Mr. Urban, Dec. 3.

Greatly as the publick are obliged to the son of the late Mr. H. S. Woodfall for an excellent Edition of the "Letters of Junius," illustrated as they are by Fac Simile Engravings, and by the communication of much new and useful information; the grand secret still remains undiscovered.

Mr. Woodfall's "Preliminary Essay" very fully investigates the claims of several eminent Writers, who have in their-turns had the honour of being supposed to be JUNIUS; but, on solid grounds, they rejects them all. The field of conjecture, therefore, is still open; and I shall take the liberty of offering mine—and aware that an objection or two may be started, and professing to deal in conjecture only.

To come to the point:—I am of opinion that the Letters were the productions of William Petty, Earl of Shelburne, and afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne; a Nobleman whom when living I very highly respected, and whose memory I still revere.

The first idea of attributing them to the noble Peer arose from a comparison of the Fac Simile Letters with a short Note from his Lordship on a matter of business; and, though the Letters are in a disguised hand, and the Note written 20 years later, still there are some shades of resemblance. This alone, however, would be very insufficient ground for the supposition I have adopted. But let us look at his early history, and contemplate his literary character.

His Lordship was born May 13, 1737; and was appointed, Dec. 4, 1769, Aide-de-camp to the present King, with the rank of Colonel of Foot. May 14, 1761, he succeeded his Father as Lord Wycombe, Earl of Shelburne, having before been a burgess in Parliament for Chipping Wycombe. April 20, 1763, he was sworn of the Privy Council; and on the 2nd of that month was declared First Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations; but resigned that office in September next ensuing. In March, 1765, he was promoted to the rank of Major General. July 30, 1766, he was appointed "Principal Secretary of State for the Southern department," in the Grafton Administration; which high post he resigned, Oct. 21, 1768, when the Earl of Chatham withdrew. [Jan. 3, 1771, he lost his first wife.] From his resignation till 1782, Lord Shelburne continued in strong opposition to all the measures of Government; and took a very active part in Parliament; and he was certainly, as much as any man of that period, "in habits of confidential intercourse with different Members of the Cabinet, and with Politicians who were most intimately familiar with the Court, and entrusted with all its secrets." He had also "attained an age which would allow him, without vanity, to boast of an ample knowledge of the world." [He was created Marquis of Lansdowne, Nov. 30, 1784; and died May 7, 1805.]

Thus much for his Lordship's knowledge of public life, and of public men and measures. An estimate of his literary talents shall now be extracted from Mr. Park's valuable Edition of the "Royal and Noble Authors."

"Lord Shelburne filled a large space in society as a Statesman, an Orator, an accomplished Gentleman, an excellent Landlord, a liberal Patron of the Arts, and a most amiable man in private life. He is thought to have possessed more political information than any other man of his time. There was scarcely a principal City on the Continent of Europe, or in the United States of America, in which he had not one or more correspondents, from whom he collected every local event of importance; and often received intelligence which Government had not the means of procuring. To a most accurate knowledge of the history and constitution of his own country, he added very considerable knowledge of the state of other countries.
Mr. Urban, Dec. 3.

Young men preparing for the Ministry are often in doubt as to the books which might be read by them with the greatest advantage, during the interval between their taking their first degree, and the time of ordination. As there are few of us, or of the best company, who shall have given into whose hands the Gentleman's Magazine may not fail, I thought that it might confer a general benefit, if I sent you a list of books which it would be advisable for you to study, as I would have given to Mr. Johnson, who has lately fallen into my hands, the course of reading recommended to his candidates for orders, by the present Bishop of Chester: and I am Mr. Urban's old correspondent, Clericus.

"A Course of Reading recommended to the Candidates for Orders at Chester.

The Sepulchre.

Psalm and Synopsis.

The Sacred Greek Testament.

Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon.

Clarke's Paraphrase on the Gospel.

Ryle on the Acts and Epistles.

Gates's Works.

Morn's Historical begral History.

Price's Connection.

Watson's Treats.

Youngman's Theology.

Grotius's Sacred Interpreter.

Gray's Key to the Old Testament.

Newton on the Prophecies.

Barrett on the Thirty-nine Articles.

Trapp on the Creed.

Taylor on Romans.

Shepherd on the Common Prayer.
The Flying Auceprians checked.

Dec.

Fore see gode thoughtes doe kepe in bonde, [bonds,]
I waile the felde wyth hawke one bonde.

With this treasure, I thrust myself into the first conveyance, and on arrival in the metropolis, found the handlingFly had unfortunately started above two hours. "Was it full?" "No, Sir, there were only two gentlemen in the inside. "Did they take place?" "Yes." "In what names?" "Mr. Dart and Mr. Hoole." Here the initials agreed with Mr. Dibdin and Mr. Haslewood, and few travellers chose to communicate their own names. "Did you see them?" "Yes, they got into the coach here—the one was a lively little man, and seemed to belong to the church; the other a dandish kind of gentleman. They were both in black, but did not appear as if they were going to a funeral!" "Pish, certainly not!" I exclaimed (for there could be no doubt these were my Auceprians), "they were going to a feast. Can they be overtaken?" "Perchance, with a post-chaise. That was a trifle, and quickly got ready, and an addition three-shilling token (half-a-crown being out of fashion) well bestowed on the driver of the first stage wound the path through my journey, arriving at Vanshavem before five. Now, who lives Rusticus? who knows Rusticus? Many were the rustics who heard and gasped, unable to answer the question. At length I was informed Mr. Rusticus had been much enquired for by two gentlemen in black, about an hour before, without finding him. "Where were those persons?" "They took the path to Reading." So did I, notwithstanding a pressing entreaty for tarrying, from Mr. H—g of that place, who overheard my enquiries, and made it with that congenial spirit of urbanity which denotes the true lover of picturesque amusements. At Reading I searched every inn, from the Crown to those of lesser note, without effect. What was to be done? They might be prowling at some bookseller's shop, to obtain the tract upon 'Hawking Moralisized,' and I also wanted it; but this search quickly terminated. The first bookseller I came to was Mr. S.—r. "Have you a book called 'Hawking Moralisized,' printed at Reading, 1776?" "No, Sir, nor is it probable that such a work

M. R. Urban has ever been so indulgent to the trifling communications I have offered from time to time, that gratitude for the pleasure and advantage I have derived from his Miscellaneous (which I am so happy as to possess from its commencement), induces me to contribute one more to its support. My object is, to correct an error of long standing, not so old, indeed, as Christianity, as it evidently arises from Christianity. Who has not heard and learned to his repeated, that such an one is "a Martyr to the Gout!" What is a martyr? One who suffers death voluntary for the cause of religion or virtue. Who ever suffers death to preserve his gout? who would not most willingly relinquish it? though it is not an uncommon compliment to wish a man joy of having the gout; which being translated, is, "I wish you joy of a certain evil (and no small one), which may be a preventive of greater evils that might never have befallen you." As no other disease, however painful or grievous, has, to my knowledge, had its reputed martyrs, the name probably originated from the wailings of some poor victim who exclaimed, "I endure the pain of martyrdom" without pretending to the honours or the crown of a martyr, for his involuntary agonies. This is one instance in which even sensible people persist in the use of a hackneyed phrase, without considering whether it is sense or nonsense. I have, indeed, an antipathy to hackneyed phrases, with which our ears are daily pestered by the votaries of Fashion; those obedient slaves who sacrifice hourly to their goddess, delicacy, modesty, and good sense! I was

was amazingly surprised." "An

was a fine day, though a pleasuring, in Heaven be praised, not an amazing thing; but the

most common things are spoken of as

amazing.—Neces another favourite

word. If it is intended to express approbation of any character; the

compendious word nice saves the trouble of all thought or discrimination, and

stands for everything that is worthy of praise or admiration in the. A great king,

a brave general, a fine girl, an excellent woman, a good washerwoman, a

clean scavenger—all are dispatched by this important moneysyllable.

But let me lay aside my critical rod, let me have a stroke at Walter Scott, the

great idol of the World of Fashion.

"What though the sun with ardent

frown

[brown] Had slightly tinged her check with

Is he not the poet who ever made

the sun to frown? Has not that glorious luminaries been ever represented

as not only shining himself, but making all nature smile? I would ask

Dr. Shaw, who, in that most elegant

composition on the Chrysalis opening in

a lady's hand, makes the lady's

charms supply

"The sun and the sunshine, and the

flower,

whether he thinks the insect could have been frozen into its new existence?

Rocks, mountains, woods, and

clouds, may be allowed to frown; but let the sun shine on, and bless us with

his beams!" E. P.

Mr. Urb.

York, Nov. 28.

I am a rank Bibliomaniac; and fortunately possess a good collection of Books of the right sort, purchased principally, while I studied at Oxford, from the well-stored shops of Daniel Prince and the Fletchers; and occasionally augmented, on visiting the Metropliis, from the Catalogues of David Wilson, W. Hoekson, honest Tom Payne, and W. Hinton and W. Hite; with a few of the most modern cast from the

two, Doubleday, Miller and Cadell, Robson, Elmsly, and John W. Alter. Judge, then, my delight at finding (inter mula
alotes alios) those pleasant friends of my youth brought back to recollection, by the lately-published "Literary Anec-
dotes." Of course, I should be glad to have seen more ample mention made of D. Wilson, of W.

cocks, and of Brindley, well known by his latest edition of the Classics of

Thurstan also, and the Merritt of

Cambridge, should the Editor of the

Anecdotes be induced to extend his

researches, some particulars are desirable; and perhaps the many learned Correspondents will, in the same instance, assist in supplying the deficiency.

Of the above-mentioned Bibliopoets, Mr. Nichols has given the epitaph of

Miller and the Desclés. Are we to

consider the two, all eminent Promoters of Literature, as deposited in the ground without monumental memorials?—If any instructions forth the existent communication in your pages, Mr. Urban, would much gratify.

Mr. Urban, Horst, Berks, Oct. 25.

SHALL I consider myself obliged to

any Correspondent who will inform me in what place the literary papers of the late Sir John Peshall, bart. are deposited. This Baronet died about 1748, and the title, I believe, became extinct on the demise of his son, with the period of whose decease I am not acquainted. Sir John formerly lived in the parish of Saints, Oxford; and it is said, by Mr. Gough, in his "British Topography," to have made Collections towards a History of Oxfordshire, and to have desired that those Collections might remain open to the inspection of any person desirous of examining them. As I am now engaged in writing a history of the county for a work of some public interest, I am anxious to gain access to Sir John Peshall's topographical notes.

Yours, &c. J. N. Brewer.

INDICES INDICATORI.

A CONSTAT READER requests to know what copies of Stata's

Hostia 2 vols. also, Olyr a the Parthenon, and Worthington, may be extant; also what English translations, both in verse and prose, may have appeared—we refer him to Mr. Dibdin's Introduction to the Classics, and to G.C. of Dr. Clarke's "Bibliographical Miscellany," 1805.

East Meon Church, Hants, and Battlefield Chapel, shall be useful. The communications of several Correspondents relative to the Parish Register, with beautiful View, by Rev., of Ely Cathedral, and a curious Plate of Arms, shall be given. Our MS.

ELEMENT.

In the church-yard occurs the following inscription:

"Richard Morton, of Kirk-Heaton, died Jan. 2, 1723."

Joseph son sum, vigilari dormio, dinitus salve, dice Vale-te mone venustissimam.

I observe, Mr. Crawdow in his Translation of Domesday, and Mr. Graves in his History of Cleveland, translate the words "postum casae" by—by the English words "there may be."

Pray is this a correct translation? And "Caruc" and "Caruca" are ploughs, implying that such land is arable. Turn over Domesday Book, and in Yorkshire title "Terra Comitis Moritoniensis," you will find "in Alaia Morehus," where the arable land is signified by the word "arariy," and under title "Terra Tainorum Regis," in Stemneshe occurs "Terra ad

nur Carucat." Carucat as I conceive, being only an abbreviation of the former, which is a measure of land. 8.

In Whiston's Josephus, in note, section 4, chap. 10, of book 6, Mr. Whiston has these words: "A prophecy of Jeremiah's, now in Zechariah, xiv. 4, 5, in which prophecy mention is made," &c. Qu. Whiston's reason for saying that a prophecy of Jeremiah's is now in Zechariah?—And I wish to be informed how St. Matthew's quotation from Jeremiah, about the 30 pieces of silver, has been transferred from Jeremiah to Zechariah?

In the Book of Lamentations it appears that the 1st and 2nd chapters begin every verse according to the letters of the Hebrew alphabet. The 3d hath three verses for every letter, and the fourth is the same as the first. Here is this recondite weight of the idea that is abroad, of the Bible and Testament having been divided into verses, and also into chapters, in modern times, viz. about the time of the invention of printing T. V. w.

Mr. Urb., N. C. Nov. 6.

THE parish of Mist comprises two townships, Maer, and Maer-do-

way—abroad, and is situated in the North division of the hundred of Pickhill, in the county of Stafford, about seven miles to the South-west of Newchurch-under-line. It is an adjoining parish to that of Madeley (see p. 409 of your

* Carucat is a plough; Carucat, a measure of land. Ed.)

9 Num.
Number for May 1809, and probably takes its name from the Mere or Lake adjoining. This Lake covers about 23 acres of land; and at the East end thereof is

**Maer Hall**, the seat of Joseph Wedgwood, esq. the second son of the late Josiah Wedgwood, esq. of Etruria, near Newcastle-under-Line, to whose efforts and superior genius the Staffordshire Potteries were originally indebted for their justly-acquired celebrity. The Manor of Maer and several valuable estates were purchased as far back as thirty years ago by Mr. Wedgwood, who, since he became proprietor, has been indefatigable in his exertions to improve the place. His Hall has undergone considerable alterations, as well as the grounds adjoining, on which are made several new plantations, that will, in a few years, add much to the beauty of his seat. Many acres of boggy ground have been drained, a considerable extent of waste land has been made productive; and the whole of The Common, called Maer Heath, within the manor and parish of the place, has been divided and allotted, for the purpose of enclosing and cultivating the same, by Mr. Wedgwood's active exertions; which will not only contribute to the improvement of his property, but to the benefit of the country.

**Population.**—In 1801 Maer, according to Capper, contained 71 houses, and 382 inhabitants. In 1853 there were 58 houses; so that during a century and a half there was an increase of only 15 houses in the parish of Maer. In 1811 the return was 167 houses and 543 persons, and 233 females.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is situated a few yards to the East of Maer Hall, and is a small plain stone building, consisting of a nave, North aisle, a chancel at the East, and a tower at the West end of the nave. It has also a South porch. This church appears to have been erected or rebuilt in 1610, as that date is inscribed on the South side of the tower; and will hold, I guess, about 150 persons.

Monuments.——Against the South side of the nave is a plain mural marble monument, inscribed,

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Meafield, esq. who departed this life on the eighth day of April, 1779, aged ninety years.——Also, of Mrs. Elizabeth Meafield his wife, who departed this life on the seventeenth day of September, 1789, aged forty-four years.——Also, of Peter Meafield, esq. their only son, who departed this life on the seventh day of June, 1782, aged forty-one years. Respectfu in pace."

Arms: Gules, a cross engrailed Ermine.

Against the South wall of the chancel is an altar-tomb, having on the top two effigies as large as life, a male in armour, and a female by his side. On the front and ends of this tomb are affixed 11 coats of arms, each of which is parted per pale. Eight of them have the following arms on the dexter, and three on the sinister sides of the shields, viz. Arg. a lion rampant Gu. between 3 cross crosses fitchée of the same. The shields are too indistinct to blazon correctly. Over most, if not all of them, is a scroll, probably containing the Christian names of the children of Sir John Bowyer and his lady; one or two only of which are legible. Round the border of the top part of the tomb is the following inscription:

"Here lye the bodies of Sir John Bowyer, knight, and Lady Catherine, his loy'd wife; A daughter of Sir Christopher Veitch, Knight, one of the Justices of the King's Maj: Bench; which Sir John deceased the 17th day of March in ano 1604. And the Lady Katherine deceas'd the same day in ano 1604. On the front of this tomb, towards the bottom, is inscribed, in capitals:

"Rte not his death, whom death doth but revive: I built this tomb to enclose his master's bones. I him faithful spouse did frame, yealding all that live to dye . . . . alive. C. B. . . . . And doe appoynte, when death shall come, to lye within the same."

It appears from the parish register, that Lady Catherine Bowyer was buried Decr. 19, 1631: and from the same authority the issue of Sir J. B. and his lady was most probably as follows:

"John, who was buried Aug. 29, 1634. Christopher, who was baptized April 30, 1635. Mary, July 7, 1634. Jane, Feb. 21, 1636. George, Sept. 23, 1637. Elizabeth, April 6, 1590; James, August 8, 1600; Richard, May 13, 1602; Edward, July 27, 1603."

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**1812.** Topographical Description of Maer in Staffordshire. 507

William Bowyer and Maria Bowyer were married May 11, 1614.

On the sides of the chancel window in the North wall are fixed two shields, which can only be blazoned in part; that on the East side is charged with 3 lions, impaling 2 bars; that on the West has a lion rampant, impaling 3 chevrons.

The Choir for the Communion Table is of old Turkey carpet, and is remarkable for its antiquity: it is much injured by time, and has the Donor's name, &c. wrought on its ends as follows, in capitals:

"The gift of Margaret Tether, daughter of Thomas Pickin, of Meare Heath, brought by her from Constantinople, and given to Meare Chvele, Ano Domini 1623.

On the West, The Parish Register commences in January 1558; and the average number of baptisms, &c. each year is nearly as follows for the respective periods stated:

From 1 to 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Baptisms</th>
<th>Weddings</th>
<th>Funerals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1601</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1602</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

is almost similar to the first table for Wootstanton.

Extracts from the Register.

"Gulielmus Clayton generosus, sec. et Elizabeth uxore in eodem sepulchro (et eodem die) sepultus fuerit, 9 Decembris, anno 1617."

"Johnes Clayton generosus (pictasis, charitatis, et humiliatis vita mor.teg memoralium exemplar) sepultus fuit Maii 48, 1637."

"Richardus Wilson, vir longavus, qui (ut ipse dixit) ad centesimum terrerimus, octauum annum attab sus vitae, sepultus fuit Decembris 24, 1639."

"Caterina Morgan (centum annum ad manus) sepulta fuit Februrii 6, 1639-40."

"Thomas Pickin (vir honestissimus, et pacificon villa feri folorem) sepultus fuit Junii 17, 1610."

"Randolphus Hodgkin, curatus, sepultus est 22 Decembris 1642, qui fuit vir honestus, constans p'c'lis p'c'lator, vigilius expeditis & a'plus amnis; sed anima jan Dec. qui tam dedit, redi· dita) corpus ejus in boreali pte Adyti..."
"Of cries, convinced me that...

The Arcadian's Procuration page... is but... and this...

the... you... get... in... by... th... and... this...

Robert Pickin, quondam civis & montis Londinensis, singularis pietatis, neone nec in... seps... 6th... 1657.

Honorable Mrs. Elizabeth Cranston, of the parish of Woolstanton, buried June 17, 1676.

Lady Frances Murray, of the parish of Woolstanton, was buried Jan. 19, 1773.

Feb. 18, 1743. There was collected for Apprentices at Copenhagen, in Denmark, 4s. 6d.

Mem. 1755. This year was very remarkable for the wetness of the season and the lateness of the harvest corn was not all got in until the middle of November.

The Living is a Curacy, endowed with a small parsonage-house, about two acres of glebe, and the great and small tithes of the parish; excepting certain lands which are... cultivated, and the tithes thereof are added to the present income. It is situated in the Deanery of Newcastle and Stone, Archdeaconry of Stafford, Archdeacon of Cheshire and Coventry. The Archdeacon's Proctorates are 7s. 6d.

The following List of the Curates of Maer is copied from the Parish Register.

Robert Marchentho, 1558.

John Huntbach, 1589.

Thomas Smallwood, 1705.

Thomas Pernhough, 1796.

Joseph Berkas, 1728.

John Fernhough, B. D., succeeded Smallwood about 1723, and retired till his death in 1803 (see Vol. LXXXI, Part 1, p. 326); when he was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Smith, present Incumbent of the parish.

The Parson is Josiah Wedgwood, esq.

Benefactions.—Mr. William Cleyn, gent, of Radwood, in the parish of Maer, left by his last will and testament John Cleyn, on Nov. 8, 1805, the sum of one hundred pounds, for certain charitable uses, for a limited time. And his son, John Cleyn, of the same place, on Sept. 15, 1863, gave the sum of sixty pounds, with which sum and his father's, amounting to 160l, he purchased from Sir William Bowyer, knight, of Kipersley, in the county of Stafford, an annual rent of eight pounds, payable every Lady-day and Michaelmas-day, by equal portions, charged upon certain lands, &c. in the parish of Maer. He also appointed trustees to receive the said annual rent, and to pay the yearly sum of four pounds the interest of two equal portions, to the Minister of Maer, "to encourage him to take pains in preaching, and also in catechizing and instructing the ignorant in the principles of religion." Also, to the effect of frequenting, being the residue of the said annual rent of eight pounds, for and towards placing poor children, of the parish of Maer, apprentices in some honest and lawful calling.

The sum of Eighty Pounds was given by different benefactors to the poor of this parish; among whom were Mr. Dale, who gave 20l. and Mr. John Cox, of Drayton, esq., who bequeathed his will dated April 26, 1609, the sum of 40l. to be distributed in portions of twelve pence each, a little before Christmas. The latter (Mr. Cox) bequeathed his charity to the town of Maer, and to be distributed in portions of twelve pence each, a little before Christmas. The latter bequeathed his charity to the town of Maer, and to be distributed in portions of twelve pence each, a little before Christmas. The latter bequeathed his charity to the town of Maer, and to be distributed in portions of twelve pence each, a little before Christmas. The latter bequeathed his charity to the town of Maer, and to be distributed in portions of twelve pence each, a little before Christmas.

The annual rent of Six Shillings and Eightpence is charged upon certain lands, in the village of Maer, in the said parish, and is paid to...
It was how a man was to bear on the escutcheon of pretence the arms of his lady, supposing her to be the only child and heiress of her mother, but not of her father, he having sons by another wife. The question seems to have puzzled the Heralds. Take the instance of Lord Southwell: his Lordship married Jane, second daughter of John Berkeley, esq., by Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Wm. Compton, bart. Lady Southwell is, through her mother, coheiress to the Compton estates; but her father having sons by another wife, she can have no pretence to the arms of Berkeley, as an heiress, nor can her Lord bear them on the escutcheon of pretence. Is his Lordship then to bear the arms of Compton singly (without Berkeley)? In this there seems to be an impertinency, as it would, in fact, be stating his Lordship to have had an heir of the name of Compton, whereas his lady's name is Berkeley.

Is there not an impertinency in a late patent of a Marquess granted to an illustrious General? Instead of Marquis of Wellington, the name is styled Marquis of Wellington, of Wellington, &c. How singular would appear, Prince Wales, or Duke York, of Wales; or Duke York, of York.

What is the title to be borne by the eldest son of the Marquis of Wellington? An illustrious General deriving his Marquisate, Earldoms, and Viscountcy, from the same place?

The Critic, in Part I. p. 559, who seems to be well acquainted with the Tonsons, the celebrated Booksellers, would much oblige me by any further particulars. Jacob, who was the founder of their riches, died, I believe, either unmarried or issueless: what was his parentage and rise? Richard was his nephew; and father, it is believed, of Richard, Member for Windsor, who was seated at Water Oakley, Berks, and died issueless or unmarried. William Baker, Member for Staffordshire, derives a large fortune from his mother, a Tonson; sister, I believe, of the Member for Windsor.

Is it the custom in Scotland for the

[* The propriety of this title has been already questioned by another Correspondent, See p. 215. EDIT.*

† See the Literary Anecdotes of the last Century, vol. i. p. 292. EDIT.*

sons of the younger sons of Dukes and Marquisses to assume the title of "Honourable," as the sons of Peers?

Are Scotch and Irish Peers free from arrest for debt, as Peers of the Realm? Your Constant Reader.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 21.

On what authority does Lodge call the Viscount Mountgarret, Baron of Kells? no patent appearing in favour of this noble family but that granted by Charles VI. in 1556, by which Richard Butler (second son of Pierce, eighth Earl of Ormond) was raised to the dignity of Viscount Mountgarret. The family appear at an early period to have assumed the additional title of Baron of Kells; for on the monument in St. Clare Church, Kilkenny, erected to the memory of the third Viscount, he is styled "Ille suo nobis Richardus Butler, Vicecomes de Mountgarret, Baron de Kells."

No authority appears for the title of "Baron of Brunel" as given by Lodge to the O'Briens, Earl of Inchiquin (now Marquises of Thomond): and what is singular, though he, in enumerating the family titles, gives that of "Baron of Brunel," among the others; yet under the dates of creation of the titles, he omits it altogether.

Lodge in his Peerage, vol. II., calls Charles Jones (who claimed, and was admitted to, the honours of Viscount Ranelagh, after they had lain dormant for near half a century) the fourth Viscount; but surely with impertinency. Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, died in 1711, when the Earldom became extinct. He was the third Viscount. Now Charles, called the fourth Lord, was probably not born at the period of the Earl's decease. The descent of Charles, Viscount Ranelagh, from Thos. younger son of the first Viscount Ranelagh, is given by Lodge; but, from want of dates, it is difficult to say (without more information) which of his Lordship's ancestors was living in 1711, the year in which the Earl Ranelagh died. A Constant Reader, and Occasional Correspondent.

Mr. URBAN, Quairdon, Nov. 24.

It is an honour to England that its inhabitants of all distinctions are so zealous in propagating the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures throughout the world; that true religion and true liberty may be understood and enjoyed by all people.

