

THE European Magazine,

For DECEMBER, 1810.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of WILLIAM MELMOTH, Esq. and, 2, a View of BAUMS, the late Seat of SIR GEORGE WHITMORE.]

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

The print of London before the *Fire*, the Editor wishes to intimate to *Azira*, is extremely valuable; but there are several others of the cathedral of St. Paul's before the dreadful conflagration alluded to; these, as vestiges of our ancient metropolitan fabric, possess different degrees of value, according to the merit of their execution: but all are, he can assure his Correspondent, justly held in high estimation. *Madame* is, according to the Anglo-Norman and ancient English idioms, *right*. In the ancient edition of Spenser, it is, we think, so spelt.

THE REFORMER; or Series of Essays on *Religion and Morality*, shall be noticed in our next; as shall THE NEW INTRODUCTION TO READING.

The small pieces of *Mr. H.* are received.

The favour of *J. N.* came so late, that we have not yet had time to give to it the consideration to which it is entitled.

We fear the *Epilogue* is too incorrect for insertion.

A PERIODICAL PAPER, written with *taste* and *genius*, and, at the same time, aiming at *instruction* and *amusement*, would certainly be a *desideratum*; but then we must be furnished with *materials* not only to set it *afloat*, but to insure a *succession*.

The account of *Sir Benjamin Sullivan* cannot be inserted; having been, within these few days, printed in a Morning Newspaper.

The *Elogy on the King of Sweden* stands in the same state of objection.

The *Letter from Mr. Pope to Mr. Cromwell; Observations on the Depreciation of Paper Money; a Topological Query*; and some other articles; came too late for insertion; but will appear next month.

ERRATA. —Page 286, col. 2, line 19, "*into*" read "*on*."—Ibid. col. 2, line 26, for "*thy*," read "*the*."—Page 357, col. 2, line 10, for "*in Hudibras*," read "*in Butler's Hudibras*."—Page 358, col. 1, line 19, for "*flights*," read "*fights*."—Ibid. col. 1, line 25, add "*the*" before the word "*two*."—Page 398, col. 1, line 48, for "*Crompton*," read "*Compton*."—Page 448, line 8 from bottom, for "*July*," read "*September*."

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from December 8 to December 15, 1810.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	85	10 39	0 40	8 31	8 49	1	Middlesex	93	5 42	0 43	1 32	10 53	9
Kent	91	0 56	0 42	6 32	0 48	0	Surrey	96	4 45	0 44	8 33	8 52	6
Sussex	98	0 00	0 42	8 51	6 00	0	Hertford	84	0 51	0 43	4 30	8 50	0
Suffolk	87	5 37	0 39	9 30	7 40	10	Bedford	84	6 48	0 41	0 29	1 50	1
Cambridge	81	10 00	0 35	2 21	11 42	7	Huntingd.	81	9 00	0 39	8 24	6 41	5
Norfolk	83	9 38	1 36	10 29	0 41	5	Northampt.	84	8 00	0 39	6 23	10 46	0
Lincoln	87	9 39	5 37	0 23	3 49	1	Rutland	88	9 00	0 44	3 25	9 49	0
York	83	5 53	4 58	8 24	5 58	7	Leicester	89	5 18	0 43	5 25	2 45	2
Durham	82	4 00	0 48	0 26	10 00	0	Nottingh.	91	8 14	0 44	2 28	6 54	10
Northumb.	78	1 52	0 37	4 26	3 00	0	Derby	90	4 00	0 46	0 29	8 54	2
Cumberland	86	8 52	6 45	2 26	9 00	0	Stafford	100	7 00	0 44	11 30	4 37	4
Westmorl.	92	0 56	0 45	6 30	10 00	0	Salop	105	11 67	4 47	11 31	11 00	0
Lancaster	91	8 00	0 50	11 29	6 60	6	Hereford	116	2 64	0 47	3 32	5 49	9
Chester	92	0 00	0 50	8 00	0 00	0	Worcester	112	5 53	4 48	2 37	0 54	0
Gloucester	118	3 00	0 45	1 30	10 57	4	Warwick	108	2 00	0 47	1 34	8 60	1
Somerset	116	7 00	0 48	5 27	9 64	0	Wilts	104	10 00	0 42	0 30	8 62	6
Monmouth	123	0 00	0 52	5 00	0 00	0	Berks	97	8 00	0 40	1 32	6 53	8
Devon	115	8 00	0 45	7 31	0 00	0	Oxford	102	8 00	0 33	0 27	2 49	5
Cornwall	96	9 00	0 45	3 25	1 00	0	Bucks	90	4 00	0 38	8 28	8 49	9
Dorset	107	10 00	0 41	2 28	0 68	0	WALES.						
Hants	103	6 00	0 43	0 31	11 00	0	N. Wales	91	8 00	0 48	4 24	4 00	0
							S. Wales	96	0 00	0 44	1 18	5 00	0

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR DECEMBER, 1810.

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM MELMOTH, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE late WILLIAM MELMOTH, esq. the elegant translator, and the ingenious author of Fitzosborne's Letters, published a very interesting account of an excellent man, under the title of "Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate, and Member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's inn." He did not give the name of the person whose character he delineated, but from the portrait prefixed, and other circumstances, it was evident, that he recorded the virtues of his honoured father, William Melmoth, esq. formerly one of the senior Benchers of the Society abovenamed.

Of this gentleman the son speaks in the strongest terms of commendation; but, it is said, by those who had opportunities of forming a judgment, with the strictest regard to truth. The philosopher's wish, "That he had a window in his breast," is, in a certain sense, realized on the present occasion; for, by a singular concurrence of circumstances, this good man may be traced into the most secret recesses of his closet, and the silent meditations of his mind laid open to the reader's inspection. He was accustomed from early youth to practise that admirable precept of the ancient moralists, no less than of the sacred writers, to *commune with our own heart*; and it appears from the following anonymous letter, found among his private papers, that he performed this painful but indispensable duty, with the severest and most impartial scrutiny:

"I received yours, which needed no apology, since I hold myself obliged to give what satisfaction I can, as well to strangers as acquaintance, upon such

occasions: and if I do it not as fully as you expect and wish, you will impute it to some new emergencies, which added to the constant buisinesse of my office, tooke up all my time, and left me but just enough to read your letter over, and remitt you this short answer.

"Your doubts and fears are unquestionably a most uncomfortable state, but not a sinfull one, that I know of; for if it were, it would not have produced and wrought in you such good effects, as the sense of your religious duties and the odiousnesse of sin, the fear of offending God, and desire of pleasing him must needs be.

"As to that quiet and serenity of mind, that pleasure and satisfaction which you think allways attends the performance of religious duties, and which you finde disturbed and interrupted by your fits of doubts and feares: I think you are vastly mistaken, if by quiet, and serenity, and pleasure, you meane some sudden and unusual joy and lightsomenesse which was not in the mind before, but succeeds upon the performance of those good duties; for such efforts are not the natural fruits and consequences of such performances, although they may be frequent ones and usuall ones. A great deal of such pleasure is owing to temper and the disposition of the body, to the easynesse of a man's circumstances in the world, and a great many accidents that put the mind into a gentle and good-natured frame. And as we cannot measure the sincerity and acceptableness of our devotions by the delight and contentation that we find therein, so neither may we conclude against either of them by the

drynesse and insensibility we may possibly find within ourselves, just after, nay even in, such exercises of devotion. That which God especially respects, is a constant tenor of good inclinations and designs to serve him, and a constant tenor of good practice in conformity and correspondence with them: and therefore if you find yourself resolved to love and fear God, to serve and please him by obeying his commands and lawes, and find you doe truly doe so in the several instances of duty, I would not have you much concerned at the drynesse of your devotions, nor the desolation of your spirit; that is, that want of *unction*, joy, and comfort, which you now and then may feele. I believe you do not think every one that laughs the loudest in the company, to be the merriest and best pleased, nor they who shed the most teares, to be the most concerned and sorrowfull; these things are frequently mechanical, and depend very much upon the frame of the body and temperament of the humours; and so it is in the case of religion, some have their ecstasies and raptures in devotion, whilst others only pray in good earnest and heartily, and find no motion or affection in their mind at all, above what they usually had, but goe on soberly and steadily in the practice of their duties; and I see no cause to doubt but these are full as good people, and their devotion full as acceptable to God, who knowes whereof we are made, and will not be displeased because we cannot change our temper and affections in an instant.

“As to your more particular affliction, your pronenesse to anger upon light occasions, the remembrance of which gives you great and frequent disturbance, the little I have to say is this; that as in others, soe in this case, the greater or lesse pronenesse of men to anger, depends exceedingly upon the temper and the disposition of the body and predominance of the choleric humour; which may be an unhappynesse, but no fault, since it is not in our power to mend or alter what is naturall, so far forth as it is *naturall*; these suddain motions and risings of the heart, when they proceed no farther, when they break not out into sinfull or malicious words and actions, are rather great infirmities than great sins: in all which I can see no great evill. It were undoubtedly much better to be freed from them; but next to that, it is sufficient

that we take what care we can, that they have no dangerous effects on others, and that we suffer all their evils in our own trouble and vexation. It is certainly lawfull to be angry: our Lord himself was so; and therein is our care and watchfulness to be chiefly exercised, that the occasions of our anger be reasonable, and that nothing follow disproportionable to the occasions. We may, in a word, be angry, but sin we must not. It is St. Paul that says, *Be angry, and sin not*: which were no sense, if it were itself a sin to be angry. And so another saint, *Let not the sun goe down upon your wrath*: as much as to say, you may (you will unavoidably) be angry, but you must not let your anger dwell too long upon your mind; you must not let that furious passion dwell soe long with, as to gett the dominion over you; get rid of it as soon as possible, for it is a troublesome, uneasy, as well as dangerous guest, to lodge within the heart. I cannot tell how much of it is to be attributed to your temper, to your infirmity, to your way of living and employment, and to several other accidents, because I am a stranger to them all; but since you pray to God continually against them, and joyn your own endeavours to prevent them at first, and to restrain them afterwards, and that you are so concerned and sorry for whatever effects they have already produced, and guard yourself against them by resolves and good endeavours for the time to come, I think you need not be so frightened at them as you are: they should not make your life so uncomfortable, nor the thoughts of death so terrible—As to your making vows to God against this peevishness; it is what I would by no means advise you to for the future, because it is a thing that is out of your power: you may as well vow against laughing, crying, hoping, fearing, or the like; the suddainesse of some occasions of anger is such, that no wisdom or caution in the world can prevent, nor no resolutions hinder; and then you will think you have broken your vows: and that will be a snare and a lasting trouble to you to no purpose.—To resolve firmly and endeavour heartily, is all and enough for you to doe, and answers all the purposes of a true and solemn vow: I will therefore conclude, when I have wished you to have a very good opinion of God; to believe he is no hard master; to pray

assiduously and earnestly for pardon of all your sins; and more especially for such as were the effect of anger.

"God, I beseech him, keep you in his favour, and bless you in the use of these and all such means as may be proper to the attaining of the end you aime at, the conquering and subduing of your passions to his holy will here, and the salvation of your soul hereafter.—*Amen.*"

To this paper neither date nor signature is annexed, but it is evidently the answer of some eminent casuist, respectable by his station, his age, and his wisdom, to certain scruples of a religious nature, which distressed the mind of the young and worthy querist. There cannot be a more edifying spectacle than to behold a man, in that season of life when the passions are apt to be too warm and impetuous for considerate reflection, thus disburthening in the bosom of some venerable confessor the pressure of his alarmed conscience, too feelingly alive, perhaps, to little frailties: frailties which, though necessary indeed to be corrected, were not of sufficient magnitude, it should seem, to justify that anxiety under which he appears to have laboured.

No sooner was tranquillity restored to Mr. Melmoth's mind, by the wise counsels of this judicious casuist, than a new event occurred to disturb his repose.—He had duely qualified himself by his studies in the Temple for the profession he had chosen, and was intending to be immediately called to the bar, when the *Revolution* took place. In order to exercise his talents as an advocate in Westminster-hall, it became necessary to swear allegiance to King William. To a man of his conscientious principles an oath was of too solemn and sacred a nature to be taken without great deliberation; and he was the more inclined to hesitate, lest motives of interest should prevent him from viewing the question in its true light.—Upon this occasion, as in the preceding, he deemed it expedient to have recourse to the opinion and judgment of some person of acknowledged piety and learning, by whose sentiments and reasoning he might safely be guided in forming his own.—The Rev. Mr. Norris, rector of Bemerton in Wiltshire,* soon

occurred to his thoughts, as having formerly perused several of his practical writings, with great satisfaction. With him, therefore, though unknown, he commenced a correspondence on the subject of his scruples. The arguments of Mr. Norris satisfied Mr. Melmoth, and he was soon after called to the bar.

A new incident now arose, which gave another, and perhaps a more dangerous, occasion to this excellent young man of trying the strength of his moral and religious principles. A variety of circumstances concurred to introduce him into the company of the youngest daughter of Samuel Rolt, of Milton Enys, esq. by Mary his wife;* a gentleman of a good estate in Bedfordshire, and one of the members for that county. A variety of unsolicited opportunities of conversing with the lady, improved an accidental acquaintance into a well-merited affection of the most tender kind. The result was, a treaty of marriage, by the approbation of the parents on each side: in the course of which it became a question, whether a certain part of the estate proposed to be settled for the lady's jointure, was so absolutely his property as to render it a sufficient security. While this matter remained in discussion, he was well aware, should it finally be decided in his disfavour, of the severe conflict he should have to encounter between the most legitimate passion of the human heart, and the exquisite sensibility of a conscience too unpliant to be warped by interest. Under circumstances so truly alarming to his principles, he resorted, as usual, to the private meditations of his closet; and that the result of his most deliberate resolutions might be present to his mind when he should have most occasion to recollect them, he transcribed his thoughts upon a paper, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

"As for that other matter, which is now in dispute, though I confess I have passionately desired the success of it, not only because I have so far engaged both myself and the lady, but because my reputation may suffer upon the miscarriage of it, yet my desires have been built upon a supposition that I had a right to the thing in question. I have earnestly begged of God Almighty, and still do, that right and justice may

* He had lately been presented to that rectory. He was eminently distinguished in the literary world, not only by his moral and metaphysical, but also by his very ingenious poetical publications.

* Daughter of Dr. Thomas Cox, Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II.

prevail, whatever I lose by it; that he would not put it in my power to do an unjust thing; and have implored him to make me resigned and submissive to his blessed will under all his dispensations: and I am pretty well assured that this petition is sincere and without dissimulation. I had rather be banished from the company of this deare person for ever than wrong any one, much more my owne child,* to gaine her.—No, rather let me beg my bread, than purchase any satisfaction at the expence of my innocence; the losse of which nothing can compensate. These are my serious and deliberate thoughts, resulting from a thorough conviction and sense of my duty. And now, O Father of Mercies, who by thy Holy Spirit enlightens our darke understandings to discern the waies of thy commandments, give me grace to live suitably to that knowledge thou hast given me; let me not only know thy will, but practise it; not only believe rightly, but act consonant to such belief; teach me to regulate my desires, and in all my affairs committ myselic to thy care and disposal; make me patient and easy under all thy dispensations, and contented with every thing that befalls me; trusting in thy goodness, and relying on thy mercies, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Saviour and Redeemer. Amen."

The professional eminence into which he was now daily advancing, left him no other leisure from its necessary occupations than what remained every sabbath, after joining in the sacred and established functions of the day. That small portion of his valuable time he invariably appropriated to the private meditations of his closet, which were never so exclusively personal as not to admit reflections to render them of general utility; exemplifying a maxim of the venerable Cato, *Clarorum hominum non minus otii quam negotii rationem extare oportere*: "that persons of distinguished characters are accountable to society, not only for their publick, but their private hours." It was by adopting this liberal precept, that during those stated seasons of retirement from the business of the world and the intrusion of company, he composd "*The great Importance of a Religious Life*:" a treatise in which it is not easy to de-

termine whether the elegant simplicity of style, or the persuasive impression of reasoning is most to be admired.—The general approbation with which it was at first received, still continues; and it is but lately that the thirty-first edition was sent to the press. *Prodesse quam conspici* was the leading principle that actuated every beneficent purpose of his life; and he was as cautious upon those occasions to conceal himself from publick notice, as he was desirous to merit the applause of his own bosom. Upon this disinterested maxim it was that he remained unknown, till many years after his decease, as the author of this useful production: and his secret would still have been kept, had not the honourable and very ingenious compiler of *A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, by misinformation, ascribed this performance to John Percival, earl of Egmont. Upon that occasion, justice to the memory of the real author, rendered it necessary to disclose the truth.

Subsequent to the foregoing tract, he published forms of occasional prayers relating to the sacrament, together with a short and sensible account of the end for which that holy rite was instituted: and this also has passed through repeated editions.

"Men have either no character at all," says a celebrated author, "or it is that of being inconsistent with themselves." It must be confessed, indeed, that to persevere in one regular undeviating line of moral conduct, is no common characteristic of human nature;* happily, however, the observation is not without exceptions; and the eminent subject of these pages is one instance, at least, (it may be candidly hoped there are many others) to redeem the credit of our species. The same uniform principles and virtues which rendered him esteemed and respected while he walked in the less open paths of private society, varied only in efficacy, not in strength, when he came forward into the more conspicuous scenes of active life. To do good was the exciting motive and ultimate tendency of all his pursuits; and he entered into his honourable profession, not from a spirit of inordinate ambition; no man's desires were more controuled by reason: not to accumulate useless wealth:

* An infant daughter by his first lady, whose maiden name was Sambrooke.

* *Magnam rem puta, unum hominem agere. Sen. Ep. 120.*

no man more disdained so unworthy a pursuit; it was for the decent advancement of his family, the generous assistance of his friends, the benevolent relief of the indigent. How often did he exert his abilities, yet refused the reward of them, *in the cause of the widow, the fatherless, and of him who had none to help him!*

Complete master of his profession, he discharged its important offices with an integrity equalled only by the science with which he performed them.—As the casual course of his business led him to be principally engaged in that branch of jurisprudence which is administered in the court of chancery; no man's opinion in cases of equity was more frequently resorted to, nor more implicitly relied upon, not only upon a persuasion of its rectitude in point of knowledge, but from a conviction that no inducement could bias his judgment towards the side most favourable to his client's interest. Upon this occasion it would be deviating from the accuracy of a faithful Relater to omit a circumstance which casts no common lustre upon his moral character, and yet can neither be mentioned without hazarding the suspicion of amplification, or suppressed without violating the justice due to truth and to his memory. The fact, however, is, that having in a certain case advised the querist to pursue his claim in a court of law, and not instantly adverting to a dormant statute, which stood in the way of his client's supposed right; he no sooner discovered the inadvertence than he sent for the attorney, and not only returned his fee, but reimbursed the costs of the unsuccessful plaintiff. He was too firm a friend to justice to attempt diverting it from its proper course; and he scorned the dishonest dexterity of covering a flaw in a defective title.

The well-earned reputation he had acquired of professional skill and inflexible integrity, was so universally acknowledged and so firmly established, that on the death of Mr. