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THE

~~Blackburne~~

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING

PORTRAITS, VIEWS, BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTES,

LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,

ARTS, MANNERS,

AND

AMUSEMENTS OF THE AGE.

VOL. 55,

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE,

1809.

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PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,
CORNHILL.

1809.

THE European Magazine,

For JANUARY, 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. a Portrait of GEORGE COLMAN, Esq. and, 2. a View of the CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN.]

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

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Europ. Mag. Vol. LV. Jan. 1802.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

APPLICATION having been made to one of the contributors to this Magazine respecting a circumstance that has occurred in part of the northern district of this metropolis; he desires to state, that although he has neither time nor space to write what may be termed a regular essay upon the subject; yet, as he conceives the intimation he has received is, in itself, too important, and from a quarter too respectable, for him to suffer it to be passed over in silence, he wishes, therefore, to submit these desultory hints to the attention of the public; in which wish we concur.

The circumstance alluded to is, "the violation of the LORD'S DAY, commonly, but improperly, called *sabbath-breaking*," by *victuallers* suffering company to assemble in their public-houses after the time of divine service, and retail shop-keepers, costermongers, &c. selling or exposing to sale their commodities before or after church-time.

With respect to the first of these violations, anxious as we are to promote *piety* and *moral*ity, we must yet observe, that, in what has been already done, ZEAL has, in our judgment, been suffered to overstep DISCRETION.

We need not be told that, with respect to *ale-houses*, the statutes 1 Jac. I. c. 9, &c. 1 Car. I. c. 4. &c. embrace the whole of Sunday, and, under certain circumstances, of other days also: but it is necessary to observe the temper of the times when those statutes were promulgated. A party hostile both to the religion and government, as by law established, then took the lead of the lower order of the people, and, under pretence of reformation, soon after introduced revolution. Thank God! no such party, we believe, exists at present; at the same time, it is absolutely necessary to protest against those who, under pretence of superior sanctity, would, in these times, sweep away a considerable portion of comfort from the poor; as is obvious in the following instances: viz. there are, in this metropolis, thousands of persons, who having, even at this inclement season, no fire in their apartments, are induced to resort, on a Sunday evening, to public-houses, as to places of refuge; when, perhaps, they take with them to warm tap-rooms the only meal that they have been able to procure for the sustenance of the day. Are these people to be driven from this temporary indulgence?—Heaven forbid! Others, though not in circumstances of such poverty, after having attended at church or chapel service, we know, occasionally retire to public-houses to partake of warmth and of moderate refreshment. Are these to be abridged of their hour of relaxation, and turned out into the cold? We hope not!—In short, there are so many of the lower order of the people to whom the public house is, in the evening, a kind of home, and the tap-room fire a necessary of life, that it would be impossible to disturb the present system (from which, it must be observed, owing to the superintending care of the magistrates, no disorders have arisen), without creating among the manufacturing and labouring classes of society the greatest discontent, confusion, and distress. We would, therefore, intimate to the gentlemen to whose ZEAL (a propensity very different from true piety) we have before alluded, that they are totally unacquainted with the power of the machine which they are attempting to move; and also, that there is a bare possibility that they may, like many of the reformers of the seventeenth century, unconsciously be impelled by persons who make a *stalking-horse* of their moral principles, behind which they aim the arrows of ambition and interest at our present constitutional system. These are suggestions which, from contemplating the subject, force themselves upon our minds; to which it is necessary to add, that if any parish-officers or guardians of the poor present to a grand inquest the supposed enormities which we have mentioned, should these presentments be opposed, they must defend them at their own expense; for it is totally illegal (at present it would be in the highest degree cruel) to turn any part of the poor's RATE from the object for which it is collected; i. e. "THE SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR," into any other channel of disbursement.

With respect to retail dealers serving their customers on a Sunday morning, the evil in a great degree arises from the very late hour on Saturday night when journeymen, &c. receive their wages. Let the men be paid early, and the necessity of their violating the Lord's Day, in order to purchase the immediate articles of their existence, will be in a great degree, if not wholly, removed.

We have a number of acknowledgments to make, and of articles to announce; but although want of room obliges us to defer our sentiments upon these subjects, our correspondents may be assured, that attention shall be paid to their favours, and notice taken of those whose contents demand it (if they are not inserted) in our next.

. The engraved TITLE-PAGE to the LVth Volume will be given with the Number for June next.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JANUARY, 1809.

MEMOIR OF GEORGE COLMAN, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

IN contemplating the dramatic writers of this country, whose aerial forms, like those of the monarchs in Macbeth, seem, through the *media* of their works, to pass in review before us, it is impossible to refrain from observing, that each of those, of this period at least, carries a glass different from that of Banquo, as it reflects the characters of many that have preceded him: but whether these glasses are irregularly formed; whether they are composed of a number of small pieces, cut into too many refractive angles, or are deficient in brilliancy; whether their quicksilver has fled, or they want the true polish: it is impossible for us to say: but we are certain that they are not such correct reflectors of the genius of our ancestors, or indeed of the manners of the age, as those artificial mirrors which were held up in the seventeenth and great part of the eighteenth centuries.

Whether the manners and characters of the times are so productive of wit and humour: whether they exhibit so bold an outline, or such strong, such determined features of virtue and vice; are questions which we do not hold ourselves bound to answer, except by remarking, that the impetuous torrent of genius, like other torrents, may, in a long course of years, be exhausted, and leave its channel dry.

Admitting, for the sake of observation, this to be the case, and continuing the comparison which alludes to the poetical stream, we shall find, that, after rumbling for a long course of years down the rocks and crags of mysteries and moralities, it began, even antecedent to the days of Shakspeare, when it rose to a spring tide, to run in its

regular channel; it then burst its bounds, divided into several rivelets, and, for ages, fertilized the ample fields of tragedy, comedy, and farce. From these luxuriant sources have sprung a number of weeds. OPERA took its rise from the masks in the reign of JAMES I. spread into a variety of branches in that of CHARLES II. was Italianized in that of ANNE, and has, either by natural or exotic exertions, been continued to the present era.

When this species of absurdity was thoroughly cultivated, the transition to PANTOMIME was easy. The attempt to endue this excrescence of the drama with something like common sense, by favouring Harlequin with the gift of speech, was attended with more success than might, from circumstances, have been expected. How much further this effort towards rationality would have been carried, had not the visionary scenery of MELO-DRAPE appeared, it is impossible to say; but it is certain, that these, combining with other causes, have contaminated the pellucid medium of our Helicon, and converted a fountain into a puddle.

We deemed it necessary to give this slight allegorical sketch of dramatical transitions, in order to enable us with the greater facility to state a position which, although it is possible it may be controverted, viz. that if this class of our writers are but indifferent, the taste of the public is still worse; yet we shall, notwithstanding, in its application, observe, that we think, owing to this circumstance, the gentleman whose portrait embellishes this Magazine has, in his theatric course, had difficulties to combat, the idea of which must appal every man of sense and genius; for he

has not only had to write to *please himself*, but to please an age which, from the *Italian school*, from the *French school*, from the *German school*, and sometimes, we fear, from *no school* at all, is grown rather fastidious with respect to its approbation of the dramatic effusions of the *TRUE ENGLISH SCHOOL*.

It is not here our intention to discriminate the characteristics of these different schools of composition. Like those of painting, each has beauties and faults peculiar to itself: beauties that are sometimes local, and faults which, we fear, expand upon transplantation: therefore we are patriotic enough to prefer the genuine emanations of the English school; and to think, that whensoever we travel in search either of foreign *sense* or of foreign manners, we seldom return much *wiser* or much *better* than when we set out. We make these few remarks in compliment to the gentleman who is the subject of this sketch, because we conceive that, much to his credit, in an age abounding with *foreign frivolity*, and, which is much worse, *foreign immorality*, he has preserved, in his various productions, a very considerable share of the genuine English dramatic character. We do not here mean to criticise his several performances; but must, once for all, observe, that there is in his earlier effusions much more evident marks of their being written *for fame* than in his latter.

The memoir of a dramatic writer seldom abounds with incident; he lives in his works: the transactions of a manager are *too important*, and, we hope, conducted with too much secrecy, to render them liable to become the theme of desultory observation: we have therefore, with respect to this subject, only to collect those traits that are already recorded, and to give a list of those works which are already before the public.

GEORGE COLMAN, Esq. to whose portrait we now direct the attention of our readers, is the son of the late George Colman, Esq. a gentleman well known in the theatric world, and, as the author of many very excellent pieces, scarcely more known than admired. Like his father, the present Mr. Colman received his education in Westminster school, with a design, as it is said, to qualify him for the bar, for which profession

his father was also intended. After passing through a regular course of studies, we presume as a king's scholar, he was removed to Christ Church, Oxford, but, for what reason we have not learned, finished his education at King's college, Old Aberdeen; whence he returned to London, and was entered at the Temple.

"Train up a child in the way he should go," is a maxim derived from the highest authority. Whether this had been practised with respect to young Colman, or that in his bosom the dramatic flame was hereditary, it is impossible to say: but we know, that his parent seemed to foster his genius; as he, in the prologue to the first play of his son's, with less elegance than might have been expected, announced him as "*a chip of the old block*." The success of this piece induced the youth, as Ranger says, to think "the law a confounded *dry study*." He consequently left all the *pleaders* and *provers* from *temp. Edw. I.* to the *24 Geo. III.* took his leave of records, rolls, cases, precedents, opinions, abridgments, and all the soporific lumber of what, we think, Fitzherbert calls "*the universality of the English law*;" and leaving the *Temple* and the *Hall* for the haunts of the muses, wheresoever they may be (though we opine that we have seen these ladies, *or some very like them*, in both those places); Mr. Colman (who had the management of the Haymarket theatre during the illness of his father, and since, till within these few years, on his own account) began his career as a dramatic writer with every advantage, it must be observed, that could attend this profession.

Encouraged by an almost constant stream of success, the prolific pen of Mr. C. has produced the following dramas, viz. *Two to One*, Comedy, with songs, 1784. *Turk and no Turk*, Comedy, 1785. *Inkle and Yarico*, Comic Opera, 1787. *Ways and Means*, Comedy, 1788. *The Battle of Hexham*, Musical Drama, 1789. *The Surrender of Calais*, Musical Drama, 1790. *Poor Old Haymarket*; or, *Two Sides of the Gutter*, Prelude, 1792. *The Mountaineers*, Musical Drama, 1793. *New Hay at the Old Market*, Drama, 1795, afterwards called *Sylvester Daggerwood*. *The Iron Chest*, Musical Drama, 1796. *The Heir at Law*, Comedy, 1797. *Blue Beard*; or, *Female Curiosity*, Musical Entertainment, 1798. *Blue Devils*, Co-

mic Piece, translated from the French, 1798. Feudal Times; or, the Banquet Gallery, Musical Entertainment, 1799. The Review; or, the Wags of Windsor, Musical Entertainment, 1800. The Poor Gentleman, Comedy, 1801. John Bull; or, an Englishman's Fire-side, Comedy, 1803. No Prelude, 1803. Love laughs at Locksmiths, Musical Farce from the French, 1803. The Gay Deceivers, Farce, 1804; and The Africans; or, War, Love, and Duty, Musical Drama, 1803.

His three farces, "The Review," "Love laughs at Locksmiths," and "The Gay Deceivers," were introduced to the public under the assumed name of *Arthur Griffenhoof*, of Turnham-green. We can remember, that this name, contrary to general practice, was printed on the play-bills. How he came to adopt so cold a conceit, or what purpose it could answer, it is impossible for us to conjecture. We have, in former times, laughed very heartily at the learned *Doctor Machoof** of his father, and the humour of the bustling *quack medical bookseller*; but in *Griffenhoof* we cannot see a grain of humour, though such there unquestionably is, only it lies too deep for the ken of our visual faculties. Mr. C. has, besides the numerous list of dramatic productions that we have quoted, written many songs, prologues, epilogues, and other pieces. Among his occasional addresses is one, which was received with uncommon applause, intitled "BRITISH LOYALTY; or, a Squeeze for St. Paul's," spoken by Mr. J. Bannister, at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, 1782.

"In private life, Mr. Colman" is stated to be "social, convivial, and intelligent. Perhaps," saith the author from whom we quote,† "there is no body who is more expert in the playful contentions of wit and humour, and more ready at what is termed *repartee*, than himself. Amidst the general skirmish of railery, he has never been perceived to be at a loss for some spirited retort."

These, when transfused on paper, become valuable properties to the dramatic writer, and, mingled with strong sense and sound judgment, form a mental, that may be easily converted into a poetical

composition, such as our fathers either produced or encouraged, and such as, from what Mr. C. has already done towards freeing us from the nonsense of the school alluded to, we judge that he has talents to effect. He has, from his situation and his works, obtained the ear of the public: therefore it is ardently hoped he will endeavour to set the passions of the age on the side of TASTE AND GENIUS.

THE CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN.

[WITH A VIEW.]

"Inquire at London 'mong the taverns there,
For there, they say, he daily doth frequent."
Shakspeare.

THE magnificent fabric whose perspective view forms the Frontispiece of this volume of our Magazine, is to be considered not only in the light of a building highly ornamental to the CITY OF LONDON, but as emblematic of its opulence, and, if with its external appearance is connected its internal establishment and domestic arrangement, of commercial importance and commercial convenience.

TAVERNS were well known to the nations of antiquity: indeed, the purposes to which they were applied entered into and formed a part of their mythological system. At *Athens*, taverns, for so the temples of Bacchus may be correctly termed, were constructed with the utmost magnificence: and it is curious enough to reflect, that we find, in ancient authors, traits of the companies that used to frequent them; these were, as far as we recollect, for we quote from memory, a set of *wine-bibbers*, who used to drink to the longest liver, *philosophers*, and *professors of sophistry*: comedians are also mentioned, so that we may presume these meetings were for pleasure rather than business: but it would be easy, if it were necessary, to prove, that many public affairs, both in this and other cities of Greece, were transacted at taverns.

Among the Romans, these structures were carried to a still higher degree of luxury, and, from their including baths, &c. were termed *bagnios*: upon which *Ammianus Marcellinus* hyperbolically observes,* that they were built in mo-

* In that pleasant farce, we think, of THE SPLEEN; or, ISLINGTON SPA.

† Gilliland. Dramatic Mirror, vol. i. p. 299.

* Lib. xvi.

œm provinciarum, as large as provinces. But be this as it may, they certainly were, generally speaking, of an immense size; and, we believe, many of them possessed every accommodation either for pleasure or for business.

Still further to establish the claim of taverns to high antiquity, "The Three Taverns" are mentioned in the voyage of St. Paul* towards Rome. There is great reason to believe, that taverns were established in Britain by the Romans: they certainly flourished in London under the Saxon and Danish dynasties; and were so much resorted to in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, as to excite the jealousy of the Anglo-Norman government, which, it is well known, laid houses dedicated to conviviality under such severe restrictions as caused great uneasiness among the people, and were, indeed, totally incompatible with that system of municipal hospitality and domestic hilarity which had before been tolerated therein. The restoration of the Saxon race in the person of Henry II. freed taverns from many of the oppressions which they had endured. The extension of commerce was rapid; and the Vintners had, in the time of Edward III. become a body of merchants of such importance, that, in 1340, he granted them a charter, in which it is important to observe, that the wine trade of the metropolis, and consequently of the country, was in the hands of two sorts of traders, who are described as the *Vinetarii*, wine-merchants, and *Tobernarii*, taverners, who kept the taverns; which, it is stated, were at this period, in London, very numerous.

Subsequent to this, it appears that the taverns of the city were frequented by the nobility and persons of the first importance in the kingdom. The allusion to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. being a constant visitant at the Boar's Head, in East-cheap, from which we have extracted our motto, we may easily believe, had its source in tradition founded on facts well known in the time of Shakspeare, and which, had there been no ground for his suggestion, could have been easily confuted. In the wars of York and Lancaster, we trace the existence of taverns both in London and Westminster; and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, establishments of this nature, for the pur-

poses of business as well as of relaxation, were to be found in all the great commercial cities of Europe.

In London, from the reign of Charles II. to the middle of the last century, the tavern system was carried too far; and we can remember when a very great number of houses of this description were most properly suppressed.

But the abuse of any thing is no argument against the use of it, if properly applied and properly conducted: therefore we are pleased to observe, that taverns in this age have assumed a much higher character than they ever before obtained; also, that our multifarious commercial and municipal concerns have rendered many in the eastern part of the metropolis absolutely necessary; and that there has lately arisen one (the subject of our Frontispiece) which takes its denomination from "The City of London," which is, in magnificence, as much superior to any of the others as we believe it to be in convenience.

This superb mansion stands upon the court of, and is connected with a very beautiful mercantile residence, which was, since the fire of London, built for Sir Roger Hudson, by Sir Christopher Wren; whose taste in domestic architecture is well known, and of which this house exhibits a pleasing and elegant specimen. The principal apartments are grand, without any ostentatious display of ornament; their proportions so correct, that they give us pleasure, without our being, perhaps, able to define whence it results. Sir Roger inhabited the house many years. It was afterwards occupied by the late Beeston Long, Esq. father of Beeston Long, Esq. the present Governor of the Bank of England, and a West India merchant of great opulence.

This gentleman was its last tenant antecedent to the alteration that has taken place. It stood empty some time; and circumstances rendering a tavern necessary upon the spot, was engaged by its present proprietors, Messrs. TERRY, PEACOCK, and TERRY. These gentlemen, observing that the mansion to which we have alluded, though magnificent as a private residence, was too small for the extensive scale of their business, determined upon the erection of the grand building that now ranges in the front of Bishopsgate-street, and so greatly ornaments that commercial spot.

In consequence of this determination,

* Acts, chap. xxviii. v. 15.

Robert Chapman, Esq. an architect of great professional eminence, formed the plan and superintended the erection of this magnificent pile under very singular circumstances; for while the building was forming without, a very extensive business was, with the greatest order and decorum, conducting within; and while a temporary suite of rooms were roofed and enclosed on the first floor, the grand apartments were proceeding with the utmost celerity over the heads of the company that dined in them. Yet notwithstanding these apparent disadvantages, no building upon such a scale was ever erected in so short a period, or so much to the satisfaction both of the proprietors and of the public.

The exterior effect of this fabric will be best conceived from the view of it to which we have before referred. With respect to its interior arrangements, perhaps a short description will be necessary. The grand assembly-room, the effect of which when illuminated is fascinating, is said to be the most spacious apartment of this nature in this, or, perhaps, in any other country. It is also better calculated for the accommodation of large dinner companies, as it will with great convenience contain four hundred persons. The grand saloon and drawing-rooms, on the principal story, are twenty feet in height. These are so contrived, that they are separated by a tasteful screen, with a capacious rolling door in the centre, and a large folding-door on each side; so that they may be occasionally used as one room. The ground floor, which is elevated a few steps above the street, is occupied by the principal entrance, an apartment on the south side, and on the north a spacious coffee-room, frequented, as may be supposed, by the first merchants in the metropolis, and where, in consequence of commercial concerns, &c. they occasionally dine in small parties. This room, which, of course, communicates with the tavern, has also a separate entrance from the street. A Moser stove stands in the centre, which, with descending flues, sufficiently warms it to its very extremities.

The ground offices, cellars, and vaults are equally large and convenient. The latter are carried two stories below the street, and have not unaptly been compared to the catacombs. The kitchen and confectionary are curious; and as

ice is in the summer considered almost as great a luxury in London as it is at Naples, there is under these premises a well for its reception, which will contain 400 loads.

On the PRIDE of RICHES.

AMONG the overweening conceits of men, none is more despicable, or in its object more ignoble, than the arrogance of wealth. It is a petty vanity, when, having no other merit to distinguish us from our neighbours, we plume ourselves upon the possession of riches. Affluence is but an accidental quality, subject to daily loss or decay. Money in itself, when unused, is worthless and unserviceable: if employed imprudently, mischievous; and, at best, it procures for its owner the objects of his desire, without requiring in him any other distinction. It does not confer upon him one estimable quality. It does not, like knowledge, extend the comprehension, increase the natural powers, or augment wisdom. It does not, like morality, give gaiety of heart and satisfaction of conscience. It does not, like religion, yield happiness of soul here, and insure immortality hereafter. Riches are passive, and it depends upon the agent to give activity and value to them.

The self-sufficiency of birth is a weed which springs from a generous soil; but that of wealth rises from a base origin. The object which produces it is gained by bodily labour from the bowels of the ground, is a metal which owes its worth to the consenting estimation of mankind, and the value of which is liable to continual variation, according to its scarcity or abundance. An informed mind perceives the inferiority of this adventitious quality to many more meritorious and honourable excellences and properties, and rates it accordingly. The pride of power, of learning, of beauty, or of personal accomplishments, are built upon nobler bases than this passion. It is a vanity that can exist only in a narrow mind, in the breasts of such as have suddenly risen into opulence, while their understandings are unexpanded by knowledge, or their hearts unopened by the generous virtues. Men of this nature will regard with contempt an indigent person, however deserving he may be in the eyes of others for valuable qualifications. Mankind are estimated in proportion to their

riches. Poverty is a deep offence; but wealth an all-atoning excellence.

A useful mode of eradicating such unworthy vanity, is to recollect, and thoroughly impress upon the understanding, the superiority of the virtues of the heart and the acquirements of the mind; to remember, that wealth is useful in the hands of a man only as he wisely diffuses it in procuring the reasonable accommodations of life, and in relieving the necessitous. Like the excellences of the mind, it is only beneficial when judiciously used. If lavished upon worthless or vicious objects, it produces corruption or disease. If expended in just and virtuous purposes, its influence is most serviceable.

That riches are a blessing is indisputable; and that men were happier before the introduction of money may be safely denied. The numerous accommodations and conveniences which it has produced; the many articles of food and clothing which it has brought into use, through the great source of its increase, commerce, have certainly rendered life more easy. It is to be prized so far as it procures these comforts, and enables us to extend them: but it is surely the last object the possession of which should fill us with conceits of superior worth.

The mere man of money shines with a borrowed lustre, and owes his light, as the moon, to another cause. But the man of virtue and the man of genius, like the sun, blaze with inherent splendour. The latter, as their usefulness is far greater, are much more valuable members of society than the former, as well as brighter ornaments. Their merit cannot be taken from them; it is innate and inseparable. But he whose only worth is his riches, when they are withdrawn, must be poor indeed.

He who, considering the increase of his property, swells with imagined consequence, and assumes airs of superiority, may be compared to the military musician, who struts with new pride upon bedecking himself with a uniform more gaudy, with additional tinsel, tassels, and enlarged epaulets.

The man of wealth conceives all happiness centered in, and produced by it. The more he adds to its increase, the more he imagines he shall add to his felicity. An officer in the army falling into company with a purse-proud citizen, the latter admired the wonderful

flow of spirits which the former possessed. According to the bent of his mind, he soon turned the conversation upon money: and observed, that the property of the officer must be considerable, since he was so cheerful and gay in appearance.—“It is very insignificant,” said the officer; “my pay is all I have to support me, and that maintains me only from day to day.”—The citizen expressed his astonishment at his spirits under such circumstances.—“You need not be surprised, my friend,” said the officer; “the smallness of my property gives me the less care; and it is not essential to cheerfulness to be rich.” Y.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
UPON turning over the leaves of an old volume, I found the enclosed hand-bill, put therein I should suppose by one of its last readers, by way of marking where he or she had left off; by which it should appear (as the document is undoubtedly authentic) that the publication of books, in periodical numbers, of that day, was not quite so expensive as at present.

If you think it worthy of a place in your entertaining and useful Miscellany, you will oblige me by its insertion, returning me the original, as I look upon it as a sort of literary curiosity; I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

Castle-street, Holborn,
Jan. 17th, 1809.

T. F.

On Wednesday next, October 1, 1746, will be publish'd, (containing Eight Pages, adorn'd with a curious Frontispiece) Price only One Farthing, No 1. of,

The Life, Adventures, and many and great Vicissitudes of Fortune of *Simon, Lord Lovat*, the Head of the Family of *Frasers*. From his Birth at *Beaufort*, near *Inverness*, in the Highlands of *Scotland*, in 1668, to the Time of his being taken by Captain *Millar*, after three Days Search, in a hollow Tree, on the Coasts of *Knoidart* and *Arisaig*.

This Work will be printed so as to bind up with the *Lives*, &c. of the Earl of *Kilmarnock* and Lord *Balmerino*, (one Number of which will be publish'd every Day) and completed in one Pocket Volume.

THE ADVENTURES OF
MAHOMET,
THE WANDERING SULTAN;
OR,
A SKETCH OF
MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Written in 1796.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from Vol. LIV. page 423.)

Chapter VI.

ENVELOPED with darkness, extended at his length upon the pavement of a damp and dreary cell, lay Mahomet the Fourth, the sublime emperor of the Turks, the sovereign lord of thirty kingdoms, a prey to the unpleasing sensations of his own mind: sensations that were rendered still more unpleasant by his reflections upon the nature of the government which held him in captivity, by his fears that it could only be terminated by discovery or death, and by the opportunity afforded him, in the dead silence that reigned, for meditation even to madness; a silence which seemed the more terrific, from being broken at intervals by the rattling of bolts, the grating of hinges, and the deep and dismal tolling of the bell of an adjoining convent.

Obliged thus to feed upon his mental resources, and to look within himself, he devoted this solemn hour to reflection, which at length broke into soliloquy. "Perhaps," he exclaimed, "it was necessary that I should feel the hardship, should experience the horrors of captivity, that I might learn to pity others, many of whom my word, the caprice of the moment, the tongue of falsehood, or the interested insinuation of a sycophant, has induced me to consign to much severer trials. How often has a trivial inadvertence been, by the breath of malignity, swollen to an enormous crime, and perhaps, for want of that ardent activity in the pursuit of truth and justice, which I ought to have possessed, many culprits have been consigned to the sword of the executioner, when a little industry, a few inquiries, would have proved their innocence, and covered their accusers with confusion: therefore let the present moment, and this my present deplorable situation, make a proper impression

Eurap. Mag. Vol. LV. Jan. 1809.

upon my mind; and when, if ever, I return to my throne, may the pangs which I now suffer, while they urge me to shield innocence from oppression, soften my heart towards even the guilty; and make me more sedulous in my endeavours to discover the truth of accusations, and more zealous in my efforts to soften the rigour of justice: always remembering, that the brightest jewel in my imperial diadem is mercy!"

Reflections such as these, mingled with ejaculations to Allah and his prophet, were, through the dark and solemn hours of night, wafted around the dungeon which contained the sublime sultan Mahomet. When the morning dawned, it rendered this illustrious captive, if possible, still more melancholy, as the rays of light which seemed reluctantly to issue through a strongly iron-grated window near the roof discovered to him the interior of his dismal abode. Raising himself, and casting his eyes around, he observed a low partition separating a place like a large chest or sty, filled with straw, over which a blanket was carelessly thrown, indicating that this was designed for a bed. A broken table and bench fastened to a part of the wall, in which, to increase his horror, he discerned rings and chains, completed the furniture of his apartment.

The sultan frequently cast his eyes around, and had taken a pretty exact inventory of the conveniences about him, when they involuntarily turned to the grated window, the height of which precluded him from attempting to discover whether it looked into the street, which he conjectured to be its aspect, from his constantly hearing the sound of human voices and the bells of churches and convents.

When he had, in a manner little to his satisfaction, finished the observation of his apartment, and veared his mind with schemes of liberation, not one of which was feasible, he turned his thoughts to the event that caused his imprisonment. He could not, even in his present state, account for the active, though imprudent, part he had taken; yet there was something in his mind that whispered him that sensibility and courage were the first of virtues. While he was congratulating himself upon his connexions with the honourable associates, his thoughts naturally revolved upon the whole scene of the preceding evening. He saw the lady upon the floor, the blood stream-

ing from her wounds, and her tyrant standing over her with a dagger in his hand.

At this instant the name of the Marquis de Orellan again flashed upon his imagination. He had thought when he heard it that it was an epithet with which he was not totally unacquainted: yet he could not then recollect where he had heard it before. It now recurred with double force; he now perfectly remembered, that when the fair Zulima related her story to Achmet, she more than once mentioned the Marquis de Orellan as the man who pursued her almost in infancy, and whose son she afterwards married. This idea brought to his mind the family of his once favourite sultana: she had stated that her parents resided near Venice; and he determined to make some inquiries respecting them as soon as he should have obtained his liberty.

In this kind of reverie he continued until the solar rays discovered imaginary landscapes and figures, which the humidity of his cell had created on the walls. These he endeavoured to trace as the radiance wandered from one stone to another; and when satiated with this amusement, he contemplated the labours of the spider, as they depended from the ceiling and clothed the pilasters, until his attention was aroused by the sound of footsteps and the rattling of keys. A gate seemed to be unbarred whose sound echoed through the vaulted passages; in a minute after the door of his cell opened, and the jailor, attended by one of his own servants, entered.

Great was the joy of Mahomet to behold once more the human countenance, and particularly that of his domestic; who informed him, that as he did not return he became anxious for his safety, and as soon as the morning dawned had set out to search for him. That after various inquiries, some of which he feared had rendered him suspected without producing any good effect, he had, at the foot of the Rialto, met with a gondolier, who happened to be one of those that were present at the transaction in the house of Louisa the courtesan. From him he learned, that a young man, whose dress and description perfectly agreed with that of the sultan, was taken by the patrol: but whose name, this informant insisted, was Pedro.

"As, satisfied of the person," con-

tinued the servant, "I did not consider the name of any consequence, I requested him to conduct me to the prison; with which request he complied, and through his medium I gained admittance."

However joyful the sultan might have been at this incident, his joy was of no long duration; for the jailor informed him, that notwithstanding it was thought proper to admit this interview, his emancipation was not one step advanced by it: on the contrary, circumstances were so suspicious, such a veil of mystery seemed to envelop his conduct, that it was absolutely necessary, in order to elucidate and explain certain passages, that he should have an interview with a magistrate, where not only the transaction for which he was immured, but his situation in life, motives for honouring Venice with his presence, his birth, country, education, friends, and connexions, would become objects of inquiry, and upon which the jealous vigilance of the administrators of justice would, in the first instance, pause; and, in the second, animadvert with the freedom and severity which the case might demand.

Alarmed at this intimation, the magnanimous sultan trembled. He saw, in an instant, the inconvenience and danger to which a discovery of his real situation, of his true character, would expose him: yet had his tongue been hitherto unused to speak any other language than that dictated by the White Angel, than that enclosed within the adamantine clasps of the eternal volume. What could he do in this dilemma—in a situation of which it was as impossible for him to have foreseen the event, as it was to guess the catastrophe?

His servant, supposing his visible anxiety arose merely from the circumstances of his confinement, hinted, that a present well timed and properly applied might probably unbar the prison door. Here, alas! he was again for a moment foiled: the few zebines in his purse seemed to Mahomet too contemptible even to offer; and although he had an unlimited letter of credit on Morranio the banker, it was in a fictitious name; and besides, he did not wish to discover his present situation even to him. Here, for the first time in his life, the grand signior found the inconvenience of wanting ready money. The day advanced; the magistrate might

order him into his presence; it was necessary that he should come to an immediate determination. While he was revolving these matters in his mind, he cast his eyes upon his ring: he knew it was of great value, and he therefore determined to sacrifice it to obtain his liberty. He turned to the jailor; explained to him, that the circumstance which caused his imprisonment had originated in a mistake; and finally offered the jewel as the price of his liberty.

The jailor, struck with the beauty and brilliancy of the diamond, hesitated a few minutes: he then truly observed to the sultan, that he did not, however well he might understand the value of liberty to a captive, understand the value of such trinkets; but he would show it to a merchant who dealt in such articles, who would appreciate it as if upon his death-bed; and if he found that it was in reality what it appeared to be, he would hear further respecting his emancipation.

While this prudent officer went with great alacrity to execute his commission, Mahomet, whose mind was more at ease, was prevailed upon to take some refreshment, which a fast nearly as long as the Ramadan had rendered absolutely necessary. He had but just finished his repast, when the vociferous conversation of several persons at the door of his cell attracted his attention. The moment after the jailor, his servant, a stranger, and Signior Dorano, with whom he had become acquainted in his passage from Constantinople, entered.

"Holy Maria!" exclaimed Dorano, crossing himself, "it is the same person! Inform me," he continued, addressing Mahomet, "how you became the possessor of this ring?"

"I had it," replied the sultan, "alarmed at the question, 'from the hands of Achmet, the grand vizier!'"

"As a gift?" returned Dorano.

"As a token of esteem and friendship," replied Mahomet.

Dorano, struck with this circumstance, shrunk from the sultan; and, after making a most profound reverence, said, "Illustrious signior, you have justified those conjectures to which the first sight of you gave rise: I thought, from the hour when we sailed from Constantinople, that your appearance and conversation indicated something extraordinary. I am now confirmed in my opinion; and, by this

token, absolutely certain, that you are of the most elevated rank."

"Why should you think so?" returned Mahomet.

"Because," continued Dorano, "I know the value in which Achmet, the present sultan, held this superb jewel. It came into my possession upon the death of a Persian prince to whom it once belonged; and I sold it to him for an immense sum. At the time he bought it, he told me, that nothing should induce him to part with it, except to the grand signior."

Mahomet started; but instantly recollecting himself, said, "You observe that, with respect to the disposal of the ring, he has since altered his mind: and although I may perhaps, when at liberty, blame myself for parting so lightly with a jewel prized by Achmet so highly; yet, impelled by the terror of the moment, I would have given ten times its value to have freed myself from this dreadful situation."

"In the name of our saints and martyrs, how came you here?" asked Dorano.

This question introduced the history of the preceding night; and when Mahomet, in conclusion, mentioned the mistake of the Marquis de Orellan, the young man, who had hitherto been silent, stepped forward, and said,

"Sorry I am, illustrious stranger, that, from the wickedness and ignorance of my countrymen, you should have unhappily encountered both disgrace and personal suffering for those exertions of gallantry, generosity, and humanity, which do you the highest honour; and my sorrow is still the greater, because you have been exposed to those sufferings both mental and personal, and incurred this disgrace upon my account, that is, perhaps, in consequence of my indiscretion. In me behold that Pedro of whom you heard, and for whom you was unfortunately mistaken. The marquis, whose brutal violence, whose unguarded passions, led him to wreak his vengeance upon the lovely Louisa, fearful, in his turn, as her recovery is doubtful, of becoming amenable to public justice, has fled. Yet as the lady has many friends, and the savagely ferocious character of the marquis is notorious, there is no doubt but he will be arrested in his flight, and brought to answer for his cruelty to the languishing Louisa, and also for many

other of his misdeeds; therefore, as soon, generous stranger, as I was informed of your captivity, I represented the case to the magistrate of this district, who is related to me. He had already received sufficient information of the affair by the officers of the police to confirm the truth of my statement: he therefore, to avoid a public exposure, which might be disagreeable to us both, granted me this order for your liberation, which I now present to you."

Words, had the transports of Mahomet allowed their utterance, would have been by him considered as too weak to convey his sensations upon this agreeable intimation. Pedro, who observed by his countenance and manner the emotions of his mind, in order to repress them, continued, "I must, upon this occasion, reprobate the conduct of the jailor, who knew of the flight of the marquis, and that your emancipation must be the consequence; but who has concealed this intelligence, in order to obtain a present, and to make a merit of restoring you to that freedom from which he could no longer debar you. I think a conduct so flagitious in an officer of his description merits the severest punishment."

To this Dorano added, "I am of the same opinion; though I must observe, owing to the avarice of the jailor, a circumstance that gives much pleasure to me hath arisen; for as I am known to reside some months every year in this city, and to be the most eminent dealer in jewels in the Venetian territories, he brought the ring to my house; not fearful that it might have been dishonestly obtained, but that he might be imposed upon, and receive a pledge of little value. I knew it instantly; and this led to the discovery which I have just now made of a man to whom I rejoice that I have in a small degree been useful, and whom I shall be happy upon any future occasion to serve."

Mahomet politely acknowledged the obligations he was under both to himself and Pedro: to the latter he declared that he had an almost instantaneous attachment, and requested that they might form a friendship which would, he flattered himself, exist much longer than during his stay in Venice.

He now, conducted by Dorano, and attended by Pedro, left the prison. When they had passed the draw-bridge, and the gates were closed after them,

the former congratulated him not only upon his liberation, but upon his being on such easy terms extricated from an affair which, during the administration of some doges less liberal than the present, might have given the signal of alarm to the spies upon the conduct of aliens, and have unquestionably been attended with the most disagreeable consequences.

(To be continued.)

DRAMATIC ANECDOTES OF VOLTAIRE
(not inserted in his Works) and other
FRENCH WRITERS.

VOLTAIRE, though rather generally envious as a poet, at times paid a just eulogium on celebrated characters. Speaking of Racine's character of *Phedre*, "This," says he, "is the *chef d'œuvre* of the human mind, and the eternal but inimitable model for the labours of all those who would write verse."

At another time, speaking with great enthusiasm of the poetry of Racine, he was asked by a friend, why he had not given the world the eulogium of that poet as well as Corneille! "It is already done," said Voltaire; "we have nothing to do but to write under every page—*fine—pathetic—harmonious—sublime.*"

The *Œdipe* of Voltaire, though one of the first, has been considered as the most brilliant of his tragedies; and the compliments which were paid him on it by all ranks, no doubt, stimulated him to that species of writing.

Marshal Villars, on its first run, told Voltaire, that he considered *Œdipe* as an obligation which he had conferred on his country. "A very inconsiderable one, sir," said Voltaire, "in comparison with the smallest of those which you have conferred on yours."

Another time, a nobleman who was handing a lady to her carriage after one of the representations of this piece, said to Voltaire, "See what you have done—Do you know that you have drawn a torrent of tears from those beautiful eyes?"—"They'll soon have their revenge, my lord," said Voltaire.

The Duke of Orleans, who was so angry with Voltaire that he ordered him to the Bastille, on seeing the representation of *Œdipe*, sent immediately to release him. On the poet's waiting on

the prince to thank him for his deliverance, "Be more prudent for the future, Voltaire," said he, "and I'll watch over your fortune."—"I humbly thank your royal highness," said Voltaire; "but I shall consider myself greatly honoured by your generosity, provided you don't furnish me with the same board and lodging again."

Voltaire, however, fell infinitely short in the production of *Artemire*, which was his next piece: it had no manner of success, and was withdrawn so suddenly by its author, and so completely suppressed, that, solicitous as the publishers of Voltaire's works have been to collect his whole writings, bad and good, it is now not known exactly what shape it bore upon its first representation.

Insignificant, however, as it was, it is so far notorious, as it was the first foundation of that quarrel between Voltaire and Rousseau which only ended with the death of the latter.

The cause was this:—Rousseau wrote a letter to a friend, which accidentally, or perhaps by connivance, fell into Voltaire's hands, the substance of which was as follows:—"I have, at last, the pleasure of considering at my ease this marvellous dramatic superfetation, this second delivery of an abortion, taken again into the womb of its mother to receive fresh nourishment. The formation, however, does not appear yet to me to be regular; and I can discern nothing from the head to the tail but a number of disjointed and monstrous parts, instead of a perfect and complete whole. In short, it is impossible to reconcile this farrago with common sense, *Marianne** is an inanimate doll, that does not know what it does, nor what it wants—*Varus* is a barbarian, who takes his measures as stupidly on the banks of the Jordan as the Danube—*Herod* with his politics is the silliest fellow of the whole troop—*Salome*, a miserable rascal, who merits exemplary punishment—and *Masani*, a clumsy rogue, who, so far from accommodating himself to the intentions of his master, so injures and disappoints them, that *Herod*, if he be not as mad as the author, ought to confine him within four walls."