What a glorious contrast do we exhibit to the miserable state of heathendom, where wounding, fire and sword, is carrying ruin and destruction into every country that lies within his reach. Be our eyes ever to spread abroad the seed of Peace and Truth. But I am much afraid, Mr. Urban, that our endeavours will never be effectual, till a regular Church and a regular Clergy are established throughout all our Dominions. We see how little has been done by separate Missions. I belong to a Society that has sent out several for 70 or 80 years; and the number of converts they have made is very inconsiderable. Denmark has done as little, and is now crippled. We see also how our Dissenters, warm in the cause of their Missionaries, have failed. Let us copy the Roman Catholics in this good part of their conduct, and establish Churches wherever we go; it will add more to the prosperity of our country than Wars, Allies, or even Commerce itself. It is much to our disgrace, that in the East and West Indies there are few, if any, Churches; no appearance of Religion in the Sabbath hardly distinguished from a common day. This must be a sore evil to the impartial, who has half the world under its power, and the number of conversions must be given to those who had hitherto exerted themselves in rescuing destruction from some of the numerous remains which yet adorn this Country, it might perhaps tend to the preservation of many beautiful specimens; and at the same time encourage a taste for Antiquarian research.

Full of this notion, I found myself the other day at Worcester; and, upon repairing to the Cathedral, judge how my theory of rewards and medals vanished, at observing that an old Gothic screen had been lately removed from a part of the Choir; and that the component parts of it were thrown aside in a corner as rubbish. I do not complain that, in lieu of the screen, there was put up a kind of glazed door with a green canvas blind, somewhat resembling the separation sometimes seen between the bar and the kitchen of a public-house. It is very possible that this might be in perfect good taste, though confess it was in vain that I endeavoured to persuade myself so. But would you not have felt that there was some cause for complaint, had you seen tracery, vaulting, carved-work, pinnacles, crockets, &c., matted together, in undistinguished confusion; and all lying in a heap like materials for mending a road? Leaving
ing this place with sensations not far removed from disgust, I went to visit BERKELEY CASTLE; and if the Church of Worcester are entitled to a chapel or an oration for their contempt of the works of our ancestors, let similar honours be decreed to the house-maid of Berkeley Castle, who had selected for the purpose of setting open a door, a beautiful white marble Antiquitie, with an inscription: "The West of England," I exclaimed, "so abounds in Antiquities, that it seems to regard as mere trifles what in other parts of the world would be considered as of inestimable value; let me go and see what MALMESBURY exhibits." As I approached those majestic ruins, my ears were saluted with the noise of pick-axes, &c.; and I began to tremble lest some poor workman might be put in a situation of danger from the meritorious eagerness of the proprietor to preserve the grandeur of the Edifice. They were only tearing down part of a fine Norman pillar in the nave of the Church, to make room for a pig-stye and wood house! I then passed on towards GLASTONBURY. "There," said I, "we shall certainly be gratified, for I am told they keep the grounds shut up, and you pay for permission to see them; so that no injury can be done to any of the buildings." You may remember, Sir, the part that is called "Joseph of Arimathea's Chapel," of which the round-headed windows, very richly ornamented with Saxon mouldings, form, perhaps, the most beautiful and interesting feature of the whole; and excite universal admiration. These were all black with smoke! I enquired with indignation, if the schoolmaster had not flogged his boys for such a piece of wanton mischief? "Lord, Sir," answered my informant, "it was done by a gentleman from Lunnan; an Artist I do think they call' un, and his name be ——."

It seems that a quantity of ivy had grown up of late, which had partly concealed some of the windows; and that the Artist from London had thought fit to destroy it by fire. Yet a fellow with a knife and a ladder might have been got for a shilling; who would have removed as much ivy as would have enabled Mr. —— to make a drawing for the Exhibition; and the publick might still enjoy a pleasure in viewing the ruins of Glastonbury, which they must henceforth be deprived of for years to come!

Now, Sir, that the Verger or even the Surveyor of a Cathedral should have no taste for Gothic Architecture; that House-maids should not admire Antiques; or that a Tradesman at Malmsbury should think more of his own convenience and profit than of Norman pillars, one can excuse, however much one must in these instances lament it; but what can be said for the Artist, the man of taste by profession, who has committed such an outrage as I have above described? Do, my dear Sir, respect this matter to the Nation at large; beseech them not to destroy every thing that has been heretofore deemed venerable; explain to them that though the present is an age of comparative civilization and refinement, yet they may be assured there is much merit in many of the works of our forefathers; and let them know and feel that the preservation of the splendid monuments they have left us, may not only add to our rational and innocent pleasures, but materially tend to our instruction and improvement.

A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban,

St. Bartholomew the Great, Aug. 24.

On looking over the papers in the accounts of the churchwarden of this parish in the year 1689, I found a surgeon's bill for repairing a broken head. It may be amusing to some of your Readers to know the practice and charges in such cases at that period. The following is an exact copy of the bill.

"Septemb r 23, 89.

T. Edgaw a Coachman sore wounded on the head; the Cranium bare, the breath of a crown peace fell into my hand.

Charges:

Melanosarum ...... 00 02 06
Spirit of wine ...... 00 03 00
brandy ...... 00 01 01
plaster ...... 00 01 08
tooc to dress ...... 00 00 06
fomentation ...... 00 02 00
for owne paines nothing
for my servant ...... 00 0 0

Received the Same in 00 12 00

this bill

by mee Tho' Wotton.

Leonard Penton.

Mr.
Mr. Urban, Birmingham, June 8.

I have inclosed you a sketch (see Plate II.) which I made a few days since, of a quarry from which the Rowley rag stone is taken, of which stone this and some of the adjacent hills are chiefly composed, as it is to be found in most places immediately under the surface of the ground. I made this sketch in pencil of the quarry, to shew how the pillars inclined from the perpendicular. The situation of this quarry is at the top of a hill, and nearly equidistant from Dudley, Rowley, and Oldbury, not quite one mile and a half from the nearest of these places; the hill is long and step on each side, rising into different peaks, and their line of direction from Rowley is N.N.W.; they command an extensive view of country in every direction. The hall stone, which is also a rock of Rowley rag stone, mentioned by Dr. Plot in his History of Staffordshire, is to the South of this quarry, distant nearly one mile; the height of some of the columns represented in this sketch are from 12 to 18 feet, and the longest joints of the stone are from three feet three inches to three feet nine inches; the upper and under surface of the joints are generally flat; I have represented the outline of some of those surfaces, to shew their angular form, in a separate compartment; their diameters are as follow: the stone A is 9 inches, the stone B 14, C 13, D 15, F 9; at E it is only the part of a stone, it corresponds with F in the sketch; it is 30 inches in diameter, and a part of it being hid by other columns, prevented my observing the shape of its other sides.

Descending the hill, and not half a mile distant, is another quarry of the same kind of stone, the level of which is more than 100 feet below the former; this quarry presents columns on a much larger scale; some of them appeared to me about two or three yards in diameter, more or less, as I did not measure them; they did not appear so regular as those in the upper quarry, which perhaps may be owing to the want of a sufficient excavation to display their lengths; this may lead to suppose with reference to the columns at E, that those columns increase in magnitude as they approach the base of the hill; but this is mere conjecture. The exterior colour of the columns is of a light brown; but, when broke, the inside of the stone is of a gray or nearly black, and of a close compact body.

Yours, &c.

T. H.


The venerable Church of Monkwearmouth, in the Bishoprick of Durham, having lately undergone a general repair, I send you the annexed view of its present appearance, (see Plate II. fig. 2.) For an interesting account of its ancient and modern history, I must refer you to Hutchinson's Durham, vol. II. p. 501.

Yours, &c.

S. 2.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 1.

In compliance with the request of M. Green, I send you a copy of the Epitaph on Dr. Carr, the late master of Hereford School; which is inscribed upon a mural tablet, placed against the South side of the chancel of St. John's Church in that town:

"Maris suae fidelis;
horas prateritas
nunquam non pectoro forens,
Monumentum lapide perpetuas
debat Joannes Carr:
quia pluris moratus
quam ad amissas flendis amicitiarum
vita hujusce, non sine studio
Itineris incomitati,
neque tamen ad ilam alteram intentatam
籴ne spe resurgendi
studia minibus, obliviscendis,
pulsa qui fuerat
plus nimio deditus,
errandi, pecandi, si non noscendi
pentitum, tandem penitens,
animam Deo revocat reddidit,
amo Salutis amorexcciva,
atatis sue LXXV."

Give me leave at the same time to suggest, that a biographical sketch of this respectable person, from the pen of some one of your Correspondents who may be acquainted with the history of his family and the habits of his life, would gratify the curiosity of many of your readers, and serve to perpetuate the remembrance of a learned and virtuous Preceptor.

Yours, &c.

Hertfordensis.

Mr. Urban, Nov. 5.

The inclosed MS. has been for many years in my possession, and
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and though I found in it strong marks to induce me to give it to the learned Author of the Rambler, and have long been accustomed to read it on a Sunday to my family, I never till the other day discovered from whence it had been taken, when I found it in the last number of the Literary Magazine, namely in July 1758.

If you think, from its intrinsic merit, and from the scarcity of its original, by the learned and virtuous Author, that some place in your meritorious work, by inserting it you will oblige many as well as

Yours, &c. C. P.

Considerations on the prevailing Custom of Visiting on Sundays.

The sentiments here offered against the prevailing custom of prophaning the Sabbath will probably be a satisfaction to every serious reader, and be productive of much good, especially as it is in every body's power to reform one: and then, his own conduct will be a tacit reproach to his acquaintance, who may probably through his example be induced to adjust the proceedings attentively, and no longer follow a multitude to do evil. It is certainly a matter of importance to inquire, whether Sunday visits are justifiable upon the principle of Scripture and of Reason? as the conscientious observation of the Sabbath has of late years been so much disregarded, and it is now become the principal day of visiting among persons of all ranks. The chief advocates for the continuance of such a practice should candidly defend it publicly, that their arguments may be properly examined, if (in their opinion) such a custom can admit of any rational defence; and those who are sufficiently convinced by what is here advanced, should resist the temptation to discontinue Sunday visits themselves, and disconvenience them in others, as far as they can con-sistently with decency and prudence. That the number of such well-disposed persons may be daily increased, is undoubtedly the hearty wish of every one; but let no one be desirous of promoting the glory of God and the good of mankind.

Qu. Whether it be right for truly serious persons to visit on Sunday?
The persons here mentioned are the truly serious. As to many people, it matters not whether they will hold home or abroad; God is not in all their thoughts; they have no concern for their eternal welfare; they therefore are in every place altogether and alike unprofitable.

But when we begin to discern the things that are excellent; when we sincerely desire to obtain salvation, with eternal glory, by Jesus Christ; then, whether it be proper to fall in with the prevailing custom of visiting on Sundays? is the question.

Were our companions religious, and was our conversation edifying, I should make no scruple to give my voice in the affirmative. Every par-take would then be a little sanctuary, would echo back the exhortations, and second the designs of the pulpit; and we might truly say, It is good for us to be here.

But, alas! where do we find such company? where do we hear such conversation? The general conversation is all impertinence; not so much as seasoned with a spice of religion. They talk of nearly every one with their neighbour. For which reason I cannot think it safe or expedient, allowable or innocent, habitually to visit on Sundays.

It is inconsistent with the best example. I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, says St. John. I was filled with the communications of the Holy Spirit, giving me visions of Christ, bright hopes of glory and the shedding abroad the love of God in my heart. Is this compatible with the idle, trifling, insignificant chat, which engrosses our ordinary visits?

Objection 1.—Will it be said, the Apostle's was a peculiar case? It was a peculiarly happy case. And will a prudent Christian relinquish the prospect of such an empty and desultory amusement? But I believe it was not peculiar to

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the Apostle; rather the common privilege of all believers, written as a pattern for their practice, and to be the plan of their expectations.

It is contrary to the divine prohibition. For as the law relating to the Sabbath is, Not doing thy own ways, not finding thy own pleasure, not speaking thy own words, Isa. xlviii. 3. Not doing thy own ways; ab-daining from secular business and all manner of finding thy own pleasure; renouncing all those recreations and amusements which my tend to gratify thy taste, not to glorify thy Almighty Lord. Not speaking thy own words; converting thy spiritual, sublime, and heavenly objects, not on low earthly and temporal matters, which, having no reference to the Creator's honour, are therefore called thy own. However suitable they may be to the place, or the time, love of which they may think, this is the express and inalienable law, established by the God of Heaven. Whether it be possible to mingle in modish company and obey this law, let those judge who have the power. The positive law relating to the Sabbath is, Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Remember, take particular notice of this injunction. If it is a duty which may be regarded, and most conscientiously to be observed. Upon the due observance of this, our disposition and ability to observe the other precepts in good measure depends. Keep it holy; devote it to holy purposes, spend it in holy exercises, and not barely an hour or two, not barely the intervals of private and public devotion, but the day, the Sabbath day, the whole day. Neither should one day be too long, if we make conscience of discharging the several duties of religion, reading and meditation, prayer and praise, teaching our children and instructing our domesticks, examining our own hearts, and considering all that is allowed by our Saviour.

All these offices, if properly performed, will leave very little, rather no time, for unnecessary elopements. And shall we huddle over all these important offices, or totally neglect some of them, only to indulge ourselves in the most unprofitable diversions? at once doing an injury to our spiritual interests, and violating the divine precept.

I fear it will be a kind of crucifying our blessed Master. This expression we have often read, but think ourselves free from the guilt implied in it, and indeed from the very like-lihood of contracting it; but let it be reminded, that we crucify our Lord afresh, when we give others occasion to conclude, that we have very little esteem for him; consequently that he has little or no excellence for which we can prove to desire him. Now what else can the world conclude, when they see us giving into the vanities of a licentious mode, on that very day which is sacred to the commemoration of his resurrection? "Surely," might the children of this world say, "if these Christians had any real reverence for their Lord, they would shew it on his own day. They would be retired to private contemplation and adoration, that he might come abroad to exalt and glorify him; but they come abroad to be as frothy in their talk, and as trifling in their temper, as forgetful of their Saviour, and as regardless of his honour, as the most profane among us all." To afford a handle for such reflections, is to wound the Redeemer in the house of his friends.

It will grieve the Holy Spirit, Ephes. iv. 30. Christians believe that he is infinitely wise, all-gracious, all-powerful, and ever-blessed; that he dwells in their hearts, and is the source of all their holiness and all their happiness: therefore we pray daily in our Liturgy, that the Holy Spirit may not be taken from us. On Sunday, we commemorate the descent of this divine guest; and are in a particular manner to implore his presence, and cultivate his influences. But can this be done by neglecting his pre-emption, and breaking his positive command? by disregarding the examples which he hath set before us, and by dishonouring that Saviour whom he delights to magnify? Besides, dare any mortal presume to bold his heart, amidst a circle of polite visitants, "I am now acting in a manner becoming my relation to the Eternal Spirit. These sentiments and this discourse are suitable to his dignity, wisdom, and glory; a proper method of celebrating and honouring the day of his miraculous mission."

Should any one ask, "What is meant by grieving the Holy Spirit?"
God, follow its dictates; but if Jehovah be God, observe his precepts."

It is written in the Scriptures, Rom. vii. 25, that man is not "conformed to this world. To what does this prohibition relate? To such ungodly customs, no doubt. So that the breach of the law was not in more or less respect, but in a citadel to be demolished, than this text against such customs.

In indifferent matters, let the Christian avoid singularity. Let him dress somewhat like his neighbours, that he may make an appearance suitable to his station; but let him "not follow a multitude to provoke the Sabbath, or to do any evil. Here religious persons should by all means be singular: should distinguish themselves by a becoming zeal for their God; should set an example, and shine as lights in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation: otherwise they may do, not themselves only, but others also, incredible harm.

Objection 5.—Some people may start, and reply, "If these things are so, to what a degree of sinful negligence is even the Christian world arrived!" With regard to the world, the objection is true; but part of every people, to say the least; and among them, commonly every individual of the audience, must be led to conclude, that it is utterly useless or even prejudicial for them to read the Scriptures at home as they find them, or to read their faith on such portions. It is better, in such cases, to advance, or form their conduct on the precepts they contain; since they are so often told by those who must or ought to know, that they are full of errors and defects, and consequently cannot be relied on as the word of God. It will surely be admitted, that nothing can be more fatal to the cause of Religion than such a conclusion, which can only be expected to ensue.

It is unquestionably the duty of every Minister of the Established Church (and to them only I address myself) to give in their discourses to the people such an exposition of the Scriptures as they know or believe to be agreeable to the sense of the original accepted by that Church; and it is a very assuming, injurious, and reprehensible practice, ever to assert decisively in the pulpit that there is a word translated wrongly in the first place it is highly probable, however unwilling they may be to admit it, that
that the error is their own; but, under the strongest persuasion that it is not, it may suffice to explain the term made use of in that sense which they believe it ought to carry, provided it is not inconsistent in any material point with the tenets of the Church. In doing which, it cannot even be requisite or allowable to say, except in controversial disquisitions before a learned audience, that they conceive the word in its present and common acceptance not to convey the strict or full sense of the original, although they should venture upon their own judgements to explain or extend the construction of it.

To introduce any quotations from the Hebrew or Greek in the delivery of an English sermon to a common dilatory congregation, is (to say the least of it) not a thing consistent with common decorum. It cannot tend to the purpose of edifying those who know nothing of those languages; and if it is done to refute or bring in question the translation, it must, as I have already observed, lead to a most pernicious consequence, viz. that of lessening or destroying the credit and influence of the Holy Scriptures with the lower orders of the community; who, ought rather to be told, and most assiduously with the strictest truth, that they will find in their own parochial version of them with a common understanding, and by the help of such instructions as they may and must receive from those who are ordained to explain them, all that is requisite to believe and practice for their temporal and eternal welfare; and may rely upon those sacred books having been faithfully translated and carefully revised by the most learned and pious men, who carefully observed the respective languages through which they have been conveyed to us, as correct a state as human learning could render them. The introduction, therefore, of any words from the original, or to correct or disprove the accuracy of the translation, appears to be useless in a common congregation, as it can do neither; and injurious, as it can only serve to perplex their minds with doubts and difficulties, which neither the learning of the preacher, nor the capacity of the hearers, may be adequate to clear up; and it may be fairly presumed in every case that the subject has been already decided by superior knowledge.

Nor do I think that quotations from the Psalms, however excellent or applicable, can ever with propriety be admitted in a sermon. In moral and religious essays they may be used with great advantage to illustrate; but all illustrations adduced from any authority than those of the inspired writers, appear to be in general, and very justly, considered by the Clergy as beneath the dignity and inconsistent with the importance and solemnity of religious exhortations from the pulpit, which certainly stand in need of no embellishments but what may be derived with much greater force and effect from the Holy Scriptures; which, if it were possible to consider them as mere human compositions, divested of the aid of Inspiration, would expire in every way that irresistibly command the admiration of men of any judgment or genius; and have ever been acknowledged to be, even in that point of view, far superior to other things that the pens of men has produced. In the sublime, the pathetic, the didactic, the descriptive, and the ironical, instances of each might be cited without number, and the only difficulty would be, to select the most excellent. Of the last mentioned, Elijah's derision of the Prophets of Baal, in the 18th chapter of the 1st book of Kings, and Isaiah's exposure of the vanity of idols, and folly of idolatry, in the 48th chapter of his book, are incomparable. Elijah, by a masterly transition from a style of ridicule to that of sublimity, concludes with a solemn and confident appeal to the true God; for a confirmation of his proposition, which is followed by one of the most striking and miraculous attestations of it by fire from Heaven to consume the sacrifice, and the immediate conviction of all the people assembled to decide the important question proposed by the Prophet of the Lord, Isaiah, having pointedly exposed the folly of idol-makers and absurdity of their worship in nearly a similar strain to that of Elijah, proceeds to introduce the Most High as calling on his people to remember the servants of Him who made and would not forsake them; who had blotted out their transgressions, and as a cloud their sins, and Seqv. the great Creator is represented as speaking out of the whirlwind to his afflicted servant, who had presumed to elucidate with his Maker respecting his grievous trials: "Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth?" and proceeding to a recapitulation of his mighty works throughout the universal system of Creation, in order to convince him of man's ignorance of his comprehensive purposes, and his utter inability to contend with an almighty and omniscient Being, who is not to be instructed or reproved by his creatures. Whereas, this is the humility of mind from which he had in some degree departed, Job expressed his abhorrence of his presumption, his contrition for the offence, that acknowledgment of the divine power and wisdom which he had not rightly understood or considered; and that entire submission under all events to the will of God, which confirmed his distinguished character of a perfect and upright man, and immediately preceded his restoration to health and prosperity, and the accumulated blessings of Providence on all his remaining days.

Yours, &c.

W. B.
after he had reached the kingdom of Haouss.

"Next day," says he, "Mr. Park departed, and I slept in the village (Yaour). Next morning I went to the King, to pay my respects to him. On entering the house, I found two men, who came on horseback; they were sent by the Chief of Yaour. They said to the King, 'We are sent by the Chief of Yaour, to let you know, that the white men went away without giving you or him (the Chief) any thing; they have a great many things with them, and we have received nothing from them; and this Amadec-Fatouma, now before you, is a bad man, and has likewise made a fool of you both.' The King immediately ordered me to be put in irons, which was accordingly done, and every thing I had taken from me; some were for killing me, and some for preserving my life. The next morning early, the King sent an army to a village called Haouss, near the river's side; there is before this village a rock across the whole breadth of the river; one part of the rock is very high; there is a large opening in this rock, in the form of a door, which is the only passage for the water to pass through; the tide current here is very strong. The army went and took possession of the top of this opening. Mr. Park came there after the army had posted itself; he nevertheless attempted to pass. The people began to attack him; throwing lances, pikes, arrows, and stones. Mr. Park defended himself for a long time: two of his slaves, at the stern of the canoe, were killed; they threw every thing they had in the canoe into the river, and kept firing; but, being overpowered by numbers and fatigue, and unable to keep up the canoe against the current, and no probability of escaping, Mr. Park took hold of one of the white men, and jumped into the water. Marin did the same; and they were drowned in the stream in attempting to escape. The only slave remaining in the boat, seeing the natives persist in throwing weapons at the canoe, stood up and said to them, 'Stop throwing now; you see nothing in the canoe, and nobody but myself; therefore cease. Take me and the canoe, but don't kill me.' They took possession of the canoe and the man, and carried them to the King.

"I was kept in irons three months; the King then released me, and gave me a female slave. I immediately went to the slave taken in the canoe, who told me in what manner Mr. Park and all of them had died, and what I have related above."

Mr. Urban, Magdore, Oct. 15.

I REQUEST you will insert in your widely-circulating Miscellany, the annexed particulars of Mr. Roentgen, whose friends must have been anxious for some authentic intelligence respecting him.

A. W. Coray.

Mr. Roentgen arrived at Magdore in the Spring of 1811; and in consequence of letters of recommendation from Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Milford, and Mr. J. G. Jackson, resided at my house.

I was not at home at his arrival, and but a very few hours during his stay in Magdore, as I arrived home on the Friday noon, and he set off on his journey for the interior early the next morning.

Mr. Roentgen's first intention was, to have remained one year at Magdore; but, making a journey to Morocco about two months after his arrival, from whence he wrote the note annexed, he soon after his return became extremely impatient to commence his very arduous undertaking.

The plan which had been recommended by me was, to engage some trader going to Tombuctoo to take him under his protection and bring him safe back for a stipulated sum; but this proposal carried with it too much the air of restraint.

I had in my service for about a year prior to Mr. Roentgen's arrival, a man born at Beverly in Yorkshire, of German parents. This fellow, when a seaman on board a British ship of war, which put into Tetuan or Tangier, ran away, and turned Moor; he had been a renegade some years, and was in my employ as gardener. With this man Mr. Roentgen unfortunately contracted a very close intimacy, which originated, no doubt, from his talking the same language, and the fellow's parents being natives of the same part of Germany as Mr. Roentgen. He therefore determined to take this renegade for his companion;
Mr. Roentgen's intended Expedition to Africa.

Mr. Roentgen was accompanied, the first fifteen miles, by several Europeans, who returned to the evening. One remained the night with him, and the next day until they reached the River Tassift, where Mr. Roentgen sunk his European clothes in the River, and put on the Moorish dress; he then pursued his journey, accompanied only by the renegade.

They were provided with two good miles, a variety of beads, and other articles of merchandise; about five hundred dollars in money, and each well armed with pistols, swords, muskets, and daggers. Mr. Roentgen was also well supplied with drugs to pass as a physician when it might be necessary in the interior. He carried with him also a very fine copy of the dictionary on Judaism, which might be of service to him in gaining the protection of some sheriff.

At parting, Mr. Roentgen promised we should hear of him by every opportunity, if only his name, date, and place, on a bit of paper. We, however, never heard from him.

When they had been gone about three weeks, it was reported here, that the renegade and a Moor were seen passing the river at Azzoue, a town to the Northward of this; but, it appearing so improbable that they should have taken that route, no attention was paid to the report.

When Mr. Roentgen had been gone about seven weeks, accounts came from Morocco, that a Moor of the province of Shedma had been stopped offering for sale a watch and various other articles apparently belonging to an European; and the rumour immediately went forth, that they belonged to Mr. Roentgen, who had been murdered. The Governor of this place sent for the articles from Morocco; and they were all identified as having been Mr. Roentgen's by my brother, and the watch, as one which he always wore suspended by a ribbon from his neck. There was now but too much reason to suppose this unfortunate traveller had been murdered, and that within three or four days' journey of this place; but still no one suspected the renegade. We sent to Morocco, to have the examination of the Moor taken. He persisted in declaring that he found Mr. Roentgen dead, and in a very putrid state, under a tree; and that he took from his person the various articles which he had offered for sale.

