

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE;

OR,

MONTHLY CALENDAR

OF THE

TRANSACTIONS of the TURF, the CHACE,

And every other DIVERSION interesting to the MAN of PLEASURE
ENTERPRIZE and SPIRIT,

For MARCH, 1800.

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[Embellished with a neatly finished Engraving of RETURNED POST HORSES, from a design of Mr. Sartorius; and an Etching of CRUEL RUSSIAN PUNISHMENT, by Mr. Howitt.]

LONDON:

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And sold by J. Wheble, No. 18, Warwick-square, Warwick-lane, near St. Paul's; C. Chapple, No. 66, Pall Mall, opposite St. James's Palace; J. Booth, Duke-street, Portland-place; John Hilton, at Newmarket; and by every Bookseller and Stationer in Great Britain and Ireland.

W. JUSTINS, Printer, Pemberton Row, Gough Square.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING completed our Fifteenth Volume, we have the pleasure of congratulating ourselves, and our Readers, upon the recent accession of much valuable and scientific Correspondence. This advantage may appear the most distinguishing in our intended Review of the Works of various Authors upon professional subjects, appertaining to every part of our plan especially that noblest of Animals, the Horse.—With these advantages and a never-sleeping vigilance to embrace every variety that offers, we may justly flatter ourselves with the continuation of that warm patronage which the Sporting Magazine has so long enjoyed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EQUINUS will perceive that we have paid proper attention to his Original and Scientific Remarks upon the Grease, as a Disorder in Horses.

THE Sporting Intelligence from Bombay, arrived too late for insertion this Month; but shall certainly appear in our next.

THE Favours of a Bristol Correspondent would have been more acceptable, had he paid a little more attention to the economy of postage.—We would cheerfully pay postage; but, when a communication can be as well made by a single, instead of a double letter, it takes from the favour conferred, and argues an inconsiderateness, bordering on the want of good sense.

THE Sporting Magazine,

For MARCH 1800.

RETURNED POST-HORSES.

THE neatly-finished engraving of *Returned Post-Horses*, from a design of Mr. Sartorius, is given in the present number as a Frontispiece to the volume.

ROYAL CHASE—BERKELEY HOUNDS.

ON Tuesday the 25th ult. the deer was turned out before the King's hounds, and a field of forty horsemen at Langley Broom; after a burst of ten minutes, the hounds were some time *at fault*, owing to the deer passing through farm-yards and gardens, which giving him ample time to *break away*, he availed himself of it to its utmost extent; for without waiting either to *hear* or *see* his pursuers, he continued his course over all the dreadfully deep moors and rivulets to Drayton, and on the right to Mr. Sullivan's, over the open country to the left of Harmondworth, where about *five-and-twenty* of the horsemen were *not* to be seen. Here was observed a scene of sporting emulation with those whose *thorough* bred horses enabled them to lay with *ease* by the hounds, and afforded excellent racing for miles, without obstruction of any kind, till nearly reaching Lord Berkeley's at Cranford, the deer turned to the right and came into Hounslow Heath, near the Coach and Horses, luckily enabling a few, who had rode four or five miles upon the turnpike road in *despair*, to catch sight and get up. Here the hounds

ran breast high over the heath to the gibbet of Haynes and Clarke, from whence they bore to the left, and to the Powder mills, over the bridge across the heath, to within half a mile of Twickenham, headed, and made the circle of Hanworth. When near Witton, some of the horsemen caught view, and taking a little to the waters, they afforded him a few minutes law; but upon again going off, the hounds were permitted to clap at him, and after a racing view of three miles ran into him between Feltham and Chalton, where he was well saved, after a chase of three hours and a quarter, that was never exceeded in the annals of sporting.

During the early part of the month, the chase was again deranged, or rather protracted, by a severe repetition of the frost. The Berkeley hounds had one blank day, and some short running, which was at length amply made up for, by sport that sufficiently wearied riders, horses, and hounds. They continue to hunt Bucks and Herts, till the 6th of April, when they remove to the kennel at Marlow, for the Berkshire district, where ten days or a fortnight's good sport may be expected.

With the stag hounds his Majesty hunts only on Tuesdays during Lent; in Easter week the deficiency is made up, as he then is present with them, on the Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and the places of meeting are either upon or near Ascot heath.

On Tuesday, the 11th, the deer was turned out before his Majesty, at Salt-hill, and treading almost in

the footsteps of his predecessor, (the famous deer of that day fortnight) passed Langley church, the moors of Drayton, rivulets and common fields of Harmondsworth, Stillington, &c. came out to and crossed Hounslow Heath, by the powder mills, and was taken at Hatwell, after a tolerable, but not a severe run, of two hours and half.

On Saturday the 15th, the deer was, by order of the Duke of Cumberland, turned out at Cæsar's Camp, upon Bagshot Heath, and, after sharp running of an hour and half, was taken near the yard of farmer Burgefs, at Binfield.

On Tuesday the 18th, his Majesty met the hounds, and a very numerous field of horsemen, at Salt-hill, when the deer was immediately turned out, about half a mile beyond the Mill, when he went off in high style, to the right, till coming to the Dolphin, in the Bath road, he veered to the left of Langley, continuing his career across the country, to Iver Moor, where the hounds were headed and stopt for the first time, after a racing burst of three-quarters of an hour, without a check. Here the hounds were kept at bay for near twenty minutes, till his Majesty, the patient pursuers, and more philosophic sportsmen (by report) reached the chase; during all which, the deer amusing himself with an indifferent survey of the awful cavalcade, never again broke away, till the hounds being suddenly clapt on him, went away pretty near to his haunches, through the two small parks, by Iver church, and over the heath, affording the best part of the chase. Reaching the coverts, he made an oblique turn through the woods, over the enclosures of Stoke to Farnham common and woods, by Mr. Pen's, through Lord Grenville's coverts, at Dropmore Hill, and on to Taplow Common: here he headed, and

reached East Burcham, where he was taken in a small pond, after a very severe run of three hours; at the conclusion of which, there was not one-fourth present of the original field.

TWO LETTERS

From Lieutenant-General Fitzpatrick, to the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, &c.

Relative to observations reported in the Courier of June 18th, 1799, to have been made by his Lordship on a trial in the Court of King's Bench.

"Mr. Horne Tooke, I cannot sit here to hear names and persons calumniated and vilified; persons who are not in this cause; persons who are absent, and cannot defend themselves: A Court of Justice is no place for calumny. You must see the impropriety of it; and it does not become the feelings of an honourable mind."

Vide Lord Kenyon's Speech on the Trial of an Action brought by Mr. Fox, against Mr. Tooke, in the Court of King's Bench, in the year 1792.

Arlington-street, Aug. 27, 1799.

MY LORD,

IT came but lately to my knowledge, that in the trial of a cause, in which I was no party, nor, in the most remote degree, concerned, your Lordship had thought fit to make my character the subject of your animadversions. In using the freedom to expostulate with your Lordship upon a proceeding so singular, and in which I find myself aggrieved in a manner which seems to preclude all the ordinary means of obtaining the redress of an injury, the high and important station your Lordship fills in the magistracy of this country, imposes upon me the difficult task of addressing, in terms of forbearance and respect, a person who appears to have allowed himself to speak of me in a language of a very different description; and I have still farther delayed troubling your Lordship with any complaint upon the subject, lest I should

should have been unable to express myself with perfect calmness, under a provocation, which would not only have justified, but, in any common case, would have seemed to call for terms as strong as resentment could have suggested.

In a public paper of the 18th of June last, I find the following report of your Lordship's observations in the case of an action of assault—

“HORT v. WHALEY.

“Lord Kenyon said, he should be initiated by and by into a knowledge of these laws of honour; and the more he knew of them, he did not like them the more. He really did not know whether, according to that code of laws, gaming debts were to be paid. He recollected, that very lately at Guildhall, not an honourable, but a Right Honourable Gentleman (General Fitzpatrick) had refused to pay 4 or 500*l.* because it was money lost at play. He had lost it at a gaming-house; but when that Right Hon. person had been the winner, he called for payment, had obtained it, and carried away the money in his pocket. He admitted he was not deeply skilled in that system of laws, as his mind revolted from every thing of the sort.”

That the foregoing report of what your Lordship said is incorrect, I am bound to believe, because it states your Lordship to have asserted that which you could not but know to be substantially false; and which consists, indeed, almost throughout, of a continued string of falsehoods. But, at the same time, I think myself warranted to conclude, and indeed, from authentic information, I know your Lordship's observations to have been of a tendency highly injurious to my reputation; and whatever sentiments your Lordship may entertain with respect to that code of laws of which men of liberal condition and honourable

principles acknowledge the jurisdiction, as I should be extremely unwilling to be supposed to have violated it, I shall here take leave briefly to state the circumstances of the case alluded to by your Lordship. Among the effects of Mr. Martindale, who, having been engaged in trade, was become bankrupt, were found two notes of hand of mine, for a debt due to that gentleman upon account of money lost at play, at the house of a Noble Lord, whom your Lordship is represented to have stated as keeping a gaming-house. On these notes being presented for payment, I made some enquiry into the conduct held by the assignees of Mr. Martindale, in cases where similar demands had been brought against him; and being informed, that in every such instance, they had uniformly made it their rule, under the statute against gaming, to refuse payment, it did not appear to me equitable that they should be entitled to receive debts of exactly the same description as those the payment of which they resisted. In order, however, to prove that I acted from no fraudulent intention of eluding to pay what I considered as a just, though not a legal debt, I signified my readiness to discharge it, whenever Mr. Martindale's affairs should be so settled (as I was assured they would be) as to place him in a situation to receive it. This declaration, on my part, having been repeatedly made before your Lordship, in the course of the proceedings upon this cause, by my counsel, Mr. Erskine, I cannot suppose your Lordship to have been guilty of so flagrant a perversion of the truth, as to have asserted, without qualification, that I had refused to pay Four or Five Hundred Pounds, because it was money lost at play.

The fact is, that Mr. Martindale, the only person to whom my honour

honour could possibly stand engaged in the transaction, has assured me that he is perfectly satisfied with my conduct in it; and, moreover, that it had been his wish, and that he had made it his earnest request to the assignees, that all debts of the same nature should have been put upon this footing, from a commendable desire on his part, that many persons, who had demands of a similar description upon him, should not be sufferers by the derangement of his affairs, or the refusal of the assignees to admit their claims. — From this plain state of the transaction, your Lordship, little skilled as you may be in what are usually termed the laws of honour, must be sensible, that I can in no degree whatever be said to have transgressed them, inasmuch as the verdict which your Lordship was compelled to instruct the jury to find in my behalf against the assignees, does in no sort release me from the obligation those laws impose upon me, of satisfying, when the proper season shall arrive, the debt due from me to Mr. Martindale.

If, therefore, it be true, that your Lordship has, in allusion to this business, thrown out reflections injurious to my reputation, I trust that, upon reading this statement, you will be conscious of having somewhat inconsiderately, and most wrongfully, stigmatized my character with dishonourable imputation, conveyed, as it should seem, in the most opprobrious terms, where, upon a fair examination of the true state of the case, they will appear to have been wholly inapplicable.

In complaining to your Lordship of this treatment, I hope I have in no expression departed from the respect due to your public situation, and the dignity inseparable from the office of Chief Justice of England. But I should, indeed, consider myself as failing in it, could I admit a doubt that your Lordship,

under the conviction of having inadvertently committed an act of injustice, would hesitate to avail yourself of an early and public opportunity of making all the reparation in your power to the person whom you had unintentionally injured.

Should I find myself deceived in this hope, my Lord, your conduct has at least afforded me an occasion of explaining, and setting in a clear light, a transaction, which, in consequence of your misrepresentation of it, may have been misunderstood by the public to my disadvantage. May I add, without offence, that perhaps others may derive some benefit from my addressing this remonstrance to your Lordship; should it be fortunate enough to impress upon your Lordship's mind, a sense of the impropriety, while engaged in the solemn duty of dispensing justice, of lightly calling into question, and censuring the character of individuals; more especially, when, as in the present instance, the discussion of them is foreign to the immediate matter under the deliberation of the court, over which your Lordship has been appointed to preside. I am, my Lord, with due respect, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant. RICHARD FITZPATRICK.
The Right Hon. Lord Kenyon.

Arlington-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

MY LORD,

In the month of August last, I took the liberty of addressing a letter to your Lordship, complaining of an injury I conceived myself to have suffered, from observations stated to have been delivered by your Lordship from the bench, strongly reflecting upon my character.

Aware that your Lordship cannot hold yourself accountable to any individual whatever for your conduct in the discharge of your public

public duty, I did not conceive myself entitled to expect any answer to that letter. But I acknowledge myself not to have been without hope, that when the case which had given occasion to the observations I complained of, had been fairly and fully stated to you, your Lordship, conscious of the injustice your misconception of it had led you to commit, would have taken some public opportunity of doing away the unfavourable impressions which might have resulted from the very erroneous and inaccurate statement your Lordship had given of the transaction to which you had alluded.

Disappointed in this hope, I am afraid I am to infer, from your Lordship's silence, that I have failed in my endeavours to remove from your Lordship's mind those prejudices which I could ascribe to no other cause than an entire ignorance of the real circumstances of the case.

I have now, my Lord, no other method, as it seems to me, to which I can with propriety resort for the vindication of my honour, except that of giving such circulation to the statement I transmitted to your Lordship, as shall appear to me most conducive to the effecting that purpose. But in the adoption of this expedient, I think I have a right to claim credit from your Lordship, when I profess myself actuated by no other motive than that of clearing my own character from grievous and heavy imputations, proceeding from a quarter where it might be supposed bitter and opprobrious censures would not have been pronounced without sufficient grounds to have authorized them; and that it is as far from my intention, as I feel it would ill become me, to presume to condemn, or even deliver any private sentiments of my own upon your Lordship's conduct in the exercise of

your judicial functions; upon the merits of which, your Lordship's own conscience, and the opinion of your country, are alone competent to decide. I am, my Lord, with due respect, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD FITZPATRICK.
The Right Hon. Lord Kenyon.

REVIEW OF BLAINE'S ANATOMY
OF THE HORSE,

With coloured Plates, in Boards, 2l. 2s.
Plain, 1l. 1s. large Folio.—Boosey, Old
Broad-street.

TO render the Sporting Magazine not only entertaining, but useful, we shall occasionally present our readers, with an impartial review of such publications on Veterinary Medicine, not only as may in future appear, but of those of any note that have already been published; and in this we shall not confine ourselves alone, to those of our country, but pay equal attention to the product of other kingdoms, when they appear in any measure likely to prove useful, in this great and important branch of science. The above publication being one of the most interesting, as well as one of the most elegant, that has for many years come before the public, will fall under our present notice; which we shall carefully and impartially examine, ever keeping in mind, that in proportion as any work is extensive in its object, brilliant in its execution, and the product of a writer or person of any celebrity, so much should its errors be more carefully guarded against, and its defects more critically pointed out. The author of this treatise, we understand, has long applied himself to the study of veterinary medicine; and though from a great changeableness in his disposition, these pursuits have been often interrupted, yet his acquirements in
this

this useful science are considerable. If our information is correct, the anatomy of the horse was began, when practising in London in his profession as surgeon, and originally published in monthly numbers, the first five or six of which appear to have been brought out under these circumstances. After this, on an increase of fortune from the death of a relation, Mr. Blaine relinquished his practice and retired to the country, uninterruptedly to pursue the sports of the field, of which he is known admirer. From this period, the subsequent numbers were very irregularly presented to the public, and from his opportunities being fewer; but still more from his application being less, there is a negligence about these latter, and sometimes an incorrecness in their subject matter. Under all these disadvantages, it must yet be allowed to be a work of great exertion, or still greater merit; and, except in a few instances, a faithful delineation and description of the parts constituting the body of the horse. It appears to have been the author's original design to have made it much more extensive; but the expences attending the engraving, but more particularly the colouring the plates, were so great, that he was obliged to curtail his plan; and even in the present state he is, we understand, not reimbursed in his actual expences, by some hundred pounds. Though by these means, the minutest parts of the body have not been individually represented, yet have they all been described; and, by a judicious management of the plates, there are but few organs or parts that are not presented to the eye.—We regret much that it could not have been carried on to the extent intended; we have seldom seen anatomical plates with such elegance, and yet justness of colouring; and this will ever be the case, when the talents of the anatomist and artist

meet in the same person, as is the case with our author, who, we are informed, not only made all the original drawings, but actually engraved many of his plates, a proof of exertion and perseverance, seldom to be met with, and which we regret should ever be damped by instability, and less scientific pursuits. Less attention seems to have been paid in the embellishment of the plain plates; for though the mezzotinto may be a species of engraving well calculated to receive tints, yet, for simple representation of parts in mere light and shade, it is inferior to some of the other plates engraved in the manner termed stippled or stibbled; and when we consider that perhaps as many plain as coloured sets will be read, we think this is an error which, in a future edition, we hope to see rectified.

(To be continued.)

SURPRISING SPECTACLE OF THE
DOCILITY OF THE BLIND AT
PARIS.

THOSE unfortunate persons are placed on a kind of Theatre. The curtain rises and discovers a quantity of hands guided by thought, move and perfect different works of different degrees of difficulty.—A child drops her needle, her neighbour seeks for it with her finger and returns it. A spinner feels her thread break, stops her wheel, discovers the broken thread, joins it, and continues to spin with all the ease of a person who possesses the best sight. A word, a calculation, are given to two blind persons; their hands fly over the case, and the words composed, two others are called; they feel the characters, guess the figures, and running their fingers over the lines, read the words, and explain the calculation. It is the same with the musicians,

A PHILO-

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON HORSES, AND ON THE MORAL DUTIES OF MAN TOWARDS THE BRUTE CREATION.

BY JOHN LAWRENCE.

[Continued from page 227, Vol. XV.]

On Draft Cattle, and their Use and Management, both in Town and Country.

I Have been informed, that mail-coach guards have sometimes been very deficient in blowing the horn, a part of their duty of the utmost consequence to the safety of other travellers, and carriages, in dark and foggy nights. Many reports have been abroad of drivers proceeding slowly along that part of a street in London which was free of carriages, and of setting off, at the rate of fourteen or fifteen miles per hour, the instant they approached an embarrassed part. Of others, who were in the absurd and dangerous habit of setting off upon the gallop, and with the whip, their horses accustomed to it, standing trembling, whilst they expected the coachman; and this along dangerous and narrow ways. I repeat not these observations, with the view of criminating, or casting an odium upon any man, or body of men, but merely as cautionary hints to such, on both sides the question, as they may concern. The truth is, the remedy for these grievances can only be found in the exertions of travellers, whose duty to themselves and the public, is rigidly to inspect the conduct of those with whom they intrust their lives; and to punish, with the full severity of the law, all trespasses arising from inebriety, wantonness, or neglect.

No coach-master ought ever to be permitted to drive a restiff horse; and one who knows his own interest, never will purchase one at any price; for even when apparently broke, they are always dishonest

drawers, and rob the other horses of their labour, and, besides, are never safe. A certain coach, last year, was driven with a wheel-horse, which was at times restiff; on going down a steep hill, this horse thought proper to lie down; by which freak of his, the coach was overthrown, one man had his back broke, another was killed outright, and several maimed in a miserable manner.

It would be to little purpose to say much relative to the sorts, or shapes of horses, destined to this public service, since, generally speaking, they are chosen, on the score of cheapness, from the refuse of private stables. One remark will suffice; that action is of the first consequence, as nothing can be more obvious, than that a horse must be soon torn to pieces, which is obliged to run distressed every mile of his stage; supposing him a trifle too light, the error is not so great, because, if he possess a readiness and facility of action, he will occasionally borrow a little weight of his fellows, and maintain his ground a long time.

It is well known, that there is no labour so severe and destructive to horses as quick draft, and it is a miserable consideration, that the system of human interest requires it to be performed chiefly by cripples, and those already nearly worn out; and that we must derive our comforts and conveniences from racked feelings, and painfully extorted labour. Strange ideas have rushed upon my mind, on observing passengers impatient under the tortures of the gout and rheumatism, urge, and even see the coachman to whip his horses on to the last pitch of exertion, when from spavins, lameness, or wounds, every step to them must be an operation of the rack. I have already hinted, that reason, and our moral duties, lay us under a strict obligation of diligently seeking the remedy in all possible cases.

N n and

and of not indolently and falsely swelling the list of unavoidable evils. There appears to be no other remedy for the evil of bad post-horses, than a general determination, among persons of property and consequence, to encourage those inn-keepers who drive none but able ones. If the difficulty of getting rid of cripples was enhanced, it might possibly be a general inducement to treat horses with more provident care and humanity.

But amongst these complaints, it is with the utmost pleasure that I can record the liberality and sound discretion of many of our keepers of stage-horses, who not only purchase excellent cattle, at very considerable prices, but keep them in the highest order, and work them fairly. As a pleasing instance, amongst many, I have formerly seen the Colchester coach-horses in such high condition, and so much above their work, that they were ready to bound out of their harness at starting; and what was infinitely to the credit of the proprietors, I have known horses last a great number of years in their service. I should think that a nag, entirely fresh, must be cheaper to a coach-master, at double the price, than a second hand one, the sinews of which, most probably, have started; at the same time, I am fully aware of the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of the former.

There can be no doubt but that extraordinary care would amend the condition of poor post-horses, and also contribute highly to the interest of proprietors: these should always make it their business to understand horses thoroughly, in all their concerns, and to trust as little as possible to their servants. I am now speaking to the men of property in that line, who have the ability and convenience for carrying any plans of improvement into execution.

No horse should be put upon, merely because he is tough and lasting; but every opportunity seized of giving him a few hours, or a few days respite. In these intervals of rest, if possible, every horse should stand loose in his stall; or what would be far better still (the weather permitting) be turned into a yard or adjoining field. The advantages derived to their poor battered feet, contracted sinews, and wearied limbs, by this practice, are inexpressible. Every horse's legs should be watched with the most anxious care, for fresh strains; because, if a few days only be allowed at first, and proper remedies applied, the strains may probably be cured, which, if neglected until the sinews become materially injured, would admit only of a partial cure, and even that cannot be obtained under a considerable length of time. Horses on their resting days, should have their legs and feet well soaked and suppled in warm water, in the morning and at night; their sinews should be embrocated with the mixture which will be hereafter prescribed.

Good warm mashes should be allowed, when apparently necessary; and in cases of waiting and decay, I should suppose benefit might accrue from mashes made of boiled rice, with an addition of bran or fine pollard, to prevent its too astringent effect. I do not understand the usual routine of management for horses of this description, but suppose that some few of them have the benefit of being occasionally turned off to grass. It is certain that a good horse might be made to last many years, by such treatment, and to earn more money than three or four bad or ill-managed ones.

It would be perhaps better, if all post-horses wore round or bar-shoes, merely by way of obtaining a rest for the frog which supports the tendon, since these horses are so liable to strains in the sinews.

All

All considerable proprietors of horses should make a point of giving encouragement to those gentlemen of the faculty, who have the good sense and humanity not to be above veterinary practice. Surely their interests must be much more safe in such hands, than in those of ignorant blacksmiths. The mischiefs done by these last throughout the country, in the single article of firing post-horses, is immense.

I have often thought it would be advantageous for a coach-master to agree with an able surgeon to attend his stock of horses by the year; the bare advice of such a person, would, I am confident, if well attended to, occasion a considerable annual saving, in the prevention of mischiefs.

These horses are not only too often very badly fired, but are worked much too soon after the operation; the consequence is, they reap only a slight benefit, or are even perhaps injured by it. But there is nothing from which they suffer more, or from which it is fairer to date the origin of their numerous ailments, than from their constant sudden transitions from heat to cold, from obstructed and repelled perspiration. Much of this is an unavoidable concomitant of their business; however, it behoves the master to give the strictest charge that his horses suffer no more of this than needs must; that they are not loaded with water while hot, or upon any consideration, or any excuse whatever, washed with cold water when in a high state of perspiration. I know this is not only practised, and with pretended success, but that I have in this case two very celebrated medical authorities against me. I must of course speak farther on this subject in my second volume.

By the little attention paid in general to the weight of postillions, one must conclude that it is held to be an object of no consequence;

but for my own part, I am clearly convinced of the contrary; and could as easily be prevailed upon to believe that fourteen stone is no heavier than ten, as that it would not be a great saving of strength to the horse, to have the latter weight to carry instead of the former. In the enumeration of the various means of improvement, every item ought to have its due share of attention; and without a pun, reflection will prove the present to be of great weight. The difficulty of obtaining men of light weights, subsists only in the improvident indolence of masters. Nature has spontaneously furnished fitting instruments for all the various possible operations; among the rest, men of bulk and weight for ploughmen and porters, and little natty nine and ten stone fellows for grooms, jockies, and postillions—witness the old ditty, written in the days of gospel sunshine, by that precious saint Adamram Byfield, and to be found in one of his sermons:

God made a great man to plough and to
sow,

God made a little man to scare away the
crow,

God made the world, as round as a ball,
In came the devil; and spoilt it all.

Now this was the devil of misapplication.

Were it but once known that the postmasters had determined to give good encouragement to light weights they would soon have their choice from twelve stone down to a feather. In return and empty chaises, the lads generally choose either to sit upon the splinter bar, or within, but they should be enjoined always so to do, it being a great help to the saddle-horse.

I have made these few observations, in the behalf of miserable and neglected objects, by way of stimulating and directing the attention of those who are more versant in the subject.

(To be continued.)

WANDERING NATION OF WILD
HORSES IN PARAGUAY.

DON Felix Azara, brother of the late Spanish Ambassador at Paris, says a French provincial paper, has written a work on the Natural History of Paraguay, containing a description of more than eighty quadrupeds, and a number of new remarks.

Among the details given by D. Felix Azara, those which relate to the horses of Paraguay are the most remarkable. These animals were brought from Spain by the first conquerors, and are of the breed of Andalusia. Individuals of the species left behind on compulsory, and generally precipitate emigrations, have produced a prodigious number of wild horses, which, though they are not in strict propriety different from the original race, have at least a very distinct appearance. We have hitherto had no very exact account of them before that of Don Felix Azara. They are principally scattered along the southern bank of the river Plata, as far as Rio Negro, the land of the Patagonians, &c. The wild horses of all those districts wander in numerous herds; some of them amount even to ten thousand. As soon as they observe a tame horse in the open country, they gallop up to him, caress him, and invite him to accompany them by that deep-toned and lengthened neighing which expresses affection. The tame horses are easily seduced, they join the independent herd, and gallop away with them.

It very often happens that travellers are stopped in the midst of their journey, in consequence of this desertion. To prevent it, they halt the moment they see a troop of the wandering race, caress their horses

more than usual, and send forward some persons to frighten those whose seduction they dread. In the last-mentioned case, the wild horses pursue a sort of tactical system. A few are detached in front, and the rest advance in a close column, which it is very difficult to break. If the traveller succeeds so far in frightening them as to make them retreat, they merely change their direction without separating. Sometimes they make a number of circuits round him before they give way, and at other times they retire after going once round. These manœuvres, however, are not practised during the night; the wanderers then make no attempt on the traveller. The author does not tell us whether the same means are used by the wandering troops to recruit their numbers from each other, never having seen them sufficiently near each other, to make any observation for the purpose of determining that question. He affirms that Buffon was wrong in assigning more vigour and swiftness to the wild horses than to the domestic breed of that country, and in stating that they differ neither in size nor shape. He observes, that in reality no comparative influence can be drawn with respect to the independent or domestic state of those animals, because in that country the two conditions are almost alike.

But relative to the domestic breed of that country, those who keep the *estancias* or pasture grounds, for the domestic breed, stock them with a number of mares, which no one ever thinks of breaking in. They remain there during their lives, in a state of complete liberty.

For every thirty or forty mares there is a stallion, who enjoys the same independence. They are counted over once or twice a week, that they may not wander too far from

from the proprietor's habitation. But very little care is taken in choosing the stallion, which is probably one of the principal causes, why these horses, though in a state of liberty, are not so strong nor beautiful as their Andalusian progenitors. The industry of man improves the breed of the animals which he appropriates to himself, and by perfecting their form and their limbs, he, in some measure, compensates for their loss of liberty.

