock Orange, shewn to the Society, it being considered to be the finest plate of fruit ever exhibited.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. C. Tomes to Miss C. E. Stratton—At Bristolton, the Rev. T. Gray to Miss C. Powell—Mr. J. Bazeley of Chacombe to Miss Essex.

Died.] At Neithrop, Mr. C. Sharp, 71—At Oxford, Mrs. L. Stevens.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ryhall, Mr. J. Jennings to Miss S. Parish—At Caldecott, Mr. T. Laxton to Mrs. Muggleton.

Died.] At South Luffenham, T. Trollope, esq.—At Caldecott, Mr. T. Laxton—At Oakham, Mr. J. Adcock—At Wing, Mr. J. Farnkard—At Horninghold, Mr. H. Halford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Weston-under-Lizard, the Rev. E. A. Bagot to Miss E. J. Bridgman—At Acton Burnell, Mr. B. Jones to Miss Pitt—At Ercall, the Rev. J. Marston to Miss Skitt—At Bishop's Castle, Mr. J. Phillips to Mrs. J. Davies.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Mr. M. Crowther, 80—At Ludlow, Mr. E. Sankey, 80—At his seat, Hardwick, aged 70, Sir J. K. Powell, Bart. one of the Representatives for this county 31 years, Colonel of the County Volunteers, Mayor of Oswestry in 1783, high steward of Shrewsbury since 1796, and senior alderman. Integrity of character—a benevolence of mind truly Christian, which universally displayed itself in kind and charitable offices—and an urbanity and cordiality of manner, distinguished this amiable and good man, riveted the affection of his friends, and endeared him to all ranks of people. In the vicinity of his residence, the loss is great; and among an extensive circle of private friends he will be ever remembered and mentioned with affection and respect.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It is intended to establish at Taunton a Public Library and Reading-room. To carry this scheme into effect, it is proposed to raise a sum of money, by a certain number of proprietors advancing 20l. each, to be expended chiefly in the purchase of a stock of books, and the institution will be supported afterwards by annual subscriptions.—A clock to be erected on the top of the Market-

house to be provided by public subscription, towards the expense of which A. Baring, esq., one of the Members for the Borough, has liberally signified his intention to contribute 100l.—The Oil Gas Company, recently established there, are proceeding with alacrity in the erection of a suitable building for their purpose.

Married.] At Taunton, R. Falkland, esq. to Miss C. Spurway—Lieut. Waddington, of the Bombay Engineers, to Miss Finchard—At Bath, J. Mc Kenzie, esq. to Miss M. Campbell—At Winscombe, E. Salmon, esq. to Miss E. M. Whalley.

Died.] At Bath, J. Bold, esq.—Major-general Proctor—Sir H. White, K. C. B.—In Grosvenor-place, Bath, after a long illness, Rear-admiral Paget, C. B. This lamented officer had sailed round the world with the late Captain Vancouver, had commanded various men-of-war, and was many years commissioner at Madras, the climate of which place greatly contributed to the destruction of his health.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Colwich church, the Baron de Rutzen to Miss Phillips—Mr. Hampton to Miss M. A. Harding, of Field-hall.

Died.] At Longdon hall, Sir J. E. Heathcote—At Great Barr-hall, Lady Scott—The Rev. R. Bentley, vicar of Leek—At Walsal, the Rev. P. Pratt—At Haughton near Stafford, the Rev. V. Yonge—At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Phillips.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Hartest, W. Clarke, esq. to Miss S. Harrington—At Ipswich, Mr. W. Boyce, 73, to Miss R. Phillips, 17—Mr. Cole to Miss Fuller—Mr. J. Orris, of Drinkstone, to Miss M. Bird—At Becles, A. Kidd, esq. to Miss A. Bohua.

Died.] At Bury, J. Godbold, esq. 93—At Long Melford, Mrs. Green, 94—At Fressingham, Mr. W. Woods, 74—At Somerton, Mr. J. Coe—Mrs. Smith, 80—At Aldborough, Mrs. F. Lovett, 88—At Chelmondiston, Mrs. Mason, 72—Mr. Mason, 71.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Broadwater church, G. Pigott, esq. to Miss C. Long—H. Hodges, esq. to Miss Padmore, of Clayton Priory.