About seven months ago, I received intelligence that the renegade had been seen at Arzila, a town about 300 miles to the Northward, where he was working as a gardener, and that he was going to Oran to embark for Europe. Upon sending to Arzila, however, I could not find him, or ascertain to a certainty that he had been there.

A month afterwards, a Jew who came from Mequinez told me, he saw him in that city, and spoke to him; and that the renegade was very shy of speaking to him.

There is, I think, little doubt but Mr. Roentgen was murdered by the man in whom he placed his entire confidence; and that man a European. The mules, the dollars, and the various articles with which the mules were loaded, were sufficient plunder, without taking the few articles from his person, which were of little value. It is probable, too, that although the wretch could murder his master when asleep, he might not have the courage to strip him afterwards. As Mr. Roentgen had taken uncommon pains to make himself fit for undertaking such a dangerous journey as is to the interior of Africa, and as he was a young man of considerable talents and of great perseverance of mind, it is very much to be lamented that he should have met with such an untimely end.

As a number of letters have been addressed to him at my house, the writers will have them returned, on signifying their wishes to that effect.

A. W. Court.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. H. Roentgen to Mr. Court.

Dear Sir, Morocco, 7 June, 1811.

I am as happy as a man who loves Liberty and Nature—the only goods in life—will always be where he enjoys both.
both. You will say that Morocco is a town, and that the idea of a town takes away both liberty and nature; but then it is a town where there are more palm-trees than houses, more gardens than palaces; and this mixture of animal and vegetable life pleases me beyond description. It seems to me quite a sin to lose the precious time here with writing to you what I may tell you much better in a few days; therefore I think to have by these few lines fulfilled the duty which your friendship and goodness lays upon me, by telling you that I am as well and happy as any mortal can be. Believe me your grateful friend, G. H. Roentgen.

* The following article on the subject of Roentgen’s intended expedition into the central regions of Africa, appeared in a German journal of the 5th of Oct. 

"This has been lately published at Nantes, in letters from the traveller Roentgen to his brother. It reached him through Professor Hagen, who received it from Mr. Nunemann, of London. Roentgen, it appears, after visiting Paris, Vienna, and London, had repaired to Mogadore, where he rested a considerable time, and the letter in question, dated the 21st of July, 1811, was written on the bank of the river Tensift, at the moment of his departure for the interior of Africa. The following is some of the most interesting information it contains:"

"During my residence at Mogadore, I was engaged day and night in studying the Arabic; and I have succeeded in making myself understood by the natives of the country. I am well aware that knowledge of that language is essential for the welfare of the people, which I have acquired, in order to travel directly to Tombuctoo. I would not act with so much boldness, were I not convinced that Providence has destined me to make the discovery of the Interior of Africa. My good stars have furnished me with a companion in my travels, than whom I could not have wished for a better. He is a German, who, when only twelve years old, joined the hilter- nal roof, having an irresistible inclination for roaming: he has never since lived six months on the same spot, and is now 38 years of age. He knows all the European languages,—the Slavonic excepted. Fourteen years ago, when destitute of money or protection, he was impressed by the English for a sailor, in the Mediterranean, where he happened to be. He was immediately sold by them, and reduced almost to despair. His ship anchored before Tétouan, for the purpose of watering; and there having struck an English officer who had used him ill, in order to avoid punishment he escaped, and became a Mussulman at Tétouan. Since then, he has traversed the Barbary States in all directions, and has lately returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca. He has lived at Januba, in Africa, as a coffee-house keeper, and at Janoul as a physician. At Constantiople he has superintended the gardens of a Pacha. I got acquainted with him at a merchant’s in Mogadore, who had used me ill, and I had him taken into my service. I have taken him into my service, as a gardener. I have taken him into my service, as a gardener, rather than as a friend, as in a domestic state: the benefits which I shall derive from his experience are immense. About a month ago, I travelled with a caravan of merchants to Morocco, where I procured valuable information respecting the commercial transactions with the interior of Africa. It is impossible to convey an idea of the violent hatred which animates the Moors against Christians. When I was at Mogadore, I could hardly go abroad without being overwhelmed with insults. I was obliged, in order to visit the city of Morocco, to get an escort of four soldiers, who, by orders of the Government, were to keep back the populace. Even then I was often assaulted by a crowd, which hit me so severe a blow on the forehead, that for some time I thought myself dangerously wounded. This hatred of the Moors arises in a great degree from our dress. I saw at Morocco preparations for the setting out of a caravan, which was to reach Tombuctoo by Taflet and Tunt. I immediately formed a resolution to join this caravan, and I returned to Mogadore. My companion was delighted with the plan, which I did not communicate to one Christian. I caused it to be reported at Mogadore, that, disgusted with the bad treatment I had received at Morocco, I meant to repair to Tangier, and from there embark for Gibraltar. This pretended project furnished me with a pretext for purchasing a musket and every other necessary for my journey. I soon procured some Moorish garments. Having finished my preparations, I invited some Christians at Mogadore to a party of pleasure on a mountain about six English miles off, which they were often in the habit of going. There I have spent one day with them, and declared that I meant to proceed directly for Tangier. They accompanied me to a certain distance, but on my way to Tangier. As soon as I am left alone with my fellow-traveller, I mean to climb into myself in my Moorish garb, and to enter the great road which leads from Taflet to Morocco. From thence I shall reach Deminit, a town situated at the foot of Mount Atlas, where I shall be safe from any searches which the Governor of Mogadore might make, should I learn that I have not gone to Tangier. At Deminit, I shall join a caravan which will pass there about that time, and with it I shall cross Mount Atlas, covered with snow, and next enter the burning plains of Taflet. I shall remain at Taflet with a German renegade. There are some Germans in Morocco; and to one of them I am indebted for some valuable information. I expect to find a German in Taflet, and there I mean to remain six months, making it the centre of my observations on the interior of Africa. I shall pass for a physician, I have laid in a supply of medicines, of which I know the application. It is my wish to penetrate towards the coast, and to be able to reach Wesemb, or the Cape. Should I find this too difficult, I mean to return to Europe, to publish the Journal of my travels, and shall again return to Africa, where I am destined to make some discoveries."
of Llanroast, gent. and says, he was joined with John Wailey the printer, in a patent for seven years, to print the Bible in Welsh. (Annals, vol. 1. p. 434.) His "Introduction, teaching how to pronounce the Letters in the Britishe Tongue," was twice printed, in 1550 by Robert Crowley, and in 1567 by Henry Denham. In the latter year he published the New Testament in Welsh, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth.

**Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.**

"What Bishop Wren speaks of, I suppose may be met with in Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar, in the month of July, where Al-grind is described as meek, simple, humble, and yet stout as steel of brass."

"Somewhat is said of Al-grind in the month of May, apposite enough to Bishop Grindall. There can be no doubt but Grindall is meant: for if you will observe that Al-grind is grind-all inverted. You know Spenser was of Pembroke Hall, A. B. there An. 1572-3."

**MS Letter from Mr. Baker to the Rev. Mr. Strype, April 17, 1710.**


The dedication of this Work, which consists chiefly of copies of Latin verses, is to Richard as Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and is signed by "Jos. Hill" and "Johan Luke" as the Proctors of the University. At the end are a few copies of English verses. The following, signed "Sam. Fuller, Fellow of St. John's Coll." closes the collection:

"But pardon, Richard, that we wrong thy name
In paying thus much to thy Father's fame.
We do confess our loss, yet grant our pain
[Cross.
Thus we have sunshine mixed with our
We're joy in thee, and yet lament our loss.
[Cross.
England's lost justly bears the Harp and
Our tears are grey, thy Father dying,
[Cross.
We're wise our eyes, and let our consciences
The Latin verses are in a strain of gross panegyric.

"The high and mighty Commination of the Virtue of a Pot of good Ale, full of wit without offence, of mirth without obscenity, of pleasure without insensibility, and of good content without debate."

"When and where is added the almighty Battell fought between the Norfolk Cock and the Wicksick Cock: Written by Thomas Randall. Ato. Lond. 1642."

"From the former of these Pieces the following Stanzas have been selected:

 NOT drunken nor sober, but neighbour to both,
I met with a friend in Alesbury Vale;
He saw by my face, that I was in the case
To speak no great harm of a Pot of good Ale.
And as we did meet, and friendly did greet,
He put me in mind of the name of the Dale.
That for Alesbury take, some pains I would take,
[ Ale.
And not buried the praise of a Pot of good Ale.
The more to procure me, then did he advise me,
[Stale.
(If the Ale I drank last were nappy
And to do it its right, and stir up my spirit,
And fall to commend a Pot of good Ale.
Quoth I, To commend it I dare not begin.
Lo! therein my cunning might happen to fail,
For many there be that count it a sin
But once to look towards a Pot of good Ale.
Yet I care not a pin, for I see it no such sin,
Nor any else that my courage may quvale:
For this I do find, being taken in kind,
Much wort he there is in a Pot of good Ale.

The Poet divine, that cannot reach wise,
Because that his money doth enrich his name,
Will not be made of a Pot of good Ale.
All Writers of Ballads, for such whose misapp.
From Newgate up Holbourn to Tyburne
Shall have sudden expression of all their confession.
[Good Ale.
For the Muse be but dwed with a Pot of good Ale.

The Woer that feareth his suit to begin,
And blushes, and simpers, and often looks pale,
[Finale.
Though he miss in his speech, and my heart
If he liquor his tongue with a Pot of good Ale.
I doe further alladge, it is fortitude's edge
For a very Coward that shrinks like a snail.
Will weep and will swagger, and out goes his dodge,
If he be but well arm'd with a Pot of good Ale.

The Beggar, whose portion is always his prayer,
Not having a tatter to hang at his tale,
As rich in his rags, as a Cheery with his bags.
[Ale.
If he be but enrich'd with a Pot of good ale
Puts his poverty out of his mind,
Forgetting his browne bread, his wallet,
His mate, [Stale.
He walks in the house like a six-footed
If he be but drench'd with a Pot of good Ale.

0 Ale, oh alento, thou liquor of life,
I wish that my mouth were as big as a whale.
But there were too little to reach thy least
That belongs to the praise of a Pot of good Ale.

"Mr. Urban, Nov. 26.

I HAVE just bought a copy of the "Gierusalemme Liberata," in which I found the following observation, written with a pencil: "Voltaire defends Tasso and Ariosto for introducing fighting heroines into their respective poems. See Voltaire's Gen. History, Vol. VI. p. 322. Eng. Trans. 12mo. Lond. 1764; i.e. 2nd vol. of the Additions to." Since meeting with this reference I have seen a great many copies of Voltaire's General History, of various editions, without being able to find any thing on this subject. If you recollect the grounds of this illustrious Critick's defence of these poets, which must be something very different from the urging the authority of Homer or Virgil, you cannot bestow a page of your Miscellany better than by giving a detail of the entertaining Frenchman's reasons on this subject, if you recollect or can find them by the above quotation.

H. Hodgson, M. & L.D.

Mr. Urban, Louth, Oct. 1.

I SEND you some observations on passages in your Vols. LXXXI. and LXXXII.

In vol. LXXXII. Part 2, p. 435, I endeavoured to shew (from the arms on the monument of Sir Edmund Uvedale, of Horton, who died in 1626), that the pedigree of the Uvedale family in the British Museum was incorrect in stating, that Henry Uvedale of More Crichel, co. Dorset, was a younger son of Sir Willaim Uvedale. It is also observable, that the inscription on the monument erected by Sir Edmund Uvedale, of More Crichel, (who died in 1626) begins thus: 'The Pedigree of the Uvedales in Dorset, issuing out of Wicken-hunte in Hampsheere. Henry Uvedale, second sonne of Sir Thomas Uvedale, of Wicken-house, in the county of Southamptone, in the parishes of the town to King Henry VIII.' The pedigree of the Uvedale family, in Hutchinson's History of Dorsetshire, is, therefore, correct in stating Henry Uvedale to have been second son of Sir Thomas; but in that pedigree the undermentioned children of Robert Uvedale, of St. Margaret's, Wimstamster, (father of the Rev. Robert Uvedale, L.L.D. who was born 1642,) are omitted: Thomas, born 1641, died in his infancy; Margaret, born 1644; Thomas, born 1650; Edmund, born 1653.

Vol. LXXXII. Part 1. p. 207. The Register of Kelstorne, mentioned by your Correspondent, appears to be the most antient register of that parish. In 1604, the late Year of Kelstorne showed me an old register of the parish, in which were many entries of the South family, particularly during the reign of Charles II. In the pedigree (Vol. LXXXII. p. 620 it is stated, that the first Sir Francis South was Elizabeth, daughter of William Harloup, of Heathby, co. Leicester, esq.; but, in fact, the first wife of Sir Francis was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Merees, of Auborne, co. Lincoln, Kt. More correct account of the monuments of the South family, at Kelstorne, Vol. LXV. p. 1211. Margaret, wife of Sir John South, is in the pedigree (Vol. LXXXII. p. 620) stated to have afterwards married W. Whitecoat, esq. of Dunston, co. Lincoln. He resided in the parish of Titherby, co. Lincoln, as appears from some entries in the Register of that parish:

"1653. George, son of Mr. William Whichcoate, esquire, and Lady Margaret South, his wife, baptized 8th June."

"1654. William, son of Mr. William Whichcoate, esquire, and Lady Margaret South, his wife, born 26th September, and baptized 8th October."
Plan for a new and improved Cyclopaedia.—Guernsey. 527.

The treaties might be published separately, so that a person might purchase any number he chose: this, I think, would much increase the sale, as many persons, unable to purchase the whole, would purchase such as suited his particular taste; and I think it would not lessen the number of those who would purchase the whole work.

Maps should be excluded from this work, as they must necessarily be too small to answer any good purpose, though they materially increase the expense.

The advantages of the plan of separate treatises would be very great; the work might be got through in a comparatively short time, as different printers might be employed on different parts of the first edition, which need not interfere with each other.

I should hope that a work on this plan would not want compilers. When the French Encyclopedia was published, men of science thought it an honour to become contributors; and such a national work would be a compendium of the present state of the arts and sciences in this kingdom, which cannot be expected from the pen of any one author.

A catalogue of the most esteemed works on the respective subjects, inserted at the end of each art and science, would be a very desirable addition, and the best edition should be specified.

A Constant Reader.

Extract of a Letter from a Young Lady in Guernsey to a Relation in East Kent, Sept. 18, 1812.

"Knowing your partiality to the beauties of the vegetable creation, I have ventured to send you a few of our Guernsey Edies, which I hope you will do me the favour to accept. They are generally, but I believe erroneously, considered natives of this isle; yet, if we cannot boast of this, we can of many others as native beauties and curiosities. We have a great variety of beautiful Orchids; among others the Bee and Spiral Orchis; both of them, I believe, not very common, particularly the Spiral, which is a very insignificant flower, and which I should not have known for an Orchis had it not been pointed out to me again.

There is a native Geranium of this island,
to a removal of all restrictions and disabilities whatever, on account of religion, and to an entire abrogation of the oaths, declarations, and oaths, by law required of every person admitted to sit or vote in either House of Parliament, or to fill offices of trust and power; which Petitioners still conceive to be essentially necessary to the safety both of our Civil and Religious Establishments.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that your Lords and Commons may, in your wisdom, be pleased to maintain those laws and preserve inviolate those securities, which long experience has proved to be most congenial with the character, and, under Divine Providence, most conducive to the stability of our Happy Constitution in Church and State.

The humble Petition of the London Clergy, incorporated by the title of "The President and Fellows of Soh College," within the City of London, sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners, having witnesed the efforts repeatedly made of late years to procure further indulgences for persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion, cannot but contemplate with great solicitude the probability of those efforts being speedily renewed.

THAT your Petitioners, therefore, regard it as their bounden duty, humbly to express their most serious apprehension of the danger likely to arise from the removal of those restrictions and disabilities to which the Roman Catholics are now subject, and from enabling them to hold offices of the highest trust and authority, and to sit in the Imperial Parliament to legislate for a Protestant Church and State.

THAT your Petitioners do verily believe, that the restrictions and disabilities, to which the Roman Catholics of Ireland are subject, are still indispensably requisite for the maintenance and security of the Protestant Government, and especially of the Protestant Church, as it is now by law established in that part of the United Kingdom.

THAT your Petitioners see also much reason to apprehend, that the removal of those restrictions and disabilities would tend, and, they fear, by direct and necessary consequences, to deprecate the adoption of measures which would, as they conceive, be a departure, in a leading and important instance, from the acknowledged principles of our Constitution.

That your Petitioners are humbly of opinion, that the restrictions and disabilities now subsisting with respect to the Roman Catholics are not in themselves either oppressive or unjust, and that they continue as he no less indispensably requisite than hitherto, for the maintenance and security of the Church Establishment, against those, whose principles, when carried into effect, have ever been found incompatible with true Christian toleration, and subservive of civil and religious liberty.

That, in stating this their humble opinion, your Petitioners cannot but recollect, that the safeguards, of which they deprecate the removal, have been proved by long experience to be necessary; that they were established by our ancestors, at a period when our laws and liberties were fixed on a solid basis, and the Crown of these dominions was limited by the Act of Settlement to the Protestant Succession.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that your Lordships will in your wisdom continue to preserve those safeguards, which, under Divine Providence, have been the firm support of our National Constitution in Church and State, and of the title of our revered Monarch and his august Family to the Throne of this United Kingdom. — 28 Nov. 1812.

** We have received the following article from a Friend, with a request that we would give it an early insertion, in order to make the contents of it extensively public.—EDITOR.

MEMORIAL

To the Hon. the Gresham Committee.

WE the undersigned, lamenting the distress which is felt by parents and others, occasioned by little children accidentally straying from their homes, or from persons walking in the streets with them, or being otherwise neglected, are desirous that some means should be adopted, whereby such children might speedily be restored. We are of opinion, that if one place in this extensive city were appointed, where notices of the loss of children, also of their being found, might be immediately posted up, that in many instances several hours of extreme buck
Children lost.—Bentham & Gray.—Remarkson Luders. [Dec.

extreme affliction would be prevented, as a ready method of communication would thus be formed between those who missed the children and those who found them. We, therefore, earnestly request the favour of your permission, that an occasion may require, notes to the above purpose may be affixed on the outside of the principal entrances to the Royal Exchange. In further request, in case you grant us the above, that you would give directions to the Beadles who attend the Exchange, if present at the time, when such notices are brought, that they shall take them up, they having materials for the purpose readily at hand. We also are desirous that you would give us leave, if you accede to our request, that we may make known to the public, by your permission the Royal Exchange is fixed on for the before mentioned purpose.---12th June, 1818.

The above Memorial, with sixty signatures, was left some time ago at Mercers' Hall (where the Committee meet); and, being approved by a Sub-committee, was recommended to a Grand Committee on the 4th of December, when it was resolved, "That this Committee do agree to the prayer of the above Memorial, and that their compliance with the same be continued during pleasure."

In consequence of this permission, a notice was posted up at the entrance from Cornhill to the Royal Exchange on Saturday last, that such permission had been granted.

If a plan of this sort were adopted in cities and large towns in different parts of the kingdom, it might prove of great service. The plan might be somewhat extended, so that notices of any persons being missing or found should be posted up, including those who are found senseless or dead.

P.S. It is recommended to parents to teach their children their own name, and that of their place of abode; also to write their names with permanent ink on some part of their clothing.

10th December, 1818.

Mr. Urban, Clifton, Dec. 18.

LUDERS, in his Tract on the Succession of the Crown, asserts, that the Acquisition of the House of Stuart was as great a violation of public law and private right as the Norman Conquest, because it destroyed the effect of Henry the Eighth's will. In my opinion, his argument, however it may tend to illustrate the point of history, fails to prove this strong assertion. For the time being, William the Conqueror was not next heir to the King whom he pretended to succeed; whereas the King of Scotland was the next heir to Elizabeth. Here then to public law in his favour, which William the Conqueror had not.

William the Conqueror came with an army, and took forcible possession of the kingdom; James the First came with the wishes of the Nation, and as quietly as any man can enter into his own house. William turned out of possession the King who held the Crown (no matter whether by right or not, he was in possession,) but James found the succession open, and no claimant to oppose him.

3dly, For the violation of private.

* See Gent, Mag. LIV. 245.—End. 1812. Mr. Luders.—Westminster Abbey.—Greenwich. 539

right, that depends on a question of English law, which James had nothing to do with, since it was not urged against him. A man cannot be said to take wrongfully the property of another, who does not appear to claim it. Granting that the will of Henry the Eighth was authorized by the six seals quoted by the learned Author, and to be a public law, if it were a made law to secure a private right, and there was none to claim the benefit, there could be no injustice in exercising an acknowledged right of inheritance to a vacant throne. For De non rependum et non exsistens cadem est ratio.

4thly, Mr. Luders contends that the right of Lord Beauchamp, as son and heir of Catherine, was as good as that of Edgar Atheling, the true heir of the Saxon line. Admitting this for the argument's sake, and that the right in law was set aside in fact; in both cases, it proves no injustice in either king: because there was no violence used to suppress the supposed right, or to deter the party from claiming it.

Scotus Eus.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 3.

MY old antagonist John Carter, after a cessation of hostilities for ten or eleven months, comes forth again in your last Number, with a discovery that facts are stubborn things. Wonderful is it to comprehend at what last I have been teaching him for five or six years past, that a deviation from truth and a falsification of facts are but indifferent cruces to support a lame cause.

But he comes forth with apparent triumph, that "facts will have way, as his last paper on this subject has evinced, for it still remains unanswered." Let us then try this question by the matter of fact. John had asserted that every turret of Henry the Seventh's Chapel had been finished with a vane; and that our ancestors never used cramps to secure their masonry. He had cited Speed for his authority in the first instance, and built on his own assertion for the latter. Now, Sir, the matter of fact is, that the wretched plate of Speed* gives the Southern face of the Chapel without a yane on any one turret, and cramps of iron taken from the walls of the Chapel were actually laying in the workshop. How did John meet these matters of fact in his last paper, but by re-asserting his own assertions, and rejecting proofs that were open to every one who has an interest or curiosity to examine them!

To give an answer to a convicted and re-asserted falsehood, is reducing the question to the veracity of the witnesses; and if the Readers of your journal, Mr. Urban, pretend on the authority of John Carter without consulting the proofs alleged by your Old Correspondent, all further answer is superfluous and useless. I was tired of the controversy; I said so to John repeatedly; and I think your Readers and you, Mr. Urban, must be equally tired; I think your composers and your very devils must be tired of it likewise; but John himself is not tired; he has proclaimed a re-commencement of hostilities, and I must again be a volunteer in the defence of an Artist calumniated monthly for these five years past, and of whose prosecution there seems to be no end.

Now, then, for John Carter's regular scrutiny as soon as he pleases; but, if he deviates an inch from truth, or falsifies a single matter of fact, he shall certainly hear of it from

An Old Correspondent.


Tis communications in your journal, on the subject of "Architectural Innovation," must be read with interest by all who have a real regard for the purity of Architecture, whether considered nationally or generally. The severity of "An Architect's" remarks is not directed in most cases by the violations of propriety and taste which he so justly deprecates; but a hasty criticism has escaped him in your last Number; and, influenced by a disinterested sense of justice similar to his own, I wish to remove any impression it may have made.

In enumerating the works of Inigo Jones at Greenwich, "An Architect" mentions the house opposite to the Hospital as having been cruelly and unnecessarily derived "of late years by the inelegance of the expression to try the merit of the censure. This house has
SOME friends have made the following communications. At the sale of Drawings of the late Thomas Sandby, esq. Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, was a view taken by him on the banks of the Thames at Whitehall, wherein he introduced Inigo Jones's palace, from the plates already described; the scene was beautiful and interesting. Sir Henry Englefield, baronet, purchased the drawing.

Also, that the famous Abbots Inn, Glastonbury, (vulgarily called the "George Inn,") is on the eve of being destroyed by its present possessor, who is an almoner, to erect on the site a modern dwelling. This information to Antiquaries is alarming, when it is considered how few examples of the kind are in existence; so elegant in design, so elaborate in detail. Let the interior be rendered comfortable according to present habits, and welcome, as there are none of the original adornments left; but to the external parts every care and honour should be paid. Will passers by, when a new frame of advancement materials is raised on the ruins of the old compact of stone, bestow one tribute of praise on a perishable piece of patch-work, to meet a thirty years' wear and tear; they reflecting on the three centuries enduring was, that had herefore afforded such satisfaction to their admiring sight?

Those who have ever been happy in laying violent hands on sacred walls, no doubt, consider themselves "bold men." What then? "When danger calls, the brave should never stay!"

And further, the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, has recently been committed to the care of rude and pitiless hands by some ruling people, under the plea that it needed improving and purifying.

Great Ball. Curious ancient picture, which had embellished the wall for many years, is not now on show.

Cloister, or avenue on the east side of the quadrangle, a relic of much decorative instruction; its Eastern wall destroyed, with several ornamented chimneys belonging to the Infirmary and chambers over the Cloister; indeed the workmen used all their professional code of arguments, to induce, indulged in renewing the whole cloister, as thereby, they decided affirmed, a charming view of the country would be gained, like that previously experienced on the south side of the Quadrangle; but their attempt in this way (from some hidden cause) dwindled down to a mere substitution of the Eastern wall, with a common fence of lath and plaster. Church. Porch on the North side destroyed, and rebuilt, as they presume to term it, neglecting, or, more properly despising, a few remarkables hereon, which had long exercised the ingenious opinions of Antiquaries; but these being removed now of the situation, the vulgar sons of the line and role have ended all their controversies.