Each stallion possesses a little troop of mares, which he keeps together by pressing them with his chest, or biting them when they are not sufficiently docile. The mares, on their part, entertain an attachment for their sultans. When two stallions fight, the mares do not leave the vanquished for the victor, unless the former has the fault of being too cold a lover.

The she-colts remain with their dams; the males, after being castrated and broken in, are separated from the herd, and put among the riding and draught horses, who have no shelter nor food, but what they can find in the fields. They feed together in certain districts, from which they do not, in general wander. Each attaches himself to a companion, for whom he conceives so strong a liking, that instances have happened of a horse's having returned from a wild herd more than sixty leagues to his mate. These friends distinguish each other by their neighing, smell, and step.

To prevent a numerous herd from separating, a mare, with a little bell fixed to her neck, is put among them; all follow her like the members of an intimate society. The same object, though not so completely, is obtained by affixing the bell to one of the horses.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
GUILDHALL, FEB. 26.

CARELESS WAGGON DRIVERS.

DALE v. GOALDING AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff is an eminent physician and some time in July last had been visiting a patient in Duke-street, Smithfield. When he entered the house he left his carriage standing at the door, waiting till his visit should be paid; but soon after the Worcester waggon, proceeding on its journey from the Castle and Falcon Inn, came up and run foul of the chariot. The waggon horses could not be stopped; the chariot after being dragged along for some yards, was over-turned, several parts were broken in pieces, and the coachman, being thrown from his box, was so severely wounded that he was confined to his bed for twelve days. Dr. Dale was of opinion that the accident had been occasioned by the carelessness and unskilfulness of the carmen, and this action was brought by him against the defendants as proprietors of the said waggon, to procure a compensation in damages for the injuries he had sustained.

Dr. Dale's coachman swore that he was always particularly careful to keep clear of other carriages, and that though he was often obliged to convey his master to houses situated in very narrow streets, he always, on these occasions, removed to some more open place, and waited till his master returned; that he had often stood in Duke-street without suffering any injury; that on that very day a hay cart and a brewer's dray had passed him without doing the smallest harm; and that if the Worcester waggon had been properly managed it would have

have done the same. Dr. Temple, a friend of the plaintiff, who was in the carriage at the time when it was overturned, stated many particulars which went to prove that the servants of the defendants were alone in fault; and said that he had since the day on which the accident happened returned with the carriage of Dr. Dale to Duke street, when he placed it in the exact position in which it then stood, and found by an accurate measurement that there were upwards of nine feet betwixt the wheel of the chariot and the curb stone on the opposite side of the way, a space more than sufficient for the passage of any waggon. Several other witnesses were called, by whose evidence these statements were corroborated.

On the part of Goalding and Shirley, the defendants, a club of witnesses related the transaction in a manner entirely different. Several men who had been then paving the street swore that the waggons were entirely innocent; one of them walked by the side of the body horses, and another by the leaders; they called out to the coachman, who, notwithstanding, would not get out of the way, and as they were going down a steep descent they found it impossible, with every effort, to stop the career of the waggon. One of the paviors swore that Dr. Dale's chariot was so placed that no carriage could possibly pass it, and that though he had been present the whole time, he had seen no one go by while it stood in that street. The waggons themselves gave a similar account, and swore that they holloed out to the coachman, who, if he had pulled on for a few yards would have come to Smithfield; or, if he had gone back a little way, would have got into another lane; in either of which cases he would have been safe, but who, by remaining obstinately in his original position, had

deservedly met with the catastrophe.

Lord Eldon said, that in this and every similar case the jury must weigh the probability of the facts which are sworn to. Judging in this manner, it seemed pretty clear that the testimony of the witnesses for the plaintiff deserved by much the most credit. There was nothing extraordinary in waggons loitering behind their waggon and neglecting their horses, or maliciously running against other carriages. But was it probable that a man would sit upon a coach box, see a loaded waggon drawn by ten horses coming up and not drive on, although he knew that by remaining, his carriage would certainly be dashed to pieces, his master's friend hurt, and his own life exposed to imminent danger? Verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages $\text{£}1. 8s.$

IMPATIENCE OF AN IRISH SPORTSMAN AND SERVILITY OF A CULTURIT.

WE are assured, the following curious fact happened a short time ago in Ireland. A man was ordered to be hanged on a Wednesday, for being an United Irishman; but on that day, a principal officer, who must be present at the execution, was engaged on a hunting party. He asked the poor fellow as a favour, that if it made no difference to him, he wished he would be hanged on the day before, that is Tuesday. The miserable creature said, it was all one to him whether he was hanged on a Tuesday or a Wednesday, and to oblige the officer, Tuesday should be the day; and it was accordingly.

As a corroborative to the abject complaisance in the latter part of this anecdote, we shall take the liberty to lay the following trait before

fore our readers; from the Scottish History.

In former times, when the Highlanders were still more rude and untaught than they are at present, a robber infested the country, and committed great depredations, by carrying off cattle, &c. His gang being dispersed, he himself was at last obliged to take refuge in a cave, into which, as he was a man of great personal strength, nobody chose to follow him. At length, one bethought himself of the following stratagem. Coming to the mouth of the cave, he exclaims, "I am just now come from the Laird of Grant, and he bade me tell you, that if you do not come out and be hanged, the laird will be very angry."—"Nay then," replies the robber, "rather than displease the Laird of Grant, I will come out." He did so, and was hanged accordingly.

QUAKERS, AND DISMEMBERMENT OF THE BULL AT WARE.

ALL the hypocrisy of the Puritans of the last age, such as his who tied his cock's legs on Sunday, and another who prevented his beer from fermenting on the same day, seems now reviving in a *grave sect*, mostly among the *saint-like mealmen*; lambs in outward appearance, but inwardly *ravering wolves*, devouring widows houses. Of these the following anecdote is given as a well-attested fact, which lately occurred at Ware, in Hertfordshire:

At this place mine host, of the Black Bull, in pure simplicity of heart, has got himself some how or other into a dilemma with his customers, similar to that of the Old Man, the Boy, and the Ass, in the fable.

It seems he lately exhibited a new wooden image, by way of sign to his house, on which all the herald-

ric points of the noble animal it represents, were emblazoned in gold, as is usual—these attracting the eyes of certain grave Quakers, they expressed themselves much scandalised at such an abomination, threatening to withdraw themselves from the inn.—The consequence has been, that our accommodating Boniface lately employed a carpenter, who, with barbarous engine, actually deprived the beast of its most characteristic marks. This has called forth the complaints of others, who declare that the sign is now a non-descript, insisting that further alterations are become necessary to determine the class to which the animal belongs; so that between the fear of sanctioning the erection of another Black Bull in the town, and that of offending some of his best patrons, he is totally at a loss how to proceed. But as the best way to please all parties, he has been advised to follow the example of the Old Man and his Son, in the fable above alluded to—throw the persecuted beast over the bridge into the river, and set up its *mere name* as a substitute.

A NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT.

WHETHER the unexampled oppressions under which the labouring poor are now groaning, or whether a most horrid depravity of manners has had the greatest share in producing the following circumstance, we have yet to learn; however, such as it has transpired to the public eye, we transmit it to our readers.

It is stated to have occurred in Castle-lane, Castle-street, in the Borough, on the last Saturday evening in February.

It then appeared, that while a lamp-lighter was lighting his lamps in that lane, he was alarmed by the cries and lamentations of children

in a house, the owner of which had long been suspected of being a dog-stealer: and, on his giving information, the door was broken open, and a scene of the most uncommon wretchedness presented itself. Three or four poor emaciated and naked children were huddled together in a corner, on a heap of rags and straw, and around them were hung the carcases and limbs of dogs and cats, which they declared, on examination, was the only food on which they had subsisted for some time past. Several dog-collars were said to have been found, which justified the above suspicion. The wretched delinquent has in consequence absconded. An hundred pounds have been offered for his apprehension.

ORIGIN OF THE PANORAMA IN AMERICA.

[From an Advertisement at New York, Nov. 1797.]

THE Panorama is at No. 222, Greenwich-street, and is a complete view of the great cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, with part of the surrounding country. The visitors are introduced on the top of the Albion mills, (six stories high) which are situated at the corner of Blackfriar's Bridge in Southwark. The nearest objects are the elegant Bridge and the Leverian Museum. This painting is a proper Panorama; the view is a complete circle all around, objects appearing as far as the sight extends. It has a better effect than either of the former paintings which have been seen at the same place. Its size is one hundred and thirty feet circle, and twenty feet high, shewing a surface of nearly three thousand square feet of painting. Also, a most magni-

ficent Musical Concert Clock is to be seen with the Panorama. This is for sale, at seven hundred pounds; it was made in Amsterdam, by a German; has been in this city about four weeks. For elegance to the sight, it stands unrivalled as a piece of rich furniture; and its music, for softness, sublimity, and perfect mechanism, will astonish all who hear it.

The Panorama will be every day, from ten to four o'clock, (and it can be seen at all times to advantage, from late improvement in the light) and every evening until eight o'clock. The proprietor will attend to answer all enquiries.

G. BAKER.

Admittance Half-a-Dollar.

N. B. All persons who may wish to see those great pieces of art, will do well to embrace the present opportunity, for it is presumed that a Panorama, exhibiting so elegant and correct a view of London, Westminster, and Southwark, will never be seen in America again.

PARTIALITY OF THE SCOTS DOG LAWS.

[From the Historical Register.]

THE short limits of this work, says the author, will not allow of further discussion of this point at present; I shall, therefore, only mention a single instance more, which, however trivial it may seem, evidently shews, that laws are made in this country to favour gentlemen rather than others. It seems the dog-killing madness hath not yet subsided. An advertisement hath appeared in the newspapers by the sheriff of Ayr, of which the following is an exact copy.

The unabating complaints from different corners of the county of Ayr, that notwithstanding the sheriffs

riſt's advertisement, ſtill in force to the 7th of Auguſt, great numbers of dogs are yet allowed to go at large, the ſheriff is thereby induced to renew his former order, from the ſaid 7th of Auguſt, to the 17th day of September, 1792; and to extend the fine againſt perſons allowing their dogs to go at large, and the reward for killing ſuch dogs. And he hereby requires all the inhabitants within the county, immediately to confine their dogs, to the ſaid 7th day of September next, certifying ſuch perſons whoſe dogs ſhall be found going at large, that they ſhall, after ſaid 7th day of Auguſt, be fined in the ſum of ten ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling for each dog; and any perſon ſhall be at liberty to kill any dog, found going at large; and, moreover, ſhall receive from the procurator fiſcal two ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling, for each dog ſo killed.

Provided, that after the night of the 11th of Auguſt, no injury ſhall be done to the pointers, belonging to gentlemen, who have taken out licences for killing game, and are thereby at liberty to purſue their game. But, at the ſame time, it is earneſtly intreated and required of ſuch gentlemen, that they will be as cautious as poſſible not to allow their pointers to go at large, at any other period before ſaid 7th of September, but during the time they are following their game. And the ſheriff further ſolicits ſuch gentlemen to be aiding, and aſſiſting, and to allow their ſervants to put to death any other dogs, than the pointers of licenſed gentlemen, wherever they may fall in with them.

Now, will any man poſſeſſed of reaſon, juſtice, or common ſenſe, ſay, why there ſhould here be a diſtinction between the dogs of gentlemen and thoſe of others. Are mad pointers leſs dangerous than other mad dogs; or, has nature been

ſo kind to gentlemen, that *their* dogs ſhall not go mad in preference to others? What right has the ſheriff to threaten the commonalty with the payment of half a guinea, if their dogs ſhould be found going at large, and only to *requeſt* that gentlemen will keep in theirs till the time appointed for killing game, which it ſeems was only four days after iſſuing the prohibition? Will any man, who is not mad, ſay that a pointer is confined when he is running up and down the country in queſt of game? or, does this ſheriff imagine that an infected pointer would mind his buſineſs after he was really mad? The truth is, however, that the whole ſtory of miſchief done by mad dogs has been a farce. Thoſe who have made ſuch an uproar about them, have not been able to produce a ſingle inſtance of the miſchief they have occaſioned, and the whole is ſimilar to what happened in the year 1760; of which I ſhall give an account from the Monthly Review for 1761.

“The general and ridiculous panic, which prevailed about the end of laſt ſummer, concerning mad dogs, and the extraordinary artifices employed to propagate and increaſe it, are ſtill recent in every one's remembrance. It may therefore, perhaps, be unnecessary to remind our readers, how the daily papers were continually filled with reports of perſons bitten by dogs, being dead, or ſent to bathe in the ſea, &c. for their recovery; how many of his Maſteſty's liege ſubjects, ſollicitous, no doubt, for the preſervation of valuable lives, prudently confined themſelves to their houſes; while others, more daring and adventurous, (not unlike the renowned Knight of La Mancha, when he engaged with the flock of ſheep) walked the ſtreets in jack boots, armed with clubs and other offenſive weapons, breathing bold defiance to the whole canine race.

O o

Thus

Thus that animal, which deserves to be considered as a grateful and social domestic, as a watchful guardian of our property, as a sagacious purveyor of entertainment to the rich, or as a faithful companion and guide to the poor and blind, was doomed to an universal proscription.

"To heighten the farce, during this time of general consternation, the public was daily obliged with a communication of various methods of cure, by gentlemen of the faculty, and others. The mention of many old remedies was revived, and several new ones proposed. Even a person possessed of a family *nostrum* in Lancashire, was induced to travel to town, with a cargo of his never-failing powders, which, had he undertaken the journey a little sooner, must undoubtedly have come to a very good market. But this epidemic terror, like other violent and unnatural ferments, soon subsided: several of the impositions were detected, and some of the authors of them threatened with prosecutions, by persons whose names they had ventured to make free with."

DASHING SWINDLERS.

AN examination of much interest, and of a very extraordinary nature, took place before Mr. Ford, the magistrate, on Saturday, March 2d, at Bow-street. Two young men, one representing himself to be the son of Lieutenant General, and nephew of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart.; the other as the son of Dr. Underwood, were brought in custody of two city officers from the Poultry compter, where they had been committed the preceding evening by the Lord Mayor, charged with having robbed a Mrs. M——r of several valuable jewels, a pair of

ear-rings, a quantity of wearing apparel, &c.

The appearance of the prisoners, when at the bar, exactly corresponded with the ideas of a Bond-street loungeur. They were dressed in the extreme of fashion; their wadded sleeves, puckered shoulders, pigeon breasts, trunk breeches, and jack boots, received the further addition of an enormous shirt collar, which completely buried more than half the head of the owner: the hair was quite the *fon*; but a man, not acquainted with the reigning mode, would have said it was certainly meant for a *scare-crow*. Appearances, it is said, must be kept up; therefore the *rage* at the present moment is to convey to the *vulgars*, an idea of fierceness quite incompatible with the general appearance of the heroes we are now attempting to describe, whom we may justly call two of the most unpromising lads ever seen out of the dissipated haunts of those fashionable idlers who daily walk Bond-street.

The personal attractions of Mrs. M——r, exactly reversed the picture we have already drawn. She is handsome, her figure small but elegant, extremely neat in her dress, and about thirty years of age; much interest was excited from the simple elegance in which she unfolded her story, the particulars of which are as follows:

Mrs. M——r represented herself to be a person who principally subsisting upon a small annuity allowed her by a gentleman with whom she had formerly lived in habits of the most tender intimacy; that her acquaintance with the prisoner, Thomas George Hawkins, had commenced on the 2d of January last, when he accosted her in James's-street, Westminster, entering into conversation with her on common topics: he walked with her into Tufston-street, where he waited till she

she came out of the house (to which she was going when they met), and accompanied her through the Park, she then keeping a house in Ranelagh-walk, Chelsea. When they came to Pimlico, he informed her that he was the son of Lieutenant General Hawkins, who resided at No. 14, Spring Gardens; spoke much of his fortune and expectations, and, professing the most tender regard for her, declared he would not let her depart, till she had made an assignation to meet him the next day in Spring Gardens; but he insisted on having some pledge as security for her keeping the appointment; when finding herself unable to get away from him, she pulled a gold ring off her finger, and gave it; but he observing another ring, with six hoops, which she wore on the same hand, requested to look at it, and, saying it would not be worth her while to come for one, put them both into his pocket, promising to restore them the next day. That, on the following day (Tuesday), she went to Spring Gardens, where she met him in the street, though he told her he should watch her coming from a window in his father's house; that they walked about together, when he pressed her to consent to live with him, stating himself to be entitled to a fortune of 5000*l.* per annum, when he came of age, which would be in nine months, adding, that some recent differences with his father, occasioned by his attachment to a lady he formerly kept, had obliged him for the present to live in chambers, in Clifford's Inn; that it was his father's wish he should go to Scotland for about a year, where he hoped she would accompany him; that he then persuaded her to go with him to his chambers, in Clifford's Inn, where they remained till about five o'clock in the afternoon, without seeing any body, though he had spoke of his having a

servant there; a dinner was then brought from some coffee-house, and the other prisoner was introduced to her as a son of Mr. Underwood, and the most particular friend of Mr. H.; that she repeatedly asked him for her rings, which he, however, refused to restore, pretending he must keep them as security for her seeing him again, being extremely anxious to obtain her as a companion, and promising in what a liberal manner he would provide for her, when he came of age; but, till that time, they must contrive to live on his allowance of 500*l.* per year. She said that she continued at his chambers till between eight and nine o'clock, when she desired to have a coach to go home; none being to be had, they walked to the Strand, where they got a coach: he went home with her, slept there that night, and the next day she was persuaded by him to consent to go to Scotland. With that view he removed her trunks, with her wearing apparel, trinkets, &c. to his chambers, where he proposed, that before they sat off she should dispose of her household furniture, and apply the money as she pleased; but he would give her one hundred pounds, to settle any little matters she might wish to arrange. On the arrival of her trunks at the chambers, the prisoner, Hawkins, desired her to open one of them, to shew Underwood the miniature of a gentleman, whom he said U. was acquainted with; but on the production of the picture, which was set in gold, he put in his pocket, and also a gold watch, a horizontal watch, and several trinkets, which were in the trunk. At her earnest desire he gave back the horizontal watch, but refused to return the other articles, though repeatedly requested so to do, alledging, as before, that he merely kept them to prevent her leaving him. That in the evening they returned to her house, where

she expressed some fear about her trunks being left in the chambers. He assured her they were safe, at the same time giving her the key; but the next morning she missed it after the prisoner was gone, and, on his return, taxed him with taking it, but he solemnly denied having done so, and, a short time after, he pretended to have found it. They then returned to the chambers, where he proposed her giving him a bill of sale on the furniture of her house: to induce her to comply with this, he said, handsome lodgings should be procured, till they went to Scotland, and again spoke of giving her the 100*l.* note. On reconsideration, she expressed herself extremely unwilling to part with her effects, as she had an old aunt to provide for; but at last she was persuaded by the prisoner, Hawkins, who took her that morning to the Bank, to convince her, as he said, that he was the man he represented himself to be, whither Underwood went with them, who left them in the coach, and, after being absent some time to search for a stock-broker, returned with some papers, partly written and partly printed, which, he said, were vouchers for the property in the funds, belonging to Mr. Hawkins, and this she then believed to be true. On their return to the chambers, the prisoner, Hawkins, asked for an inventory of her goods, and wrote down what she could recollect; and the following day a person, who, he said, was a lawyer, came with the bill of sale, which she voluntarily signed; and the hundred pounds being again mentioned, Hawkins asked Underwood if he had got change for the note, she of course expected to receive it, but did not, nor had any money of him, though he borrowed one pound five shillings at one time, and two guineas at another. On reflecting on her own folly, in signing the deed, and the extraordinary conduct of

Hawkins, she became very uneasy, which uneasiness was much increased on the introduction of a man to purchase her goods, who, without her knowledge, had been to value them, and who, for what cost her upwards of 100*l.* offered only 38*l.* She then declared she would not suffer them to be sold, and expressed her determination to go back to her own house. Persuasion, however, almost amounting to threats, and the fear of losing the property she had brought to the chambers, induced her to continue there. The broker, who was to call the next morning to consult further about the goods, came so early that she did not see him, and she soon afterwards was informed the goods had been sold for 38*l.* no part of which she ever received. On her going to her house in the evening, she was informed by her aunt that five men came the preceding night, and took away every thing but a few articles, left for her accommodation. The prisoner knowing she had been about taking a house in Downing-street, proposed her joining with him in a bond for 200*l.* to procure goods to furnish it; but this she refused, and resolved to quit the prisoner entirely (he having insulted her in the grossest manner); she went to the chambers, got her trunks, and then proceeded to a friend's house in Southampton-street, whom she had apprised of the situation she was in; the prisoner made some excuse for not accompanying her, saying he would call on her in about half an hour, but she never saw any more of him or Underwood, till they were taken into custody on Friday; that on searching her trunks she missed a number of articles, which she was certain were in them when she took them to the prisoner's chambers.

Mary Ann Evans, a young woman, whom the prisoner, Hawkins, had defrauded of some wearing apparel,

parcel, appeared, and produced several articles which he had sent her by Underwood, instead of her own; they were identified by Mrs. M—r, as being part of the goods taken out of the trunk.

The city officers, who apprehended the prisoners, produced the miniature picture, without the gold setting, and likewise a gold seal they found in the possession of Hawkins, which were also identified by Mrs. M—r.

The prisoners are brothers, but in no ways related to the respectable families whose names they used. George Hawkins was in custody some time since at this office, on a charge of having defrauded a tailor of some clothes; and both were in custody at the Police-office, Hatton-garden, last summer, for a similar offence.—They seemed to meet the charge with the greatest indifference, until informed that they were to be committed to separate prisons for further examination.—By advice of their Counsel they offered no defence to the charges exhibited against them.

On Wednesday the 5th of March, these imposters were again brought before R. Ford, T. Robinson, and H. Wigstead, Esqrs. for re-examination, when the following fresh charges were adduced against them.

Juliana Blackburn said, that in the month of July last she lived with her sister, who keeps a house in Pall-mall, and one day, when her sister was from home, the prisoner, George Thomas Hawkins, knocked at the door, and requested to look at the lodgings that were to let, which she shewed him, and which he approved of, but before he finally agreed for them, he said he must bring a Lady to see them, and said his name was Captain Gordon, and he requested the favour to write a note, when she shewed him into the parlour, and remained with him there; that the prisoner observing a miniature picture set in gold hang-

ing at her breast, requested to look at it, and entreating much, she gave it into his hand, and he made number of observations on it, and on her desiring to have it again, made many evasive excuses, till at length her sister knocked at the door, when she pressed him very much to let her have the miniature again, being ashamed to think her sister should know that she had let a stranger get possession of it; but the prisoner still evaded her importunities, and said she should have it before he left the house; and on her sister coming in she introduced him as Captain Gordon, and said that he had agreed for the lodgings, when her sister observed that the prisoner was not Captain Gordon, for she knew him very well; upon which he replied, he was Captain Gordon's brother; and after further conversation, went away without restoring the miniature, which he had promised to do as he went out at the door, without her sister's seeing it.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

A gentleman in the office stated, that about the month of August last, the prisoner called at a widow lady's, a friend of his, in Pentonville-street, Pentonville, who lets lodgings, and they agreed for board and lodging at three guineas a week each; Hawkins calling himself Captain Hawkins, and Underwood *alias* Hawkins, Charles Manning, Esq. who pretended he was the son of an eminent merchant in Fenchurch-street, and that he had just married a young lady of very large fortune, against his father's consent, and that he should bring her to the lodging; and accordingly a young lady, about seventeen years of age, was brought, and where they remained about a month, living in great style, with wines, &c. when the landlady pressing them for money, the prisoners suddenly decamped, leaving the young lady behind, who,

who, she confessed, had been seduced by the prisoner, who now calls himself Underwood, under false pretences.

During their stay in the house, the paper for the return of the income tax was left by the collector, and the landlady was advised by a friend to send it in to the prisoners; but they returned it, saying they had nothing to do with it; but her friend informing her if she did not make a return of them, she would be liable to a penalty; and if they could afford to pay three guineas a week for their board and lodging, they must have more than 60*l.* a year coming in, and must make a return: upon which it was sent in to them again, when they at first agreed to return 80*l.* a year; but on recollection that their income was hardly that yet, they fixed only to return 60*l.* which they did.

The same gentleman who related this has seen them since in gigs, and young ladies with them.

Another gentleman stated, that a few months since, the prisoner, Hawkins, contrived to get acquainted with a young lady, by speaking to her in the street, who was kept as a companion to a lady in China-walk, Lambeth; and under false pretences of marriage, &c. and he pretending to be a person of rank, she eloped with him; and after he had robbed her of all her clothes, &c. he left her, and she was now with her parents at Rotherhithe. It is expected she will attend the next examination.

A tradesman, from the neighbourhood of Middlesex Hospital, stated, that the prisoner, Hawkins, lodged in a front garret of his a short time since, and paid half-a-crown a week.

They were committed for further examination.

A number of cards, with names of distinction which they have assumed, were found in their pocket-books.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

On Saturday the 8th instant, the office was crowded at an early hour; and among the crowd were several Noblemen and Gentlemen of distinction.

Elizabeth Bowyer, who is about 17 years of age, stated, that about 12 months since she lived as a companion to a Lady in China Terrace, Lambeth; and one day on her return home from Charing-cross, the prisoner, Thomas George Hawkins, overtook her in Parliament-street, and began talking to her, saying he had known her for some time by sight, and that he was very much in love with her, not having ever seen a young Lady he loved so much, and he continued a similar conversation till she got home; but she gave him no encouragement. Some time after he passed the house several times while she was at the window, and bowed, and some days after she met him; he observed, that he was sorry she was so shy, and he wanted her to walk with him, but she declined it.

He called at the house a few evenings after and enquired for her, and she walked with him for about five minutes on the Terrace, when he told her his name was Gordon, and that he was a Captain in the army; his father was a man of a very considerable fortune; that he had a brother in the army, and proposed marrying her, but she did not agree. She heard no more of him during the summer, till the month of October, when she received a letter from him, expressing in strong terms his love for her, and that he could not live without her, &c. and wishing her to meet him: she did so, and he persuaded her to agree to marry him. At this time, she had a gold locket hanging to her neck, which he expressed a wish to keep for her sake, but she refused letting him have it. In a few evenings after, she met him by appointment, when he produced a piece of parchment, which he said was the licence for them,

them to be married; but before they parted, he again wished to have her locket, but she again refused it. The time being agreed upon when she was to leave the family, she came to him to be married; he proposed fetching her cloaths away a few evenings before—to this she agreed; and when the family were engaged with company up stairs, she took down her trunk and three band boxes, and informed the servants in the house, that she was going to be married privately to a young gentleman of large fortune, and informed them her trunk, &c. would be taken away; she went down stairs just as her trunk, &c. had been taken out by the prisoner and a porter, and put into a hackney coach, when she went into the area and spoke to him, and he asked her again for her locket, and would not take any denial; and she being fearful that the family would hear the noise, she took the locket off her neck, and tied to his stick, and he pulled it up, and went away. She not meeting him soon after, as by appointment, he sent her a letter, calling her his dear girl, angel, &c. &c. saying, how long he thought the time before he could freely embrace her in his arms, and desiring her to come to him without delay, and bring with her the remainder of her cloaths and forty guineas: if she had not got them, she must get them of her friends; and if she could not do that, she must make free with Mrs. W.'s keys (the mistress of the house): if she could not get the key of the bureau, she was to force it open; for get that sum somehow she must; and that was all he should ever ask her for. If she was to bring him 20,000*l.* it would be nothing in comparison to his fortune. In consequence of this letter, she altered her mind of him, and went and asked him how he could send her such a letter? to which he only replied, d—n the letter; but this did

not satisfy her, and she requested to have her cloaths again: this he refused; and she had never been able to recover them.

A man and his wife who keep a shop for the sale of second-hand wearing apparel, near Charing-cross were summoned, it having been discovered that Hawkins had sold a great part of the wearing apparel, which he has obtained from a number of young women, at their shop. They stated, that when they asked the prisoner whose property it was, he said the lace, veils, &c. belonged to a French Lady, who lodged with his mother, and she having been ordered out of the country at a short notice, left that property to pay the rent; but circumstances induced the Magistrates to believe that they knew the articles were improperly obtained at the time they purchased them; and Mr. Ford observed, that if there was any thing against them again, he should advise the Secretary of State to send them out of the country, they being natives of Franckfort. If there were not such persons, the prisoners would not have been enabled to have carried on their depredations so long.