Died.] At Hastings, J. H. Smyth, esq. M. P.—Miss M. A. Williams—W. Oswell, esq.—At Malling Deauery, H. Campion, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

It is intended, early in the spring, to light the streets of Leamington with gas, from the works erected at Warwick.

Married.] At Leamington, Mr. Reading, of Whitnash, to Miss A. Long—At Aston, Mr. W. Jones to Miss E. Bullock—Mr. J. Heath, of Harbury to Miss E. M. A. Pearnam—At Birmingham, J. K. Booth, M. D. to Miss M. Hindley.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Kingston, jun.—G. Milne, M. D.—At Coventry, Mr. A. Mullis—The Rev. W. Elliot, curate of Walford—The Rev. W. Come, rector of Tixall and Swinnerton, 68—At Kenilworth, Mr. Butler.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. T. Richardson to Mrs. M. Atkinson—Mr. J. Wilson to Miss M. Hunter—Mr. T. Fenton to Miss A. Kichen, of Kendal—At Tatham near Bentham, Mr. R. Dixon to Miss A. Holme.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. J. Proctor—J. Barrow, esq.—Miss Jackson—Mrs. Bellingham—Mrs. A. Harline, of Sedgwick, 73—At Appleby, Mrs. M. Scott, 73—Mrs. Ellison, 86.

WILTSHIRE.

The new road from the town of Swindon to Marlborough, by which some steep hills are avoided, is now open, and in such good repair, that the coach from Cheltenham to Southampton which passes through Swindon, (and until lately ran the old road to Marlborough), as well as the chaises, now go this way.

Married.] At Warminster, Mr. G. Norris to Miss J. Mead—At Coombe Bisset, Mr. W. Fry to Miss H. Brooks—At Downton, Mr. J. Cooper to Miss E. Dewell—At Fittleton, Mr. Pearce to Miss Barratt.

Died.] At Salisbury, S. Whitechurch, esq. also J. Whitechurch, his brother.—At East Hamham, Mrs. D. Frome, 67.—At Mausewood, Mrs. Ann Devereuil, 68.—At Amesbury, Mrs. Osgood, 78.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. H. Rogers, 76.—Mrs. Gwennell, 80.—At Sidbury, Mr. Bishop.—Mrs. Smith, of Broadwas.—At Picknell, Miss A. M. Onslow.

YORKSHIRE.

A new line of navigation has been undertaken, between the Aire and the Ouse, commencing at Ferrybridge and entering the Ouse at Goole. The first stone of the works at Goole, (comprising a ship dock 600 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 20 feet deep, to take in large merchant vessels, and a barge-dock 900 feet long, 150 wide, and 8 feet deep for small vessels, with ship and barge-locks to let them in and out from the river Ouse,) connected with this immense undertaking of the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, was laid on the 26th October, in the presence of D. Maude, esq. one of the proprietors.—A survey has just been completed by Mr. Fowler, Leeds, of the several Turnpike-roads from Leeds to Doncaster, by way of Ferrybridge, Wakefield, and Pontefract; and the following comparative view of the several distances is the result:—

Saving by the
New Road.

Mls. Yds. Mls. Yds.

Distance from Leeds to Doncaster by way of Ferry-bridge	80½ 241	3½ 215
Distance by way of Wakefield	28½ 154	1½ 128
Distance by Pontefract and Barnsdale New-road	27½ 26	

The distances are taken from the centre of Briggate, Leeds, to the mile-stone at the Old Angel Inn, Doncaster.

Married.] At Scarborough, Mr. G. Nessfield to Mrs. Broomhead.—At Leeds, Mr. W. Fieldhouse to Miss M. Brown.—At York, Mr. W. Taylor to Miss C. Gibson.

Died.] At Doncaster, Mrs. S. E. Hurst, daughter of J. Pearson, esq. of that Borough.—At the Cote in Fitzby, the Rev. J. West.—At Oulton, Mr. R. Farr, 69.—At Wakefield, Mrs. Bradley, 94.

WALES.