Interior of the church. South aisle of the nave: a grave-stone of a recent date, with the effigies of one of the masters of the holy seclusion sculptured thereon. Under this memorial, workmen, conceiving treasure was buried, (or hid, according to such plebiana feelings,) rent up the stone, and ridle the grave. Their sacrilegious hopes, however, were frustrated, and nothing but dust and bones appeared! Through disappointment and revenge, the stone was broke in pieces, and the bones thrown about the pavement! And in conformity to the preposterous mode prevailing among low artificers, much of the North exterior has been dashed over with plaster, and the whole of the interior white-washed, and party-coated, with brown and yellow washes.


From the Martyrdom of Charles I. diet, a dark period took place, full of allegory, blasphemy, and rebellion; wherein we, who are devoted to regal sway, tremble to consider; yet conclude no possible alteration in Architecture could occur: and, as is believed, there is not any precedent of one fabric of consequence that had its foundations during the Antientregnum *. The usurping or subordinating parties were engaged in pursuits of nature directly opposite to the cultivation of the Arts: therefore our researches are naturally carried to the reign of Charles II.

With the return of Monarchical Government, through the event of the glorious Restoration, the return of happy days, of civil and religious order, learning, taste, and love for the fine Arts, the architecture, of course, became one of the first concerns to engage general attention. Mansions dilapidated, and Churches despoiled, called for immediate notice. Of the first particular, Houses, which were found in a most ruinous state, were rebuilt, others partially repaired. Of the second particular, Churches, an universal renewal of previous established sacred decorations were entered upon; and, whether from the cost of materials, or from that of time, or from the fluctuating occurrences incidental to all professions, certainly a new style of Architecture made its appearance, and the doughty hero who led the way on this occasion was Sir C. Wren. A fortunate circumstance to him, but lamentable for the present race of Antiquaries, transpired, the Great Fire; when the annihilation of old St. Paul's and a multitude of other churches (all of the most fine and durable stone-work) became the fatal consequence, under the ridiculous plea, that the surrounding confusion, among houses chiefly constructed of wood, had so affected their walls, and more directly so the towering Cathedral, that it was adjudged expedient they should fall one common ruin—a sacrifice to false taste, engendered in the then conceited hatred towards the works of past times. Here was employment for innovators: an host of places of devotion to be re-constructed, all upon the new rage of Art; and the Pagan models of Greece and Rome were to give professional law. Thus spoke the times. Amidst the rising Masonic speculations, sprang up the present St. Paul's, triumphing over the glories of the Pagan, the Panteon gives minute memoranda of the rustic havock, when the walls themselves and the monumental memorials shared one common lot in the task of destruction. Witness a digging up of the intermediate space in the centre of the basement of the present church at Nelson's funeral, when
Architectural Innovation, No. CLXIX.

1812.] Architectural Innovation.—LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, 543.

the spandrels over the head of the door (or) they holding drapery and
follies of leaves. A general cornice, mouldings enriched. This cornice
constitutes a balcony, the ironwork to which is elaborated, wrought in five
cornices, and bound with delicate balusters, &c.

Second story: window centra! windows, pilasters support its semicircular head.
scrolk key-stone, scrolls on each side the base, spandrels with foliage. On each
side the window, niche, niche of the statues of Faith, Hope, and Love. Above the niches,
ornamented strings supporting small square windows. Above the central
window an oval one, with enriched architrave; small oval windows over
the above small square dito. This story, bound on each side by Ionic
pilasters, having grounds attached with volute bases. A general entablature,
with open circular pediment (balustrades enriched), inclosing a
compartmented niche, with statues of Charity and her three children. Right
and left circular windows, with enriched architrave, appertaining to
the third story. General entablature, architrave enriched, no frieze,
ornamented cornice with blockings. Three enriched pedastals stand on
this entablature, but the decorations filling the divisions between them
(banners it is presumed) destroyed. Material, stone. The windows are
naked, and it is believed coeval with the rest of the work; hence one of
the early examples of the mode is here manifested.

In this design, a boldness of parts, angular in themselves, with a profusion
of enrichments, prevail; it is certainly a very curious specimen of the
day; and, with the perfect, that in
the rage for improving the City, valuable reliefs of Architecture are so
continually consigned to destruction, and
with, as the most commonplace, rendered ruinous
(by neglect) and uncomfortable. It is understood this folio is soon to
be taken down. An Architect.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Dec. 12.—The following
works are proposed for the Chan-
collage prizes for the ensuing
year; viz.: For Latin Verse—Alexander
AaKis a t L a M L L U N I U M; 4. For an
English Essay—Eponymology. For a

Latin Essay—Quam vim in moribus Populi Romani corrigente hoste
Potestas Censoria.—The first of the above subjects is intended for those Gentlemen of the University who
have not exceeded four years from the time of their Matriculation; and
the other two for such as have not exceeded four, but not completed seven.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the
best Composition in English Verse, not containing more than fifty
lines, by any undergraduate who has not exceeded four years from his
Matriculation—The Pantheon.

A considerable part of the Library of M. Talleyrand, Prince of Bene-
vento, is arrived in London, and the rest is expected. It is consigned to
an eminent mercantile house for sale. Various conjectures may be
formed from this circumstance; the most obvious is, that he may not think his
property so safe within the reach of the French Government as in Eng-
l and; and, that, probably, his books are not the only part of his immense
fortune that he has remitted.

Another conjecture, also very natural, is, that the report of the high prices
given at the Roxburghe sale for books may have tempted him to send out
some of his rarities, the spoil of the Librarias of Europe, to so good a market.

Specialty will be Published.

A new Edition of the History and Antiquities of Hineck: including
Hamlets of Dallington, Stoke, Wykin,
and the Hyde. Embellished with 21 plates. Extracted and enlarged from
Mr. Nichols's History of Leicester-
shire. To which will be added, from
the same Work, the History of Wither-
ley; and of Manduessum, a Roman
station, in the counties of Leicester and Warvick; illustrated by 40 plates.

Mr. Britton's 31st Part of his "Architectural Antiquities."

The History of Fulham, in quarto, by
Mr. Faulkner.

The CuUoden Papers, with a Life of the
Lord President Forbes.

Sicily and its Inhabitants. By W. H.
Thompson, Esq. 4th edition, with engravings.

CHATEAUBRIAND'S " Beauties of Christianity," with Illustrative Notes. By
the Rev. Henry Kent.

The Edition of "Tacitus Oberlin," in
4 vols. 8vo. annoed some months ago, (which is printed uniformly with
the Ciceron Erstis in 8 vols.)

The Queen's Wake, a legendary poem.
By James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd.

The
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.


The long and intimate connexion which subsisted between the Editors of these Volumes and the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, is of itself sufficient to justify our attending to any work that proceeds from his pen; but when we consider the im- portant and valuable accession which English Literature has received by the present copious and well-digested body of English Poetry, such proof of our respect is imperiously called for; and we have to apologize, both to our Readers and to Mr. Chalmers himself, for that delay which has taken place in noticing this publication with the attention it so justly merits.

There is no task that requires greater taste and discernment, than that of selection, owing to the varied degrees of estimation in which different writers are held by the public; and this remark applies with particular force to Poets:

"The objections of Critics," as Mr. Collins, have been directed, in similar Collections, "either against redundant or defective works." I shall be satisfied for admitting too many, as for admitting too few, into a work professing to be a body of the standard English Poets."

After detailing some of the difficulties under which he laboured in this respect, he proceeds:

"Aware of the difficulties of adding to Dr. Johnson's Collection, without exciting the usual objections, what is now presented to the publick could never have been formed, had I imposed on myself the terms either of abstract merit, or popular reception; when applied to, therefore, by the proprietors, and left at liberty generally, to form a Collection of the more ancient Poets to proceed Dr. Johnson's series, and of the more recent authors to follow it, I conceived that it would be proper to be guided by a mixed rule in admitting the Additions from these two classes. Although the question of popularity seemed necessary and desirable in selecting from the vast mass of poetical writers since the publication of Dr. Johnson's volumes; yet in making up a Catalogue of the older Poets, it was requisite to advert to the only use which such a Catalogue can at all be supposed to answer. Popularity is here so much out of the question, that, however venerable some of the names which occur in this part of the work, it will probably be impossible, by any powers of praise or criticism, to give them that degree of favour with the public which they once enjoyed."

This quotation sufficiently points out the correct principles by which Mr. C. was guided; and the entire Preface marks, in a peculiar degree, the taste and judgment which he has uniformly exercised throughout the present work. Previously, however, to passing any general remarks upon it, and that the publick may judge for themselves how much they are indebted to Mr. C., we shall briefly compare the present series, with those already given to the world by Dr. Johnson and Dr. Aubrey.

The body of English poetry edited by Dr. Johnson in 1781 extends from Cowley to Lyttelton; comprising the works of 28 Writers. To dwell upon the inimitable parts of this undertaking, or upon those passages which must ever be liable to censure, as sanctioning many errors, and betraying many perverse decisions, would be a most unnecessary task; the work having been criticised with as much minuteness as the literary and moral character of Johnson himself, of which, to use the words of a valuable writer, "it exhibits a more faithful, expressive, and curious picture, than all the portraits attempted by his Biographers."

The palpable deficiencies in several instances chiefly prompted some of the Book- sellers in Edinburgh, about the year 1792, to publish a Selection of Poetry on a more comprehensive scale, the editing of which was entrusted to Dr. Robert Anderson, who executed the task with a considerable share of ability. His Volumes commence with the name of Chaucer; comprise the works of 20 Poets who flourished previously to Cowley, and of 37 others who lived subsequently to Lyttelton:
the only omission from Johnson's list is the name of Sackville, Earl of Dorset; and the addition of intermediate Poets who occur between Cowley and Lyttelton, are Pattison, Hill, Blair, Hamilton, Harte, and Richard West; the total number being 114. Mr. Chalmers' Edition contains the Lives and Works of 185 Poets; and as some Readers may wish to know its relative extent when compared with that of Dr. Anderson, we shall here particularly the Variations of the two.

From this statement it will appear, that of the writings of our earlier Poets, which may indeed be styled the well of English undefiled, a most valuable selection is here given, and of which, from the uncommon scarcity of many, the majority of the public has hitherto enabled to judge from specimens alone. In this class, however, there are certainly some omissions that we regret. Why the works of Lovelace and Herrick overlooked? The first has been justly styled one of the most pleasing of our early poets; and from the "Hesperides," and "Noble Numbers" of the latter, a selection might have been formed, which, in point of elegance and sweetness of versification, would vie with the most successful efforts of later writers.

Mr. C. will have to encounter some objections in admitting the writings of certain Poets, who have long been denounced as below mediocrity, is highly probable; but to have passed them over, after having become members of the body of British Poets, and generally received as such, would undoubtedly have rendered his Series incomplete. The Lives prefixed to their works by the powerful hand of Johnson, are alone sufficient to give them a certain rank amongst their brethren; and as Mr. C. truly says, "Johnson's Lives, after all the objections that have been offered, must ever be the foundation of English Poetical Biography."

We now come to a very interesting portion of the present work, the original Lives, which proceed from the pen of Mr. Chalmers himself; but the Author's observations on this part of his labours are too just to be withheld; and it must be confessed, that greater deference to public opinion was never shown by any Writer, or ever expressed in a tone more calculated to satisfy the fastidious, and conclude the severe.

With respect to the new Lives, a part of this work for which I am particularly responsible, they are the result of more anxious and painful research than may appear to those who do not examine my authorities. In rectifying preceding accounts, many of which found erroneous and inconsistent, either from carelessness or partiality, and in procuring original information, in which I hope it will appear that I have not been altogether too successful, it was my object to ascertain those truths, in whatever they might end, which display the real character; and I am sorry it should be necessary to add, that I have not thought it incumbent to represent every man whose works are here admitted at a prodigy of genius and virtue.

The criticisms advanced in these Lives are as sparing as appeared consistent with the plan, and are the opinions of one who is aware that reputation is not in his gift: as, however, they are the result of a judgment derived from no partial school, I have only to hope they will not be found destitute of candour, or improperly interfering with the general and acknowledged principles of taste.

As a Biographer, Mr. C. appears before the public with those powerful recommendations that industry and experience must ever ensure. His researches on the present, as well as on former occasions, have been extensive, and his opportunities of acquiring literary information from sources accessible to ordinary writers, proportionately great; but these advantages would be trifling and unimportant, were they not possessed by one who has the gift of talent of using them with success. His style is uniformly chaste and correct, and his language possesses unusual ease and elegance: though he may never elevate his readers with the lofty periods or splendid metaphors of the Johnson school; he, on the other hand, never derogates into that flatness and cold simplicity, which warries the reader, by deadening the attention.

He writes with feeling, taste, and power. His criticisms are as fair, candid, and judicious, as the sentiments just and liberal; and his observations, bring the result of genuine good sense, leave conviction with them. But what gives the greatest charm to his Biography, is the firm and unerring feeling which uniformly played in the veins of Religion and Virtue. In no one instance has delicacy, or a false and sickly sentiment of veneration for a name, glossed over vices and failings, which, for the benefit of posterity, merited exposure or reprehension. Not that Mr. C. ever willingly dragged forth the hidden frailties of an Author from the tomb, but has suffered truth, immutably true, alone, to guide and companion throughout the progress of his labours.

To point out the particular parts of this extensive Work on which merit accrued, is not impossible, but it is not attempted. Any or three proofs, which occur in a single Volume, may be deemed sufficient for our present purpose. In the Life of the Earl of Sackville, Mr. Chalmers has minutely examined the statements advanced by Walpole, Wariton, and others, and with respect to the curious attachment he bore to Lady Georgiana, and controverted them with a degree of ability that renders this Monument particularly interesting. Whitmore's Remembrance of the Poet Gascoigne is reprinted, for the first time, from the unique pamphlet in the Collection of the late Mr. Malone*; and

tively who he was not; and to enable us to reject the pretensions of a host of persons, whose friends have claimed for them so distinguished an honour. From the observations contained in this Essay, it should seem to follow unquestionably that the Author of the Letters of Junius was an Englishman of highly cultivated education, deeply versed in the language, the laws, the constitution, and history of his native country; that he was a man of easy if not of affluent circumstances, of unsullied honour and generosity, whose heart was equally in his heart and in his power to contribute to the necessities of other persons, and especially of those who were exposed to troubles of any kind on his own account: that he was in habits of confidential intercourse, if not with different members of the cabinet, with politicians who were most intimately familiar with the court, and entrusted with all its secrets; that he had attained an age which would allow him, without vanity, to boast of a ample knowledge and experience of the world: during the years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, and until the year 1772, he resided almost constantly in London or its vicinity, devoting a very large portion of his time to political concerns, and publishing several communications, under different signatures, in the Public Advertiser; that, in his natural temper, he was quick, irritable, and impetuous; subject to political prejudices and strong persons; not disposed to be absent when not necessary, and to high independent spirit; honestly attached to the principles of the constitution, and fearless and indefatigable in maintaining them; that he was strict in his conduct, and in his attention to public decorum; an avowed member of the Established Church; and, though acquainted with English judicature, not a Lawyer by profession. — What other characteristics he may have possessed, we know not; but these are sufficient; and the claimant who cannot produce them conjointly is in vain brought forward as a competitor for the honour of Junius. "The persons to whom this honour has at different times, and on different grounds, been attributed are the following: Charles Lloyd, a clerk in the Treasury; Sir William Draper, a secretary to Mr. Pelham when chancellor of the exchequer; John Roberts, also a clerk in the Treasury at the commencement of his political life, but afterwards successively private secretary to Mr. Pelham and under-secretary of the exchequer; John Davis, a member of parliament for Harwich, and commissioner of the board of trade; and Dr. Burke, late bishop of Hereford; the Rev. Philip Rosenhaven; Major-general Charles Lee, well-known for his activity during the American war; John Wilkes, Lord Macaulay Boyd; John Dunning, Lord Ashburnham; Henry Flood; and Lord George Sackville."

The pretensions of these several Writers are fairly examined; and, from satisfactory arguments, their claims are disallowed.

The "Private Letters" between the Author and his Printer abound in instances of the high and independent spirit of the one, and the manly integrity of the other. We wish that they could have been accompanied with engraved Portraits of them both. — Of Junius, perhaps, some Painting may at a future day be discovered. Of Mr. H. S. Woodfall, his possessor, a very fine Portrait; and his honest comeliness should certainly be copied.

The Letters which passed between Junius and Mr. Wilkes, now first printed from the originals (to which we happen to know the late Chamberlain of London was very proud) furnish an admirable comment on an inconsiderable portion of the original correspondence in the Public Advertiser.

Forty years are now expired since Junius ceased to write: and, during that long space, an almost uninterrupted curiosity has preserved to discover the person of his who, under that signature, was so frequently the terror of the Ministers, and the despair and support of their opponents. During the time, likewise, repeated crises have been made to gratify that curiosity; but, as those who have flattered themselves that they had made the important discovery, very proceeded upon grounds which were more conjectural, no person has yet been pointed out as the Writer of Junius's Letters, to whom there are not insuperable objections. The time is at length arrived, however, when the discovery may be said to be put in the only train that can afford a prospect of success. The publication of numerous fragments of Junius's hand-writing, which, as well in his private as in public correspondence, was always uniform, may be considered as one important clue in the present intricacy; and the publication of his private letters may, no doubt, afford additional light. Even the copper-plate of the seals of his Letters will not be without its use, trilling at least may seem; for in the discovery of Junius we must proceed as in cases of murder, and gather our proofs not from direct, but circumstantial evidence.

All this is new to the public at large, and will revive and quicken the spirit of inquiry which has so long pursued this intrepid and invisible writer; and who have perused the interesting Volumes just published, with no small degree of attention, we cannot profess ourselves very sanguine as to the probability of an absolute and satisfactory discovery. Yet what the evidence of the hand-writing can be does not depend on whether a man possess the Correspondence of political men of Junius's age, can produce a quantity of Letters corresponding in perfect similarity of hand to those unpublished, it will be nearly decided. The only circumstances which incline us to doubt the practicability of such evidence is one, which we learn from the work now before us, namely, that although the hand-writing of Junius is not possessed of the first time laid before the public at large, it was not a profound secret when Junius wrote. We find that, on some occasions, his Publisher, the late Mr. Woodfall, was in the habit of showing the letters he had received, previously to its being printed. It was from having thus seen one of Junius's Letters, that Almon took it into his head that Mr. Boyd was the Author of Junius, although he might with as much reason have asserted that Mr. Woodfall himself was the Writer of Junius's Letters; and, knowing the measure of his understanding, we should have believed the one as soon as the other. — The Letters, however, we are decidedly of opinion, were not entrusted to an Amaranthus, but are in the disguised hand of their Author; and from this clue (which, if pursued in our present Number, p. 527) the collectors of contemporary portraits may probably make the discovery. The Junius, it may be added, corresponded with Wilkes, and in the precise same disguised hand as with Woodfall, without any subterfuge, or any wish, but to conceal his person. Now, is it to be supposed that Wilkes, thus in possession of Junius's Manuscript, would not have taken every possible pains to discover a man, who could not be uninteresting to him — who shared the public attention with him — and might, had he been a patriot of Wilkes's cast, have beaten him out of the field of Junius? The probability surely is, that Wilkes would have exhibited the correspondence to every person, and in every place, most likely to produce a discovery: yet, with all his pains, Wilkes died, at the distance of space of 30 years, totally ignominiously, as he always declared, of the person of Junius. Doubtful, therefore, as we are, of the probability of a satisfactory discovery, we still think that the chance becomes more favourable now that the hand-writing is in the possession of every political character, and of the dependants of those political characters, who may be in possession of the Correspondence of Junius's time. Whoever has formed a conjectural theory on this subject, before the publication of Mr. Woodfall's Volumes, will see, as we have done, many reasons for distrusting his own discernment; and we can foresee a multitude of discordant opinions which will arise from the present work, will be checked by the more solid inferences of those who have been accustomed to weigh evidence without prejudice. Among the latter, we should conceive, the Editor of this work may be justly numbered; and the portrait which he has drawn of Junius must, in our opinion, be the standard to which all future attempts at discovery are to be referred. The following was the very first Letter which appeared under the signature of Junius, and which the original Publisher omitted in his Collection of Letters of Junius; and there is no doubt with the sanction of the Author. It was followed by that which led to the Correspondence between him and Sir William Draper, and to all the celebrity which attended, and will for ever attend, that extraordinary display of political acumen, knowledge, elegance, and spirit.

**To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.**

"Sir,
November 21, 1789.

It will be decided by the highest authority, whether the justice of our Laws, and the liberty of any Citizen, have been essentially violated, in the person of Mr. Wilkes. As a public man, his
yet be thinks Jesus honest and less wise than soon he suspected by when party, and is weak enough to set dignity. this depravity. Notorious facts speak for him unsupplied, would think ‘treasury aud instance of party ruler etc. Wilkes alone is so well understood, that we can hardly engagements. self too common to consolation but of party, ve been played a human science are has played a elevation; but whom they principally with forgetting the last limit of human case. theme was sent to pump you, and went peak of .

Copies of Fac-similes of the Hand-writings of Junius, in his private Letters to Mr. H. S. Woodfall.

Sir, Friday, May 5, 1769.

It is essentially necessary that the inclosed should be published to-morrow, as the great Question comes on on Monday, and Lord Granby is already staggered. If you should receive any answer to it, you will judge me much by not publishing it till after Monday.

C.

Sir, Saturday, July 15, 1769.

I have received the favour of your Note. From the contents of it, I imagine you may have something to communicate to me; but if that be the case, I beg you will be particular, and that you will tell me candidly whether you know or suspect who I am. Direct a Letter to Mr. William Meredith, to be left at the head of the New Exchange Coffee-house, on Monday, as early as you think proper.—I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, C.

Sir, Sunday, Augt. 6, 1769.

The spirit of your Letter convinces me that you are a much better Writer than most of the people whose works you publish. Whether you have guessed well or ill, must be left to our future acquaintance. For the matter of assistance, I humbly request, should there arise upon any writings of mine, you shall not want it.—Yet you see how things go, and I fear my assistance would not avail you much. For the other part, I am not certain whether it does not deserve upon us present. My own works you shall constantly have; and in point of money, be assured you never shall suffer. I wish the inclosed to be announced to-morrow, as it is, and as soon as possible, for I am not capable of writing any thing more finished. Your Verdictus is Mr. Whitworth. I assure you I have not confided in him. . . . Your Igyewy is a good part of yours.

C.

Sir, (Private) Sept. 10, 1769.

The last Letter you printed was idle and improper; and, I assure you, printed against my own opinion. The truth is, that there are facts speak for themselves, and in this case an honest man will want no spur to raise his indignation.

Men of a different character would do with their security is with a Minister who breaks, without scruple, through all engagements of party, and is weak enough to set all public shame at defiance. There is a firmness of character which will support a Minister even against his vice; but where is the dependence of his friends, when they have no hold either on his heart or his understanding? Detected by the better part of mankind, he will be soon be suspected by the worst; for no man relises securely on another whom he thinks less honest and less wise than himself.—In the present instance, the Duke may possibly find that he has played a foolish game. He rose by Mr. Wilkes’s popularity, and it is not improbable that he may fall by it.

JUNIUS.
24th of April 1769, and was the third of those addressed to his Grace. That he had very early and correct information concerning those who busied themselves to find him out, is certain, from the anecdote concerning Garrick; and also from what he alludes to in the following words: "That Swinney was a wretched but a dangerous fool. He had the impudence to go to Lord George Sackville, whom he had never spoken to, and to ask him, whether or no he was the Author of Junius—take care of him."—To Mr. Woodfall, July 21, 1769.

Junius was acquainted with the fact, wherever he procured his information, a few hours after Swinney had spoken to Lord George Sackville.

Though he placed great confidence in Woodfall, and promised even to make himself known to him—"Act honourably by me, and, at a proper time, you shall know me"—yet, so great was his apprehension of being discovered, that he says, in one of his private Notes to Woodfall (July 15, 1769), "I beg you will be particular; and also that you will tell me candidly, whether you know or suspect who I am. Woodfall, it would seem, mentioned to him his suspicions as to the 6th Aug. 1769.)—To this, Junius remarks (see p. 551): "Whether you have guessed well or ill, must be left to our future acquaintance." (Aug. 6, 1769.)—In another of his private Letters we find the following words on the same topic: "As to me, be assured that it is not in the nature of things, that they (the Cavendishes), or you, or any body else, should ever know me, unless I make myself known. All arts, or inquiries, or rewards, would be equally ineffectual." (Oct. 5, 1769.) And to the same effect, in a Letter of the 26th Dec. 1769: "I doubt much whether I shall ever have the pleasure of knowing you; but, if things take the turn I expect, you shall know me by my works."—These words are mysterious, nor is it easy to conjecture what he intended to insinuate by them. That things did not take the turn which he expected, is clear from other parts of this Correspondence. It was that circumstance, probably, in a great measure, that made him cease to write; and probably, also, prevented him from informing Woodfall who he was; for it appears pretty evident, that he was "the sole depository of his own secret," which he said, would perish with him.

So early as July 21, 1769, he was beginning to form the resolution of writing no more under the character of Junius; for he says, in a Letter of that date, to Woodfall:

"I really doubt whether I shall write any more under this signature. I am weary of attacking a set of brutes, whose writings are too dull to furnish me even with the materials of contention, and whose meanness is so gross and direct to be the subject of argument, or to require illustration."

It is probable that he was induced to write after that period, however, from the great attention paid to his Letters by the public. —(See his Dedication.)

On the subject of his discontinuing to write, we find the following passage in a Letter to Woodfall, January 18, 1773:

"I have seen the signals thrown out for your old Friend and Correspondent. Be assured, that I have had good reason for not complying with them. In the present state of things, if I were to write again, I must be as silly as any of the horned cattle that run mad through the City, or as any of your wise Aldermen. I mention the Cause, and the Publick. Both are given up, I feel for the honour of this country, when I see that there are not ten men in it, who will unite and stand together upon any one question. But it is all alike, vile and contemptible. You have never finished, that I know of; and I shall always rejoice to hear of your prosperity."

That he had a very good opinion of Mr. Woodfall, and wished him well, appears plain from other passages. Thus he writes to him:

"What you say about the profits is very handsome—I like to deal with such men. As for myself, be assured, that I am far above all pecuniary views; and no other person, I think, has any claim to share with you. Make the best of it, therefore; for we see in life be directed to a solid, however moderate, independence—without it, no man can be happy, nor even honest."—(March 5, 1772.)

As some of our Readers may be envious to know the opinion which Junius entertained of some of his own Letters, we subjoin a few Extracts on this subject. Those signed Junius were his most elaborate compositions—upon those he wrote with other signatures he bestowed less care.

"Do (says he to Mr. Woodfall) with my Letters exactly what you please. I should think, that to make a better figure than Newberry, some others of my Letters may be added; and so throw out a hint, that you have reason to suspect them by the same Author. If you adopt this plan, I shall point out those which I would recommend; for you know, I do not, nor indeed have I time to give equal care to them all. And again, I believe I need not assure you, that I have never written in any other Paper since I began with yours. As to Junius, I must wait for fresh matter, as this is a character which must be kept up with credit."

We add the remainder of this Letter, though upon a different topic:—

Avoid prosecutions if you can; but, above all things, avoid the Houses of Parliament—there is no contending with them. At present you are safe, for this House of Commons has lost all dignity, and dare not do any thing." (Aug. 16, 1769.)

The following are some of his remarks on the merit of some of his own Letters:

"I wish the inclosed to be announced to-morrow conspicuously for Tuesday; I am not capable of writing any thing more finished." (Aug. 6, 1769.)

The Letter here alluded to is one to the Printer of the Public Advertiser (the 20th in the present edition of Junius), which appeared in that Journal on the 8th Aug. 1769. It is on the question, whether expulsion from the House of Commons created an incapacity of being re-elected.

In allusion to his Letter to the King, he says,

"I am now meditating a capital, and, I hope, a final piece—you shall hear of it shortly."

When he sent the Junius which appeared on the 22d of April 1771, to Woodfall, he wrote thus to him:

"I hope you will approve of announcing the inclosed Junius to-morrow, and publishing it on Monday. If, for any reasons that do not occur to me, you should think it unavoidable to print it as it stands, I must entreat the favour of you to transmit it to Bingley, and satisfy him that it is a real Junius, worth a North Briton extraordinary. It will be impossible for me to have an opportunity of altering any part of it."

GENT. MAG. December, 1812.

June 20, 1771, he writes thus:

"I am strangely partial to the inclosed: it is finished with the utmost care. If I find myself mistaken in my judgment of this Paper, I positively will never write again. Let it be announced to-morrow, Junius to the Duke of Grafton on Saturday."

This Letter was published June 22, 1771.

Respecting his Letter on the 14th of November 1770, to Lord Mansfield, he writes to Woodfall,

"The inclosed, though begun within these few days, has been greatly labour'd. It is very correctly copied, and I beg you will take care that it be literally printed as it stands. I don't think you run the least risque. We have got the rascal down, let us strange him if it be possible." (Nov. 12.)

In another Letter he says, in reference to Lord Mansfield,

"I will never rest till I have destroyed or expelled that wretch. I wish you joy of yesterday. The fellow truckles already." (Nov. 21.)

The last of his remarks upon his own Compositions which we mean to notice, is that we find relative to his celebrated Letter to Lord Mansfield on the 21st of January 1772, of which he says,

"At last I have concluded my great Work, and I assure you with no small labour." (Nov. 8, 1771.)

And again,

"The Paper itself is, in my opinion, of the highest style of Junius, and cannot fail to sell." (Jan. 11, 1772.)

His hatred of Lord Barrington was nearly on a level with that he bore towards the Duke of Grafton and Lord Mansfield.

"Next to the Duke of Grafton, I verily believe, that the blackest heart in the kingdom belongs to Lord Barrington." (May 3, 1772.)

And again he writes to Woodfall:

"Having nothing better to do, I propose to entertain myself and the Public with torturing that ********* Barrington. He has just appointed a French broker his Deputy, for no reason but his relation to Bishaw. I hear from all quarters, that it is looked upon as a most impudent insult to the Army.—Be careful not to have it known to come from me.—Such an insignificant creature is not worth the vengeance of Junius."—To Mr. Woodfall, Jan. 25, 1772.
The display of Court Intrigue in these pages must inspire horror for the instigators of such cruel policy; for it is to be lamented, that an amiable female, with a mind highly cultivated, and strongly gifted by nature, should have been unable to extricate herself from the persecution and duplicity constantly practised against her. Were it not for the artless simplicity with which the events are detailed, we should gladly hope it might be an exaggerated account, and that such intolerant conduct had not been manifested in a civilized Court during the eighteenth century.

Many persons have read the original Manuscript of these Memoirs, which is in the hand-writing of the Princess. The Margravine had bequeathed them to the privy counsellor M. de Supperville, her first physician, who constantly refused to allow them to be published after her death, they became the property of an intimate friend of the Editor, who immediately consented to their publication with pleasure. I write (says the Margravine) for my amusement, and not with the smallest idea that these Memoirs will ever be printed; perhaps I may even, on another day, make a sacrifice of them to Vulsini; but perhaps I may give them to my daughter, for on this subject I am quite undecided. I repeat once more, I write for my amusement, and I take no pleasure in exposing to the world nothing of what has happened to me, but even my most secret thoughts.

The Margravine was the daughter of Frederick William King of Prussia, and of a Princess of Hanover, daughter to George II, King of Great Britain. At her first entrance into life, July 3, 1706, she met with a most ungracious reception, from the ardent wishes that had been entertained for a Princess. After the death of two sons, " on the 28th June 1734, the Princess Royal presented her Consort with a Consort, who was christened Frederick, afterwards known by the surname of the Great." The young Prince and Princess " were both entrusted to the care of the Countess de Kamelet;" but an Italian of the name of Letti was afterwards appointed to preside over the education of the subject of these Memoirs, whose brutal conduct towards her, we must at least hope, stands unparalleled.

"Blows and kicks (says the Princess) were my daily bread . . . . Few days passed without her exercising the strength of her formidable fists upon my poory body. I was too much in keeping; I was in continual despair; I had no moment of recreation; and I grew stupid; my vivacity vanished, and in short I was no longer the same either in body or mind."

Notwithstanding this injurious treatment, she says, " My good Mermann, who saw me beaten every day, wished to inform the Queen of my misfortunes, but I always prevented it. To complete her wickedness, the Fury washed my face with certain water, which she had purposely got from England, and which was so strong that it corroded the skin. In less than a week my face was covered with pimples, and my eyes were red as blood. My Nurse, seeing the dreadful effect of this water, thought I had used it but twice, threw the bottle out of the window, and my eyes and my complexion would have been destroyed for ever "

On Miss Letti being afterwards dismissed in disgrace, the Princess continued: "I did all I could to comfort her, and to show her my friendly regard. I was not possessed of much at that time; still I gave her, in precious stones, jewels, and plate, what might amount to the value of five thousand pounds besides what she received from the Queen; and yet she had the wickedness to rob me of every thing. The day after her departure, I had not a groan to put on."

But these troubles from the ill treatment of her Government were trivial, to the persecutions the unfortunate Princess had afterwards to undergo from the King and Queen, who had separate views with regard to her marriage; and perhaps she was alternately the victim of the most vindictive wrath. She had been early betrothed to the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Prince of Wales, son of George II. This union was opposed by a formidable Council; and Frederick, irritated at the delays on the part of England, and instigated by his own Counsellors, determined on seeking another alliance for his daughter; whilst the Queen, desirous of her alliance with the Royal Family of England, made every exertion to secure the union with her Nephew, and seduce the Princess, under the penalty of her unceasing resentment, to listen to any other engagement. We are sorry to find a Court disgraced by such family discord as seems generally to have prevailed in the domestic circle of the King of Prussia. — The Prince Royal writes thus to the Queen: "I am in the utmost despair. What had I always dreaded has at length happened. The King has entirely forgotten the Queen, and he treated me like the meanest of men. I was entering his room this morning as usual: as soon as he perceived me, he seized me by the collar, and beat me with his cane in the most cruel manner. I vainly endeavoured to defend myself; he was so overpowered by passion, that fatigue alone made him give over. I am driven to extremes; I have too much honour to submit to such treatment; and I am determined to put an end to it one way or another."

The King would often repeat to his Son before strangers, "Had my Father treated me as I do you, I should have run away a thousand times for one; but you are a faint-hearted fellow, a mere coward." The Prince at length attempted an escape, but was overtaken, and brought back into the presence of the King, who dragged him by the hair, and was only prevented by an attendant from strangling him. He threw him into prison as a deserter. The release of this Brother, whom she tenderly loved, was afterwards offered to the Princess Wilhelmina as a condition of her marrying the Hereditary Prince of Barle. Her own inclination was at the same time most deplorable; her health being much impaired by a succession of injurious treatments; nor was her unceasing sufierings

One day (she says) when Madam de Sinsfield and myself were at table looking wilfully at each other, having nothing to eat but a vile sort of soup made of water, salt, and a dash of stale bones full of hair and filth, we heard a pretty loud knocking against the window. Surprised, we rose in haste to see what it was. We found it was a crow, with a crust of bread in its bill; as soon as she saw us, she dropped it on the outside of the window, and flew away. Tears at the sight started into our eyes. "Our fate is lamentable indeed," said I to my Governess, "since it moves even dumb creatures; they take more pity on us than those human beings who treat us with so much cruelty."

Her servants, however, thought the circumstance so miraculous, that in a short time it was divulged all over the town; and it inspired so much commiseration for her sufferings among the French Protestant Refugees, that at the risk of incurring the King’s resentment, they sent me choice viennois in baskets paved before my door."

Whilst the King compelled his Daughter to consent to the marriage he proposed for her, he refused the Princess with the most impolite resentment, and, in return to her letter of humiliation, she wrote to her, "Rely on me no longer. I vow you eternal hatred, and never shall forgive you." To this refusal the Margravine constantly adhered. She induced the King to strike off four thousand dollars of the small sum he had destined for the Prince of Barle and herself; and took every opportunity of distressing her. By her marriage, the Princess appeared only to have exchanged one misery for another. At the Court of Barle, she had to encounter the evils of poverty; and, with the Prince her husband, she became an object of justifiable jealousy to the Margravine of Margrave; her health was entirely undermined, and she nearly fell a sacrifice to the prejudices of the medical practitioners. On the 31st of August, 1732, she gave birth to a daughter, of which she happened to give the name to the Princess, by the treaty of the King her father, till weary with the contempt and persecution still attending her there, she obtained leave to return again to Barle, to await the decease of the Margravine, whose life was drawing fast to a close. In the midst of every trouble, after her marriage, the Princess consolled herself with the mutual affection subsisting between her, her husband and herself, having, she says, "but one heart." The sequel, however, and after the Princess had succeeded to the Margravine of Barle, we find the unfortunate Margravine deploiring the loss of this cherished treasure; and her Memoirs conclude with relating an intrigue of the Margravine with one of her own favourite attendants.

This narrative is so interesting, that we cannot but regret that the English translation is not more correct: very coarse expressions frequently occur, such
such as could scarcely have flowed from the pen of an elegant female, even below the rank of a Princess; and which, we conceive, might at any rate have been softened. It is unpleasant to be often meeting with such inaccuracies as the following: "This Prince, who was born in 1700, was very tall for his years. His face is handsome, but his countenance is not prepossessing; though he was but fifteen, his wanton disposition already betrayed itself." &c. The work is, however, well calculated to excite the attention of our readers.

57. Critical Conjectures and Observations on the New Testament, collected from various Authors, as well in regard to Words as Pointing: with the Reasons on which both are founded. By William Bowyer, F. S. A.; Bishop Barrington, Mr. Markland, Professor Schurtz, Professor Michaelis, Dr. Owen, Dr. Wobbe, Dr. Gosset, and Mr. Weston. A Series of Conjectures from Michaelis, and a Specimen of Notes on the Old Testament by Mr. Weston, are added in an Appendix. The Fourth Edition, enlarged and corrected. 4to. pp. 656. Nichols and Son.

The reputation of this elaborate Work has been fully established by the sale of three different Editions of it; 12mo. 1763; 8vo. 1768; and 4to. 1782; and by at least one edition on the Continent, translated into German and French.

Of the third Edition, some notice has been taken in our vol. LII. p. 443, and vol. LIII. p. 420.

Of the present Volume, which is very handsomely and correctly printed, the allusion plays, in the words of the Editor, that "A new Edition, which has repeatedly been called for, is now published; with numerous additions from the margin of Dr. Owen's copy, presented to me by the translator of the parallel Paraphrases; and with no small portion of the Volume. The Notes of Professor Schurtz (who translated Mr. Bowyer's Conjectures into German) were communicated by the late Rev. Dr. Wobbe; and a separate little Volume of Conjectures by Mr. Weston, including his Specimen of Notes on the Old Testament, is here incorporated by his permission. — After the long interval of thirty years, it is with no small satisfaction that the Editor has again the opportunity of thus publicly repeating his thanks to the Honourable and Right Rev. Dr. Barrington, now Lord Bishop of Durham; to Dr. Gosset; and Mr. Weston.


Westall, Romney, Howard, Northcote, and Westall, in the works of Turner and Gainsborough; sculptural designs by Banks, Nollekens, and Flaxman; and four engravings exhibiting the architecture and construction of St. Paul's Cathedral. The frontispiece, representing an elegant design for a National Institution, is from the pencil of Mr. Gandy, and displays a correctness of taste and elevation of genius far above the ordinary conceptions of art. The portraits are those of David Garrick, the Marquis of Granby, and the justly celebrated painters Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, and Wilson. A memoir of some of these great artists is prefixed to their respective portraits; in the execution of which the different writers is by no means equal. The life of Lord Ashburton by John Adolphus, eq. is principally confined to a narrative of matters of fact, without entering into elaborate remarks. The memoir of Romney from the pen of J. Phillips, R. A. is in a better style, and contains, towards its conclusion, some judicious reflections on the character of that artist's productions. John Macon Good, F. R. A., has detailed with considerable interest the military and political career of the Marquis of Granby, whom he strives, and we think successfully, to vindicate from the charges of Junius, on the score of principle, and servile imitating a conception to the party in power. The author of the sketch of Sir Joshua's life, Mr. Northcote, R. A. in whose performance there are many obvious marks of genius, taste, and scientific knowledge. His summary of that artist's productions is particularly worthy of attention; for the writer, being himself a distinguished painter, and pupil of that celebrated Master, may justly be supposed to be well qualified to discriminate the peculiar excellence of his professional character. In Mr. Malone's Memoirs, prefixed to Sir Joshua's Discourses, we seek in vain for professional information, or those maxims that are calculated to instruct and enlighten the young student. The memoir of Westall is drawn up by Mr. Britton with his usual precision and accuracy of sentiment. In the melancholy fate of the painter whose life it records, men of genius have a powerful warning to avoid the allurements of a vicious propensity, and constantly to bear in mind the golden rule of Pythagoras:

"To use thy stronger appetites assuage Thy gluttony, thy sloth, thy lust, thy rage:
From each unhonest act of shame forbear,
Of others and thyself alike beware!"


The Essays affixed to the above plates are very different in character from those we have already noticed; being strictly descriptive and critical sketches of the pictures themselves. The first is written by Mr. Britton; said of all the compositions of that gentleman is by far the most finished which has yet come under our observation. The subject certainly affords ample scope for the display of fine taste and critical talent; and the author has shown himself to be possessed of both in a very eminent degree.

All the other papers in this department of the work are brief Essays on the respective subjects; with the exception of that on the picture of "The Earl of Argyle in Prison." This dissertation is the production of Prince Hoare, a gentleman well known among men of letters, as the author of several valuable publications in polite literature, particularly on the subject of the fine arts. It appears in the form of a letter to Mr. Northcote, and exhibits, throughout, strong indications of a capacious and philosophizing mind. The criticisms, however, though profound and enterprising, scarcely bear with sufficient closeness on the immediate subject of the essay; at least they might with nearly equal propriety be applied to the great majority of historical paintings. This we must be permitted to regret, because, however valuable such a paper might be in a general work, it loses much of its worth here, and we feel confident that the picture to which it alludes would furnish itself
Review of New Publications.

The Landscapes in this Volume, are "Pope's Villa," by Turner; and "The Cottage Door," by Gainsborough. The engravings on both are from the pen of Mr. Britton, and have the merit of being opposite to their objects.

The Sculptural pieces are five in number; "A Statue of Resignation," "A Monument to Lord Mansfield," also relieves: "Thy Kingdom come," and "Deliver us from Evil," by Flaxman; "A Monumental Group," by Nollekens; and "The Falling Giant," by Banks. Three of these Essays are written by R. Hunt, and the others by Mr. Britton. A desire to appear delicately ingenious, and famed for fine writing, or at least swelling sentences, is the most conspicuous trait in the papers of the former.

The Minute description of the architecture of St. Paul's Cathedral is accompanied by an "Essay towards a history and description" of the magnificent edifice. In the execution of this object, the Author, Edmund Akin, architect, has acquitted himself with considerable ability. After tracing shortly the history of the different structures which have at any time occupied the same site, he presents the reader with a general description of the architecture and decorations of the present fabric. He likewise offers, in conclusion, a few remarks on the various defects with which some writers have charged it, in order to show that they are neither so glaring nor so palpable as the critics have been pleased to alledge.

Having thus given a very imperfect view of the contents of this splendid volume, we shall next state our opinion of its embellishments. In this department of our task, we are much concerned, but the chief object is to point out the defects which we have seen; the plates of St. Paul's are all engraved by J. Le Keux, and are executed in a truly scientific and tasteful manner. The sectional display of the building is not inferior to any thing we have ever seen, and is a highly interesting specimen of the graphic art. His work in the frontispiece is also demonstrative of a skilful artist. In the plates of Pope's Villa by J. Pye, and the Cottage Door by S. Scott, we recognized the same principles of taste and feeling; but influenced by different subjects, and displayed in different styles. Both these plates are truly excellent, and may justly rank with the very first plates of W. Theat and Romney. That by Scott is bold, firm, and vigorous; while the other, by Pye, is delicate, soft, and silvery. Both Turner and the Engraver seem to have been inspired with much of that meliorious sweetness and beauty characteristic of the poetry of the Twickenham Bard.

All the other plates are executed in the dotted or chalk style, by different engravers, and with different degrees of merit. The portraits are all by W. Bond; and those of Dunning and Romney are certainly entitled to praise; but those of Granby, Wilson, and Sir Joshua, are tame and indifferent, both in the drawing and effect. The same may be said of two plates by Godby. The Earl of Argyll, by S. Scryvin, is a fine, firm, well-executed plate; and that of Garrick, &c. by Cardon, displays much care in tooling, and skill in drawing; there are parts of it, however, not so successful in tones of colour. The wood-cut, which ornaments the title-page, is executed by Branson, and may perhaps be regarded as one of the finest specimens of that branch of art this country or even Europe has hitherto produced.

To execute an essay must agree to observe, that, notwithstanding the defects which we have mentioned, this volume is justly entitled to public patronage, and cannot fail to afford high gratification to all who possess a genuine taste for fine arts. Even considered in itself, and without relation to its object, it is a most meritorious production; but when we consider the view which Mr. Britton had in its publication, the tribute of applause so deservedly its due ought to be doubly augmented. The neglect of genius in this country, and the little encouragement which has hitherto awaited the superior exertions of skill and science, have long been deplored.

The English character has even been said to be destitute of the very susceptibility of appreciating those fine strokes of grandeur and of beauty, which the pencil or the chisel can delineate. For our part, however, we are fully satisfied that the aspiration is wholly unmerited; and that the want of encouragement, so much complained of, does not result from a characteristic deficiency of taste, but from the confined sphere in which the higher works of the artist have, till lately, been known. Disseminate then a knowledge of those works, and the rage of patronage will be rapidly extirpated: and when we apprehend, is so likely to effect this object, as the plan which the volume now before us exhibits.


The Science of Medicine, comprehending the history of diseases, together with their mode of treatment by the application of remedies, was received by the Greeks from the Egyptians, Hippocrates and other Grecian physicians having collected and arranged the knowledge which medical experience had in their time acquired. Medicine continued to be cultivated as a science, and the healing art was practised, chiefly by the Greeks, not only in the different states of Greece, but at Rome, and in the provinces of the Roman empire. And when Europe emerged from the barbarism and ignorance in which it had lain, after the fall of the Roman monarchy, the revival of Letters again brought forward these valuable relics of ancient learning.

Medical Science, as thus handed down in the writings of the Grecians, Romans, and Arabian physicians, was taught in the different universities of Europe; where it soon obtained its full share of that regard, on the re-creation of Literature, universally paid to the Learning of Antiquity. Antient Philosophy was held infallible; nor did any one venture to doubt, much less to dispute its doctrines. But, when the improvement and extension of the arts and sciences had exposed the fallacy of many theories and hypotheses long looked up to with awful reverence, the practice of physicians sick became enlarged in its limits, whilst its foundation was as always erect and secured. Physiology, Anatomy, and Chemistry, were successfully cultivated, and the schools of Medicine were enriched by the laboured researches of their several professors. Hence it appears, we are now in the height of the Science of Medicine, at this day taught in our sister Universities, and practised by physicians in our hospitals and other public institutions, has resulted from the learning, observation, and experience, accumulated during the lapse of many centuries.

Resting on this basis, the art of curing diseases has by some been considered, not only as indebted to, but as entirely dependent on (at least for its beneficial exercise) the science of Medicine. A knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology of the human body has been thought indispensably requisite, for enabling any one, either to observe the symptoms, or to trace the causes of disease.

Such is the language of men whose time and attention have been devoted to the study of Medicine as a trade. Others, however, there are, who maintain that the cure of diseases, so far from requiring such knowledge, needs nothing beyond a careful attention to a few plain and simple rules. With these rules, properly digested by some skilful Physician, and rendered perfect by means either of a table of Contents or an Index, any man may succeed in curing most of the maladies to which the human frame is liable. He may, by their aid, preserve himself in health; or, if sickness should befal him, may cause its attacks to be both short and harmless. He may even avert the sufferings of disease, and restore the blessings of health to his afflicted fellow-creatures. Science then so much of useful knowledge may be learnt from a well-formed compendium of Medicine, expressed in simple and familiar language, it follows that (except in some few disorders, and those of rare occurrence) Medical science is altogether a commerce and an useless burthen, a mere ostentation of hellenistic phrases, or of still more absurd and unprofitable opinions.

On which side this argument the truth shall at last appear, we do not presume to determine; but, leaving untouched
untouched the question of profit and loss arising from the Family Practice of Physick; the author also notices the assistance given thereto by the work now before us.

Dr. Reece, in his preface, informs us, that

“The Medical Guide is the result of twenty-five years’ extensive experience. The author has long acted on the instructions it contains, both in hospital and private practice; and the more he hears of the success that has attended their adoption by the heads of families throughout the country, the firmer is his conviction of the utility of Domestic Medicine under proper regulations. Within the short space of seven years, the work has gone through eight heavy editions, and has been translated into different languages on the Continent, under the sanction of eminent Medical characters, and reprinted in America as a book of reference for the Medical profession.”

In his Dedication to the Bishop of London, the author says,

“Since I had the honour of inscribing the Medical Guide to your Lordship, several large editions have been required by the continued and increasing demand of the publick for this work.”

After some further dedicatory remarks (which, to Dr. Reece’s praise be it said, are entirely free from that fulsome adulation of his patron, too frequently met with in dedications to the Great) he concludes as follows:

“It is a happy feature in modern manners, that Medicine is no longer the property of a privileged order. To every individual, health is the most valuable of sublunary possessions; it is fit, therefore, that all should be instructed in the methods of restoring or preserving it, so far as it is compatible with the ordinary vocations of life. To promote this sanitary purpose, has been the great object of the attention I have paid to these subjects for many years. I cannot doubt that a persuasion of the sincerity of these practices and principles, will, for many years to come, be the object of attention of the public. In such a minute as this, the credit of which, all due honour is given to the illustrious F. H., and to the late Lord Chancellor, I am enabled to recommend this work to the public.”

The medical part of Dr. Reece’s Medical Guide comprises the Family Dispensatory, or a Description of the different Medicines which should be procured by those who propose engaging in the domestic practice of Physick.

The second part, inscribed to the Duchess of Leeds, commences with some useful preliminary instructions to the domestic practitioner, as contained in a list of questions to the patient. The Doctor then proceeds to treat of the causes, prevention, alleviation, and cure of the diseases incident to humanity. These diseases come under consideration according to the place they hold in the alphabet, which arrangement appears equally perspicuous, and is at the same time free from many of the inconveniences arising from a more arbitrary classification. It is, however, liable to one objection, which cannot have escaped the notice of this author. Of all the sternal foreign editions—no two can agree, either with each other, or with the original, in such an alphabetical succession of disorders. This, however, is of small importance; and, we might say, to the English practitioner of Domestic Medicine, it is altogether insignificant.

Thus far Mr. Vaughan, in his preface to the 2d edition of his Medical Guide, written in 1812, writes:

“I am speaking here of the official rather than of the personal qualities of our constituted Ruler: but I cannot help remarking how strongly these are exemplified in the advances of fidelity, discretion, and kindness of our present venerable Archbishop.”

Mr. Vaughan’s “Star in the East,” and his Christian Researches in Asia.”
his Bible to every nation under heaven. From the Ganges to the Plata; from the cold Icelander to the Arabian of the Wady; all nations, and kindreds, and people, either have been or shall shortly be made, to bear and to read; in their own tongues the wonderful works of God.'

"The Third Discourse, affectionately addressed to the Parishioners, is, as the Preacher has above observed, an enlarged and detailed view of the principles in the former Sermons.

61. Papers occasioned by Attempts to form Auxiliary Bible Societies in various Parts of the Kingdom. To which is prefixed, an Historical Sketch of the Controversy. Collected by a Prelate of the Church of England. 8vo. pp. 44.

Rivington.

THE Editor of these papers, in his preface, forms his opinions on a passage from the last Charge of the Bishop of Gloucester, "that the combination of improved success and favourable opportunity is very apt to suggest ideas, which at the commencement of an undertaking were not conceived," and which, in the course of his preface, he most ably and impartially proceeds to demonstrate.

He informs us of the rapid progress of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which is now only in the ninth year of its establishment, and which has increased to such an unparalleled degree: and we shall submit to our readers a portion of this preface, in which he ably describes the tendency of this modern Society, and of the labours since its establishment.

A period of silence on the part of those who had unsuccessfully endeavoured to awaken the public mind to the importance of reading the scriptures, and who observed every day the progressive verification of their fears, of necessity resulted from this chilling discouragement. The expostures and inculcations of the Bible Society were left without interruption in full possession of the field, and they made the most of this season of tranquility; they showed themselves as the advocates of the edifice which they had undertaken to erect, for they bestowed their first concern in rendering impregnable its foundations; in strengthening the parent society by all the perfections of weight, talent, and respectability, whom either by the dextrous application of stimulants to unsuspicious benevolence, by the suggestions of interest, or by other pretexts adapted to the ruling passions of each, they could induce to enter into the combination.

"Having thus amply provided themselves with energy at home, they began most cautiously to extend their operations. They established posts in a few large manufacturing towns in different parts of the kingdom, and contrived to identify corporate bodies with themselves. Where they apprehended opposition, they invited only those friendly to the Society to assist at its formation; and they enlisted into its service, gifted with a flowing specious eloquence, who, by a torrent of glowing verbosity, could carry difficulties away; and by suppressing what occurred to its prejudice, and by exaggerating what could be turned to its advantage, could shape the whole proceeding into an imposing form, and spreading the delusion to distant places, prepare them for assent."

"In this stage of the Society's career, the disheartened energy of those, who originally sounded the alarm, revived. Their consciences could not be appeased with listless inactivity, whilst the whole kingdom was becoming entangled in the trammels of a specious design, the too probable tendency of which would be, according to their most deliberate convictions, to place it at the mercy of those whose predomiance no reflecting mind could contemplate without the most lively apprehensions. They took courage; they renewed their efforts; and to break the impeding danger—they devoted their talents to the investigation of those delusions, which had captivated the susceptibilities of the valuable members of the association—they compared the speculations of its enthusiastic admirers with the real practical results; in short, they left no expedient untried, to strip the project of its plausibility, and to break the spell of its powerful incantations. And an impartial examination of these enquiries will constrain any one to admit, "that we not only did not strive in vain, but far as sound reasoning could pursue the unfounded facts can expose a fallacy, that this fallacy is exposed; and, in some particulars at least, so effectually, as to be deemed by its very implausibility, and of vibration: for against the last labours of Professor Marsh, the advocates of the Bible Society have not ventured to oppose even an insinuation, though they never were so impudently called upon before to convict any one of their numerous assailants of inaccuracy or misrepresentation: since by a most laborious induction of particulars, entered into the declared number of assentaries; and of the real amount of their boasted services in the foreign department of their design, he has proved to demonstration, that the unallowed arrogation to themselves of having exhibited a "second Protocol" to the world, is supported only by this pitiful achievement for an Association, —that they have translated St. Mark's Gospel, the shortest of the four, into the Bugis and the Malayans dialects.—But they were become so inflamably pertinacious, that it was made: they had already a numerous host initiated in their mysteries; and therefore, wise in their generation, they decline contending with those who could carry home and more at every encounter—leave them and their literary labours un molested to sink into oblivion, and bestow the more astutely and the more adroitly in pressing forward the complete accomplishment of the plan, in hopes of being thus enabled to advance it beyond discontinuance before its real tendency is completely detected."

These papers have been most ingeniously selected by the Editor; the three first of which contain the sentiments of three distinguished Prelates of the English Bench; the first of whom (Bishop of London) whilst stating his reasons against the formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Colchester, thus animadvert on the conduct of the British and Foreign Bible Society:

"This Society, it is farther said, will proceed upon any act of maladministration in the British and Foreign Bible Society, they cannot but display the same prudence, for we have observed, that where men attempt to write Poetry who were not designed by Nature to be Poets, their productions are generally still and inharmonious, in proportion to the pains bestowed upon them. The partiality of Friends may perhaps have induced this writer to publish these effusions; and inasmuch as the printing is considered, he surely will deserve their approbation; for the Poem is displayed with taste, and finished with great neatness. That it may not be imagined that we intend to cast this little piece with those which are below ground; accordingly, we present our Readers with the following extract:"

"Lastly, his Maker's image, Man appear'd, And to the heavens his front sublime repair'd; But admiration yet was all his lore; And (taught by thee, O Nature) to adore; Thy breast the mighty secrets yet conceal'd, seal'd, To Learning's favourite Sons in time to rehow, by the laws of Gravitation won, The Planets roll around their centre Sun; And as the Moon by force attractive glides."

There is a neatness in the following lines which surpasses that of many passages.
passages in some of our admired modern Poets: "But sometimes accidental aid avail'd,
And take's the lead where bold Invention falls;"
[i.e., the] The brush, when thrown in anger, could
That foam which was baffled all the Painter's skill:
By slightest causes oft the human mind
To studies great and useful is inclin'd;
Chaldean shepherds first the notions spread [are read: From whence the volumes of the heavens
Taught by the Nautilus,
That immediately produced
From whence the volumes of the heavens
be 6 3. not succeed in drawing the foam about
Jnight have been expected,
the p6. fence
b.'l
tected
occasioned by his
Nature and Effects of
A Series
along laboured to produce, and the
brush:"
"Tell me not a Poem
"The most obvious exercise of the Critic
"And if the new
..distil
812.]
and interesting..."
have attended the Lectures of Von Fei-
Lynge, and studied, for some time past, the
art of the Stages, the
That mighty Master of the human heart
Bids every Briton act the Patriot's part;
Bids him, obedient to his country's call,
Bear on his shield defiance to the Gaul;
And, plumb'd in Liberty's immortal chariot
Wage war with Tyrrans to relieve the
Oppress;
For, still unfetter'd as his native wave,
A Briton's birthright is to scorn a slave!
Long may this Fabrick flourish, and
withstand hand!
Devouring flames, and Time's corroding
Here shall be plane'd, and fear no second
fire.
"The Muse's records, and Apollo's lyre!
Genius, unaided by a patron's name,
May here commence his free career of
"No favour'd rival shall his course impede,
No envious rob him of the public praise,
But all the votaries of the Drama's cause
Be rud'd, like Britons, by impartial Laws;"
"Address, presented to the Committee, by
John Taylor, esq.
"Once more the Scenic Muse beholds a
dome
[home: Rais'd on the spot so long her fav'rite
Where Genius may her honour'd trophies
And Wit and Satire in her train appear;
Wit that can folly awe, and Vice appal,
Satire with pointed shafts, but free from
gull;"[tries; Humour, who now his broad luxuriance
Now stilly lurks in Irony's disguise;
Terror, that proudest Guilt must shuddering hear,
And sacred Pity, with her chast'ning tear.
All, all, a lib'ral shelter here may find;
Since all but aim to meliorate mankind.
Hail! mighty Shade of Him whose
power could scan[man]
The lowest depths and noblest heights of
Whose works his genuine character shall
trace,
[space: Till the vast whole dissolves in empty
Oh! may thy Spirit o'er the dome preside—"
[Guide: Be thou the Guardian Genius and
The So may th'admiring world with raptures see
Each Drama realiz'd as form'd by thee;
So may th'embody'd wonders of thy page
Inspire new Bards with emulative rage;
So Reason may in Pleasure's garb beguile,
Alike enabling ev'ry tear and smile.
Then shall the Stage, mild supplement to Law;
[draw; The heart to just and kind a seat
Then Truth with Taste and Fancy shall combine,
The Parnassus to controul, exalt, refine,
"Till they delighted bend at Virtue's
hallow'd shrines?" SE.
SELECT POETRY.

DECEMBER.
The renumerant name of Christmas short
Obscures the games of yemas before:
Now men with men (as lykes) resort,
And rich looks friendly on the poor.

AN ELEGY
On a Family Tomb, by a Gentleman at
Cambridge, in 1753.
THOU dome of death! by lonely mourners rear'd,
I seek at evening's close thy hallow'd ground.
And as I fondly trace the kindred dead,
In pious accents breathe the mournful line;
What though no titled lineage I disclose,
No proud parade of ancestry or birth!
Yet in these veins a stream unsullied flows,
 Derived from genuine purity and worth.
Yes, honour'd race, with holy wisdom fraught,
Humbly the path of piety ye trod!
Your lives adorn'd the faith your precepts taught—
Servants of Truth! and Ministers of God!
Peace to your manses! — This due inacess
frame to sadden themes the pensive lay;
And e'en till Mem'ry's faintest traces fades,
My heart shall bleed thro' many a distant day.
Scarce had I wept a tender parent's doom;
Scarce check'd the tear flood filial grief bestow'd,
Ere, lost in earliest prime, relictus tomb,
A sister slept within thy dark abode.
Ah, lovel'd, Maria! not th' enchanting face
Where beauty reign'd, unconscious of its power;
Nor modest sense, nor mildest regard
Availl'd to save thee from the destitute hour!
When, in the Flute of thine eye display'd,
Health seem'd her loveliest blessings to disclose;
Concaved, alas! the canker sickness prey'd,
Ere long to blast the sweetly-budding
With deadly paleness, or illusive bloom,
Noted by fear and hope, thy check was spread;
Till, slowly yielding to th' impeding
On gentle wing thy hoyring spirit fled.
Nor ceas'd with thee my woes, lamented shade!
Formore than by fraternal fondness dear,
With thee, in Death's cold arms, I consigned thy soul.
To keener anguish wak'd the streaming
Scantling

Select Poetry, for December, 1812.

HORACE, Book III. Ode XIV.
LO! Romans, Caesar homeward bends his way,
Grac'd with the laurels of a hard-fought
Like God-like Hercules beheld him come,
From Spain's proud shores, to bliss impatient Rome!
How lowt our realmen, our anxious realmen,
Deep held! In slain, though crown'd with bays, their
His wife the chase, the pious Livia, see
(Her prayers sear'd utter'd to the Deity)
And fair Octavia with the matrons come
To bid the conqueror, hero welcome home.
Thankful for sons resolv'd, the female band
Approach, with suppliant vise in every
Ye stripling youths, and virgins ripe for love,
Let none but pious words ascend to love.
Oh, happiest day since first I drew my
No thoughts remain of rapine or of death
While Caesar reigns! Go, boy, the garlands
bear

A Seaman's Elegy on a deceased Matesmate and Friend.

FRIEND of my youthful days on you vast Ocean,
The duteous tear of sympathy receive:
The worth may justly claim a sad emotion,
Departed worth invites the heart to grieve.
Lo, memory dwells on friendship's pure enjoyment,
When, by the moon's pale beam o'er seas
To meet the Gallic foe was our employment,
Where Britain's bullwarks still triumph,
Friendship unalterably true was ours,
Nor could the slanderous tongue its force controll
Severe misfortune fle'd before its pow'r,
True was thy heart, and generous thy soul.
By thee each wayward passion cease'd to rove;
Persuasion sweetly hush'd each thought
To speak of letters fill'd with lasting love,
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 24.
The Duke of York and Cumberland with Lords Eldon, Liverpool, and Westmorland, took their seats as Commissioners, and the members of the Lower House having come to the bar, the Commission was read.

In the Commons, the same day, the numbers having returned from hearing the Commission read in the Upper House, Sir J. Nichol, in a speech descriptive of the qualifications and talents necessary to centre in the gentleman whom they should choose for their Speaker, and which, he observed, would be immediately recognized as the portrait of the highly-gifted individual, who had during four Parliaments presided over their proceedings, amended by moving, that the Right Hon. C. Abbot do take the Chair of this House. Mr. Cartwright seconded the motion, which was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Abbot was then conducted to the Chair in form, returned thanks, and hoped he should receive the support of the House, this being devoted to its service.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 25.
The Lords Commissioners having taken their seats, a number of members of the House of Commons came to the bar, when Mr. Abbot at their head. The choice of the Lower House in their Speaker being announced by Mr. Abbot himself, and the Commons having in the name of the Regent given it the Royal approbation, the usual privileges, namely, freedom of speech in debate,—freedom from arrest for their persons, their servants, and their estates,—free access to his Majesty whenever the occasion might require, and that the most favourable construction might be put upon all their acts,—were claimed and granted. The Gentleman then retired from the bar. The oaths were administered to several Noblemen; and the House adjourned.

In the Commons, this day and the two following were occupied in swearing in members.

HOUSE OF LORDS,' Nov. 30.
This day the business of the Session commenced with the usual formalities. Soon after two, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at the House, attended by the great Officers of State, &c., when, the Members of the House of Commons being called in, his Royal Highness

GREAT MAG. December, 1812.
with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that Government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

"Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to his Majesty. The present, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from his Majesty's subjects in North America are highly satisfactory.

"By his own magnanimity and perseverance, by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects, and by the gallantry, firmness, and intrepidity of his forces, the presumptions of the Enemy have been signal disappointed.

"The enthusiasm of the Russian Nation has increased with the difficulties of the contest, and with the dangers with which they were surrounded. They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few examples in the history of the world; and I indulge the confident hope, that the determined perseverance of his Imperial Majesty will be crowned with ultimate success; and that this contest, in its result, will have the effect of establishing, upon a foundation never to be shaken, the security and independence of the Russian Empire.

"The proof of confidence which I have received from his Imperial Majesty, in the measure which he has adopted of sending his fleets to the ports of this country, is in the highest degree gratifying to me; and his Imperial Majesty may most fully rely on my fixed determination to afford him the most cordial support in the great contest in which he is engaged.

"I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a Treaty with his Sicilian Majesty, supplementary to the Treaties of 1808 and 1809.

"As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this Treaty to be laid before you.

"My object has been, to provide for the ward of the future and the efficiency of the military force of the Sicilian Government to offensive operations; a measure which, combined with the liberal and enlightened principles which happily prevail in the councils of his Sicilian Majesty, is calculated to, I trust, to augment his power and resources, and at the same time to render them essentially serviceable to the common cause.

"The Declaration of War by the Government of the United States of America was made under circumstances which might have afforded an opportunity that the amicable relations between the two Nations would not long be interrupted. It is
In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee to take into consideration the Prince Regent's Message, Lord Castlereagh said, that the Marquis of Wellington had on six different occasions received the officers of the places on which he has his establishment, and that his conduct according to the principles of Mr. Fox: he dwelt upon the distresses of all classes: this could not be concealed: it would burst the doors of that House in petitions.

The Address was then agreed to.

**House of Lords, Dec 5.**

On the motions for Earl Bathurst, the thanks of the House were voted to the Marquis of Wellington for the battle of Salamanca.

In the Commons, the same day, a vote of thanks to Lord Wellington, for the victory of Salamanca, was unanimously agreed to.

Sir F. Burdett took this occasion to observe, that we had paid 11 millions for the raising of the siege of Cadiz. He protiated against this waste of blood and treasure, and the disgrace of having the victories which were followed by defeat and disappointment. The victory of Salamanca was inferior to that gained by the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, which had changed the face of Europe. The final object of the war was as far distant as ever, and not likely to be attained.

In some discourse, Mr. Fanshawe declined that Government had employed agents to purchase gold and silver coin, and said that he had refused to purchase 27,000 guineas at 25s. each.

**House of Lords, Dec. 4.**

The Earl of Liverpool presented a message from the Prince Regent, stating, that he was desirous of bestowing upon the Marquis of Wellington a signal mark of national munificence for his eminent services, \&c; as did Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons.

The Earl of Liverpool, after a suitable speech, proposed, pursuant to the Prince Regent's Message, for enabling the Marquis of Wellington to superintend the supreme dignity of his rank, "That 100,000l. should be vested in the hands of trustees, to be laid out in the purchase of lands of that value, to be settled on Lord Wellington, his heirs and successors. The Address was then agreed to, nem. dis."

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The Address was then agreed to.
morning, and crossed the Pisuraga, and blew up the bridge. They were closely followed by the Hon. Lieut.-col. Frederick Pennymore with a detachment of the 12th light dragoons through the town; but some time having elapsed before the infantry could come up, the Enemy might not be prevented from destroying the bridge.—They retired along the right of the Pisuraga to Duenas, where their rear will probably halt this night.—When Gen. Roy moved towards Astorga, the army and the enemy retired along his march to the Douro, they have again advanced to the Esca.—The Empecinado has not informed me that Gen. Villa Campa had taken position which had been the garrison, and had evacuated Cuenca after the surrender of the Retro. These troops amounted to 1000 men, with two guns belonging to Suchet's army. My last accounts from Lieut.-gen. Mainland are of the 24th.

Yelland, Sept. 8.

Since I wrote my dispatch of the 7th, I have received a letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, from Llerena, to which place the General had moved in pursuit of the troops under Gen. Drouet. He sends me the enclosed letter from Col. Skerrett (already published) who commands the British and Portuguese troops, which compose part of the detachment under Gen. Croix, from which I learn that the allies had entered Seville on the 27th. I conclude that the blockade of Cadiz is raised, as I have received several accounts of the destruction of military forces in that city, and that they withdrew their force from thence, but I have received no authentic accounts of the raising of the blockade. I beg to congratulate you upon these events. I have halted here this day to give rest to the troops, which have marched for several days.—I have, &c.

Wellington.

Dowling-street, Sept. 23. This Gazette contains a letter from Lieut.-gen. sir G. Prevost, Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Provinces in North America, dated Montreal, Aug. 15, incl, and also a report which he has received from Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, from Llerena, to which place the General had moved in pursuit of the troops under Gen. Drouet. Col. Skerrett (already published) who commands the British and Portuguese troops, which compose part of the detachment under Gen. Croix, from which I learn that the allies had entered Seville on the 27th. I conclude that the blockade of Cadiz is raised, as I have received several accounts of the destruction of military forces in that city, and that they withdrew their force from thence, but I have received no authentic accounts of the raising of the blockade. I beg to congratulate you upon these events. I have halted here this day to give rest to the troops, which have marched for several days.—I have, &c.

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Wellington.
and the roads communicating with them, so that we could not pass the river till the 19th, when we effected that operation in two columns, the 5th division and Brig.-gen. Bradford’s brigade above, and the 1st division and Brig.-gen. Pack’s brigades, and Major-gen. Anson’s cavalry, below the town. Burgos is situated in that division of Spain allotted to the army of the North, and Gen. Caffarelli, who had been with the 17th, had placed in the castle a garrison of the troops of that army, consisting, as is reported, of 2000 men. The Enemy had taken considerable pains to protect Burgos, and had occupied with a hornwork, the hill of St. Michael’s, which has a considerable command over some of the works of the castle, at the distance of 500 yards. They had likewise occupied other parts of that hill with flches and other works for the protection of their pickets and outposts. As soon as the 1st division crossed the Arlanzon on the 19th, the Enemy’s outposts were driven in by the light infantry battalion of Col. Sterling’s brigade, under the command of the Honourable Major Cocks, supported by Brig.-gen. Pack’s brigade; and the Enemy’s outworks on the hill of St. Michael’s, with the exception of the horn-work, were occupied by our troops, which were posted close to the hornwork as it was dark, the same troops, with the addition of the 42d regiment, attacked and carried by assault the hornwork which the Enemy had occupied in strength. In this operation Brig.-gen. Pack, Lieut.-col. Hill of the 1st Portuguese regiment, Col. Campbell of the 16th, Major Williams of the 5th Carac上班族, Major Pack of the 28th, and the Hon. Major Cocks of the 79th regiment, commanding the light infantry battalion, distinguished themselves; the latter, in particular, led the attack of the Enemy’s works, but receiving the hornwork by its gorge at night. We took three pieces of cannon and one captain, and 62 prisoners; but I am sorry to say that our loss was 4. As soon as this operation was finished, and the Enemy was compelled to retire, it was impossible to ascertain the exact state of the works of the castle of Burgos, till we had obtained possession of the hill of St. Michael’s. Since the 19th, we have been employed in establishing ourselves on the hill of St. Michael’s, and in constructing those works which was then calculated to forward our future operations. The whole of the army have crossed the Arlanzon, with the exception of the 6th division, and one division of Spanish infantry. From the River Hindford to the River直线 to the 14th; he was then at Trouille, and had received his orders, and was to be on post on the 18th.—I have not heard that Marshal Soult has yet left Gaeta; but he was still there on the 8th. General Ballasfor and his division had crossed the Guadaletté, and had been very successful; he was at Cadaques on the 8th. The Enemy had abandoned Andujar and Jaen. The last accounts I have from Alicante are of the 40th inst. Joseph Buonaparte’s army, and that of Suellet, were still in Valencia. I have no late accounts from Cadiz. [Here follows a Return of KIlled, Wounded, and Missing.—Total loss: Killed: 1 major, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 5 sergeants, 60 rank and file. Wounded: 1st batt., 42d foot, Lieut. Gregorson and Mitte.—Capt. M’Kenzie, Lieut. Francer, and Volunteer J. R. White; Captains Williams and Davidson, Lieut. J. Stewart, slightly.—2d batt., 58th foot, Captain Dudgeon, slightly; Lieut. Carter, severely.—5th batt., 68th foot, Lieut. Mentor, severely.—1st batt., 79th foot, Lieut. M’Donald, severely, since dead.]

Donning-street, Oct. 6. Capt. Corre, Aide-de-camp to Sir G. Prevost, arrived this morning with dispatches, of which the following is an extract, and a copy. [Gen. Prevost’s dispatch is dated Moniter, Aug., and consists of the most important, consisting of the invasion of Upper Canada by the United States’ troops, under Gen. Hull, which has already been laid before the President of the United States by the President of the United States. The main points of the dispatch are as follows:]

Names of the British Officers Killed and Wounded, in the reduction of the castle of St. Michael’s. The intelligence received from that quarter confirmed my apprehensions; the troops being collected in the course of the 15th, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, the embarkation took place a little after day-light, on the following morning, and we were preceded by the commodore. Major-gen. Luit. Dewar, of the Quarter-master-general’s department, the whole was in a short time landed without the smallest confusion, at Spring Well; a good position was occupied, and a line of intrenchment was formed west of Detroit. The Indians who had in the mean time effected their landing two miles below, moved forward, and occupied the woods, about a mile and a half on our left. The force which I instantly directed to march against the Enemy, consisted of 30 royal artillery, 350 of the 41st regt.; 50 royal Newfoundland regt., 400 militia, and about 600 Indians, to which were attached three 6-pounders, and two 3-pounders. The services of Lieut. Troughton, commanding the royal artillery, an active and intelligent officer, being required in the field, the direction of the batteries was intrusted to Capt. Hall, and the marine department, and I cannot withhold my entire approbation of his conduct. The Enemy, having no one to the right of the river, with an intention of waiting in a strong position the effect of our force upon the Enemy’s camp, and in the hope of compelling him to evacuate, and, after receiving information upon landing, that Col. M’Arthur, an officer of high reputation, had left the garrison three days before with a detachment of 500 men, and never heard of the Enemy’s movements since, had been seen that morning three miles in our rear, I decided on an immediate attack. Accordingly, the troops advanced to within one mile of the Enemy and, after a short engagement, we found that the Enemy was in a strong position, and I ordered my troops to retreat, and take shelter under the guns of our fort: that officer commenced operations by sending strong detachments across the stream, with a view of cutting off the Enemy’s communications with their reserve. This produced two smart skirmishes on the 3rd and the 9th inst., in both of which the Enemy’s loss was very considerable, and my division routed them. The Enemy’s loss was very considerable, and mine amounted to 3 Killed and 15 wounded; amongst the latter I have particularly to regret Capt. Mair and GENT, MAG, December, 1812.
I have directed copies of the Treaties to be laid before you.

In a contest for his own sovereign rights, and for the independence of his dominions, the Emperor of Russia has had to oppose a large proportion of the military power of the French Government, assisted by its Allies, and by the states dependent upon it for protection.

The resistance which he has opposed to so formidable a combination, cannot fail to excite sentiments of lasting admiration.

By his own magnanimity and perseverance, by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects, and by the confidence, firmness, and intrepidity of his forces, he has been enabled to maintain the independence of his country, and the great principles which are dear to his heart, in the face of operations of which the Enemy has been signalized disappointed.

The enthusiasm of the Russian Nation has increased with the difficulties of the contest, and with the dangers with which they were surrounded. They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few examples in the history of the world; and I know of no other combination than that of his Majesty, which has been so fully relied on by his subjects, to afford him the most cordial support in the great contest in which he is engaged.

I have the satisfaction further to acquire, that a Treaty has been entered into with his Sicilian Majesty, supplementary to the Treaties of 1808 and 1809.

As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this Treaty to be laid before you.

My object has been, to provide for the wise and extensive application of the military force of the Sicilian Government to offensive operations, combined with the liberal and enlightened principles which happily prevail in the councils of his Sicilian Majesty, is calculated to augment his power and resources, and at the same time to give them essential serviceable to the common cause.

The Declaration of War by the Government of the United States of America was made under circumstances which have afforded a reasonable expectation that the amicable relations between the two Nations would not long be interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that Government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of the United States from their allegiance to his Majesty.

The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from his Majesty's subjects in North America are highly satisfactory.

The attempts of the Enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive, but, by the judicious arrangements of the Governor General, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the Enemy assembled for that purpose in one quarter have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two Countries; but, until this object can be attained without sacrificing the maritime rights of Great Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the Estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as may enable me to provide for the great interest committed to my charge, and afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which his Majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The approaching expiration of the Charter of the East India Company renders it necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing, actually for the future government of the Provinces of India.

In considering the variety of interests which are connected with this important subject, I rely on your wisdom, for making such an arrangement as may best promote the prosperity of the British possessions in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest advantages to the commerce and revenue of his Majesty's dominions.

I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of insubordination which had appeared in some parts of the country, and from the disposition which has been manifested to take advantage of the happy chance held out to the indulged by the wisdom and benevolence of Parliament.

I trust I shall never have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities so repugnant to the British character; and that all his Majesty's subjects will be impressed with the conviction of the happiness of their country, that the safety and welfare of the State equally depend upon a strict obedience to the Laws, and an attachment to our excellent Constitution.

In the loyalty of his Majesty's people, and in the wisdom of Parliament, I have reason to place the fullest confidence.

The firmness and perseverance with which his Majesty's subjects have opposed a combination, so many and so trying occasions will not, I am persuaded, be wanting, at a time when the eyes of all Europe, and of the World, are fixed upon you. I can assure you, that, in the exercise of the great trust reposed in me, I have no sentiment so near my heart as the desire to promote, by every means in my power, the prosperity and lasting happiness of his Majesty's subjects.

Lord Longford moved the Address, and was seconded by Lord Rolle.

Marquis Wellesley, in a nervous and eloquent speech, contended at great length, that sufficient exertion had not been made by Ministers in the Peninsula; that Lord Wellington, both previous and subsequent to his Generalship, had not adequate supplies of either men or money (there not being at one period more than 20,000 dollars in the military chest); that the promised division from Sicily, which could advance into Castile, had not taken place until too late to be serviceable. He condemned the Treaty with Sweden, which offered no benefit to his country, whatever, though he had agreed to defend her. The pretended expedition from that country he ridiculed, and complained that no assistance had been given to the Emperor of Russia before you, stood of arms. He next adverted to the conduct of the war against America, which, he remarked, was deficient in vigour. With a navy of 15 ships, we had secured the Americans, who had only five, to keep our commerce from the sea, and obtain the naval victory which had been gained. We were at this time to consider the omission of the Catholic Claims in the Speech from the Throne; but, having expressed his sentiments, he should move no amendment.

Earl Bathurst observed, that the Noble Marquis, while in office, had conversed in all the measures of his colleague, and had never suggested any practical plan of enlarged operations.

This was denied by Marquis Wellesley, who said, he were at liberty, he would state the measures he had advised.

The Address was then agreed to without a division.

In the Commons the same day, Lord Clarges moved the Address in an appropriate speech.

Mr. Canning attacked the policy, plans, and conduct of Ministers, in regard to Spain, Russia, and America; but, as his sentiments were similar to those of Mr. Wellesley in the other House, we shall not detail them. At the conclusion of his speech there was much applause.

Lord Castlereagh, in reply, said, that the Sovereign of Russia felt for the country, and had required neither money nor troops from us, but a powerful division in Spain.

Mr. Whitbread thought there were omis-
of battle with his dead. On the 28th inst.
Marshall Gouvion S. Cyr having been in
formed that Marshal the Duke of Belluno,
while advancing to a line of battle, was
marching to reinforce him, repassed the
Drina, and marched to meet him, in order, on
having effected a junction with him, to light Wichti-
genstein, and oblige him to repass the
Drina. At 6 o'clock, Marshall Gouvion S. Cyr be-
comes the highest eloquences upon his
troops. The 8th division distinguished
itself by its sang froid and bravery. Col.
Gnechen's 16th regiment of Light Infantry, was wounded. Marshal
S. Cyr received a ball in the foot. Mar-
shall the Duke of Reggio has arrived to
replace him, and retain the command of
the 2d corps. The health of the Emperor
has never been better.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN ||

"Molotovskoy, Dec. 6.

"To the 6th of November the weather
was fine, and the movements of the army
continued in the same order. On the 16th
of November the 16th corps, which had already lost many cavalry and artil-
leries horses. The Russian army from Vol-
ghnya was opposed to our right. Our
right left the Minsk line of operations, and
took the position on the other side
Warsaw line. On the 9th, the Emperor
was informed at Smolensk, of this change in
the line of operations, and concived what
the Enemy would do. However hard
it appeared to him to put himself in move-
ment during so cruel a season, the new
state of things demanded it. He expected
to arrive at Minsk, or, at least, upon the Dnieper, before the 19th inst. But the 18th
he quitted Smolensk. On the 16th he slept at
Krasnoi. The cold, which began on the
9th, suddenly increased, and on the 14th, 15th
and 16th, the thermometer was 16 and 18 degrees below the freezing
point. The roads were covered with ice;
the cavalry, artillery, and baggage horses
perished every night, not only by hun-
sibilities, but by exposure. The 16th
German and French horses. In a few
days more than 50,000 horses perished;
our cavalry were on foot; our artillery and
our baggage were without conveyance. It
must be said, however, of the abating
good part of our cannon, ammunition, and
provisions. This army, so fine on the

6th, was very different on the 14th, almost
without cavalry, without artillery, without
transports. Without cavalry, we
could not reconnoitre a quarter of a league
distance; without artillery, we could not
fight a battle, and firmly assert it. It was
requisite to march, in order not to be
strangled to a battle, which the want of
ammunition prevented us from desiring:
therefore we were compelled to be silent,
and to wait: a month was not to be turned,
and that too without cavalry, which led and connected the
colonne. This difficulty, joined to a cold
which snowed down to the skin, rendered our
situation miserable. Then, when
Nature had not sufficiently formed to be
above all the chances of fate and fortune,
appeared shook, lost their gaiety, their
good humour, and dreamed but of mis-
fortunes and catastrophes. those whom
she has created superior to everything,
preserved their gaiety and their ordinary
manners, and partook of the difficulties to pass.

On the 16th, at break of day, the
Emperor, after having decided the Enemy
by the different movements made during the
day of the 29th, the army marched upon the village
of Stolpianka, and caused, in spite of an
crown's victory, and in its presence,
to be thrown over the river.

The Duke of Reggio was attacked,
when the old operations were resumed.
And the Enemy retired upon the tete-du-
point of Borsow. General Legrand, an officer
of the first-rate merit, was badly, but
not dangerously wounded. During the whole
days of the 16th and 17th, army passed.
The Duke of Belluno, commanding the
9th corps, had received orders to follow
the movement of the Duke of Reggio, to
form a guard behind the army.
On the
Russian army from the Drina, which
followed him. Partaunau's division
formed the rear-guard of this corps. On
the 17th, at noon, the Duke of Belluno arrived
at the right of the bridge of
Stalpianka, Partaunau's division
set out at night from Borsow. A brigade of
division, which formed the rear-guard,
was attacked, and was charged. The bridges,
which were crossed at seven in the
evening; it arrived between ten and eleven o'clock;
its 200 banners, and its 2000 men
were taken. This last attack,
was a disastorous,
but the
wound is not dangerous; it
must have cost us a loss of 3000 infantry,
300 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery.

Reports state that the General of division
was not with his column, and had marched
alone. All the army having passed,
the morning of the 28th, the Duke
of Belluno guarded the tete-du-point of the
left bank; the Duke of Reggio, and
behind him all the army, was upon the
right bank. Borsow was evacuated,
the names of the Drina and Vol-
ghnya communicated; they planned
an attack on the 28th, at break of day. The
Duke of Belluno ordered to be informed
that he was attacked. A half an
hour afterwards the Duke of Belluno
was soon on the left bank; the Duke
of Belluno immediately followed the
Duke of Reggio, the Duke of Troya
and the Duke of Eichelgen. The battle became
warm. The Enemy, wishing to turn our
right. Gen. Donnem, commanding the
5th division of cuirassiers, which made
the attempt to pass. The
Danube, ordered a charge of cavalry
by the 4th and 5th regiments of cuirassiers,
at the moment when the legion of the
Vistula was engaged in the woods, to pierce
the centre of the Enemy, who was
defeated, and put to the rout. With
the Enemy's cavalry, which came to the
assistance of its infantry, 6000 prisoners,
and 2000 horses fell into our hands. On his side,
the Duke of Belluno vigorously charged the
Enemy, defeated him, took from 3 to 6000
prisoners, and did not suffer him to ad-
ance within the reach of the crown of the
bridge. Gen. Fourrour made a fine
charge of cavalry. In the battle of
Berезina, the army of Volghnya suffered
much. The Duke of Reggio was
wounded, but his wound is not dangerous; he
received a ball in his side. The next day,
the 29th, we remained on the field of
battle. We had to make our choice be-
tween two routes, that to Minsk, and that
to Wilna. The road to Minsk led us through
the middle of a forest, and of uncultivated
marshes, where it was impossible for
the army to follow; at the contrary, the
road to Wilna leads through a
very fine country. The army became
very encumbered, deficient of ammunition, and
horribly fatigued by 30 days March,
carrying in it a great number of
pieces of so many battles; stood greatly in need of getting to its
magazines. On the
19th, the head-quarters were at Plek-
kins; on the 1st December, at Slaki,
and on the 3d at Molotowskoy.
With the army received the first convoy upon
Wilna. All the wounded officers, soldiers,
and whatever else could be of embarrass-
Abstract of Foreign Occurrences.

[Dec.

1819.] Foreign Occurrences.—Country News.

Nov. 29. The Church at Follingthorpe being enlarging, part of the materials of the old wall were taken to form the new one. This probably weakened the old wall, and part of the plaster having fallen down, the congregation, alarmed, made a sudden effort to rush out; in the confusion many were trodden down, and many apparently lifeless; four have since died, and 15 persons were dangerously bashed.

We observe with regret the continuance of those nocturnal depredations by which the lives and property of the inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire are so much endangered. Sunday night, Nov. 29, the house of Mr. W. Walker, of New Hall, near Huddersfield, clothed of the first furniture; a shopkeeper at Fartown; a farmer at Pibby; Mr. James Brook, of Brackenhall, in Fartown; Mr. John Wood; Mr. William Redaffly, at Woodside; and Mr. Mosses Bell, Gilly Royd; were successively entered and plundered of arms and money, by a gang of four men, supported by others behind the state.

Nov. 30. This morning a fire broke out in the mill-kiln of Mr. John East, near Lindsey Rose, Suffolk, which consumed his dwelling-house, malk-house, brewhouse, nearly 70 cans of malt, and part of his furniture; the estimate of the loss is near 8000l. and so much insured.

It was with difficulty his mother escaped.

Dec. 1. This evening a robbery belonging to the Staff Corps, stationed at Hyde, owing to the darkness, fell into the canal, and was drowned.

Dec. 3. This evening Mr. Wiggins, a respectable Miller, who resided about two miles from Bridgwater, was murdered on his return from Wolverhampton market, by a footpad about a mile from home. It is supposed that, on making his way home, the villain shot him through the body. It seems, however, that the assassin was alarmed by his cries, as he had made off without taking any of his money. The unfortunate man pursued his murderer for about 100 yards, and was found by some persons from a turnpike house, exhausted and mortally wounded, whom he had in vain endeavoured to get over. He was carried to the house, where he expired in a few minutes.

Dec. 5. Between nine and ten o'clock at night a meteor appeared in the air in a Northern direction from Exeter, which created considerable alarm to numerous spectators; and was perceptible for nearly two minutes; to the eye it was apparently as large as a full moon, and very brilliant, resembling a ball of clear fire, and diffused a light that illumined the earth to a great distance, and emitted a stupendous heat.

At Newton St. Cyre the inhabitants feared it would burst on them, as it seemed to incline downwards, but it afterwards took its course upwards, and retired into a cloud.

From SPAIN

we have nothing to record, except what will be noticed in our Gazette Intelligencer.

FRANCE.

The remaining conscripts of the year 1815, have been called out. Many are more than 16 years old.

SWEDEN.

A treaty of Peace has been concluded at Stockholm, between Sweden and the Regency of Spain, acting on the part of Ferdinand VII. This is an acknowledgement by Sweden of that Prince, as the legal possessor of the Spanish monarchy.

The Message, addressed by the President of the American States to Congress, as usual, at the commencement of the new session, commences with congratulating the nation upon the healthy state of its inhabitants, and the great abundance with which the earth has rewarded their labours. It complains of being compelled to reverse its war, in order to oppose a system of injustice and aggression, which had been long persevered in by Great Britain. It details the defects and reverses of the administration of justice. It acknowledges the returns which have attended the American arms in their operations against Canada, and refers to the great degree to which the employment of the American troops as auxiliaries; and great indignation is expressed on the subject. The national spirit is said to have risen in proportion to the pressure to which the enemy's brave men to have inspired everywhere new ardour and determination. Anxious to avert the evils of war, the President states that the American troops had shewn by their conduct in Council, that they must be respected as allies, and that the Orders in Council should be repealed, as far as they affected the American States, without the revival of the blockades violating acknowledged rules; that there should be an immediate discharge of American seamen from British ships, and a stop to impressment from American ships, with an assurance that an exclusion of seamen of each nation from the ships of the other should be stipulated; and that the armistice should be improved into a definitive and express adjustment of the outstanding controversies. The Message further notices the rejection of the proposals made by the British Government, through their authorities at Halifax, and Mr. Sir Warren. Their affairs by the France are said to retain the posture which they held in his last communication; and that the only intervening occurrence marking attention, was the promulgation of a French decree, purporting to be a definitive repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees; which proceeding, although made the ground of the repeal of the British Orders in Council, was not entirely completed. With respect to the finances, the receipts of last year have been 164 millions of dollars, or 4,200,000l.; but nearly nine million of the same was, so that the production of the customs and other parts of the regular revenue was below two millions sterling.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nottingham, Nov. 21. This night, about seven o'clock, when numbers had retired to rest, six armed men, in disguise, entered the house of Mr. James Brown, situated near the junction of two streets, broke a lace-frame, and carried away the machine.

Nov. 23. Leunt, Gamage, for the murder of a supposed thief, who had joined the Griffin shop of war, whose inequity and disobedience to his orders had irritated him, was executed, pursuant to the sentence of a Court Martial, on board that ship, in the Downs. He was garroting, in all three of his sentence, spoke shortly to the jury, warning them to beware of giving way to sudden passion, and was run up to the yard-arm amid repeated exclamations from the seamen of "God bless and receive him!" Previous to the execution, a circular address, written in a very impressive manner, was sent by Mr. Coley to every ship in his fleet. It is a discussion against Pension and using insolent language, and addressed to the melancholy scene, as "a lesson to all who are to command—to all who are to obey."
Dec. 15. As one of the Manchester coaches was going into Liverpool last week, it was overturned, owing to the inebriation of the coachman, by driving quite off the paved road, and a respectable gentleman of Oldham was killed, and several other passengers dreadfully bruised.

Dec. 15. At the mill of Elrick, near Burnley, a Cotswold Cot, a large Texas Longhorn, with its wife, and child, were suicided by smoke, in consequence, it is supposed, of a quantity of wet shellings of oats put on the fire for the purpose of preserving it during the night.

Dec. 18. A fire destroyed the extensive premises of the Swan Inn, Wensford, Essex, with the stock, furniture, &c. A poor woman, 83 years old, who was an inmate, perished in the flames.

Bonar Bridge, executed at the joint expense of Government and the land-owners of the county of Scotland, over the Dornoch Firth, on the great road through the Northern Counties to Wick and Thurso, at the extremity of our Island, has been officially reported to the Bridge Committee, assembled at Dornoch on the 12th instant, "finished and complete," and the bridge open for travellers. The bridge consists of one stupendous arch, constructed of cast iron, of 150 feet span, bending over the rapid and deepest part of the gulf, and two handsome stone arches at the South end, where the stream is not so rapid and deep. The small arches span one 60, and the other 50 feet. The main bridge is 15 feet wide, and its whole length is exactly 440 feet; the parapets are composed of cast iron bullistrades along the whole length of the bridge, with the hand-rail fixed into eight handsome stone pedestals, erected for that purpose. The embankment on the low shore at the South end of the bridge is 15 feet high, and declines with a gentle slope to the level ground, where a fine piece of new road, a mile in length, has been opened to join that now making from Dingwall to Kinardie. Bonar-bridge was built under very difficult circumstances, the whole of the foundations, except the North abutment, being sunk in cassipas, in a rapid tide, 25 feet deep.

Further Courts of Inquiry have been held at the Moot-hall, Inverness, for recovering suppressed duties, when one person convicted that morning was fined $707.17. 8d. and another was fined $7901.49. A charitable society, for the gratuitous distribution of blankets, has been instituted at Dornoch, which has met with the most benevolent patronage. Upwards of 2000 blankets have been distributed to the necessaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A motion was made in the Court of King's Bench, to set aside a verdict given at the last assizes for the County of Hants, at Winchester, and to recover the sum of 100 guineas, under the following circumstances. The Plaintiff, Ann Fallow, a mantua-maker at Gosport, having heard of the loss of little Thomas Dowling, who was stolen from London on the 1st of Nov. 1811, acquainted William Barber, the Defendant, that she suspected the child was with a woman of Gosport (Mrs. Magnus), but desired her name might not be mentioned in the transaction. In a few days it was ascertained that the child in question was a little boy who had been stolen. The Plaintiff, finding that the Parish Officers had paid the reward to the Defendant, brought an action against him for the 100 guineas, and obtained a verdict of 50l. Mr. Gazelle moved that the verdict should be set aside. Lord Eldon, remarking, that the Plaintiff was entitled to bail the reward; but, being of opinion that the Defendant had no cause to judge of the justice of the case, consented that the rule should go, Rule nisi granted.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Messrs. Little, Beatty and John Hunt, proprietors of the Advertiser newspaper, were tried in the Court of King's Bench, for a libel on the Prince Regent, which purported to be a reply to some libelous pamphlets of his Royal Highness that appeared in The Morning Post, in derogation verse. Mr. Brougham urged in defence, that no reflection was intended on the Prince by his client, who_attrs only to some extravagant praises which covered the object of them with ridicule. The Jury, after retiring a quarter of an hour, found both the defendants guilty. — Judgment deferred till next term.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

A meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern to consider of affording relief to the suffering Russians, by the subscription. The meeting decided to put the object in the chair. After some humane and powerful observations by Mr. S. Thornton, Mr. Serjeant Pell, Mr. Wilberforce, and others another subscription was appointed to manage the subscriptions, and transmit them to Russia. The Duke of York stated that he was authorized by the Prince Regent to put his name at the head of the subscription for the purpose.

By the late Act for affording relief to Dissenters and Methodists, persons who disturb their licensed places of worship, are subject to a fine of 100l.

The amount of undisbursed and unclaimed dividends, Oct. 10 last, was $1,050,992. Of this there had been advanced to Government, at various periods, the sum of $737,094.

A boy, 10 years of age, has lately created much astonishment among the frequenter of the Stock Exchange, by his wonderful address at calculation. A water-glass was laid before him with a gentleman who is reputed to be the first accountant in that celebrated coffee-house, upon the point of figures and calculation, as answer, that it took him one hour to prepare the question, which the boy answered in one minute; an observation was taken as to the accuracy of the child's answer; but, after much thought and to the amazement of the room, it was found that he was not incorrect. A Lottery contractor, who was present, instantly gave the boy a guinea of William III. and demanded to know how many years, months, and days, his calculations elapsed since its coinage; all of which he answered, promptly, to the admiration of the whole circle, who subscribed 50l. as a present to his father, and has been one voyage to the United States of America, whence he came, at the commencement of the present trouble, recommended to a gentleman at Oxford.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

GREAT GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 3. The Reenactment of a Melo-Drama, in three Acts, altered from Dryden's "Don Sebastian," by Mr. Reynolds.

Dec. 26. Hudspeth and the Red Drum; or, The Advocate Rock; a Pantomime. The novelty of a real stag, and a pack of hounds, was introduced in a representation of the Epping Hunt in this pantomime, which disappointed expectation.

Dec. 27. The Match Maker; or, Caution by Candlelight; a Pantomime.

GOVERN PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Dec. 3. Robert, Hale Sheaffe, esq., Major-general and Lieut.-col. in the 84th regiment, a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Whitehall, Dec. 5. Sir J. Shaw, of Kilmarrock, a Baronet of the United Kingdom.


CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Earl Moira, Governor-general of India. Lieut.-col. J. Ogilvy, Commander in Chief of the East India Company's Forces on the Bengal Establishment, and to retain his seat as second in Council. Lieut.-gen. the Hon. John Abercomby, Governor and Commander in Chief at Fort St. George.

Lieut.-col. March Wilks, of the Madras Establishment, Governor of St. Helena. C. D. Smith, esq. [brother of Sir Sydney Smith], Governor of Prince Edward's Island, vice Ralph of St. Lawrence, vice DesBarres.


The point of figures and calculation, as answer, that it took him one hour to prepare the question, which the boy answered in one minute; an observation was taken as to the accuracy of the child's answer; but, after much thought and to the amazement of the room, it was found that he was not incorrect. A Lottery contractor, who was present, instantly gave the boy a guinea of William III. and demanded to know how many years, months, and days, his calculations elapsed since its coinage; all of which he answered, promptly, to the admiration of the whole circle, who subscribed 50l. as a present to his father, and has been one voyage to the United States of America, whence he came, at the commencement of the present trouble, recommended to a gentleman at Oxford.


Dec. 6. Mr. Coleridge, probationer to fellow of Exeter college, Scholar on Vicar's foundation in Law, vice Boswell, now on the same, a miller, it is said, that he was not correct. A Lottery contractor, who was present, instantly gave the boy a guinea of William III. and demanded to know how many years, months, and days, his calculations elapsed since its coinage; all of which he answered, promptly, to the admiration of the whole circle, who subscribed 50l. as a present to his father, and has been one voyage to the United States of America, whence he came, at the commencement of the present trouble, recommended to a gentleman at Oxford.


FECUNDIAL P RE EMINENCES.


Rev. J. H. Michell, M. A. rector of Buckland, Hertfordshire, Waterborough, Cambridgeshire, vice Williams, deceased.

Rev. T. Johnes, Bradstone, Devon. Rev. J. L. Ellis, to a Prebendal stall in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. David Nicholls, Llangedw- Ystradarnithen.

Rev. Stephen Williams, Lanuvihangle-Juxta-Raggett, Monmouthshire.

Rev. James Longmoe, to the Lectureship of Monmouth, Exc.

Rev. Bernard Smith, Great Panton R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. T. Ellis, B. A. Wye Perpetual Curacy.

Rev. Dr. Pott, Archdeacon of Middlesex, St. Martin's in the Fields R. vice Hamilton deceased.

Rev. William Tennemeere, Madron V., with Penzance and Morva Chapels annexed, Cornwall.

Rev. Thomas Owen, Llanstadwell V. Pembroke.

Rev. Thomas G. Hale, Milton V. Hants.

Rev. Dr. Nott, Harrietsham R. Kent, vice Hayward, deceased.

Rev. George Turberville, vicar of Hanley Castle, Bromesberrow R. Gloucestershire.


Rev. Richard George, St. Clement R. Worcester, and to a Minor Canonry in Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. John Parsons, M. A. Rumpney V. Monmouthshire, vicar of Monmouth, deceased.

Rev. R. Bedford, to the Precentorship of Bristol Cathedral, and Marden V. Wilts.

Rev. Gains Barry, Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral.


Hon. and Rev. H. Ryder, A. M. Deasy of Wells, vicar Lukin, deceased.

Rev. John Pridden, M. A. St. George Buttolph-lane and St. Stephen Billsingay, united Recorders, vice Parker, deceased.

Births and Marriages of eminent Persons.

Thames, Nov. 23. At Ham, the Lady of Sir H. C. Montagu, with a daughter.

Lately, in Upper Grosvenor-street, Viscount Hawarden, a daughter.

At Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Col. Ogle, a daughter.

At Stirling, Capt. R. Green, 70th foot, to Margaret, daughter of J. Stephenson, esq. of Newcastle.

Capt. Hay, adj.-de-camp to Major-gen. Roberts, to Miss Margaret, only daughter of J. Thomson, esq. deputy commissary general of the Eastern district.

At Warminster, Rev. C. T. Griffith, of Blanford, to Anne, youngest daughter of Wm. Bayly, esq. of Boreham.

Dec. 1. Mr. Nathaniel Bliss, printer, to Miss Tuckwell, sister of Mr. T. of Oxford.


At St. George’s, Hanover-square, Capt. H. Percy Davison, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Lord W. Kilner, esq. of mixed ancestry.

At Edmonton, by the Rev. T. A. Warren, Rev. W. Wise, B.D. vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Henley, esq.

At Buriton-upon-Trent, Rev. Henry Des Voex, son of Sir Charles Des Voeux, of India Ville, Queen’s County, to Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Daniel Cox, esq. of S. Staff.


At Bishop’s-hall, near Taunton, Henry Lark, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, to Miss Sarah Lawrence, and daughter of the late Sir Thos. S. bart.

At Southampton, Capt. Roberts, R. A. to Caroline, daughter of the late Charles Maitland, esq.

At Bath, W. S. Dolben, esq. of Finedon, to Fanny, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Kettle.

Rev. N. Hinde, of Salop, to Miss E. Cremer, dau. of the late Sir J. Cuthill.


C. Lynch, M. D. of Liverpool, to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of John Eccles, esq. of Ashton, Lancashire.

Dr. Mosman, of Bradford, physician, to Mrs. Ranbottom, of Barwick-in-Elmet.

At Sunderland, Lieut. S. G. Carter, 16th foot, to Miss Brownie, daughter in-law of Lieut.-col. Vernon, of the same regiment.

At Sheffield, Capt. E. Green, 70th foot, to Margaret, daughter of J. Stephens, esq. of Newcastle.

Dr. Jordan, of the late Duke of Brunswick’s Hussars, to Maria Theresa, dau. of J. House, esq. of Cork.

Rev. Joseph Turnbull, B. A. of Ottery St. Mary, to Miss Mary Anne Combe, of Upper hornby-street.

At Glyde Farm (the seat of C. Fortescue, esq.) the Right hon. George Knox, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Fortescue, esq.

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Let not what has been here said of these friends be considered as a digression. It forms a very material part of the account of Dr. Purdy.

The career of Wadhurst, which Mr. Purdy first obtained, he soon after exchanged for that of Gillingham in Dorsetshire, for the sake of being near his friend Butler, and at his express desire. But in process of time, and from the kindness of Mr. Hume, now dean of Derry, under whom this curacy had been held, he obtained a more independent precept, the living of Broad-Hinton, in Wiltshire. This living he afterwards exchanged with Mr. Hume, canesy of Salisbury, for the vicarage of St. Sampson in Cricklade, under the patronage of the dean and chapter of Salisbury. He had also the reversion of the annuity of Mr. Estcourt, M. P. for Cricklade; and was chaplain to the late Earl of Stratford.

In the year 1788, Dr. Purdy married John, daughter of Matthew Spencer, esq. of Horsepenny, by a stroke of the county of Somerset; and of Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Freke, esq. of Hinton, Dorset; a family of high antiquity and consideration in that county. This match, dictated on both sides by strong attachment, rather than by worldly prudence, was productive, as such marriages usually are, of mixed effects; of the highest happiness, if the mutual affection of the parties, to the very end of his life, be alone considered; of suffering, merely when misfortunes intervened; under which, if grief be sometimes called by sympathy, it is also very frequently augmented, in thousand ways, by mutual solicitude.

The offspring of this marriage was only one son, now a lieutenant in the Royal Marines.

When Dr. Purdy turned his mind to literary employment, he produced the work on Addison, which has already been mentioned with due commendation. A new resource seemed now to be opened to him. Having first composed the very useful index to that work, it was suggested to him that constant employment might be had in that way, from those publishers who were always in want of such assistance. He tried his hand successfully, in aid of a particular friend; and, being well pleased with the result, was engaged under the Commissioners of Public Records, to compile the very elaborate index, which was projected for the new edition of the Catalogue of the Harleian MSS., in the British Museum. But a melancholy and unexpected interruption of his labours was now impending. In the beginning of the year 1798, he was suddenly seized by a stroke of paralysis, which deprived him of the use of one sole leg.

Mr. Eagles was one of the politest scholars of the present age. In that branch of elegant literature, where Addison and Johnson have derived their greatest fame as periodical essayists, Mr. Eagles was eminently successful. The paper entitled The Crier, which appeared in The Bristol Journal, some years since, was the offspring of his pen. The style is a purely Addisonian. This elegant and accomplished scholar is known to have been possessed of a talent very highly valued, which his retired and singular modesty would not permit the publication of in his lifetime. One learned work in particular had been under his translation and most judicious care for several years. The Diphysographus Atheniens, a work little read, but which contains many valuable subjects connected with the private life and studies both of Ancients and of numerous fragments of dramatic authors whose works no longer exist. Mr. Eagles also excelled in painting, poetry, and music. It was he who edited the classical scholar, and so honoured was the man by the first characters in the kingdom, that the space he filled with such dignity, is alas! very long likely to remain a void of some Ancients, and of numerous retired from the public, and his name is now before the world, but who were always in want of such assistance. He tried his hand successfully, in aid of a particular friend; and, being well pleased with the result, was engaged under the Commissioners of Public Records, to compile the very elaborate index, which was projected for the new edition of the Catalogue of the Harleian MSS., in the British Museum. But a melancholy and unexpected interruption of his labours was now impending. In the beginning of the year 1798, he was suddenly seized by a stroke of paralysis, which deprived him of the use of one sole leg.

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Mr. Eagles was also a frequent correspondent on other occasions in the same Journal.

Of his talents, some, though inadequate memorials, are now before the public; and his attention to the instruction of his parish is proved, in part, by the volume of his Lectures. Other testimonies might be adduced to his industry and merit, but all that could be said would hardly satisfy his friends; while it may be doubted whether proportionately interest the public. It is necessary therefore to desist.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE THOMAS EAGLES, Esq. (See p. 488.)

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still disputed question, with matter which has not yet reached the public. With Shakespeare, perhaps, no man living was better acquainted. His literary friends will well remember the enthusiasm with which he would sustain that great poet's pre-emience in the power of imagination, and human beings of whose genius we have any testimony.

Mr. Eagles had been for some years past in habits of friendship and correspondence with Mr. Rosece. In the elegance and the variety of their literary pursuits; in their talents for poetic composition; in their taste for painting and the whole circle of the arts, which formed their hospitalities and politeness as gentlemen; in their domestic virtues as fathers; they added to that resemblance which was accidental between the scholar and the Merchant.

It was much in his favour; his nature was neither above nor below the ordinary size of men; but his constancy carried it with it. A good quality of mind, though there was at times some indication of what is called reserve; which in him was modesty, not arrogance; a dread of intrusion, not the result of self opinion, or a contempt of others. In a word, he had strikingly the look of a gentleman, and it was impossible to be an hour in his company without discovering the purity of his taste, and the delicacy of his feelings.

DEATHS.

1812. A GED 36, Mary, wife of Mr. T. Oct. 15. Edwards, of Saffron Walden; an amiable woman and affectionate friend. Since January last, she had been bereft of her father, mother, and child. At Winkfield-place, Berks, in his 85th year, Stanlake Batson, esq.

Aged 58, Samuel Rawson, esq. of Hallifax.

Oct. 19. At Exmouth, Mrs. Baring. Suddenly, aged 79, the wife of Mr. R. Edwards, parish-clerk of St. Michael's, Bideford.


Thomas Pierce, esq. of King's Parade, near Bristol; an example of Christian Righteousness and benevolence.


Oct. 22. At Laytonstone, Elizabeth Jesse, second daughter of the late John Cooke, esq.

Oct. 23. At Bugbrooke rectory, near Northampton, Mr. Henry Harrison.

At Dublin, in her 54th year, Grace Dugdale, Contessa of Meath. She was the daughter of John Leigh, of Ross Garland, esq.
Obituary; with Anecdotes of remarkable Persons.

Oct. 28. Mr. S. P. Towne, many years subaltern to his Majesty's Forces in the West Indies.

Suddenly, aged 53, G. Welch, esq. of Leck, near Kirkby Lonsdale. He was found lying in one of the fields, with his gun loaded with powder, the ramrod out, and his two dogs at a short distance from him.

Oct. 30. In her 80th year, Mrs. Gibson, of Bailihill-street, Surrey.

At Southfield, near Abingdon, the 85th year, the wife of Mr. Hilton Hooker, of Jessery-street, Aldgate.

At Ashed, aged 74, Mr. Miles Swinney, proprietor of the Swinney's Birmingham "Chronicle," a worthy and distinguished man, was particularly pleasing in his manners, and much respected. We hope to receive some further account of him.

Dr. Pelt, late partner, the wife of Mr. John Cooper Harris, daughter of Mr. Tywross, jeweller, London.

At Bristol, of an apoplectic seizure, aged 42, Mr. Henry Hannell, musician, formerly of Liverpool.

Oct. 31. At Uckfield, aged 80, Mrs. Strawsfield, relict of the late Henry S., esq. of Chiddingstone, Kent.

At South Kilworth, Leic., aged 16, Jos. Thomas Chambers, midshipman in the Royal Navy, and youngest son of Rev. Charles C. of South Kilworth, Leic.

The occurrence of being rode against and struck down by a person on horseback during the races, on the Brighton Course, a few weeks since, in his 83d year, Mr. Perkins, of the firm of Barlow and Perkins, stock and stationers, &c., at Exeter. — Mr. Perkins was once the superintendant of Mr. Thrale's brewery, and, by his integrity and ability in that station, rose himself to the ample wealth and great responsibility in which he passed the last 30 years of his life. It is no small testimony to his worth, that he was honoured by the regard of the ever-generous and amiable Jonathan Swift, whose letters to him are preserved. Roswell relates an anecdote of him. Mrs. Thrale mentioned a person who had acquired a fortune by trade, but was absolute a miserable because he could not talk in company. Dr. Johnson said, "he could not be successful in different ways; if he had gotten 4000l. during the stage in which he might have learned to talk." Mr. Perkins made a shrug and drool remark, "if he had got his 4000l. a-year at a mountebank, he might have learned the same time that he was getting his fortune." — During the memorable Riots of 1780, Mr. Perkins, by great presence of mind, saved the Brewery from demolition. A lawless band of men, who were dragging in triumph the heavy chains torn from the front of Newgate, approached the premises of Mr. Thrale with dreadful threats. Accosting them with great mildness, Mr. Perkins said, "It were a shame that men should be degraded by so heavy a load; and if you would furnish them with a horse for that purpose." The bust succeeded. He gave them some money, and they departed with loud hurrahs!

Nov. 1. At Messing, Essex, Mrs. Read, at Cockrump, St. Alwings, near Farford, Mr. J. Tombs, formerly surgeon on board the Hilborough East Indian.

Nov. 2. Accidentally drowned in the river Perret, nigh to Borough-Bridge, on the road from Richmond to London, Mr. John Kiddie, a very respectable farmer. He was returning on Monday night to his own house, situated near the river. His horse was too big for the road, and he was left a widow, and an only child, a son, seven years of age, to deplore his loss.

At the village of Scotland Wells, parish of Portmuck, Fife, aged 102 years, 6 months, and 17 days, Marion Murray,— daughter of Rev. G. Bell, and mother of three children, two of whom are alive. She returned her faculties to the last.

Nov. 3. The wife of Rev. H. Davies, of Great Wigston, co. Leicester.

Nov. 5. The decay of Dr. Nicoll, of Boddicott, Oxon.

At Clifton, aged 64, Mrs. Salvador, of Belmont, Bath. She possessed an uncommon force of character, and of sincere and unreserved utterance; and by a strict and uniform observance of all religious, moral, and social duties, acquired a dignity and complacency of mind, and conciliated by a numerous acquaintance. At Drayton Park, near market Drayton, Major gen. Broadhurst, who had been nearly 50 years in the service of the East India Company, at Bombay.


At Edinburgh, Phineas Hall, esq. late solicitor to the East India Company, at Bombay.

Nov. 7. At Abbot's Leigh, in his 50th year, Henry Ford Jermyn, esq. only son of the late Mr. Thos. Jermyn, esq. of the Bank of England, &c., &c., at Bristol. Aged 63, Mrs. Nursey, of St. Martin's at Palace; and on the 9th, aged 26, her son Mr. R. N. formerly of the Norwich Theatre.

Nov. 8. At Southampton, in his 75th year, John Burdett, esq. Near Bristol, aged 53, the wife of Thos. Pennell, esq.

Near Bath, in his 69d year, Geo. Mouland, esq.

At Cardigan, O. Lloyd, esq. of Aberystwyth, Lieut.-col. commandant of the Royal Clueuce local militia of Cardganshire.

At Stuttgart, Prince Frederick Alexander, youngest son of the late William, brother of the King of Wurttemberg.

At Paris, at a very advanced age, M. David Sintzheim, Grand Rabbi and President of the Central Consistory of the Jews of the French Empire, &c., &c.

At Newnham, the 60th year, Misses G. and J. Reynolds, &c.


At Bristol, Rev. George Homfray, pre­ curet of Bristol cathedral.

At Witham, esq. Mrs. Mary Du Cane, daughter of the late Peter Du Cane, esq. of Braxted-lodge.

At Newham, the 56th year, Mr. Brandon, of Warwick, only brother of the late Mr. Marshall, of Leicester.

Charlotte, wife of Mr. Wm. Parker, of Millwood, Clitheroe, Lancs., in her 70th year, Mrs. Wetherell, rellict of Nathan W. D. D. dean of Hereford, and master of University college. Her exemplary discharge of relative and social duties entitled her to the esteem of all ages, and was the subject of all valuable of all characters, that of a sincere Christian.

At Budleigh Salterton, near Exmouth, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 55, E. K. Jones, esq. of Mark-lane, near London.

At Wisley-hall, Warwicksire, (the seat of John Newdigate Ludford, esq. D.C.L.) in her 57th year, sincerely lamented by all who knew her, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Charles Broke, of Eardwodd there; in which family she had resided upwards of forty years, serving them with un­excelled fidelity and attachment, and pos­sessing the highest confidence and re­gard. Their sincere regret for her loss (not inferior to that of her own family) is a tribute due to the worth and excellence of her character, which in every duty of life was most exemplary.

At Newington, the 7th year, Mrs. Sarah Andrews, mother of T. A., of Serjeants Inn, Fleet-street.

At Oldstone-hill, co. Leicester, the eldest daughter of the late Robert Green, esq. of Normanston.

At Dorchester, in his 45th year, Charles Newell, esq. late of the Duke of York's office, Horse-guards.

At Camberwell, in his 68th year, Nicholas Wannostroth, LL.D. many years Master of Alfred-house Academy. He was author of the following grammatical pieces, some of which have been par­ticularly approved. 1. A Grammar of the French Language; with Practical Exercises, 1780, 12mo; which has passed through many editions. To this he pre­fixed a Dedication to the Hon. Mr. Bat­thurst, in which he says: "On my arrival in England, I considered it as a for­tunate circumstance to be first introduced to the honour of being appointed your French master. Iceived little from my little master, and particularly happy, in having this opportunity of making my acknowledgments known to your illustrious family, for the civili­ties I received when I was but little known in this country." 2. A Latin Grammar with Practical Exercises [upon the plan of the French Grammar]. 3. "A Classical Vocabulary, in French and English." 4. "Recueil Choix de Traits Historiques et de Contes Moraux, avec la Signification des Mots en Anglais au bas de chaque page; a l'usage des Jeunes Gens, de l'un et de l'autre Sexe, qui veulent apprendre le Francais." 5. "Livre des Enfants, ou Sylvabia Francois; auquel on a adjoint des Définitions abrégées des Nations relatives aux Arts et aux Sciences, à l'Astronomie, au Blason, à la Chronologie, à la Géographie, à l'Hor­nologie, à la Physique, &c." 6. "A Classical Dictionary of the French and English Tongue; with Practical Exercises adapted to the capa­cities of young Beginners." 7. "Easy and Familiar Dialogues, in French and English, and adapted for Schools." 8. "A short, easy, con­cise, and systematical Introduction to English Grammar." 9. Katherine, wife of M. Mitchell, esq. of Horsey, Leic.

Miss Mercer, daughter of the late Mr. M. teacher of Mathematics in Dunfries. She was conversing cheerfully with a friend previous to her return to ser­vice, who was congratulating her on her high health and spirits, when she suddenly dropped down, and expired.

Nov. 20. W. Willmott, esq. of Stock­well, formerly of Sandhurst, Berkshire.

At Chichester Barracks, Lieut. Fairclough, 59th reg.

At Hereford, in his 65th year, C. Papp Price, esq. captain R. N. He was born at Hay, co. Brecon, and at a very early age entered the service. In May 1778, he was made lieutenant. He continued actively employed, with honour to himself and benefit to his country, and was appointed to command the island of Mar­gou, in 1782, which was threatened with an
Obituary : with Anecdotes of remarkable Persons. [Dec.

[1812.] Obituary; with Anecdotes of remarkable Persons. 595

three. He was a younger branch of the ancient and respectable family of that name at Wilson, in Shropshire, of whom he was a most worthy descendant. He had retired from business some years, and resided in the beautiful suburbs of Shrewsbury, near East or Monk Foresgate. His memory will be always respected by those who had the happiness of knowing him. His example will be worthy of emulation by the successors in his family and name by whom, and all his friends, their loss of him will ever be sincerely lamented.


At Worcester, aged 54, Rev. G. Osborn, upwards of 20 years pastor of the Protestant Dissenters at Angel-street Chapel. He became pastor of the congregation at West Bromwich, in 1785, whence he removed to Worcester January 1792. He was highly esteemed as a preacher; and as a tutor, distinguished by his classical attainments and general knowledge.

Rev. Wm. Wood, 34 years minister of the Society of Protestant Dissenters in Dudley.


in Golden-sq. Mrs. Mary Anne Arnold, nee to the commonwealth, the peace for the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, and Somerset.

Dec. 10. At Fielding-town, aged 50, John Wood, esq. of Mayfield, Sussex.

At Slaughter's court, Powick, co. Worcester, in his 83d year, Wm. Russell, esq. in the commonwealth, the peace for the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, and Somerset.

Dec. 9. At Kentish-town, aged 83, Henry Dench, an honest, industrious, and intelligent composer. He was employed nearly all his life in the printing-office of Mr. Nichols; as his father (who died Dec. 8, 1768, see vol. LV. p. 1129, had been before him. Since the publication of anad"ec- dots of the Eighteenth Century, vol. II. p. 503.-He possessed a strong mind, cultivated by a tolerable share of learning. He was never married; but for the last 24 years has supplied the place of a Husband and a Father to an aged Mother and two very worthy Sisters. He had naturally some notions of loftiness and op- the Rights of Man was carefully checked by a delicate constitution and the reflections arising from good sense. On the whole, few men in his station have passed more industriously through life, or have died more regretted.
submitted any composition to the public eye. It is probably that a fastidiousness respecting his productions withheld him; or else that, by deference continually the completion of his designs, they finally failed of execution. It is certain, that he made considerable progress in a work of "Annotations on the Greek Testament," with the intention of the highest characters in this country, by whom he was esteemed and respected, and who will doubtless pay to his memory the tribute of regret. After having discharged the duties of a private life, in acknowledged zeal and ability, for more than 30 years, and after having repeatedly received the approbation of both Governments; and being recalled by the present King of Sweden, when he assumed the Regency on the death of Gustavus III, of whom Baron Nolcken was an old and favourite servant, he was at the same time made an officer of high rank in Sweden, as President of a Tribunal of Justice; which he refused to accept, partly on account of his attachment to this country, and partly from conscientious motives; not conceiving himself qualified from his former habits to assume the functions of a judge. In the person of a Sovereign, with his usual benevolence, interposition was known to Baron Nolcken, and by Mr. Wellesley (at that time British Chargé des Affaires at Stockholm) asked as a favour, that the Minister at this Court might not be changed. The request was politely refused; and the Baron, having declined the situation offered him in his own country, chose to retire to Sweden, that he might be independent in a private capacity. When Gustavus IV. took the government into his own hands, the respectable subject of this article was restored to the rank, but not to the emoluments, of a Foreign Minister, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary from his Swedish Majesty to the Court of Great Britain for the affair of Pomerania; a nominal office, which he still possessed at the time of his death. When that virtuous Monarch, whom a late Revolution drove from the Throne of his Ancestors, came to England and was received at the Court of the British Monarch with a visit at his Villa at Richmond; and in a subsequent conversation with Louis XVI., at Hartwell, he said, "You are the happiest and most important post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Court of Sweden in this country. He arrived in that capacity soon after the accession of George III. whose gracious protection and favourable opinion he early obtained, and continued uninterrupted to enjoy through the whole career of his political life; which he may, with justice be said to have deserved, by his con-

[812.] Obituary; with Anecdotes of remarkable Persons. 597


stant, anxious, and successful endeavours to preserve unbroken the ties of harmony, which united the country which he represented and that where he resided. — His merits as a public man, united to his good sense, extensive knowledge, high honour, and polished manners, in private society, were passports, which procured him the intimacy of the highest characters in this country, by whom he was esteemed and respected, and who will doubtless pay to his memory the tribute of regret. After having discharged the duties of a private life, in acknowledged zeal and ability, for more than 30 years, and after having repeatedly received the approbation of both Governments; and being recalled by the present King of Sweden, when he assumed the Regency on the death of Gustavus III, of whom Baron Nolcken was an old and favourite servant, he was at the same time made an officer of high rank in Sweden, as President of a Tribunal of Justice; which he refused to accept, partly on account of his attachment to this country, and partly from conscientious motives; not conceiving himself qualified from his former habits to assume the functions of a judge. In the person of a Sovereign, with his usual benevolence, interposition was known to Baron Nolcken, and by Mr. Wellesley (at that time British Chargé des Affaires at Stockholm) asked as a favour, that the Minister at this Court might not be changed. The request was politely refused; and the Baron, having declined the situation offered him in his own country, chose to retire to Sweden, that he might be independent in a private capacity. When Gustavus IV. took the government into his own hands, the respectable subject of this article was restored to the rank, but not to the emoluments, of a Foreign Minister, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary from his Swedish Majesty to the Court of Great Britain for the affair of Pomerania; a nominal office, which he still possessed at the time of his death. When that virtuous Monarch, whom a late Revolution drove from the Throne of his Ancestors, came to England and was received at the Court of the British Monarch with a visit at his Villa at Richmond; and in a subsequent conversation with Louis XVI., at Hartwell, he said, "You are the happiest and most important post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Court of Sweden in this country. He arrived in that capacity soon after the accession of George III. whose gracious protection and favourable opinion he early obtained, and continued uninterrupted to enjoy through the whole career of his political life; which he may, with justice be said to have deserved, by his con-
ABSTROCTLY (lineally descended from the ancient Viscounts Ferr moy) of the county of Cork, and who still lives to deplore his loss, he has left two sons, the elder, Gustavus, Baron Noelcken, resided with his father; and the younger, George Henry, resided at an early age in his Britannic Majesty (of whom he was the godson) a commission in the third regiment of Guards. He afterwards became a Captain in the 54th foot, with which he shared the dangers and the honours of the battle of Talavera.—We shall only add, that no man ever filled a public situation with more honour and ability, so very well did he pass through the scenes of private life, as universally and deservedly esteemed, as the venerable Nobleman, whose death we announce with sentiments of the deepest regret.

Dec. 17. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in his 54th year, S. Webster, esq. solicitor.


At Stapleton, in her 67th year, Mrs. Sheppard, mother of Mr. Sheppard, bookseller, Bristol.

At Norton Conyers, co. York, the wife of her son-in-law, Sir Bellingham Graham, bart. Mrs. Anne Clark, widow of the late George C. esq.

In consequence of the Exeter mail-coach being overturned at North Petherham, between Bridgewater and Taunton, by which he was killed on the spot, Mr. R. Carpenter, an eminent grazier, near Wellington.

Dec. 19. At Hampstead, of an inflammation on the lungs, the wife of Frances Fcolding, esq. of the General Post-office, daughter to the late lady, and sister to the present, Sir H. Rivers, bart.

At the house of her niece, Mrs. Goightly, on Han-common, aged 93, Mrs. Roswell Belcher, esq. formerly M. P. for the borough of Southwark. Mrs. Belcher was in perfect possession of her faculties till within a week of her death, sincerely grateful for the blessings so seldom extended to her length of years. She had been a great lover of reading from her youth, and was conversant, not only with English, but with French, Italian, and Spanish authors. She possessed strong natural sense, and retained in memory much of the information which she had collected from the numerous books that had fallen under her notice. Her conversation, therefore, was very engaging; and while this procured her respect and attention, her evenness of temper, and kindness of manner, gained her the love and esteem of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She died in the arms of her excellent niece; arms which had long affectionately administered to her earthly comforts, and tenderly rocked the cradle of her declining years.

In Aick-street, Goodman's-fields, C. May, esq. of the Custom-house.


At Bristol, aged 83, Mr. John Bessom, upwards of 60 years in the Excise; and supposed to be the oldest officer under the Crown.


Dec. 22. In St. Mary Axe, after a long and painful illness, in his 45th year, Mr. Joseph Jeffries Evans, merchant, a very vigorous, cheerful matron, and enlightened mind, he possessed a liberal and benevolent heart. The various duties of domestic, social, and public life, he discharged with an activity and a sagacity, and an integrity, which will ever endear him to his memory. He was a son of the late Rev. Caleb E. D. D. of Bristol; and appeared, in his own conduct, all the active and benevolent virtues of his venerable parent.

In Hornsey-lane, Isabella, third dau. of James Belling, esq.

Dec. 25. In Johns-square, in his 79th year, Uriah Bristow, esq.


In Chancery-lane, in his 55th year, Richard Haughton, esq. of Toff, co. Cambridge.


THE AVERAGE PRICES of Navigable Canal Shares and other Securities, in December 1812 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.

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Salop 132 10d. 10d. Devon 134 6d. 10d.

Lancaster and Westmoreland 140 6d. 10d.


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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending December 19.

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AVERAGE PRICES OF MARITIME COUNTRIES.

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AVERAGE PRICES OF SUGAR, December 23, 51s. 25d.

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<th>Price of Sugar</th>
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AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW, December 28:

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RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Dec. 14 to Dec. 19:

Total 5556 Quarters. Average 125. 6d. — 1s. 2d. lower than last return.

PRICES OF FLOUR, December 23:

Fine per Sack 100s. to 110s. Seconds 100s. to 105s. Bran per G. 18s. to 21s.

PRICES OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 28:

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SMITHFIELD, December 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 80s.

ROYал, Yellow, 8d. Mutton, 6d. or 7d. Candle, 11d. Candles, 13d. per Dozen. Mould 15s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 1d. Clare 5s. 1d. Whitechapel 5s. 0d.
### EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1812.

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Printed by Nichols, Son, and Bentley, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Stock-Brokers.