John Crispin, a servant to Mr. Hagle, a livery-stable-keeper, in Houghton-street, Clare-market, said, that in July last, the prisoner, Thomas George Hawkins, hired two saddle-horses of his master, which he had never paid for; and last November a servant in livery came to the yard, and said, he wanted a horse and chaise for several days, to go to Oxford, for Captain Hawkins, meaning the prisoner; and he took the horse and chaise as directed, and saw the prisoner drive off in it, and it had never been returned, nor had it ever been heard of, although advertised in all the newspapers.

Mary M——r, who gave evidence on their first examination, and

and proved that the prisoner, Thomas George Hawkins, had defrauded her of property to a very considerable amount, attended and related her story again.

Thomas Williams, of Clifford's Inn, said, that the prisoner, Thomas George Hawkins, called on him on the 25th of January last, and requested him to fill up a bill of sale on some household goods belonging to a lady, a friend of his, who owed him a considerable sum of money, and who wished to assign them to him as a security. This he accordingly did, and Mrs. M. executed the bill in the prisoner's chambers in Clifford's Inn: the prisoner Underwood was present.

James Girdler, a clerk to Mr. Postan, an Auctioneer, stated, that on the 27th day of January last, the prisoner, Thomas George Hawkins, came to their house, and asked them if they would purchase some goods on a bill of sale? This was agreed to, and a meeting was held at Mrs. M.'s house in Ranelagh, at which both the prisoners were present, and Mrs. M. when the goods were valued at thirty-eight pounds, but Mrs. M. refused to take that sum, saying the goods cost above a hundred pounds a short time before, and she lost them.—On his cross-examination, he acknowledged, that Mrs. M. had said, the goods should not be sold for any thing like that money; and that after she was gone, the prisoners had agreed for forty pounds, and the goods were taken from the house early the next morning; that soon after, Mrs. M. called at Mr. Postan's, and desired the goods might not be sold, as they had been obtained from her in an improper manner; but he confessed that since, several of the articles had been sold.

The prisoners were committed for further examination, and several of the parties were bound over to prosecute.

HARMLESS ECCENTRICITY.

THE Rev. W. Tasker, of poetical memory, lately deceased, with a few exceptions, we are told, was as unfortunate as singular in his manners. Though Rector of Jedesleigh, Devonshire, he rarely wore any but a ragged coat, the shirt peeping out at the elbows, and his shoes of a brownish black, and sometimes tied with pack-thread, and this more from choice than necessity. His faithful and spirited translation of the Odes of Pindar, is well-known to the literary world; but his Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain, procured him most fame and credit; upon the strength of which, and hearing the King had read it, he presented himself a few summers ago on the Weymouth Esplanade. The King soon noticed him, and asking an attendant who that person was, Tasker approached, avowed his name, and, it is said, obtained so gratifying a reception, that he never forgot it. Still, though as an author, he enjoyed a proud distinction; as a man, he had often to struggle with penury and oppression, perhaps arising from mutability of temper, a quality inseparable from great genius.

DANGEROUS ECCENTRICITY.

A circumstance occurred on Friday the 28th of February, which, if it applied to any other than the person to whom it does, would be considered as most extraordinary indeed.

Lord Camelford having invited Mr. Peter Abbott to dine with him at his house in Baker-street on the above day, the conversation turned after dinner on a subject of gallantry, in the course of which something dropped from Mr. Abbott, which appears to have given great offence to the Noble Lord. Nothing, however, passed at the time.

time to give room to suppose that he was offended. He offered to take Mr. Abbott home in his carriage, which was accepted. His Lordship had, previous to getting into it, desired his servant to drive out of town on the Acton road, and he had procured a couple of swords, and a brace of pistols, to be put into the carriage.—When they had got a little distance from town, Mr. Abbott expressed some uneasiness at seeing no lamps, and frequently enquired whither his Lordship was taking him. No direct answer was received; but when the carriage reached Acton Green, Lord Camelford told Mr. Abbott, that some expressions he had used after dinner conveyed such a reflection on his character, that he could not suffer them to pass unnoticed; he had accordingly provided himself with swords and pistols, and he insisted on Mr. Abbott's fighting him. There was some struggle between them; but the latter having disengaged himself, and got out of the carriage, ran to a farm-house at some little distance from the road, where he perceived a light. Lord Camelford followed him into the house, and some violence ensued. Mr. Abbott however got back to town safe, and having consulted with his friends on the steps necessary to be taken, Townsend, the Bow-street officer, was sent with a warrant to apprehend Lord Camelford, at his house in Baker-street, on Monday morning the 3d of March, and having done so, his Lordship was carried to Bow-street, and underwent a private examination before Mr. Ford. Some difficulties occurred in respect to the necessary bail to allow of Lord Camelford's discharge; when Lord Valentia and Captain — of the navy, appeared as bail for him, and the several parties were bound over for his appearance to answer the

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assault—Lord Camelford himself in 4000l. and his two sureties in 2000l. each.

Since the first publication of the above article, the following has made its appearance in a daily paper.—“It appears that Mr. Abbott, whom Lord Camelford conducted in his carriage to Acton Green, on Friday night, for the purpose of fighting a duel, was an inmate of his Lordship's house; and Lord Camelford's confidential friends wish that this circumstance should be explained, with a view of effacing the idea of Mr. Abbott's being inveigled away”.—They likewise assert, that Mr. Abbott knew the purpose of his journey to Acton.

Mr. Abbott is related to the gentleman of that name who formerly conducted the affairs of the East India Company at Bussorah.

HOWIT'S BRITISH SPORTSMAN.

MR. Howit has completed his set of Etchings on Sporting Subjects, (72 plates,) they are comprized in twelve numbers at six shillings each, and are as follows:

- 1 Frontispiece—Dead Game, &c.
- 2 Hare Sitting.
- 3 Hare Running.
- 4 Hare Feeding.
- 5 Fallow Deer, Male.
- 6 Does and Fawns.
- 7 Male Red Deer.
- 8 Hind and Calf.
- 9 Roe-Buck.
- 10 Fox.
- 11 Bitch Fox and Cubs.
- 12 Hunted Fox.
- 13 Rabbit.
- 14 Otter.
- 15 Badger.
- 16 Terrier.
- 17 Greyhound.
- 18 Lurcher.
- 19 Harriers.
- 20 Fox-Hound.

21 Stag

- 21 Stag-Hound.
- 22 Otter-Hound.
- 23 Spaniels.
- 24 Water Spaniel.
- 25 Setter.
- 26 Pointer.
- 27 Hunter.
- 28 Shooting poney.
- 29 Racing Stallion.
- 30 Brood Mares, and Foals.
- 31 Courfing—No. I.
- 32 Courfing—No. II.
- 33 Courfing—No. III.
- 34 Courfing—No. IV.
- 35 Otter Hunting—No. I.
- 36 Otter Hunting—No. II.
- 37 Hare Hunting—No. I.
- 38 Hare Hunting—No. II.
- 39 Hare Hunting—No. III.
- 40 Hare Hunting—No. IV.
- 41 Toiling a Buck.
- 42 Stag Hunting—No. I.
- 43 Stag Hunting—No. II.
- 44 Stag Hunting—No. III.
- 45 Stag Hunting—No. IV.
- 46 Bat Fowling.
- 47 Fox Hunting—No. I.
- 48 Fox Hunting—No. II.
- 49 Fox Hunting—No. III.
- 50 Fox Hunting—No. IV.
- 51 Fox Hunting—No. V.
- 52 Fox Hunting—No. VI.
- 53 Partridge Netting.
- 54 Shooting a Buck.
- 55 Partridge Shooting.
- 56 Pheasant Shooting.
- 57 Grouse Shooting.
- 58 Woodcock Shooting.
- 59 Snipe Shooting.
- 60 Duck Shooting.
- 61 Partridge Hawking.
- 62 Pheasant Hawking.
- 63 Duck Hawking.
- 64 Heron Hawking.
- 65 Pike Fishing.
- 66 Worm Fishing.
- 67 Minnow Fishing.
- 68 Fly Fishing.
- 69 Racing—No. I.
- 70 Racing—No. II.
- 71 Racing—No. III.
- 72 Racing—No. IV.

QUACKERY.

THE following preamble to an act of Henry the Eighth, in favour of regular physicians and surgeons, is not inapplicable to the present age of Quackery:—"For as much as the science and cunning of physic and surgery is daily (within this realm) exercised by a great multitude of ignorant persons, of whom the greater part have no insight in the same, nor in any other kind of learning: some also can (ken, know) no letters on the book, so far forth that common artificers, as smiths, weavers, and women, boldly and accustomedly take upon them great cures, in which they partly use forcery and witch-craft, partly apply such medicines to the disease, as be very noxious, and nothing meet, to the high displeasure of God, great infamy to the faculty, and the grievous damage and destruction of divers of the King's people."

SURREY AND SUSSEX RINGING.

ON Thursday the 13th of February, was rung at St. Mary's, Dorking, Surrey, a true and complete peal of bob major, consisting of 5040 changes, in three hours and nine minutes.

The bobs were called by A. Lintott; and the above is the only true peal that has been rung at Dorking, for twenty-two years.

Also, was rung at St. Thomas's, Horsham, on Sunday evening the 23d of February, a true and complete peal of grandfire triples, consisting of 5040 changes in three hours and five minutes.

The bobs were called by A. Lintott.

DISCOVERIES OF GENIUS.

TWO persons, candidates for more than ordinary distinction, have obtruded themselves upon the notice of the last month, and both in the poetical line. The first, apparently in merit, as well as fame, has been liberally patronized by Copel Loft, a name not unknown to the muses, whom, as we are informed, has been the means of rescuing from obscurity the production of a native genius of Suffolk, who, in the humble capacity of a farmer's boy and shepherd, at Sapiston, became so enamoured of the scenes around him, that he has committed them to verse, in a rural poem, divided into the Four Seasons of the year, but in a style perfectly novel and rustic.

For the gratification of our readers, we have given two short extracts from the first part, Spring; (see our poetical department) and, as the author will share in the profits of its sale, (after defraying the expence of very elegant printing and embellishments) we sincerely hope that he may reap a reward adequate to the gratification which it's perusal must afford the lovers of artless poetry.

His name is Robert Bloomfield, and the motto to his published poem, entitled the "*Farmer's Boy*," is

"A Shepherd's Boy—he seeks no better name."

The other candidate for literary fame, is a Poetical Collier, at Eskdale in Scotland. The name of this obscure person is Wilson, and his original occupation was that of a petty farmer. He rented a few acres of ground, which he cultivated with his own hands. His labours were not crowned with success; his affairs soon went into confusion, and his creditors seized upon the whole of his effects. He then sought em-

ployment as a daily labourer; and soon after engaged himself as a collier. In the mean while misfortunes crowded fast upon him: he was assailed by every evil which poverty could inflict; his wife languished in distress for upwards of ten years; and, to close the mournful catalogue, his numerous family followed each other to the grave, till only two were left. For the loss of these, he felt as a man should feel; but the change of fortune did not in the least damp the ardour of his mind.

The following authentic anecdote will at once illustrate his indigence as a man, and his talents as an *improvisatore*, or extemporaneous composer.

As the coal-works with which he is concerned, lie at a considerable distance from his cottage, he is accustomed to take a supply of victuals along with him in the morning. One day, however, it happened that both his money and provisions were entirely exhausted; and when his fellow-labourers began to regale themselves, poor William laid himself down beside them in a very contented manner. But one, more generous than the rest, commiserated his situation, and offered him a share of his dinner, provided he would say a good grace. Having accepted the proposal, he pulled off his hat; and, after a momentary rumination, very devoutly pronounced the following stanzas:

God bless the meat and bless the man,
And let him ne'er be scant;
Wha thus wi' liberal heart and han',
Gives bread to them that want,
Wi' plenty may his pantry flow;
Let plenty never cease,
Till Carlon claw an auld man's paw;
And end his days in peace.

Prompted by curiosity, says the writer of this account, I once paid a visit to this untutored bard. When

P p 2 I entered

I entered his dwelling, he and his family were sitting at a scanty meal. Though we were entire strangers to each other, he invited me to partake of their repast, with all the frankness of established friendship. I willingly accepted the invitation. It was the banquet of old Arcadia. At my request he afterwards, in a very agreeable manner, sung a simple air of his own composition. He told me that he generally finished his little pieces at one sitting, and that he seldom or never submitted to the labour of subsequent correction.

Such are the *short and simple annals* of William Wilton, a man whose dignity of mind exalts him far above his station.

To which we join with the writer, the wish that the hand of benevolence may either render him, Mr. Wilton's, poetical attachment subservient to his *real interests*, or interpose its good counsel to prevent his more useful avocations from any detriment they might sustain, from an undue indulgence of the genius of *poetry and penury*.

ANOTHER MISER.

THOMAS Milbourn died lately at Carnbridge, near Carlisle, between seventy and eighty years of age. During the former part of his life he was a farmer's servant, in which vocation he contrived to save 200*l.* with which, and a loan, he purchased a small farm at Carnbridge, and thenceforward resided upon his little estate. He never married, nor hired a servant; but principally cultivated his land with his own hands. His object was to save money, and he denied himself not only the conveniencies, but even necessities of life: his food was of the most homely kind, and used sparingly; the contents of his wardrobe were hardly sufficient to cover his shivering limbs, or hide

his nakedness, and, being covered with dirt and vermine, were consigned to the flames immediately after his death; a razor had not been applied to his face for many years, nor a brush nor broom to his house. His bed, half filled with chaff and straw, had a poor covering, and a fleece of wool supplied the place of a pillow. This, with the few articles of household furniture, when drawn from the wilderness of streaming cobwebs, which had been accumulating for the last twenty years, were sold, at public sale, for less than ten shillings. By a continued observance of the most rigid parsimony, in the end he had scraped together property in land, money, and cattle, to the amount of near 1000*l.* His love of money did not desert him on his death bed; where, lying in a very languid state, while his friends, by his desire, were searching for some concealed treasure, and drew forth a large bunch of *promissory notes*, he exerted his remaining strength in a loud exclamation of "*There, you see now!*" But, although Thomas was the great banker of the neighbouring villages, he had no idea of *usury*, and few of his neighbours, who deserved any credit, asked his assistance in pecuniary matters in vain; sometimes even his too great confidence in the honesty of others was imposed on by artful knaves.

GREAT DIVERSITY OF CATTLE IN RUSSIA.

[From Mr. Tooke's View of the Russian Empire.]

(Continued from page 257.)

THESE wild horses keep the whole year round to the well-watered mountainous steppes; in winter seeking their food on the heights, where the stormy winds prevent

prevent the snow from lying deep. From all the attempts that have hitherto been made, to tame them is utterly impossible; on being confined, they either effect their escape, or starve themselves to death. The Tartars and Kozaks therefore consider them in no other light than as objects of chase, and kill them for the sake of their flesh, which is a choice dish with most of the Nomadic tribes. The chase of them, however, is very difficult, as they are not only excessive fleet, but have winal so nice a scent, that under the wind they can smell the men at the distance of several versts, and then immediately take to flight.

The ass, that creature endowed with useful, though not shining qualities, and decried for defects of little consequence, is a domestic animal in very few parts of Russia, but one of those is Taurida. The great utility of the ass, whom modern prejudice has undervalued in the estimation of mankind, would well repay any attempts that might be made to extend the breed of this contented animal, at least in those tracts where the want of pasture is in opposition to the multiplication of the horse.

The zoology of the Russian empire has two remarkable animals to produce, both apparently belonging as well to the equine as to the asinine race, and yet essentially distinct from the mongrel breed of mules. The first, which by the Mongoles is called *Dshiggetei*, or Long Ears, roams troopwise in the Mongolian steppes, about the lake Ural, and in Taurida; but within the Russian borders, since the construction of the frontier-posts, it is become much more rare. In beauty of form he far exceeds the ass, and even the mule; being of slight make, slender limbs, beautiful colour, and a wild lively look. The ears too, which are in juster proportion than

those of the mule, and which he bears briskly erect, become him much; and, with so many outward advantages, we are almost inclined to overlook his rather clumsy head and his little asinine hoofs; only the straight angular back, and the ugly cow-tail, which he has in common with the ass, disfigure this elegant animal. The swiftness of the *Dshiggetei*, which, by undeniable accounts, transcends all description, is proverbial among the Mongoles. No horse, how fleet soever he may be, has ever yet been able to overtake the *Dshiggetei* in the course, and there is no other way of taking him but by stratagem, or by lying in ambush for him. Were it possible to tame this animal, there could not be found in the world so excellent a nag; but they are said to be unconquerably wild. Indeed it would be surprising if the Mongoles, and other Asiatic nations, in so many centuries, should never have fallen on the thought of rearing young colts, which often enough come into their power, and getting out of them a better breed. In the mean time it would be worth the pains to make a useful and not entirely hopeless trial with very young foals, which should be caught within a few days after their birth. If the government gave orders to this effect, it would be an easy matter to have some caught in the steppes by the Tunguses on the frontiers; and should by this means a new and by their fleetness so useful a species of domestic animal be obtained, the trifling rewards that might be bestowed for the advancement of this project, would not certainly be thrown away. One other animal, which seems to form a middle species between the horse and the ass, is the Khulan, which Pallas holds to be the onager of the ancients, and which is exceedingly fleet, and likewise of an untameable

tameable ferocity. The khulans go in monstrous droves, especially in spring, when they take their migration northwards from the Ural, take to open and cool mountains, or in autumn, when they return to the warm regions of Persia and India.

In some provinces of the Russian empire the Camel is likewise of the number of domestic animals: among the European governments, this is particularly the case in Taurida.— Here is found the two-humped camel, which the Count de Buffon improperly terms the Dromedary, and his breed might be cultivated to great advantage in the saline plains of this peninsula, especially if the white species were to be introduced, whose wool may be better and more easily coloured. Besides, this animal may be of great use to the army, for transporting the artillery in the heaviest roads; and if it were thought expedient to employ them in battle, there would be no difficulty in putting cavalry of the enemy to flight, it being a well-known fact, the horse, if not accustomed to the sight of the camel, immediately turn tail, and gallop off at full speed.

The Nomadic tribes, by whom this serviceable animal is kept in herds, are the Kirghises, Balchkirs, Buriats, Kalmucks, and Mongoles. As this is the last time that we shall have occasion to speak of the Kirghises, we will here state the proportion in which the several kinds of animals are found among the Nomades. A common herdsman keeps not often fewer than thirty to fifty horses, half as many neat cattle, about a hundred sheep, several camels, and from twenty to fifty goats. Yet there are men, particularly in the middle horde, who possess as far as ten thousand horses, three hundred camels, between three and four thousand head of horned cattle, twenty thousand sheep, and above a thousand goats. The

camels thrive in the warm and salt steppes of the Kirghises uncommonly well, and they are of the singly gibbous or the doubly gibbous kind; the former can endure thirst longer, and are therefore fitter for distant journies, but the latter yield more and better wool. As these animals multiply but slowly, and moreover are very weakly, the breeding of them requires a particular care and attention. In winter they are sewed up in felt coverings; or, if the cold be severe, rush mats are extended about them, and between the tents, for their protection. The foals are very early taught, at the speaking of a certain word, to fall down on the fore knees, and at the same early age, the partition of the nostrils is pierced, through which a cord is passed, for the purpose of guiding them. The camels are exceedingly useful to the Kirghises in their house-keeping. On removing the camp, they are the beasts of burden; on them the yourts and furniture are packed, the load whereof however must not exceed thirty, and when the journey is long, not sixteen pood. A two-bunched camel yields annually ten or twelve pounds of wool, which is partly wrought up by the Kirghises themselves into stuffs and ropes, and partly sold into Russia and Buckharia. From the milk of these animals, which is very pleasant to the taste, the Kirghises make their butter, cheese, and spiritous extract, which they call kumiss. The flesh is eaten, and the skins serve for leather vessels to keep their milk in.

Among the Kalmucks and Mongoles likewise are both one and two-humped camels; and, as the steppes in which these people at present nomadize, on account of the variety of saline herbs, are very favourable to the breeding of cattle, in so great a number, that they not only have enough for their own consumption, but they frequently bring them to Orenburg,

Orenburg, and barter them to the Bukharians. Among the Bashkirs and Burjets, these animals, in consequence of frequent diseases, are greatly diminished, and likewise the severe winter, in the regions inhabited by these tribes, is prejudicial to them.

The Rein Deer, which we have already spoken of as an object of chase, as a domestic animal, is a very useful creature among the Laplanders, the Samoyedes, the Ostiaks, the Koriaks, the Tschuktshes, the Tunguses, the Yakutes, and with several Tartar stems in Siberia, and in this twofold character perhaps the most useful of all that we have hitherto mentioned. The breeding of these animals constitutes not only the main employment, but even the whole wealth of the above-mentioned tribes, and the uses to which they are put, are so extensive and various, that no other tamed animal can be brought into comparison with them. Besides that they are the only cattle for draught and burden made use of by the northern Nomades for riding, carrying, and drawing; their flesh is also the ordinary food, their milk the most nutritious beverage, and the cheese prepared from it the best relish to the taste of these people. The hides furnish the chief material of clothes and of covers to the Yourts, the fur is made into warm clothes and mattresses, the horns and bones into household utensils, and the sinews into twine. But what infinitely enhances the utility and the local value of these animals, is their contentedness, and the little attendance necessary to their preservation — without being housed, they thrive in climates where no other domestic animal can subsist; without being foddered they maintain themselves on a soil, which for ten months in the year is covered with snow and ice; a little moss, which they scratch up from below

this frosty mantle of the earth, is their ordinary food, and the snow which they lick up allays their thirst. Endowed with such properties as qualify the rein deer to be the sole nurse and companion of man in those rude regions where the whole creation seems to refuse him succour, they all would have been of no avail but for the benign instinct to the greater multiplication of his species, without which this useful animal would perhaps long ago have been extinct. Accordingly, from the indispensable succours he affords, he is held in such high esteem with the Nomades, that they borrow their noblest families from him; nothing, for example, can more honour a Samoyede than to call him a rein-deer gelding. The herds that are kept by these several tribes are considerably various, according to the proportion of their industry and their wealth. Among the Laplanders, six hundred to a thousand rein deer compose the ordinary fortune of a single herdsman: with the Samoyedes, that man is already rich who possesses from a hundred to a hundred and fifty of them. A farming Tunguse keeps a thousand perhaps; a Koriak several thousands; but among the Tschuktshes there are herdsmen who have herds of ten to fifty thousand rein deer.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE PROPRIETORS AND PERFORMERS AT COVENT GARDEN,

Has been lately published in the Form of a Pamphlet; it is drawn up with clearness and precision.

THE ground of difference rests principally upon the proprietors depriving the performers of their customary orders of admission, in enlarging the fine of five pounds for refusing a character, to thirty pounds, and in raising the charge of a benefit from one hundred and forty

forty pounds to one hundred and sixty.

The proprietors contend that orders have ever been held as a gratuitous indulgence, and that they have never been allowed without special leave of the managers; that with respect to the fine for refusing characters, much disgust has been given to authors, and much injury done to the property, by the rejection of such characters; and that on the subject of increasing the amount of the benefit charge, they are perfectly authorised in that proceeding by the increase of the nightly expences of the Theatre, which the testimony of the Treasurer, proposed to be substantiated by affidavit, estimates at more than one hundred and sixty pounds.

The performers observe in answer, that orders have not been held by any gratuitous indulgence, but by an established privilege; for which they refer to a former declaration of Mr. Harris: that the advance of the fine from five to thirty pounds, gives to the managers the power of depressing and degrading professional talents, and of extorting from the first actor in the Theatre, by that main engine of oppression, the whole of his salary; and that the benefit charge has experienced an advance, in the course of twenty years, (for it was only sixty-four pounds five shillings in 1780) of ninety five pounds fifteen shillings.

The right of the performers to give orders is maintained in a ingenious, though not a satisfactory manner. The references to experience, shew that something like privilege in this respect did exist; but that privilege, or by whatever name it may be called, was so undefined and fluctuating, as to be constantly subject to changes and modifications. The claims of the performers, therefore, on this head, cannot be supported by established

usage, since the privilege of giving orders has been, according to their own admissions, extended or limited, suppressed or revived, by the proprietors. That which is so *fickle* and *mutable* in practice, whatever the principle may have formerly been, cannot certainly be called custom.

On the question of extending the fine for the rejection of characters, from five pounds to thirty pounds, much force of argument might be employed on both sides; but we think that the past acquiescence of the performers should not be urged in support of it. A power of enforcing the regularity and discipline of the Theatre must be invested in the hands of some person, and where can such a discretionary authority be placed with more propriety than in the hands of the managers, who are alone responsible to the public for the direction of the stage? Few principal actors would be checked from refusing a part, under the apprehension of so trifling a penalty as five pounds; and a combination of a few leading performers agreeing to make a sacrifice of so insignificant a sum, would, if carried into effect, operate to the detriment of the property, and the prohibition of the works of the most established dramatic writers.

With respect to the increase of the benefit charge, to the amount of one hundred and sixty pounds, the objections stated by the performers appear to be better founded; nor do we think they are bound to be satisfied with the testimony of the Treasurer, whose official accounts can prove in detail, what his affidavit offers to prove in a summary way.

It must afford a subject of sincere regret to the patrons of the drama, in which national taste and improvement are so deeply implicated, that these differences should have led to a combination, which may tend to

to perpetuate feuds and animosities. It is the reciprocal interest of the proprietors and the performers, to come to a speedy and satisfactory explanation, and we trust that a mutual adjustment will take place, that will put an end to the possibility of reviving differences calculated to cause confusion in an institution, which should be conducted on the most solid principles of harmony, for its own prosperity and the public gratification.

The following Letter, from the veteran Moody, in consequence of receiving a "A Statement" of the Differences at Covent-Garden Theatre, conveys a Testimony highly honourable to the Performers, to whom it alludes:

To J. G. HOLMAN, Esq.
Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Ten thousand thanks for your attention to a poor old actor, sequestered in this obscure corner of the Thames. You have called back my youth; but no period of Theatrical history affords such a group of honest fellows, asserting the rights of their brethren.

"Do ye want pecuniary aid? Let me be enrolled, that I may have a slice of the immortality that must eventually attach itself to so generous, so liberal an undertaking.

"Your affectionate fellow,

"J. MOODY.

"N. B. How gentlemanly is your book made! No extraneous matter; but conviction flashing in every paragraph! Bless the glorious eight! Amen"

Upon its being reported that Mr. King had refused to dine with the Performers of Covent-garden, he addressed the following Letter:

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To J. G. HOLMAN, Esq.

"DEAR SIR,

"I beg you will accept my compliments and best wishes, and that you will kindly present the same to the gentlemen, with whom you are so warmly and honourably connected, letting them know that certain circumstances occur which must deprive me of the great satisfaction I should otherwise have felt in dining at the Garrick's Head to-day.

"To obviate any suspicion that may arise respecting the cause or causes of my absence, I beg not only to say, but *most publicly to avow*, that I do not merely and lukewarmly *approve* the conduct of the gentlemen of the Covent-garden Committee, but consider it as *highly meritorious*; challenging the thanks of the whole body of actors, of which body I have now the honour to boast myself the father.

"Sincerely hoping the members of Covent-Garden Theatre will find protection from the Lord Chamberlain, and proper attention from every other person or body, to whom they think it necessary to appeal, I beg leave to subscribe myself an ardent admirer of their conduct, and a most attached friend to their cause. "THOMAS KING.

"New Store-Street, Feb. 22."

On the other side of the question, a letter to the following purport, has been put into the mouth of a Welch curate to one of the comedians, and has appeared in some of the public papers.

He begins by remarking, that he is the younger son of a Baronet, and that when at college (with his friend to whom he writes), my prospects, says he was much brighter than your's — your origin in life was, I understand, by no means of a similar rank, and you had therefore no reason to indulge any sanguine hopes of family protection. If you had not fortunately

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nately

nately directed your attention to the stage, it is very probable that I should have had no reason to congratulate you, as I do most heartily, on your prosperity, the account of which has reached me in this remote part of the world.