He then goes on at great length, minutely taking the play to pieces with great humour and ability; and then

finishes by saying, "that when the construction and the writing are fairly estimated, it is impossible to say whether the author has sinned more against reason or rhyme."

Voltaire always considered *Cedipe* as his first performance in point of poetry. "Take care," said *De la Motte*, one day, "that I don't put your *Cedipe* into prose."—"If you do," said Voltaire, "I'll take my revenge by putting your *Ines* into verse.*"

A man of genius being told that Voltaire was not the author of *Maire*, "I am glad of it," says he; "for in this case the nation has to boast of one great poet more than it had bargained for."

Voltaire having asked Fontenelle, one day (who was then upwards of ninety), What he thought of Mahomet? "*Uest horriblement beau*," said Fontenelle.

Mons. Boissi was a contemporary of Voltaire's, who wrote a great number of pieces for the theatre, most of which were so loosely written, that they were generally reduced by the players to farces, or pieces of *one act*. Boissi, of course, felt sore at this treatment; and, one day, when a full piece of his was cut down to *one act*, he could refrain no longer. "Zounds, gentlemen," said he, "if my plays are to be hacked and hewed in this manner, what shall I do to have a play represented in five acts?"—Voltaire, who was behind the scenes at the same time, replied, "Write it in eleven, and perhaps you may succeed."

In Marmontel's tragedy of *Cleopatra*, which was a good deal *hissed*, a famous mechanic had constructed an *asp* so naturally, that it seemed perfectly alive, and as it approached *Cleopatra* the eyes sparkled like fire, and it began to hiss. After the scene was over, one of the auditors asked a person who sat near him, how he liked the play? "Why faith, sir," said the other, "I am of the same opinion as the *asp*."

About the time that *Moissy* brought out his comedy of *Les Deux Freres*, Brett produced another, called *Les Deux Sœurs*. Neither of those plays

* The play was at this time altered, under the title of *Herod and Marianne*.

* This anecdote gave rise to an idea that *Ines* was written in prose—whereas Voltaire meant it as a sarcasm on his bad verses.

having any great success, Moissy said, one day, to a friend, "What shall I do with my *Two Brothers*? "Why faith," cried the other, "I think you can't do better with them than marry them to *Brett's Two Sisters*."

As Monsieur *De la Motte*, soon after the representation of his *Ines de Castro* (which had a very successful run, though much nibbled at by the critics), was sitting, one day, at a coffee-house, he presently heard a knot of those critics abusing his play. Finding he was unknown to them, he joined heartily in abusing it himself. At length, after a good deal of sarcastic remarks, one of them cried out, yawning, "Well, what shall we do with ourselves this evening?"—"Why suppose," said *De la Motte*, "we go to the seventy-second representation of this damned bad play."

At the representation of the *Mithridate* of Racine, *Beaubourg*, who was a remarkably ordinary-faced man, played the part of *Mithridate*; and Mademoiselle *Lecouvreur*, Monimia. The latter, therefore, having occasion to say, "Signior, you changed countenance;"—"Oh, let him, let him," said a man in the parterre, "he can't change it for a worse."

Pont Alais, who was a most excellent buffoon, though humpbacked, seeing a cardinal, one day, in the street, who was built upon the same principle, he ran against him, as if by accident. After he had very humbly apologized for what he called his carelessness, and received pardon for the accident, *Pont Alais*, who could not forego his joke, cried out, "And after all, my lord cardinal, however odd it appears, you see 'tis true, *two mountains may meet*, notwithstanding the proverb."

When T. Corneille brought out his *Laodice*, he could not help expressing his surprise at the little success it met with. "I have laid the scenes in *Cappadocia*," says he, "and the manners and customs of the people are pictured to the life, and yet the public don't seem to relish it."—"Why that's the very reason," said a friend, "it is not relished in France: but I'll tell you how you'll be even with them; send it to *Cappadocia* to be performed."

A set of strolling players, in Cardinal Richelieu's time, had such success in performing farces of the lowest kind,

but which pleased the public so much, that the theatrical company of the *Hotel de Bourgoyne* complained of them to the cardinal; who, being fond of every thing dramatic, sent for them to perform before him in the *Palais Royal*; which they did so much to his satisfaction, that he would not forbid their performance.

The piece they exhibited before him is too curious to be omitted here; as it shews, however magnificent he was in many of his political views, how coarsely he could be amused.

Gros Guillaume, one of the principal drolls in this exhibition, who is represented to be as thick as he was long, and who often, by means of a dress with hoops stretched across, formed himself into the figure of a hog'shead, was, in this farce, supposed to be the wife of *Turlupin*, who, jealous of *Garguille*, is determined to cut off her head. Infuriated with this idea, he seizes her by the hair with a drawn sabre in his hand; while she, upon her knees, conjures him, by every thing that was tender, to abate his anger.

She first reminds him of their past loves and courtships—how she rubbed his back when he had the rheumatism, and his belly when he had the gripes; and how particularly charmed she was with him when he wore his dear little flannel night-cap—but all in vain! "Will nothing move thee?" cries this amiable fair one, in a fit of the last despair—"Then, O thou barbarian! think of the *bacon* and *cabbage* I fried for your supper yesterday evening."—"Oh the sorceress!" cried *Turlupin*—I can't resist her—she knows how to take me by my foible—the *bacon*!—the *bacon* quite unnans me, and the very fat is now rising in my stomach—*live on, then, thou charmer—fry cabbage—and be dutiful.*"

THREE LETTERS ON PROSTITUTION.

BY BENEVOLENS.

Letter III.

*Dii nulla neglecti dederunt,
Hesperia mala luctuose.*

Hor. 3 lib. 6 od. 7 vs.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
IT will be very evident, from my former letters, how much may be done to remedy the evils of prostitu-

tion, even by individuals; and if those gentlemen and ladies of rank and fortune were to employ that labour and money in endeavouring to explore the distresses of these poor abandoned creatures, and restore them to the bosom of society, which they so constantly and profusely spend in ways which need not be mentioned, what a weight would they take from the misery of mankind! what a proportion would they deduct from our general sin! and what intrinsic and never-fading glory would crown themselves, and hold them up as patterns for the admiration and gratitude of posterity.

"Semper honus, nomenque tuum, laudesque
Manebunt"

VIRG. *Æneid*, l. lib. 613.

And are there not very great incitements to such a conduct? Can we fancy any pleasure more exquisite than to receive the thanks of those we have rescued from death, perhaps from perdition? Can we imagine a more sensible, refined enjoyment, than performing an act of charity out of disinterested benevolence?

Many institutions have been formed for the reception of these wretched objects; they are, indeed, a peculiar and immortal national distinction; but when your readers consider how small the compass of their operation, comparatively speaking; how insufficient and inadequate their funds to embrace a larger number; how often they are imprudently and scandalously lavished on purposes foreign to the original plan; and, notwithstanding the help which individuals might give to these institutions, by their own acts, what a multitude must necessarily still be without the pale; they must be convinced, that a great deal remains yet to be done. Has not the number of these loose women, of late years, most alarmingly increased? And are not the horrors of their situation proportionably extended? Therefore will any man of sense and morality say that we have nothing to fear on this ground? Will he not rather acknowledge, that the stake is very important, and that an increase of lewd and licentious females threatens the revival of a total degeneracy of manners, such as once prevailed in the profligate age of Charles, throughout the kingdom, and promises, at some time or other, to overwhelm us with very heavy and inevitable rain. It is very difficult, Mr. Editor, to enumerate

all the causes of this increase; but thus far is certain, that many things must act as general, and many as partial causes. I have considered this subject very attentively; and am far from thinking, that a stricter interference of justice, or heavier penal obligations, would be of any service whatever; because they would act with particular and unnecessary rigour on the unfortunate mortals, without in the least affecting the several causes. Neither would any charities, established by individuals however high and respectable, be capable of doing away the evil; for as they are supported by *voluntary* contributions, there are multitudes who, perhaps, would never give a penny. The only way in which I can conceive that this dreadful scourge might be taken away, is by the prompt and steady act of the legislature of the land. What I would propose is the erection of one or more buildings in each county, for the reception of all females leading a loose and disorderly life, whether kept by individuals, or at large on the town; or, in other words, for all these known by the name of prostitutes. These *national schools of reform* might be supported by assessing the inhabitants of each county, in a manner similar to the assessments of the poor rates; and each should be under the care and management of two directors and a governess: each parish should be obliged to give up all prostitutes to the directors of their respective charity: those who wished to return to their friends should be advertised; and these should be obliged to take back their children or dependants, or else pay the county for their maintenance: those who were obstinate, and bent on pursuing their old practices, might be sent out of the country, as tending to corrupt those of an opposite disposition; and those who had no friends to return to, must consequently be chargeable upon their county. And, to lessen the burthen as much as possible, these schools might be employed in doing many things for government, for which the country now pays very dearly. The directors and governess should be chosen by each county, and be obliged to submit the concerns of the establishment to a deputation from each town, a month before every session of parliament, to be by them presented at the bar of the House, for the inspection of the legislature: the directors and governess, during their office, to have a disre-

tional power; but in case of any grievance, to be represented at the next session of parliament;* and in case of death, the vacancy to be filled up by ballot from the respective county: and no person who is not an inhabitant of the county, or has not been for four years, should be allowed to become a candidate for the situation of a director or governor. A piece of ground for the recreation of the penitents, and a proportionate piece for a burying-ground, should likewise be allowed to each institution. The directors and governors of one school should not be permitted to meddle with the affairs of another; and the acting government, in the intervals of parliament, should be able to cite the directors of any county or counties before them, whenever they had any cause of complaint. A curate should likewise be granted to every school, to reside on the premises; a physician and a surgeon, who might carry on their profession notwithstanding, should be added to each; and an apothecary, to reside in the house. No other person employed in these schools should be suffered to carry on any trade or profession whatever; but be kept entirely to the services of the county. Each county to pay its own expenses; or in case of inability, or great embarrassments, must apply to parliament for relief. And after these schools are properly established, every parish should be made accountable for the prostitutes afterwards found in it; whether at large on the town, or kept as such by individuals. All persons harbouring or lodging prostitutes should be liable to prosecution by the parish; the party or parties, if convicted, to pay all expenses, and be heavily fined: the fine to go to the county: and all parents and relations compelling their children, or those left to their care, by any means, to turn prostitutes, should in like manner be liable to prosecution: and as seduc-

tion is very generally the cause of prostitution, the laws against it should be made particularly severe. These, Mr. Editor, are the outlines of the plan which I would earnestly recommend to the consideration of every individual. That it will meet with great opposition, and many difficulties, I cannot doubt: but what institution ever escaped them? Are not bawds and prostitutes, in very deed, a nuisance? And do they not corrupt society more and more every day? And is it not desirable that this should be removed? Do not reason, humanity, and policy conspire to recommend such a plan? Is not prostitution a grand cause of the vice and immorality of the age? Does it not bring great scandal and dishonour upon the whole nation? Is it not often the destruction of families? Does it not embrace the perdition of soul as well as body? And is it not most to be wished, that a source of such dreadful calamities, and to which, as a national sin, we may attribute many of the judgments we labour under, and by which the credit and prosperity of our children, and the very existence of civilized society, is so much endangered, should be cut off and abolished? Is it not possible that it should? Does not the plan hold out great prospects? Besides, if it should ever come to be discussed, many important alterations would be made, which would tend to make it more congenial with the feelings of the people. What objections can be made to this plan? The virtuous and happy female surely will have no objection to a plan which has for its object the felicity and comfort of so many of her unfortunate sex; the man of honour, of experience, of a tender sympathising heart, will have no objection to a plan, which promises to take off so much from the aggregate of human misery; the father or the mother will have no objection to a plan which proposes to secure their beloved offspring from infamy and want; the brother will have no objection to a plan, which tends to preserve an affectionate sister from untimely death; and certainly, if any thing can aggravate the bitterness of death, it must be the thoughts of dying a prostitute—an abandoned, reprobate wretch whom the world disowns; the christian will have no objection to a plan, which aims at a total subversion of an heinous, pernicious sin, and endeavours to establish religion and morality upon the firmest basis; the magistrate, one may suppose, will have no objection to

* Respecting this scheme, to which there are many radical objections, *quarter sessions* should be introduced instead of *sessions of parliament*: and even then it may be remarked, that houses of correction are already instituted for all the beneficial purposes which the author intended. The idea upon which this plan is formed is, however paradoxical our assertion may seem, at once too general and too contracted; too general to be employed in small districts, and too contracted to operate with effect in large.—
EDITOR.

a plan, which (if established) must take so much painful duty off his hands; the legislature will have no objection to a plan, which will necessarily prevent so frequent and shocking a recurrence to capital punishments; our beloved sovereign (we have every reason to expect) will have no objection to a plan, which will remove the greatest opprobrium from the nation, will tend to civilize and improve his subjects in a manner which, as things now stand, is impossible, which will make his reign a most memorable and shining era, which will reflect so much lustre on his auspices, and must make us, as a people, the honour and glory of the whole earth.

*Talia secula, suis dixerunt, currere fuis
Concordes stabili fatarum numine Parca.*

VIRG. Buc. 1 eclog. 46 vs.

And indeed, if the benefits of this plan were to extend exclusively to the unfortunate objects for which it was made, there would be every encouragement to support it; but they must, and will of consequence, extend to all the empire, and will be immense and incalculable. Now, Mr. Editor, I am aware, that all the above-mentioned persons may have no objection, but upon the plea of the impossibility of carrying the plan into execution. Of its failure, I must confess that I am not at all afraid; for, besides the regulations already mentioned, if it should ever be seriously thought of by the public, and should ever come under the consideration of the legislative body, it would receive many weighty alterations and additions, which would tend very much to facilitate its object. But many will object to it on this score, that it is very hard they should be obliged to pay for the maintenance and education of vagabonds and prostitutes: yet as they share in the general nuisance and disgrace, is it not right and just they should contribute their proportion for the removing of those flaws. Again, many will object to it, on the ground, that we have no business to take their persons, and confine them, against their will, as criminals. The plan supposes three distinct sorts; and by their separate disposal, together with the obligations upon parents, or relations, and parishes, ample provision is, I think, made against this objection. If we examine our ancient statutes, we shall find many laws then in force which operated directly and exclusively upon the poor outcasts: and has

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not the legislature now the same power it had then to remove an avowed increasing nuisance? especially when we consider, that pity is the prompter of the plan, and that it is intended to act both against the cause and effect, without any personal penalties, except in certain cases. The bawd and procurer will, perhaps, have the presumption to object to it, as taking away the means of their livelihood, and thus leaving them to starve: but here again (however unworthy they are) mercy is ever ready to prove itself; and these might even be received as the others, in case of old age or inability to work. The abandoned profligate villain, who has made seduction a trade, and has employed all his powers to ruin families, and sap the foundation of confidence and connexion between man and man, will, we are sure, uniformly oppose a plan which destroys so grand a source of his pleasure and employment, and subjects himself to punishment in case of after transgression. Let who will regard him, he is the sworn and professed enemy to all order and justice, and deserves long ago to have come under the lash of the law. Thus your readers see, that my plan will have some who will, perhaps, second it with all their might and influence; some who will object to it as impracticable; and some who will oppose it from an internal and rooted principle of evil. But we have every ground to hope, that the cause of virtue and morality will gradually, and in the course of time, struggle through all difficulties and opposition, and finally be established upon an invulnerable, everlasting base. I feel, Mr. Editor, that I have written these letters through a motive of pure compassion and sympathy; and having thus discharged a duty which I owe to all mankind, I shall conclude, and take for my motto,

"Labor vincit omnia."

BENEVOLENS.

London, Sept. 18, 1808.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the enclosed memorandum, which I lately found amongst the papers of a distant female relation of mine, who died about thirty years ago, at an advanced age, worthy a place in your valuable Miscellany, it is very much at your service. Though

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it relates to a well known historical fact, yet I do not recollect, in the course of my reading, to have met with some of the particulars mentioned, respecting the great pains taken to secure the Body of Cromwell from molestation.

That the same *exalted* station may speedily be assigned to the present grand disturber of the peace of nations, is the hearty wish of, sir,

Your very humble servant,
Islington, 5th Jan. 1809. S. S. B.

Sr James Norfolk, high sheriff of Middlesex, after King Charles^ye Second came in, found out y^e Body of Oliver Cromwell, which was hid in y^e wall in Westminster-Abbey; & when discover'd, was with great difficulty got at, y^e Body being first wrapt in a sheet of lead, and afterwards put into a wooden Coffin, & cemented close; it was then put into a leaden Coffin, & another wooden one, and so on for about half a dozen, & cement poured between each to make it secure, that several pick-axes were broken before they could gain their ends; but at length, after much labour & toil, they came to y^e sheet of lead which inclos'd his body. To a chain about his neck hung a gold gordget with his name & other writing upon it; which being taken off, Sr James caus'd him immediately to be hung up upon y^e gallows at Tyburn. The gold Gordget he kept himself; & told y^e whole affair at Sr John Wolstenholm's my great grandfather's table, Sr Philip Mathews my Grandfather, & his wife my grandmother being present, which latter told it to me, M. D.—MARGARET DAWSON.

On the MODERN IMPROVEMENTS and REFINEMENTS in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

"How copious is our language lately grown!"
Butler's Satires.

IT will, I think, be readily admitted, that the ingenious author of the line prefixed as a motto to the present essay, was a man who understood (to use an expression of the new school) the *perfectibility* of which our language was capable, infinitely better than any other writer of his time. Being well convinced that the trammels and encumbrances under which the muse laboured from too close an observance of the rules laid down by the critics,

and studiously followed by our impassioned devotees, was a great hindrance to the extension and improvement of the poetic art, and finding no great reason to admire the fine-drawn texture and silvery smoothness of expression that about his time began to pervade our compositions in verse, Butler thought proper to mark out a new line of conduct for himself, and, in so doing, gave to our language a turn, a variation, and what in this age must be considered a *refinement*, of which scarcely any one at that time could have thought it susceptible.

In the compositions of Butler, it was all one to him, in turning a sentence into verse, whether he began at the beginning, the middle, or the end; he was complete master of the language, as he was of his subject; and could shuffle, cut, and transpose a distich into as many different views and situations, and with as much facility and adroitness as a juggler can pack a set of cards; at all times finishing his work in a substantial manner, with a proper *quantum* of sound reason and good sterling rhyme.

But as it is purposed, in these remarks, to keep to "humble prose," maugre the allurements of a theme so bewitching as that of poesy, even in her Hudibrastic dress, I return to the matter at first intended for consideration, and proceed to notice a few of the modern *improvements* which have rendered our mother tongue so exceedingly *copious* and expressive as we find it in the present day.

Among the many profound geniuses who have laboured to bring our language to its present improved state, a distinguished orator in our house of representatives seems to have taken the most pains to embellish it with words of superior elegance. This gentleman, whose oratory is at all times *luminous*, and certain to command attention, during the last session of parliament, entertained the House with a long descent upon the *gullibility* of the English nation. Whether the *learned* member was correct in his application of the term I cannot say, having not yet thoroughly ascertained its full import; but of this there can be little doubt, that our future lexicographers will be much indebted to him for sanctioning a word so well calculated to enrich our language, and which will most certainly have his name appended to it,

as an authority of the first consequence, in their next publication of a national dictionary.

This able senator, in the extreme fervour of his eloquence on a late clapper-clawing occasion, did not even hesitate to tell his majesty's ministers, that they were totally incapable of performing the duties of their office, inasmuch as they had become completely *stultified*, &c. This sort of epithet, so *classical* and appropriate when thoroughly understood through the medium of a proper vocabulary, cannot fail to add, in an eminent degree, to the stultiloquence of every society, from the august assembly where our national affairs are discussed, to the enlightened *conversations* of our fashionable evening parties, and the friendly *soupers* of the Pic Nic Society.

To the same source, I believe, we are also indebted for another word equally elegant and refined. We may now no longer expect to have our feelings shocked at the recital of those unlucky *roues* and *blowings-up* that sometimes will unavoidably happen in the best regulated companies; these *Iricisms* will be discarded from our language; and the more familiar term *jobation* (*Anglice*, a jawing) will be found most beautifully expressive upon that subject.

Another worthy member of the lower house, who sometimes will "out with his nouns," and whose oratory at all times claims a superiority in point of elegance of style, was, I recollect, a short time since, pourtrayed by some wicked caricaturist in the attitude of a Demosthenes, and exhibited in most of our print shops, delivering one of his famous harangues, wherein he tells the worthy representatives of the people, that the government is not worth *three pounds seventeen shillings and six pence*, or some such sum, and that we shall soon find ourselves completely *diddled* and *andone*.—The celebrated song, "*He diddle me out of my deary*," sung with so much *ecbat* by Grimaldi, at Sadler's-wells, will be quite sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious critic as to the propriety and excellence of this useful part of speech.

In matters of "*Litterature*" (as Cappel Lofft has it) we have also made some astonishing improvements: the *prospectus* of almost every work now informs us, that the thing will be done in *stereotype*, or some other sort of im-

proved typography. We have, moreover, an admirable kind of publication in the fashionable *Ana's** which have been of late much attended to by the booksellers of the metropolis, and which, in regard to valuable information and agreeable amusement, may be said to contain generally the bulk of folios within the compass of a nutshell. These compilations are now become extremely popular in all circles of society, and, from the nature of their contents, must essentially contribute to the edification and improvement of every one that will give them an attentive perusal. The *Walpoliana*, the *Swiftiana*, and several others, have already issued from the shops of our modern Jacob Tonsons and Edmund Curlls: and it is with much satisfaction we find, that at an *emporium* no less respectable in the *small way*, the public may be supplied with an useful *melange* of information and amusement in the *Packwoodiana*, recently published in Gracechurch-street, by the celebrated author and razor-vender of that place, embellished with a frontispiece finely engraved.

This volume, I have no doubt, will amply repay the expense of a purchase and perusal: and, if we may judge from the table of its contents, bids fair to out-rival most of the publications of a similar kind which have lately come before the public. Among the subjects treated of are the following, at once interesting and important to every one, viz.

How to strop a razor.

How to lather and shave yourself.

How to get money.

How to keep it when you have got it.

How to manage when you have got too much of it.

How to shave yourself on horseback, &c.

* A waggish sort of a gentleman, the other day, in a coffee-house, was attempting to come at the origin of this elegant termination. He observed, that it might probably be derived from *anas*, which is the general Latin term for ducks, geese, and such kind of poultry; and that this was the more likely, as some works of this kind were known to abound a great deal in *quack-ery*. It was likewise conjectured, that the word might be a corruption of *ano*; which probably bore some allusion to the fate of these works *a posteriori*.

† Author of the "*Goldfinch's Nest*," "*Dialogues*," &c. &c.

One thing, however, is much to be apprehended from the rapid sale of this work (for I understand a second edition is already called for). From the well known talent of this ingenious writer at sharp strokes of wit and keen irony, I am afraid his remarks will prove so cutting to the feelings of some of our adventurers in the *ana* department, that the public will be deprived of a vast fund of amusement which I had anticipated would soon meet the eye in the *Solomoniana*, the *Radfordiana*, the *Day and Marliniana*, &c. &c.

The editors of our diurnal publications are by no means backward in rendering their best assistance to promote these refinements, so necessary to raise our language to the most perfectible state. The newspapers of Monday generally inform us, that there was a pretty good "*sprinkling*" of genteel company the day before in the *promenades* of Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens; and on the following day we are sometimes told, that there has also been a good "*sprinkling*" of wheat at the Corn Exchange on Monday's market. Of this last circumstance I never entertain the least doubt; for I sometimes visit the place, and have been uncle deep in these "*sprinklings*" of various kinds of grain; but the truth of the former I was inclined to disbelieve (being myself old fashioned enough to go to a place of worship twice every Sunday), until I was informed, the other day, that the parson of a parish not far from our neighbourhood, who, by-the-bye, is reckoned a very good sort of a man, had well nigh met with a serious accident in being *spilt* from his horse a few Sundays ago, while taking a turn among the equestrians in *Rotten-row*.

In the state of refinement to which we have already attained, common expressions will not do at all; something high-sounding, and above the comprehension of the vulgar, is always found best to suit the nonce: thus, in a late account of a heavy fall of rain given in one of our journals, we were informed, that the streets and lanes of a certain district were in a complete state of *irrigation*: and in some remarks lately made on the dreadful fire at Covent-garden theatre, it was wisely observed, that it was a great wonder this kind of accident did not happen oftener at such places, from the *ignitability* of the materials with which they abound.

A gentleman of no small taste in these matters lately paid a visit to a friend of mine, who had in his parlour an excellent grand piano forte of the upright make; when, after touching the instrument, he could not help expressing some surprise, that the mechanic who made so good an article did not express himself with more elegance on the front board, and style himself, "*Manufacturer of Vertical Grand Pianos*," instead of the uncouth and antiquated term "*upright*," which had, as he observed, become nearly obsolete, and was, in fact, a complete *bore*. This same gentleman, as I am informed, once, when on a journey in the country, wrote a letter to a friend in London, wherein he made great complaints of the bad accommodation he met with on the road; observing, that the wine and spirits at all the inns were *sophisticated*,* and that he could not get a wink of sleep at nights, from the extreme *pulchricosity* of the beds, &c. Heat the same time referred his friend (who was of an antiquarian turn) to the first part of Shakspeare's Henry the IVth, act 2, to prove, that many ages ago our fathers had good reason to complain of the same sort of inconvenience.

On our late ministers bringing out what is termed the *Budget* (not having at that time entered into the spirit of our improved phraseology), I was induced to inquire, whence the word, as used in that sense, could be derived: the only information I could gain was, that it was a *parliamentary* expression; and after referring to the dictionaries I was as much at a loss, finding its general definition to be, "*a thing easily borne or carried*." How far this explanation corresponds with the feelings of his majesty's liege subjects, who are so much in the habit of bearing the weight of these *Budgets*, I will not take upon me to say.

From almost every incident that now comes before the public, we date the origin of some important addition to our language. We therefore frequently meet with advertisements, &c. wherein we are told, that persons may have

* To open the eyes of honest John Bull, in a matter to him of the first importance, in one of our medical journals, lately published, will be found an essay under the familiar title of "*Dietetic Empiricism*;" or, the *Sophistication of Bread, Butter, Milk, &c.*"

the fronts of their houses *comp'd*, or their kitchen fire-places and culinary utensils *Rumfordized*, at a very small expense; nay, my footboy told me, the other day, that he had learned to *Martinize* my boots in a very peculiar manner.

There are several words in the language which our ancestors foolishly considered as quite of opposite meaning, but which the more enlightened *improvers* of the present age have discovered to be synonymous; nay, they have, in some instances, in their great wisdom, thought fit to invert the very sense of their phrases *in toto*, thereby rendering the signification infinitely more useful and extensive. The word *apology*, for instance, is now-a-days commonly put to express the direct opposite to the meaning assigned to it in all our dictionaries. *Obnoxious* is also a term which, according to the new plan, is used for the adjective *noxious*, or offensive; whereas our forefathers considered it a word synonymous with *liable*; as also, with *them*, to apologize meant to defend or justify.

It is not unusual, in conversation, to hear such terms as these: "a *dashing fellow*," "a *dead wall*," "a *natty waistcoat*," "a *small clothes*" that are sufficiently *visible*, "a *invisible petticoats*," "a *brun new hat*," &c. and some of these expressions are also found to *adorn* the works of our most celebrated authors. This latter expression, though generally used in the above base orthography, is, I believe, a genuine and ancient phrase; I imagine it to be a compound of the Scottish word *bra* and *new*, commonly said of any *new* article of dress that is remarkably fine or gaudy, which *bra* signifies, as *did* also our old English word *brave*. These and such like epithets, I have no doubt, might be easily traced to a very remote origin; and being warranted both by antiquity and modern usage, I would not have them confined merely to colloquial matters, when they form so agreeable a mixture with the great number of *spick and span* articles that have been received into our catalogue.

But the great refinements of which we are witnesses in the present day, are by no means confined to our *literary* concerns, the senate-house, or the pulpit; a considerable share of this *perfectibility* of taste is now grown familiar to all classes; nor can we even except

that part of the community who were wont to be considered as the most illiterate and uninformed. Who can but admire the attic taste displayed in the advertisements of an enterprising city *wig-maker*, inserted in the daily papers? the elegance of diction must be admired by every one. His "*Fac simile* of the human head" is there stated to be "elegantly arranged in the most finished style of perfection, by himself and assistants, men of the first eminence in the *profession*." They are said to be "superior to any thing of the kind hitherto brought forward;" and may be worn, by either ladies or gentlemen, according to "whatever *system* their taste may suggest," from the *puerile* or childish *caxon* to the most formidable *Brutus* that possibly can be conceived. It is added, that their "semblance to nature, adhesion to the head, elegant simplicity of form, and other inestimable qualities, incontestibly prove their superiority" over all the wigs in the world. This wonderful "*achmé*, or the perfection of human nature," is to be had at his "*Emporium*" in Bishopsgate-street, where *artists* of the first abilities are constantly ready to attend on such ladies and gentlemen as may favour him with their commands.

The following, exhibited on the premises of a *Stone-mason*, who, it would appear, is likewise a *poet* of no mean talents, may also serve to shew the perfection we have attained in matters of this description: "Monuments finished with appropriate sepulchral devices, grave-stones of every description, epitaphs in prose or verse composed in a style eulogiac, scriptural, descriptive, or pathetic." Though the first of these specimens may by some be thought not quite free from *barberisms*, nobody will deny the palm of superior excellence to the ingenious composer of the latter, who is evidently a man of taste and erudition, and whose works will most certainly remain *en-graven* until that period when

————— the brass consumes,
The busto moulders, and the deep cut marble
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge.

But even these embellishments will be found trivial, when compared with the vast improvements we have made in our national nomenclature, both in regard to persons and things. Our ears are now no longer offended (unless in the most unenlightened company) by those loath-

some expressions, the *small pox*, the *cow pox*, *sore eyes*, &c. These, with other disorders no less afflicting, have, by the great improvements in medical knowledge, assumed a much less formidable aspect than in the days of our forefathers; nor have our writers been backward in bringing our language to correspond in expression with the *mild* and *harmless* nature of these complaints. The terms adopted for this purpose are particularly *soft*, and such as cannot give offence to the nicest ear. The *curiulous infection*, the *vaccine inoculation*, and the *ophthalmia*, sound far more agreeable than the rude terms before used; and, in fact, none other can be now mentioned in company that has the least claim to *good-breeding*, without subjecting the speaker to imputations of the grossest ignorance.

That harmless and inoffensive race of female artisans, the privy-counsellors and aides-de-camp of our wives and daughters, formerly classed *mantua-makers*, are now no longer known by the name of that honourable sisterhood: a modern *fancy-dress-maker* piques herself as much upon her superiority over a sister of the gown and boddice who happens to retain the old-fashioned cognomen, as a country bone-setter who writes *accouchur* over his door feels himself elevated above the sphere of an humble professor of the worshipful fraternity of Barber-Chirurgeons—*à-propos*, our corn-doctors are now called *chiropodists*, I suppose from *Chiron* (for I have not searched into the etymology of the word), who, we all know, was a great master of physic, and, it is not unlikely, taught his pupil *Achilles* the best mode of eradicating *corns* at the same time he delivered him his lectures on pedestrian exercises, to which these excrescences must without doubt prove extremely inconvenient.

There is another set of useful members of society, which in our country towns and villages have, till of late, been content with the humble appellation of *horse-leech* and *cow-doctor*. Some of these, I find, in emulation of their *sapient* brethren, the ancient *ferrers*, or farriers, of our metropolis, have conferred upon themselves a title highly pre-eminent, that of *veterinary surgeon*, which has now become a most learned and honourable profession, and not thought unworthy the attention and study of our young nobility and gentry,

who find it extremely improving to devote a chief portion of their time to the business of the stable and the *horse-infirmary*.

A turtle-eating alderman, and a black-guard prize-fighter that can stand a sound beating, are now both recognised by one expressive word. I suppose this *refinement* had its origin with that *junta* of our worthy peers who, though no great heroes themselves, feel an infinite deal of pleasure in beholding and rewarding the skill of their *protégés* in the pugilistic exhibitions of *Wormwood Scrubs* and Sir John Scabright's park. The term *gluton*, whether at a fight or at a feast, is now indiscriminately applied to every man of true *bottom*.

Our public exhibitions and places of amusement also come in for their share in similar titles of distinction: the vulgar *English* appellations formerly given to the *ravage shows* of the metropolis now no longer exist. Whilst our understandings are enlightened in beholding the wonders displayed in the *Eidouranion*, the *Eidophusikon*, and the *Cosmorama*, we feel no less gratification to the senses in witnessing the striking effect of the *Panorama*, the terrific illusions of the *Phantasmagoria*, and the astonishing feats performed by that *sage* potentate and philosopher *Ingleby* the First, emperor of all the conjurors.

Our shops and warehouses are now all converted into *emporiums* and *depôts*, whilst our coal-sheds and potatoe-stalls have become *cheap repositories* and *repertories*;* our milk-houses are called *lactariums*; and our bill-stickers style themselves *paper-hangers*: in fine, such are the many and vast *improvements* our language has received in the space of a few years, both in regard to *copiousness* and elegance of expression, that little doubt can be entertained, the period is not far distant when our improved English shall out-rival the most famous tongues of ancient or modern times. Let us, therefore, no longer hold in estimation those would-be philosophers and dabbling improvers of our language, RALEIGH, HOOKER, and BACON; were they to visit our lower sphere, and behold the perfection to which we have attained in the present day, they would shrink back in amazement; and, moreover, be not a little

* There has been lately opened at the west end of the town, a new *Rhetarium*, or repository for horses and carriages.

surprised to find, that they could neither read nor understand a modern publication; and would be equally shocked at the discovery, that the great mass of their countrymen understood equally as little of theirs.

Islington, Dec. 17, 1808. N. SLONE.

REMARKS on the LATIN GRAMMAR.
(Continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just perused, with considerable pleasure, Mr. Hall's sensible and well-intended strictures on the Latin Grammar, which were inserted in No. 324 of your interesting Miscellany. That there are some errors, some defects, and some redundancies, in the Eton abridgement of Lily's grammar, cannot be denied. But, as this work is, usually, put into the hands of young persons who have the benefit of a tutor's instruction, little mischief has, I apprehend, ever arisen from its imperfections. Still, since they must be considered as great blemishes, and, from the extensive use of the work, a sort of national *opprobrium*, they ought to be corrected. The later editions of this work have the advantage of a small number of notes, compiled chiefly—I believe, *taken entirely*—from a small Latin Grammar composed by Mr. Owen, the rector of Warrington. These, doubtless, have their use; but I am inclined to think, that if the well-known compiler and editor had directed his attention to the revision and amendment of the text, rather than to the less laborious employment of scattering a parcel of notes over its pages, he would have performed, if not a more *profitable*, at least a more praise-worthy task.

Mr. Hall observes, that the error, "that impersonal verbs have no nominative, having once got into the grammars of the Latin language, has been, like many others, copied and handed down from generation to generation, ever since the days of Henry VIII." This observation is, perhaps, in a great degree, true. But there are exceptions to this unqualified charge. If he will look into a recent publication, "Institutes of Latin Grammar," by Mr. Grant, he will find (page 130), *impersonal* verbs defined to be, not such as have *no nominative*, but such as "do not admit a *person* as their nominative." Different

definitions have, certainly, been given by grammarians; but this appears to be, according to their name and nature, their characteristic distinction. The verb is essential to a sentence; and being the word of *affirmation* or *assertion* (rather than, as Mr. Hall writes, of *action*, for participles denote action, although, in a sentence, they are inadequate to the service of the verb), it is, naturally, evident, that *something* must be *affirmed* or *predicated* by it; or, in other words, that it must have some nominative or subject, expressed or understood. If he will look into the same work (p. 132), he will find, that, after discussing the various nominatives to impersonal verbs, the same grammarian subjoins, "There have been great disputes among grammarians about the nominative understood before impersonal verbs, when it cannot be obviously supplied by some pronoun understood, an infinitive mood, or a part of a sentence. Some have supposed *res, negotium, natura*, &c. or a nominative of cognate signification with the verb, to be understood. None of these suppositions is found applicable in every instance. The truth, perhaps, is, that no nominative is, or ever was, understood; but that such impersonals (meaning those denoting certain operations of nature, as *pluit, gelat*, &c.), before the distinctions in language arising from the analysis of a proposition into its constituent parts of a subject and predicate (the latter comprehending the *copula*, or word of assertion, and the attribute), were attended to, originally constituted a compendious and simple method of expressing, in one word, an entire event in the aggregate, especially in regard to those operations of nature beyond human power, and in which the subject or agent is invisible; and that *pluit*, in itself, is fully equivalent to "It rains," "Rain is," "Rain falls," *Imber decidit*, or *Tempestas est pluvialis*." In this remark the writer is borne out by, I believe, the authority of the great Dr. Adam Smith; and these are, perhaps, the only impersonals whose subject it is difficult or impossible to determine.

Mr. Grant concludes his remarks on other impersonals, by observing, "that they have never been supposed to have a person as their nominative; and hence arises the name impersonal. He adds, "This observation may be extended further, for they do not admit

as a nominative the name of any animated being." If Mr. Hall will take the trouble of looking into the same work (under Syntax, from p. 217 to 222), he will see the method of construing such phraseologies as *licet mihi exire*, &c. fully and clearly explained. In the same useful, but unassuming, work, many of the defects of our common grammars will be found supplied, and many of their errors detected.

I shall now conclude with a few remarks on Mr. Hall's objection to a rule, or, perhaps, rather an example, of Bailey's. I will not deny, that a more appropriate example than what Bailey quotes might have been adduced. You will, however, observe, that Bailey does not assert, "that the dative is governed by *committentes*," but that "nouns compounded with *con* require a dative after them." He, therefore, does not, strictly speaking, attribute to them the government of the dative. That many nouns compounded with *con*, such as *cognatus*, *concolor*, *confinis*, &c. are followed by the dative, is unquestionable; but whether, in many instances, the dative be governed by a noun, or by the substantive verb, is, in a grammatical point of view, a matter of little consequence. For the truth is, that, in strict propriety of speech, the dative is governed by neither. No word governs the dative. "*Nempe nullum nomen, verbum, aut participium, propriè regit dativum; jungitur tamen casus ille, ut nomini, sic verbo, et participio, quo significetur acquisitio, sive, ut loquuntur scholæ finis cui.*" Oxford Grammar.—Another grammar observes, "*Dativus non propriè quidem ab adjectivis, aut ullâ orationis parte regitur; sed ita aptè adjungitur, ubi de objecto, sive subiecto acquisitionis aut ademptionis, commodi vel incommodi, item de fine, sermo est.*" See Voss. Constr. c. 12 & 34. Ursin. p. 6.—It is well known, that, in Latin, the genitive of an noun substantive, which is governed by another substantive, is often turned into the dative; thus *Tu decus omne tuis*—Virg. *Fratri ades fient pervia*—Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 14, for *fratris*, my brother's house will become a thoroughfare; and therefore we might be allowed, upon this principle, to write either *committentes Jasonis*, or *Jasoni*. The latter construction is, however, followed chiefly by the poets. Perhaps, in the instance alluded to, it might have been more regular to say, that *erant*, rather than *committentes*, was followed

by *Jasoni*, upon the principle of the well known rule, that *sum*, used in the third person for *habeo*, is said to govern the dative. But as no words do govern the dative; as nouns as well as verbs are followed by the dative; and as the sense is essentially the same, whether *Jasoni* is supposed to follow the noun or the verb; I do not think that Mr. Bailey can, with propriety, be charged with an error of any material consequence. Should these cursory remarks suit your Magazine, they are freely at its service. They come from a respectful old reader, although

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Jan. 4, 1809.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE there are nearly a million and a half of people, some of whom, we may suppose, are not too well instructed, that every Sunday hear the Litany, and other prayers of the church of England, read; and there are, at least, thirteen thousand different clergymen employed in reading them; care ought to be taken that these prayers be generally understood.

For some time after its compilation, every attempt was made to render the prayer-book as complete a manual of devotion and form of public worship as possible. But as a considerable change has taken place in the meaning of some of our words since that period, many of the prayers are not either so clearly expressed or easily understood as could be wished. In the days of Edward VI. for instance, when the prayer-book assumed nearly the form it now has, the word *prevent* signified to go before; whereas the common acceptation of the word now is, *not to go before*, but to stop, hinder, or oppose. I am led to this remark from finding, that the collect for this day, the seventeenth after Trinity, which begins, "Lord, we pray thee that thy grace may always prevent and follow us," was not properly understood, even by some of the better sort. The introducers of this into the Book of Common Prayer, no doubt, meant us to express a desire that the grace of God may always be before, behind, or round about us, to guard and protect us from evil; whereas, according to the common, and indeed only acceptation of the word with

many, the prayer means, May the grace of God oppose or hinder us; but it does not say from what. So also in that prayer towards the end of the Communion Service, which begins, "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour." According to the common meaning of the words, something is wanting to complete the sense. Ambiguous or dark expressions in prayers to be put up by the common people ought certainly to be avoided. For though now learning is much more general than at any other period, and numbers of the curates and rectors in England, as well as some of those in Ireland, are doing what they can to stem the torrent of vice, to enlighten the common people, and to prevent those inroads which, for some time past, have been making on the boundaries of the Church by dissenters and others; yet, to my certain knowledge, there are many, both in England and Ireland, attached to the Established Church, so ignorant as not to understand some of the prayers which day after day and year after year they have heard, and they themselves put up in the church.

With regard to that part of the Litany where it is said, "At the hour of death and in the day of judgment, Good Lord, deliver us," were the thoughts expressed in other words, it, perhaps, would be better, and might tend to lessen the acrimony of those who carp at the whole of the prayer-book chiefly on account of that particular part of it. For it cannot be denied, that many (it having been handed down from father to son) have got it into their heads, that, as the bishops and others who compiled the prayer-book could not divest themselves of a belief in the doctrine of purgatory, they introduced this prayer as favouring that doctrine, though not avowedly.

In one point of view, it must be confessed that this prayer looks as if it favoured the doctrine of purgatory. The language of scripture is, "As the tree falls so it will lie; as death leaves us judgment will find us." To solicit and entreat the Father of the Universe that he would assist and favour us till we have passed through that dark and dreary vale, through which we must all, sooner or later, pass, and that our feet may not stumble on the dark mountains in our journey thither, is evidently the duty of every one. But how far it is our duty to entreat him to assist and be-

friend us farther, that being the bourn from which no traveller returns, the *ne plus ultra* of our probationary state, I leave it to those who have written on an intermediate state, and others, to determine. For the sake, therefore, of peace and unanimity, as well as not interrupting that fine tone of rational piety which evidently runs through the whole of the prayer-book, if the doctrine of purgatory, or any expressions favouring it, have been foisted into the Litany, these ought to be expunged.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader and humble servant,

JAMES HALL,

137, St. Martin's-lane,
Nov. 9, 1808.

ANECDOTES relative to the CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, &c. of the PEOPLE of BRITAIN.

From the Landing of William, Duke of Normandy, 1066, to the Death of King John, 1216.

(Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.)

— "To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom." MILTON.

State of Religion during the above Period.

SOON after William was seated on the throne of England, he seems to have formed the design of depriving the most eminent of the English clergy of their dignities in the church, in order to bestow them on his countrymen, as he did the temporalities on his other courtiers. To accomplish this design with the greater ease, he engaged the pope to send legates into England for regulating the affairs of the church, which he pretended were in great disorder. The popes were about this time beginning to assume the dictatorial power over the states of Europe, which they afterwards carried to such excess, and which they exerted with a high hand over William's successors. Accordingly, Pope Alexander despatched Ermenfroy, bishop of Sion, as his legate into England: and this prelate was the first who had ever appeared in that character in any part of the British islands.

This legate submitted to become the instrument of the king's tyranny; and

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naturally thought, that the more violent the exertion of power, the more certainly did it confirm the authority of that court from which he derived his commission. He summoned, therefore, a council of the prelates and abbots at Winchester; and being assisted by two cardinals, Peter and John, he cited before him Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, to answer for his conduct. The crimes he was charged with were as follow:—For holding the see of Winchester together with that of Canterbury; the officiating in the pall of Robert, his predecessor, and the having received his own pall from Benedict IX. who was afterwards deposed for simony and for intrusion into the papacy.

These charges were evidently mere pretences in the king and his minion for private purposes; as the practice of Stigand had been the usual practice in England, and was never any where subjected to a higher penalty than a resignation of one of the sees—the second was a mere ceremonial.

However, the degradation of the British clergy was determined on, and the like rigour was executed against the other English prelates, even to Aldred, Archbishop of York, who had set the crown on William's head, and who, in his last moments, left his malediction to that prince, on account of the breach of his coronation oath, and of the extreme tyranny with which he saw he was determined to treat his English subjects.

Upon the deposition of Stigand, Lanfranc, a Milanese monk celebrated for his learning and piety, was promoted to the vacant see. But though this prelate was both learned and intentionally good, he was devotedly attached to the court of Rome; and when ambition can be so happy as to cover its attempts, even to the person himself, under the appearance of principle, it is the most incurable and inflexible of all human passions. Hence he continually exerted himself to promote the interests of Rome by every stretch of superstitious power—a power which became very dangerous to some of William's successors—but the arbitrary will of the king over the English, and his extensive authority over the foreigners, kept him from feeling any present inconveniences from it.

He retained the church in great subjection as well as his lay subjects; and would allow none, of whatever character, to dispute his sovereign will and pleasure. He prohibited his subjects to

acknowledge any one for pope whom he himself had not previously received. He required that all the ecclesiastical canons voted in any synod should first be laid before him, and ratified by his authority. Even bulls or letters from Rome, before they were produced, must receive the same sanction; and none of his ministers or barons, whatever offences they were guilty of, must be subjected to spiritual censures, till he himself had given his consent to their excommunication.

Towards the close of his reign, however, he was drawn into a dispute with Pope Gregory VII. about investitures; and Gregory wrote him a letter, requiring him to fulfil his promise in doing homage for the kingdom of England to the see of Rome, and to send him over that tribute which all his predecessors had been accustomed to pay to the vicar of Christ. By this tribute he meant *Peter-pence*, which, though at first a charitable donation of the Saxon princes, was interpreted, according to the usual practice of the Romish court, to be a badge of subjection acknowledged by the kingdom. William replied, that the money should be remitted as usual, but that he had neither promised to do homage to Rome, nor was it in the least his purpose to impose that servitude on his state: and the stronger to show Gregory his independence, he refused, notwithstanding the frequent complaints of the pope, the English bishops liberty to attend a general council which that pontiff had summoned against his enemies,

Ecclesiastical Affairs under William Rufus.

William Rufus imitated his father's example relative to the church; and prohibited his subjects from recognising any pope whom he had not previously acknowledged. But notwithstanding this, he had a great contention with Pope Urban about investitures: the pope insisting it as his right to grant them only, and denounced, in full council, an excommunication against all laymen who presumed to grant investitures of any ecclesiastical benefices, and against all clergymen who accepted such, or did homage to temporal princes: and the reason assigned for this canon by the pope (as related by Eadmerus, who was present) was as follows:—"It is execrable," said his holiness, "to see those hands which create a God, the Creator

of all things (a power never granted to angels), and offer him a sacrifice to the Father for the redemption of the whole world, put between the hands of a prince* stained with blood, and polluted day and night with obscene contacts."—To which all the fathers of the council cried, "Amen! Amen!"

When William heard of this insolent resolution, he told the messenger of the pope who brought it to him, "that *by the image of Christ at Lucca* (his usual oath), if he did not leave England immediately, he would pull out his eyes."—The messenger required no other audience, but decamped the same day without waiting for an answer.

Ecclesiastical Affairs under Henry I.

Henry I. kept up the spirit of his Norman ancestors in resisting the claims of the popes about investitures, &c. though much urged by Pascal II. who then filled the papal chair. He quoted scripture to prove, "that Christ was the door;" and thence inferred, that all ecclesiastics must enter into the church through Christ alone, not through the civil magistrate or any profane layman. "It is monstrous," added the pontiff, "that a son should pretend to beget his father, or a man to create his god; priests are called gods in scripture, as being the vicars of God; and will you, by your abominable pretensions to grant them their investiture, assume the right of creating them?"†

But however *convincing* these arguments appeared to the pope, they could not persuade Henry to resign so important a prerogative; but being a man of deep reflection and address, he managed it so as neither to grant what was desired, nor come to an open quarrel. The subsequent schisms amongst the popes relieved him from this embarrassment; and during the remainder of his reign, the church recovered a considerable share of tranquillity.

Ecclesiastical Affairs under King Stephen.

Stephen, the better to secure himself in his usurped authority, submitted to the see of Rome; and during this turbulent reign, the papacy made great encroachments on the church of England. Eugenius III. had mounted the papal throne, and had deprived the

Bishop of Winchester of the legantine commission, which he conferred on Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, the enemy and rival of the former legate. That pontiff having summoned a general council at Rheims, in Champagne, instead of allowing the church of England, as had been usual, to elect its own deputies, nominated five English bishops to represent that church, and required their presence in the council. This was too much for Stephen to bear; and he refused the bishops permission to attend: but the pope knew whom he had to deal with, and put Stephen and his party under an *interdict**—which sentence was the first of the kind ever known in England—by which divine service was prohibited, and all the functions of religion ceased, except the baptism of infants, and the absolution of dying persons. In short, this pope, presuming on Stephen's embarrassed situation, not only trenching on the prerogatives of the crown, by depriving the king of the right of investiture, but on the privileges of the church and clergy, by establishing the legantine authority, by enforcing celibacy on the inferior clergy, and by drawing all ecclesiastical causes of importance to Rome by appeals.

Ecclesiastical Affairs under Henry II.

The usurpations of the clergy on the commencement of the reign of Henry II. became so rapid, that the contest between the *regale* and *pontificate* was really arrived at such a crisis in England, that it became necessary to determine, whether the king or the priests, particularly the Archbishop of Canterbury, should be sovereign of the kingdom. The aspiring spirit of Henry, however, could not brook this encroachment. From the commencement of his reign, he showed a determined purpose to repress all clerical usurpations, and maintain the prerogatives of his crown.

In order the more effectually to do this, he took no part in the schisms which reigned between the two rival popes at that time, *Alexander* and *Victor*; he kept his own clergy in strict obedience to his will; and the better to secure himself against any opposition which he might meet with from the clergy, upon the death of Theobald,

* The feudal ceremony of investiture.

† Hadmer, p. 61.

* Epist. St. Thom. p. 225.

Archbishop of Canterbury, he advanced to that dignity Becket, his chancellor, on whose compliance he thought he could entirely depend.

It is impossible for us not to pause on the character of this extraordinary man—whether we consider him as a man of extraordinary fortune, of extraordinary talents, or most extraordinary fortitude of mind and perseverance.

Thomas à Becket.

This celebrated man was born in London, A.D. 1119, and studied in the universities of Oxford, Paris, and Bononia, the most celebrated seats of learning in those times. Having got into the favour and family of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, he was made his archdeacon; and by the earnest recommendation of that good prelate to the king, was appointed chancellor of England, A.D. 1158. In this situation, he paid his court so successfully to his royal master, by his dexterity in business, his playful humour,* and voluptuous kind of living, that he became his greatest favourite, and chief companion of his amusements; and, on the death of Theobald, raised him to the primacy, in the hope of gaining full possession of the church of England by his means. It was in vain that the Empress Matilda, the king's mother (who knew the temper of Becket better than her son), aided by the bishops and clergy, endeavoured to dissuade him from this design; Henry's fondness for his favourite prevailed; he was elected archbishop at Westminster; and was consecrated at Canterbury, June 6, A.D. 1162.

* An instance of this, and his familiarity with the king, is mentioned by Fitzstephen. One day, as the king and chancellor were riding together in the streets of London, they observed a beggar who was shivering with cold. "Would it not be a praise-worthy thing," said the king, "to give that poor man a warm coat in this severe season?"—"Most certainly, sire," said the chancellor; "and you do well to think of such good actions."—"Then he shall have one immediately," cried the king; and seizing the skirt of the chancellor's cloak, began to pull it violently. The chancellor defended himself for some time, till both of them were near tumbling off their horses in the street. At length Becket gave way, and the king bestowed the cloak on the beggar, who knew nothing of the quality of the parties.

As soon as Becket found himself seated in the see of Canterbury, he suddenly changed the whole of his deportment, and, from one of the gayest and most voluptuous courtiers, became the most austere and solemn monk. Vanity, and the unbounded love of admiration, were his predominant passions; which Pope Alexander III. soon found out; and by sending for him to make one of his prelates at Tours, in April, 1163, treated him with such marked respect and honour, that, from that interview, he became the professed and indefatigable champion for the power of the church and the immunities of the clergy.

The king, surprised at this total change of character and the encroachments which Becket was making in the church, gained the barons first to his party; and then summoning a general council of the nobility and prelates at Clarendon, 25th January, A.D. 1164, he laid before them the necessity of defining the privileges of the civil and spiritual power. The bishops, over-awed by the general combination against them, submitted to the laws proposed, which have ever since been called "The Constitutions of Clarendon."

These articles, to the number of sixteen, were calculated to prevent the principal abuses which had prevailed in ecclesiastical affairs, and to put an effectual stop to the usurpations of the church, which, gradually stealing on, had threatened the total destruction of the civil power. Henry, therefore, by reducing these customs to writing, and collecting them in a body, endeavoured to prevent all future disputes with regard to them; and by passing so many ecclesiastical ordinances in a national and civil assembly, he fully established the superiority of the legislature above all papal decrees or spiritual canons, and thus gained a signal victory over the ecclesiastics.

Becket was present at this ceremony, and it was a long time before either the king or the bishops could prevail upon him to sign them; at length he complied, but with certain reservations in his own mind, which the churchmen of that day frequently practised for their future convenience.

The king now, thinking he had finally prevailed in this great enterprize, sent the constitutions to Pope Alexander, who then resided in France, and required his ratification of them. But

Alexander, who plainly saw these laws were calculated to establish the independency of England on the papacy, condemned them in the strongest terms, abrogated, annulled, and rejected them. There were only six articles, the least important, which he said, for the sake of peace, he was willing to ratify.

This refusal of the pope's sounded the alarm for Becket's predominant passion: he now recanted what he *had signed and sworn to*, expressed the deepest sorrow for his concessions, and endeavoured to engage all the other bishops in what he called the common cause—the interest and honour of God. He redoubled his austerities, in order to punish himself for his criminal compliance; he proportioned his discipline to the enormity of the supposed offence; and he refused to exercise any part of his archiepiscopal function till he should receive absolution from the pope: which, we may be sure, was readily granted.

From this time the king and Becket were at continual variance. The former, from the superstition which prevailed in that age, afraid to come to extremities; and the latter, from having the power of the church at his side, pushed on his violent domineering temper to the utmost extent. The detail of these quarrels are too many and too uninteresting to be here recited; it is sufficient to say, that the king was so humbled, and at the same time so irritated by the haughtiness and pride of the prelate, that having, one day, in the bitterness of his heart, exclaimed, "that none of his servants would rid him of this troublesome priest!" four of his household, taking this for a broad hint for Becket's death, instantly rode down to Canterbury, and assassinated him before the altar, A.D. 1170, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the ninth of his pontificate.

Thus ended the career of this turbulent priest, whose birth seems as extraordinary as his life, if the following account which Brompton gives of it can be received as sufficient testimony. Gilbert Becket, his father, was a citizen of London of some repute, and in his youth took a journey to Jerusalem, accompanied only by one domestic, named Richard. As they were, one day, at their devotions, they were surprised by a party of infidels, who carried them to a prison belonging to a

Saracen lord. Gilbert had the good fortune to get into the affections of his master, who often made him eat at table with him. This lord's daughter being struck with the person and conversation of Gilbert, and finding an opportunity of conversing with him in private, she inquired particularly about his country, religion, and the history of his life—all of which Gilbert satisfying her in, she at length told him, she was determined to turn Christian, and abandon her country for his sake.

Gilbert was startled, though perhaps inwardly pleased with the proposal. He saw the difficulty of escaping, and was also afraid it might be some snare laid for him, to try his fidelity; he therefore only answered in grateful, but general terms. Some time after, however, Gilbert and some other Christian slaves found means to escape, and return to England: which the lady no sooner heard of, than she left her father's house in the night, and escaping to the first Christian land, from thence took shipping with some pilgrims, and arrived in England.

When she came to London, she was quite at a loss to find out the person she was in quest of: at last, passing accidentally by Gilbert's house, she was observed by his man Richard, who acquainted his master of the discovery. Gilbert being extremely touched with the zeal and affection of the lady, was desirous of promoting her conversion, but had scruples of engaging in marriage, having formed a resolution of spending his life in the wars of the Christians against the Saracens. He applied for advice to the Bishop of London and some other prelates, who, after considering the circumstances of the case, were of opinion, that the hand of God was concerned in it, and advised Gilbert to marry her, provided she should first receive baptism, and embrace the Christian faith. She was accordingly baptized in St. Paul's church, and immediately after the ceremony married to her beloved Gilbert.—*Brompton's Chronicle ad Ann. 1163.*

Thomas à Becket was the offspring of this marriage; and it has been thought, that he might have inherited a good deal of his vindictive spirit from the Saracen blood of his mother.

(To be continued.)

CURSORY SKETCHES of the BRITISH
STAGE, from its COMMENCEMENT to
the CLOSE of the EIGHTEENTH CEN-
TURY.

(From the Commencement of the British
Stage to the Age of Shakspeare.)

(Continued from Vol. LIV. page 440.)

"The manners of an age are much elucidated
by its public amusements—No man is a
hypocrite in his pleasures."—JOHNSON.

PLAYS.

WE are now arrived at the point
of time when the British stage,
emancipating from its childhood, began
to assume the *shape*, at least, of the real
drama, and when tragedies and comedies
were attempted to be written in view of
the rules laid down by the critics of an-
tiquity. On entering into this part of
our history, however, it will be neces-
sary to review the state of the stage
previous to the commencement of Shak-
speare as a dramatic author.

We are told by Mr. Malone, there
were but *thirty-four* plays (exclusive
of mysteries, moralities, interludes, and
translations) antecedent to the year
1591, the year our immortal bard
brought out his first play of "*Love's
Labour Lost*," the names of which are
as follow :—

Acolastus	1540
Ferrex and Porrex	1561
Damon and Pythias	1562
Appius and Virginia	1575
Gammer Gurton's Needle	
Promos and Cassandra	1578
Three Ladies of London	
Cambyses—no date, but proba- bly written before	1580
Arraignment of Paris	
Sapho and Phaon	1584
Alexander and Campaspe	
Jeronimo	1588
Spanish Tragedy; or, Hieronimo is mad again	
Tambrulaine	1589
Titus Andronicus	
King Henry V.	1591
King John, in two Parts	
Endymion	
Orlando Furioso	Before 1592
Alphonsus, King of Arragon	
James IV. King of Scotland	
A Looking-glass for London	
Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay	

Jew of Malta	1593
Dr. Faustus	
Edward II.	
Lust's Dominion	
Massacre of Paris	
Dido	
Soliman and Persida	
Midas	
Galathea	
Tancred and Gismund	
Arden of Feversham	

Of these plays (the titles of which
are scarcely known, except to an-
tiquarians), there is not one (as
Mr. Steevens well observes) "that
will bear a second perusal." Yet as
these, contemptible as they are, were
the popular productions of the time,
and the best that had been exhibited
before the appearance of Shakspeare,
we shall select a few of the most in
vogue, that our readers may judge for
themselves "what *lenten* entertain-
ment" the audience were satisfied with
in those days.

The first comic writer of whom we
have an account was no less a man
than Dr. John Still, Bishop of Bath
and Wells, who produced, in 1575, that
curious comedy, intitled "*Gammer
Gurton's Needle*."—He was the son of
William Still, of Grantham, in Lincoln-
shire, and was admitted a student at
Christ college, Cambridge, where he
took his degree of master of arts; after-
wards became rector of Hadleigh, in
the county of Suffolk; and finally ap-
pointed Bishop of Bath and Wells on
the death of Bishop Godwin, 1607.

The story of this play, which is writ-
ten in metre and spun out into five
regular acts, is as follows:—Gammer
Gurton has lost her needle; and in
order to make a general search for
it about the house, her boy is sent to
light a candle; but when he goes to-
wards the chimney, he spies a witch in
the grate, with two fiery eyes staring
on him; upon which he cries out, "The
devil's in the fire; for when I puff it,
it goes out; and when I do not, it is
in."—"Stir it!" cries Gammer Gurton.
—The boy does as he is bid, when, be-
hold, the witch flies out amongst a pile
of wood, and all hands are at work to
prevent the house being set on fire.
The witch, however, is at last disco-
vered by a *priest*, who seems to have a
little more cunning than the rest, to be
no more than a cat.

The catastrophe is equally good. Gammer Gurton, it seems, had the day before been mending her man Hodge's breeches; when Hodge, in some game of merriment, was to be punished with three slaps on a certain part by the brawny open hand of one of his fellow bumpkins. His head is laid down for this purpose in Gammer Gurton's lap; when, at the first slap, he bellows out in great pain—a search is made to find out the cause of it, when behold the needle is found almost buried up to the eye in the post—rs of poor Hodge. Great rejoicing is made by all the parties for this discovery; and so ends this excellent comedy.

The original title of this play runs thus: "A Ryght pythy pleasant and merrie Comedie Intytuled 'Gammer Gurton's Needle' played on the Stage not long ago at Christs College in Cambridge Made by Mr. S— master of Arts: Imprynted in Loudon in Fleete Streete beneath the Conduit at the Signe of St. John Evangelist by Thomas Colwell." It is printed in the ancient black letter; but it is republished in a more legible manner, yet still preserving the ancient way of spelling, in Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays.

This comedy, vulgar and ridiculous as the story is, yet is truly dramatic; and the finding of the needle forms a catastrophe, by gradually relieving the fears and doubts of the *dramatis personæ*—indeed so much so, that some critics imagine the author meant it to ridicule the dull regularity of some of the Roman dramatists: but this we think straining a point too far—the bishop knew what sort of humour would please the times he lived in, and he wrote up to them; but for those modern critics who have been induced to reprint such stuff as *specimens of beautiful simplicity*, like the ballad of "Chevy Chase," &c. &c. they deserve reprehension as the encouragers of a bad taste. The specimens of the rude poetry of our early writers can be of very little consequence, except as the records of fugitive customs, or the repositories of ancient language.

Of the tragedies of this period, Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, was amongst the first writers, who produced a play, in conjunction with Thomas Norton, called "Ferreus and Porrex," afterwards printed under the title of "Gorboduc," which was performed by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple, at

Whitehall, before Queen Elizabeth, on the 18th of January, 1561, long before Shakspeare appeared upon the stage, and when Lord Buckhurst (then Mr. Sackville) was only twenty-six years of age.

This play is allowed by all the critics to be the first regular tragedy on the British stage—the plot is taken from the English chronicles, and highly spoken of by several authors, and particularly by Sir Philip Sydney, who says, "It is full of stately speeches, well sounding phrases, climbing to the height of Seneca's style, and as full of notable morality, which it doth most delightfully teach, and so obtain the very end of poetry."

But we must allow some partiality for this eulogium, both from the novelty of the attempt and the intimacy between the noble personages; for though the sprightliness of Mr. Sackville's genius induced him to dedicate some of his hours to poetry and pleasure, yet history was his favourite study, more especially that of his own country; in consequence of which he had formed a design of a kind of "Biographia Illustrium Virorum," or the lives of several great personages in verse, of which some specimens are printed in a book published in 1550, called "The Mirrour for Magistrates."

Sir Philip Sydney himself, that *Marcellus* of the English nation, who united all the romantic gallantry of his age to talents for business and poetry, beside his other works, wrote one dramatic piece (which is printed with his other poems), intitled "The Lady of May," a masque, which was performed before Queen Elizabeth, in the gardens of Wansted, Essex.

Richard Edwards, the author of "*Damon and Pythias*," a comedy, was then in great reputation as a dramatic writer. He was born in Somersetshire, 1523; and after going through his degrees at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, made one of the gentlemen of her chapel, and teacher of music to the children of the choir. He was esteemed an excellent poet and musician, as many of his compositions in both sciences showed.

As to the story of *Damon and Pythias*, it is an affecting incident taken from antiquity, and very dramatically treated for the time. But the play that gave this author his almost un-

bounded reputation, was his comedy of "*Palemon and Arcyte*," taken from *Chaucer's Knight's Tale*, and represented before Queen Elizabeth, in Christ Church hall, 1566. Wood tells us, that during the representation of the play was introduced a cry of hounds upon the train of a fox, so admirably mimicked, that the scholars who stood in the remoter parts of the stage, and in the windows, unanimously cried out, "There, there he goes!—he's taken, he's taken! huzza!"—At which the queen merrily replied, "O my faith, excellent! these boys are in very truth ready to leap out of the windows to follow the hounds."

After the representation, the queen was so fully pleased with the whole, that, it is said, she sent for the author into her presence, and paid him many handsome compliments on his comedy. She remarked, "that *Palemon* was so justly drawn as a lover, that he must have been in love indeed—That *Arcyte* was a right martial knight, having a swart and manly countenance, yet with the aspect of a Venus clad in armour—That the lovely *Emilia* was a virgin of uncorrupted purity and unblemished simplicity; and that, although she sung so sweetly, and gathered flowers alone in the garden, she preserved her chastity undeflowered."

Emilia was the only female part in the play; and was performed by a boy only fourteen years old, the son of a dean of Christ Church, dressed like a princess; and the queen was so charmed with his appearance and performance, that she made him a present of eight guineas.

Robert Green was another principal dramatic writer in this age. He had a liberal education at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1578, and became M.A. afterwards at Oxford. He was universally esteemed a man of great wit and humour, but too often prostituted that pleasing but dangerous talent to the basest purposes of vice and obscenity. In short, he was a professed libertine; and though prostituting his pen to the vices of that age, his writings sold well, and afforded him a considerable income; yet, in the end, he fell into extreme poverty and contempt, and was so sensible of his errors, that he wrote a letter to his wife, a virtuous and beautiful woman, who, together with a child, he had abandoned for many years, so

expressive of his conduct and sufferings, that, for the benefit of profligate and thoughtless authors, who imagine their talents are to be a security against the wants of age and the just contempt of the world, we insert it at full length.

"The remembrance of many wrongs offered thee, and thy unproved virtues, add greater sorrow to my miserable state than I can utter, or thou conceive; neither is it lessened by consideration of thy absence (though shame would let me hardly behold thy face), but exceedingly aggravated; for I cannot to thine own self reconcile myself, that thou mightst witness my inward woe at this instant, that had made thee a woful wife for so long a time. But equal Heaven has denied that comfort, giving at my last need like succour, as I have sought all my life, being in this extremity as void of help as thou hast been of hope.

"Reason would, that after so long a waste I should not send thee a child to bring thee charge; but consider he is the fruit of thy womb, in whose face regard not the father so much as thy own perfections. He is yet *Green*, and may grow *straight*, if he be carefully tended; otherwise apt enough to follow his father's folly. That I have offended thee highly I know; that thou canst forgive my injuries I hardly believe; yet I persuade myself, that if thou sawest my wretched estate thou couldst not but lament it—nay certainly I know thou wouldst. All thy wrongs muster themselves about me, and every evil at once plagues me. For my contempt of God, I am condemned of men; for my swearing and forswearing, no man will believe me; for my gluttony, I suffer hunger; for my drunkenness, thirst; and for my adultery, ulcerous sores.

"Thus God hath cast me down, that I might be humbled and punished for the example of others; and though he suffers me in this world to perish without succour, yet I trust in the world to come to find mercy by the merits of my Saviour, to whom I commend thee, and commit my soul.

"Thy repentant husband for his disloyalty,

"ROBERT GREEN."

He did not long survive this penitential letter; as Wood tells us, "that he died in 1592, of a surfeit gotten by eating too great a quantity of pickled

herrings, and drinking Rhenish wine with them"—a death which seems, even in poetical justice, to be the proper conclusion of such a life.

He was originally a man of some fortune, and was highly respected for his parts; but his constant extravagances drew him into such difficulties, that he was obliged to write for a maintenance: and he is said to be the first English poet we have upon record as *writing professedly for his bread*.

The following is a list of his dramatic works.

1. The History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay. 4to. 1594.

2. The History of Orlando Furioso, one of the Twelve Peers of France. 4to. 1594.

3. The comical History of Alphonsus, King of Arragon. 4to. 1599.

4. The Scottish Story of James IV. slain at Flodden-field; intermixed with a pleasant Comedie presented by Oberon, King of the Fairies. 1594.

5. The History of Job. This had been in the possession of Mr. Warburton.

He also joined with Dr. Lodge in his comedy, intitled "A Looking-glass for London and England;" and Winstanly, beside these, has attributed one entire play to him, called "Fair Emm."

Thomas Nash was the bottle companion and brother dramatist of Green. He seems to have partaken of all the talents and irregularities of his friend, and was one of those who was present at that drunken frolic of which Green died. In a pamphlet called "Prince Pennyless," he describes his own situation; which, though written with considerable spirit and acumen, breathes the sentiment of a man in the height of despair and rage against the world from disappointments and distress, of which there can be little doubt but he himself was principally the occasion.

Like Green too he affected penitence in his latter days; as, in a pamphlet intitled "Christ's Tears over Jerusalem," he laments the irregularity and dissipation of his former life, in a dedication to Lady Elizabeth Carey, in the following words:—

"A hundred unfortunate farewells to fantastical satirisme. In those vaines heretofore I mispent my spirit, and prodigally conspired against good hours; nothing is there now so much in my vowe, as to be at peace with all men,

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and make submissive amends where I have most displeased. Again, To a little more wit have my increasing years reclaimed me than I had before. Those that have been perverted by any of my workes, let them read this, and it shall thrice more benefit them. The autumn I imitate in sheading my leaves with the trees, and so doth the peacock shead his taile."

His dramatic works are only three in number, viz. "Dido, Queen of Carthage;"—"Summer's last Will and Testament"—and "The Isle of Dogs," which, we are told, merely had a reputation from his other works, which, in point of satire, have been much commended; particularly if we may give credit to the following verses, which Langbaine has quoted, concerning him: "Sharply satyric was he; and that way He went—That since his being to this day Few have attempted—and I surely think Those words shall hardly be set down in ink, Shall scorch and blast, so as his could, when he Would inflict vengeance."

He was born at the sea-port town of Leostoff, in Suffolk, and was bred at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. 1585. He died about the year 1600.

The tragedy of "Cambyzes, King of Persia," which stands in the list of plays performed before the appearance of Shakspeare, was written by Thomas Preston, and was then much noticed: but at the same time it was thought, that Preston received more of his reputation as an actor than as a poet; as we are told, he performed so well in a play called "Dido," written by Ritsch, before Queen Elizabeth, in 1564, at Cambridge, that, as a testimony of her approbation, she settled a pension of *twenty pounds* per year on him—a noble remuneration, as, considering the value of money at present, it was equal to *two hundred*.

And on the 6th September, 1566, when the Oxonian muses, in their turn, were honoured with a visit from their royal mistress, our author, with eight more Cantabrigians, was incorporated master of arts in the university of Oxford.

Cambyzes is written in old metre, and its original title is as follows:—"A lamentable Tragedy full of pleasant Mirth, containing the Life of Cambyzes, King of Persia, from the Beginning of his Kingdome unto his Death: his one good Deed of Execution, after the many

wicked Deeds and tyrannous Murders committed by and through him; and last of all his odious Death, by God's Judgement appointed, done in such order as followeth," &c. &c.

This author was born about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign; but the time of his death is uncertain.

Christopher Marlowe likewise stands distinguished amongst the dramatists of this time; and indeed, judging of him from the regularity of his plots and some sublime passages in his tragedies, he seems to have taken the lead. He was born in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, educated at Bennet's college, Cambridge, where he became master of arts; but soon after took to a theatrical life, where he became both a poet and an actor of considerable reputation.

Heywood, whom we have mentioned before as a dramatic writer, styles him "the best of poets;" and Drayton has bestowed a high panegyric on him, in the following verses, called "The Censure of the Poets."

"Next Marlowe, bath'd in Thespian springs,
Had in him those brave sublimary things
That your first poets had—his raptures were
All air and fire, which made his verses clear;
For that fine madness still he did retain,
Which rightly should possess a poet's brain."

But notwithstanding the acknowledged merit of his talents, and notwithstanding his being highly educated and a master of arts, he fell into all those irregularities and dissipations which seem to have been the peculiar vices of the poets at that time. We have instances of this in the two preceding characters; and Marlowe appears to have gone before them, as it is said he added *infidelity* to his other crimes. Of this last, however, we have no other authority but Wood, who says, *it was reported* that he wrote several discourses against the scriptures, describing religion to be nothing more than a device of policy and priestcraft.

But to balance this report, this was not the age for *free-thinking*; it was rather a period of *bigotry*: and though Marlowe may, in his drunken moments, talk loosely of religion (like many modern rakes), to countenance the practice of their lives, it is probable he would not be endured, either as an author or actor, was he to publish those opinions in the face of the world. We all know even at the present day, when *refine-*

ment (or what is called refinement) has in a great degree succeeded in taking off the coarseness of many vices, and where the fences of virtue are too often broken in upon by the example of rank and fashion; yet these vices are far from being countenanced on the stage: on the contrary, we have long remarked, and we report it to the honour of the public, that those performers (let their merit be ever so high on the theatre) who have disgraced themselves by *strong vices* and *irregular lives* always suffer for it in the public opinion; as many of them (though with the advantages of favourite nights and well-cast plays) can *feelingly* proclaim, by "a beggarly account of empty boxes" at their benefits.

If the character of *free-thinking*, however, be justly applied to Marlowe, we must look back with pity and contempt on the memory of a man whose talents, in such an early part of our stage history, were so eminent, yet who should abuse those talents by prostituting them to such base purposes—base, as they were not only the *poison* of the age he lived in, but as they led to contaminate the minds of posterity. Such a character recalls to our recollection the following fine sentiment of Dr. Young's:—

"When I behold a genius bright and base,
Of towering talents, and terrestrial aims,
Methinks I see, as thrown from her high sphere,
The glorious fragments of a soul immortal
With rubbish mix'd, and glittering in the dust."

As Marlowe's life was little better than a continued scene of riot and debauchery, his end, though sudden and miserable, was such as may be expected; for being in love with a girl of a low station, and meeting a footman with his mistress, one evening, whom he supposed to be his rival, he drew his dagger from his side, and rushing upon him, in order to stab him, the other warded off the blow, and plunged the dagger into Marlowe's head; of which wound he died soon after, in the year 1593.

We have no exact account of his age; but calculating from the time of his taking his first degree of B.A. he could not have been much above forty—another proof of what high reputation he might have acquired had he cultivated the virtues equal to his talents. He was the author of six tragedies, of which the following is a list:—

1. Tamerlane the Great. T. two parts, 4to. published 1590.
2. Edward II. T. 4to. published 1598.
3. The Massacre of Paris. T. 8vo. N. D.
4. The tragical Historie of Dr. Faustus. 4to. published 1616.
5. The Jew of Malta. T. 4to. published 1633.
6. Lust's Dominion; or, the Lascivious Queen. T. 12mo. published 1661.

He also joined with Thomas Nash in writing a play, called "Dido, Queen of Carthage," published 1594; and had begun a very fine poem, called "Hero and Leander," which was afterwards finished by Chapman; but not with the spirit and invention of the original author.

(*To be continued.*)

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Modern State of Spain: exhibiting a complete View of its Topography, Government, Laws, Religion, Finances, Naval and Military Establishments; and of Society, Manners, Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, and Commerce in that Country. By J. Tr. Bourgoing, late Minister Plenipotentiary from France to the Court of Madrid. Translated from the last Edition of 1807. To which are added, Essays on Spain, by M. Peyron, and the Book of Post Roads. With a Quarto Atlas of Plates. In four volumes, 8vo. 1808.

HAVING, in the late review of the provincial Picture of Valencia, stated, that every particular respecting Spain had, from the circumstances of the times, become in a very high degree interesting to this nation; that even trifling accounts are circulated with rapidity, and read with avidity; it gives us pleasure to announce a more comprehensive, and, consequently, a more finished production; nor, though we do not like it the better for that circumstance, shall we object that it is written by a *Frenchman*; for although it is said, that since the Revolution France has produced nothing good but her wine, we still hope, that "within her ample verge" is contained a great

number of good writers, and, which is of infinitely more importance, of good people.

"M. Bourgoing," the translator of this work states, "certainly enjoyed peculiar advantages and facilities for obtaining information relative to the country which he has here undertaken to describe. He resided several years, and at different periods, in Spain in a diplomatic capacity; and in addition to his long intercourse with persons of almost every class of the Spanish nation, he applied with great assiduity to the study of its language and manners."

These are certainly good materials wherewith to form an author of this class; for although it is not absolutely necessary that every historian should be an ambassador, it is, we conceive, in a considerable degree requisite, that every ambassador should occasionally be an historian.

"M. Bourgoing enters the country by way of Bayonne, and proceeds through Biscay and the two Castiles to Madrid, taking notice in his progress of whatever appears worthy of a digression. Having reached the metropolis, he directs his attention to the various branches of the administration; to the character and manners of the inhabitants of Spain; and to every subject connected with the state of society, the arts, sciences, and literature, the agriculture, commerce, and

manufactures of that kingdom. The details that relate to the naval and military resources of this ancient and extensive monarchy will not be perused at this juncture without" (exciting) "lively interest."

This is part of the account given by the translator of the progress of his author. As to the motives which impelled M. Bourgoing to this journey, they certainly are, by recent events, converted into what is termed "a drawback from their utility;" because, whether they were political or commercial, or a mixture of both these ingredients, they were, if he followed his instructions, even at the time they were given, we fear, not only hostile to every principle of national tranquillity, but totally inimical to the true interests of those classes of society which the said translator has mentioned. Aye but, says he, the statesman will recollect the prudent maxim,

"*Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*"

So he probably will: but if the statesman is endued with that sagacity which we hope all statesmen possess, he will make a distinction even betwixt the different classes of public enemies. In the ever-to-be-lamented course of honourable warfare, soldiers used to range against us:

"Men born to honour, and to glory bred;
Men who had learn'd to treat even foes with kindness,
To wrong no good man's fame, nor praise themselves."