About a month ago, three Cornish miners having been informed that some appearance of copper ore had been discovered near St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire, set out from Penzance in order to trace the foundation of the report; when, after having explored the rocks upon the coast, they hit upon a copper vein, of great supposed value, on the property of Samuel Harris, esq. of Trevacon.

Married.] At Ruthin, Mr. R. Roberts to Miss S. William.—At Gileston, J. Jones, esq. of Dolecoth, to Miss E. Edwards.—W. Rigby, esq. of Hawarden, to Miss Thomas.

Died.] At Plas Jubin, J. Davies, esq.—In Anglesea, Mrs. Lloyd—Thomas Hughes, of Penneath, 64.—At Holywell, Mr. T. Richards.—At Ty-naha, Maentwrog, Mrs. Roberts, 65.

SCOTLAND.

Caledonian Canal.—After a labour of nearly twenty years, and an expenditure of about 900,000*l.* on this spirited national undertaking, the country will feel a great degree of satisfaction in hearing of the completion of it. Considered in itself as a work of magnitude, it has not perhaps its equal in the world; and its importance in opening a communication between the eastern and western seas, thereby avoiding the dangerous navigation

of the Pentland Frith or the Channel, will be highly praised by the mercantile and other classes, long after the expense will be forgotten. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning (the 24th ult.) the Lochness Steam Yacht, accompanied by two Smacks, departed from the Locks of Muirtown on the first voyage through the Canal, amidst the loud and enthusiastic cheerings of a great concourse of people, and the firing of cannon. The morning was peculiarly favourable, although rather calm. There was scarcely a breath of wind to disperse the smoke, which ascended unbroken after the firing of the guns. The banks of the Canal were crowded with spectators, a great number of whom accompanied the party from Muirtown Locks to the Bridge of Bughra. The band of the Inverness-shire militia went on board at Duchgarroch Lock, and immediately played the national air of "God save the King." As a minute examination of the most remarkable features of the Canal was to be gone into, it was not expected that the party would arrive at Fort William before Thursday evening; they were to be met at Loch Oich by the Comet Steam Boat. Small vessels may now pass the canal from the Moray Frith to Fort William, to the Isles, to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Ireland. It will yet be some time before vessels of burden can be received into it, on account of the want of sufficient depth and retention in certain parts of the puddle, with which its sides were originally worked up, and which has rendered a new process, that of lining the banks with clay, necessary. That operation has yet reached but ten feet in height, consequently no greater quantity of water can yet be admitted; but this depth will answer many essential purposes of convenience and advantage. It is sufficient for the conveyance of all sorts of stores for inland purposes, and for the conveyance of passengers, with economy, ease, and expedition, to the great towns.

Married.] At Glasgow, J. W. Alston, esq. to Miss M. Cross.—At Porto Bello, the Rev. P. Chalmers to Miss M. Hay.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Lady Gordon.—At Aberdeen, W. Livingston, esq. Professor of Medicine in that University.—At Ettrick-manse, the Rev. J. Bennet.—At Inverness, A. Claike, esq.

IRELAND.

At a County Meeting held in Tralee, thanks were returned to the London Committee, for their generous exertions in relieving the poor of Ireland. The Resolutions were proposed by Robert Day, esq. and seconded by the Knight of Kerry. An Address was also to be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, on the subject of the public works projected for the benefit of the county Kerry.

The peasantry seem determined to resist the payment of rent as of tithe. Pat. Horrogan, residing in the parish of Brinny, lately brought upwards of 60 men to dig and remove his potatoes—he had previously taken away every thing else of the ground. When the landlord came to remonstrate with these men on the outrage of forcibly taking away the potatoes, they attacked him, and he escaped with difficulty.

Married.] At Dublin, R. R. Guinness, esq. to Miss M. A. Seymour.—T. Turner, esq. to Miss Vincent.—T. Gorman, esq. to Miss A. Campbell.

Died.] At Dublin, the Rev. J. Hanson—Henry Townsend, esq.—At his convent, in Kilkenny, the Rev. W. Barry, 80.—At Beragh, county Tyrone, the Rev. W. Burke, 80.

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