He then observes, that he shall not condole with him upon the hardships he suffers, in common with the *glorious eight*, but congratulate him upon his *prosperity*, the evident proof of which, he says, he gathers from the statement in question. But to use his own words, he thus proceeds—"I suppose you have been too engaged in the pursuit of pleasure, that all *scholastic traces* are naturally wearing out of your mind. By your pamphlet, I find your nett profit for the last season was 517l. 14s. 2d.; you have besides, the whole summer to employ as you please; and I further observe, that in your country excursions you make nearly the same sum! While, from my function, as a clergyman, I am wholly excluded from the gay world, my family, and my former connections; I have a good wife and five healthy children, and my sole income is *forty pounds a year*. It may look like vanity in me to remind you that our juvenile friends and tutors, at the University, once thought my prospects more favourable than yours, ideally consigning you to a *barn*, and me to a *bishopric*! But now mark the catastrophe—you are one of the *glorious eight leading performers*, and myself an *inglorious curate*, excluded from the gay world, and all its pleasures—you possess upwards of 1000l. a year, inclusive of your salary, and agreeable rambles through the country. Be contented, therefore, my dear fellow collegian, and that you may be so, 'Look on that picture, and look on this,' viz. your flourishing condition, and my secluded necessity.

HORACE HOMESPUN."

ACCOUNT OF THE EGYPTIAN FESTIVAL.

THIS Opera was performed for the first time, at Drury-lane Theatre, on Tuesday the 11th of March.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

EGYPTIANS.

Mustapha Muley Bey	Mr. RAYMOND.
Ali Hassan	Mr. HOLLAND.
Murteza	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Jaffa	Mr. CAULFIELD.
Priest	Mr. CORY.
Yezid (Chief of the Arabs)	Mr. DIGNUM.
Uscola	Mr. SUETT.
Zemira	Madame MARA.
Nigia	Mrs. BLAND.

ENGLISH.

Governor	Mr. POWELL.
Boomley	Mr. KELLY.
Mainstay	Mr. SEDGWICK.
Longbow	Mr. BANNISTER.
Violetta	Miss STEPHENS.
Jackina	Miss DECAMPE.

The Fable is as follows:

Mustapha Muley, an Egyptian Bey, usurps the power and authority of *Ali Hassan*, whom he seizes, in the midst of a violent conflict, and casts into a dungeon. The prisoner remains confined for years, because he refuses to appoint *Mustapha* his successor. During the contest, the palace of *Ali Hassan* is destroyed by fire; but the British, who are engaged in quelling the civil war, rescue *Violetta* from the flames, whose rank is then unknown to the Governor. He, however, becomes interested in her favour, and has her educated in England, with his son *Boomley*, between whom and *Violetta*, an attachment ensues. She afterwards returns to Egypt, to discover, if possible, her parents, or her friends. The English have a settlement in the neighbourhood of that of *Mustapha Bey*, and the Governor appoints a day, an Egyptian Festival, to conciliate his new ally *Mustapha*. The latter attends the banquet in great state,

but

but after the feast, carries off *Violetta* by force. This outrage is followed by instant hostilities on the part of the English. *Murteza*, the brother of *Violetta*, is rescued also by a Pearl Fisher, during the troubles of his father's house, who rears him as his son. *Murteza's* rank is known only to his supposed father and himself. Having learned that *Zemira*, the principal consort of the tyrant, is his relation, he gains access to the palace, but considers his father murdered. *Violetta* having resisted the overtures of *Mustapha*, the latter proceeds to violence, but *Murteza* rushes to her assistance. The tyrant, supposing *Murteza* to be the son of *Ali Hassan*, in consequence of previous communication, lays a perfidious plot for his destruction. He acknowledges *Murteza*, and assures him that the murderer of his father is confined in a cell in the castle of Pharos. Thither the son flies with becoming impatience, to take vengeance on the supposed murderer of his parent. He calls on him to rise and protect himself, as he abhors the idea of assassination; and, just as his sword is raised against the life of the aged prisoner, he beholds in him his father. In consequence of the fidelity of the guard, they are informed of a subterraneous communication with the sea. From thence they receive succours, and rescue *Zemira*, whom the tyrant has doomed to death. *Mustapha* is attacked in his castle, and the arrival of *Boonley* in an English gunboat, decides the contest, by bombarding the fortress, and blowing up the citadel. The tyrant is slain, *Ali Hassan* restored, and *Boonley*, as a reward for his constancy and valour, receives the hand of *Violetta*.

In the getting up the piece, much attention has been paid to scenic decoration, the pomp and splendour of which produce the most pleasing

effect; the music too is very pretty; and these together constitute a most powerful auxiliary to the dramatic production. The dialogue, which comprises a judicious mixture of the serious and comic, is on the whole tolerably neat, and proves a safe vehicle for the fascinating sounds with which the piece abounds. There is not much originality, either of character or plot; but the opera, nevertheless, possesses attractive qualities sufficient to entitle it to the favour of the public.

Madam Mara contributes her great vocal talents to the *ecclat* of the Festival, and is ably seconded by Mrs. Bland, Miss Stephens, and Miss De Camp. The principal male performers are, Bannister, Powell, Kelly, Dignum, Suett, C. Kemble, and Cory. The author and composer, we understand to be Mr. Franklin and Mr. Florio.

This piece was performed a second time the following Thursday night, to an overflowing house; and, though it met with some opposition from the boxes, it was given out for the third time on Saturday evening, and was then received with unbounded applause.

For a specimen of the songs—see our poetical department.

PENALTIES UNDER THE GAME LAWS.

In the Nisi Prius Court, before Mr. Justice Heath.

Jos. Wilkinson, v. Geo. Wilford.

THE plaintiff was stated to be a corn-factor of Surrey; the defendant an innkeeper at Littlebury, in Essex.

This action was brought for the recovery of no less than twenty-six penalties, pretended to be forfeited and incurred under the Game Laws, amounting in the whole to

2801. But it appearing from the evidence adduced on the part of the plaintiff (his attorney being the chief witness examined) that the defendant had not committed any offence against such laws, the jury, after a very excellent summing up by the Judge, found a verdict for the defendant. Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Garrow and Owslow; Attorney, Mr. Legrew, Harpur-street, Theobald's Row.—Counsel for the defendant, Mr. Serjeant Shepherd and Mr. Marryatt; Attorney, Mr. Walton, Saffron Walden.

At the late Assizes at Reading a cause was tried between the Earl of Radnor and Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq. the object of which was the recovery of some penalties under the Game Laws, against Mr. Loveden's Gamekeeper, the nominal defendant, for sporting on his Lordship's manor. At an early stage of the business, Baron Thompson, who tried the cause, interfered, with a view to effect a reconciliation and friendly adjustment between the parties, but without success. The cause therefore proceeded, and terminated in a verdict for the defendant.

LOW CARRIAGES.

To the EDITOR of the SPORTING MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FOR Heaven's sake, exert all your interest to *overfet* those abominable *low* vehicles which now drag their cumbrous forms along the streets of the metropolis: it is really impossible to exhibit our persons in them, unless we are permitted to use Venetian blinds. Now I speak of Venetian accommodations, how far preferable is the

sober GONDOLA to the lumber-carts of modern refinement?

It is totally impracticable, in one of these shew-boxes, to avoid the impertinent glances of our male-street wanderers. In a more lofty car of conquest, we could either look down upon the vanquished, or pass them without the fatigue of returning their civilities; but now, we are absolutely elbowed into attention, and whispered into notoriety, for both elbows and noses are upon a level, according to the new establishment. Do, dear Mr. Editor, *run down* these grovelling eccentricities, and you will for ever oblige,

LUCRETIA LOFTY.

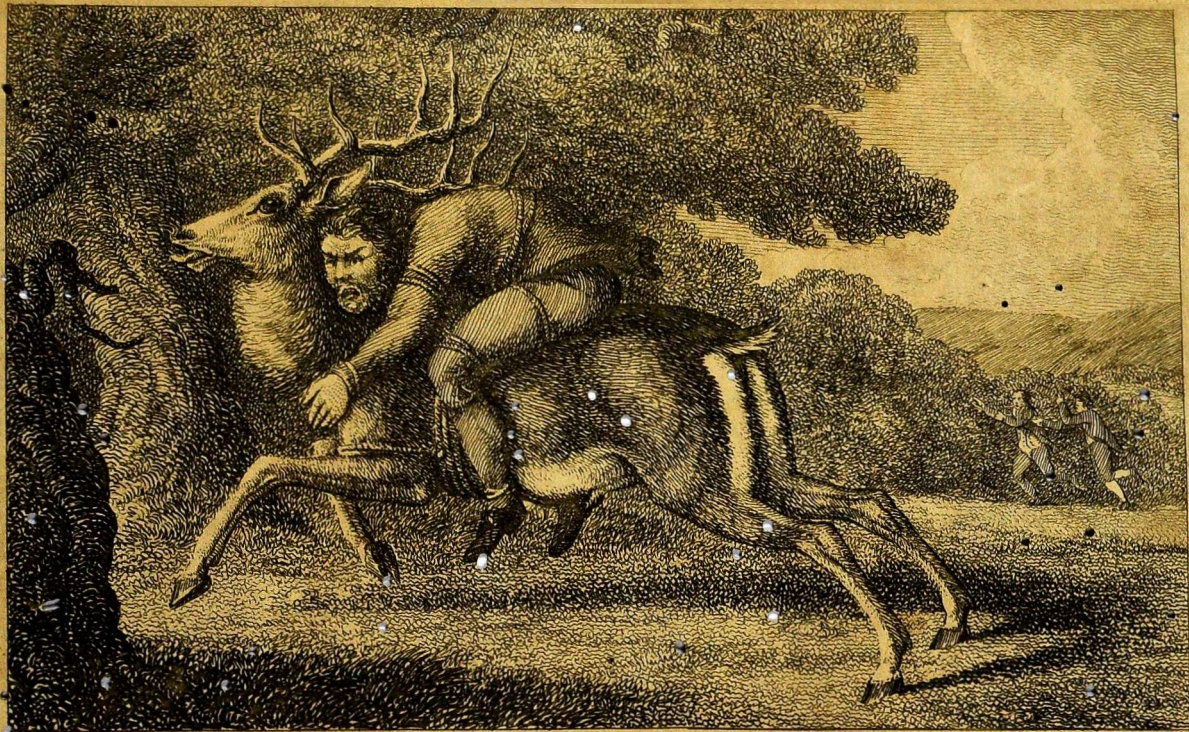
Upper Harley-street.

CRUEL RUSSIAN PUNISHMENT.

An Etching by Mr. Howitt.

AN extraordinary event occurred no longer since than June, 1795, upon the frontiers of Kiow, upon the Dnieper, in Russia; when a man was seen fast tied upon the back of a stag, which probably terrified with this uncommon burden, was going at full speed. It was to no purpose that the spectators attempted to stop, or pursue the animal; it was soon out of sight, and about eight days after, the woodcutters found both of them dead in a wood, near Miedzyryez, in Poland; the man so much torn and mangled, as to render any recognition of his person impossible. It was however conjectured, that he had been the victim of some great Lord.

Another instance is related in the German histories.—A similar circumstance, we are informed, occurred in the neighbourhood of Friedberg, in the 16th century, through which place, a man chained



Rowell & Co.

Cruel Punishment?

Published April 1.1800. by J. Whittle, Warwick Square.

to the back of a stag, was seen to pass, and distinctly heard to cry for assistance, saying he had been three days in that dreadful situation, the stag having brought him all the way from Saxony. Some time after, the man and the beast were both found almost torn to pieces near the city of Solms.

REMARKS ON THE GREASE IN HORSES.

MR. EDITOR,

IF you think the following worthy a place in your useful and entertaining Magazine, they are very much at your service.

EQUINUS.

The *Grease*, is a well-known obstinate disease, affecting the lower part of the anterior and posterior extremities of the horse, but much oftener the latter. Its general seat is in the skin, surrounding the pastern, and which skin is different from the rest of the outer covering of the body, being a secreting surface, and exhales a moistened greasy matter from the ends of the arteries. These secreting arteries are liable to take on a diseased action; and, instead of their natural secretion, throw out pus or matter; and this constitutes the disease we at present are treating of. As the seat of this disturbed action is a secreting surface, it may be attended with or without ulceration, a circumstance by no means known or attended to, though the treatment in the one case and the other is widely different.

Previous to the formation of matter in grease, there must be inflammation; but this state of the disease is seldom attended to, though we have observed it. It begins by a redness and swelling of the parts with itching; and in some horses, after this, we observe cracks, with

little scabs, and slightly moistened with matter, but the suppurative inflammation comes on in secreting surfaces so readily, that frequently the grease breaks out, without any apparent symptom. These arteries do not always take on the action of producing true matter at once; very often they throw out serum but very slightly altered; or, perhaps, blood in the first state towards its change into pus, and this forms that ichorous running we sometimes meet with, where the fluid from the fores appears to scald, as it were, the parts, and actually does inoculate the surrounding surface with its virus. When this is the case, it is difficult to remove, and is commonly attended with ulceration. The first indication under such a state, appears to be in attempting to produce a more healthy action in the vessels, whereby they may form true pus.

The *Grease* appears to arise in every instance, from either general or local debility. From general, when it takes place in poor half-starved animals, or those who have laboured under some severe, or long continued disease; in these it is very common to meet with the ichorous discharge, and great ulceration and thickening of the pusto. This we may term *direct debility*, but equally often it appears, under every usual mark of full health; yet still owes its origin to debility, or weakness; but this debility is local, and may be called *indirect*.

Properly, to understand the rational theory, by which our knowledge and treatment of this disease should be guided, we must premise that there is no such state in the body as *humours*. *Bad blood* is equally incongruous to sense and observation. The blood in the highest state of the grease, is probably as good as that of the best dressed hunters. It is a diseased action,

action, taking place in the arteries of the skin, surrounding the inferior parts of the leg, by which they take on a property of separating from the blood, a fluid foreign to their original intention, and thereby are constituting a disease. No horse, in the most inveterate farcy, or glanders, any bad humours floating about him; a diseased state of the lymphatic glands, is producing ulceration in them, and the formation of a matter, which possesses the property of assimilating into the action that produced it, any secreting surface it comes in contact with.

If a column of any fluid distends an elastic cylinder containing it, beyond its capacity, that cylinder will become weakened, and incapable of contracting on its contents. Thus, what is termed a gorged or hove'd stomach in horses and oxen, is incapable of contracting on the contained matter, from over distention; and either kills by its irritation, or bursts. The same takes place in the bladder sometimes. In horses who are in high feed, and kept without a proper degree of exercise, whereby too much blood is separated from the food, in proportion to the waste the constitution undergoes, the column becomes too great for the vessels, distending particularly their minute and weaker branches, beyond their power of contraction: the contained fluid is therefore not propelled with sufficient velocity, and the vessels receive by this means an irritation, which induces the diseased action forming the character of the disease.

That the grease is a diseased affection of the arteries, and not of the absorbents, as has been described, is evident, from many circumstances: did it originate in the absorbents, the fluid thrown out could never assume the appearance of pus; and as a farther proof that the absorbents

are in a healthy state, during this disease, we find, that exercise immediately removes the enlargement of the parts, at least so much of it as depends on a mere collection of fluid, in the surrounding cellular membrane.

This disease, therefore, appearing in either of these states, is dependant on *debility*, which in the one instance we have named *direct*, in the other *indirect*. Why it should occur in the hinder legs more often than in the fore, appears evident, from this mode of reasoning. The posterior extremities are farther removed from the influence of the heart, consequently the minuter arteries are weaker in proportion to their distance: thus, if one of these smaller branches are divided in an extremity, the pulsatory motion is nearly lost, and the blood flows in a continued stream, as in a vein. Hence, likewise, we understand why white legs should be more subject to the grease than darker colours, for, in all white horses, the vessels are more irritable, and consequently weaker; and the same takes place in the white parts of even dark horses.

Want of proper exercise is one of the predisposing causes of this debility, and consequently productive of the grease; the blood, while the body is in a state of rest, is not sufficiently propelled through the remote branches, nor has it the assistance of the tension of the acting muscles, whereby its velocity would be increased, and its support greater; therefore, standing in a stable, during frosts, &c. frequently brings on grease, and more particularly if, from the negligence of the groom, friction is not plentifully used as a substitute for exercise. From all that has been premised, it is not difficult to understand the means most proper to promote a removal of the disease; and keeping these principles always in view, and

by thereto, we are affecting a cure. In the grease then, generally in the horse, under one or other of the two states we have mentioned; that is, when there is too great a fulness in the vessels, as is the case in grossly fat horses, kept well and without exercise; or when arising from *direct debility*, the vessels themselves wanting tone in the first instance, together with the surrounding solids, from bad food and in small quantities, reduction by illness, or other causes, producing general weakness: still equally in both cases, the present state of the constitution must be attended to.

We will now consider grease, in the first instance, as occurring with the marks of *direct debility*, either from previous disease, or want of proper nourishment, in which case the general weakness must be immediately attended to, and removed by the most invigorating diet, not only in proper quantities, but in the form most easily digested, that the weakened powers may lose nothing. The oats should be half ground or parboiled, with ground beans, malt mashes, &c. We may likewise very judiciously use tonic medicines in this case, among which white vitriol seems one of the best.

Take white vitriol, half an ounce; foccotrine aloes, one ounce; powder finely, and make into eight balls.

One of these should be given every morning and evening, on an empty stomach. Where the grease arises from general weakness, the vessels of the parts often secrete an ichorous thin matter, as we have mentioned; we must here endeavour to amend this diseased action in them, and this seems most readily done by the application of fixed air, and it is really surprising to see what changes are produced in the worst cases of grease, from one ap-

plication only, and it cannot be too strongly recommended. Any fariaciacious matter will answer the end, thrown into fermentation by the mixture of yeast, and applied in the form of a poultice over the whole part, carefully secured: this should be done as soon as it begins to ferment. We in general use linseed meal, but flour, with equal parts of bran, will do as well. When the diseased action of the arteries is amended by this means, which it generally will do in one or two applications, and the running becomes good and moderate; and the active inflammation removed, we may then apply the following—

Take verdigrease one pound, alum one pound, bole armoniac one pound, mix with treacle or tar into a paste, and use morning and evening.

This is a very useful astringent application, and by stimulating the coats of the vessels to contract, is stopping the action attending the formation of matter, and bringing back the original and healthy secretion: should, however, any swelling remain, as is sometimes the case, when the discharge is stopped, from coagulable lymph being thrown out into the surrounding cellular membrane, it will be proper to fire the whole swelled part, in straight lines, tolerably near each other; this proves a strong stimulus to the absorbent to take up the deposited coagulable lymph, lessens the secreting surface, and by the cicatrization is forming an artificial bandage to the part.

We next come to consider this disease under different circumstances, as attacking a full habit; but when the *debility* is *indirect*, and arising not from a want of tone in the vessels themselves originally, but acquired from over distention, and which distention we must begin the cure by lessening; thus we should immediately bleed, to the amount of three

three or four quarts, and the next day the following mercurial purge may be given, stronger or weaker, according to the size of the horse.

Take camomile two drachms, aloes half an ounce, make into a Ball, with honey or soap.

By pursuing this means, we are ultimately strengthening the remote vessels; nor must we omit gentle exercise, continued for a length of time, two hours at least, twice a day; but care should be used that this is not violent, or we are inducing direct debility. Should any appearance of redness exist at the heels, or the running not be so good as we wish, it will be proper to apply a fermenting poultice, and to this should succeed the astringent application, stronger or weaker, as the irritability of the horse may indicate; from which plan, carefully followed, we may expect a speedy removal of the complaint, and, by a future attention to the health of the animal, we shall prevent a return, which otherways is very likely to take place. This preventive plan consist in keeping up a waste in the constitution, nearly equal to the nutriment allowed, or reducing the nutriment to the exertions of the body, and likewise by universal and long-continued friction, understood by dressing, and this rather with a brush, than the harsher application of the curry comb.

EXTRAORDINARY SPORTING.

From a Bristol Correspondent.

THE summer before last, a friend of mine observing the jackdaws commit frequent depredations on his cherries, one day hid himself behind a wall, from whence he destroyed several of them with his gun, and at one of the shots, undesignedly killed a blackbird.

A Bristol gentleman, some time since, took cock-shooting in the country, from the city, as the cock, from excessive eagerness, drew the trigger before the piece was half raised to his shoulder, and astonishing to relate, winged the bird, so that it was easily procured by one of his companions.

An instance of alertness and eminent quickness of sight was displayed last winter by a young man, who shot a snipe after having once snapped at it; or, in other words, missed fire. The same year, a farmer killed a couple of blackbirds at a shot, the one flying and the other standing; and at the time he mentioned it, a person present assured me, that he himself shot a snipe and blackbird in a similar manner.

One night last October a labourer returning from work, heard a chattering of daws on a particular tree, near his dwelling, but was prevented, by darkness, from distinguishing them; he, however, hastened home for his gun, and aiming, where the noise seemed most prevalent, killed (with those he picked up the next morning) no less than nineteen.—This person's father, who lived in Somersetshire, near Bristol, used, during the winter season, to subsist wholly on the produce of his gun; agreeable to his own account he killed one winter fourteen score of wild geese, besides other game.

A warrener caught a martin in a rabbit trap, and sent it to a considerable distance, to be hunted, having previously affixed a collar to its neck—the animal shewed very good sport, but finally escaped, and, though it took quite a contrary direction, it was the next morning found in the same trap.

Three polecats were once caught in a trap belonging to the same warrener, at one time.

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An instance of alertness and imminent quickness of sight, was displayed last winter, by a man who shot a snipe, after having once snapped at it, or in other words missed fire. The same year a farmer killed a couple of blackbirds at a shot, the one flying and the other standing; and at the time he mentioned it, a person present assured me, that himself shot a snipe and blackbird in a similar manner.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT
MICHAEL.

THIS ship, we are told, built by James IV. of Scotland, exceeded in magnitude any other that ever sailed from France or England, the great Harry, in the reign of Henry VIII. not excepted. She, says the Scotch historian, wasted all the wood in Fife, except Falkland, besides the timber gotten from Norway; for she was so strong, and of so great length and breadth, that all the wrights of Scotland, and many other strangers, were employed upon her one year and a day. She was twelve score feet in length, and thirty-six feet within the sides; she was ten feet thick, and so strongly planked on each side, that no cannon shot could go through her. This great ship cumbered or perplexed Scotland to get her to sea, being by the time she was afloat, with masts and sails complete, 30,000l. expence to the king. She bore many cannon, six on every side, with three great bassils, two behind on her deck, and one before, with three hundred shot of small artillery; that is to say, myand and battered falcon, and quarter falcon flugs, pestilent serpents, and double dogs, with hagtor and culvering cross-bows and hand-bows. She had three hundred mariners to sail her, and six score of gunners to use her artillery, with one thousand men of war, captains, shippers, and quarter-masters.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A Singular and well contested race was lately run over Beam Heath, near Nantwich, between Mr. Barrow. Cliff, who rode his Welch horse, Punch, twice round the course (two miles), and Mr. Yardley, of Nantwich, who ran on foot, with his hands tied behind his back, once round the course. The race was won by the horseman, who beat the pedestrian by four yards, which was performed in five minutes and fifty-six seconds.

On Monday Feb 24, a match was run for a bet of one hundred pounds a side, one mile on the turnpike road by the side of the Duke of Bedford's park, between J. A. Gibbs, Esq. Lord Lavender, and Mr. Duckett's Old Time, carrying twelve stone each. The race, which was very sharp, terminated in favour of Lord Lavender by half a neck only. Odds at starting three to two on Old Time.

The same day Mr. John Dale, at the George Inn, Skipton, Yorkshire, for a wager of twenty-one pounds, was to run six miles in forty minutes, which he performed with ease in thirty-five minutes and forty-two seconds.

The following matches were run on Tuesday Feb 3, in Colonel Noil's Park, at Exton; the horses were rode by the owners:

Colonel Grosvenor's b. h. beat Sir Gilbert Heathcote's ch. h. for 500 guineas. The Colonel took and kept the land, without whip or spur, until within forty yards of the winning post, and won by half a length. Mr. R. Heathcote's Harry Rowe, beat Mr. C. Manners Sky-scraper. Sky-scraper was the favourite, but he started unkindly. Mr. R. Heathcote and Mr. Hotchkin then rode a match, which was won by the former Gentleman.

A desperate boxing match took place on the Brocuff, near Eton, on Wednesday Feb 26, between one

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James

James Stevens a noted boxer, and a Taylor of the name of Miller, in which the former was defeated.

On Monday Feb 10, a mare belonging to Mr. Statham, of Ardwic, carrying upwards of fourteen stone, trotted (for a considerable wager) thirteen miles, on the Warrington road, in forty-nine minutes and sixteen seconds. The time allowed her was an hour.

Several recent accidents should be a caution to grooms how they endanger, not only their masters' horses, but their own lives, by their frequent races against each other. Gentlemen's carriages are also frequently left at the doors of public houses, to the great peril of the horses, and to the danger of injuring the carriage. By this means the hammer cloths and holders are frequently broken, while waiting at different places of public entertainment.

A few days since a young man, belonging to the family of Mr. Bellnap, of Queen's Elms, near Fulham, incautiously went within the reach of a large dog, which was chained up in a neighbour's yard, when he was torn by the animal in so terrible a manner, that he has been obliged to suffer the amputation of a leg, and of the two first fingers of his right hand.

A sea unicorn was caught some days since at Friefton, on the Lincoln coast. This species of fish is common in the Nile, but the present, we believe, to be the first instance of its being found in these seas.

Two greyhounds some days since run in pursuit of a hare in Lincolnshire, four miles in the space of twelve minutes. The hare dropped dead, and in a few minutes her limbs and ears were as stiff as if frozen.

A bett of fifty guineas a side is made between two gentlemen, on the event of an *As* going a hun-

dred miles in twenty-one hours. The *as* is now in exercise for deciding the wager, as soon as the turf comes into a state favourable for the attempt.

An annual lecture sermon was on Sunday preached at Bath, against *cruelty to animals*, particularly *horses*.

The occurrences of each day prove the necessity of admonitory lectures in behalf of this ill-used, but generous and most useful animal.

A person at Islington, who for some time past has had the folly to assume the character of a spectre, and, by the help of a bullock's hide and horns, to affright people walking in the evening between that place and Newington, had nearly paid for his temerity a few evenings ago, being pursued by a patrol till he was obliged to leap a ditch, leaving a hat in the hands of the pursuer. Since then he has totally disappeared.

The Indian mode of angling in South America, we are told by La Perouse is very ingenious. Each line is fastened to a large seal's bladder and set adrift. When a fish is caught, he drags along the bladder upon the surface of the water, and the canoe rows after it. Thus a couple of men can attend twelve or fifteen lines without the trouble of holding them in their hand.

The head of a tiger formed out of jewels, another part of Tippoo's throne, in addition to the Bird of Paradise is coming home in the Cornwallis Indiaman. Among several other curious articles of great value in the same ship, is said to be an elephant in miniature.

Some of Bonaparte's new decrees are certainly curiosities; among these may be classed, that which declares, "that the inhabitants of the Department which make *prompt* payment of the new conscription levies, shall give name to a new square in Paris;" and to this

this might have been added, that those who are *backward* in such payment, shall be handsomely flogged through some of the *old ones*!

The recent alteration effected by Bonaparte in the Parisian fashions, is attributed to his having, in a full drawing-room, repeatedly called to the servants to make a good fire, observing, "it is excessive cold; and besides, *these ladies are almost naked*."

The ladies with *sable ancles* begin to find them a discriminative badge, which catch the eye, so as to impress the understanding of male spectators agreeably to their own wishes; viz. that where *black legs* are concerned, there is always the *freest sporting*!

A writer upon the Parisian fashions says, "The public mind has experienced one change, which, perhaps, you were not prepared to expect. Since the elevation of Bonaparte, who is remarkably taciturn, gravity is come into fashion; the women dress more decorously, and what you would call a good *horse laugh* is deemed quite vulgar."

The *invisible woman* at Paris, of whom nobody can obtain a sight, is justly considered a surprising curiosity, as the ladies are in general so ambitious of *showing* themselves.