But can this be said under the present system of ransack and plunder that has devastated the continent of Europe? Certainly it cannot: therefore we would just hint to our translating friend, that the enemies alluded to in "the prudent maxim" are those that we have first described. From them, perhaps, something advantageous might have been gathered; but from the nefarious adventurers which his ambassador lately represented, there is no more to be learned than there is from domestic invaders; which is, to take care of your person and property.

However, leaving the motives that impelled M. Bourgoing to this journey, or, rather, to this publication, to elucidate themselves, let us, in our critical characters, only consider it as a literary production, and give such an account of it, either by way of information, warn-

ing, or example, as its multifarious contents, in our apprehensions, seem to merit.

The author, we find, according to his own narrative style, visited Spain in the month of September, 1777, "for the first time, as secretary to the French embassy." He states, that there are three high roads leading from France; and has described one sufficiently hazardous to induce the Spaniards to wish that their enemies were obliged to *pass it*. The inns, he says, as many other travellers have said, are, in general, destitute of every accommodation.

"Before the ministry of M. Florida Blanca, no such article existed as a public stage-coach."

This minister, who possessed, with a capacious mind, those extensive views for the improvement of his native country that all wise and honourable men possess, does not seem to have been in the good graces of our author: Why? let him answer for himself.

"His irritable temper and national jealousy had given us more than one cause of complaint; since that period" (1789), "he has been one of the most determined enemies to our revolution; and it was not his fault that it was not strangled in its birth."

Yet we find that he employed himself in objects of real utility. If he had strong objections to the revolutions of empires, he forwarded the revolutions of wheels; for he improved the carriages, roads, and inns: indeed we are, from motives too obvious to need explanation, inclined to wish, that he had not made the access to the heart of Spain so easy as it appears to have been to her enemies.

"The city of the greatest consequence in all Biscay," it is stated, "is Bilbao; though its inhabitants do not exceed the number of fourteen thousand. It has, however, lost much of its ancient opulence and industry."

This city, we learn with pleasure, has received less injury from the war which has scratched the skin off the inhabitants of most others than might have been expected. The demand for Spanish wool has rather increased than diminished; and a number of new buildings, while they have indicated the taste, have also displayed the wealth of its inhabitants.

"So different are the Biscayans from the inhabitants of Castile, that they appear to live under another government. In several respects, their country is considered as beyond the actual frontiers of Spain."

A constitutional independence seems to mark the system of their legislation; which, situated as they are, it is not very likely they will be long able to preserve.

In the second chapter of this work, the author continues his travels through the province of Biscay. Of the attention of the inhabitants of Vittoria to his family during the dangerous illness of his child, he speaks in terms which indicate the highest sensibility and gratitude: when these emotions were elicited, the favours received must have been commensurate. We are always pleased with marks of attention and susceptibility which extend far beyond local or national limits, and seem to blend the affections of mankind into a universal mass.

"A residence at Vittoria," M. B. observes, "is not without its charms to those who view as blessings the tranquillity of the mind, the enjoyments afforded by simple nature, with cheap and abundant means of subsistence. The climate is temperate, although the vicinity of the mountains which bound its horizon, particularly towards the north, renders the winter severe, the plain that surrounds it produces every necessary of life, and particularly fruits and grain of an excellent quality. The dissipation and frivolities of great cities are here unknown; but we enjoy those innocent pleasures which are the delight of hearts as yet uninfected with the refinements of civilization: at stated periods of the year, they celebrate festivals, in which the young men, the girls, and the married couples of the place are successively the prominent characters; ceremonies affecting from their simplicity, which at once prove the purity of their morals, and guarantee them against contamination."

What a pity it is that such tranquil felicity should be assailed, and such domestic happiness destroyed! Yet we fear that both these evils have, in the present diabolical concussion, befallen the Vittorians, in common with their inoffensive neighbours.

The next city that our author mentions has, from temporary circumstances, become to us so interesting, that we think it necessary to quote the principal part of his description.

"Burgos, the capital of Old Castile, is agreeably situated upon the right bank of the Arlancon, at the foot of an eminence upon which an old castle displays its ruins. Formerly this city was remarkable for its riches, industry, and commerce; it now presents the perfect image of poverty, idleness, and depopulation. It does not consist of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Its only branch of trade is now confined to the carriage of wool, which is sent off for embarkation in the north of Spain. Its manufactures, if we except that of leather, which is only of twenty years standing, scarcely deserve to be mentioned. It proves, as do many other cities of Spain, that the luxury of the church absorbs and keeps in a state of stagnation riches which would be sufficient to ameliorate an entire district. The magnificence of the cathedral of Burgos forms a disgusting contrast with the rubbish that surrounds it. This imposing and well preserved edifice is a *chef d'œuvre* of elegance in the gothic style. One of its chapels contains a picture, by Michael Angelo, representing the Virgin clothing the infant Jesus, who is standing erect upon a table. We recognise the air of nobleness and grandeur which this painter knew how to give to his figures, with that vigour and correctness of design to which he sometimes sacrificed the graces."

Having described Burgos in a manner which leaves us in doubt whether we ought, in many respects, to praise or censure that city; and having paradoxically stated a scarcity of fuel to prevail, while a plenty of trees adorn its environs; our author proceeds to Valladolid; a place rendered immortal by having been the residence of the learned *Dr. Sangrado*, and which, as he says, "appears to advantage, having an avenue of approach half a league in length, which has cross walks, and serves as a promenade."

"In 1777, the first time I saw this city," he continues, "I was disgusted with the filthiness which every where appeared; by which all the senses were in turn attacked. Eight years afterwards I was less so; and in 1792 I found Valladolid not only much cleaner, but greatly embellished. They have lately formed some agreeable plantations along the Pisuerga, upon the square called the *Campo Grande*, situated at one of the extremities of this city, remarkable for its immense size, and the thirteen churches which may be reckoned within its walls."

"Valladolid has another very regular square, with three rows of balconies, where, it is asserted, 24,000 persons may be seated. I judged of its capaciousness when, traveling for the first time in Spain, I arrived at Valladolid precisely at the moment when they

were celebrating a bull-fight; an event which occurs only once in three years. An amateur could not have been more fortunate. I was struck with the prodigious concourse of the curious which this *fête* attracted from several leagues around. The celebrated *Torreodon Pephillo*, whom I afterwards met with so often, had been sent for on purpose from Madrid. He did homage to the ambassador whom I accompanied, by immolating several bulls: a respect commonly paid to persons of quality. Each of these bloody tributes was a signal for several pieces of gold being thrown from the box of the *corregidor* in which we were seated, upon the theatre of *Pephillo's* exploits. He had, certainly, no need of this encouragement, for I never saw him more adroit or more fortunate.* Every thing in this scene, which lasted nearly three hours, the spectacle, the kind reception we experienced, the dress, the manners, and the language, were all new to us. At the end of the *fête*, the lodge of the *corregidor* was transformed into a *ball de refresco*. Glasses of water, chocolate, and sweetmeats of all sorts and colours were handed about. We were at a loss how to avoid the obliging importunities with which we were overwhelmed; and gestures, rather than language, expressed our gratitude. This exhibition gave us a strong idea of the affability of the Castilians, and their taste for delicacies."

We have not quite so strong an idea of the taste and delicacy displayed by those people in their admiration of *bull fights*. Had this propensity existed antecedent to the time of Cervantes, he would most probably have seized on it with eagerness, and have placed it in those ridiculous and reprehensible points of view which it deserved. We shall not here enlarge upon this subject, because we shall have more than one opportunity to mention it again.

That part of Castile which lies on the right in travelling from Burgos to Segovia, is represented as a deserted country; however, our author observes, it contains two cities which deserve to be particularly mentioned, "were it only for the sake of contrasting their present state with their past prosperity."

These cities are, Medina de Rio Seco, and Medina del Campo, which was

"Formerly the residence of several monarchs, the theatre of great events, and 'the emporium' of very extensive commerce, peopled with sixty or seventy thousand souls;

* He perished, however, in 1802; having been literally torn in pieces by a bull which was destined to fall a victim to his dexterity.

it cannot now boast of above a thousand houses."

"The two Medinas bring us in contact with the kingdom of Leon," whose city, we find, "pleasantly situated, and important also when the kingdom was united to the crown of Castile, has not a population exceeding fifteen hundred inhabitants, for which there are thirteen churches and nine convents. Its environs are, however, fertile, and embellished with plantations."

The inhabitants of Peñaranda, a pretty little town, have, the author observes, "great confidence in a miraculous image of the Virgin: without its assistance, they are convinced they must have frequently fallen into serious misfortunes."

"Happy illusions!" he exclaims, "which modern philosophy has the cruelty to turn into ridicule, and which it is perhaps necessary to keep up for the consolation of the poor, even where vigilant and enlightened authority retains the means of suppressing the abuses of superstition! These illusions are certainly innocent: they are even valuable, had they no other effect than that of nourishing in the breast of the unfortunate sentiments of patience or of hope!"

Another miracle of which our author takes notice shews, that, although he may be an excellent *traveller*, he is but an indifferent natural philosopher.

"I afterwards," says he, "traversed a district where they assured me there were herds of cows, the male calves of which were destitute of horns. The fact at that time appeared absurd. I began to believe it, however, when I learned, that, in our own days, Dr. Johnson, in returning from the Hebrides, found some oxen without horns near Auchinleck, in Scotland."

Dr. J. might have found ten times the number without travelling more than a mile from his own dwelling in London. Had the learned doctor taken a walk from his house in Bolt-court to the market in Smithfield, any Monday or Friday, he would have seen, even in the midst of a metropolis where, as it has appeared from *legal proceedings*, *horned cattle* are pretty plentiful, hundreds of instances which would have convinced him that those animals were rather natives of the south than of the north.

Of Salamanca our author does not afford us a very prepossessing view.

"The cathedral, although contemporary with the age of Leo X. is in" (a) "bad

taste; the boldness of its nave, however, and the finish of its gothic ornaments, make it one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain. When we know that Salamanca, besides this cathedral, has twenty-seven parish-churches, twenty-five convents for men, and fourteen for ladies, we need not be astonished at its poverty or depopulation."

We cannot, as we accompany our traveller on his way to Madrid, avoid stopping a minute at a place which has, by the pen of *Le Sage*, been rendered classic ground.

"We perceive," says he, "at a distance the towers of the *Castle of Segovia*, and the steeples of the cathedral (see plate I.); the patience of the traveller is nearly exhausted before he arrives at the spot. How many windings before he reaches the square of Segovia! On approaching he sees, on the right, an old castle, at the summit of a rugged precipice; on the left he plunges into a valley, which a rivulet waters and clothes with verdure. For the sake of some picturesque points of view, he forgives the parched and naked country he has traversed, and which he meets with again on leaving Segovia."

This city is, we find, remarkable for its cathedral, its castle, or alcazar, and its aqueduct, said to have been built in the reign of Trajan; and which is esteemed one of the most astonishing efforts of hydraulic art, and one of the best preserved of the Roman antiquities in Spain. This curious fabric is the subject of a plate, No. II.

The subjects of chapter III. however interesting in commercial and manufacturing points of view, are not of a nature to afford much entertainment in detail: we shall, therefore, pass them over with merely stating, that they consist of observations on the "*Wool of Spain: Attempts to naturalise it in France. Details respecting the Mesta Exportation of Spanish Wool. Manufactories at Guadalaxara and Segovia. Journeys of the Sheep. Sheep-shearing; and Washing of the Wool.*"

In chapter IV. the author, in the first instance, describes the palace of St. Ildefonso; respecting which we agree with him in supposing,

"That Philip V. who built St. Ildefonso, delighted to surround himself with objects which might recall to his mind the much-loved scenes of" (his) "infancy."

In fact, he had the strongest partiality for the place through his life, and ordered his ashes to be deposited in a chapel in the front of the castle. Of this

palace, which has been the theme of every Iberian traveller, there is a view, Plate III. and, as far as we can judge from description, its august appearance, gardens, statues, fountains, woods, and other picturesque beauties, would afford such an assemblage of elegant subjects as is seldom to be met with. How the present Queen of Spain, while Princess of Asturias, could "entertain an aversion to this place," it is out of our power to conjecture. After her husband (Charles IV.) ascended the throne, we find, this repugnance gradually subsided: and we most sincerely wish that they were there at present.

"There is not," it is observed, "a court in Europe where the ambassadors and foreign ministers appear so much in public as in that of Spain. During the reign of Charles III. they were even subjected to the most fatiguing attendance, especially the ambassadors of the family.* They were expected to attend the court on its journeys to St. Ildefonso, the Escorial, and Aranjuez: they appeared regularly at the tables of the king and royal family; and had even a daily audience of his majesty before dinner; and immediately afterwards all the foreign ministers were admitted for a few minutes into his closet: at present, they appear at the palace only twice a-week. Charles IV. more simple in his manners than even his father, has dispensed with many of the useless and unnecessary ceremonies of the court, although his life is remarkable for the same regularity and the same uniformity. He is as passionately fond of the chase as his predecessor; but he has rendered it much less injurious to the neighbourhood of his residence. He has also other predilections; a taste for the fine arts, a love of agriculture, a partiality for athletic exercises, for which he is peculiarly adapted by his robust constitution, and a fondness for music, with which both the queen and himself indulge themselves in select parties every evening on returning from the chase, and after having transacted the business of the day with one of his ministers. The present court of Spain, therefore, as may be naturally inferred from the disposition of the monarch, is but seldom engaged in public diversions."

In the *etiquette* of the court, which, though varied a little by local circumstances, is in principle the same in most European nations:—in *Titles, Dignities, Grandees, and Orders of Chivalry*, which are the other subjects of this chapter, we can discern nothing to chain down the attention of the reader:

* "These were, at that period, the French and Neapolitan ambassadors."

though we must just hint to our author, that philosophers "who are not republicans" will not smile at those grave *minutiae* which he, or rather his translator, who may *by his diction*, for aught we know, be a republican too, has, in very indifferent language, described; because philosophers, by which appellation we mean men of genius and learning, know, that many ceremonies which appear in some respects frivolous have their foundation on good sense, and are absolutely necessary to form that useful barrier which separates *savage life* from civilized society. The coarse and vulgar manners of Cromwell's Independants were, probably in opposition, carried to the other extreme by the genius and elegance of the cavaliers that followed the fortunes of Charles II. but the refinements which these introduced, more glittering perhaps than useful, settled into that just medium both of manners and of *loyalty*, which distinguished the latter end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries.

Of this medium, in which good sense resides, the republican enthusiasts of the present day have no conception; the sublime idea of national urbanity is beyond the ken of their mental eyes, which rather delight to dwell upon scenes where in all distinctions are levelled, expecting that from *confusion* a new order of things may arise, or that from a *universal scramble* they may chance to *pick up* something more *valuable* than their present possessions.

Chapter V. has this title:—*Remains of the Cortes. Council of State. M. d'Aranda. M. Florida Blanca, and the present Ministers. Official Departments.*

The cortes, it is well known, were a kind of general assembly of the states: perhaps the establishment that came the nearest to it, both in principle and power, was the *Witten gemot* of the Saxons: they both had the same original, and were instituted for the same purposes.

"This national assembly," saith our author, "imperfect and incomplete as it is, was once animated with a sense of its power, and was upon the point of manifesting it. Already were some intrepid orators prepared to express their grievances, and to complain of some of the most intolerable abuses. This might, perhaps, have been the signal for a general revolution. The court foresaw it; and, as if from a presentiment of what was about to take place in France, the cortes

were politely dismissed, and the members retired quietly to their respective abodes."

"In 1796 there were only five ministers. The department for foreign affairs was filled by Don Manuel Godoy, who was created Duke de la Alcudia in 1792, and who, after putting an end to the war, which he had certainly undertaken with regret, received the appellation of *Prince of the Peace*. I have enjoyed opportunities of observing him closely, and under various critical circumstances. I shall neither undertake to be his censor nor his apologist; but merely observe, that there are few examples in history of an exaltation so rapid and so *prodigious*. By birth a plain country gentleman of Estremadura, with a slender patrimony, he is now one of the most opulent nobles of Spain, and unites in his own person almost every dignity and a great number of honorary distinctions. He is invested with the grand order of Charles III. of the Golden Fleece, of St. Januarius, of St. Ferdinand, of Christ, and of Malta. He is a grandee of Spain of the first class; he has the title of *Prince*, which no nobleman of Spanish origin ever enjoyed before him; he is prime minister, member of the council of state, inspector and commandant of the four companies of the body guards, generalissimo of the armies by land and sea; a rank created expressly for him, and which gives him precedence over all captains-general: and, as the source of all these favours, he is on terms of the most intimate friendship with the king and queen. Finally, nature concurring with fortune in lavishing upon him whatever seems calculated to confer happiness, has given him a handsome and elegant person, and, what is far superior, a sound judgment and a capacity for business which required only experience to make them transcendent."

Chapter VI. treats of the *Diversions of the Spanish Court. Gallery of Pictures. Looking-glass Manufactory. Hunting Parties. Convent of Paular.*

In this division of the work the author observes, that "there are no theatrical amusements, no public games, no grand assemblies," to enliven the Spanish court, "except on gala days."

"During the period when the Queen was Princess of Asturias," he continues, "she passed the whole of her time, with the exception of a few hours allotted for excursions abroad, in the interior of her palace; where she enjoyed no other amusement than conversation, which she knew how to enliven, and music, of which she was passionately fond. Her consort never once quitted her apartment, except to accompany his royal father to the chase twice a day. Since their accession to the throne no material change has taken place in the dull uniformity of

their lives. They have only relaxed, in some measure, the severe discipline of etiquette. Sometimes they condescend to honour the entertainments given by the Spanish grandees with their presence; but they seldom or ever repair to any public spectacle, not even to the bull-fights. During his father's life-time the king was a patron of the fine arts, having made a choice collection of good pictures by different masters, besides" (being the possessor of) "one of the most costly and superb galleries" (of paintings) "in Europe; which was bequeathed to him, as a legacy. It is asserted that this Spanish treasury of the fine arts is second to none, except those of France and of the Elector of Bavaria. It is chiefly deposited in the Escorial and at Madrid. Many pictures were formerly to be found in the palace of St. Ildefonso; but recently the palaces at Madrid and Aranjuez have been enriched with its spoils. Enough, however, are remaining to arrest the curiosity of an amateur for a few hours."

The establishment of a linen manufactory, in the environs of the palace of St. Ildefonso, does credit, both to the activity of the monarch and the sagacity of his minister, the Count de Florida Blanca; who, in this place, our author again states to have been "a man eminent for his benevolence and knowledge."

The looking-glass manufactory was founded in the reign of Philip V. it is stated to be one of the first establishments of its kind, and to produce glasses superior in magnitude to those of any other country.

After describing the picturesque beauties of the rivulet Eresma, our author proceeds to observe on the methods which Charles III. and the present monarch took to destroy the herds of deer which infest the country adjacent to the royal domains.

"In the very first year of his reign," he adds, "Charles IV. destroyed above two thousand of these animals, by decoying them within the range of batteries" (of ordnance) "charged with grape-shot; and I observed in 1792 and 1793, that this salutary plan had been effectually executed in the environs of his palaces."

"There is nothing," he continues, "remarkable in the Carthusian monastery of Paular, except a large cloister, in which Vincent Carducho, a celebrated Spanish painter, has delineated the principal events in the life of St. Bruno."

In chapter VII. is described the "*Monastery of the Escorial. Pictures. Pantheon; and Environs of the Escorial.*"

Europ. Mag. Vol. LV. Jan. 1809.

"This famous monastery is situate about midway of the ascent of the chain of mountains which bound Old Castile (see plate IV.) The choice which Philip II. made of this sandy and rugged situation coincides with the savage and morose character which history ascribes to that prince. We must, however, pay some deference to the memory of the monarch, on our approach to the convent, where he is styled *our holy founder*; where his ashes repose, and his image frequently recurs."

The Escorial has been so frequently described that it is impossible to extract the smallest entertainment from the manner in which M. Bourgoing has treated the subject. The vow of the monarch, made on the day of the battle of St. Quintin, "at which, however, he was not present," from which this immense establishment had its origin, was exactly such a one as might have been expected from the narrow bigotry of his character; in his gloomy mind refinement had retreated a thousand years: and in the triumph of his superstition it attracted the same ideas, and expanded into the same object, as had, in the early ages of Christianity, covered the land with the most splendid and luxurious establishments, when perhaps, at the same time that the people were groaning under fiscal exactions, yet they had frequently their hardly acquired property torn from them, and instantly sacrificed on the altars of zeal, or rather of vanity.

With respect to the Escorial, the perpetual recurrence of the *gridiron*, and the recollection of the legend of the saint, inspire the mind with a series of gloomy and disgusting ideas, which all the fascinations of architectural elegance, painting, and sculpture cannot dissipate.

In chapter VIII. is described the "*Palace at Madrid. Buen Retiro. Sketch of the three last Reigns. Walk on the Prado. Botanical Garden. Cabinet of Natural History. Academy of the Fine Arts; and Plaza Mayor.*"

The author's journey from the Escorial to Madrid is very well described; the face of the country justly delineated; and his observations upon those large bridges, which the wits have said, want nothing to render them perfect *balustrades*, just and apposite.

"Madrid," it is observed, "has a good appearance, when approached on the side of the Escorial (see plate V.) After having passed the Menceñares, we prosecute our

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journey on a fine road, planted with trees which leads to the Prado, a royal seat, within two leagues of Madrid, where the court usually resided two or three months" (in the year) "during the reign of Charles III. but which is now only visited at stated times, for the convenience of hunting in the woods which encompass this gloomy palace. The road runs for some time along the banks of the Mancañares; and on the opposite shore you behold *la Casa del Campo*, an ancient villa of the Spanish monarchs, which has been rather neglected by the present dynasty."

To follow our author through his long and, we presume, accurate description of the new palace of Madrid, &c. would extend this article to a most unusual length. The collection of pictures are, it appears, by the first masters; and the furniture, sculpture, &c. in the highest degree superb and elegant. Of Buen Retiro he does not give us so sublime an idea, for he says,

"Never had a royal residence less the appearance of a palace than Buen Retiro. It is a very irregular building, and exhibits nothing majestic in any one point of view. It comprehends, however, a long suit of apartments, which, at a small expense, might be made commodious. The gardens which they overlook are ill supplied with water, in a ruinous condition, and serve at present for a public walk."

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"The theatre of the Retiro is in a good state of repair: the pit is small, but planned with much taste. The theatre, which is spacious, opens at the further extremity, upon the gardens of the palace, with which it stands on a level. This frequently afforded an opportunity of heightening the effect of theatrical illusion, by extending the view to an immense distance, and permitting the display of troops of cavalry. But all these illusions are vanished; the house is forsaken; its decorations are mouldering in the dust. And this theatre, which, during the reign of Ferdinand VI. re-echoed with the most harmonious sounds, is now doomed to mournful silence; which, for the space of seven years, has not been interrupted more than thrice."

Speaking of Charles III. our author observes, that

"He passed twenty-nine years of his life without a wife or a mistress, an example perhaps without a parallel in the history of kings. Libertines were constrained to disguise their sentiments in order to obtain access to the throne; and never was a court less noted for gallantry."

The parallel which is drawn of the four reigns of monarchs, of the house

of Bourbon, in Spain, has this conclusion.

"They present us with a very rare picture of an uninterrupted succession of four kings, not endowed with any shining talents, but distinguished for their probity, their humanity, and sincere piety; who have not, perhaps, always bestowed their favours with discernment, but have, at least, never wilfully done wrong."

A very interesting part of this chapter, indeed of this work, is its local descriptions; of which the following will give the reader a complete idea.

"This ancient palace" (Buen Retiro) "commands a view of the fashionable walk of the Prado, so long celebrated in the novels and dramatic compositions of Spain. This renown has been cheaply bought; for the place was formerly of itself of little consequence, but derived its reputation from having been the stage upon which several remarkable scenes have been exhibited. The proximity of the palace, the shady retreats, nay, even the inequality of the grounds were propitious to intrigues, and also to perilous rencontres. But Charles III. has transformed it into a magnificent walk, which may be frequented with safety and satisfaction at all seasons of the year; partly by levelling the ground and planting it with trees, and partly by illuminating the alleys, by adorning it with statues and fountains, some of which, for example, that of Cybele, are executed in a very fine style. It occupies the space of half a league, and forms part of the interior of the city; some of the principal streets terminate here. That of Alcala, one of the most spacious streets in Europe, crosses it, and then runs along the gardens of the Retiro; and finally terminates at a gate of the same name; which, although rather heavy, is however, one of the first monuments of the metropolis."

"From every quarter the citizens crowd to the Prado, both on foot and in carriages, mingle together, and under the shade of" (trees planted in) "long alleys, inhale a salubrious air, tempered by the waters of the fountains, and perfumed with the fragrant exhalations of the flowers. The crowds assembled here are sometimes prodigious. I have beheld a procession of four or five hundred carriages advancing in the greatest order, and surrounded by an immense multitude of pedestrians; a sight at once indicating great wealth and a numerous population; but which would be still more gratifying if the equipages displayed more taste and diversity. In the room of that motley variety of apparel and head dresses, which in other public places in Europe agreeably diversify the scene, you only behold, on foot at the Prado, women dressed in an uniform style, muffled up in long veils, black or white, which conceal part of their faces; and men for the most

part wrapped up in huge cloaks of a dark colour; insomuch, that the Prado, however beautiful it may be, seems, in a peculiar sense, to be the parade of Castilian gravity. This is more peculiarly conspicuous, every evening when the first solemn sounds of the *Angelus* invade the ears of the pedestrians: they instantly uncover their heads; make a sudden stop, as if arrested by some invisible hand, abruptly breaking off the most tender discourse, and the most serious discussions, in order to devote a few minutes to prayer. Woe betide the profane individual who should dare to disturb this hallowed interval of silence, which impiety may perhaps deride; but which never fails to make an awful impression even upon a philosophic observer. The prayers of the *Angelus* being ended, the company resume their walk, and the conversation is begun afresh."

Here we agree with the author in what he says, or rather in what he ought to have said, that there is something most sublimely awful and impressive in the idea of a whole people at once paying their devotions to their Creator, under the expansive canopy of the heavens. Scenes like these give a celestial energy to prayer, and add a divine impulse to the aspirations of the moment.

Chapter IX. comprises an account of the "*Population of Spain. Principal Churches at Madrid. Painters. Engravers. Printing Office; and Pious Foundations.*"

The population of Spain is, at this moment, a controverted point, which, as we cannot settle, we shall not examine.

"The sacred edifices" (of Madrid, it is observed) have nothing remarkable in their architecture, although the Abbé Ponz has filled nearly a whole volume with a description of these monuments. Many of them, however, contain valuable collections of paintings; which are even calculated to excite admiration in persons who have seen those of the Escorial, and of the new palace."

This part of the work is interesting, inasmuch as, supposing it to be correct, it exhibits such a view of the interior of Madrid, with respect to the arts, literature, &c. as is not to be met with in any other publication; at the same time, the subjects are so connected, so intimately interwoven with the context of the chapters, that it would be impossible to separate them with any advantage or gratification to the reader. *Adrick*, in this instance, would be a very bad specimen of the building from which it was extracted; we shall, therefore, mere-

ly give the titles of the three succeeding chapters, and be very concise in our observations on the last.

Chapter X. comprises remarks on "*Other Academies. Fate of the New Encyclopedia of Spain. Justification and literary Merits of the Spaniards.*"

Chapter XI. "*Present State of Spanish Literature. Education. Manufactures. Roads. Canals. Patriotic Societies.*"

Chapter XII. "*Council of Castile. Corregidor and the Alcades. Legislation. Influence of the Monks, more especially of the Royal Confessors. Authority of the Roman See circumscribed. Concordat of 1753. Opulence of the Clergy. Progress of Philosophy in reference to Priests.*"

Chapter XIII. "*Arguments for and against the Inquisition. Enumeration of the most recent Auto-da-fes. Adventures of M. Olavide. Present State of the Inquisition. Of the Santa Hermandad.*"

Waving any inquiry respecting the advantages or disadvantages of the Inquisition; a tribunal, which is well known by its effects both in the south of Europe and in the south of America; and shrinking with horror from the enumeration of the most recent auto-da-fes, we shall shortly observe on the third head of this chapter, that with respect to the "illustrious victim," there surely must have been in his case something more latent, some crime that has escaped the sagacity of our author; or, in 1777, a period of profound political tranquillity, he never could have been treated with that harshness and cruelty which is depicted.

"*Dan Pablo Olivade*," M. Bourgoing observes, "a native of Peru, had been raised by his abilities to one of the first employments in the state, that of intendant of the four kingdoms of Andalusia and *Assistante*. The distinction he had acquired in this high dignity had excited envy as well as gratitude, when a fresh occasion offered to exercise his patriotic zeal."

This occasion, in itself laudable, was his endeavours, under the auspices of the king, to reclaim and people that part of the *Sierra Morena* through which passes the road from Madrid to Cadiz; a part immortalized by *Cervantes*. In this effort it appears he exposed himself to the animosity of Father Romauld, a German monk; how, it is impossible to say; the trifling dispute about authority could never have excited

revenge so deep and inveterate. However, it is said, through the machinations of this priest, *Don Pablo* was arrested by the myrmidons of the Inquisition, his effects, books, and papers seized, and himself thrown into the dungeon attached to the holy office; where, for two years, he was totally sequestered. On the 21st of November, 1778, he was tried by a convocation; found guilty of all the crimes laid to his charge; which, we are inclined to believe, were rather political than religious. The merciful disposition of the king, Charles III. interposed, and saved his life; he was confined to a convent of *la Mancha*, whence he escaped to France; "where his reputation had long preceded his arrival, and where he was received as the martyr of intolerance."

"He afterwards retired to a rural seat, near the banks of the Loire; where his lively and turbulent genius became sedate and tranquil, without extinguishing the fire of his soul."

We understand that M. Olivadé, in 1798, obtained permission to return to Spain; and in consequence, appeared at Madrid; soon after, he retired to Andalusia, where "he ended his days in 1803; having alternately tasted the pleasures and encountered the dangers of prosperity."

(To be continued.)

Discourses, Moral and Religious, adapted to a Naval Audience. Preached on board his Majesty's Ship the Tremendous, John Osborn, Esq. Commander, during the Years 1802, 1803, and 1804. By the Rev. Robert Baynes, L.L.B. and of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 1 vol. large 8vo. pp. 618. 1807.

BEFORE we proceed to an examination of this work, it is necessary that we should apologize to its author for having so long, *after we had promised*, delayed to introduce it to the public; for this we must observe, that the only excuse we need offer, is the true one, which is, that the ill health of the gentleman who has undertaken this department of our Magazine, combined with an extraordinary pressure of other avocations, has not only precluded his paying that attention which he could have wished to this, but to many other concerns equally important. The editor of a periodical publication is the child of circumstances,

they govern him, and it is frequently in the power of temporary events to disconcert plans which he imagines to have been digested with wisdom, and entered upon with spirit. It is not necessary to say more upon this subject, the work is now before us, and such is the idea which we have conceived of its importance, that we sincerely wish we could devote to its examination more time and more space than a consideration of our limits will suffer, or of our leisure will allow.

In contemplating the manners, the habits, and the minds of that brave and generous, yet singular class of men, to whom these discourses were particularly addressed, we concur in the opinion of Mr. B. that although some few maritime sermons had been published, a work was much wanted,

"That would unfold to those useful classes of British subjects" (our sailors and marines) "the great and necessary truths of religion and virtue, in a full, clear, comprehensive, methodical, and familiar manner; in a manner adapted to their peculiar situation, and capable of making the most forcible and lasting impression on their minds. This" (he says) "it has been my endeavour to supply in the following discourses, which I sincerely hope may meet the candour and approbation of the good and learned, and be of every utility to a class of men whom Great Britain must be ever proud to acknowledge among the bravest and most liberal contributors to her national welfare and glory."

There is, it has appeared to us, a part of this preface, which refers indeed to the title of the work, that wanted a little explanation, and that explanation we shall give in the words of our author. The reader must have observed in the title to which we have alluded, the term *moral* stands before the word *religious*; respecting this kind of clinax, he says,

"And I shall here observe, that in giving the discussion of morals before religion, and for the sake of the order so adopted, placing the term moral before religious, I by no means intend to separate them in a Christian mind; for Christianity obliges us to accept a new motive for whatever we do. Our morality must be founded on Christian principles—on a love to God, and an implicit obedience to his will, as well as from a love to virtue; and a sense of its value to mankind, in a mere temporal point of view. This love of God must reign supremely in our hearts, and must be the grand leading principle of all our actions, whether moral or religious; for it will not do to say, when we are

conscious we act right, I approve of this action, because I love my neighbour, and know that it is consistent with reason and justice, and the happiness of the community: for these, though good, are yet subordinate motives. Our reigning motive must be, because it is the will of God, to which a proper love for him will excite us to conform in all our doings. However, the advantage of a mere moral life, conducted upon the principle of a love of moral virtue, and a knowledge of its benefit to society, in a temporal view only, will authorize us to consider it distinctly, or rather, antecedently; and may induce many who pay but little regard to it, as founded upon Christian principles, either from ignorance of that principle, or some other motive, to embrace an orderly course of life, or to perform moral actions from the above grounds. Thus, we do not deny the utility of charitable exertions; though the motives may be purely ostentatious in the donor. We may be allowed, then, to treat of morality as distinct from religious motive, so long as we take care to impress the minds of our readers (for to themselves is the greater importance of the question) that to *inherit salvation in a life to come*, our moral actions must *all* of them be built upon a love to God, and a due sense of Christian obedience."

As to the author's qualifications for the task which he has performed, we mean those qualifications resulting from experience, and a thorough knowledge of the auditors to whom these discourses were originally addressed, they are unquestionable. His knowledge and experience arise, as he states, from "an uninterrupted acquaintance of eight or nine years, under almost every circumstance of situation." He has, therefore, adapted his discourses to the repression of those *bad habits* and *vices* that he had observed to be the most prevalent among the people with whom he was so long domesticated; and here we must observe, that a chaplain, who had so well studied the characters of his shipmates; who was so ready to regulate their conduct by his influence, precept, and example; who stood in the situation of a guide, monitor, and spiritual adviser, must have been a most valuable officer on board a man-of-war; his efforts, we apprehend, were constant, and we have no doubt but that their success was commensurate.

From these circumstances has occurred the publication of these discourses; which we must observe, the author states to have "received considerable additions since they were first delivered, which will account for the great length of some of them;" too

long, indeed, to be preached at one performance of divine service.

"This, however," he continues, "forms no objection in a printed work; and should any of the commanders of his majesty's ships, who have not chaplains on board, think them of sufficient merit to be read by them to their respective crews, after the regular church service of the day; which service many captains of the navy, much to their credit, make a point of never omitting to read, when opportunity offers; they can leave out such parts or sections as can best be spared (indeed some parts may appear somewhat too familiar to be delivered from the pulpit), and reduce the discourse to a convenient length."

With respect to these discourses, we consider the parts which the author fears will be thought too familiar, as those particularly adapted to the feelings and the habits of his auditors. There are other parts which we think too learned; we have no idea that the generality of sailors know much of Sir Christopher Hatton, or Mr. Lock (page 33); or that, although the famous Selden was "a man well known in the literary world, and a most eminent philosopher," he was quite so well known on board a man-of-war; we, therefore, think his own recommendation of the holy scriptures is much better adapted to his people, and to the design for which these sermons were instituted. How this design has, generally speaking, been executed will, indeed *can*, only be seen in the work itself. The discourses are sixty-three in number, besides a discourse on mutiny, and a prayer, made before the execution of the mutineers alluded to in the course of it. Of these lectures, the two first are introductory; the third considers the doctrine of a future state; the fourth and fifth are on the holy Scriptures, and a compendium of Scripture history; which, with a short display of the gospel scheme of salvation, is continued in the sixth and seventh. Practical moral duties, on the habits of swearing, on the duties we owe ourselves, on habit, self-preservation, &c. are comprised in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. From this period to the 43d the subjects turn upon the moral virtues and duties; the 44th is a recapitulation of the foregoing discourses, and some observations; which are continued in the next. In this lecture the schoolmaster of the ship, in Trincomallee harbour, having suddenly dropped down dead, without any apparent cause, gives rise to a series of re-

flections by the preacher, so admirably adapted to the situation of his audience that we shall quote them, as a fair specimen of the sentiments and spirit of this work.

"Which of us can now say, that, before the sun is this day set, he shall not be a partaker of eternity? Your minds cannot but be fully sensible of what little future time we can call our own, in reflecting on the instance of one of our shipmates, who dropped down dead on the evening of the day we last assembled together. On the morning of that day he was with us, an attendant on divine service, and struck me, as remarkably attentive to a discourse treating on the same subject which we are now upon. Little did he imagine, that within six or eight hours, he was to make an awful proof of the sentiments then delivered—little did he think, I believe, that he was shortly going to that state hereafter, where, as I told him, vice, however it might have flourished in this life, would not escape its just punishment; and where oppressed and unrequited virtue would receive a just recompense for its suffering and neglect whilst in an earthly state of existence. What would have been his alarm and dread if something had whispered in his ear 'Prepare! for this night shall thy soul be required of thee.' (Luke xii. 26.) These are, alas! very serious things. What are all the cares and concerns of this life to him now? those puny concerns of mortal men, which swell their trifling importance, which absorb their hearts, and totally occupy every thought, wish, and desire? What great and important things could he now tell us, if he were permitted to appear to us and address us! What an eloquent preacher would he be! If, unfortunately, like too many of the world, he had neglected the cultivation of these principles and doctrines, which were to secure to him a happy state hereafter: with what earnestness would he implore us not to be longer unmindful of our Creator; or even as the divine preacher elegantly expresses it (Eccles. xii. 6, 7.) suffer 'the silver cord to be loosed, or the golden bow to be broken, or the pitcher to be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern, or the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit to God that gave it.' How would he paint to us the shortness and vanity of human life, 'when we bring our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told,' when compared with the important events and endless ages of eternity! How feelingly and expressively would he lament his own wretched stupidity—the wretched stupidity of a Christian world, who suffered the things of this life to engross every attention totally insensible to the great, the superior demands a future life has upon them! To which all the concerns of this life, with respect to any value or importance, are no more to be compared than a grain of sand is to the whole

universe! If he be an object of Almighty grace and favour—if he be a partaker of everlasting happiness (which so we hope, but alas! he was snatched away in a moment), his pity for an unthinking erring world—his compassion for his late fellow-shipmates, and wishes for their happiness, would still equally animate his exertions in advising them, in admonishing them to flee from the wrath to come; no longer to reject the offers of divine mercy, but earnestly endeavour to secure the same happy mansions with him; praising and rejoicing at the throne of him at whose right hand are pleasures for evermore."

Discourse 46th, is "on the Christian religion, and scriptural authority further considered." This important subject is continued to the 50th; which descants on the state of the Jews and other nations at the coming of Christ; the necessity of a revelation from man's corrupt state; and the light of nature, favouring the idea. The 51st relates to the birth of our Saviour, and his miracles. And the ensuing discourses, to the 55th, embrace the history of our Lord; and from this subject a concise, but accurate deduction of the Christian doctrines.

The other discourses of this volume are devoted to the contemplation of our religious duties, and include the most sublime of the Christian doctrines; these subjects, awful and impressive, are placed in a clear and comprehensive light; and concluded by observations on Christian obedience, and on the reasonableness of Christianity; which, with the recapitulation, are comprised in three sermons, and, connected with those preceding, seem to us to embrace the whole of our moral and religious system.

After the remarks last we have made, a very few words will serve to state our opinion of this work. We think that discourses of this nature, adapted, as we have said, to a class of persons who have few opportunities afforded them for reading or reflection, extremely useful. The human mind must be employed, the intellectual faculties never remain inactive; therefore, if the opportunity is taken to turn their thoughts from those frivolous pursuits in which they are sometimes engaged, to the contemplation of the sublime truths of the Christian doctrine, it must be of the utmost importance both to their temporary and eternal welfare. We think these discourses, in which the auditors are led, by easy gradations, from one

important subject to another, calculated to effect this desirable purpose; and therefore, recommend them to those whose ardent wishes and whose duty it is to promote order and regularity, which are the offspring of religion and morality in our marine service.

An Address to the Public upon the dangerous Tendency of the London Female Penitentiary, with Hints relative to the best Means of lessening the Sum of Prostitution. By William Hale. Pamphlet, 8vo. p.p. 63. 1809.

THE ingenious and benevolent author of this pamphlet has employed his pen upon a subject which has heretofore engaged the attention of the wisest and the best of mankind. To lessen the sum of prostitution is, in fact, to lessen the sum of human misery; and, as it has been justly said, that "virtue brings with it its own reward," so to restore an incalculable number of unfortunate females to their parents, relatives, friends, and to society in general, whose precarious existence is at present a burthen to themselves, and a most intolerable evil to the community, is certainly as advantageous to the penitents as to the public.

But great as are the advantages which would arise from withdrawing a multitude of deluded females from the very verge of the gulf of perdition, they are not more than adequate to those that would accrue to the male sex, were its youth no longer liable to those meretricious temptations, which have been so frequently the bane of health, of honour, and of confidence; and to those blandishments which have seemed to strew with flowers the paths that led to destruction.

Impressed with these ideas, Mr. H. has, upon this occasion, most properly appealed to the philanthropy of the British nation; which, he observes, has at no period of our history, shone with greater splendour; he therefore states, that

"Considering, however, the critical situation of the country, and the many privations we may be called to endure, it becomes a matter of the first importance, that the liberality of the public should not be directed to any channel that will in the smallest degree run counter to the suppression of vice, and thus ultimately defeat the primary object of doing good to our fellow creatures."

This leads him to observe upon the credit and the applause that have accompanied the establishment of the LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY; which has been recommended from the pulpit by the most popular preachers of the day, and has had its advantages so widely circulated by that extensively distributed periodical publication, the Evangelical Magazine.

"It is far from my design," says Mr. Hale, "to cast the most distant reflection upon those who have so warmly advocated the necessity of this asylum. I know they are actuated by the purest intentions; and there are many amongst them with whose friendship I have long been honoured, and whose exemplary conduct has stamped that impression upon my mind which will never be obliterated while I continue to exist. The chief object, therefore, of this address is, simply to discuss the principles upon which this Female Penitentiary is founded; to shew that it will ultimately disappoint the expectation of its supporters; that the result of its operations will never lessen, but increase the sum of prostitution; and that it cannot be supported by precept or example from the word of God."

These propositions are investigated and discussed with a very considerable degree of acumen; in the course of this examination Mr. Hale upon the strongest grounds, those resulting from the nature of the question, and also from experience of the inefficacy of applying theoretical reasoning to evils whose repression can only result from practice, and sometimes from punishment, opposes Dr. Hawker's ideas of the effect which the knowledge that there is an asylum open to receive her would have upon the mind of a fair penitent.

To the doctor's assertion that "multitudes whose hearts revolt at the dreadful necessity of continued prostitution, are nevertheless constrained to pursue it for their daily support;" he most truly answers, that "there is no necessity for any woman, however desperate her character, to continue in prostitution a single hour to secure her daily support."

This he proves beyond the power of controversy. He next examines the address of the committee in behalf of the London Female Penitentiary, the interior arrangement of the building; and shews that they have already overshoot their mark. In this examination an observation occurs, so extremely apposite to the subject, and which so ac-

curately traces prostitution to its most prolific source, that although we have already exceeded our critical bounds, we cannot resist the quoting of it.

"And I would here observe," says Mr. H. "that in this luxurious age there is a growing evil which the public in general feel and lament—I allude to the vain coquettish dress of female servants, accompanied with that levity which those who know the deceitfulness of the human heart must bitterly deplore. Many of those domestics possess but indifferent characters; a great part of their time is spent in idleness; and the circle of their acquaintance with each other is much more extensive than their employers suspect: thus situated, exposed to many temptations, at a period of life the most critical, the slender barriers that guard their virtue are the fear of perpetual disgrace and punishment; remove but these feeble fences, and hundreds will fall an easy prey to seduction, and at last resort to prostitution for a maintenance."

The author, after an examination of the effects arising from the above causes, next observes, that many other arguments might be advanced to prove, "that the London Female Penitentiary will disappoint the opinion of its supporters, and never lessen, but increase, prostitution."

It is impossible, in our cursory remarks, to follow him through the variety of important matters which he has brought to bear upon this subject: we must, therefore, recommend the perusal of this tract to our readers. His parochial-observations are extremely judicious; and the power of the magistrates to suppress brothels, and to punish prostitutes, accurately stated. In fact, those gentlemen have been frequently blamed for suffering evils to exist which *the inhabitants only* can give them the power to suppress: we are therefore glad to see these circumstances set in so clear a light; and, as we approve of the whole of this pamphlet, we hope that the observations it contains will become the subject of serious consideration to the public in general, and particularly to those who, from their situation in life, from official experience, and local influence, are still more immediately concerned in their operation.

The Theory of Dreams: in which an Inquiry is made into the Powers and Faculties of the human Mind, as they are illustrated in the most remarkable Dreams recorded in sacred and pro-

fane History. Two volumes, 12mo. 1808.

This ingenious author, for ingenious he certainly is, to deprecate "all sarcastic strictures on the title of his book," has taken for the motto to his preface the following line,

"You while you are awake, sleep; and as you sleep, dream."

Tu vigilans dormis, &c.—Hieron. Epist.

"and requests that he may not be accused, as *Vigilantus* was (for the sake of the play upon his name probably), of walking in waking slumbers."

We are certainly not the persons to level against him any such accusation; for although we have heard of many that have *walked* in their sleep, and have great reason to suspect that some of our brethren, for instance, occasionally *write* in their sleep; we have too much politeness to *disturb* them with so rude a suggestion: indeed, like honest Dogberry, "we do not see how sleeping can offend any one;" and are, therefore, of the opinion of our author, that if a man can either *dream* his time away, or pass it in speculative inquiries, which we conceive to be *day dreams*, he will, in all probability, find relief from the corroding anxiety which the *realities* of the times are calculated to generate and to foster.

For this reason, we are willing to give to *dreams* all the importance and all the *credit* which they deserve. "It would be superstitious or fanatic," says an author whose name we do not at present recollect, "to lay such a stress upon *all dreams* as if they were significative; on the contrary, it would be profane to range all under the notion of their being merely *natural* or fortuitous." We shall steer a middle course; and looking at the subject through the medium of the author of these volumes, only (very briefly) consider in what manner he has treated it.

The first chapter is, "*On Dreams and their Distinctions.*" Of these we must observe, that we are not satisfied with the definition laid down by Macrobius. A dream "he regards as a figurative and mysterious representation that requires to be interpreted;" which is to say, that a dream's a dream.

The explanation of a vision is, in our opinions, too *visionary*: and the third distinction, which the ancients conceived to be oracular, the moderns well know

to have been fabulous, and to have belonged to the fourth and fifth class, viz. the *Insomnium* and the *Phantasm*; which induces us rather to adopt the more simple distribution of dreams into two classes—plain and allegorical—than that of Macrobius; though we do not assert that we are altogether satisfied with this definition. Dreams when simple seem to us so much the effect of chance, and when compound of chance medley, if we may take this expression out of its legal sense, that it is impossible to fix their standard. Where the foundation is so unsubstantial, the erection must be evanescent.

In chapter II. "*concerning Dreams related in profane Accounts of ancient History*," we are much pleased to observe, that our author has, in this and the five following chapters, confined his subject to those dreams recorded only by profane writers; to the salutary effects of which we fully subscribe, as we do to his idea, that they neither require implicit confidence, nor justify extraordinary precautions.

CHAPTER III. has for its title, "*Concerning other Dreams related in profane Accounts of ancient History*."

CHAPTER IV. "*Further Remarks on Dreams mentioned in ancient History*."

CHAPTER V. "*On other ancient Dreams of a miscellaneous Character*."

CHAPTER VI. "*On ancient Dreams connected with impending Death*."

CHAPTER VII. has this motto; which we think so appropriate, that we very readily quote it:

"What I have described should be considered rather as the dreams of crazy persons than as the judgments of philosophers.—Cicero de Natur. Deor. L. i. *Exposui fere, &c.*"

"Upon a collective retrospect of the account considered in the preceding chapters," saith the author, "it does not appear that there is sufficient reason to suppose, that there was any preternatural interference displayed in the communication of the dreams referred to, or that the minds of the persons concerned were endowed with prophetic powers. The author has selected those which have the highest claim to regard, from their character and the authority on which they are delivered; and after such an examination, has but little hesitation in rejecting the pretensions of pagan antiquity to the illumination of prophetic dreams."

This observation seems correctly to embrace the best opinions upon the subject. If we consider the number
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and character of the dreams adduced (to which indeed we could make a large addition), and contemplate how the far greater part of those disturbers of repose have been engendered; that many have arisen from the fumes of indigestion, have been the concomitants of inebriety, or have derived their force from the operation of nervous affections, from anger, fear, love, joy, or grief, shall we wonder at their variety, at their extravagance, or, in some instances, at their credibility. The mental distortions that arise either from fatigue of spirits or of body have also their full share in producing *nocturnal visions*: the business or the pleasure of the day very frequently pursues, harasses, or amuses us through the night. But we cannot help thinking, that our author has given to those unsubstantial forms too much materiality by condensing them into this treatise, and reasoning upon them as if they were subjects worthy of a philosophical investigation. The ancients who engrafted dreams and visions, the chaff and gossamer of the human mind, into their mythology, made, very frequently, a poetical, a historical, a military, and a moral use of them. But it would be difficult to persuade us, that any of the authors who have introduced them into their works relied for a moment on the stability of their system. The machinery that they, probably, fabricated was excellent for the purposes we have stated. It pointed a moral or adorned a tale better than any other. In blending historical facts with fabulous narration, the people were taken as it were by surprise; that kind of credulity which has ever existed in the human mind favoured the deception; the passions of the multitude ranged on the side of the narrator, and embraced those clouds which he had clothed in such a variety of pleasing forms, or shrunk from those that he had armed with terror, without considering, that of themselves they would in a moment melt and disperse before the radiant gleams which issue and expand from the torch of truth.

We have said more upon this part of the work than we intended, because we are sorry to see the effusions of learning and the impulse of genius mingle together and run to waste among such *quicksands* as we have passed over. If we have not closely followed the track of our author, it was because we were fearful of sinking at least knee deep into

controversy, still more unstable than the subject on which he has chosen to rest, we will not say to dream.

CHAPTER VIII. is "*Of inspired Dreams which were rendered subservient to divine Revelation, and contributed to the Establishment and Support of the Hebrew Dispensation.*"

CHAPTER IX. "*On inspired Dreams which contributed to the Confirmation and Advancement of the Gospel.*"

These two chapters embrace a variety of subjects, awful, impressive, mysterious, and in their events, whether considered as precautionary or instructive predictions, highly important. Among the ancients whose opinions derive considerable weight from the testimony of Cicero,* the two principles which had for their foundation the existence of a Deity and the effects of inspiration were twined together; from these emanated not only those feeble rays that irregularly gleam through their writings; but the more brilliant light which shone in such meridian splendor under the gospel dispensation, and as recorded through the medium of the Holy Scriptures, assumed the various characters of *visions, dreams, prophecy, oracles, voices*, particularly the *Bath-Col*, and that which the Jews deemed peculiar to *Moses*, which they therefore term *Gradus Moisaicus*.

"If we consider," saith our author, "the object and intention of dreams recorded in sacred history, they appear to us worthy of, and consistent with, the designs of God, connected with the plan of his miraculous dispensation, and constituting part of his great scheme of prophecy. Where they were imparted to those not in immediate subjection to that dispensation which was ratified by miraculous testimonies, they still were appropriated to the signaling of God's professed cause and servants, by the interpretation of the prophets, and bore often a reference to the Messiah."

We concur with the author in the belief, that the dream of Alexander might be "an artful stratagem" to conciliate the affections of the Jews, and to animate his own soldiers. Dreams have formerly been of as much use in the political world as deceptions are at present. When a man determines to become a universal conqueror, it is not always that he relies upon truth and justice as his supporters.

CHAPTER IX. is "*On inspired Dreams which contributed to the Confirmation and Advancement of the Gospel.*"

CHAPTER X. "*On Dreams subsequent to the Establishment of Christianity, which have no Title to be considered as inspired.*"

In this chapter, the author properly examines those ebullitions of the mind which arose from the religious impressions of persons to whom "every event was a miracle, every dream a divine vision." He also observes upon those, beginning with *Constantine*, which may be deemed *pious frauds*: upon fabricated visions and monkish tales, which, it is well known, have formerly been used to assail the credulity, to increase the superstition, and to attract the property of the people.

The best dream in this chapter is that of Lady Seymour, when a maiden, who, in her sleep, found a nest with nine gold Finches in it, and who afterwards married *Finch*, Earl of Winchelsea, by whom she had nine children.

CHAPTER XI. comprises "*Other Dreams related in modern Accounts;*" and continues the series of *famous dreamers*, in which the family of Wotton make a distinguished figure, to the close of this volume. It was once the fashion to dream: many persons were more industrious while asleep than when awake: the labours of these our author has with great pains collected. But before we proceed upon his second volume, we wish to hint, that if those whom he has commemorated neglected their *diurnal affairs* in consequence of their *nocturnal exertions*, they deserved, in the words of Prior, to have been told, that

"The man is sure an idle dreamer
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the streamer."
(To be concluded in our next.)

The Beauties of Tom Brown: consisting of humorous Pieces in Prose and Verse, selected from the Works of that satirical and lively Writer. To which is prefixed, the Life of the Author, by the late Charles Henry Wilson, Esq. of the Inner Temple. 1 vol. 12mo. 1803.

THE grand seignior himself, at the period when the Turkish empire was at the height of its prosperity, was never so anxious to collect the beauties of Circassia or Greece, as some of our ingenious friends have, of late years, been

* De Divin. lib. i.

to collect the *beauties* of literature. Whether the *seraglio* or the *study* have afforded the greatest enjoyment? Whether *sultanas* or *volumes* have been most frequently conned? are questions at once so *profound* and so *important*, that we should as soon think of attempting the solution of the riddle of the *Sphinx*, were it yet unexpounded, as to venture even to guess at their development. All, therefore, that we shall say upon this interesting subject is, that it appears from the works of many of our brother authors, that they no longer, like the wits of Charles or the wits of Anne, catch their inspiration from the eyes of our *living beauties*, and, either in verse or prose, celebrate them till their heads, like that of Jove when he was delivered of Minerva, teem with *new beauties* which charm as they expand upon their pages: on the contrary, our modern wits, sorry we are to say it, may, nay must, be termed *collectors* rather than *creators*: they bury themselves in their libraries, and there *toil, dig, cut*, and turn over, till they have extracted every *spangle* of *shining* ore from, perhaps, an immense folio, a large quarto, a portly set of octavos, or a long file of smart well-dressed duodecimos, and, like the French cook in the farce of "Sir John Cockle at Court," from "de essence of von, due, six, or von dozen hams, composed a fine sauce in von *leetle dish*."

This French cookery, as we have observed, is not at all to our taste.

"———We hate an olio
Compil'd from quarto, and from folio,
From pamphlet, newspaper, and book,
Toss'd up by literary cook;
And oft exclaim, before we eat,
The devil has spoil'd delightful meat."

In six words, "we are not fond of *scraps*;" and, therefore, in considering the beauties of the present times, are much greater admirers of those that are *animated* than those that are *literary*; though indeed, in one point of view, we do not discern any great difference; if the former appear *almost naked*, the latter are as frequently to be seen in *sheets*.

But although we have more than once resisted the temptation to examine literary beauties, yet as the present collection seems to assume a higher character than many, and to exhibit a more imposing form, we shall, as briefly as we can, give our opinions of their merit;

or rather, it would be perhaps more correct to say, of that of their original author.

The works of Tom Brown seem to emanate from a source which is enveloped in pretty deep antiquity.² It appears to us, that some of the first rude dawnings of what may be termed the humorous style of writing, are to be found in THE GOLDEN LEGEND,[†] which was one of the earliest productions of the British press. This kind of writing, it is probable, spread considerably after the Reformation; as we find, in the latter part of the century, the works of Robert Green, M.A. were held in very high estimation: they were extremely numerous, and equally popular. He was a man that devoted himself to society; his talents were extensive, but his life and morals extremely dissolute.[‡]

T. Decker was a writer of the same class. He lived after Green; and although he was cotemporary with Shakespeare and Jonson, seems neither to have refined his ideas or his style by their examples.[§]

In order to continue the series of those authors who, in many instances, extracted humour from metropolitan follies and enormities, it will be necessary to mention Doctor Earle,^{||} who, in 1633, published a small volume, intitled "Micro-Cosmographie; or, a Piece of the World discovered, in Essays and Characters."[¶]

In the reign of Charles II. writers of this class turned their talents to the

* We might have traced this source to Chaucer; but it was by no means necessary, or perhaps proper, as a lapse of near two centuries betwixt his existence and the publication of the Golden Legend would have destroyed every idea of a literary concatenation upon which we had determined to build an hypothesis.

† Imprinted at London in Fleete Streete at the Signe of the Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde XXVII August CCCCXXVII.

‡ Green was the author of "The Mirror of Modesty," "Euphues," "Pandosto, the Triumph of Time," "The Royal Exchange," and above fifty other pieces. He died 1592.

§ At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Decker published "The Gulls Horne Booke," "The Belman of London," and many other humorous works.

|| Of this prelate, for such he certainly was, and of his works, we shall, at a future period, take more notice.

¶ We have a copy of this work now before us, published 1638, sixth edition.

stage, and dramatized many pieces whose subjects were local: they also seem to have carried the effusions of poetical satire to a great but libidinous height. *Edward Ward*, in his *London Spy*, continued the coarse satyric style, which was very little refined by *Tom Brown*, of whose *beauties* we are now contemplating the collection which has elicited these remarks.

To say that there are not strong traits of humour in this volume, and many marks of an original cast of mind, would neither be doing justice to the author nor to ourselves. The pages certainly abound with pleasantry, such as is sure to arise from placing common objects in an oblique, and sometimes a ridiculous point of view. We see, through the medium of his observations, the manners, the follies, and the vices of those times most ably and correctly depicted, and holdly, though not *always liberally*, censured.

TOM BROWN, who was once the fiddle of the metropolis, was, we fear, in his propensities, too much like his precursors, *Green* and *Decker*: men whose lives were devoted to their friends, whose very appearance inspired mirth, and whose writings, although they had, in many instances, merit sufficient to have supported themselves, were borne on the wings of popularity by the colloquial talents and humorous exertions of their different authors. Of all the effusions of this nature* which we have read, *Tom Brown's* are certainly the best: we therefore think the public is obliged to the compiler of this volume for having selected the pieces of which it is composed. This task is executed with taste and judgment, and with a greater regard to the moral character of his author than is apparent in the more voluminous collection of his works which has so long been before the public.

We think this *beny* of beauties may afford amusement to those that peruse them; and perhaps that pleasure will be exalted if we observe, that the works of

their literary parent were approved by that excellent judge, and truly humorous writer, the late *HENRY FIELDING, Esq.*

With respect to the frontispiece, which represents the interior of a gaming academy, it is extremely laughable; but we will submit to the good sense of the ingenious delineator, whether it would not have heightened the humour if the characters had been dressed in the costume of those times wherein the scene is laid. Long wigs, bands, full suits, and other appendages of gravity, would, if we consider how they are employed, have produced a contrast, which may, either in painting or writing, be termed "the soul of wit."

The Cambrian Traveller's Guide, and Pocket Companion: containing the collected Information of the most popular and authentic Writers, relating to the Principality of Wales, and Parts of the adjoining Counties, augmented by very considerable Additions, the Result of various Excursions; comprehending Histories and Descriptions of the Cities, Towns, Villages, Castles, Mansions, Palaces, Abbeys, Churches, Inns, Mountains, Rocks, Water-falls, Ferries, Bridges, Passes, &c. &c. arranged in alphabetical Order. Also, Descriptions of what is remarkable in the intermediate Spaces; as, Solitary Houses, Forts, Encampments, Walls, ancient Roads, Caverns, Rivers, Aqueducts, Lakes, Forests, Woods, Fields of Battle, Islets, Cromlechs, Carnells, Tumuli, Pillars, Druidic Circles, Works of Iron, Tin, Copper, &c. The Roads are described, the Distances given, and the distinct Routes of Aikin, Barber, Bingley, Coxe, Donovan, Evans, Hulton, Malkin, Pennant, Skrine, Warner, and Wyndham. The Whole interspersed with Historic and Biographic Notices, with natural History, Botany, Mineralogy, and with Remarks on the Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants. 1 vol. 12mo. columns 720. Stourport. 1808.

THE above recited title is so amply descriptive, so well and so fully it details the contents of this volume, that even if the work were an object of criticism, which, as a laborious and accurate compilation from the *Cambrian* travels of approved authors, it certainly is not, much trouble would be saved to the

* That is, of the effusions of coarse humour; from which we unquestionably except the productions of *Fielding*, *Smollet*, and some other authors; for although in these there are occasionally scenes that are coarse, and perhaps, in some instances, disgusting, there are beauties that so fully counterbalance as to render the banks of the streams delightfully pleasant, though the channels may not be so pure as might be wished.

reviewer, as from the numerous heads of this descriptive account he might gather many particulars, which, assisted by alphabetical arrangement would render reference easy.

We are perfectly of the opinion of Mr. George Nicholson, who appears as the editor, that "almost every tourist in Wales has found the inconvenience of conveying and referring to many volumes," and are, therefore, fully convinced of the convenience of consulting a work where all the most important matters contained in them are drawn into one point of view, and arranged or occasionally abridged with fidelity, taste and elegance. Yet it is not only the tourist, but also the general reader, that may find amusement and advantage in perusing, or referring to this work, which seems to us to possess the double character of a book of entertainment, and a book to be consulted on all occasions where local information respecting the district which it comprises, is wanted, and we are, consequently, glad that the editor has extended his researches to another country (Scotland) respecting which a guide of this nature is much wanted.

Before we conclude this brief notice, we must, though we can vouch for the general accuracy of his account of SHREWSBURY, have a word with the editor respecting the ancient tower on St. John's hill, which, he states, became "about the year 1787, by purchase, the property of William Smith, Esq. who *sacrilegiously* pulled it down, and erected an elegant residence on its site!"

In the first place, the writer of this article (who has lived upon the very spot) would have it understood that he has as great a *veneration* for the antiquities of his country, as the said editor or any one else, but yet he does not very clearly conceive how the dilapidating an ancient *watch-tower*, of which there were several round the circuit of the walls of Shrewsbury, and which were never used for any other purposes than guard stations and places of defence, can be termed *sacrilege*. Secondly, the tower in question had, for a long series of years been in the most ruinous state: to walk by it was, in a high wind, a service of some danger; therefore, the taking it down was considered as an advantage, inasmuch as it rendered the narrow road over which it impended, perfectly safe.

Mr. Smith, we must inform the editor, is a most active and benevolent magistrate, and a most excellent man. The greater part of a very long life he has employed in rendering service to the town in which he resides, and to the poor of a much wider district, and consequently he is universally esteemed; therefore, the assertion, or implication, that he had *sacrilegiously* destroyed one of the ornaments of Shrewsbury, is so monstrous, that we must desire the editor to correct it as soon as possible.

Prison Lucubrations; or, Letters from that well-known Citadel, Ellenborough Castle, in St. George's Fields, to a Friend in the Country: succinctly describing the Interior of that Fortress, its Rules, Usages, and Comforts; interspersed with Anecdotes and Characters of its Inhabitants, and serious Reflections on Bankrupt Laws and Insolvent Acts, and on the Humanity, Sound Policy, and Moral Justice of Indiscriminate and Unlimited Imprisonment for Debt, under the Law of England, contrasted with the Usage of other Nations. By a Veteran. 12mo. pp. 144. 1808.

A WELL-WRITTEN, and really interesting series of letters, dedicated to that highly-esteemed nobleman, to whose persevering and zealous exertions for the mitigation of their miseries, imprisoned debtors owe perpetual gratitude:—the reader must anticipate the name of the Earl of Moira.

The letters are eighteen in number; their style is alternately playful and humorous, sedate and argumentative, according to the subject under discussion; but always correct, frequently animated, and sometimes eloquent. That we are justified in pronouncing the book interesting, may be presumed from the fact of its having been read through by us, at one sitting, with a very short interval; and, did our limits permit, we could bear out the character that we have given of it by extracts from its various contents. Being, however, too much restricted in space for more, we re-open the book at random, and submit the following, being part of the closing paragraph of the xviii. letter:

"I am willing to give the man who is a sufferer by his insolvent-debtor, every rational allowance and practicable redress; but not more than to the man who is a sufferer

by the crime of a felon, an incendiary, or a murderer, and who is allowed no discretion in the punishment. I object not to imprisonment where it can enforce payment, nor that even the imprisonment should be for life to the debtor who can pay and will not. But where payment is shewn to be utterly impossible, and the circumstances of the debt are not absolutely criminal, I am not for indulging the vengeance of any man, irritated by his loss of property. There are other great injuries, as well as debt, which a man may sustain in every rank of life, and for which he has no possible claim for compensation. His land may be inundated, covered by a landslip, or swallowed by an earthquake; his ship wrecked by a careless or ignorant steersman; his house burnt by the carelessness of a drunken servant, at ten doors distance; a tile blown from his neighbour's roof, may kill his wife or his child—and yet he must bear with these injuries, because the law will neither award him compensation for his losses, nor devote a victim to his ire. By what complaisance, then, is the law bound to sacrifice to the vengeance of an inexorable creditor, the liberty for life of an honest man, guilty of nothing but misfortune? Will the keeping him in a gaol, doomed to hunger and idleness, pay the debt? Or is any deference due to the feelings of a man, who is content to exact a compensation in the exercise of his cruelty towards his debtor, to say nothing of the innocent and unoffending wife and children, who share all the miseries of the incarcerated husband and father? Take from the debtor, if you will, his last shilling and his last shirt; restore him to the nakedness in which he entered the world—but do not take from him, undeservedly, the great blessing of his nature, and the most valuable jewel to man—and more especially a MAN OF ENGLAND: a jewel beyond the

purchase of gold: LIBERTY! of which the man by whom I am deprived

"Takes that from me which not enricheth him,

But makes me poor indeed."

The anecdotes related of different prisoners exhibit cases of hardship and impolicy, which shock alike our feelings and our judgment. The author, among many other similar cases, mentions the following:

"I have known a military officer, whose commission was his whole fortune, a man of bravery and personal worth, imprisoned here four years, for two debts, amounting to about 80*l*. The one for a military hat, price 3*l*. the law-costs on which were run up by the attorney to 50*l*.; the other, a charge for a military suit, 15*l*. on which the law-costs, and other expences, made up 47*l*.; beside which, he was deprived of his commission, and his country of his services, for not joining his regiment in time to go on foreign service, and was ashamed to communicate the cause to his commanding officer early enough to get leave to sell out. Innumerable have been the instances of a similar kind, within these walls, during the present war, and great is the loss of gallant services sustained by this country through such means. Indeed, a very principal part of the strength of this garrison, at all times, consists of naval or military officers: men of high feelings, who are obliged, by the etiquette or usage of the service, to support the appearance and style of their rank as gentlemen, upon the scanty pittance of a pay, inferior to the emoluments of a valet de chambre, or the ordinary wages of journeyman mechanics; and precluded from the economy and the shifts which men in every rank of private life may adopt."

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, Dec. 26.—The pantomime of *Robinson Crusoe* was revived, with a new second act. Messrs. D'Egville and Laurent distinguished themselves greatly, and the piece has had a successful run.

Dec. 27. A Mr. KENT, a gentleman of some provincial celebrity, made his *débüt* as *Sir George Airy*, in *The Busy Body*, and was very favourably received.

COVENT GARDEN COMPANY (at the Little Theatre, Haymarket). Dec. 29. Mrs. BEAUMONT, whose appearance in *Belvidera*, we noticed last month, performed the part of *Alicia*, in *Jane*

Shore, with no diminution of the reputation which she had acquired in her former effort.

Dec. 31. The Foundation Stone of the New Theatre, in Covent Garden, was laid; and the most successful cares were bestowed by the proprietors and the architect in the previous arrangements: no expense or labour was spared for the accommodation of those who assisted in the ceremony, and for the numerous spectators who were admitted within the area; no precautions neglected, in defending the approaches to the ground, by civil and military guards: thus was entire order main-

tained," notwithstanding the immense numbers of people attracted on the occasion. The Foundation Stone is situated at the N. E. angle of the ground, in weight nearly three tons, and containing 60 cubic feet; previous to the ceremony, it hung suspended by cordage, over a basement stone; near to it was placed a marquee for the Prince of Wales, who (as Grand Master Mason of England and Scotland) conferred upon the building the high honour of laying this stone himself. Two extensive covered galleries were erected; one to receive the body of Free Masons who assisted in the ceremony, the other was appropriated to the spectators; surrounding scaffolds were covered with many hundreds of workmen engaged in the building; a detachment of the 1st regiment of guards was posted as a guard of honour at the prince's entrance, with a band of musicians; and four other military bands were stationed on elevated platforms near the company, who enlivened the scene by music.

The Grand Lodge was opened at Freemasons' Hall, at twelve, Charles Marsh, Esq. in the chair, attended by the masters and wardens of individual lodges; and about half-past 12 o'clock, they walked in procession to Bow-street, the junior lodges first. The representative of the GRAND MASTER walked last; being preceded by the Chevalier Ruspini bearing the grand sword; and by the master of the senior lodge (Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1.) bearing the book of the constitutions of the fraternity, containing their history, charges, regulations, &c. drawn from ancient records and traditions.

On their arrival at the theatre, they were welcomed to the places assigned them by the bands playing the old tune attached to the song of *A Free and an Accepted Mason*. The grand officers proceeded to the marquee, and were arranged in order; among others were, John Dent, Esq. M. P. Generals Hulse, Calvert, and Burton. Alderman Newnam, — Lancaster, Esq. Charles Marsh, Esq. Arthur Teggart, Esq. — Corry, Esq. Robert Brettingham, Esq. Alderman Sir John Eamer, Knt. John Hunter, Esq. Sir William Rawlins, Knt. Colonel Elliott, Colonel Farmer, Sir John Macnamara Hayes, Bart. the Earl of Mountnorris, Lord Valentia, John Bayford, Esq. (grand treasurer), Col. Barker, William Forsteen, Esq. Sir William Chalmers, Knt. of the Order of

Vasa. A. S. Gordon, Esq. L. H. V. Thomas Brand, Esq. — Croft, Esq. Chevalier Ruspini, Grand Sword-Bearer, The Bearer of the Constitutions, and Wm. White, Esq. grand secretary.

The master, wardens, and nine members of the grand stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of most of the lodges within 20 miles of town, attended habited in the insignia of the Order, to the number of near 400.

The several bands now played alternate airs till one o'clock, the hour fixed for the appearance of the Prince of Wales; at which time, nearly to an instant, his royal highness, in his coach, accompanied by the Duke of Sussex, (attended by General Hulse, and Colonels M'Mahon and Bloomfield, in a second), arrived under an escort of horse guards. — His royal highness was received on his entrance, at the Bow-street door, by the Earl of Moira, acting grand master; the detachments of guards saluting with grounded colours, and beating *The Grenadier's March*. Mr. Harris and Mr. Kemble, after paying their respects to his royal highness, ushered him to the marquee: his arrival was announced by the loud plaudits of the people, the royal standard being hoisted, and the discharge of a royal salute of artillery. His royal highness (who was dressed in blue, with a scarlet collar, wearing the insignia of his office as grand master, a pair of gold compasses, set with brilliants, and other jewellery, also a white apron, bordered with purple and fringed with gold) appeared in high health and spirits. Proceeding, uncovered, with his suite, through a railed platform spread with superfine broad green cloth bound with scarlet and yellow (40 dismounted life guardsmen, who are masons, without arms, lining the sides of the railing), the company all rose as his royal highness passed the platform to the marquee, and gave him three cheers; when the united hands immediately struck up "*God save the King*." — His royal highness, as he passed, smilingly bowed to the ladies with the most fascinating affability.

The grand officers had previously placed the masonic instruments on a table in the marquee. A plan of the building, with its sections and elevation, was now presented to his royal highness by Robert Smirke, jun. Esq. the architect: and a gilt silver trowel by Mr. Copeland, the builder of the

edifice. Having passed a short time in conversation with the proprietors, and with the grand masonic officers in the marquee, his royal highness proceeded to the ceremonial. On a signal given, the corner stone was raised about four feet: the hod-men, in white aprons, instantly conveyed the necessary quantity of fine cementing mortar, which was neatly spread on the base stone by the workmen of the building, similarly dressed. His royal highness now advanced, uncovered, to the N. E. corner of the stone; when John Bayford, Esq. as grand treasurer, deposited in a space cut for it in the basement stone, a brass box, containing the British gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign. On a part of the stone was "*Long live GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES,*" and "*To the KING;*" with a medallion of the PRINCE. There were also deposited two large medals: one of bronze, bearing a head of his royal highness on one side, and on the other the following inscription:—

GEORGIUS.
PRINCEPS. WALLIARUM.
THEATRI.
REGIUS INSTAURANDI. AUSPICIIIS.
IN HORTIS. BENEDICTINIS.
LONDINI.
FUNDAMENTA.
Sue mænie. LOCAVIT.
M.DCCC.VIII.

The other medal, engraved in copper, bore, on one side, this inscription:—

"Under the Aspsices of
His Most Sacred Majesty GEORGE III.
King of the United Kingdoms of Great
Britain and Ireland,
The Foundation Stone of the Theatre,
Covent-garden,
Was laid by his Royal Highness
GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES,
M.DCCC.VIII."

On the reverse is engraven—

"ROBERT SMIRKE, Architect."

His royal highness now, as grand master, finished the adjustment of the mortar with his trowel; when the upper stone was lowered in the sling to its destined position; all the bands playing *Rule Britannia*, a discharge of artillery being fired, and the people with the most animating cheers applauding the spectacle. The junior and senior grand

wardens, and the acting grand master, the Earl of Moira, now severally presented his royal highness with the *plumb*, the *level*, and the *square*; and the prince, having applied them to the fabric, and pronounced the work correct, gave the stone three strokes with his *mallet*.

Three elegant silver cups were then presented, successively, to his royal highness, containing corn, wine, and oil, which he scattered and poured over the surface of the stone; all the bands playing "*God save the King.*" His royal highness then restored the plan of the building into the hands of the architect, approving that specimen of his genius, and desiring him to complete the structure conformably thereto: then, graciously turning to Mr. Harris and Mr. Kemble, he wished prosperity to the building, and the objects connected with it, and success and happiness to its proprietors and managers.

The ceremony being finished, the band played "*Rule Britannia,*" and the Prince, the Duke of Sussex, and the Earl of Moira, were escorted back to the prince's carriage by the managers and the grand officers, under a second royal salute of 21 guns.

So passed a ceremonial, which, by the excellent pre-arrangement of its managers, and the graceful yet dignified manner in which the illustrious chief actor performed his part, exhibited an interesting spectacle, that excited general admiration and applause. All who had the honour to approach the prince, speak in raptures of his polite and captivating manners on the occasion.—Although the neighbouring houses were covered to the roof-tops, and many thousands of people were assembled in the streets, it is with great satisfaction we state, that not a single accident happened, to interrupt so splendid a termination of the old year!

The masters and wardens of the Masonic Lodges then returned in procession to their hall, in Great Queen-street; and the Grand Lodge was closed; after making a formal minute of the proceedings; and receiving, through the medium of the grand treasurer, the thanks of the prince for the favour of their attendance on his royal highness.

The brethren, after the lodge was closed, sat down to a splendid dinner at Freemasons' Tavern, and conviviality closed the year 1808.

The whole arrangement was under the direction of Mr. Kemble, who paid every possible attention, as well to the accommodation of the very numerous parties who were admitted to see the formalities, as to the ceremony itself.

Amidst the multitude who attended, it was difficult to distinguish individuals, though there were many persons of fashion present.—Among the performers and friends of the theatre were—Mr. Harris, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Martindale, proprietors;—Mrs. Siddons, Mr. Munden and family, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. H. Johnston, Mr. Young, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Spring, of Drury-lane, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Hodgson, Mrs. Litchfield, Mrs. Dibdin;—the Rev. H. B. Dudley, John Hunter, Esq. Thomas Bond, Esq. magistrates.

The proprietors of Covent-garden theatre afterwards received a letter from Colonel M'Mahon, dated from Carleton-house; in which he stated, that he had it in command from his royal highness the Prince of Wales, to express his high approbation of the very great order and regularity with which the whole arrangement of the ceremonial had been formed and conducted.

DRURY-LANE, Jan. 5.—A Comedy, called "MAN AND WIFE; OR, *More Secrets than One*;" was performed for the first time; the principal characters being thus represented:

Lord Austincourt	Mr. HOLLAND.
Sir Rowland Austincourt	Mr. POWELL.
Charles Austincourt	Mr. ELLISTON.
Sir Willoughby Wherrit ..	Mr. DOWTON.
Faulkner (disguised as)	Mr. WREUGHTON.
Abel Grouse	
Cornelius O'Dedimus	Mr. JOHNSTONE.
Ponder	Mr. MATHEWS.
Sailor	Mr. SMITH.
Lady Wherrit	Mrs. HARIOWE.
Helen Wherrit	Mrs. JORDAN.
Fanny	Mrs. H. SIDDONS.

Sir Willoughby Wherrit, an English baronet of large fortune, resides upon his estate with his lady and an only daughter, Helen, by a former marriage. Lady Willoughby is one of those wives who aspire to command; and, although of a strong constitution, calls in the aid of weak nerves to maintain her power. The baronet, to appear in his true character, which is that of a kind and attentive husband, yields to her whims and caprices when in company; but, in private, he consults his dignity; and, of course, they are always jarring when alone. Helen is a lively

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and amiable girl, in love with Charles Austincourt, a naval officer; but is intended by her father to be the wife of Lord Austincourt, a rotleman whose estate joins Sir Willoughby's. This lord had contracted a marriage, which, he flattered himself, was illegal, with Fanny, the fair daughter of Faulkner, a distressed gentleman, who had assumed the name of Abel Grouse, and sought a refuge in the country from the frowns of fortune. In this dishonourable business his lordship was assisted by O'Dedimus, an Irish attorney and justice of the peace; and Ponder, formerly a servant to Charles, who has now returned unexpectedly from sea, to visit his mistress, but is informed that she is going to be married to Lord Austincourt. It turns out, however, that Charles is the real Lord Austincourt, and that the marriage of the pretended lord with Fanny, the daughter of Faulkner, is legitimate. In effecting this *dénouement*, great assistance is derived from O'Dedimus, who, under the appearance of craft, is a generous fellow, that assumed the character of a knave, to counteract the villany of his client. The obstacle to the union of Helen and Charles being thus removed, the two lovers are made happy.

This comedy is the avowed production of S. J. ARNOLD, Esq. who had before produced some afterpieces which were favourably received; and who has good reason to be pleased with his success in the present instance. The characters are strongly marked, and well discriminated; though we think that of *Sir Rowland* open to some objection; as his crime is of too deep a cast for the cognizance of the comic muse. Indeed, the piece is rather a sentimental novel dramatized, than a comedy. To the dialogue we can give our praise, with very few exceptions. It contains much wit; not forced, but naturally arising from situation and character. But neither of the double discoveries at the close (the real instead of the sham marriage, or the exchange of the children) are new: the former is evidently from *The Vicar of Wakefield*.

The performers exerted themselves greatly on the occasion: particularly Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. H. Siddons, Messrs. Dowton, Johnstone, Mathews, and Elliston. We did not hear throughout the piece a single dissentient voice; when the curtain fell, the house resounded with three distinct peals of applause; and when the piece was given out for a second representation, these applauses were repeated.

COVENT GARDEN COMPANY (at the Haymarket), Jan. 7.—In the panto-

mime of Mother Goose were introduced (in addition to a fine scene of the Ruins of Covent Garden Theatre after the fire, which had been exhibited some days before) two most beautiful scenes; one exhibiting an accurate and striking representation of the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone; and the other, a view of the intended structure as in its finished state. Both were most loudly and deservedly applauded.

Mr. YOUNG has lately, owing to the confinement of Mr. KEMBLE by illness, added to his former characters, those of *Macbeth*, *Olhello*, *Zanga*, *Beverley*, and *Lord Townly*, with varied success, but certainly with much general merit.

PROLOGUE

To Mr. ARNOLD'S Comedy of MAN and WIFE.

Spoken by Mr. MATHEWS.

As plays increase, to strike out something new,

What, in the name of wit, can Authors do?
For ages past they've cull'd from Nature's store;

And drawn the self-same features o'er and o'er—

Many, 'tis true, have Nature's paths forsaken,
Drawn apes for beaux, and wags for wits mis-taken;

Strange fools and coxcombs they have plac'd in view,

Yet copied life, and made the picture true!

But Man and Wife!—I fear you'll all ex-claim,

Can any novelty be found in them?

For if the Bard should catch them gay and free,

Obliging, kind, as Man and Wife should be—
You all, methinks, would cavil at each fea-
ture,

And say—the thing was new—but out of na-
ture;

And should he make them live like Dog and Cat,

Alack the day! there's nothing new in that!

Still, all these pictures of domestic strife
Vary, according to the rank in life—

Wond'rous the diff'rence 'twixt the wedded pair

Of Broad St. Giles's, and St. James's Square!

The high-bred pair once wed, are one, and therefore

Are two directly without *why* or *wherefore*!

Life at the clubs the fatal elbow shakes,
Returns at sun-rise, and at sun-set wakes—

While she, at routs the war of elbows dares,
Half squeez'd to death—delightful—on the stairs;

But what cares she for squeezing, who dis-plays

The iron fence of Mrs. Bailey's stays?

He desperate games—she braves the desper-
ate throngs:

Here rattle dice—there—louder—rattle
tongues—

Separate in tastes, pursuits, and in expence—
Alike in nothing—save indifference—

Till separate *interests*, separate claims ad-
vance,

And end, too oft, in separate maintenance!

Quarrels in lower life, 'twixt John and Joan,
By very different characters are known!

His is the weaker side in wordy strife,
For *talkin's* still the charter of the wife;

But John has argument to strike her *dumb*—
'Tis in a stick—the thickness of his thumb!

Such as his right, did once a grave Judge
name,

And when did John forget his rights to claim?
But soft—our Bard to-night has drawn from
life

An intermediate kind of Man and Wife!
And in that title 'twill perhaps appear,

That something more is meant—than meets
the ear!

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. JORDAN.

What is an author like, on that dread night,
When his first five-act play is brought to
light?—

Why, like a culprit, trembling in his shoes,
There, at the bar he stands, and frets and
stews:

Anxious he lists—to hear how vastly well
His counsel's (Mrs. JORDAN'S) speeches tell!

Tho' loudest plaudits he can scarcely hear,
The slightest sibilation *stuns* his ear!

An author's ear!—'Tis wond'rous, at a hiss,
How very delicate that organ is!

A kiss!—What does he then look like?—
Gadzooks,

You can't conceive how like a fool he looks!
Critics—his judges—faith he don't like
them—

He dreads their caustic cough—and damning
hem!

The jury—you—and here in judgment sit,
Nature (*upper gallery*), sense (*pit*), learn-
ing (*boxes*), humour (*lower gallery*), taste

(*boxes*), and wit (*pit*).

Freedom, mirth, honour, justice, truth, are
here,

And Candour's honest foreman ev'ry where!

He's quite content, good folks—while such
shall throng ye,

He does't mean to challenge one among
you!

Then what's an author like?—there's no de-
nial—

He's like to have a fair, an English trial!

Approv'd, he may be like the soil that pays
The fostering hand that tries the germ to
raise:—

Condemn'd—he's like—he's like—Gad, who
can say

What the man's like, if you should damn his
play?

In short—if you to-night condemn his pen,
He's like—Oh, no! he's never like to write
again!

And now—as brevity's the soul of wit, we
know,
You all—most likely would like me—to go!

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1809.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. P. L.

FULL orb'd in equinoxial skies,
When the pale moon malignant rides,
And bids the howling tempests rise,
And swells the ocean's briny tides,
Dreadful against the sounding shore
The winds and waves tumultuous roar,
The torrent-braving mound in vain
The stormy inroad would restrain,
The surges with resistless way
Force o'er the labour'd mole their way,
Scorn every weak resource of human toil,
O'erwhelm the peopled town, and waste the
cultur'd soil.

But when, by native fences barr'd
From billowy rage, the happier land,
And rocky cliffs for ever stand
To the wide-water'd coast a guard,
Such as on Vecta's southern steep
Look down defiance on the raging deep,
Such as on Dover's breezy down
On Gallia's hostile borders frown.
Tho' billows urging billows roar
And idly beat against the shore,
While from the heights sublime the swain
Mocks the vain efforts of the foaming main,
Till nature bids the deluged surge subside,
Hush'd is the tempest's voice, and reflux
rolls the tide,

So o'er Europa's ravag'd plain
We saw the torrent wile of war
Resistless spread its iron reign,
And scatter ruin wide and far;
Th' embattled wall, the warlike band,
Vainly the Tyrant's course withstand:
Before the impious sons of Gaul
The legions fly, the bulwarks fall;
Yet Britain's floating castles sweep
Invasion from her subject deep.
Yet by her rocks secure from harm,
Secured by her patriot arm,
Iberia turns the battle's tide,
Resists th' injurious Tyrant's pride,
While, freely floating in the ambient sky,
Sacred to freedom's cause, their mingled
ensigns fly.

A TRIBUTARY TEAR TO THE MEMORY OF MARIA.

FOR some years past, the author of the following stanzas had been compelled, from motives of bad health, to relinquish all intercourse with the world; and, being now retired to an obscure village, he accidentally

became acquainted with the lovely child whose loss he so much deploras.—He was singularly struck with her fascinating manners, as well as with the exquisite beauty and elegance of her person, and soon discovered, in her tender mind, the dawnings of superior genius, and the most endearing virtues.

Pleased at the idea of contributing his mite towards the education of this sweet little favourite of nature, who, if God had spared her life, would have proved a rich and valuable ornament to society, he encouraged her visits, and devoted a small portion of time, every day, to her instruction, with the most flattering success.—But he became peculiarly interested in the fate of this dear little angel, when he learnt that she was abandoned by her paternal grandfather—the person to whom she had a right to look up for all the comforts that fortune can bestow.—Her premature death, being only in the seventh year of her age, gave rise to the following lines, which plead no claims to poetic merit. They were an attempt to sooth the feelings of the author, by simply portraying some of the features of a child so interesting—so universally beloved and regretted.

WHAT presage scares my slumb'ring head!
What mournful tidings reach my bed!
Ah!—is thy gentle spirit fled,

Maria?

On angel's wings 'tis borne away,
Rejoicing, to celestial day!
Thy friends to grief are left a prey,

Maria!

And yet, why grieve for thee, sweet dove!
Since thou'rt restor'd to realms above,
Thy native realms of joy and love,

Maria!

Forgive th' involuntary tear:
To me thy memory is dear;
O! let me speak my sorrow here,

Maria!

Slow musing through the cypress gloom,
I'll visit oft thy hallow'd tomb,
While fate protracts my ling'ring doom,

Maria!

Thy smile, like beam of early morn,
Thy gentle soul, for virtue born,
Thy graces all, my lays adorn,

Maria!

Nurtur'd in soft, maternal air,
Thy love repaid a mother's care;
And thou didst all her virtues share,

Maria!

Oft straying through the verdant bow'rs,
Thy fairy fingers cull'd me flow'rs,
Thy converse cheer'd my drooping hours,
Maria!

Thy lively mind instruction sought
From Nature's pages, ever fraught
With beauties hid to vulgar thought,
Maria!

For me the meadows bloom no more,
Nor bees collect their yellow store,
Nor larks their warbling music pour,
Maria!

A mournful gloom pervades the grove,
Where gaily thou wast wont to rove,
And hum thy songs of filial love,
Maria!

The poor looks sad, and drops a tear;
No more thy gen'rous hand is near,
His wants to sooth, his heart to cheer,
Maria!

The red-breast o'er thy grave shall strew
The sweetest flow'rs of richest hue;
There warble many a soft adieu,
Maria!

Flora shall there her gifts bestow;
Meek violets and harebells grow,
Roses o'er thee for ever blow,
Maria!

When this frail dust shall shrink away,
And mingle with its kindred clay,
Oh! might I hail, in brighter day,
Maria!

Pleas'd mem'ry would enhance my joy,
There to partake thy sweet employ,
In scenes of bliss without alloy,
Maria!

*Flookersbrook,
Oct. 24, 1808.*

W. C.

IMITATION

*Of a much admired Ode of Horace, to his
Friend Ælius Lamia.*

ADDRESSED TO THOMAS LOGGEN, ESQ.

THE muse has ever claimed the part,
To sooth the soul, and cheer the heart;
To banish to the Cretan shore
The griefs that oft have pain'd before.
Faithful to thee, there rest my fears,
Distracting thoughts, and wasting cares:
Serenely mild I waft away
The gloom of each revolving day;
Careless I view the purpled crown
Nor dread stern Tiridates' frown.

Here let me touch the soothing lyre,
And the Pimpean muse inspire.
Oh! thou who loy'st the crystal spring,
The wanton ivy hither bring;
And deck, in amaranthine bow'rs,
My Lamia with unfading flow'rs.
Eternal laurels round him twine,
Adorn'd with chaplets such as thine.
Come hither, thy assistance bring,
His praises thou alone can'st sing;

That praise must all imperfect be,
Unsung by Orpheus, or by thee.
That task I will to thee resign,
Nor tempt it on such lays as mine;
I will the pleasing theme forbear,
And sweeter music list to hear.—
Oh! come, ye sister muses, come!
And let the harp be newly strung!
Come, haste, and waft to deathless fame
My Lamia's bright and honour'd name:
That name, oh! fix in realms above,
At once my envy and my love!—

JAMES H. RUDGE, A. B.

Bigods, Nov. 23, 1807.

SONNET TO MORNING.

DEEP lowing murmurs wake the jocund
day,
In paly fire quick gleams the spiral light;
The orient kindling sheds a silver ray,
And half unveils the landscape to the
sight.—
Night's shadows swiftly pass,—the rosy morn
Blushing ascends from yon white fleecy
bed;
The dew-drop, sparkling, trembles on the
thorn,
The fragrant flow'r unfolds its beauteous
head.—
All nature smiles; the cheerful song of praise
Floats on the gale, wild warbles thro' the
grove;
Man, silent grateful adoration pays,
Creation teems with life, and health, and
love.
Blest inspiration seeks thy holy hour!
Pensive the poet roves, and owns her sacred
pow'r.

10th Aug. 1808.

ORESTES.

REPLY TO MR. PORSON'S SECOND CHARADE, IN OUR LAST NUMBER.

IF your first—and no doubt the position is
true—
Be the lot of your second, that lot is his due;
For your second too often, alas! I have
heard,
Brings (shame on such monsters!) your first
to your third.

J. TYLER.

IMPROMPTU.

MY lord was invited a litter to view,
From a staunch pointer bred, and as
handsome as true;
Says my lord to his friend, who was not over
supple,
"I'll be glad if of those you will spare me a
couple."
"Why, my lord," he replied, "'twould be
pleasure to me,
If to this, your request, I could only agree;
'Tis out of my power to spare two I own,
But, my lord, for a puppy I'll still set you
down!"

J. M. L.

STATE PAPER.

AMERICA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

BOTH Houses made a quorum this forenoon, and having appointed a committee to inform the president from each House, they adjourned after their committee had returned with an answer, that he would send a written communication to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

Nov. 8. This day, as usual, at noon, the following message, with the several documents accompanying it, was presented to both Houses:

" Message

" To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

" It would have been a source, fellow-citizens, of much gratification, if our last communications from Europe had enabled me to inform you, that the belligerent nations, whose disregard of neutral right has been so destructive to our commerce, had become awakened to the duty and the policy of revoking their unrighteous edicts. That no means might be omitted to produce this salutary effect, I lost no time in availing myself of the Act authorising a suspension, in whole, or in part, of the several embargo laws. Our ministers at London and Paris were instructed to explain to the respective governments there our disposition to exercise the authority in such manner as would withdraw the pretext on which the aggressions were originally founded, and open the way for a renewal of that commercial intercourse, which it was alleged, on all sides, had been reluctantly obstructed. As each of these governments had pledged its readiness to concur in renouncing a measure, which reached its adversary through the incontestible rights of neutrals only, and as the measure had been assumed by each as a retaliation for an asserted acquiescence in the aggressions of the other, it was reasonably expected that the occasion would have been seized by both, for evincing the sincerity of their professions, and for restoring to the United States its legitimate freedom. The instructions to our ministers, with respect to the different Belligerents, were necessarily modified with a reference to their different circumstances, and to the condition annexed by law to the executive power of suspension, requiring a degree of security to our commerce, which would not result from a repeal of the decrees of France. Instead of a pledge, therefore, for a suspension of the embargo as to her, in case of such a repeal, it was presumed that a sufficient inducement might be found in

other considerations, and particularly in the change produced by a compliance with our just demands, by one belligerent, and a refusal by the other, in the relations between such country and the United States. To Great Britain, whose power on the ocean is so ascendant, it was deemed not inconsistent with that condition, to state, explicitly, that on her rescinding her orders in relation to the commerce of the United States, their trade would be opened with her, and remain shut to her enemy, in case of his failure to rescind his decrees also. From France no answer has been received, nor any indication that the requisite change in her decrees is contemplated. The favourable reception of the proposition to Great Britain was the less to be doubted, as her Orders of Council had not only been referred for their vindication to an acquiescence on the part of the United States, no longer to be pretended; but as the arrangement proposed, whilst it resisted the illegal decrees of France, involved, moreover, substantially, the precise advantages professedly aimed at by the British Orders. The arrangement has, nevertheless, been rejected.

" This candid and liberal experiment having thus failed, and no other event having occurred on which a suspension of the embargo by the executive was authorised, it necessarily remains in the extent originally given to it. We have the satisfaction, however, to reflect, that in return for the privations imposed by the measure, and which our fellow-citizens in general have borne with patriotism, it has had the important effects of saving our mariners, and our vast mercantile property, as well as of affording time for prosecuting the defensive and provisional measures called for by the occasion. It has demonstrated to foreign nations the moderation and firmness which govern our councils, and to our citizens the necessity of uniting in support of the laws and the rights of their country; and has thus long frustrated those usurpations and spoiliations which, if resisted, involved war; if submitted to, sacrificed a vital principle of our national independence.

" Under a continuance of the belligerent measures, which, in defiance of laws which consecrate the right of neutrals, overspread the ocean with danger, it will rest with the wisdom of Congress to decide on the course best adapted to such a state of things; and bringing with them, as they do, from every part of the Union, the sentiments of our constituents, my confidence is strengthened that in forming this decision, they will, with an unerring regard to the essential rights and interests of the nation, weigh and compare the painful alternatives out of which a choice is to be made. Nor should I do justice to the

virtues which on other occasions have marked the character of our fellow-citizens, if I did not cherish an equal confidence that the alternative chosen, whatever it may be, will be maintained with all the fortitude and patriotism which the crisis ought to inspire.

"The documents containing the correspondences on the subject of the foreign edicts against our commerce, with the instructions given to our ministers at London and Paris, are now laid before you.

"The communication made to Congress at their last session explained the posture in which the close of the discussions relating to the attack by a British ship of war on the frigate *Chesapeake*, left a subject on which the nation had manifested so honourable a sensibility. Every view of what had passed authorised a belief that immediate steps would be taken by the British government for redressing a wrong, which, the more it was investigated, appeared the more clearly to require what had not been provided for in the special mission. It is found that no steps have been taken for the purpose. On the contrary, it will be seen in the documents laid before you, that the inadmissible preliminary which obstructs the adjustment is still adhered to; and, moreover, that it is now brought into connexion with the distinct and irrelative case of the Orders in Council. The instructions which had been given to our ministers at London, with a view to facilitate, if necessary, the reparation claimed by the United States, are included in the documents communicated.

"Our relations with the other Powers of Europe have undergone no material changes since your last session. The important negotiations with Spain, which had been alternately suspended and resumed, necessarily experience a pause, under the extraordinary and interesting crisis which distinguishes her internal situation.

"With the Barbary powers we continue in harmony, with the exception of an unjustifiable proceeding of the Dey of Algiers towards our Consul to that regency. Its character and circumstances are now laid before you, and will enable you to decide how far it may, either now or hereafter, call for any measures not within the limits of the executive authority.

"With our Indian neighbours the public peace has been steadily maintained. Some instances of individual wrong have, as at other times, taken place, but in no wise implicating the will of the nation. Beyond the Mississippi, the Ioways, the Sacs, and the Alibamas, have delivered up, for trial and punishment, individuals from among themselves accused of murdering citizens of the United States, on this side the Mississippi; the Creeks are exerting themselves to atone offenders of the same kind; and the Choctaws have manifested their readiness

and desire for amicable and just arrangements, respecting depredations committed by disorderly persons of their tribe. And generally from a conviction that we consider them as a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the Indian tribes is gaining strength daily, is extending from the nearer to the more remote, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practised towards them; husbandry and household manufacture are advancing among them more rapidly with the southern than the northern tribes, from circumstances of soil and climate: and one of the two great divisions of the Onerokee nation have now under consideration, to solicit the citizenship of the United States, and to be identified with us in laws and government, in such progressive manner as we shall think best.

"In consequence of the appropriations of the last session of Congress for the security of our sea-port towns and harbours, such works of defence have been erected as seemed to be called for by the situation of the several places, their relative importance, and the scale of expence indicated by the amount of the appropriation. These works will chiefly be finished in the course of the present season, except at New York and New Orleans, where most was to be done; and although a great proportion of the last appropriation has been expended on the former place, yet some farther views will be submitted to Congress for rendering its security entirely adequate against naval enterprise. A view of what has been done at several places, and of what is proposed to be done, shall be communicated as soon as the several reports are received.

"Of the gun-boats authorised by the act of December last, it has been thought necessary to build only 103 in the present year; these, with those before possessed, are sufficient for the harbours and waters most exposed, and the residue will require little time for their construction, when it shall be deemed necessary.

"Under the act of the last session, for raising an additional military force, so many officers were immediately appointed as were necessary for carrying on the business of recruiting; and in proportion as it advanced others have been added. We have reason to believe, their success has been satisfactory, although such returns have not been received, as enable me to present you a statement of the numbers engaged.

"I have not thought it necessary, in the course of the last season, to call for any general detachments of militia, or of volunteers, under the laws passed for that purpose; for the ensuing season, however, they will be required to be in readiness, should their service be wanted. Some small and special detachments have been necessary to maintain the laws of embargo, on that portion

of our northern frontier which offered peculiar facilities for evasion; but these were replaced as soon as it could be done, by bodies of new recruits. By the aid of these, and of the armed vessels called into service in other quarters, the spirit of disobedience and abuse, which manifested itself early, and with sensible effect, while we were unprepared to meet it, has been considerably repressed.

"Considering the extraordinary character of the times in which we live, our attention should unremittently be fixed on the safety of our country. For a people who are free, and who mean to remain so, a well organized and armed militia is their best security. It is therefore incumbent on us, at every meeting, to revise the condition of the militia, and to ask ourselves if it is prepared to repel a powerful enemy at every point of our territories exposed to invasion. Some of the states have paid a laudable attention to this object, but every degree of neglect is to be found among others. Congress alone having the power to produce an uniform state of preparation in this great organ of defence, the interests which they so deeply feel in their own and their country's security, will present this as among the most important objects of their deliberation.

"Under the acts of March 11, and April 23, respecting arms, the difficulty of procuring them from abroad, during the present situation and dispositions of Europe, induced us to direct our whole efforts to the means of internal supply; the public factories have, therefore, been enlarged, additional machineries erected, and, in proportion as artificers can be found or formed, their effect, already more than doubled, may be increased so as to keep pace with the yearly increase of the militia. The annual sums appropriated by the latter act, have been directed to the encouragement of private factories of arms; and contracts have been entered into with individual undertakers, to nearly the amount of the first year's appropriation.

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufacture and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labour from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent. The commerce with the Indians too, within our own boundaries, is likely to receive abundant aliment from the same internal source, and will secure to them peace and the progress

of civilization, undisturbed by practices hostile to both.

"The accounts of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending on the 30th day of September last being not yet made up, a correct statement will hereafter be transmitted from the Treasury. In the mean time, it is ascertained, that the receipts have amounted to near eighteen millions of dollars, which, with the eight million and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay two million three hundred thousand dollars of the principal of our funded debt, and left us in the Treasury on that day, near fourteen millions of dollars; of these, five millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be necessary to pay what will be due on the first day of January next, which will complete the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock. These payments, with those made in the six years and a half preceding, will have extinguished thirty-three millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the principal of the funded debt, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law and of our contracts; and the amount of principle thus discharged, will have liberated the revenue from about two millions of dollars of interest, and added that sum annually to the disposable surplus. The probable accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of Congress. Shall it be unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the constitution as may be approved by the States; while uncertain of the course of things, the time may be advantageously employed in obtaining the powers necessary for a system of improvement, should that be thought best.

"Availing myself of this, the last occasion which will occur, of addressing the two Houses of Legislature at their meeting, I cannot omit the expression of my sincere gratitude, for the repeated proofs of confidence manifested to me by themselves and their predecessors, since my call to the administration, and the many indulgences experienced at their hands; the same grateful acknowledgments are due to my fellow-citizens generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments. In the transaction of their business, I cannot have escaped error—it is incident to our imperfect nature; but I may say, with truth, my errors have been of the understanding.

not of intention; and that the advancement of their rights and interests has been the constant motive for every measure. On these considerations, I solicit their indulgence. Looking forward with anxiety to their future destinies, I trust, that in their steady character, unshaken by difficulties, in their love of liberty, obedience to law, and support of the public authorities, I see a sure guarantee

of the permanence of our republic; and, retiring from the charge of their affairs, I carry with me the consolation of a firm persuasion, that Heaven has in store for our beloved country long ages to come of prosperity and happiness.

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

November 8, 1803.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 31, 1803.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hole, of his Majesty's Ship the Egeria.

H. M. S. Egeria, Yarmouth Roads,
Dec. 27, 1803.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, on the 21st inst. the Scaw bearing S. by E. 12 leagues, I fell in with, and, after a chase of two hours, captured the Danish schooner privateer *Norsøis*, of 10 guns, Giermond Holm, master, with a complement of 36 men, but had on board only 26; out from Fridriksvern one day, without taking any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LEWIS HOLE.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Dundas, of his Majesty's Ship Naiad, dated off the Entrance of the Loire, the 17th instant.

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the commander-in-chief, that last evening at eight, the *Naiad* and *Narcissus* being close in with *Noirmoutier*, we discovered and soon captured the French privateer brig *Fanny*, of 16 guns and 30 men, commanded by Charles Hamon, and only a few hours from *Nantz*, and consequently had made no capture. She was intended to cruise off the coast of Ireland; and at midnight we captured the French sloop *Superb*, letter of marque, of four guns and 20 men, with a cargo of sundries for *Martinique*. Mr. Hamon lately commanded the *Venus* privateer, that did great injury to our trade.

JANUARY 3, 1809.

Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, from Capt. T. Harvey, of the Standard, dated off Corfu, June 26.

MY LORD,

At day-light this morning I fell in with *la Volpe*, Italian gun-boat, commanded by *Ensign de Vaisseau* *Micachi Mangin*, carrying an iron four-pounder, with 20 men well armed, and accompanied by *la Legera*, French despatch boat, with a well armed crew of 14 men. At nine the wind failing, I sent the pinnace with Lieutenant R. Cull, and the eight-oared cutter with Captain Nicholls of the royal marines (both volunteers), in chase. After two hours rowing, the weather very hot, they approached *la*

Volpe, who commenced a fire of musketry on them, which was returned with the swivels, and, when near, with muskets. On the boats approaching each quarter to board, the gun-boat pulled short round, and fired at the cutter both round and grape; the boats dashed at him, when he struck, and was taken possession of by Captain Nicholls; Lieutenant Cull immediately pushed on in chase of *la Legera*. Some time previous to this I had despatched the yawl, with Lieutenant J. Alexander, to be ready to cut her off; which affording him the opportunity of obliging her to run on shore about four miles northward of Cape St. Mary, the crew formed on the rocks above her, and endeavoured to prevent the yawl's approach; but she was taken possession of by Lieut. Alexander, who was immediately after joined by Lieutenant Cull and Captain Nicholls; they towed her out under a fire of musketry from the shore, which was returned by our marines in the boats with great spirit: one of the Frenchmen was seen killed. A French *ensign de vaisseau* was passenger in *la Legera*. I was much gratified, on the return of the boats, in learning we had not suffered. In this little affair, the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and men concerned gave me great satisfaction; both Captain Nicholls and Lieutenant Cull speak in high terms of the assistance they received from Messrs. Hames and Parker, master's mates of the *Standard*. Monsieur Monier, *ensign de vaisseau*, on the staff of General Dougelet, of Corfu, was taken in *la Volpe*. I burnt both vessels.

I remain, &c.

THOMAS HARVEY.

JANUARY 7.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Polc, dated on board the Ocean, off Toulon, the 19th of October, 1803.

SIR,

I enclose a letter which I have just received from the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, captain of the *Imperieuse*, stating the services which he has been employed in on the coast of Languedoc. Nothing can exceed the activity and zeal with which his lordship

pursues the enemy. The success which attends his enterprizes clearly indicates with what skill and ability they are conducted; besides keeping the coast in constant alarm, causing a total suspension of the trade, and harassing a body of troops employed in opposing him, he has, probably, prevented those troops, which were intended for Figueras, from advancing into Spain, by giving them employment in the defence of their own coasts.—On the coast towards Genoa, the enemy has been equally annoyed by the Kent and Wizard. Those ships have had that station some time to prevent the French ships sailing from Genoa, and have almost entirely stopped the only trade the enemy had, which is in very small vessels:—during their cruize there they have taken and destroyed twenty-three of those coasters.—I enclose the letter of Captain Rogers, giving an account of the attack made at Noli, and the capture of the vessels in the road.

I have the honour to be, &c.
COLLINGWOOD.

Imperieuse, Gulf of Lyons,
Sept. 23, 1808.

MY LORD,

With varying opposition, but with unvaried success, the newly-constructed semaphore telegraphs, which are of the utmost consequence to the safety of the numerous convoys that pass along the coast of France, at Bourdique, la Pinede, St. Maguire, Frontignan, Canet, and Foy, have been blown up and completely demolished, together with their telegraph-houses, fourteen barracks of the gens d'armes, or douanes, one battery, and the strong tower upon the lake of Frontignan. Mr. Mapleton, first lieutenant, had command of these expeditions; Lieutenant Johnson had charge of the field-pieces, and Lieutenant Hore of the royal marines. To them and to Mr. Gilbert, assistant-surgeon; Mr. Burney, gunner; Messrs. Stewart and Stovin, midshipmen, is due whatever credit may arise from such mischief, and for having with so small a force drawn about two thousand troops from the important fortress of Figueras in Spain, to the defence of their own coast. The conduct of Lieutenants Mapleton, Johnson, and Hore, deserves my best praise, as well as that of the other officers, royal marines, and seamen.

I have, &c.
COCHRANE.

Imperieuse, none killed; none wounded;
one singed blowing up a battery.—French,
one commanding officer of troops killed;
how many others, unknown.

His Majesty's Ship Kent, off Genoa,
SIR, August 2, 1808.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday, running along the coast from Genoa towards Cape del Melle, we discovered a convoy of ten sail of coasters deeply laden, under the protection of a gun-boat, at an anchor close to the beach abreast of the town
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of Nolis; and as there appeared a fair prospect of bringing them out by a prompt attack, before the enemy had time to collect his force, I instantly determined to send in the boats of the Kent and Wizard; and as there was but little wind, I directed Captain Ferris, of the Wizard, to tow in and cover the boats, which immediately put off, and by great exertion, soon towed her close to the vessels, when it was found impossible to bring them out without landing, most of them being fastened to the shore by ropes from their keels and mast-heads, the boats therefore pulled to the beach with great resolution, exposed to the fire of two guns in the bow of the gun-boat, two field-pieces placed in a grove which flanked the beach, a heavy gun in front of the town, and a continued fire of musketry from the houses; but these were no check to the ardour and intrepidity of British seamen and marines, who leaped from the boats and rushed upon the enemy with a fearless zeal that was not to be resisted. The gun in front of the town was soon taken and spiked by Lieutenant Chasman, second of the Kent, who commanded the seamen, and Lieutenant Hanlon the royal marines; and the enemy, who had drawn up a considerable force of regular troops in the grove to defend the two field-pieces, was dislodged by Captain Rea, who commanded the royal marines, and Lieutenant Grant of that corps, who took possession of the field-pieces, and brought them off. In the mean time, Lieutenants Lindsay and Moresby of the Kent, and Lieutenant Bisset of the Wizard, who had equally distinguished themselves in driving the enemy from the beach, were actively employed in taking possession of the gun-boat, and freeing the vessels from their fasts to the shore; and I had soon the satisfaction to see our people embark, and the whole of the vessels coming out under the protecting fire of the Wizard, which, by the judicious conduct of Captain Ferris, contributed very essentially to keep the enemy in check, both in the advance and retreat of the boats. I should have pleasure in noticing the midshipmen and others who were conspicuous in this little enterprize, but I fear that I have already given a longer detail than it may be thought worthy of, and shall therefore only beg leave to add, that one seaman killed, and one badly wounded (since dead) both of the Kent, is all the loss we sustained. The enemy left many dead on the ground. The gun-boat was a national vessel, called la Vigilante, commanded by an enseigne de vaisseau, with a complement of forty-five men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Killed, J. Skinner, captain of foretop.
Wounded, W. Palmer, able seaman, since dead.

P.S. Since writing the above, the boats of the Kent and Wizard have brought out,

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without mischief, from under the guns of a fort near Leghorn, where they had taken shelter, three laden vessels, and burnt a fourth, which was aground and could not be got off.

[Sir A. Cochrane has transmitted the copy of a letter from Capt. Pigott, of the *Circe*, dated Martinique, Oct. 31, announcing the capture of the French brig *Palineur*, of fourteen carronades and seventy-nine men. The *Circe* had one killed and one wounded.—Also from Capt. Cockburn, of the *Pompee*, dated Barbadoes, Oct. 22, announcing the capture of the French brig *le Pilade*, of fourteen twenty-four pounder carronades, &c. and one hundred and nine men.—Also from Mr. Dyason, master of the late brig *Maria*, stating her capture by the French corvette *le Sards*, of 22 guns. The *Maria* carried only twelve twelve-pounder carronades, two long fours, and sixty-five men; and did not strike until she was sinking. When the enemy took possession, they were obliged to run her on shore and destroy her. Lieut. Bennett, the commander, R. O'Donnell, midshipman, and four seamen, were killed, and nine wounded.]

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 10.

Despatches, from which the following are Extracts, were, on the 8th inst. received from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Moore, K. B. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Forces employed in Spain.

SIR, Benevente, Dec. 28, 1808.

Since I had the honour to address you upon the 16th, from Toro, the army has been almost constantly marching through snow, and with cold that has been very intense. The weather, within these few days, has turned to rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almost impassable. On the 21st the army reached Sahagun; it was necessary to halt there in order to refresh the men, and on account of provisions. The information I received was, that Marshal Soult was at Saldana with about sixteen thousand men, with posts along the river from Guadalupe to Carrion.—The army was ordered to march in two columns, at eight o'clock on the night of the 23d, to force the bridge at Carrion, and from thence proceed to Saldana. At six that evening, I received information, that considerable reinforcements had arrived at Carrion from Palencia, and a letter from the Marquis de la Romana informed me, that the French

were advancing from Madrid either to Valladolid or Salamanca. It was evident that it was too late to prosecute the attempt upon Soult, that I must be satisfied with the diversion I had occasioned, and that I had no time to lose to secure my retreat.—The next morning, Lieutenant-General Hope, with his own division and that of Lieut.-General Fraser, marched to Majorga. I sent Sir D. Baird with his division to pass the river at Valmira, and followed Lieut.-General Hope on the 25th with the reserve and the light brigades, by Majorga, Valderas, to Benevente. The cavalry under Lord Paget followed the reserve on the 26th, both the latter corps entered this place yesterday. We continue our march on Astorga. Generals Hope and Fraser are already gone on: Sir D. Baird proceeds to-morrow from Valencia; and I shall leave this with the reserve at the same time; Lord Paget will remain with the cavalry, to give us notice of the approach of the enemy; hitherto their infantry have not come up, but they are near, and the cavalry is round us in great numbers; they are checked by our cavalry, which have obtained by their spirit and enterprise an ascendancy over that of the French, which nothing but great superiority of numbers on their part will get the better of. The diversion made by our march on Sahagun, though at great risk to ourselves, has been complete: it remains to be seen what advantage the Spaniards in the south will be able to take of it; but the march of the French on Badajoz was stopped when its advanced guard had reached Talveira de la Reina, and every thing disposable is now turned in this direction.—The only part of the army which has been hitherto engaged with the enemy, has been the cavalry, and it is impossible for me to say too much in their praise. I mentioned to your lordship, in my letter of the 16th, the success Brigadier-general Stewart had met with in defeating a detachment of cavalry at Rueda. Since that, few days have passed without his killing or taking different parties of the French, generally superior in force to those who attacked them. On their march to Sahagun, Lord Paget had information of six or seven hundred cavalry being in that town. He marched on the night of the 20th from some villages where he was posted in front of the enemy at Majorga, with the 10th and 15th hussars. The 10th marched straight to the town, whilst Lord Paget, with the 15th, endeavoured to turn it. Unfortun-

nately he fell in with a patrol, one of whom escaped and gave the alarm. By this means the French had time to form on the outside of the town before Lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 prisoners, amongst whom were two lieutenant-colonels and eleven officers, with the loss on our part of six or eight men, and perhaps twenty wounded.—There have been taken by the cavalry from 4 to 500 French, besides a considerable number killed; this since we began our march from Salamanca. On his march from Sahagun, on the 20th, Lord Paget, with two squadrons of the 10th, attacked a detachment of cavalry at Majorga, killed 20, and took above 100 prisoners. Our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have; and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brigadier-general Stewart.

SIR, *Astorgo, Dec. 31, 1808.*

I arrived here yesterday. Major-gen. Fraser, with his division, will be at Villa Franca this day, and will proceed on to Lugo. Lieut.-gen. Hope, with his division, stopped yesterday two leagues from this, and proceeds this morning, followed by Sir D. Baird. The two flank brigades go by the road of Penferada. I shall follow, with the reserve and cavalry, to Villa Franca, either this night or tomorrow morning, according as I hear the approach of the French. The morning I marched from Benevente, seven squadrons of Buonaparte's guards passed the river at a ford above the bridge. They were attacked by Brig.-gen. Stewart, at the head of the piquets of the 18th and 3d German light dragoons, and driven across the ford. Their colonel, a general of division, Lefebvre, was taken, together with about 70 officers and men.—The affair was well contested. The numbers with which Brig.-gen. Stewart attacked were inferior to the French; it is the corps of the greatest character in their army; but the superiority of the British was, I am told, very conspicuous. I enclose, for your lordship's satisfaction Lord Paget's report of it.

SIR, *Benrcente, Dec. 29, 1808.*

I have the honour to inform you, that about nine o'clock this morning I received a report that the enemy's cavalry was in the act of crossing the river, near the bridge. I immediately sent down the piquets of the night under Lieut.-colonel

Otway, of the 18th. Having left orders that the cavalry should repair to their alarm posts, I went forward to reconnoitre, and found four squadrons of imperial guards formed and skirmishing with the piquets and other cavalry in the act of passing. I sent for the 10th lussars, who having arrived, Brig.-gen. Stewart immediately placed himself at the head of the piquets, and, with the utmost gallantry, attacked. The 10th lussars supported in the most perfect order.—The result of the affair, as far as I have yet been able to collect, is about 20 killed, 25 wounded, 70 prisoners, and about the same number of horses.

It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest terms of all those engaged. Lieut.-col. Otway and Major Bagwell headed the respective night piquets. The latter is slightly wounded. The utmost zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my staff; and I had many volunteers from head-quarters, and other officers of your army. Amongst the prisoners is the General of Division Lefebvre (who commands the cavalry of the imperial guard), and two captains. Our loss is, I fear, nearly 50 men killed and wounded. I will send a return the moment I can collect the reports.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PAGET, Lieut.-gen.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, K. B.

I have forwarded the prisoners to Baniza. On the other side of the river the enemy formed again, and at this instant three guns of Captain Donovan's troop arrived, which did considerable execution.

—
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.

This gazette announces the capture, by his majesty's sloop Bellette, on the 23d August, of the French schooner Confiance, mounting seven guns, with 70 men, and only three days from Cayenne. Also, by the Magnet brig, Captain Morris, on the 5th ult. off the island of Bornholm, the Danish privateer Paulina, mounting ten guns, with 42 men, and had been twelve days from Copenhagen, without making any capture. Also, by the Onyx sloop of ten guns and 20 men, Captain Gill, on the 1st inst. after an action of two hours and a half, the Dutch brig Manly, formerly British, mounting twelve 18-pounder carronades, and four long 6-pounders, with 94 men, and commanded by Lieut. Hendyman. She sailed from the Texel in company with another brig, for the

sole purpose of intercepting our trade with Heligoland, and had made only one capture. The Onyx had one man killed, and three wounded; her prize five killed, and six wounded. Captain Gill bestows the highest praise on Lieutenants Garrat and Trewren, as well as the whole of his crew, for their skill and bravery.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 21.

Rear-admiral D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, a letter from Capt. Pringle of his majesty's sloop Sparrowhawk, dated off Cherbourg the 12th instant, giving an account of his having, that day, captured the French privateer cutter L'Esperance, of fourteen guns and 54 men.

Captain O'Connor, commander of his majesty's sloop the Ned Elwin, has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, a copy of a letter addressed by him to Vice-admiral Sir James Saumarez, giving an account of his having, on the 17th of December, captured the General Rapp, French privateer brig, of eight guns and 41 men, which had left Dantzic the evening before.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, JAN. 24.

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 24.

The Honourable Captain Hope arrived last night with a despatch from Lieutenant-general Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy :

*His Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, at sea,
January 18, 1809.*

MY LORD,

By the much-lamented death of Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore, who fell in action with the enemy on the 16th instant, it has become my duty to, acquaint your lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore; obliges me to refer your lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the inclosed report of Lieutenant-general Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack.

The Hon. Captain Gordon, my aide-de-

camp, will have the honour of delivering this despatch, and will be able to give your lordship any further information which may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut.-gen.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

*His Majesty's Ship Audacious, off Corunna,
January 18, 1809.*

SIR,

In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th inst.

It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which, on the morning of the 15th, he had taken in our immediate front.

This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of our position. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-general Lord William Bentinck.

The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound with deprived the army of your services, Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able dispositions, fell by a cannon-shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but by the most determined bravery not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.

The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-gen. Paget, with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack, defeated this intention. The major-general having pushed forward the 95th (rifle corps) and 1st battalion 52d regiments, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position.

This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant-general Fraser's division, (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were however more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under Major-general Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-general Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our piquets, which however in general maintained their ground. Finding however his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village, through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, under Lieutenant-colonel Nicholls; before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his number and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were, in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The piquets remained at their posts until five on the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitting exertions of Captains the Hon. H. Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Rainier, Serrett, Hawkins, Digby, Carden, and Mackenzie, of the royal navy, who, in pursuance of the orders of Rear-admiral de Coorey, were entrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army were embarked with an expedition which has seldom be equalled. With the exception of the brigades under Major-generals Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was aloft before day light.

The brigade of Major-general Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear-guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-general Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock in the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-general Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon; Major-general Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. - It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior numbers, and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be however to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained, amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British corps

from the Duero, afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved, but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources for the destruction of the only regular force in the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which had diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under Major-generals Lord William Bentinck, Manningham, and Leith; and the brigade of guards under Major-general Warde.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-general Hill and Colonel Catlin Crawford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 26th regiment. From Lieutenant-colonel Murray, quarter-master-general, and the officers of the general staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of Brigadier-general Clinton, adjutant-general, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier-general Slade during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation, necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible, at present, to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate, I should say, that I believe it did not exceed, in killed and wounded, from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not, however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen, or

been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of Lieutenant-colonel Napier, 92d regiment, Majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th regiment, killed; Lieutenant-colonel Winch, 4th regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, 26th regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Fane, 59th regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Griffith, guards, Majors Miller and Williams, 81st regiment, wounded.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat, with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut.-gen.

Lieutenant gen. Sir D. Baird, &c.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY,

OF TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 24, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Michael De Courcy, Rear-admiral of the White, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Tonnant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant.

January 17, 1809.

SIR,

Having it in design to detach the Cossack to England, as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of the troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war, as per mar-

gin,* and transports, under the orders of Rear-admiral Sir Samuel Hood, and Commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo, on the 14th and 15th instant; the Alfred and Hindostan, with some transports, were left at Vigo, to receive a brigade of three thousand five hundred men, that had taken that route under the Generals Alten and Crawford.

In the vicinity of Comana, the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, the cavalry, and the stores went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the general embarkation of the infantry; and, mean time, the enemy prepared for attack. At three P.M. an action commenced; the enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavouring to force the British on another hill of inferior height, and nearer the town.

The enemy were driven back with great slaughter: but very sorry am I to add, that the British, though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died at night; that Sir David Baird lost an arm; that several officers and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports.

The weather is now tempestuous, and the difficulties of embarkation are great. All except the rear-guard are embarked; consisting, perhaps, at the present moment, of two thousand six hundred men. The enemy, having brought cannon to a hill over-hanging the beach, have forced a majority of the transports to cut or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town, the boats have been ordered to a sandy beach near the light-house; and it is hoped that the greater

part, if not all, will still be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

January 18.

The embarkation of the troops having occupied the greater part of last night, it has not been in my power to detach the Cossack before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that, in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of Commissioner Bowen, the captains and other officers of the navy, the agents, as well as the boats' crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory to steering for England. The great body of the transports having lost their anchors, ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive, in consequence of which there are some thousands on board the ships of war. Several transports, through mismanagement, ran on shore. The seamen appeared to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boats' crews of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged.

I cannot conclude this hasty statement without expressing my great obligation to Rear-admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose eye was every where, and whose exertions were unremitting.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. DE COURCY.

Hazy weather rendering the Cossack obscure, I detach the Gleaner with this despatch.

ERRATUM.

In some few copies of The Extraordinary Gazette of this day, page 91, col. 2, line 12, for Major Wilkins, 81st regiment, read Major Williams, 81st regiment.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE terms of capitulation by which Madrid was surrendered to the French (see Vol. liv. p. 473), are as follow: [There is reason to suspect that Morla has turned traitor; and that he concurred in the surrender of Madrid, to secure his own safety at the expense of his country.] From the MADRID GAZETTE, December 7, 1803.

CAPITULATION.

Proposed by the Military and Civil Junta of Madrid, to his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of the French.

ARTICLE I. The preservation of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion,

without any other being legally tolerated. —A. Granted.

II. The liberty and security of the lives and properties of the citizens and other persons residing in Madrid, as well as of those in public employments: the preservation of their situations, or the option of their retiring from this court, if they should prefer it. Likewise, the lives, privileges, and properties of the secular and regular ecclesiastics of both sexes, together with the respect due to the churches, all in conformity to our laws and customs. —A. Granted.

III. The lives and properties of all military officers of rank are likewise to be safe. —A. Granted.

IV. No person shall be liable to persecution, on account of their political opi-

* Ville de Paris, Victory, Barfleur, Zealons, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Resolution, Audacious, Endymion, Mediator.

sions or writings, any more than those employed in a public capacity, for what they may have done hitherto in the exercise of their employments, or in obedience to the former government; nor shall the people suffer for the efforts which they have made for their defence.—*A. Granted.*

V. No other contributions shall be exacted beyond the ordinary ones that have hitherto been paid.—*A. Granted, till the reason shall definitively be organized.*

VI. Our laws, customs, and courts of justice shall be preserved in their present constitution.—*A. Granted, until the kingdom undergoes its definitive organization.*

VII. The French troops and their officers shall not be quartered in private houses, but in military lodging houses and tents, and by no means in convents and monasteries; the privileges allowed to the respective classes by the laws being preserved.—*A. Granted; it being well understood that both the officers and privates must have quarters and tents that are furnished conformably to the military regulations, unless the said buildings be insufficient.*

VIII. The troops shall march out of the town with the honours of war, and be at liberty to retire whithersoever they choose.—*A. The troops shall march out with the honours of war; they shall march off by files, to-day, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and leave their arms, and cannon; the armed peasants shall also leave their arms and artillery; after which the inhabitants shall retire to their houses, and those from without the town to their villages.—All the individuals that have enlisted among the troops of the line four months ago, shall be free from their engagements, and retire to their villages.—All the rest shall continue prisoners of war till an exchange takes place, which shall commence immediately, between equal numbers, and rank for rank.*

IX. The public debts and engagements of the state shall be faithfully and constantly discharged.—*A. This, being a political object, belongs to the cognizance of the assembly of the realm, and depends on the general administration.*

X. Those generals who wish to continue in the capital shall preserve their rank; and such as are desirous of quitting it, shall be at liberty so to do.—*A. Granted; they shall remain in their station, although their pay can only continue till the kingdom receives its ultimate organization.*

ADDITIONAL ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

A detachment of guards shall, this day, at four o'clock, take possession of the palace gates. The different gates of the city shall, about the same time, be delivered up to the French army.

The guard-house of the body-guards, and the general hospital shall be surrendered to the French army at the same time.

At the same hour, the park of artillery, and the arsenals, together with the engineers, shall be surrendered to the French artillery and engineers.

The works and entrenchments shall be levelled, and the streets repaired.

The French officer about to take the command of Madrid shall, about mid-day, repair, under a military guard, to the house of the Principal (governor), in order to concert with government regulations of police, and measures for the re-establishment of good order, and public security, in all parts of the town.

We, the undersigned commissioners, authorised by the full powers for settling and signing the present capitulation, have agreed upon the faithful and entire execution of the above measures.

FERNANDO DE LA VERA Y PANTOCA.

TOMAS DE MORLA.

ALESDANDRO.

*Imperial Camp at Madrid,
December 4th, 1808.*

(A true copy).

The 14th French bulletin, dated Madrid, Dec. 5, states, that on the 2d instant, at noon, Buonaparte arrived on the heights near Madrid; that the Marshal Duke of Istria was sent to summon the town; that, in consequence, a military junta was formed, under the presidency of the Marquis of Castelar, who had, under his orders, General Morla, captain-general of Andalusia and inspector-general of artillery; that the town contained 6000 troops of the line, 100 pieces of cannon, and a number of armed peasants—60,000 men, it is said, were in arms. According to this bulletin, when the general of the troops of the line was required to answer the summons, he was accompanied by thirty men, whose dress, looks, and ferocious appearance recalled the recollection of the assassins of September!—The general expressed by signs, that all the honest men of Madrid groaned under oppression; but when he raised his voice, the wretches dictated to him what he should say!—The aide-de-camp of the

Duke of Istria was seized in the town by the populace, who were about to massacre him; but the troops of the line, indignant at the outrage, took him under their protection, and caused him to be restored to his general—that, in short, it was found, from the disposition of the lower orders, and the little influence which people of property and honest men had over them, conciliation was altogether impossible. At this time, the French infantry were still three leagues from Madrid; the emperor, however, employed the evening in reconnoitering the town, and deciding a plan of attack. The general of brigade, Maison, of the Duke of Belluno's corps, was ordered to take possession of the suburbs; and he was supported by the general of brigade, Lauriston, with four pieces of artillery. At the first fire (says the bulletin) the enemy shewed as much cowardice as he did of arrogance all the day!—The bulletin then goes on to state the correspondence upon the proposed surrender, and describes the disposition of the French for the attack.

The 15th bulletin is dated from Madrid on the 7th instant. Madrid is described as being in a tranquil state—that no difficulty was experienced in disarming the people—that King Joseph had formed two regiments of foreign troops from the late Spanish army. It then states, that General Morla and Don Bernardo Yriarte were deputed from the town to request a pause. They were presented to Buonaparte, who used the most insulting language to General Morla—allowing the town until six o'clock on the following morning (the 4th) for the submission of the people; threatening, in the event of refusal, to put them all to the sword!—The losses, however (says the bulletin), sustained during the preceding day had infused terror and repentance into all minds! During the night, the most mutinous withdrew themselves from danger, by flight. At ten o'clock, General Belliard took the command of Madrid; all the posts were put into the hands of the French, and a general pardon was proclaimed!

[This 15th bulletin contains a violent philippic against the Duke de l'Infantado, which we are pleased to see, because it is the strongest possible testimony to the patriotism and integrity of this distinguished nobleman; whose fortune, contrary to his intentions, once led him into a situation which inspired some suspicions rather unfavourable to his character. The fund which Buonaparte will derive from

the confiscated property of those nobles who have stood forward in the cause of their country, will supply him with the means of stimulating both the avarice and ambition of his soldiers, and of amply remunerating their exertions in his behalf. The Duke de l'Infantado's revenue alone (which, we believe, is derived principally from his vast Merino flocks) is estimated at more than eighty thousand pounds a year. The plunder of the nobility and of the church, even should the enemy fail in eventually completing the conquest of Spain, will be more than sufficient to cover his expences in the war.]

The sixteenth bulletin, dated the 8th instant, states, that the division of cavalry of General Lasalle had fallen in with sixteen straggling English, whom he put to the sword!

[From this to the 24th inclusive, the bulletins are unimportant. The 24th states, that Buonaparte had assigned to the Duke of Dalmatia the glorious task of throwing the English into the sea; how well he performed which task, will be seen in the Extraordinary Gazette of Jan. 24. [See p. 68.]

On the 9th ult. an address from the corregidor and magistracy of Madrid was presented to Buonaparte, and to which he gave an answer, explaining his views and purposes with regard to Spain. The Inquisition is to be abolished; the monks reduced to a small number; the power and privileges of the feudal lords annulled; and a monarch, with limited powers, established, provided he (Buonaparte) can depend upon the loyalty and fidelity of the Spaniards. If not, he threatens to govern Spain as a conquered country, by establishing viceroys in the provinces. The Bourbons are not to reign in Europe. The city of Madrid is therefore directed to manifest its disposition, by taking the oath of allegiance to King Joseph, and by using its influence in reconciling the country.

The heads of families of Madrid (the French journals say) *flocked*, to fulfil the wishes of the emperor.

Don José Palefox, General in Chief of the Army of Arragon, made, under Date of the 2d instant, the following Report to the Supreme Central Junta:—

“The enemy, from twelve to fifteen thousand strong, supported by two thousand horse, attacked, on the first instant, the extensive line of the canal of Saragossa. The bridge, defended by the in-

trepid Arragonese, was three times taken and retaken. The division of Asturian troops which serves in this army, behaved with the utmost gallantry, and attacked the enemy with such uncommon intrepidity and spirit, that they completely routed, and compelled him to retreat with the utmost precipitation, notwithstanding the great superiority in number. He left two thousand killed on the field of battle; and was convinced, by his complete defeat, that, if he lately obtained some advantages, he was merely indebted for them to casualties arising from circumstances, and to the want of subordination and discipline which prevailed among some of our troops. Let them imitate the perseverance of the Arragonese, and their obedience to their generals and chiefs, and the enemy will soon experience, that neither the rapidity of his movements, nor his boasted superiority in tactics, can subdue a nation, which has sworn to live and die free! Spaniards, let us fulfil that sacred oath—God, the king, the country, our wives and children, exact it from us! Let us not frustrate their hopes—the hopes of all Europe, which has her eyes fixed on us with admiration and envy.

“Truxillo, Dec. 10.”

The Prince Regent of Portugal has conferred on Sir Sidney Smith a noble domain, one of the royal estates, estimated to be worth 7,000*l.* a year.—In prospect and site it resembles the beautiful seat of Mount Edgecombe.

The French have at last left Berlin. On the 3d ult. General St. Hilaire, who commanded the French garrison, delivered the keys, in a very formal manner, to Prince Ferdinand of Prussia.

It appears, by an official report of the commander in chief of the Swedish army in Finland, dated 24th November, from Uleaborg, that the Russian forces in that province had been increased to 20,000 men, with sixty pieces of artillery; and that those of their opponents were reduced to 7,000. Under this disproportion, General C. N. Klercher had proposed a convention, which was acceded to by the Imperial troops, and signed at Ollejoeki, on the 18th November. Subsequently, the same officer suggested, in the form of additional articles, an armis-

stice, to continue for one month after the Swedes should have crossed “the frontiers of Uleaborg, or until 19th January, 1809,” and notice of the cessation to be given fifteen days before hostilities be recommenced. Count Kaminski replied, that he would enter into no formal articles for such a purpose; but that he would give his word of honour that hostile operations should not be commenced before the expiration of fourteen days after the Swedes had occupied the position stipulated in the convention.

There has been an insurrection at Algiers, in which the Dey, Achmet, was put to death, and Ali Kodja was chosen to succeed him.

A new Turkish revolution has taken place; being the third event of the kind that has occurred at Constantinople in the course of a few months; and perhaps none of the violent changes, of which the Ottoman government has afforded so many extraordinary examples, was so much to be lamented as this last; for it has deprived of authority a man who, by his energy, seemed destined to re-consolidate the tottering empire of the Mussulmans. The Janissaries, alarmed at the reforms which the enterprising Vizier Bairactar had projected, assembled in vast numbers; and being joined by the opponents of the intended innovations, they proved too strong for his adherents. They massacred those who had enrolled themselves in the new military organization, and proceeded to storm the Seraglio. To avoid the fate that awaited him, Mustapha Bairactar, taking with him the Sultan Mahomet, successfully sought refuge on board the fleet in the Bosphorus, under the command of Seid Ali, who is his friend. We consider this escape of the principal persons of the empire, supported as they are by the Turkish fleet, to be favourable to the British cause. It was certainly understood at Malta, that Bairactar was friendly to the English. It is added that, during the sanguinary proceedings, one of the lately deposed Sultan Mustapha's wives was delivered of a prince, who, after the reigning Grand Seigneur, Mahomet, is the only surviving offspring of the present dynasty.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 26.

SMITH, the master's mate, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Capt. Balderston, was executed on board

the Parthian, in Hamouze. He died very penitently.

A young lady of some rank in Dublin, having placed her affections on the son of

a clergyman, by whom her passion was returned, was lately compelled by her guardian to wed a major in the army. Despairing of happiness under such circumstances, and resolved not to yield her person where she could not bestow her heart, she drank, on the morning of her marriage, previously to the ceremony being performed, a quantity of arsenic—and, after lingering some hours in great agony, to the unspeakable distress of three families, expired the same evening!

DEC. 31.—The Duke of York went to Windsor, for the purpose of laying before his majesty an amended report of the board of commissioners appointed to inquire into the causes which led to the Convention of Cintra.—This report is of great length, containing all the evidence adduced on the occasion. The opinion of the court is, however, stated in the following terms:

“On a consideration of all the circumstances, as set forth in this report, we most humbly submit our opinion, that no further military proceeding is necessary on the subject: Because, howsoever some of us may differ in our sentiments respecting the fitness of the convention, in the relative situation of the two armies, it is our unanimous declaration, that unquestionable zeal and firmness appear throughout to have been exhibited by Lieutenant-generals Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley; as well as that the order and gallantry of the rest of the officers and soldiers, on every occasion during this expedition, have done honour to the troops, and reflected lustre on your majesty's Arms.”

It seems that, upon this opinion being delivered to the commander-in-chief, his royal highness found it was not so explicit, upon the armistice and convention, as the words of his majesty's warrant appear to enjoin; and the court was therefore ordered to re-assemble, and subjoin their opinion—

“Whether, under the relative situation of the two armies on the 22d August, an armistice was advisable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?”

And also—“Whether, under the relative situation of the two armies subsequent to the armistice, and after the whole of the British force had been landed, a convention was advisable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?”

Upon these two questions being separately put to each member of the court,

it appears, that Sir D. Dundas, Lord Heathfield, General Craig, Earl Pembroke, Sir G. Nugent, and Lieutenant-General Nichols, were for the armistice;—The Earl of Moira, against the armistice.

And upon the second question, it appears that Sir D. Dundas, Lord Heathfield, General Craig, and Sir G. Nugent, were for the convention; Earl Moira, Earl Pembroke, and Lieutenant-general Nichols, against the convention.

Each of the latter officers has given his reasons for dissenting from the majority.

JAN. 5.—A most daring highway robbery was committed on the road leading from Bungay to Norwich. As Mr. Jacob Josephson, of the latter place, and Mr. David Cohen, were returning home in a one horse gig, they were stopped near Trowse, by three footpads, who robbed Mr. Josephson of thirty guineas in cash and a silver watch. The villains then obliged him and his companion to descend from their vehicle, with which they instantly rode off: the gig contained articles of jewellery to the amount of eight hundred pounds. The horse and gig and two empty boxes have been found in a lane leading from Norwich to Bixley.

His majesty has formally expressed his decided disapprobation of the conduct of Sir H. Dalrymple, in negotiating the convention of Cintra; and also of his delaying to transmit the armistice, concluded on the 22d of August, until the 4th of September, when he at the same time transmitted the ratified convention, which occasioned great public inconvenience.

13. The lord mayor gave a ball and supper at the Mansion-house, to upwards of 600 persons, on occasion of his daughter's (the lady mayoress) birth-day, who attained her 19th year. The Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, with many of the nobility, &c. were present.—The treat is said to have cost 2,000*l*.

18. A barge coming up the Thames with a strong tide, the mast, not having been lowered in time, came in contact with London-bridge, carried away some of the balustrades, and damaged others to the length of about thirteen yards. Three men were killed by the falling of the ruins on the vessel, and a fourth dangerously wounded.

19. The parliament assembled, pursuant to his majesty's proclamation; when the Lord Chancellor read the following speech to both Houses:—

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“We have it in command from his majesty, to state to you, that his majesty

has called you together, in perfect confidence that you are prepared cordially to support his majesty in the prosecution of a war, which there is no hope of terminating safely and honourably, except through vigorous and persevering exertion.

"We are to acquaint you, that his majesty has directed to be laid before you copies of the proposals for opening a negotiation, which were transmitted to his majesty from Erfurth; and of the correspondence which thereupon took place with the governments of Russia and of France; together with the declaration issued by his majesty's command on the termination of that correspondence.

"His majesty is persuaded, that you will participate in the feelings which were expressed by his majesty, when it was required that his majesty should consent to commence the negotiation, by abandoning the cause of Spain, which he had so recently and solemnly espoused.

"We are commanded to inform you, that his majesty continues to receive from the Spanish government the strongest assurances of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate monarchy, and of the national independence of Spain; and to assure you, that so long as the people of Spain shall remain true to themselves, his majesty will continue to them his most strenuous assistance and support.

"His majesty has renewed to the Spanish nation, in the moment of its difficulties and reverses, the engagements which he voluntarily contracted at the outset of its struggle against the usurpation and tyranny of France; and we are commanded to acquaint you, that these engagements have been reduced into the form of a treaty of alliance; which treaty, so soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his majesty will cause to be laid before you.

"His majesty commands us to state to you, that while he contemplated with the liveliest satisfaction the achievements of his forces in the commencement of the campaign in Portugal, and the deliverance of the kingdom of his ally from the presence and oppressions of the French army, his majesty most deeply regretted the termination of that campaign by an armistice and convention, of some of the articles of which his majesty has felt himself obliged formally to declare his disapprobation.

"We are to express to you his majesty's reliance on your disposition to enable

his majesty to continue the aid afforded by his majesty to the King of Sweden. That monarch derives a peculiar claim to his majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs, from having concurred with his majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for negotiation to which the government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons."

"We are commanded by his majesty to inform you, that he has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. His majesty relies upon your zeal and affection to make such further provision of supply as the vigorous prosecution of the war may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such supply without any great or immediate increase of the existing burdens upon his people.

"His majesty feels assured that it will be highly satisfactory to you to learn, that, notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the enemy, for the purpose of destroying the commerce and resources of his kingdom, the public revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,"

"We are directed to inform you, that the measure adopted by parliament, in the last session, for establishing a local militia, has been already attended with the happiest success, and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the country.

"We have received his majesty's commands most especially to recommend to you, that, duly weighing the immense interests which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed with as little delay as possible to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army, in order that his majesty may be the better enabled, without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the military power of his dominions in the great contest in which he is engaged; and to conduct that contest, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honour of his majesty's crown, and with the interests of his allies, of Europe, and of the world."

21. This morning, about half after two, a fire broke out in St. James's Palace, which raged with great fury. The sentries immediately gave the alarm, and as soon as possible engines arrived from all quarters. At first there was a great difficulty in procuring water; but the pipes were

extended to the canal in the park, and it was then obtained in abundance. It was, however, impossible for some time to check the rage of the devouring element; and the whole interior of the south-east angle, fronting Marlborough-house, and extending to the first southern turret, including the turret, was entirely destroyed. The walls and chimnies are standing, and exhibit a mere shell. The Duke of Cambridge, whose apartments are destroyed, was in bed at the time when the alarm was given, but happily escaped from all danger. The inhabitants of the palace were seen issuing in all directions, half naked, and every effort was made to save the furniture and effects. The property consumed belonging to the Duke of Cambridge consisted chiefly of curious armour, an elegant library, valuable cabinet pictures, rarities, &c. of which hardly any thing has been saved. The tapestry of the grand drawing-room is damaged. The chandeliers, looking-glasses, silver plate, &c. is safe. Part of the royal armoury is destroyed.

The fire appears to have broken out in the apartments situated between the armoury and his majesty's private entrance into the palace from St. James's park. Some accounts state it to have originated in the apartments of Miss Rice, one of the queen's dressers, owing to the carelessness of her cook, who is supposed to have perished in the flames.

The alarm being given, before three o'clock a great number of persons assembled to assist in extinguishing the flames. The Dukes of York, Sussex, and Cambridge were particularly active in giving directions for the extinction of the flames, and in encouraging the firemen and others to exertion.

The flames were so vivid, and seen at such a distance, that a person who arrived from Staines says, that at three o'clock they were seen there, and it was fancied that all London was on fire.

The Institution of the Refuge for the Destitute, yesterday held its anniversary dinner at the City of London Tavern, when his royal highness the Duke of York, the patron, again presided in the chair. The king, queen, and various other loyal toasts were given; and many excellent songs were performed by Messrs. Knivett, Taylor, Dignum, Gibbon, and other professors and amateurs. When the health of his royal highness the president was proposed by the Earl of Moira, it was prefaced by a speech from his lordship, in which he explained the nature of the institution, and compared the objects of its bounty to the prodigal son in the

parable, who was again restored to usefulness and honour to his father and to his country. The Duke of York expressed his solicitude for the success of the establishment, and his earnest desire himself to contribute to its prosperity. Mr. Forster, jun. one of the most zealous supporters of the charity, stated the accounts of the society, and detailed the liberal subscriptions of the humane; among which were the contributions of the Duke of York, 50 guineas, and Lord Moira 30l. the whole amount was upwards of 700l. He was sorry, he said, to add that, notwithstanding these instances of generosity, the treasurer was now in disburse upwards of 500l. on account of the numerous claimants upon the public munificence. This institution was founded for the purpose of providing a place of refuge for persons discharged from prisons or the hulks, unfortunate and deserted females, and others, who from loss of character, or extreme indigence, cannot, though willing to work, procure an honest maintenance. They are taught habits of industry and honesty, are maintained on plain but wholesome food, and religious instruction by a clergyman of the church of England is constantly afforded them.

There is a numerous class of persons who, having suffered temporary imprisonments, are left, at the expiration of their confinement, scarcely with a possibility of supporting themselves honestly. A petty theft will destroy a character previously ever so good, and no cautious person would give employment to one who had notoriously forfeited his title to be considered an honest man. What is the consequence? Necessity almost compels him to revert to the commission of fresh crimes, and what before might have been only an act arising from temporary distress or fortuitous temptation, is changed to a settled habit; from an accidental pilferer he becomes a systematic plunderer; till at last he terminates, by a most disgraceful end, a life destructive to the property and well-being of the public—of guilt and misery to himself. To such persons this institution holds out a ready place of shelter; here they will find employment and subsistence, when all other doors are shut against them; here they are shielded from immediate want, and have an opportunity of repentance and reform; of regaining their own peace of mind, and of once more entering the world with a retrieved character, and with a prospect of becoming useful members of society. This is a benefit to

the public by preventing the commission of offences; an advantage to the individual, by restoring him to virtue.

N. B. A short account of this Institution may be had *gratis* of J. Asperne.

The following beautiful and elegant composition has been sent to a gentleman connected with this Magazine, by a respected friend to the fair authoress. We do not delay one moment its insertion; as we are persuaded that, exclusive of its laudable purpose, its language, animation, and truly poetical spirit will be admired by the public, as much as the lovely writer is by the circle of her acquaintance.

ADDRESS

TO THE

PATRONS OF THE REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Written by a YOUNG LADY, at the Desire of a Friend to the Institution, for the Anniversary Dinner on the 26th January, 1809.

As the worn pilgrim, parch'd by pois'nous gales,

'Midst Lybian sands the balmy fountain hails;

The wand'rer, lost in Guilt's eternal wastes,
From Mercy's source reviving nectar tastes;
Then to the calm abode returns again,
Where social arts and social order reign:
Starts at the pathless wilds he trod before,
Rejoins the blissful throng, and strays no more.

Thus at your shrine the rescu'd sinner kneels,
Shares the rich balm, and vital vigour feels.
Beauty's frail flow'rs, by chilling damps o'erspread,

Here bloom again, and purer incense shed:
The sire, by Mercy's gentle precept won,
Clasps to his soften'd breast his erring son;

Bids the young bud of meek contrition live,
And blesses those who taught him to forgive.
Perhaps beneath the wreck of vice and woe,

Some sparks divine of stifled virtue glow;
As 'midst the ruins of a fallen pile,
A beauteous relic crowns th' inquirer's toil;
His skilful touch its former grace renews,
Recalls its spotless gloss and vivid hues;
'Till the fair work reclaims its destin'd place,
And shines a model for the rising race.

Britons!—'tis yours th' illustrious truth to prove,

The last, best precept of almighty love!—
Bid Mercy's voice imperial justice guide,
To Mercy's hand her awful sword confide:
To you their well-united pow'r they lend,
Their noblest charge—to rescue and amend,
You!—who with wisdom's hallow'd bounty gave

Health to the captive, freedom to the slave,
To Guilt's pale victim grant your guardian cares.

The basest chain, the darkest death is their's.

Blest is the hand whose bounteous efforts save

A brother sinking in the wat'ry grave,
But tenfold happier they, whose cares redeem

A soul involv'd in Guilt's unfathom'd stream!
He who from death detains his trembling prey,

Adds but to fev'rish life another day;
But you the noblest pow'r of heav'n assume,
And snatch th' immortal spirit from its tomb!
'Tis yours!—Afford the glorious impulse

scope
Lend strength to virtue, to repentance hope;
Already on this roof with light benign,
The brightest stars of favour'd Albion shine:
To you the pillars of her pow'r are giv'n,
The love of man, the best applause of heav'n!

BIRTHS.

IN Thayer-street, Manchester-square, the Duchess de Castries, of a son and heir.—In Grosvenor-square, the Most Hon. the Marchioness of Bath, of a son.—In Grosvenor-square, Lady Anne Ashley Cooper, of a son.—At Madeira, the lady of the Right Hon. George Knox, son to Viscount Northland, of a daughter.—At the house of the

Rev. Dr. Milne, at Deptford, the lady of William Charles Grant, Esq. captain in his majesty's 92d regiment of foot, of a daughter.—Lady Mary Shepherd, of a daughter.—At Raneliffe-lodge, the lady of the Hon. Herbert Gardiner, of a son.—The wife of Mr. McCurrie, of King-street, Holborn, of three fine children, who are all alive and well.

MARRIAGES.

OKEY NASH, Esq. of Marlow, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Chapman, Esq. banker, Mansion-house-street.—At St. Saviour's, Southwark, the Rev. W. Harrison, chaplain of that parish, to Miss Hunt, of Walcot-place, Lambeth.—At Whitechurch, Shropshire, Charles Roddy, Esq. paymaster of the 80th regiment, to Catharine, daughter of Benjamin Kent, of Cashio-bridge, Watford, in the county of Herts, Esq.—At Deal, John Bowling, Esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss

M. Lilly, of the former place.—Lieutenant Humphries, of the Lizard signal station, to Miss Christiana Denham, daughter of Mr. Denham, surgeon, of Falmouth: the bridegroom aged 50, the bride 15.—At Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, Henry Newland, of that place, gent. (aged 68 years) heir at law of the late Abraham Newland, Esq. formerly chief cashier of the Bank of England, to Mrs. Mary Gurney (aged 50), relict of Mr. Joseph Gurney, of the same place.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

NOVEMBER 27, 1808.

AT Inverness, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. James Alves, a portrait painter of eminence.

DEC. 1. At Broxmouth, Mr. Robert Tait, factor to her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh.

5. Mary Sophia Vardon, wife of Thomas Vardon, Esq. of St. John's place, Battersea-rise, Surrey.

7. In Bath, Charles Searle, Esq. of St. George's, near Bristol.

9. At Glasgow, Mr. David Allison, one of the teachers and present rector of the grammar school of Glasgow.

12. At Osborn's hotel, Lieutenant Wm. Skelton, of the royal navy, aged 27; he was third son of the late Arnoldus Jones Skelton, Esq. of Papecastle, in the county of Cumberland, and first cousin of the present Marquis Cornwallis.

14. At Ipswich, Rear-admiral Uvedale. He was made a post-captain in the year 1760, and superannuated in the year 1790.

15. Mrs. Fletcher, wife of P. L. Fletcher, Esq. of Gweraheyled, Wales, and youngest daughter of the late Governor Woodley.—At Dartmouth-place, Blackheath, aged 24 years, Mrs. Farrington, wife of Captain Farrington, of the royal artillery.—In Dublin, Major-general Orlando Manley, commander of the royal artillery in Ireland.

16. At Kensington Gore, the wife of Mel-colm McDuffie, Esq.—At High Wycombe, suddenly, of a paralytic stroke, Charles Ward, Esq. alderman, and twice mayor of that borough.—Mr. Holland, of Prescott. He went to bed the preceding night in good health, and the following morning was found a corpse.—Joseph Lindley, Esq. Surrey-place, Kent-road.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Robertson, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Robertson, Dalmeny.—At Beverley, Lieutenant-colonel Hutchinson, of Wold Newton, in the East Riding, and Major of the 36th regiment of foot, which regiment so gallantly distinguished itself at the battle of Vimeria. He lived to finish a very neat house and grounds in the village of Wold Newton, and died as soon as he had completed it; verifying the words of the satirist—

"We plan the edifice, and raise the pile,
Unmindful of the tomb which waits the while."

Mrs. Goldsmid, wife of George Goldsmid, Esq.

18. At Castlewellan, James Nicholson, Esq. aged 63 years.—At Cottesfield, Hants, Rear-admiral Edward O'Brien, who gallantly broke the line, in his Majesty's ship *Momarch*, in the action off Camperdown. He was an excellent officer, and a confidential friend of the immortal Nelson.—At Darn-

hall, Cheshire, Thomas Corbett, Esq. aged 79.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas, butcher, in Lisle-street. He was perfectly well on Saturday: and the following day fell in a fit, out of which he apparently recovered, but was instantly seized with a shivering fit and expired. He was a middle-aged man, and a temperate liver.—Mrs. Butcher, wife of John Butcher, Esq. of London-bridge.

19. In Sloane-street, Patrick Home, Esq. of Wedderburne, in the county of Berwick, many years representative in Parliament for that county.—On Gloucester-terrace, Mr. Isaac Manchester, ship-owner, aged 61.—At Knowlton, near Wingham, Kent, John Turing, Esq. late of Devonshire-place.—In Bennet-street, aged 65, the Rev. Dr. Ackland, rector of Christ church, Surrey, and chaplain to the worshipful company of Fishmongers.—At Vicar's-hill, Lymington, Mrs. Goldwin, wife of Thomas Goldwin, Esq.—Dr. Charles Congalton, aged 84 years.

21. At Calthorn, near Titchfield, aged 73, James Green, Esq. one of the oldest officers of the royal marine corps on the list. He was at the taking of Havannah, in 1760, under Sir G. Pococke and Lord Albemarle.—In Rodney-street, Liverpool, Mr. Rich. Boothby, aged 60. He served as midshipman on board the *Aeolus* frigate, at the capture of the famous *Thurot*. He was perfectly skilled in seamanship, navigation, astronomy, and music; talents but rarely combined in the same person.

22. At Southampton, the Dowager Lady Shelley. Her ladyship was widow of the Right Hon. Sir John Shelley, Bart. of Michelgrove, Sussex, after whose death she was married to Dr. Stuart, of Southampton.—John Phillips, Esq. of Evesham, Worcester. And in the evening of the same day, in the prime of life (as he was conversing with some friends on the sudden dissolution of Mr. Phillips), Mr. Edward Pritchett, druggist of Evesham.—He had been announced the preceding week only as a lieutenant in the East Worcester Local militia.—In George-street, Hanover-square, Samuel Shelley, Esq. a distinguished miniature painter.

23. At Leith, James Pilans, sen. Esq. of Lasswade Park.—At Hadleigh, Mrs. Hardacre, sen.—Mary Oakley, of Cradley, at the advanced age of 100.—At Margate, Kent, Charles Dalbiac, Esq. aged 84 years.—At Huntingdon, Captain Thomas Stephenson, of the royal navy, and brother of Dr. Stephenson, of the royal hospital, Haslar.

25. Mrs. Revel, of Round Oak, Englefield-green.—In Long-acre chapel, sitting in the pew adjoining the pulpit, apparently in perfect health, Mrs. Baldie, of Meard's-court, Wardour-street.—Mrs. Pruen, wife of Richard Pruen, Esq. of Cheltenham.—In the 86th year of his age, in York-street, Dublin, Charles Farran, Esq. many years deputy

clerk of the pleas in the court of Exchequer in Ireland.

26. John Ogilvie, Esq. late of Argyle-street, where he carried on the business of army-agent for many years.—Mr. William Wyat Want, master of the Castle-inn, Windsor.—At his house, near the Old Swan, Francis Garratt, Esq. an eminent tea-dealer, in the 68th year of his age.—Miss Mary Anne Milne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Milne.

27. Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. James Cooke, surgeon, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth.—In Queen Anne-street, West, Wm. Blaauw, Esq. aged 61.—At Queensferry, James Taylor, Esq. aged 88.—Peter Peirson, Esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

28. At Chester, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. Barnes, of the theatre-royal, Manchester.

29. Aged 64, Edward Medley, Esq. of New Peter-street, Westminster.—At Bath, at the age of 86, the Rev. John Duncan, rector of South Warmborough, Hants.—Suddenly, aged 60, Mrs. Fisher, of the Half-moon-inn, Plymouth. The deceased was so extremely corpulent, that in order to remove her from her chamber to a lower apartment, preparatory to her interment, they were obliged to take out the door-frame, and remove the staircase; no window in the inn being sufficiently capacious to admit the enormous coffin to pass through.

30. Aged 61, Captain John Bouchier, Lieutenant-governor of the royal hospital at Greenwich. Captain Browell has been appointed to succeed the late Captain Bouchier, as lieutenant-governor of that institution.—In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 21, William Bond, Esq. second son of Sir James Bond, Bart.—At Bath, Mrs. Ann Stratton, aged 72. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire the preceding night.—At Bath, Admiral Lord Gardner, late commander of the Channel fleet. His lordship was in his 66th year; he was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire; his father was a lieutenant-colonel in the 11th regiment of dragoon guards, and a native of Coleraine, in the north of Ireland. Lord Gardner commenced his naval career on the 1st of May, 1775, on board the Medway, of 60 guns, commanded by Captain Peter Dennis; he was in that ship in 1757, when, in company with the Eagle, they took the Duc d'Angoulême, of 60 guns. On the 7th of March, 1760, he was advanced to a lieutenant, and appointed to the Bellona, of 74 guns: he was afterwards in nine glorious actions; in all of which he displayed such courage, skill, and magnanimity, as were rewarded ultimately by his sovereign, with the appointment of admiral of the blue, major-general of marines, created a baron of the united kingdoms, and had the honour of receiving from the hands of his majesty a gold chain, in approbation of his conduct on the 29th of May and 1st of June, 1794. He married, in the year 1769, Miss Hide, of Jamaica, and

has left by her ladyship, who survives him, a very numerous family, including two sons in the navy. See a *PORTRAIT AND MEMOIR* of his lordship in Vol. XXV.—At his seat at Gorbamby, near St. Alban's (after a very short illness), in the 62d year of his age, Lord Viscount Grimstone. His lordship was an Irish viscount and baron; and was called to the British House of Peers in the year 1790, by the title of Baron Verulam, of Gorbamby, in the kingdom of Great Britain. He is succeeded by his only son, who, in right of his mother, has lately inherited the barony of Forrester, of Costerphine, in Scotland. Lord Forrester married in August, 1807, Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, daughter of the Earl of Liverpool. The late Lord Grimstone's father, who was made an Irish viscount in 1719 by George I. purchased Gorbamby; and it was on that purchase that Pope's indignant lines were composed, where he says,

"Shades that to Bacon might delight afford,
"Become the portion of some booby lord."

The late Lord Grimstone, who descended from Sir Harbottle Grimstone, keeper of the great seal under Charles II. was for many years a member of the House of Commons, from 1775, to his elevation to the English peerage; but he never took any active share in parliamentary debates.—At Heighington, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, aged 76; who, though only a cobbler, died possessed of property worth 200l. per annum.

31. William Philips, Esq. of Chase-green, Enfield.—At Clapham, advanced in years, Mrs. Adria Waldo.—In her 63d year, Mrs. Bethune, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Rowsant.

JAN. 1, 1809. Mr. A. Hogg, bookseller, Paternoster-row.—William Wilson, Esq. of Gonsall-cottage. He served the office of mayor for the town of Shrewsbury, and its liberties in 1806.

2. At Wixoe, Mrs. Alt, relict of the Rev. Just. Alt, late rector of Mixbury, Oxon.—Mr. Mark Daniel, of Little College-street, At Edinburgh, in the 18th year of his age, Mr. George Stewart, son of Professor Dagald Stewart.—Mr. William Nunn, aged 24, only son of Mr. James Nunn, bookseller, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—In Grafton street, the Marquis of Sligo, knight of St. Patrick, and governor of the county of Mayo, in Ireland, in his 53d year. He married Lady Louisa Catharine Howe, daughter of the late Earl Howe, and sister to Baroness Howe. He is succeeded by his only son, the Earl of Altamont, now Marquis of Sligo, who will attain his 21st year in May next.

3. Mr. John Davys Browne, of Fetter-lane, attorney-at-law.—At the parsonage, Wetherden, after an illness of three days, the Rev. Richard Shepherd, D.D. rector of Wetherden and Helmingham, Suffolk, and archdeacon of Bedford.—At Camden-town,

Mr. Thomas Austin, of Castle-street, Leicester-square.—In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Henry Percy, son of the Right Hon. Lord Louisa.—Mr. W. Gordon, silversmith, of the Strand.

4. Aged 18, Miss Fisher, only daughter of Mr. Fisher, proprietor of the Newmarket theatre.—Mr. Gander, shopkeeper, of St. John's-common, Sussex. He was going with his wife, in a chaise-cart, to visit a neighbour a mile or two from his residence, but had not gone far when he suddenly dropped the reins and his whip, and, after faintly exclaiming, "Oh, my head!" instantly expired. The deceased never appeared in better health and spirits than when he mounted the vehicle about half an hour before he was taken out of it a corpse.

5. Mrs. Forbes, wife of James Forbes, Esq. of Stanmore-hill.—At Bath, General Edward Smith, colonel of the 43rd regiment of foot, and governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica. The general was uncle to Sir Sidney Smith, and was among the few surviving officers present when the immortal Wolfe fell.—The lady of Adam Kruse, Esq. of Brunswick-place, Lewisham, Kent.—In Seymour-place, the Hon. Caroline Cornwallis, daughter of the Hon. Colonel William Townshend, and widow of the Hon. and most Rev. Dr. Cornwallis, late Archbishop of Canterbury. His widow, who survived him twenty-five years, was 84, and preserved her faculties and activity to the last.—James Ogilvie, Esq. late collector of excise for Fife.

6. At Sydenham, Kent, in the 88th year of his age, Charles Bill, late of Farley-hall, Staffs. shire, Esq. many years a magistrate for that county.—At the George-inn, Aldermanbury, Mr. Samuel Spendley, of Shrewsbury.—At Bath, Mrs. Symons, wife of John Symons, Esq. of Camden-place, and an alderman of that city.—At Bath, J. W. Foster, Esq. late collector of Drogheda, Ireland.—At Littleham, the Rev. R. Rymer, vicar of the united parishes of Littleham and Exmouth.

7. At Westwood-hall, near Leeds, Yorkshire, aged 79, Mrs. Wade, relict of the late Walter Wade, Esq. of New Grange, in the same county.—Ralph John Wall, Esq. of Prince's-street, next the Bank.—Aged 44, the Rev. James Round, M.A. rector of St. Runwald's, Colchester, and a magistrate for Essex.—On the day following, Mrs. Ann Round, wife of George Round, Esq. aged 32 years, and youngest daughter of the late Dr. Waller, archdeacon of Essex.—At Barnstable, Devonshire, Mr. William John Galabin, printer, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, aged 30 years.—At Barton, near Canterbury, Allen Grebell, Esq. secretary and treasurer to the Kent Agricultural Society.—At Titchfield, Rear-admiral Jonathan Faulkner.—Aged 63, Mr. Gibson, of Oakham, grocer. He accidentally scratched his finger with a pin on the previous Monday, which brought on a mortification, and occasioned his death.

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8. Archibald Burns, Esq. commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, and sheriff substitute for the county of Lanark.—At Edinburgh, in the 30th year of his age, Lieut. John Berry, late of the royal navy. He served on board his majesty's ship *Revenge*, in the glorious action of the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Lord Nelson, off Trafalgar.—At Honiton, Devon, J. W. Pled, Esq. aged 60, after suffering under a lingering disorder many years.—At Hastings, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, wife of Captain J. L. Harris, royal West London militia, in her 53d year.

9. In Park-place, Camberwell-grove, Peter Pope, Esq. late of Fenchurch-street, at the advanced age of 88.

10. In Stanhope-street, Mayfair, William Champain, lieutenant of his majesty's 69th regiment of foot, aged 19.—At Portsmouth, Lieut.-col. Archibald, of the royal marine forces, but who had retired on full pay, on account of services. The death of this gentleman is somewhat impressive, though he had attained almost to the full age of man. He was in as good health the day before his death as he had been for some time, and his natural cheerfulness was remarkably increased towards evening. At nine o'clock on Monday night he was attacked with a complaint, which terminated in his death by four o'clock the next morning. He was an intelligent and brave officer, and served with great credit at the taking of the Havannah, where he was afterwards adjutant of that corps.—At Carlisle, Captain John Skotowe, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

11. Mr. Joseph Cobb, of Tudor-street, second son of Mr. Cobb, banker, Lombard-street.—In Swinton-street, Gray's-Inn-lane, Pitt Smith, Esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in Staple-Inn, Holborn.—William Dalison, Esq. of Hampton, in West Peckham, Kent, aged 78.—At Hamstead, aged 80, Lieut.-col. Robert Stewart, who had been many years a martyr to most distressing and complicated complaints, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation. This gentleman entered early in life into the service of his country in 1754; and in 1755 was particularly distinguished at the battle of the Monongahela, in North America, where he commanded a troop of light horse, raised principally as a body-guard to the commander in chief, Gen. Braddock. During the course of that bloody action, he had the honour to remount the general four times, having two horses killed under himself; and after the general had received a mortal wound, and the febris of the army had retreated, he had the good fortune, assisted by only four privates of his own troop (the rest being either killed or wounded), to carry the commander in chief off the field of battle, across a broad river, under a heavy fire from the enemy, thereby rescuing his person from the cruelty of the savages. In the course of that war he was intrusted with

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several difficult commands, and had the happiness to give entire satisfaction to the different generals under whom he served. Lieut.-col. Stewart lived in great friendship and intimacy for many years with the late General Washington. At the beginning of the American war, he endeavoured to remove the very erroneous opinions which the ministers of that day had formed of the general's character and military abilities; but, most unfortunately, other advice prevailed. Toward the latter end of the war he was brought up from Scotland, for the purpose of being sent with overtures to the American general; but delays, indecisions, and at length the resignation of the minister, finally prevented that measure being resorted to. Lieut.-col. Stewart will be long regretted by all who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship; as one not only possessed of the best abilities, and great knowledge of the world, but of the most benevolent qualities of the heart.

12. At St. John's-place, Battersea Rise, Thomas Nardon, Esq.—At Lincoln, Mrs. Nelthorpe, aged 73, widow of John Nelthorpe, Esq. late of Little Gimsby House, near Louth. Mrs. N. was youngest daughter of the late Robert Craferth, Esq. of Hackthorne, by his wife, Miss Brown; and has left one son, John Nelthorpe, Esq. and one daughter, the present Lady Wm. Beauchamp. —On St. Dunstan's Hill, Mr. John Groves, many years a fish-salesman at Billingsgate. —In her 28th year, Miss Harriet Cooper Hammont, youngest daughter of William Hammont, Esq. of Potterhate, Norwich. —The Rev. John Steggall, aged 51, rector of Helset, Suffolk. —Mrs. Jennings, wife of Wm. D. Jennings, Esq. of Doctors' Commons.

13. In Cornhill, Josiah Barnard, Esq. banker. —In Holborn, John Byce, Esq. aged 70. —Aged 23, Mrs. Aldrich, wife of Mr. Charles Aldrich, Bond-street; she has left six young children to deplore her loss. —At Eltham, Kent, Mrs. Wallace, wife of C. L. Wallace, Esq. —At the seat of the Earl Ferrers, the Lady of Hilton Jolliffe, Esq. M. P.

14. At his house, in Guildford-street, John Sealy, Esq. aged 76. —Mrs. Noakes, wife of Mr. Noakes, coach-maker at Newington. She was in good health the foregoing day.

15. At Great Hford, Essex, Emanuel Goodhart, Esq. in his 72d year. —At Stratford Grove, Essex, Mrs. Langford, wife of R. Langford, Esq. of Eusfeld, aged 45. —In St. Giles's, in the 72d year of his age, Mr. John Stoddart, coach-maker to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. He served the office of sheriff of Norwich, in the year 1797.

16. In Frith-street, Soho, John Anderson, Esq. surgeon, R. M. Woolwich. —At Hoxton, Mr. Joseph Coud, late of Brewer-street, wholesale stationer, but who had relinquish-

ed his connection in that business in Oct. last. —At Walcot-place, Lambeth, at the age of 81, Mrs. Balderstone. —Suddenly, Dr. Cornelius Cheetham, of Preston, Lancashire. He went to bed apparently well, and was found dead the next morning. —In Edgar-buildings, Bath, aged 69, Wm. Harris Jeffreys, Esq. formerly a captain in the third regiment of dragoon guards.

17. Mrs. Bentley, wife of Christopher Bentley, of Counter Hill Academy, near Deptford. —Of a short but violent fever, at Woolbeding, in Sussex, the seat of Lord Robert Spencer, Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. of Debdon Hall, Essex; he was a young man of considerable promise, made his debut in political life, a few years since, as private secretary under Mr. Fox. He married the eldest daughter of Mrs. Bouverie, who died also about three years ago; by whom he had two sons, the eldest of whom, Francis, has succeeded to the title, &c. in the seventh year of his age.

18. At Kenilworth, Mrs. Shepherd, aged 80, widow of the late Mr. Henry Shepherd. —At Broad-green, near Croydon, Alexander Caldeburgh, Esq. —At Limerick, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. O'Grady, relict of the late Darby O'Grady, of Mount Prospect, in that county, Esq. and mother to the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, in Ireland.

20. At Bath, Hugh, son of Mr. Meyler, of the Herald's Office, in that city. —In Bath, Mrs. Ellis, widow of Major-general Ellis, of Kempsey, Worcestershire. —Mrs. Christiana Hankin, wife of Mr. Thomas Hankin, of Newland, near Stansted, Herts. —At Taunton, Somerset, aged 70, the Hon. Sir Jacob Wolfe, Bart. of Chornley, in Devonshire, a baron of the Holy Roman Empire, and elder and only brother to Baron Wolff. Sir Jacob descended from an ancient and illustrious family, who possessed a def. of the empire, in the duchy of Silesia; and were by the religious troubles expatriated to Livonia, in the time of Charles XIIth and XIth of Sweden, where they were admitted in the ancient corps of nobles. Sir Jacob and his brother are the only branches who were sent very young to this country, and naturalized. Sir Jacob married the only daughter of the Right Hon. Edward Weston, of Somerby-hall, Lincolnshire, and granddaughter of the Right Rev. Stephen Weston, D.D. late Bishop of Exeter.

21. John Francis Moore, of York-buildings, New-road, late an eminent sculptor in Berners-street.

22. In Old Burlington-street, his Excellency Count de Brühl, aged 72; many years minister from the Elector of Saxony to his Britannic majesty, knight of the order of the White Eagle.

24. At his house in Whitehall, at the advanced age of 82, James Duff, Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff, Baron Braco, of Kilbray, in the county of Cavan, in Ireland. His lordship was created an English peer, by the title

of Baron Fife, in Great Britain, and was appointed lord lieutenant of Banffshire. He succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother Alexander Duff, Esq.—The late Earl of Fife was a nobleman of excellent sense and sound understanding, polite and pleasing in his manners. He left no issue. His estates were very large, and he had greatly improved them during the course of a long life. Mr. Pitt created him an English peer in 1790, for his adherence to ministers, during the king's illness, in the preceding year. His lordship had been quite blind for near nine years past, and was led about by his servants; but his faculties and activity of mind were altogether unimpaired to the last. He lived in a magnificent style, both in Scotland, and at his house in Privy-gardens, London. In his person he was of the middle size, well made, and had been, when young, of a very agreeable figure. He was descended lineally from *Macduff*, so well known by the immortal pen of Shakspeare, in his tragedy of *Macbeth*, and was of one of the most illustrious Scottish families.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Madras, the Rev. Richard Hall-Kerr, D.D. senior chaplain at that presidency, and son to the Rev. Lewis Kerr, of Dublin.—At Muttoo, Major-general Dickens, commanding at that station.—At Goa, Lieutenant John Ambrose, of the 1st battalion of the 7th regiment N. I.—At Seringapatam, Thomas John Gataker, Esq. (eldest surviving son of Thomas Gataker, Esq. of Dunkalk, in Ireland), paymaster to the 80th regiment of foot. This young man, who had not completed his 25th year, fell a sacrifice to the Mysore fever.—At Santa Croix, in the West Indies, in the 21st year of his age, Lieutenant M. Y. Balfour, of the 96th regiment.—At Jamaica, Mr. William Houston, merchant there, son of Mr. Allen Houston, teacher, Glasgow. His death was occasioned by taking a draught of cold water, while very warm, as he was proceeding on a journey from Kingston to Clarendon.—On his way from Canada to New York, Archibald McNeil, Esq. his Britannic majesty's consul for Louisiana.—At St. Lucia, of the yellow fever, Captain Cates, paymaster of the 6th West India regiment.—At Gijon, while serving with the British troops in Spain, George Assiotti, Esq. deputy commissary-general for North Britain.—At Belem, near Lisbon, Edward Moore, Esq. of the 13th light dragons, brigade-major to the Hon. General Charles Stewart.—In France, the Hon. Dame Isabella Style, widow of Sir Charles Style, Bart. of Watlington, Kent, and sister of the late Lord Viscount Powerscourt, of Ireland.—In Spain, the celebrated Count Florida Blanca. Count Altamira has been appointed to succeed him as president of the junta.—General Anstruther, one of our commanders in Spain. He fell a victim to fatigue and over exertion.

DEC. 16, 1806. Killed, at the battle of Corunna, by a cannon-ball striking him on the shoulder, the British commander-in-chief, Gen. Sir John Moore, K.B. [See Gazette account, p. 68.]—The following interesting account of the last moments of this lamented officer is given by one of his most confidential attendants and friends (we believe Colonel Anderson), who was by the side of the hero in his last moments, and with whom he deposited his expiring wishes:—

"I met the general on the evening of the 16th instant, as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with sashes. He knew me immediately, though it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, and said, 'Do not leave me.'—He spoke to the surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little. After some time, he seemed very anxious to speak to me: and, at intervals, expressed himself as follows:—The first thing he asked was—'Are the French beaten?'—which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew as they entered the room. On being assured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—'I HOPE THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND WILL BE SATISFIED—I HOPE MY COUNTRY WILL DO ME JUSTICE.—You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my mother'—(here his voice failed him)—'HOPE—HOPE—I have much to say, but cannot get it out.—Is Colonel Graham, and are all my aides-de-camp well?—I have made my will, and have remembered my servants.—Colborne has my will, and all my papers.'

"Major Colborne (his principal aid-de-camp) then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me—'Remember you go to ———, and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will befriend Major Colborne—he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it.' He then again asked Major Colborne if the French were beaten; and on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said—'it was a great satisfaction, in his last moments, to know he had beaten the French.'

"'Is General Paget in the room?'—On my telling him he was not, he said, 'Remember me to him—'

"'I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying; I am in great pain.'

"He then thanked the doctors for their attention.

"Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both; and asked Percy if all his aides-de-camp were well—he pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

"He said to me, while the surgeons were examining his wound—'You know I HAVE ALWAYS WISHED to die this way.'—As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture."

MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, Jan. 24, 1809.

THE sales that have taken place this month are but few, and those of no great magnitude; the sugar market (owing to the distillery taking off such quantities) is brisk, and the price rising, as may be seen by inspecting the weekly ones of Muscovado sugar, inserted after the sales of West India produce in this Magazine. No sugar of British manufacture has been brought to the hammer this month. Cotton wool has also risen considerably; whether this may be attributed wholly to the American embargo, or not, remains to be proved: but the true reason appears to be, that the demand for the cotton fabrics of this country, for the Spanish and Brazil markets, which are both numerous and extensive, has occasioned such a call for the raw material, that the speculators in that article have thought it expedient to raise the prices to their present state.

London, Dec. 30, 1808.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale, at their ensuing March sale, besides those goods already declared, the undermentioned teas, viz.

Bohea	300,000 lbs.
Congou and Campoi.	3,350,000
Pekoe and Soucheong	200,000
Singlo and Twankay	750,000
Hyson Skin	100,000
Hyson	300,000

On Monday, March 6, 1809; prompt 16th of June following.

East India House, Jan. 4, 1809.

The buyers are desired to take notice, that the pepper declared for sale on the 1st of February next, is postponed to Tuesday, the 11th of April; prompt the 7th of July, 1809.

Also, on Thursday, March 30; prompt 30th of June following,

Company's Cinnamon	228,000 lbs.
Oil of Cinnamon	12 ditto.
Distilled Oil of Nutmegs	100 ditto.

Likewise, on the same day: prompt 28th of July following,

Prize, per Batavier, &c. Nutmegs	92,000 lbs.	
Company's	Opium	15 chests.

And on Tuesday, April 11; prompt 11th of August following,

Company's Saltpetre	1,360 tons, more or less.
Prize ditto	40 ditto, ditto.

The saltpetre will be sold in lots of five tons of gruff, in each lot; to be delivered from the pile of each ship's cargo as they may rise.

Also, on the same day, Tuesday, April 11; prompt 7th of July,

DAMAGED PEPPER.

Per Lord Eldon	20 bags.
Walthamstow	40 ditto.
Travers	30 ditto.
Castle Eden	37 ditto.
City of London	45 ditto.
Earl Camden	32 ditto.
Earl St. Vincent	48 ditto.
Lord Nelson	70 ditto.
Lord Keith	185 ditto.
Ocean	115 ditto.

East India House, Jan. 17, 1809.

The buyers are desired to take notice, that the sale of 1,575 chests Company's indigo, and 11,726 chests of indigo in private trade and privilege, which stands declared for the 13th of March next, is postponed until Monday, May 8; and that the prompt, for the Company's

indigo, will be on Friday, Aug. 22; and the prompt, for the private trade and privilege, will be on Friday, the 7th of July.—Also, that 4,795 chests of indigo, in private trade and privilege, per Duke of Montrose and the other ships lately arrived, will be sold with the above; prompt the 25th of August: from which are to be deducted about 1,000 of the indigo per the Walpole; which being damaged, it is proposed to sell as soon as possible.

SALES OF WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.

December 20th to December 27th.

716 hogsheads, 36 casks, 706 bags Plantation coffee.....	from 80s. 0d.	to 114s. 0d.	per cwt.
68½ serons Spanish, Caracca, and Guatemala indigo.....	from 4s. 9d.	to 9s. 8d.	per lb.
5 barrels, 10 bags Jamaica white ginger.....	from 7l. 0s.	to 7l. 14s.	per cwt.
9 barrels, 97 ditto Barbadoes ditto.....	from 4l. 1s.	to 4l. 7s.	per cwt.

December 27th, 1808, to January 10th, 1809.

422 hogsheads, 5 casks, 385 bags Plantation coffee.....	from 80s. 0d.	to 104s. 0d.	per cwt.
1 bag ditto.....		8l. 16s.	per cwt.
94 bags Barbadoes ginger.....		4l. 1s.	per cwt.
161 bags Jamaica, Tortola, and Carriacou cotton.....	from 2s. 1½d.	to 2s. 9d.	per lb.

From January 10th to January 17th.

234 casks Martinico clayed sugar, for home consumption.....	from 78s. 6d.	to 97s. 6d.	per cwt.
118 hogsheads, 3 casks, 149 bags Plantation coffee.....	from 80s. 0d.	to 108s. 6d.	per cwt.
2 chest, 2 serons indigo.....	from 5s. 0d.	to 6s. 1d.	per lb.

From January 17th to January 24th.

267 hogsheads, 52 casks Martinico clayed sugar.....	from 77s. 0d.	to 95s. 0d.	per cwt.
93 hogsheads, 72 casks, 373 bags coffee.....	from 50s. 6d.	to 99s. 0d.	per cwt.
4 casks, 17 bags Jamaica white ginger.....	from 7l. 0s.	to 7l. 15s.	per cwt.
40 bags Barbadoes ditto.....	from 4l. 5s.	to 4l. 6s. 6d.	per cwt.
60 bags bonded pimento.....		1s. 1½d.	per lb.

Average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, exclusive of the duties of customs payable thereon:

For the week ending Dec. 21, 1808, was 49s. 8d. per cwt.

For the week ending Dec. 28, was 52s. 3d.

For the week ending Jan. 4, 1809, was 52s. 3½d.

For the week ending Jan. 11, was 52s. 4½d.

For the week ending Jan. 18, was 51s. 1d.

SALES OF AMERICAN PRODUCE.

From December 20th to December 27th.

3,553 Buenos Ayres ox and cow hides.....	from 2½d.	to 5½d.	per lb.
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From December 27, 1808, to January 3, 1809.

6 casks pearl ashes, 3d quality.....		61s. 0d.	per cwt.
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From January 3d to January 10th.

115 bags Demarara cotton.....	from 2s. 5d.	to 2s. 8d.	per lb.
45 casks pearl ashes.....	from 71s. 0d.	to 72s. 0d.	per cwt.

From January 10th to January 24th.

566 barrels pot ashes.....	from 65s. 3d.	to 85s. 9d.	per cwt.
401 barrels pearl ashes.....	from 61s. 9d.	to 84s. 0d.	per cwt.

Current Prices of Merchandise.

Alum, English	- ton	28 0 0	16 25 0	0 0	Madder Roots, Dutch Crop, cwt.	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 8
Aniseeds, Alicant	- cwt.	5 15 0	5 5 0	0 0	Mahogany, Honduras	- ft.	0 1 4	0 1 9
Ditto German	- -	3 12 0	3 15 0	0 0	Ditto Jamaica	- -	0 1 3	0 2 0
Ashes, American Pot	- -	3 5 0	4 4 0	0 0	Ditto Hispaniola	- -	0 1 5	0 2 3
Ditto Pearl	- -	3 0 0	4 6 0	0 0	Molasses	- - cwt.	1 19 6	0 0 0
Barilla, Cartagena	- -	3 6 0	3 7 0	0 0	Oak plank, Dantzic,	} load 11 0 0 12 0 0		
Ditto Sicily	- -	2 12 0	2 15 0	0 0	Oil, Lucra	- 25 gal. jar	25 10 0	31 0 0
Ditto Teneriffe	- -	2 10 0	2 15 0	0 0	Ditto Spermaceti	- - ton	105 0 0	112 0 0
Bark, Oak British, 45 cwt.	- L.	35 0 0	35 10 0	0 0	Ditto Whale, Greenland	- 37 0 0	38 0 0	0 0
Ditto Foreign	- -	10 15 0	15 0 0	0 0	Ditto Southern	- 40 0 0	41 15 0	0 0
Brandy, Cogniac	- - gal.	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 0	Ditto Florence	- half chest	4 0 0	4 5 0
Ditto Spanish	- -	0 19 0	1 0 0	0 0	Opium, Turkey	- - lb.	2 3 0	2 5 0
Camphire, refined	- - lb.	7 3 0	7 6 0	0 0	Orchilla, Canary	- - ton	225 0 0	240 0 0
Ditto unrefined	- cwt.	33 5 0	34 0 0	0 0	Ditto Cape de Verd	- - 123 0 0	150 0 0	0 0
Cochineal, garbled	- - lb.	1 5 0	1 10 0	0 0	Ditto Madeira	- - 100 0 0	118 0 0	0 0
Ditto East Indian	- -	0 4 3	0 6 0	0 0	Pimento	- - lb.	0 2 0	0 2 1
Coffee, fine	- - cwt.	5 10 0	6 0 0	0 0	Pitch, American	- - cwt.	0 17 0	0 18 0
Ditto ordinary	- -	4 0 0	4 10 0	0 0	Ditto Stockholm	- -	1 0 0	1 1 0
Ditto Mocha in Time	- -	10 15 0	20 5 0	0 0	Ditto Archangel	- -	0 17 4	0 18 6
Copperas, Green	- - lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 0	Quicksilver	- - lb.	0 4 7	0 4 8
Ditto White	- -	1 19 0	2 5 0	0 0	Raisins, Bloom	- - cwt.	5 12 0	7 0 0
Cotton-wool, Surinam	- -	0 3 0	0 5 2	0 0	Ditto Malaga	- -	2 10 0	2 15 0
Ditto Jamaica	- -	0 2 3	0 2 8	0 0	Ditto Sun	- -	4 6 0	4 8 0
Ditto Smyrna	- -	0 2 0	0 2 2	0 0	Ditto Mascadine	- -	7 0 0	7 9 0
Ditto Bourbon	- -	0 3 4	0 3 6	0 0	Rice, Carolina	- -	2 18 0	2 4 0
Ditto Pernambuco	- -	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 0	Ditto East Indian	- -	0 5 6	0 6 0
Ditto East Indian	- -	0 1 4	0 1 10	0 0	Rum, Jamaica	- - gal.	0 5 6	0 5 6
Curants, Zant	- - cwt.	4 10 0	4 15 0	0 0	Ditto Leeward I.	- -	3 15 0	3 16 0
Deals, Baltz, Fir, 3 in. 40 ft. piece	- 3 8 0	3 10 0	0 0 0	0 0	Saltpetre, East India Rough cwt.	- -	4 2 0	4 3 0
Ditto 21 26	- -	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	Ditto British Refined	- -	5 0 0	10 0 0
Ditto 2 30	- -	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	Shellach	- -	1 4 0	1 6 0
Elephants' Teeth	- 1 2 3 cwt.	30 0 0	34 0 0	0 0	Shumack, Faro	- -	1 4 0	1 8 0
Ditto 4 5 6	- -	23 10 0	30 0 0	0 0	Ditto Malaga	- -	1 5 0	1 7 0
Ditto Scirevell	- -	15 0 0	24 0 0	0 0	Ditto Sicily	- -	1 5 6	1 7 0
Figs, Turkey	- - ton	142 0 0	145 0 0	0 0	Ditto Oporto	- -	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flax, Riga	- - ton	142 0 0	142 10 0	0 0	Silk, Thrown, Piedmont	- lb.	3 4 0	3 10 0
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head	- -	14 0 0	19 0 0	0 0	Ditto Bergam	- -	3 0 0	3 8 0
Fustick, Jamaica	- - ton	18 0 0	23 10 0	0 0	Silk, Raw, China, 3 Mos. Spa.	- -	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Cuba	- -	21 10 0	23 10 0	0 0	Ditto 6 ditto	- -	1 12 0	1 10 0
Galls, Turkey	- - cwt.	5 10 0	7 12 0	0 0	Ditto Bengal, Sm. Sk. g.	- -	0 18 0	1 7 6
Geneva, Hollands	- - gal.	1 1 0	1 3 0	0 0	Ditto Novi	- -	2 2 0	2 3 0
Ditto English	- -	0 7 6	0 13 6	0 0	Ditto Organzine	- -	1 18 0	2 5 0
Ginger, Jamaica, White	- cwt.	5 0 0	11 5 0	0 0	Sugar, Jamaica	- - C.	3 16 0	4 7 0
Ditto Black	- -	3 5 0	3 11 0	0 0	Ditto East India	- -	3 8 0	4 9 0
Ditto Barbadoes	- -	4 3 0	4 8 0	0 0	Ditto Lumps	- -	5 11 0	5 17 0
Ditto East Indian	- -	3 4 0	4 0 0	0 0	Ditto Single Leaves	- -	5 9 0	6 0 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	- cwt.	6 0 0	12 15 0	0 0	Ditto Double Ditto	- lb.	0 1 4	0 1 9
Ditto Seneca	- -	4 18 0	5 15 0	0 0	Tallow, English	- - cwt.	5 14 6	0 0 0
Ditto Sandiach	- -	7 3 0	8 10 0	0 0	Ditto Russia, candle, white	- 5 10 0	5 12 0	0 0 0
Ditto Tragacanth	- -	22 10 0	24 10 0	0 0	Ditto, yellow	- 5 6 0	5 8 0	0 0 0
Ditto Matico	- - lb.	0 5 8	0 6 0	0 0	Ditto, Buenos Ayres	- -	5 5 0	5 6 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	- ton	126 0 0	127 0 0	0 0	Tar, Archangel	- - B.	2 8 0	2 9 6
Ditto Petersburg clean	- -	126 0 0	127 0 0	0 0	Ditto, Stockholm	- -	2 10 0	2 12 0
Ditto East Indian	- -	82 0 0	105 0 0	0 0	Ditto, American	- -	2 6 0	2 8 0
Hides, English	- - lb.	0 0 21	0 0 51	0 0	Tin in blocks	- - cwt.	5 18 0	6 0 0
Ditto Buenos Ayres	- -	0 0 3	0 0 61	0 0	Ditto Grain, in blocks	- -	7 7 0	0 0 0
Ditto Dutch salted	- -	0 0 31	0 0 8	0 0	Tar, American	- -	1 18 0	2 0 0
Ditto Spanish	- -	0 0 51	0 0 8	0 0	Tobacco, Maryl. yellow	- lb.	0 1 6	0 1 8
Indigo, Caracc. Mo. 16 & 20	- 0 10 3	0 11 6	0 0 0	0 0	Ditto, Mid. brown	- -	0 1 0	0 1 5
Ditto East Indian Blue & Parp.	- 0 8 6	0 11 3	0 0 0	0 0	Ditto, Long Leaf	- -	0 0 9	0 0 101
Ditto Brazil	- -	0 5 6	0 6 6	0 0	Tobacco, Virg. York River lb.	- 0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 10
Iron, Pig, British	- ton	7 0 0	9 0 0	0 0	Ditto, James River	- -	0 1 6	0 1 10
Ditto, in bars	- -	16 0 0	17 0 0	0 0	Wax, English	- - cwt.	13 10 0	17 10 0
Ditto Swedish bars	- -	23 0 0	24 10 0	0 0	Ditto Dantzic	- -	13 0 0	13 10 0
Ditto Norway	- -	24 0 0	25 0 0	0 0	Ditto African	- -	2 15 0	11 0 0
Ditto Archangel	- -	25 0 0	26 0 0	0 0	Ditto American	- -	14 15 0	15 10 0
Juniper Berries, German	- cwt.	3 5 0	4 10 0	0 0	Whale-bus, Greenland	- ton	33 0 0	30 0 0
Ditto Italian	- -	4 0 0	4 1 0	0 0	Ditto S. Fishery	- -	50 0 0	52 10 0
Lead in pigs	- - fed.	43 0 0	43 0 0	0 0	Wine, Red Port	- - pipe	75 0 0	105 0 0
Ditto red	- - ton	40 0 0	41 0 0	0 0	Ditto Lisbon	- -	65 0 0	95 0 0
Ditto white	- -	54 0 0	56 0 0	0 0	Ditto Madeira	- -	74 0 0	125 0 0
Logwood Vico, American	- 10 10 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	Ditto Calcevalle	- -	50 0 0	100 0 0
Ditto Tortola	- -	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	Ditto Sherry	- - butt	71 0 0	105 0 0
Logwood, Camm.	- -	18 0 0	20 0 0	0 0	Ditto Mountain	- -	65 0 0	80 6 0
Ditto Honduras Chipt	- -	16 0 0	17 0 0	0 0	Ditto Vidonia	- - hogs.	70 0 0	85 0 0
Ditto Unclipt	- -	14 10 0	16 0 0	0 0	Ditto, Clarer	- -	44 0 0	95 0 0
Ditto Jamaica Chipt	- -	14 10 0	16 0 0	0 0	Yarn, Mohair	- - lb.	0 9 6	0 9 0
Ditto Unclipt	- -	14 10 0	16 0 0	0 0				
Madder Roots, Smyrna	- cwt.	4 12 0	5 10 0	0 0				

PRICES OF

Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares.

21st January, 1859.

London Dock Stock	.....	118l. per cent.
West India ditto	.....	164l. per cent.
East India ditto	.....	123l. per cent.
Commercial ditto	.....	133l. per cent.
Grand Junction Canal Shares	....	130l. per share.
Grand Surrey ditto	.....	60l. per share.
Thames and Medway ditto, Old shares	45l. New at 6l. per share premium.	
Kenmet and Aron ditto	.....	74l. per share premium.

Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares 112l. per cent.
 Albion ditto..... 2l. per cent. premium.
 Hope ditto..... 21s. per share premium.
 Eagle ditto..... par.
 Atlas ditto..... par.
 Imperial Fire Insurance 4l. per cent. premium.
 Kent ditto 4s. guineas per share.
 London Assurance Shipping 21l. per share.
 Rock Life Assurance..... 4s. to 5s. per share premium.
 Commercial Road Stock 116l. per cent.
 London Institution 84l. per share.
 Surrey ditto..... 33l. per share.
 South London Water-works..... 40l. per share premium.
 East London ditto..... 45l. per share premium.
 West Middlesex ditto..... 26l. per share premium.
 Golden Lane Brewery 90l. per share.
 Lower Navigation of the Medway,
 pays 34. per cent. per ann. 90l. per share.

L. WOLFE and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from January 7 to January 14, 1809.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	86 8/51	6 43	2 36	2 55	10
Kent	86 3/00	0 44	8 35	6 61	0
Sussex	82 0/00	0 48	6 36	4 00	0
Suffolk	88 2/57	7 42	4 31	11 52	2
Cambridge	84 6/61	4 43	4 33	8 57	8
Northfolk	87 8/59	10 38	11 33	10 52	6
Lincoln	90 1/57	0 46	8 29	10 56	7
York	88 2/69	9 43	0 31	8 68	3
Dorham	97 3/00	0 00	0 32	7 00	0
Northumb.	87 1/54	4 45	11 30	8 62	0
Cumberland	94 5/60	8 43	5 30	3 00	0
Westmorl.	103 2/70	0 41	8 32	6 00	0
Lancaster	94 2/00	0 44	1 52	2 52	9
Chester	90 3/00	0 51	8 30	0 00	0
Gloucester	97 3/00	0 45	2 00	0 74	4
Somerset.	90 5/00	0 43	0 39	2 67	8
Monmouth	91 3/00	0 45	4 00	0 00	0
Devon	86 5/00	0 38	9 29	1 00	0
Cornwall	84 1/00	0 39	1 25	6 00	0
Dorset	87 3/00	0 44	3 35	2 00	0
Hants	83 0/00	0 18	10 39	8 00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	90 9/61	4 43	1 39	0 64	5
Surrey	91 8/56	0 46	6 43	2 60	0
Hertford	84 3/49	0 46	2 35	0 58	0
Bedford	84 10/53	6 32	3 36	0 63	3
Huntingdon	86 10/00	0 43	10 33	6 39	10
Northampt.	84 0/54	0 43	3 34	2 30	0
Rutland	89 3/60	0 45	6 34	5 64	0
Leicester	89 6/48	0 45	8 36	8 65	11
Nottingham	96 6/66	0 49	8 34	0 61	4
Derby	97 0/00	0 50	9 35	5 70	5
Stafford	96 8/09	0 49	4 38	1 79	3
Salop	90 9/62	10 47	2 31	11 00	0
Hereford	86 0/18	0 41	4 34	5 60	5
Worcester	94 7/00	0 45	5 38	11 67	12
Warwick	93 8/09	0 49	10 57	1 76	0
Wilts	80 4/00	0 44	0 29	8 76	3
Berks	88 8/00	0 44	11 39	10 63	9
Oxford	90 10/00	0 43	6 37	0 63	9
Bucks	84 2/00	0 41	4 38	0 68	2

WALES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
N. Wales	97 0/00	0 45	0 25	8 00	0
S. Wales	87 10/00	0 41	2 25	11 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1808 Barom	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.	1809 Barom	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.		
Dec. 25	30.05	28	NW	Foggy	Jan. 10	29.39	39	SW	Fair
26	29.96	26	NE	Fair	11	29.45	40	W	Ditto
27	29.40	33	NE	Snow	12	29.46	40	N	Ditto
28	29.55	36	E	Fair	13	29.61	39	SW	Ditto
29	29.45	41	E	Rain	14	29.74	30	N	Ditto
30	29.49	40	E	Fair	15	29.69	29	E	Snow
31	29.54	39	E	Rain	16	29.97	28	E	Fair
1809				17	29.96	28	NE	Ditto	
Jan. 1	29.53	37	NE	Ditto	18	29.31	20	E	Ditto
2	29.41	38	E	Ditto	19	29.50	26	SE	Ditto
3	29.27	30	N	Snow	20	29.46	30	NW	Ditto
4	29.55	30	E	Ditto	21	29.45	31	N	Snow
5	29.60	32	E	Fair	22	29.10	31	E	Ditto
6	29.47	38	S	Ditto	23	29.50	22	NW	Fair
7	29.25	42	S	Rain	24	29.40	32	W	Snow
8	28.73	43	S	Ditto	25	29.48	40	W	Fair
9	29.23	40	S	Fair					

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY, 1909.

1908 Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Radic	4 per Ct. Consol	Navy 5 per Ct	New 15 per Ct	Long Anns.	1 per Ct. Emp.	Imp. 3 per Ct	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct	So. Sea Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	State Lot Tickets.	Cons. for Ac.
Dec 29	234½	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	64½	7½	95½	—	—	3s pr.	6s pr.	55½ 0s	66½
30	234½	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	64½	—	95½	—	—	3s pr.	6s pr.	55½ 0s	66½
31	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	95½	—	—	3s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
1909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan. 2	235	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	5s pr.	—	66½
3	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
4	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
5	235½	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
6	holiday	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
7	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
8	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
9	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
10	238	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
11	239	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
12	237½	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
13	239½	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
14	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
15	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
16	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
17	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
18	holiday	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
19	240	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
20	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
21	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
22	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
23	—	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
24	241½	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½
25	holiday	65½	65½	81½	97½	18 1-16	18 1-16	14½	—	—	—	—	—	4s pr.	6s pr.	—	66½

EDWARD F. T. FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER and GENERAL AGENT, No. 13, CORNHILL.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each Day are given; in the other Stocks, the *highest* only.