While *fashion strips the beauty of St. James's* of the incumbrance of dress, the *beauty of St. Giles's* is hurried into the *naked mode*, mangre the weather, by *insurance in the lottery* and the *gin shop*.

A curious circumstance occurred on the fast-day during divine service in the chapel royal. A fellow had the impudence to rob Townsend, the police officer, of a new hat, but modestly left an old one in lieu of it. His Majesty, on being informed of the circumstance, laughed heartily to think this vigilant and knowing officer should have been so easily taken in.

It certainly is a high compliment

to the eloquence of a court preacher, that Mr. Townsend was so entirely engrossed with it, that a thief took an opportunity to rob him of his hat. Mr. Townsend, however, is determined that his vigilance shall not in future be *laid asleep* by a sermon!

Fergusson (alias *galloping Dick*), now under sentence of death for highway robberies, was a Hounslow post boy: the perpetual view of Haines and Clarke had no effect on his morals.

"How did you get acquitted of that affair last year?" said one rogue to another.—"Why, faith," replied the other, "it was a d-v-l-sh hard job. You see, I offered to fee all the best lawyers I could hear of; and what do you think? they *refused* to a man. So then, said I to myself, *my case is desperate*. However, I began to *think* that I had not offered them *enough*; and that I must be *wrong*; and so then I offered them *more*, and I was *right*."

One day last month, a young man calling himself Gunn, who had officiated at several towns in Surrey as an itinerant preacher, and defrauded several inn-keepers, &c. by contracting debts, and decamping without discharging them, was pursued from Guildford to Horsham, where he was taken into custody; but by the pecuniary assistance of some of his disciples, he was liberated from the hands of justice. There is no doubt but this is the same villain who defrauded an inn-keeper of Reading of a considerable sum about a month since, in the above infamous manner.

Among the whimsical advertisements in some of the shop windows of this metropolis, the following are very conspicuous:—The *tooth-ache* sold here:—another verds, "original *virgin's honey* :—in a third we have, "a *cheap bread manufactory* :—and a fourth announces the sale of *noxious substitutes* for *genuine hair powder*!"

William Gall, of Willington-quay, in the parish of Wall's End, Northumberland, lately completed his hundredth year; on which occasion a few of his neighbours gave an entertainment. This venerable old man, on whose forehead time has not yet indented a furrow, can read the smallest print without glasses. His teeth are so good, that he prefers the hardest ship biscuits to the softest bread. He walks without a stick, as erect as a young man of twenty-five; and follows his employment in such vigorous health, as promises a length of years equal to Parr or Jenkins.

The following remarkable instances of old age, are an extraordinary proof of the salubrity of the climate in which the persons have lived.—Within the last six weeks have died at Tildesley Banks, in the parish of Leigh, Lancashire, Mary Hindley, aged 99 years; Thomas Marsh, 93; Ann Partington, 92; Ralph Marsh, 95; and Joshua Grandy, near the said village, 92; whose ages together make 471 years, or 94 on an average of each.

A farmer, near Exeter, lately missing one of his sheep, in searching the fields, found the skin and head attached to it, with the following note—

"Sir, you are rich, but we are very poor;
"When this mutton's eat, we'll come for
"more."

The carnival at Berlin has this year been very brilliant. At the last *redoute*, the Queen appeared in the costume of the Indians of Owyhee, with a cloak of feathers, adorned however with diamonds and rubies. Prince Augustus, of England, appeared at the ball in the dress of a *Monk*, but he was most terribly perplexed, particularly by a fair *Nun*, who asked him in *Latin* for absolution, his Royal Highness having forgot his knowledge of that language.

Lately a private belonging to one of the corps of Artillery-drivers, was married at St. John's church, in Lewes, to Betty Primmer, belonging to the corps of Cyprians, and extremely well known in every camp, cantonment, and barrack, throughout the southern district. The bridegroom, after the marriage ceremony, marched in great state, decorated with a pair of bayonets, (tied horn-fashion, across his forehead) through different parts of the town, and the whole day was spent by the new-married couple and their respective friends, with a degree of merriment that well suited the happy occasion.

The huge oblong leather bag or pouch, worn by the officers of the 10th Light Dragoons, as a case or covering to their newly-introduced pocket appendage, makes them cut a droll figure, and is so derogatory to their consequence, as gentlemen, that it frequently occasions them to be mistaken for military letter carriers.

Curious Custom.—The young girls in the country, says a gentleman in a letter from Orkney, are in the practice of going to the bedsides of their sweethearts, on New Year's Day morning, with a bunch of nettles in their hand, and after using some old sayings, gently lift up the bed clothes, and apply the nettles in a very unmerciful manner.

The great crim. con. affair has been compromised, to the great disappointment of female curiosity, and the sages of *Doctors Commons*. How much, or whether any of the *ten thousand pounds* damages have been remitted, is a secret between the parties and the mediators.

A few days since several girls of ill fame, who for some time past have offended the delicacy of the visitors and inhabitants of Windsor, were committed to prison, by Edward Parker, Esq. Mayor of that borough, where they will remain till the

the magistrates have determined how to proceed. The same steps were taken in the mayorality of John Slingsby, Esq. which had the desired effect.

Mrs. Johnson, the Jermyn-street abbess, died in the beginning of March, after a short illness of three days, which occasioned much confusion among her fair inmates, *seven* of whom decamped immediately after, and the remaining *four* attended her funeral, in St. James's church-yard. An execution was put into the house soon after her death. She was about 56 years of age.

The greatest merit next to setting a good example, is to follow one. Edinburgh has added to the fares of hackney coaches four-pence in each shilling, through the singular dearth of hay and oats, which is to continue till the price of the first shall be reduced to one shilling per stone, and of the other to eighteen shillings per boll. We trust that a similar mode may be adopted in the capital; and if the magistrates have not already, that they will be vested with the power to compel the proprietors of these carriages to use proper horses, and rigidly exercise that power, for the credit of their country and themselves.

The following singular circumstance, which occurred to a Scotch surgeon in one of his Majesty's regiments, after the capture of Seringapatam, may be considered as authentic:—A soldier, soon after the storm, came to the doctor, with two caskets of jewels, for which he demanded a thousand pagodas; the bargain was at once made, and the jewels brought to Madras, where one casket sold for 20,000l.; the other was considered to be so valuable, that no one there would venture to appraise it, and it is to be brought home. On this occasion Fortune had her eyes open, and fixed on one worthy of her favours; the doctor settled 200l. per annum

on the soldier, and has given many other proofs of his generosity and goodness of heart.

Mr. Powel, who lately shot his cousin through the body in a duel, in Dublin, is married to the beautiful Lady Anne Stratford, sister to Lord Aldborough.

New-invented playing cards is sanctioned by a patent to Mr. Ludlow and Mrs. Wilcox.—Near-sighted people well know, with pleasure, that the diamonds and clubs of these cards are made white on the inside, and the hearts and spades distinguished by the adding a white line. Much ornamental work adorns the court cards, distinguished by the different orders; the ace of spades having that of the garter, the ace of clubs that of the thistle, the ace of hearts those of St. Patrick, and the ace of diamonds those of the Bath; stars, garters, and badges also ornament the court cards of each suit.

A Mr. Edward Thomason has invented a new cock for fire-arms, which seems well calculated to prevent the accidents which frequently happen from their going off at half cock. This cock, for which he has obtained a patent, is formed in its lower part after the usual mode, but is fashioned above into a pivot, on which turns a moveable jaw, which being pushed aside by a spring, diverts the flint from the direction of the hammer. A notched wheel behind, is caught by a check, that in drawing to the half cock, brings the flint part of the way round, the succeeding motion for the full cock then places the flint in the proper position for striking fire.

Norfolk assizes opened on Saturday the 15th of March, when the following causes were determined: Bendy, surgeon, of Coltishall, v. Wright, gunsmith, of Norwich.—This action was brought for the recovery of the value of a dog sold to the plaintiff as a setter, but which did

did not answer the character given of him as a sporting dog, and was consequently returned to the defendant.—After much *hard swearing* on both sides, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with eight guineas damages, being the price of the dog.

Empson v. Crowe.—This was an action brought against the defendant for *crim. con.* with the wife of the plaintiff, a sailor, during whose absence at sea the intimacy took place, but the frail fair one's continency requiring little siege, and it being no very uncommon case with seamen's wives at Yarmouth, a verdict of only 5*l.* damages was given.

Trespassers.—Mr. P. Thellusson involved in an unpleasant contest with two young farmers, who, under the influence of their qualifications, are said to have forced into that gentleman's pheasant preserve in Suffolk, and there disturbed, and killed the game very unhandsonely in his presence. Mr. Thellusson seized one of the trespassers, and a skirmish ensued: several actions and indictments are the consequence of this fracas.

Last week were killed, at Brinton, in Norfolk, by Mr. James Godfrey, two hogs, whose dimensions and weight were as under:—The one was twenty-five inches high, sixty-two inches round the neck, seventy inches round the body, and sixty-two inches in length, from nose to tail; its weight twenty-six stone eight pounds, its leaf twenty-six pounds and a half. The other was twenty-three inches high, fifty-eight inches round the neck, sixty-six round the body, and sixty inches in length; its weight twenty-three stone eight pounds; its leaf twenty pounds. These remarkable animals were only fourteen months old, and had not eaten two coombs of pease in fattening; they were the property of Mr. John Brereton, and bred by John Dew, of Swanston Novres.

MENDOZA.—On Thursday the 13th instant, the prisoners in the gaol of Carlisle were turned over from the custody of the late Sheriff, to that of Sir John Chardin Musgrave, the present Sheriff. They consisted of twenty-five debtors, seven felons, and seven confined for smaller crimes. Previous to this turnover, Mendoza, the pugilist, who had been confined upwards of six months, for a small debt, obtained his enlargement.—One of his friends, straining a compliment to the keeper, describes the exquisite feelings of the *Israelite*, in the following words:—"Instead of expressing that *satisfaction*, usually attendant on the recovery of liberty, he, (*Mendoza*) declared, that from the generous and lenient conduct of the keeper, he quitted prison with the most *painful sensations*!"

At the late Buckingham assizes, a cause was tried, in which Mr. Groom, a farmer in Buckinghamshire, was plaintiff, and the Earl of Sandwich, master of his Majesty's stag hounds, and Mr. Golden, defendants. Mr. Groom attempted to stop his Majesty and the company in the chaise, from passing into his grounds, and failing in doing so, he brought his action: but he was nonsuited.

A Fat Lad.—Died, on the 3d ult. at Hatcliffe, near Hesketh, Newmarket, Cumberland, of a malignant sore throat, the infant son of Thomas Alcorn, aged *four years and five months*, whose weight, at his death, was *nine stone*! He measured in length *four feet five inches*; and though very corpulent, possessed wonderful bodily action, with uncommon strength, his mental capacity surpassing that of his years. For the last two years, his food consisted principally of bread, milk, and water; the latter of which he drank daily at a favourite spring, and in great quantities.

Hunting

Hunting Accident.—Wednesday the 19th of March, as Lord Abingdon was hunting with the Hampshire Hunt, he had the misfortune to be thrown from his horse, and fractured his arm near the shoulder; the accident happened near Bramdean, his Lordship was immediately taken to Admiral Calmady's, where he now remains.

Poachers.—On Saturday the 15th of March the under-mentioned carriers, &c. were convicted before the Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire, and paid the following penalties, for buying and having game in their possession, contrary to law: William Walker, carrier, 25l.; William Walker, jun. 10l.; and John Robinson, fishmonger and chapman, 10l. There were informations at the same time against eight others. The different woods of Sir Joseph Banks, and the Champion, Mr. Dymoke, having been of late most scandalously poached, it became absolutely necessary to stop the progress of a daring set of depredators, who were not only clearing every manor of its game, but every farmyard in the neighbourhood of its poultry.

An imposition has lately been practised with success in the Isle of Wight, which equals any of the tricks of the celebrated Messrs. Hawkins and Underwood:—A young man, son of a respectable baker, at West-Cowes, who died about twelve months since, growing tired of rasping the rolls for his daily customers, addressed an advertising friend for a situation under government. The friendly vender of places wrote him word, that he was about to pass a few days for sea-bathing at Cowes, when he would talk with him. The credulous young man invited him to his house, and the fellow promised him a situation in the Treasury, of 300l. per annum; the purchase for which was to be 500l. 300l. to be remit-

ed instantly to his friend at the Treasury, and the remainder to be paid when put in possession. The first condition was instantaneously complied with, and the young baker and his valuable friend set off for town, to be inducted into office.—Next morning the advertising friend acquainted him that the Treasury friend must have the other 200l. and then his nomination would take place immediately. He incautiously gave the money.—Shortly after, the impostor sent him a note, that he was unexpectedly compelled to go to Hamburgh, and could not say exactly when he should be back!

The house at Stratford-upon-Avon, in which the immortal Shakespear was born, is at present inhabited by a butcher, who has stuck up in his shop the following curious board:—

"Shakespeare was born here.

"N.B. A horse and cart to let."

Matrimony.—The advertiser, R. Tonge, of Monton, Cumberland, about 30 years of age, is one who lives a single life, with a house furnished, and a genteel income during life, through his good behaviour in the Guards—but all alone.—His intention is to change his situation, if an agreeable companion will come to offer herself. Every thing shall be done to make her situation as agreeable as possible. *Take notice,* all ye young women, that delays are dangerous, for the advertiser is determined that the first who comes shall be first served.

So come along, lasses, who wish to be married,
Dick Tonge is vex'd that so long he has tarried,

May no miscarriage prevent my marriage.

Dean Swift, on receiving a very insolent letter from a pragmatistical gentleman, immediately penned the following answer:—

"Sir, I have just received your letter, which now lies before me; in a few moments it will be behind me.

Yours," &c.

FEAST

THE FEAST OF WIT,

OR,

SPORTSMAN'S HALL.

A Singular circumstance lately took place at the crown bar in Winchester. An old man, with a plentiful share of the brogue, rushed violently into court, declaring, that, "he wanted to spake with my Lord Judge." [His son was charged with robbing Henry Trott of a silver watch at Portsmouth.] He made his way up to the judge, and clawing hold of the cushion before the judgment seat, "Och, my Lord!" Upon being put back into the body of the court, and asked what was his business, he vehemently exclaimed, "Plase you, my Lord Judge, I am the father of George Pearce—a letter has been sent to Mr. Bond consarnin him—he has behaved like a jontleman to him—and, as the grand jury has found no bill against him, I hope your Lordship will be gracious enough to *acquit* him!!!" Mr. Serjeant Palmer, with much good humour, replied, "He could not do it, *as the grand jury had put it out of his power.*"

An Hibernian Gentleman, on a late occasion, of ordering stale bread, instructed his servant to take *fourteen loaves* on the day preceding the prohibition, that he might have *new* bread for fourteen days to come!

A gentleman lately observing, that "he could with ease walk round London in a day, setting off from his house," which is situate in Edgware Road, "Perhaps so," says an Hibernian who was in company, "but how would you get back to your house in a day."

On a very pompous cavalcade passing to a burial ground, an Irishman observed to a friend, "he wondered people didn't walk to be bu-

ried, as what a great expence it would save!"

A wit lately bearing that a courtesan had obtained a considerable prize in the lottery, observed, "that Dame Fortune used to bestow her favour on *fools* only, but now she bestows them upon *jills* like herself."

A critic, who seems disappointed upon being informed in our last Feast of Wit, that no more *Yorkshire cakes* are to be had in London, is informed, by a punster, that *cakes* of all counties will still be found in the city *as usual*.

The following curious conversation took place some time since, between two soldiers, enlisted from one of the militia regiments into the regulars. The words are mis-spelt, in order to give an idea of the manner of their pronunciation:

"Well, fellow comrade, wee bee listed; but one good thing, wee beant to goo out of Urip."

"I knows that (replies the other), and bee sorry for it, boy: I wod a d—nd deal sooner have the ripping up the guts of a Frenchman."

"So wod I, (rejoins the first) but doest know where these here damn'd plaace Urip is?"

"No, I doon't (says the other), but I think as how 'tis yeithe in the East Ingies, or the Back of North Amerikee!"

DEGREES.—A traveller passing through the University of a neighbouring kingdom, was asked, where he put up, whether he chose to have a Degree, which would cost him two guineas? The money was paid, and the Degree received. The gentleman sent two more guineas, and requested another diploma for his horse; but the answer was, that though Degrees had often been conferred on *asses*, there was yet no precedent for granting them to a horse.

POETRY.

POETRY.

THE HIGH COURT OF DIANA.

FROM THE FARMER'S BOY ;

A Rural Poem, just published.

[See page 299.]

SCENE—EUSTON IN SUFFOLK, AND ITS
NEIGHBOURHOOD.

WHERE noble Grafton spreads his
rich domains,
Round Euston's water'd vale, and sloping
plains,
Where woods and groves in solemn gran-
deur rise,

Where the kite brooding, unmolested flies ;
The woodcock and the painted pheasant
race,

And skulking foxes, destined for the chase ;
There Giles, untaught and unrepining,
stray'd

Through every copse, and grove, and wind-
ing glade ;

There his first thoughts to Nature's charms
inclin'd,

That stamps devotion on th' enquiring
mind.

A little farm his generous Master * till'd,
Who with peculiar grace his station fill'd ;

By deeds of hospitality endear'd,
Serv'd from affection, for his worth re-
ver'd :

A happy offspring blest his plenteous board,
His fields were fruitful, and his barns well
stor'd,

And fourscore ewes he fed, a sturdy team,
And lowing kine that grazed beside the
stream :

Unceasing industry he kept in view ;
And never lack'd a job for Giles to do.

SUFFOLK CHEESE.

Univall'd stands thy country Cheese, O
Giles !

Whose very name alone engenders smiles ;

* The late Mr. W. Auston, of Sapiston,
Vol. XV. No. 90.

Whose fame abroad by every tongue is
spoke,

The well-known butt of many a flinty
joke,

That pass like current coin the nation
through ;

And, ah ! experience proves the satire true.
Provision's grave, thou ever craving mart,

Dependant, huge Metropolis ! where Art
Her poring thousands flows in breathless
rooms,

'Midst pois'nous smokes and steams, and
rattling looms ;

Where grandeur revels in unbounded stores ;
Restraint, a slighted stranger at their doors !

Thou, like a whirlpool, drains the countries
round,

Till London market, London price, resound
Through every town, round every passing
load,

And dairy produce throngs the eastern
road :

Delicious veal, and butter, every hour,
From Essex low lands, and the banks of
Stour ;

And further far, where numerous herds re-
pose,

From Orwell's brink, from Weaveny, or
Ouse,

Hence Suffolk dairy-wives run mad for
cream,

And leave their milk with nothing but its
name ;

It's name derision and reproach pursue,
And strangers tell of " three-times skinn'd
sky-blue."

To cheese converted, what can be it's boast ?
What, but the common virtues of a post !

If drought o'ertake it faster than the knife,
Most fair it bids for stubborn length of life,

And, like the oaken shelf whereon 'tis laid,
Mocks the weak efforts of the bending
blade ;

Or in the hog-trough rests in perfect spite,
Too big to wallow, and too hard to bite.
Inglorious victory! Ye Cheshire meads,
Or Severn's flow'ry dales, where plenty
treads,
Was your rich milk to suffer wrongs like
these,
Farewell your pride! farewell renowned
cheese!
The skimmer dread, whose ravages alone
Thus turn the mead's sweet nectar into
stone.

SCENE—LAMBING TIME.

Say, ye that know, ye who have felt and
seen
Spring's morning smiles, and soul-enliv'ning
green,
Say, did you give the thrilling transport
way?
Did your eye brighten, when young lambs
at play
Leap'd o'er your path with animated pride,
Or gaz'd in merry clusters by your side?
Ye who can smile, to wisdom no disgrace,
At the arch meaning of a kitten's face;
If spotless innocence, and infant mirth,
Excites to praise, or gives reflection birth;
In shades like these pursue your favourite
joy,
Midst Nature's revels, sports that never
cloy.
A few begin a short but vigorous race,
And indolence abash'd soon flies the place;
Thus challeng'd forth, see thither one by
one,
From every side assembling playmates run;
A thousand wily antics mark their stay,
A starting crowd, impatient of delay.
Like the fond dove from fearful prison freed,
Each seems to say, "Come, let us try our
speed;"
Away they scout, impetuous, ardent, strong,
The green turf trembling as they bound
along;
Adown the slope, then up the hillock climb,
Where every mole-hill is a bed of thyme;
There panting stop; yet scarcely can re-
frain;
A bird, a leaf, will set them off again:
Or, if a gale with strength unusual blow,
Scatt'ring the wild-brier roses into snow,
Their little limbs increasing efforts try,
Like the torn flower the fair assemblage fly.
Ah, fallen rose! and emblem of their
doom;
Frail as thyself, they perish while they
bloom!
Though unoffending innocence may plead,
Though frantic ewes may mourn the savage
deed,
Their shepherd comes, a messenger of blood,
And drives them bleating from their sports
and food.

Care loads his brow, and pity wrings his
heart,
For lo, the murd'ring Butcher with his cart
Demands the firstlings of his flock to die,
And makes a sport of life and liberty!
His gay companions Giles beholds no more:
Clos'd are their eyes, their fleeces drench'd
in gore;
Nor can Compassion, with her softest notes,
Withhold the knife that plunges through
their throats.
Down, indignation! hence, ideas foul!
Away the shocking image from my soul!
Let kindlier visitants attend my way,
Beneath approaching Summer's fervid ray;
Nor thankless glooms obtrude, nor care's
annoy,
Whilst the sweet theme is universal joy.

EGYPTIAN FESTIVAL.

DUET—USCOLA AND NIGRA.

As Sung in the New Comic Opera of the
EGYPTIAN FESTIVAL.

USCOLA.

O! my heart is sore wounded with
love, I protest,
For without you, dear damsel, I ne'er can
be blest;
To forget you I try,
But, may I soon die,
If ever I can be at rest!

No, no.—

NIG.—O! you restless old men are a
plague and a pest,
Sure w'd dem poor woman can never be
blest;

For dem fidget and scold,
Cough, wheeze, and are cold,
And never can dem be at rest.

No, no.—

Usc.—You're a jilt, Ma'am, I vow.

NIG.—How him scold and swear now.

Usc.—That you lov'd me these eyes oft
have swore.

NIG.—De be very bad eyes, to have told
you such lies,

And you fool if you credit dem
more.

AIR.—JACKINA.

From the same.

O! pies on this fighting, this terrible war,
It has robb'd me of Willy, that true-
hearted tar,

Who

Who kiss'd me so sweet, and again and
again!
It has robb'd me of Willy, the dearest of
men!

So I left my country, thus dress'd as a
boy,
To go follow my Willy, my life and my
joy;
Tho' I lov'd my dad, and he fondly lov'd
me,
He was not half so dear to me, Willy, as
thee.

SONG.—USCOLA.

From the same.

THOUGH Fortune's fav'ring breezes fan,
And grant us all our wishes;
Yet, short would be the life of man,
And 'twere not for the dishes.
Nice eat the fishes, O!
Sav'ry are the dishes, O!
The sweetest hours that e'er I pass
Are pass'd among the dishes, O!

And, next to them, the happiest time,
I lead among the lasses;
Then want I music's sweetly chime,
The jingling of the glasses.
These are my wishes, O!
These, &c.
To laugh my jolly days among
The lasses, glasses, dishes, O!

TO LAUDANUM.

Composed during the first operation of that
Divine Compofer, at Midnight, the 1st
of March, 1800.

SHOULD griefs unnumbered rend the
heart,
And chase nocturnal rest;
O never—never, hence depart,
Sweet counsel of my breast.

With me conversing no alloy,
Obscures the thought serene,
Nor cares terrestrial annoy
The visionary scene.

On Fancy's pinions we aspire
To gain that blest abode,
Where saints become a *flame of fire*,
In radiance of their God.

O be, like their's, my bed of death,
When I bid life adieu;
So shall, when draws my last deep breath,
Haven open on my view.

AN AMATEUR.

PARTLY LATINIZED.

By the same.

QUAM dolor et luctus, pectusque, et
membra pereorant
Somniaque affluunt molle cubile negat;
Laudanum, Amica, voco—Deus O mortalis
adesto,
Defessisque meis lucibus, asser opem.

Sufficit—O qualis circum præcordia ludit,
Sensus ineffabilis!!—Cœla beata patent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPORT-
ING MAGAZINE.

WHEN Sir T. M.'s fox-hounds were
hunting in G—shire, a furly old
Farmer had a conversation with the Baronet;
of which is a description below in familiar
and extemporary rhyme.

As to Stow-market Ploughshare bent his
way,
Ploughshare (who claim'd a right rude
things to say)
Met a tir'd Reynard scrambling through the
shire,
Flying the vengeance of some Nimrod
Squire:

"Alas, poor fellow!—make all haste
you can,
"To save the remnant of life's little span;
"Use all thy strength to reach yon black-
thorn cover—
"If the earth's open, safe; if not, all's
over;
"And to fly further will not aught avail,
"Whilst closely-laid are two packs at thy
tail,
"Striving with all their might who first
shall gain
"That bruth, of which this morn thou
wert so vain.
"Farewell, Old Reynard!"—Then as
quick as thought,
Ploughshare popp'd on Sir Knight's fine
pack at fault.

"The Fox, old Farmer, 'prithee, has
thou seen?"
"Aye; he is crawling over yonder green.
"Poor fellow! (quoth I) make what haste
you can,
"Two packs are seeking thy life's little
span."
"Two Packs! (rejoin'd with warmth the
youthful knight,
turning from red to yellow, black to
white)

"What, *Two Packs!* said'st thou?"—"Aye;
by summing rules,
A Pack of Dogs, I mean, and *Pack of
Fools!*"

Some cry'd, incens'd—"Let's lick the
faucy dog,
"He shall not to Stow-market laughing
jog."
"No, No; *We* all have fancies—that is *his*;
"Good day, bld Put!—but thou'rt a d—d
odd Quiz."

QUORUM UNUS.

F—y C—p, *March 11, 1800.*

EPITAPH UPON KATE JONES.

KATE Jones, a wealthy spinster, ag'd
four-score,
Who'd many aches, and fancy'd many more,
Knelling her friends to th' grave with
church-yard cough,
Long hung she on Death's nose, 'till one
March morn
There came a cold North-East, and blow
her off,
Leaving her Potticary quite forlorn.

A SONG,

From the New Musical Farce, "*Of Age
To-morrow.*"

WHEN, the very first day, to the field
I had got,
I discover'd great natural parts at a shot—
My spaniel had put up a snipe from a bog—
I mis'd it I own—but I brought down
the dog.

Down, derry, down.

So keen, my first hunt, I brush'd over the
grounds,
I decidedly distanc'd the fox and the
hounds;
And I leap'd my first hedge, with so earnest
a mind,
That I left a fine gelding I rode on, behind.
Down, derry, down.

But time and experience have rendered me
cool,
And I counsel young sportsmen to think of
this rule,
When you go out a shooting, don't shoot
your dog dead,
And, in riding a heifer, don't fly over his
head.

Down, derry, down.

VERSES ON SIR J—L—'s COM-
ING OF AGE.

BY DR. JOHNSON.

LONG expected one and twenty,
Ling'ring year, at length is flown;
Pride and pleasure, pomp and plenty,
Great Sir J—, are now your own.

Loosen'd from the minor's tether,
Free to mortgage or to sell,
Wild as wind, and light as feather,
Bid the sons of thrift farewell.

Call the Betfies, Kates, and Jennies,
All the names that banish care,
Lavish of your grandfire's guineas,
Shew the spirit of an heir.

All that play on vice or folly,
Joy to see their quarry fly;
Here the gamester light and jolly,
There the lender grave and fly.

Wealth, my lad, was made to wander,
Let it wander as it will;
Call the jockey, call the pander,
Bid them come and take their fill.

When the bonny blade carouses,
Pockets full, and spirits high—
What are acres? what are houses?
Only dirt, or wet or dry.

Should the guardian, friend, or mother,
Tell the woes of wilful waste;
Scorn their counsel, scorn their pother—
You can hang or drown at last.

BACCHUS AND APOLLO.

IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN.

BY DR. ARNOLD.

BACCHUS is a jolly boy,
And Bacchus we will follow;
He's open, gen'rous, bold, and free,
And better than Apollo.

Apollo's soft, effeminate,
Bacchus brisk and jolly;
He always shews an honest face,
Dispersing melancholy!

Bacchus is the god of wine;
Apollo's god of squeakers;
He, quiv'ring, shakes his lyre and lute,
While Bacchus rings his beakers!

Thus Bacchus has his music too,
And master Poll turpaffes;
Poll scrapes all day; Bac plays all night,
Tuning his music-glasses.

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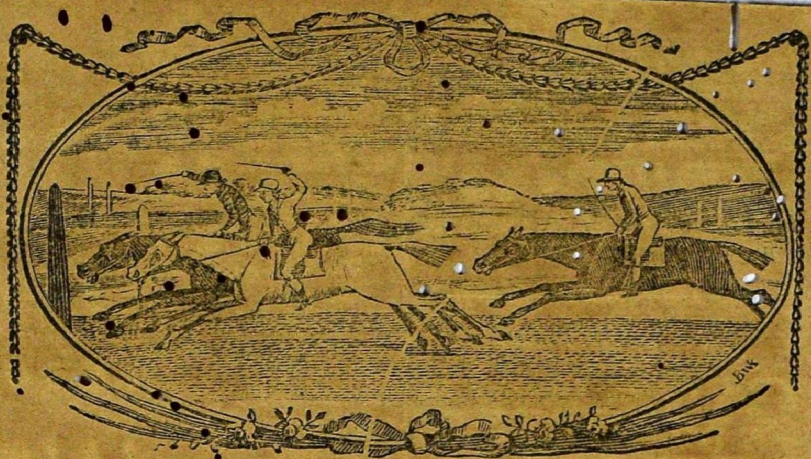
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THE RACING CALENDAR.

RACES PAST.

AT BEDFORD.

ON Tuesday, the 10th of September, the Woburn stakes of 100s each; four yr olds, 7ft. 7lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 7lb. six yr olds, 9ft. and aged, 9ft. 3lb. Mares allowed 2lb. Four miles; with this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 100s, if demanded, &c. (6 subscribers.)

Sir C. Bunbury's ch. c. Combatant, by Challenger, 4 yrs old 1
Mr. Vernon's b. h. Lounger, 5 yrs old 2

Combatant was claimed by Mr. Vernon, agreeably to the conditions.

Fifty Pounds, given by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for three yr olds.—heats, once round.

Mr. Hay's br. c. Omen, by Dungannon, out of a sister to Noble, 8ft. 4lb. 3 1 1

Sir C. Bunbury's b. f. Pamela, 8ft. 2lb. 2 3 2

Vol. XV.—No. 85.

Mr. Howorth's b. c. Pickle, 8ft. 1 2 dr

Hunter's sweepstakes of 50s each; four yr olds, 8ft. five yr olds, 9ft. six yr olds, 9ft. 7lb. and aged, 9ft. 10lb. Mares allowed 2lb.—2-mile heats; with this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 80s, if demanded, &c. (10 subscribers.)

Mr. Howorth's b. c. Pickle, by Walnut, 3 yrs old 1 1
Mr. Williams's ro. m. White-nose, five yrs old 2 dr

On Wednesday, the 11th, 50l. for all ages, four yr olds, 7ft. 7lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 7lb. six yr olds, 8ft. 12lb. and aged, 9ft. The winner of one plate this year, carrying 3lb. of two or more, 6lb. extra.—4-mile heats.

Sir C. Bunbury's b. h. Wrangler, by Diomed, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 12lb. 4 1 2 1

Ld Sackville's b. c. Heart of Oak, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 12lb. 2 2 1 2
Mr.

Mr. Girdler's b. c.
Capricorn, 4 yrs
old, 7ft. 13lb. 1 3 3 3
Mr. Vernon's br. h.
Lounge, 5 yrs old,
8ft. 7lb. 3 4 dr
All three ran out of the course the
fourth heat.

AT LICHFIELD.

ON Tuesday, September the
10th, a sweepstakes of 100gs
each, (with 50gs added by the
stewards and trustees) for all ages;
two yr olds, a feather; three yr
olds, 7ft. four yr olds, 8ft. 2lb. five
yr olds, 9ft. six yr olds and aged,
9ft. 5lb.—two miles. (20 sub-
scribers.)

Ld Sackville's ch. h. Magic, by Volunteer, 5 yrs old	1
Mr. Bayley's ch. h. Conon, 5 yrs old	2
Mr. Lockley's b. c. Robin Red- breast, 3 yrs old	3
Ld Grey's b. c. Alfred, by John Bull, 3 yrs old	4
Capt. Pigot's gr. h. Black George, 5 yrs old	5
Mr. Sitwell's gr. c. L'Abbe, 4 yrs old	6
Mr. Dyott's ch. g. Sir Robert, 4 yrs old	7

5 to 4 on Alfred, and 5 to 1 agst
Magic.

His Majesty's plate of 100gs, for
horses, &c. not more than five yrs
old, carrying 8ft. 7lb.—3-mile
heats.

Mr. Heathcote's b. h. War- ter, by King Fergus	1	1
Mr. Bayley's b. h. Conon	4	2
Ld Donegall's b. c. by Pot80's, out of Trifle, 4 yrs old	2	dr
Ld Sackville's ch. h. Magic	3	dr

Wednesday, 50l. for three and
four yr olds, that never won a plate
of greater value—2-mile heats.

Mr. Smith Barry's b. c. Improver, by Trumpator, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 2lb.	4	1	0	1
Mr. Phillips's ch. c. Sultan, 4 yrs old; 8ft. 4lb.	2	3	0	2
Mr. Artley's b. f. Duchess, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 4lb.	1	5	0	3
Sir W. W. Wynn's b. c. Caper, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 4lb.	5	2	4	dr
Ld Donegall's ch. f. Bellina, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 2lb.	3	4	5	dr

Sweepstakes of 20gs each, for
hunters, 12ft.—four miles. (5 sub-
scribers.)

Mr. Lumley Savile's gr. h. Sir Horatio, by Magog	1
Capt. Pigot's ch. h. Brigade Ma- jor	2

Thursday, 50l. free for any
horse, &c. except the winner of the
King's plate at Lichfield this year;
4-mile heats.

Ld Donegall's b. c. by Pot80's, 4
yrs old, recd. 15gs; two others
were entered and drawn.

Sweepstakes of 35gs each, 10ft.
two miles. (3 subscribers.)

Capt. Pigot's gr. h. Black George,
by Sir Peter, walked over.

Ld Grey's b. c. Alfred, by John
Bull, out of Cypher, 8ft. 2lb. beat
Mr. Langford Brooke's b. c. Run-
away, by Escape, dam by Sweet-
briar, 8ft.—two miles, 100gs, h
ft.

Ld Donegall's b. c. by Pot80's,
out of Trifle, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 4lb.
beat Capt. Pigot's gr. h. Black
George, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 1lb.—four
miles, for gs each, to which was
added the remainder of this day's
plate.

Black George ran out of the course.

AT

AT ABINGDON.

ON Tuesday, the 10th of September, the member's purse of 50l. free for any horse, &c.—4-mile heats.

Ld Egremont's ch. c. by Precipitate, out of Bobrail, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 12lb. 1 1
 Mr. Lade's gr. h. Trufs, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 12lb. 3 2
 Mr. Andrews's bl. h. Sweeper, aged, 9ft. 5lb. 2 3
 Mr. Frogley's b. f. Nightshade, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 5lb. 4 dr
 6 to 4 on Ld Egremont's colt agst the field.

Sweepstakes of 100s each, for three yr olds, that had not won before the first of January, 1799; colts, 8ft. 3lb. fillies, 8ft.—the last mile and quarter. (4 subscribers.)

Mr. Harris's b. c. Jemmy, by Volunteer 1
 Sir W. Aston's ch. c. by No Pretender, out of Chifney's hack 2

Sweepstakes of 100s each, for all ages; four miles. (5 subscribers.)

Mr. Lade's gr. h. Grey Pilot, by Pilot, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 7lb. 1
 Sir W. Aston's b. m. Gammer Gurton, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 7lb. 2

On Wednesday, the 11th, 50l. for three and four yr olds—2-mile heats.

Ld Oxford's b. f. Lady Jane, by Sir Peter, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 8lb. 1 1
 Mr. Harris's b. c. Jemmy, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 8lb. 2 2
 Ld Abingdon's ch. f. Threadneedle, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 3lb. 3 3
 Mr. Frogley's b. c. Cupid, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 12lb. 4 dr

Lady Jane the favourite.

The silver cup, a sweepstakes of 50s each, for hunters; five yr olds, 11ft. 7lb. six yr olds and aged, 12ft. 2-mile heats. (5 subscribers.)

Mr. Warrington's bl. h. Midnight, by Justice, aged 1 1
 Ld Abingdon's Gammer Gurton, 5 yrs old 2 2

Sweepstakes of 50s each, 12 ft. 8ft. 7lb.—the last mile and half.—(3 subscribers.)

Mr. Cuffans's c. by Pegasus, out of Sweetheart, walked over.

AT LINCOLN.

ON Wednesday, the 11th of September, his Majesty's purse of 100s, for four and five yr old mares; four yr olds to carry 7ft. 11lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 7lb. A five yr old mare having won a Royal plate at four yrs old, and not started since, carrying 4lb. extra, but if started this year, and not won one plate of the value of 50l. carrying no extra weight. A four or five yr old mare, having won one Royal plate this year, to carry 4lb. extra. Having won two, 7lb. extra. Any mare that has not won a plate this year, of the value of 50l. but has started for a plate, and been once beat, to be allowed 3lb. if twice beat, 5lb.—2-mile heats.

Mr. Robinson's ch. m. Hippona, by King Fergus, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 7lb. 1 1
 Mr. G. Crompton's b. f. Stella, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 11lb. 3 0
 Sir F. Poole's ch. f. Ducheſs of Limbs, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 1lb. 4 0
 Mr. Dodsworth's b. m. Ænigma, five yrs old, 8ft. 7lb. 2 4
 Ducheſs of Limbs the favourite.

On Thursday, the 12th, the city purse of 50l. for all ages; three yr olds, 6ft. 3lb. four yr olds, 7ft. 6lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 1lb. six yr olds, 8ft. 5lb. and aged, 8ft. 7lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. and the winner of one plate this year, carrying

3lb. extra. of two, 5lb. of three or more 7lb. add the winner of a King's plate this year, carrying 9lb. extra.—2-mile heats.

Mr. Carr's b. h. Delamere, by Highflyer,
6 yrs old, 8ft. 9lb. 5 1 0 1

Mr. Wentworth's br.
h. Harry, Howe, 6
yrs old, 8ft. 5lb. 1 4 4 3

Sir G. Heathcote's b.
c. Crusade, 4 yrs
old, 7ft. 9lb. 6 3 0 4

Mr. G. Crompton's b.
f. Stella, 4 yrs old,
7ft. 3lb. 4 2 3 2

Sir F. Poole's b. f. by
Dragon, 4 yrs old,
7ft 3lb. 2 6 5 5

Mr. Filker's b. h.
Hambleton, by King
Fergus, aged, 8ft.
7lb. 3 5 dr

Even betting, Harry Rowe agst the field.

On Friday, the 13th, a purse of 70gs, for all ages; three yr olds, 6ft. 6lb. four yr olds, 8ft. five yr olds, 8ft. 9lb. six yr olds, 9ft. and aged, 9ft. 2lb. Maiden horses allowed 3lb. and the winner of a King's plate this year, carrying 4lb. extra.—2-mile heats.

Sir F. Poole's b. c. brother to
Waxy, by Pot80's, 4 yrs
old, 8ft. 4lb. 1 1

Mr. Harrison's b. h. by
Trumpator, 6 yrs old, 9ft. 2 2

Mr. Carr's b. c. Laborie, 4
yrs old, 8ft. 3 3

Mr. Harrison's horse the favourite.

AT MORPETH.

ON Tuesday, September the 17th, 50l. given by the Earl of Carlisle, for horses, &c. that never won that value in plate, match,

or sweepstakes, (hunter's stakes excepted) three yr olds, 6ft. 7lb. four yr olds, 7ft. 10l. five yr olds, 8ft. 6lb. six yr olds and aged, 8ft. 10lb. Mares and geldings allowed 2lb.—3-mile heats.

Mr. Myles's b. c. Airy, 3 yrs
old 1 1

Mr. Wilson's ch. h. Little
Isaac, 5 yrs old 2 2

On Wednesday, the 18th, 50l. for three yr olds, 7ft. 7lb. and four yr olds, 8ft. 5lb. The winner of one plate, match, or sweepstakes this year, carrying 3lb. of two, or more, 5lb. extra. Mares and geldings allowed 2lb.—heats, twice round.

Mr. Lonsdale's ch. c. Logie
O'Bchan, by Rocking-
ham, out of Queen Mab,
3 yrs old 1 1

Mr. Cornforth's b. c. by Co-
riander, 3 yrs old 2 2

On Thursday, the 19th, 50l. given by the members, for all ages—4-mile heats.

Mr. Lonsdale's Logie O'Bu-
chan, 3 yrs old, 6ft. 12lb. 1 2

Mr. Cornforth's b. c. 3 yrs
old, 6ft. 7lb. 2 dr

Same day, the hunter's sweep-
stakes of 10gs each, 12ft. (7 sub-
scribers.)

Mr. Davison's Highflyer 1 2 1
Sir H. Williamfon's Lot-
tery, (broke down) 2 1 dr

AT ENFIELD.

ON Wednesday, the 18th of September, 50l. for three and four yr olds, heats, two miles and a quarter; with this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 120gs, if demanded, &c.

Mr.

Mr. Whaley's ch. c. Sparrowhawk, by Falcon, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 10lb. 1 2 1
 Mr. Cofier's ch. f. by Dragon, out of Hilliberg, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 6lb. 4 1 2
 Mr. Golding's br. c. Bragger, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 8lb. 3 3 3
 Mr. Durand's b. c. Sheet Anchor, by Noble, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 8lb. 2 4 dr

On Friday, the 20th, 50l. for all ages—4-mile heats; with this condition, that the winner was to be fold for 130gs, if demanded, &c.

Mr. Coventry's b. h. Integrity, by Snip, 6 yrs old, 9ft. 1lb. 1 1
 Mr. Goodisson's br. g. Brown George, 5 yrs old, 7ft. 12lb. 5 2
 Mr. Whaley's b. m. sister to Edwin, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 2lb. 3 3
 Mr. Durand's ch. f. Duck, 3 yrs old, 5ft. 12lb. 2 4
 Mr. Warrington's bl. h. Midnight, aged, 9ft. 3lb. 4 dif
 Mr. Dockeray's b. m. Bunter, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 5lb. 6 dr

AT LEICESTER.

ON Wednesday, September the 18th, 50l. free for any horse, carrying weight for age and qualifications, viz.—Those who never won 50l. at any one time (matches excepted) three yr olds, 6ft. 12lb. four yr olds, 8ft. five yr olds, 8ft. 10lb. six yr olds, 8ft. 12lb. and aged 9ft. Winners of one plate this year, three yr olds, 7ft. four yr olds, 8ft. 1lb. five yr olds, 9ft. 4lb. six yr olds, 9ft. 8lb. and aged, 9ft. 12lb. Winners of more than one 50l. this year, carrying 2lb. over and above the last mentioned weights.—2-mile heats.

Ld Sackville's ch. h. Magic, by Volunteer, 5 yrs old 1 1

Mr. G. Watson's gr. h. Opposition, 6 yrs old 2 dr
 Mr. Cooper's b. f. Misfortune, 4 yrs - dif

On Thursday the 19th, the Burgeff's purse of 50l. free for any horse that never won a royal plate; four yr olds, 7ft. five yr olds, 8ft. six yr olds, 8ft. 8lb. and aged, 9ft. A winner of one 50l. plate this year, carrying 3lb. of two, 5lb. and of more, 7lb. extra.—4 mile heats.

Ld Stamford's ch. h. G. by Dunganon, 6 yrs old 1 1
 Mr. Watson's gr. h. Opposition, 6 yrs old 2 dr
 Mr. Cooper's b. f. Misfortune, 4 yrs old - dif

AT SHREWSBURY.

ON Tuesday, September the 17th, a sweepstakes of 10gs each, for three and four yr olds, that never won before the first of March, 1799; three yr olds, 7ft. and four yr olds, 8ft. 3lb. Fillies allowed 3lb. Twice round the course. (7 subscribers.)

Mr. Langford Brooke's b. c. Runaway, by Escape, dam by Sweetbriar, out of Buzzard's dam, 3 yrs old 1
 Mr. Heming's b. c. Ploro, 4 yrs old 2
 Mr. Lockley's b. f. Black Deuce, 3 yrs old 3
 Sir E. Lloyd's b. f. Sabrina, 4 yrs old 4

A maiden plate of 50l. given by the town, for all ages; three yr olds, 7ft. 7lb. five yr olds 8ft. 3lb. six yr olds, 8ft. 10lb. and aged, 9ft.—4 mile heats.

Sir T. Mostyn's b. f. Herreda, by Creeper, 3 yrs old 3 1 1
 Mr.

Mr. Brooke's b. c. Run- away, 3 yrs old	1	3	4
Mr. Jones's b. c. by Dun- gannon, dam by Young Marke, 4 yrs old	5	2	2
Mr. Jones's b. m. Elvira, 5 yrs old	2	4	3
Mr. Marfdon's ch. c. by Achilles, dam by Ada- mant, 3 yrs old	4	5	5
Mr. Smith's b. g. Turk, 4 yrs old	6	dis	

A purse of 50l. given by the members for the borough of Shrewsbury, for all ages.—4-mile heats.

Ld Stamford's bl. m. Petrina, by Sir Peter, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 6lb.	4	1	3	1
Mr. Bayley's ch. h. Conon, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 6lb.	0	2	1	3
Sir W. W. Wynn's b. c. Caper, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 10lb	0	3	2	2
Mr. Heming's b. c. Cadet, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 10lb	3	4	4	4

Thursday, 50l. for three and four yr olds.—heats, twice round.

Mr. Phillips's bl. c. Sultan, by St. Paul, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 10lb.	1	1		
Mr. Heming's ch. c. Fugel- man, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 10lb.	3	2		
Mr. Artley's b. f. Duchefs, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 10lb.	2	3		

Mr. Heming's Fugelman, by Soldier, 8ft. 2lb. beat Mr. Lockley's Black Deuce, 8ft. Twice round the course, for a hoghead of claret.—Fugelman fell in running.

AT DONCASTER.

ON Saturday, September 21st,
Sir T. Gascoigne's Timothy,
by Delpini, 8ft. beat Mr. Cookson's

Ambrosio, 8lb. 8lb.—three miles, for 200gs.

7 to 4, and 2 to 1 on Ambrosio.

On Tuesday, September 24th, the St. Leger stakes of 250gs each, for three yr old colts, 8ft. 2lb. and fillies, 8ft.—two miles. (12 subscribers.)

Sir H. T. Vane's b. c. Cock-
fighter, (late Abraham New-
land) by Overton

Mr. Cookson's br. c. Expecta-
tion, by Sir Peter, out of
Zilia

Sir T. Gascoigne's own brother
to Symmetry

Sir F. Standish's br. c. by Sir
Peter, out of Storage

Ld Fitzwilliam's b. c. Tanker-
ley, own brother to Sir Harry

D. of Hamilton's b. c. by Wal-
nut, out of Moorpoint

Mr. Lowther's b. c. by Spadille,
out of Nun

6 to 4 on Cockfighter agst the field.

The corporation plate of 50l. for three yr olds, 5ft. 2lb. four yr olds, 7ft. 5lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 3lb. six yr olds, 8ft. 11lb. and aged 9ft. Maiden horses, &c. allowed 3lb. and the winner of any of the subscription plates at York this year, to have carried 4lb. extra.—4-mile heats.

Mr. Wentworth's ch. c. Bar-
naby, by Stride, 4 yrs old

Mr. Carr's b. h. Delamere, 6
6 yrs old

Mr. Harrison's b. h. by Trum-
pator, 6 yrs old

5 to 4 on Barnaby.

Sir H. T. Vane's b. m. Lady
Sarah, by Figer, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 7lb.
beat Mr. Burdon's b. m. by Wan-
dlestone, out of Duchefs, 8ft. 2lb.
four miles, 500gs. — 6 to 1 on
Lady Sarah.

Mr. Cookson's b. h. Ambrosia,
by Sir Peter, 6 yrs old, 8ft. 5lb.
beat

beat Ld Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, 5 yrs old, 7ft. 10lb. two miles, for 200gs. — 6 to 4 or on Ambrosio.

Wednesday the gold cup, value 100gs, for all ages; three yr olds, 5ft. 10lb. four year olds, 7ft. 7lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 3lb. six yr olds, 8ft. 12lb. and aged 9ft. The winner of any of the subscription plates at York, this year, to have carried 4lb. extra.—four miles.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Sir H. T. Vane's b. c. Cock-fighter, by Overton, 3 yrs old | 1 |
| Mr. Cookson's b. c. Expectation, 3 yrs old | 2 |
| Sir T. Gascoigne's gr. c. Symmetry, 4 yrs old | 3 |
| Mr. Wentworth's br. h. Harry Rowe, 6 yrs old | 4 |
| Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, 4 yrs old | 5 |
| Sir H. Williamson's ch. c. Strippling, 4 yrs old | 6 |
| Sir F. Standish's br. h. Stamford, 5 yrs old | 7 |
- 6 and 7 to 4 on Cockfighter.

The first year of the renewed Doncaster stakes of 100gs each, with 20gs added by the corporation, for any horse, &c. bona fide the property of the subscriber, or his declared confederate; three yr olds, 6ft. four yr olds, 7ft. 7lb. five yr olds 8ft. 3lb. six yr olds and aged, 8ft. 10lb.—four miles. (14 subscribers.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Sir H. T. Vane's b. h. Hambletonian, by King Fergus, aged | 1 |
| Mr. Wentworth's ch. c. Barnaby, 4 yrs old | 2 |
| Sir T. Gascoigne's b. h. Timothy, 5 yrs old | 3 |
| Mr. Peirse's b. c. by Walnut, out of Contessina, 4 yrs old | 4 |
| Mr. Cookson's b. c. Sir Harry, 4 yrs old | 5 |
| D. of Hamilton's ch. c. by Walnut, out of Nun, 4 yrs old | 6 |
| Mr. Garforth's ch. m. Caroline, 6 yrs old | 7 |

- | | |
|--|---|
| Sir F. Standish's br. c. by Sir Peter, 3 yrs old | 8 |
| Ld Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, 5 yrs old | 9 |
- 7 to 4 on Hambletonian.

Capt. Clay's pony, Little Pepper, recd. ft. from Capt. Hobson's b. h. General, 6ft. each, 4-mile heats, 100gs, h. ft.

Thursday, 100l. for three and four yr olds; three yr olds, 7ft. 5lb. and four yr olds, 8ft. 7lb. Maiden colts allowed 2lb. maiden fillies, 3lb. The winner of any subscription or sweepstakes, carrying 4lb. extra.—2-mile heats.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|---|
| Mr. Peirse's b. c. by Walnut, out of Contessina | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Ld Fitzwilliam's br. c. Tankersley, 3 yrs old | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Wentworth's ch. c. Monmouth, 3 yrs old | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| D. of Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, dam by Mingo, 4 yrs old | 5 | 2 | 3 | |
| Mr. Sitwell's gr. c. L'Abbe, 4 yrs old | 3 | 6 | 5 | |
| Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, 4 yrs old | 6 | 5 | dr | |

Sweepstakes of 20gs each, with 20gs added by the corporation, for three yr old fillies, carrying 8ft.—two miles. (7 subscribers.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ld Fitzwilliam's br. f. Fanny, by Sir Peter, dam by Diomed | 1 |
| Mr. C. Day's br. f. Victoria, sister to King Bladud | 2 |
| Mr. Peirse's gr. f. by Walnut, out of Contessina | 3 |
| Mr. Wentworth's b. f. Roxana | 4 |
- 6 and 7 to 4 on Mr. Peirse's filly, 2 to 1 agst Roxana, and 20 to 1 agst Fanny.

Hunter's sweepstakes of 100gs each, for horses, &c. that had been regularly

regularly hunted the preceding season, 12 ft.—four miles. (13 subscribers.)

Mr. H. Hawke's ch. h. Jupiter,
by Phœnomenon, 6 yrs old 1
Sir T. Gascoigne's gr. h. by Del-
pini, out of Violet 2
Mr. Lumley Savile's gr. h. Sir
Horatio, 6 yrs old 3
Ld Fitzwilliam's b. g. Phocion 4
5 to 4 on Jupiter.

AT NORTHAMPTON.

ON Wednesday, September the 25th, the gentlemen's subscription purse of 50l. for three yr old colts, 8 ft. 2 lb. and fillies 8 ft. Winners of one plate, match, or sweepstakes, since the 25th of March, 1799, carrying 3 lb. extra, of two, 5 lb. and of three, 7 lb.—Heats, about a mile and a half.

Mr. Whaley's b. c. Paliphannes (won once) 8 ft. 5 lb. 1 1
Mr. Leigh's br. f. Angela, 8 ft. 2 2

On Thursday the 26th, the town purse of 50l. free for any horse, &c.—four yr olds, 7 ft. 8 lb. five yr olds, 8 ft. 4 lb. six yr olds, 8 ft. 12 lb. and aged, 9 ft.—four mile heats.—Winners of one purse, this year, carrying 3 lb. of two, 5 lb. of three or more, 7 lb. extra.—Maiden horses allowed 3 lb.

Mr. Whaley's ch. h. Post-boy, by Falcon, 4 yrs old, 8 ft. 1 lb. 4 1 1
Ld Egremont's ch. c. by Precipitate, out of Bob-tail, 4 yrs old, 7 ft. 13 lb. 1 4 3
Ld Sackville's ch. h. Maggie, 5 yrs old, 8 ft. 7 lb. 6 3 2
Mr. Rooke's ch. h. Jack Andrews, 5 yrs old, 8 ft. 9 lb. 5 5 4
Ld Stamford's ch. h. George, 6 yrs old, 9 ft. 5 lb. 3 2 dr

Sir G. Heathcote's b. c. Crusade, 4 yrs old, 7 ft. 11 lb. 2 dr

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

ON Monday, September 30th, Lord Burford's b. h. Weymouth, by Pharamond, 6 ft. beat Ld Clermont's Paynator, 9 ft. Across the flat, 50 gs.

7 to 4 on Paynator.

Mr. Howorth's ch. c. Pet, by Buzzard, 6 ft. 12 lb. beat Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivaldi, 8 ft. 5 lb.—Across the flat, 100 gs. h. ft.

2 to 1 on Pet.

Mr. Cuffians's b. c. Voltaire, by Pegafus, out of the dam of Darius, beat Mr. M. Wilfon's ch. c. by Dunganon, out of Flirtilla, 8 ft. 7 lb. each. D. I. 200 gs.

6 and 7 to 4 on Mr. Wilfon's.

Sweepstakes of 100 gs each, D. I. being the main of the three sweepstakes run for in the First Spring Meeting.

Mr. Tharpe's b. c. Chippenham, by Trumpator, 8 ft. 5 lb. 1
Mr. Wilfon's b. c. by Buzzard, out of Calash, 8 ft. 2 lb. 2
Sir F. Standish's b. c. Archduke, 8 ft. 5 lb. 3
Sir F. Standish's b. c. brother to Spread Eagle, 8 ft. 5 lb. 4
7 to 4 one of Sir Frank's won, 2 to 1 agst Archduke, 3 to 1 agst Mr. Wilfon's c. and 7 to 2 agst Chippenham.

Mr. Cookson's St. George, 8 ft. 7 lb. recd. ft. from Mr. Cuffians's Young Spear, 6 ft. 12 lb. Last three miles of B. C. 300 gs. h. ft.

Sweepstakes of 50 gs each, h. ft. D. I.

Mr.

Mr. Howard's Speculator, by Dragon, 8ft. 3lb. walked over.

Mr. Blagrave's Ballinamuck, 7ft. 12lb. pd ft.

Sir C. Bunbury's Combatant, 7ft. 10lb. withdrew, receiving 100g.

On Tuesday, October 1, Mr. Ladbroke's b. c. Humbug, by Precipitate, 7ft. 9lb. and Ld Clermont's b. c. by Meteor, out of Kifs my Lady, 7ft. 3lb. Across the Flat, 100g, 4 to 5 ft. ran a dead heat.

5 to 4 on Humbug.

Fifty Guineas, free for any horse, &c. four yr olds, 7ft. 4lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 4lb. six yr olds, 8ft. 11lb. and aged, 9ft. B. C.

Mr. Heathcote's b. h. Warter, by King Fergus, 5 yrs old

Mr. Durand's b. h. Johnny, 5 yrs old

Mr. Hallett's b. h. Stickler, 6 yrs old

6 to 4 on Warter, 13 to 8 agst Johnny, and 1 to 1 agst Stickler.

Mr. Howard's Speculator, 7ft. 5lb. agst Mr. Howorth's Sparrowhawk, 7lb. D. I. 100g, h. ft.—Off by consent.

On Wednesday, the 2d, Mr. Howorth's b. f. Tarantula, by Dragon, 7ft. 10lb. beat Mr. Hallett's ch. c. Provisional, 8ft. 2lb. Two yr old course, 50g.

5 to 4 on Tarantula.

A Subscription Handicap Plate of 50l. for two, three, and four yr olds. Two yr old course.

Sir F. Poole's b. f. by Dragon, out of Glumdalca, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 4lb.

Mr. Howard's Speculator, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 11lb.

D. of Queensberry's Egham, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 4lb.

Ld Clermont's b. f. Royala, sister to Royalist, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 11lb.

Mr. Girdler's Capricorn, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 7lb. Mr. Howorth's Comba-

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tant, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 4lb. Mr. Hallett's b. c. by Rockingham, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 11lb. Sir C. Bunbury's Pamela, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 8lb. Sir M. Wilton's ch. c. by Dungannon, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 8lb. and Mr. Panton's b. c. by Trompator, 2 yrs old, 6ft. also started, but were not placed.

Even betting, Speculator, sister to Royalist, and Combatant, agst the field; and 7 to 1 agst the winner.

The Town Plate of 50l. for three yr old colts, 8ft. 7lb. and fillies, 8ft. 3lb. D. I.—The late Mr. Perram, by his will, directed his executors to pay 30g to the winner of this Plate.

D. of Grafton's b. f. Hornby Laffs, by Buzzard

Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug

Sir F. Standish's Archduke

7 to 4 agst Hornby Laffs, 2 to 1 agst Humbug, and 2 to 1 agst Archduke.

On Thursday, the 3d, Mr. Cuffey's Lady Skirmish, by Pegasus, beat Mr. Heathcote's f. by Volunteer, dam by Highflyer, 8ft. each, two yr old course, 50g, h. ft.

5 to 2 on Lady Skirmish.

Ld Burford's Weymouth, by Pharamond, 8ft. beat Mr. Wyndham's Fidget gelding, 8ft. 3lb. Across the flat, 50g.

2 to 1 on the Fidget gelding.

A Subscription Handicap Plate of 50l. for four yr olds and upwards, D. I.

Sir F. Poole's ch. f. Dutchess of Limbs, by Pot80's, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 5lb.

Mr. Howorth's Combatant, 4 yrs old, 6ft. 12lb.

Mr. Durand's Johnny, 3 yrs old, 8ft. 10lb.

Mr. Abbey's Commodore, five yrs old, 8ft. 2lb.

b

Mr.

Mr. Bullock's Bennington, aged 5
7ft. 12lb.

2 to 1 agst Combatant, 5 to 2 agst
Dutchess of Limbs, 3 to 1 agst
Johnny, and 6 to 1 agst Benning-
ton.

The King's Plate of 100gs. for
four yr olds, 10ft. 4lb. five yr olds,
11ft. 6lb. six yr olds, 12ft. and
aged, 12ft. 2lb. R. C.

Sir F. Poole's b. c. brother
to Waxy, by Pot80's, 4 yrs
old

Mr. Durand's b. f. Bellissima, 4
yrs old

20 to 11 on Bellissima.

Mr. Wyndham's Fidget gelding,
9ft. recd. ft. from Mr. Concannon's
Hermia, 8ft. Ab. M. 50gs, h. ft.

SECOND OCTOBER MEETING, 1799.

Monday, October 14, Mr. R.
Heathcote's b. c. Vivaldi, by
Woodpecker, 7ft. 12lb. beat Mr.
Cookson's Mouse, 7ft. 3lb. Across
the flat, 100gs, h. ft.

5 to 4 on Mouse.

Sweepstakes of 200gs each, b. ft.
for three yr old colts, 8ft. 3lb. and
fillies, 8ft. Across the flat.—The
owner of the second horse received
200gs out of the stakes.

Sir F. Standish's b. c. brother to
Spread Eagle, by Volunteer

Sir C. Bunbury's bl. c. Sorcer-
er, by Trumpator, out of
Young Giantess

Mr. Wilson's b. c. by Buzzard,
out of Calash

D. of Grafton's b. c. Rebel, by
Trumpator

Mr. Wilson's b. c. by Buzzard,
out of Rachel

Ld Grosvenor's b. f. by John
Bull, out of Nimble

Sir C. Turner's Zechariah,
brother to Benningborough;
Sir C. Turner's f. Volatile,
by Overton; D. of Bed-
ford's ch. c. by Dragon, out
of Bury; Ld Grosvenor's
c. by Buzzard, out of John
Bull's dam; Ld Grosve-
nor's br. c. by Justice, out
of Dido; Ld Sherborne's
ch. c. Ultimus, by Trumpa-
tor; Sir C. Bunbury's b. f.
Pamela, by Whiffey, out
of Lais; Sir F. Standish's c.
Archduke, by Sir Peter; Ld
Clermont's ch. c. by Trum-
pator; and Ld Clermont's
br. c. brother to Plover, pd ft

2 to 1 agst Sorcerer, 7 to 2 agst
Rebel, and 7 to 2 agst the win-
ner.

Mr. W. Thompson's b. c. Tea
Boy, by Meteor, 3 yrs old, 7ft. beat
Mr. Thompson's Pensioner, 4 yrs
old, 8ft. 7lb. Across the flat, 100gs
h. ft.

5 and 6 to 4 on Tea Boy.

Sweepstakes of 100gs each, h.
ft. by two yr old colts, 8ft. 2lb.
and fillies, 8ft. two yr old course.

Mr. Dawson's ch. c. Jack-a-
lantern, by Meteor

Sir F. Standish's b. c. brother to
Parisot

D. of Grafton's ch. f. by Trum-
pator, out of Fancy

Ld Clermont's bl. c. by Trum-
pator, out of Nerina

Mr. Hallett's c. by Escape, out
of a sister to Craffus

Mr. Dawson's b. c. by Corian-
der, dam by Highflyer, out
of Sincerity; Mr. Watson's
f. by Trumpator, out of a
sister to Nimble; Mr.

Wyndham's f. by Precipi-
tate, dam by Highflyer, out
of Topsy; Mr. Panton's
b. c. by Toby, out of Horn-
pipe's dam; Sir C. Bunbu-
ry's

ry's br. f. by Whiskey, out of Isabel; Ld Clermont's b. c. by Trumpator, dam by the Rumbold Arabian; and Mr. Bullock's b. c. by Javelin, brother to Young Spear

pd ft

7 to 4 agst Jack-a-lantern, 3 to 1 agst the D. of Grafton's filly, and 9 to 2 agst Ld Clermont's colt.

Mr. Cussans's ch. h. Spoliator, by Trumpator, 8ft. 7lb. beat Mr. Cookson's b. h. St. George, 7ft. 12lb. the last three miles of B. C. 30ogs, h. ft.

11 to 3 on Spoliator.

Mr. Goslen's h. Seasweeper, by Magog, beat Mr. Frogley's b. m. 8ft. 3lb. each, D. I. 5ogs, h. ft.

3 to 1 on Seasweeper.

D. of Grafton's b. c. First Fruits, by Grouse, out of a sister to King Fergus, 8ft. recd. fr. from Mr. Cussans's b. h. Skirmish, 7ft. 10lb.—Two yr old Course, 5ogs, h. ft.

On Tuesday, the 15th, Mr. Howorth's b. c. Filbert, by Walnut, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 10lb. beat Sir C. Bunbury's b. h. Wrangler, 5 yrs old, 9ft. Clermont Course, 10ogs, h. ft.

7 to 4 on Wrangler.

Fifty Pounds, for two yr old colts, 8ft. 2lb. and fillies, 8ft.—Two yr old Course.

D. of Grafton's b. c. First Fruits, by Grouse

Ld Stawell's b. f. Thrush

Mr. Howorth's b. f. Tarantula

Mr. Hallett's ch. c. Provisional

Ld Clermont's bl. c. by Trumpator, out of Nerina; Mr. Wyndham's ch. f. by Woodpecker; and Mr. Dawson's b. c. by Corlander; also started, but the

judge could place only the first four.

2 to 1 agst Tarantula, 5 to 2 agst Thrush, 3 to 1 agst First Fruits, and 5 to 1 agst Mr. Wyndham's filly. After the dead heat, 7 to 4 on First Fruits.

Mr. Heathcote's f. by Volunteer, dam by Highflyer, 7ft. 13lb. beat Ld Clermont's bl. f. by Trumpator, 8ft.—Two yr old Course, 5ogs.

5 to 4 on the Volunteer filly.

On Wednesday, the 16th, the Town Plate of 50l. for three yr olds, 7ft. 4lb. four yr olds, 8ft. 4lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 11lb. six yr olds, 9ft. 11lb. and aged, 9ft. 4lb. Two middle miles of B. C.—With this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 5ogs, if demanded, &c.

Mr. Bullock's b. m. Madona, by Javelin, 5 yrs old

Mr. Goodisson's br. g. Brown George, 5 yrs old

Mr. Watton's b. f. Desperate, by Escape, 3 yrs old

Mr. Hallett's b. c. by Rockingham, out of the dam of Felix, 5 yrs old

Mr. Mailey's b. c. by Falcon, dam by Damper, 4 yrs old

Mr. James Edwards's b. c. Pickle, by Walnut, 3 yrs old

Mr. Wm. Thompson's b. c. Polyphemus, by Sir Peter, 3 yrs old

2 to 1 agst Brown George, 5 to 2 agst Desperate, and 9 to 2 agst Madona.

The fifth and last year of the October Oatland Stakes of 3ogs each, B. M. (18 subscribers).

Mr. Bullock's br. c. Oscar by Southampton, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 4lb.

Mr. Tharpe's b. c. Chippenham, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 8lb.

Mr. Wilton's b. c. by Buzzard, out of Rachel, 3 yrs old, 6ft. 8lb.

b 2

Ld

Ld Clermont's Aimator, aged, 9ft.
 Ld Grosvenor's ch. f. Lady Bud,
 4 yrs old, 8ft. 5lb. Sir C. Bun-
 bury's Wrangle, 5 yrs old, 8ft.
 11lb. Sir F. Poole's b. f. by Dra-
 gon, out of Glumdalca, 4 yrs
 old, 7ft. 10lb. Mr. Howard's
 Speculator, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 9lb.
 and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug, 3
 yrs old, 6ft. 12lb. also started,
 but the judge could place only
 the first three.

The following having declared
 forfeit within the time prescribed,
 paid only 10s each.

Mr. Cuffan's Spoliator, 6 yrs old,
 9ft. 4lb.

Mr. Watson's Opposition, 6 yrs
 old, 8ft. 6lb.

Ld Sackville's Laborie, 4 yrs old,
 7ft. 9lb.

Mr. Howorth's Filbert, 4 yrs old,
 7ft. 9lb.

Mr. Wyndham's Fidget gelding, 5
 yrs old, 7ft. 7lb.

D. of Queenberry's Egham, 4 yrs
 old, 7ft. 5lb.

Ld Grosvenor's c. by Pot80's, out
 of Shipton's sister, 3 yrs old,
 7ft. 5lb.

Mr. Bullock's Bennington, aged,
 7ft. 4lb.

Mr. Bullock's Madona, 5 yrs old,
 7ft. 3lb.

3 to 1 agst Lady Bull, 7 to 2 agst
 Oscar, and 7 to 2 agst Chippen-
 ham.

Mr. Thompson's b. c. Pensioner,
 by Dungannon, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 10lb.
 recd. ft from Mr. M. Wilson's ch.
 c. by Dungannon, out of Flirtilla,
 3 yrs old, 8ft. D. I. 100, h. ft.

On Thursday, the 17th, Sweep-
 stakes of 25gs each, two yr old
 course.

Mr. Hallett's ch. c. Provisional,
 by Volunteer, 8ft. 2lb.

Mr. Heathcote's ch. f. by Vo-
 lunteer, 7ft. 11lb.

Mr. Cuffan's Lady Skirmish,
 7ft. 13lb.

11 to 8 on Mr. Heathcote's filly, 2
 to 1 agst Provisional, and 3 to 1
 agst Lady Skirmish.

Mr. Wyndham's ch. g. by Fidget,
 7ft. 10lb. beat Mr. Heathcote's
 br. h. Trumpeter, 8ft. 6lb. two
 yr old course, 50gs.

Even betting.

Mr. Cookson's Mousie, by Clap-
 per, 8ft. beat Mr. Heathcote's ch.
 f. by Dragon, 7ft. 8lb. two yr old
 course, 100gs.

2 to 1 on Mousie.

Mr. Howard's Speculator, by
 Dragon, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 8lb. beat
 Mr. Wyndham's ch. g. by Fidget,
 5 yrs old, 8ft. 7lb. two yr old
 course, 50gs.

5 and 6 to 4 on Speculator.

Subscription Plate of 50l. for two
 yr olds, carrying ft. 4lb. and three
 yr olds, 9ft. two yr old course.
 With this condition, that the win-
 ner was to be sold for 200gs, if de-
 manded, &c.

Ld Grosvenor's ch. c. by Buz-
 zard, out of Peggy Bull, 3
 yrs old

Mr. Howorth's b. f. Tarantula,
 2 yrs old

Mr. Panton's gr. c. by Falcon,
 3 yrs old

Ld Clermont's b. c. by Me-
 teor, out of Kiss-my-Lady, 3
 yrs old

Sir C. Bunbury's b. f. Partela, 3
 yrs old; D. of Grafton's sister to
 Rebel, 2 yrs old; Mr. Hay's br.
 c. Omen, by Dungannon, 3 yrs
 old; and Mr. Whaley's Tea-
 boy, 3 yrs old; also started, but
 were not placed.

5 to 2 agst Ld Grosvenor's colt,
 and 4 to 1 agst Tarantula.

Mr. Wilson's b. c. by Buzzard,
 out of Calash, 8ft. beat the D. of
 Grafton's ch. c. Vandal, 7ft. 8lb.
 Ab. M. 100gs, h. ft.

2 to 1 on Mr. Wilson's colt.

Mr.

Mr. Thompson's b. c. Pensioner, by Dungannon, 8ft. beat Mr. Whaley's ch. c. Post-boy, 8ft. 7lb. Across the flat, 50gs.

11 to 8 on Pensioner.

Mr. Dawson's ch. c. Jack-a-Lantern, by Meteor, recd. from Mr. Panton's c. by Toby, 8ft. 7lb. each. Across the flat, 100gs.

AT BOROUGHBIDGE.

ON Wednesday the 2d of October, the Member's Plate of 50l. for horses, &c. that had not won above two 50l. Plates this season, the winner of one, carrying 3lb. extra, of two, 5lb. extra—three yr olds, 6ft. 3lb. four yr olds, 7ft. 7lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 3lb. six yr olds, 8ft. 10lb. and aged, 8ft. 12lb.—2-mile heats.

Mr. G. Crompton's b. f. Steez, by Phenomenon, 4 yrs old 1 1

Sir W. Gerard's ch. h. by Garfwood, 5 yrs old 2 2

Mr. Gorwood's Alderman, 4 yrs old dif

Sweepstakes of 10gs each, for all ages—three miles. (6 subscribers.)

Mr. W. Harrison's b. h. by Trumpator, 6 yrs old, 8ft. 10lb. 1

Sir H. T. Vane's b. m. Lop-catcher, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 6lb. 2

Mr. Fletcher's gr. c. Camperdown, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 10lb. 3

Mr. Dodsworth's b. m. Ænigma, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 9lb. 4

On Thursday the 3d, 50l. for three yr olds, 7ft. 10lb. and four yr olds, 8ft. 8lb. The winner of one 50l. this season, carrying 3lb. extra—2-mile heats.

Sir T. Gascoigne's ch. c. by Delpini, 3 yrs old 2 1

Mr. T. Hutchinson's Duncan, 4 yrs old 1 3 2

D. of Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, 4 yrs old 3 2 dr

On Friday the 4th, a Sweepstakes of 10gs each, for three yr old colts, 8ft. 2lb. and fillies, 8ft. —two miles. (10 subscribers.)

Sir W. Gerard's b. c. Suwar-row, by Star, bought of Mr. Linton 1

Mr. T. Hutchinson's ch. c. Alexis, by King Fergus, dam by Young Marlike 2

D. of Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, dam by Mungo 3

The 50l. Plate, for all ages. No race, for want of a sufficient number of horses.

AT STOCKTON.

ON Wednesday the 11th of September, a Sweepstakes of 10gs each, for three yr old colts, carrying 8ft. and fillies, 7ft. 12lb. —two miles. (6 subscribers.)

Mr. Hutton's gr. c. by Delpini, dam by Young Marlike, walked over.

Same day, a Maiden Plate of 50l. for three yr olds, carrying 7ft. 10lb. and four yr olds, 8ft. 6lb. fillies allowed 2lb.—2-mile heats.

Mr. Cornforth's dark br. c. by Coriander, 3 yrs old 1 4 1

Mr. Baker's f. Martha Al-lanfon, 5 yrs old 2 1 2

Mr. Myles's b. c. Airy, 3 yrs old 3 2 3

Mr. Cradock's b. c. by Sir Peter, 3 yrs old 4 3 4

On Thursday the 12th, 50l. for all ages—3-mile heats.

And on Friday the 13th, 50l. for all ages—4-mile heats.

No race on either day, for want of a sufficient number of horses.

AT

AT MALTON.

ON Monday, October the 7th, a Sweepstake of 20gs. each, for all ages; three yr olds, 7ft. four yr olds, 7ft. 10lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 4lb. Mares allowed 2lb.—2-miles. (9 subscribers.)

Mr. Baker's b. c. Jonas, by Escape, out of Coriander's dam, 4 yrs old 1
Sir T. Gascoigne's gr. c. Symmetry, 4 yrs old 2
Mr. Robinson's ch. m. Hippo-na, 5 yrs old 3
Mr. Wentworth's ch. c. Barnaby, 4 yrs old 4

A Sweepstakes of 20gs. each, for three yrs old colts, 8ft. 2lb. and fillies 8ft.—2-miles. (7 subscribers.)

Sir T. Gascoigne's c. Slap-bang, brother to Symmetry, by Delpini 1
Mr. G. Crompton's b. f. St. Ann 2
Mr. Garforth's ch. c. by Coriander, out of Flora 3

On Tuesday, the 8th, 50l. for all ages; three yr olds, 7ft. 6lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 11lb. six yr olds, 8ft. 7lb. and aged, 8ft. 9lb. A winner of one 50lb. in plate, match, or sweepstakes, this year, carrying 3lb. extra; of two or a King's plate, 5lb. extra. Mares allowed 2lb.—3-mile heats.

Mr. Robinson's ch. m. Hippo-na, by King Fergus, 5 yrs old 1 1
Mr. Wentworth's br. h. Honest John, 5 yrs old 3 2
Mr. G. Crompton's b. f. Stella, 4 yrs old 5 3
Mr. Garforth's ch. m. Caroline, 6 yrs old 6 4
Mr. Hutchinson's b. g. Queenberry, 5 yrs old 4 5
Mr. Wood's br. h. Cardinal, 6 yrs old 2 6

Sweepstakes of 10gs. each, for three yr old fillies—2-miles. (5 subscribers.)

Mr. G. Crompton's b. f. St. Ann, by Delpini 1
Mr. Garforth's ch. f. by Coriander, out of Rosalind 2
Mr. Robinson's Statira, sister to Belle-vue 3

On Wednesday, the 9th, 50l. for three yr olds, 7ft. 11lb. and four yr olds, 8ft. 7lb. Fillies allowed 2lb. The winner of one 50lb. in plate, match, &c. this year, carrying 3lb. of two, 5lb. extra—2-mile heats.

Mr. G. Crompton's b. f. Stella, by Phoenix, 4 yrs old 1
Mr. Phillips's bl. c. Sultan, 4 yrs old 4 2
Mr. Hutchinson's c. by Drone, 4 yrs old 3 3
D. of Hamilton's ch. c. by Walnut, 4 yrs old 2 4

Sweepstakes of 20gs. each, for two yr old colts, 8ft. and fillies, 7ft. 12lb. The last mile and a quarter. (6 subscribers.)

Mr. Robinson's b. f. Belle-fille, by Weasel 1
Mr. Garforth's ch. c. by Aca-cia, dam by Sir Peter, grand dam by Marike 2
Mr. Barton's b. c. Ambo, by Overton, dam by Carbineer 3
Mr. G. Crompton's Allspice 4
Ld Fitzwilliam's ch. f. by Overton, dam by Diomed 5

Hunters' Sweepstakes of 10gs. each; weight 10st.—4-miles. (6 subscribers.)

Mr. Foulis's bay horse 1
Mr. Neis's bay gelding 2
Mr. L. Savile's gr. h. Sir Horatio 3
Mr. W. B. Robinson's bay mare 4
Mr. T. Robinson's c. m. 5

AT NORTHALLERTON.

ON Thursday, the 10th of October, the Maiden Plate of 50l. for three and four yr olds;—2-mile heats, was not run for.

Bamlet's b. c. 3 yr olds, being only one that entered.

Friday, the 11th, 50l. for all three yr olds, 6ft. 7lb. four ft. 7lb. five yr olds, 8ft.

6ft. 10lb. and aged,

A winner of one fifty, first of March last, carried extra; of two fifties, or 5lb.—4-mile heats.

Mr. Trump's b. h. by

Trump, out of Ret-
ney, 6 yrs old (won
50l.)

1 2 1

Mr. H. Williamson's ch. c.

Stripling, 4 yrs old

(won 100l.)

2 1 2

Sir R. Water's b. f. 3 yrs

old (won 50l.)

3 3 3

On Saturday, the 12th, 50l. given

by the members, for all ages;

three yr olds, 6ft. 7lb. four yr olds,

7ft. 7lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 4lb. six

yr olds, 8ft. 10lb. and aged, 8ft.

12lb. A four yr old mare or filly

allowed 2lb. A winner of one

fifty, since the first of March last,

to carry 3lb. extra.—3-mile heats.

Mr. T. Hutchinson's b.

c. Duncan, by Stride,

4 yrs old (won 50l.)

2 1 1

Mr. Dodsworth's b. m.

Ænigma, 5 yrs old

1 2 2

IRELAND.

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER

MEETING, 1799.

ON Monday, the 9th of Sep-
tember, Mr. Daly ch. c.
Chicken, by Chanticleer, 3 yrs old,
beat Mr. Kirwan's brother to To-

by, by Chocolate, 3 yrs old, 8ft.
each—over the Course, 100gs,
p. p.

5 to 4 on Chicken.

Mr. Whaley's ch. f. Peewee, by
Tom Turf, 7ft. 4lb. beat Mr. Da-
ly's gr. f. Chrystalline, by Master
Bagot, 7ft. 1lb.—Post on the Flat-
home, 50gs. h. ft.

Even betting.

Mr. Whaley's ch. c. Challenger,
by Tugg, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 11lb. beat
Mr. Daly's gr. h. Faunus, by Mas-
ter Bagot, 5 yrs old—over the
Course, 200gs. p. p.

2 to 1 on Challenger.

On Tuesday, the 10th, Mr. Da-
ly's Dawdle, 7ft. 9lb. agst Mr.
Gore's Hugo, 6ft. 11lb.—one 3-
mile heat, for 50s. each, h. f.

Mr. Gore pd ft.

On Wednesday, the 11th, the
King's plate for 100gs, for any
horse, 22ft. each.—4-mile heats.

Mr. Kelly's b. m. Katty Fla-
nagan, by Queenberry,
aged

1 1

Mr. G. Hamilton's gr. g.

Shamrock, by Cromaboo,

aged

2 2

Mr. Daly's ch. h. Jonquille,

by Master Bagot, 5 yrs old

3 dr

3 to 1 on Katty Flanagan; after the

heat, 6 to 1.

On Thursday the 12th, the King's

Plate of 100gs for three yr olds, 8ft.

each—one 2-mile heat—3lb. to

fillies.

Mr. Edwards's br. c. by Xeno-

phon

1

Mr. Daly's ch. c. Chicken, by

Chanticleer

2

Mr. Kirwan's b. c. brother to

Toby

3

Mr. Kelly's ch. c. Honest Ralph,

by Master Bagot

4

Mr.

Mr. Whaley's ch. f. Peewee, by Tom Turf 5
 Mr. T. McDermott's br. c. Seedsman, by Maximin 6
 Col. Hyde's b. c. Escape, by Escape 7
 Mr. Connolly's b. f. Courage, by Serjeant 8
 Mr. A. Daly's gr. c. Lenox, by Hero 9
 Even betting Honeft Ralph agst the field.

Baron Robeck, on Sir H. T. Vane's dun pony Noodle, beat Sir H. T. Vane's bay pony Doodle, rode by himself, for 25gs. each, p. p. four miles; and at the same time, Baron Robeck bet Sir H. T. Vane 20gs. that during the running, he would not sit down once in his saddle, or appear more blown than is usual with jockies by profession.—The Baron won the race with great ease, standing in his stirrups in the true German Hussar stile; the day being fine, exhibited a beautiful scene, as company flocked from all parts, to see this extraordinary race.

On Friday, the 13th, the King's plate of 100gs, for mares, 10ft. each.— $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile heats.

Mr. Kelly's b. m. Katty Flanagan, by Queenberry, aged 1 1
 Mr. Taylor's Mr. Dawdle, by Bagot, 5 yrs old 2 2
 Mr. Cooper's b. m. Hibernia, by Serjeant 3 3
 Mr. Whaley's ch. m. Cecilia, by King Fergus, aged 4 dr
 3 to 1 on Katty Flanagan; after the heat, 6, to 1.

Fifty Guineas, Handicap Plate, free for subscribers of 2gs only.—Post on the flat, home. Heats.

Mr. Gore's b. c. Hugo, by Prizefighter, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 7lb. 1 1

Mr. Hamilton's b. c. Frederic, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 10lb. 2 2
 Mr. Daly's gr. h. Hip, by Bagot, aged, 8ft. 6 3
 Col. Lumm's b. c. Glutton, by Maximin, 3 yrs old, 6ft. 10lb. 4 4
 Mr. Reily's ch. c. St. Patrick, by Master Bagot, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 10lb.
 Mr. Congreve's b. f. by Volunteer, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 6lb.
 At starting, 20 to 1 agst 2 to 1 the field agst a after the heat; 3 to 2 o

On Saturday, the 14th Lieutenant's Plate of 100gs, viz. four yr old 10lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 8lb. six yr olds, 8ft. 13lb. and aged, 7ft.—one $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile heat.

Mr. Kelly's b. c. Mock-a-Doul, by Tugg, on Courtezan, 4 yrs old 1
 Mr. Whaley's ch. c. Challenger, by Tugg, 4 yrs old 2
 Mr. Daly's ch. c. Dawdle, by Master Bagot, 4 yrs old 3
 Mr. Gore's br. c. Hugo, by Prizefighter, 4 yrs old 4
 Mr. Kerwan's gr. h. Bustler, by Cronaboo, 5 yrs old 5
 Col. Hyde's br. m. Nofegay, by King David, 6 yrs old 6
 Mr. Hamilton's b. c. Sir Horatio, by Master Bagot, 4 yrs old (bolted.) 7
 6 to 4 agst Challenger, 6 to 4 agst Dawdle, and 3 to 1 agst Mock-a-Doul.

Tur Stakes, (third and last year) for two yr old colts, 7ft. fillies, 6ft. 10lb.—two years old course—20gs each; 15gs ft.

Mr. Daly's b. c. by Tugg, on Winner's sister 1
 Col. Lumm's ch. f. by Maximin, out of Preference 2
 Mr. Daly's ch. f. by Chocolate, on Lalage 3

Mr,

Mr. Kelly's f. by Master Bagot,
out of Miss Bagot pd

Mr. Graydon did not name pd

Mr. Whaley's ch. m. Cecilia, by
Prizefighter, aged, rode by Sir H.
T. Vane; beat Baron Robeck's b.
Bolton, rode by himself; 14 ft.
each—50gs, p. p. four miles.

5 to 4 on Bolton.

DUBLIN AGH OCTOBER MEETING, 1799.

3lb. to mares and geldings, 4lb.
additional for every King's Plate
won this year, and 2lb. for every
50l. won this season, in Plate,
Prize, Match or Sweepstakes; and
3lb. under for every horse that has
not won 50l. this season; the win-
ner of the cup and whip to carry 4lb.
extra, for each.

On Monday, October 14, Sweep-
stakes for two yr olds; colts, 8ft.
fillies, 7ft. 10lb. Two yr old
course, 50gs, h. ft. (6 subscribers.)

Mr. Kirwan's ch. c. Traveller,
by Chanticleer, on Lottery 1

Mr. Daly's b. c. Nardac, by
Tugg, on Winner's list 2

Mr. Taylor's b. f. Innocence,
by Chanticleer 3

6 to 4 the field.

Same day, Sweepstakes for two
yr olds; colts, 8ft. fillies, 7ft. 10lb.
Two yr old course, 50gs, h. ft.—3lb.
to untried stallions, and 3lb. to un-
tried mares. Douglas allowed an
untried stallion.

Mr. Daly's b. f. by Harris's
Highflyer, on Crazy 1

Mr. Ormsby's b. c. by Douglas,
on Highland Lass 2

2 to 1 on Mr. Daly.

Sweepstakes for 100gs, p. p.—
one 3-mile heat.

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Mr. Kirwan's b. c. brother to
Toby, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 7lb. 1

Mr. Daly's Chrysaline, by Tom
Turf, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 4lb. 2

Mr. Taylor's gr. f. Dame Partle,
by Chanticleer, 3 yrs old,
7ft. 4lb. 3

Even betting brother to Toby agst
the field.

On Tuesday, the 15th, the
Grinder Stakes, (first year, for
three years) 20gs each, h. ft. weight
for age; four yr olds, 12ft. five yr
olds, 13ft. six yr olds and aged,
13ft. 7lb.—5l. to mares.—Red post
home, heats.—To be rode by mem-
bers of Daly's, Sackville-street,
Kildare-street, or Turf club.—
Horses, &c. to be the property of
subscribers two months before run-
ning. To be qualified on oath by
the owner. No horse to run, who
has won 50l. in Plate, Prize, Match,
or Sweepstakes, except the winner
of this Stake, who must carry 7lb.
extra, for every time he wins it.
(9 subscribers).

Mr. Daly's gr. c. the Grin-
der, by Master Bagot, or
Tom Turf, 4 yrs old, rode
by Mr. Batterby 1 1

Mr. Daly for C. C.'s ch. h.
Poor Robin, 6 yrs old,
rode by Major Newton 3 2

Mr. Whaley for W. C.'s gr.
h. Warrior, 5 yrs old,
rode by Mr. Whaley 2 3

Mr. Bushe's b. h. Harry Long
Legs, rode by himself 4 4

At starting, even betting the Grinder
agst the field; after the heat, 2
to 1 he won.

Same day, Post Sweepstakes,
(third year, for five years) for two
yr old fillies, the property of Sub-
scribers, 25gs each, 1000 ft.—Sir
Ralph's post home, &c. each. (3
subscribers.)

Mr. Daly's b. f. by Harris's
Highflyer, on Crazy 1

c Mr.

18. RACING CALENDAR.

Mr. Kirwan's gr. f. by Chanticleer 2

On Wednesday, the 16th, Sweepstakes, 100s each, p. p. Craven course. Weights and distance named by Mr. J. Dennis.

Mr. Whaley's ch. f. Peewee, by Tom Turf, 3 yrs old, 6ft. 13lb. 1

Mr. Hamilton's h. c. Frederic, by Chocolate, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 2

Sir H. T. Vane's br. c. Hugo, by Prizefighter, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 12lb. 3

Mr. Taylor's ch. m. Mrs. Dawdle, by Master Bagot, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 4

Mr. Daly's gr. h. Hip, by Bagot, aged, 7ft. 13lb. 5

Mr. Kirwan's gr. h. Buffler, by Cromaboo, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 13lb. 6

3 to 1 agst Peewee.

Same day, 50gs for three and four yr olds, viz. three yr olds, 7ft. 4lb. and four yr olds, 8ft. 7lb.—Post on the flat home, heats. The winner, with his engagements, to be sold for 150gs, if demanded, &c.

Mr. Hamilton's b. c. Frederic, by Chocolate, 4 yrs old 1 1

Sir H. T. Vane's br. c. Hugo, by Prizefighter, 4 yrs old 6 2

Mr. Taylor's gr. f. Dame Partlet, by Chanticleer, 3 yrs old 2 3

Mr. McDermot's br. c. Seedfman, by Maximin, 3 yrs old 3 4

Mr. Rilly's ch. e. St. Patrick, by Master Bagot, 4 old 4 5

Mr. Daly's ch. g. by Tugg, 3 yrs old 5 6

Mr. Edwards's b. c. by Harris's Highflyer, 4 yrs old 7 7

3 to 1 agst Frederick, 3 to 1 agst Dame Partlet, 3 to 1 agst Mr.

Daly, and 4 to 1 agst any other; after the heat, 10 to 1 on Frederick.

On Thursday the 17th, fifty guineas for five, six yr old, and aged horses, viz. five yr olds, 8ft. six yr olds, and aged, 8ft. 1lb.—Red post home, heats. The winner, with his engagements, to be sold for 150gs, if demanded, &c.

Sir H. T. Vane's br. c. Hugo, by Prizefighter, 4 yrs old 5 1 1

Col. Lumm's b. h. Struggler, by Tugg, aged 1 2 2

Mr. Taylor's ch. m. M's. Dawdle, 5 yrs old 3

Major Conner's gr. h. Warrior, 5 yrs old 2 4

Mr. Reiley's b. h. Rollney, by Bagot, 6 yrs old 3 5 dr

2 to 1 the field agst Struggler, 5 to 2 agst Hugo, after the first heat, even betting on Hugo, after the second heat, 2 to 1 on Hugo.—Colonel Lumm claimed Hugo after the race.

Same day, Sweepstakes for two yr olds; colts, 8ft. fillies, 7ft. 10lb. two yr old course, 50gs, h. ft. (5 subscribers.)

Mr. Daly's b. c. Nardac, by Tugg, on Winner's sister, walked over.

On Friday the 18th, Sweepstakes, 25gs each, p. p.—three yr old course.

Mr. Whaley's ch. f. Peewee, by Tom Turf, 3 yrs old, 6ft. 11lb. 1

Mr. Hamilton's b. c. Frederick, by Chocolate, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 12lb. 2

Mr. Daly's ch. g. by Tugg, 3 yrs old, 6ft. 10lb. 3

Sir H. T. Vane's b. h. Curricule (late Durham) 8ft. 4

2 to 1 on Peewee.

Same day, 5ogs for two yr olds, 7ft. 11lb. each, two yr old course.

Mr. Kirwan's ch. c. Traveller, by Chanticleer 1

Col. Lumm's ch. f. by Maximin 2

Mr. Daly's b. f. by Harris's Highflyer 3

Even betting Mr. Daly agst the field.

Same day, Sweepstakes of 25gs each, p. p. yearling course.

Mr. Hamilton's b. c. Frederick, by Chocolate, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 7lb. 1

Col. Lumm's br. c. Seedsmen, by Maximin, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 7lb. 2

Mr. Daly's b. c. Nardac, by Tugg, on Winner's sister, 2 yrs old, 5ft. 7lb. 3

Frederic the favourite.

On Saturday the 19th, 5ogs Handicap Plate, post on the flat, home — heats.

Mr. Hamilton's b. c. Frederick, by Chocolate, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 7lb. 1 1

Mr. Taylor's gr. f. Dam Partlet, by Chanticleer, 3 yrs old, 6ft. 8lb. 2 2

Mr. Daly's gr. h. Hip, by Bagot, aged, 8ft. 4 3

Major Conner's gr. h. Warrior, 5 yrs old, 7ft. 7lb. 3 4

Even betting Frederick agst the field; after the heat, 2 to 1 he won.

Same day, Mr. Daly's gr. c. the Grinder, 4 yrs old, 12ft. recd. 1ogs compromise from Major Conner's gr. h. Warrior, 13ft. 5ogs, p. p. Red post home.

On Monday the 21st, (after the meeting,) Mr. Whaley's ch. f. Peewee, by Tom Turf, 5 yrs old, beat Sir H. T. Vane's br. m. Lady Sarah, by Fidget, 5 yrs old,

7ft. each. Craven course, (one mile, a quarter, and 44 yards) Sir H. T. Vane staked 25ogs to 20ogs.

3 to 1 on Lady Sarah, who lost ground at starting.

On Tuesday the 22d, Sweepstakes of 5ogs, p. p.—post on the flat, home.

Mr. Whaley's gr. h. Hip, by Bagot, (late Mr. Daly's) aged, 8ft. 1

Mr. Taylor's Mrs. Dawdle, by Master Bagot, 5 yrs old, 7ft. 13lb. 2

Mr. Kirwan's gr. h. Warrior, 5 yrs old, 7ft. 6lb. 3

AT DUMFRIES.

ON Tuesday, October the 15th, his Majesty's Plate of 10ogs, given to the Caledonian Hunt, free for any horse, &c. carrying 12ft.—4-mile heats.

Mr. Macadam's ch. h. Master Robert, by Star, 6 yrs old 1 1

Col. Villiers's ch. g. High Eagle, aged 4 2

Mr. Carr's b. g. Delamare, 6 yrs old 5 3

Major Pierrepont's b. g. Rutland, aged 3 4

Ld Darlington's b. h. Plaistow, 5 yrs 2 dr

On Wednesday the 16th, 5ogs for all ages.

Sir H. Williamson's b. c. Honeycomb, by Drone, 4 yrs old 3 1 1

Mr. I'Anson's ch. c. Applegarth, 4 yrs old 1 3 2

Mr. Oswald's br. g. Pan-taguel, 5 yrs old 2 2 dr

Mr. Maxwell's b. c. Cyrus, 4 yrs 4 dr

On Thursday the 17th, 5ol. for all ages.

c 2

Major

Major Cathcart's ch. m.
Rosalind, by Volunteer,
out of Eyebright, 5 yrs
old

Mr. Macadam's ch. h.
Master Robert, 6 yrs
old

Mr. Carr's b. g. Delamere,
6 yrs old

On Friday the 18th, 50l. for all
ages.

Sir H. Williamfon's
Honeycomb, 4 yrs
old

Mr. Tanfon's Apple-
garth, 4 yrs

Ld Darlington's Plai-
tow, 5 yrs

On Saturday the 19th, Mr. Flet-
cher's b. g. Haggels (late Wirley)
by Mercury, 11ft. 8lb. beat at two
heats, Ld Caffillis's b. h. Carrick,
by Highflyer, 11ft. four mile heats,
50gs.

On Monday the 21st, Major
Cathcart's Rosalind, by Volunteer,
beat Mr. Oswald's Pantagruel, two
miles, for 100gs. The weights not
stated in the account sent us.

AT PENRITH.

ON Thursday, the 17th of Oc-
tober, 50l. given by the gen-
tlemen of the Inglewood Hunt, for
three and four yr. olds, that never
won more than the value of 50gs,
in Match, Plate, &c.—2-mile
heats.

Mr. Lucock's gr. g. Push-
forward, by Sir Peter,
4 yrs old, 8ft. 2lb.

D. of Hamilton's b. c.
by Spadille, 4 yrs old,
8ft. 2lb.

Mr. Bramblett's b. c. by
Coriander, 3 yrs old,
7ft. 4lb.

Mr. Cornforth's dark br.
c. Coriander, 3 yrs old,
7ft. 7lb.

Mr. Lonsdale's ch. f. by
Dragon, out of Queen
Mab, 4 yrs old, 8ft.
2lb.

On Saturday the 19th, the Town
Plate of 50l. for all ages, was not
run for, only two horses being en-
tered.

AT CARLISLE.

ON Tuesday, October the 22d,
50l. given by the Earl of Car-
lisle, for all ages, (instead of a Mai-
den Plate, as advertized.)—3-mile
heats.

Mr. Lucock's gr. c. Push-
forward, by Sir Peter, 4
yrs old, 8ft.

D. of Hamilton's b. c. Spa-
dille, four yrs old, 8ft.
3lb. (fell)

On Thursday the 24th, 50l. gi-
ven by the City Members, for three
and four yr olds—2-mile heats.

Mr. Lonsdale's ch. c.
Logie O'Buchan, by
Rockingham, 3 yrs
old, 8ft.

Mr. Kincaid's b. c. Dun-
can, 4 yrs old, 8ft.
9lb.

D. of Hamilton's b. c. by
Spadille, 3 yrs old, 7ft.
10lb.

On Saturday the 26th, 50l. given
by the Members of the Cumber-
land Hunt, for all ages—3-mile
heats.

Mr. Kincaid's b. c. Dun-
can, by Stride, 4 yrs
old, 7ft. 12lb.

Sir H. Williamfon's b. c.
Honeycomb, 4 yrs old,
8ft.

Mr.

Mr. Fletcher's t. g. De-
lamere, 6 yrs old, 9ft.
2lb. 2 2 2

NEWMARKET

THIRD OCTOBER, OR HOUGHTON
MEETING, 1799.

ON Monday, October, 28th,
Mr. Frogley's b. c. Cupid,
by Protector, beat Mr. Gos-
den's Seasweeper, 8ft. 7lb. each,
D. I. 5ogs, h. ft.

Even betting.

Sir C. Bunbury's bl. c. Sorcerer,
by Trumpator, 8ft. 2lb. beat Ld
Clermont's b. f. Royala, 7ft. both
3 yrs old, two yr old course, 10ogs.
h. ft.

5 to 2 on Sorcerer.

Sweepstakes of 10ogs each, h.
ft. those by untied stallions to stake
only oogs, h. ft. for three yr old
colts, 8ft. and fillies, 7ft. 12lb. R.
M.—The owner of the second
horse received back his stake.

Mr. Hallett's f. by Mentor, out
of the dam of Waxy 1
Ld Grosvenor's ch. c. by Buzz- 2
zard, out of Xantippe
Ld Sherborne's ch. c. Ultimur, 3
by Trumpator
Mr. Dawson's c. Roarer, by Co-
riander pd ft.

2 to 1 on Ld Grosvenor's c. and 3
to 1 agst the winner.

Mr. Cookson's b. c. Expectation,
by Sir Peter, 7ft. 12lb. beat Mr.
Ladbroke's Humbug, 8ft. 2lb. two
middle miles, 10ogs. 1

7 to 4 on Expectation.

Sweepstakes of 8ogs each, h. ft.
for two yr old colts, &c. Two yr
old course.

Ld Grosvenor's b. c. by Sky-
scraper, out of Cypher, 8ft.
3lb. 1

Mr. Treves's f. Balladina, by
Mufti, out of Busy, 8ft. 4lb. 2
Ld Grosvenor's br. c. by John
Bull, out of Trifle, 8ft. 7lb.
Sir C. Bunbury's b. c. by
Whiskey, out of Amelia, 8ft.
3lb. and Mr. Howorth's ch. c.
Grub, by Dubkelper, out of
Yeoman's dam, 8ft. 3lb. pd ft.
7 to 2 on Ld Grosvenor's colt.

Ld Burford's b. h. Weymouth,
by Pharamond, 8ft. 7lb. recd. 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ gs
from Mr. Cuffans's Lady Skirmish,
7ft. 9lb. Two yr old course, 5ogs.

D. of Grafton's Rebel, 8ft. agst
Mr. Heathcote's f. by Dragon, 6ft.
10lb. both 3 yrs old, R. M. 10ogs,
h. ft. was off by consent.

Mr. Heathcote's f. by Volunteer,
8ft. 2lb. agst Mr. Hallett's Pro-
visional, 8ft. 4lb. Two yr old
course, 25gs, was off by consent.

On Tuesday the 29th, Sir C.
Bunbury's b. f. Pamela, 8ft. 6lb.
and Mr. Heathcote's f. by Dragon,
8ft. 2lb. Cl. C. 5ogs, h. ft. ran a
dead heat.

5 to 4 on the Dragon filly.

Sweepstakes of 2ogs each, across
the flat.

Sir C. Bunbury's b. h. Wrang-
ler, by Diomed, 5 yrs old, 7ft:
13lb. 1
Ld Grosvenor's ch. f. Lady Bull,
4 yrs old, 7ft. 13lb. 2
Mr. Howard's Speculator, 4 yrs
old, 7ft. 6lb. 3
Mr. Wilson's b. c. by Buzzard,
out of Rachel, 3 yrs old, 6ft.
13lb. 4
Mr. Howorth's Filbert, 4 yrs
old, 6ft. 13lb. 5
Ld Clermont's c. by Meteor,
out of Kiss my Lady, 3 yrs old,
6ft. 7lb. 6
Mr. Cuffans's Spoliator, 6 yrs
old, 8ft. 13lb. 7

6 and 7 to 4 agst Spoliator, 5 to 1
agst Lady Bull, 5 to 1 agst M.
Wilson's

Wilson's c. 5 to 1 agst Speculator, and 8 to 1 agst Wrangler.

Mr. R. Heathcote's b. h. Trumpeter, by Trumpator, beat Ld Burford's b. h. Weymouth, 8ft. 5lb. each, first half of Aug. M. 5ogs.

7 to 4 on Trumpeter.

Fifty pounds for two yr olds, 7ft. 5lb. four yr olds, 8ft. 9lb. five yr olds, 9ft. 3lb. six yr olds, 9ft. 7lb. and aged, 9ft. 10lb. last three miles of B. C. with this condition, that the winner, with his engagements, was to be sold for 30ogs, if demanded, &c.

Mr. Cuffins's b. f. Lady Skirmish, Pegasus, 2 yrs old

Ld G. H. Cavendish's b. h. by Jupiter, aged

Mr. R. Heathcote's b. c. Vivaldi, 3 yrs old

Ld Grosvenor's ch. c. by Buzzard, out of Xantippe, 3 yrs old

Sir F. Standish's br. c. by Sir Peter, out of Storace, 3 yrs old

Mr. Cookson's b. h. St. George, aged

D. of Grafton's b. f. Hornby Lads, 3 yrs

5 to 4 agst Hornby Lads (who ran out of the course immediately after starting) 5 to 2 agst Vivaldi, 5 to 1 agst St. George, and 20 to 1 agst Lady Skirmish.

On Wednesday the 30th, Sweepstakes of 10gs each, two yr old course. With this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 4ogs, if demanded, &c.

Ld Clermont's f. Royala, by Trumpator, 3 yrs old, 8ft. 2lb.

Mr. Hallett's b. c. Rubbish, by Rockingham, out of the dam of Felix, 3 yrs old, 7ft 12lb.

Mr. Howorth's c. Grub, by Dubskelper, 2 yrs old, 6ft. 5lb.

Mr. Heathcote's f. by Dragon, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 9lb.

13 to 8 agst Royala, and 2 to 1 agst the Dragon filly.

Ld Sackville's b. c. Heart of Oak, by Meteor, 6ft. 11lb. beat Mr. Howard's Speculator, 7ft. 3lb. carrying a feather, three yr old. Across the flat, 25gs.

6 to 4 on Heart of Oak.

Sweepstakes of 20gs each, two yr old course.

Ld Clermont's c. by Trumpator bought of Mr. Vernon, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 13lb.

Mr. Cookson's Expectation, yrs. old, 8ft. 9lb.

Mr. Panton's gr. c. by Falcon, 3 yrs old, 7ft. 10lb.

Mr. Heathcote's ch. f. by Volunteer, 2 yrs old, 5ft. 9lb.

Mr. Hallett's Provisional, 2 yrs old, 6ft. 2lb.

6 to 4 agst Expectation, 4 to 1 agst

Mr. Heathcote's f. 5 to 1 agst Mr. Panton's c. and very high odds agst the winner.

Ld Burford's b. h. Weymouth, by Pharamond, 2ft. 4lb. beat Mr. R. Heathcote's Repeater, 11ft. 4lb. D. C. 5ogs.—Rode by the owners.

6 to 4 on Repeater.

D. of Grafton's b. f. Hornby Lads by Buzzard, 3 yrs old, 8ft. beat Ld Sackville's b. c. Laborie, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 7lb. Across the flat, 25gs.

6 to 4 on Laborie.

A Subscription Handicap Plate for three yr olds and upwards, D. I.

Mr. Cookson's b. c. Expectation, by Sir Peter, 3 yrs old, 7ft 6lb.

Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug, 3 yrs old, 7ft 2lb.

Mr. Goodiston's br. g. by Fidget, 5 yrs old, 7ft. 6lb.

Ld Clermont's Aimator, aged, 6ft. Ld G. H. Cavendish's

Jupiter,

Jupiter, aged, 9ft. Sir C. Bunbury's Wrangler, 5 yrs old, 9ft. Mr. Abbey's Commodore, 5 yrs old, 7ft. 13lb. Mr. Bullock's Bennington, aged, 7ft. 10lb. Mr. Thompson's Pensioner, 4 yrs old, 7ft. 10lb. Mr. Golding's Buzzer, 4 yrs old, 7ft 10lb. Mr. Watson's Vandal, 3 yrs old, 6ft. 12lb. Mr. Whaley's Tea-boy, 3 yrs old, 6ft. 9lb. and Mr. I. Edwards's Pickle, 3 yrs old, 6ft. 5lb. also started, but the judge could place only the first three.

6 to 4 the field agst Pensioner and Expectation, 4 to 1 agst Expectation, 5 to 1 agst Pensioner, 6 to 1 agst the Fidget gelding, and 10 to 1 agst Bennington.

Mr. Howorth's ch. c. Pet, by Buzzard, 7ft. 11lb. recd. forfeit from Mr. Cookson's Mouse, 7ft. 11lb. two yr old course 100gs, h. ft.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRA.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING, 1799.

ON Monday, Sir C. Bunbury's bl. c. by Trumpator, 8ft 2lb. agst. Ld Clermont's Royal, 7ft. two yr old course, 100gs, h. ft.

Mr. Hallett's Provisional, 8ft. 4lb. agst Mr. Heathcote's f. by Volunteer, dam by Highflyer 8ft. 2lb. two yr old course, 25gs.

Mr. Frogley's b. h. agst Mr. Godden's Sealwrepper, 8ft. 7lb. each, D. I., 50gs, h. ft.

On the last day, Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug, 8ft. 2lb. agst Mr. Cookson's Expectation, 7ft. 12lb. two middle miles, 100gs, 20gs forfeit if declared on the Monday in the second October Meeting.

FIRST SPRING MEETING, 1800.

On Monday, Mr. Heathcote's Watter, agst Mr. Cookson's Am-

brofio, 8ft. 7lb. each, B. C. 500gs, h. ft.

Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug, 8ft. 2lb. agst Mr. Cookson's Expectation, 7ft. 12lb. D. I. 100gs, h. ft.

Mr. Heathcote's Schedoni, 8ft. 7lb. agst Sir C. Bunbury's bl. c. by Trumpator, 7ft. 7lb. from the starting post of Ab. M. to the end of R. M. 200gs, h. ft.

SECOND SPRING MEETING.

On Monday, Mr. Heathcote's Watter, 8ft 5lb. agst Mr. Cuffians's Spoliator, 8ft. two middle miles of B. C. 200gs, h. ft.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING, 1800.

ON Monday, the Sweepstake of 100gs each, h. ft. D. I.

Ld Grosvenor's c. by Pot8o's, out of Shipton's sister 8 o
Mr. Cookson's Expectation 8 o
Mr. Cuffians's Voltaire, by

Pegasus 7 11
Ld Sackville's Heart of Oak, 8ft. 4lb. agst Mr. Cuffians's Young Spear, 7ft. 11lb. R. M. 100gs, h. ft.

On Tuesday, Mr. Watson's Magpie 8ft. 5lb. agst Mr. Cookson's Mouse, 7ft. 11lb. Ab. M. 100gs, h. ft.

FIRST SPRING MEETING, 1800.

On Tuesday, Mr. Heathcote's Poppinjay, by Buzzard, 8ft 2lb. agst Mr. Watson's f. by Trumpator, out of a sister to Scagul, 8ft. Ab. M. 100gs, h. ft.

On Wednesday, Ld Sackville's Laborie, 8ft. 9lb. agst Mr. Cuffians's Voltaire, 8ft. Across the flat, 300gs, h. ft.

SECOND

SECOND SPRING MEETING.

On Saturday, Mr. Heathcote's Warter, 8ft. 3lb. agst Sir T. Gascoigne's Timothy, 8ft. from the starting post of B. C. to the end of R. M. 500gs, h. ft.

SECOND OCTOBER MEETING,
1800.

On Monday, the Sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. by colts and fillies now two yrs old (warranted totally untried) colts, 8ft 2lb. fillies, 8ft. Across the flat.

Mr. Ladbroke's c. Lazarus, by Precipitate.

Mr. Watton's c. by Volunteer, out of Buckingham's dam.

Mr. Heathcote's c. by Pegasus, out of Cinderwench.

Ld Clermont's br. c. by Trumpator, out of his youngest Highflyer mare, out of Othea.

Sir F. Standish's brother to Spread Eagle.

On Tuesday, the Sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. for colts and fillies now yearlings; colts, 8ft. 3lb. fillies, 8ft. two yr old course. Those out of untried mares to be allowed 2lb.

D. of Grafton's br. f. by Pot80's, out of Drab, (her first foal).

Ld Clermont's br. c. by Volunteer, bought of Mr. Kinfman.

Ld Grosvenor's ch. c. by John Bull, out of Diuo.

Ld Grosvenor's ch. c. by John Bull, out of Maid of all Work.

Mr. Wilson's f. by Buzzard, dam by Highflyer, out of Cypher.

Mr. Wyndham's br. c. by Fidget, out of Cælia.

Mr. Bullock's b. c. brother to Young Spear.

Mr. Hallett's c. by Trumpator, out of the dam of Felix.

CRAVEN MEETING, 1801.

On Tuesday, the Sweepstakes of 200gs each, h. ft. 8ft. 4lb. B. C.

Mr. Dawson's ch. c. Jack-a-lantern, by Meteor.

Ld Grosvenor's b. c. by John Bull, out of Nimble.

Mr. Cuffians's b. c. by Pegasus, out of Sweetheart.

Sir F. Standish's brother to Parisot.

CRAVEN MEETING, 1802.

On Tuesday, the Sweepstakes of 100gs each, for colts and fillies, new foals: colts carrying 8ft. 4lb. fillies, 8ft. R. M.

D. of Grafton's b. c. by Pot80's, out of a sister to Seagull.

Sir F. Standish's brother to Spread Eagle.

Sir C. Bunbury's b. f. by Whiffkey, out of Giants.

Ld Grosvenor's ch. f. by John Bull, out of Maid of all Work.

SECOND OCTOBER MEETING 1802.

On Tuesday, the Sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. for the produce of mares covered in 1799; colts, 8ft. 4lb. fillies, 8ft. 2lb. two yr old course.

Mr. Dawson's Sincerity, covered by Buzzard.

Mr. Heathcote's Nina, covered by John Bull.

Mr. Cuffians's dam of Yeoman, covered by Buzzard.

Mr. Hallett's Lavender, covered by Waxy.

D. of Grafton's sister to Fergus, covered by Buzzard.

Mr. Watton's Alfred mare, the dam of Desperate, covered by Buzzard.

Ld Grosvenor's Nimble, covered by Sir Peter Teazle.

Ld Grosvenor's Maid of all Work, covered by John Bull.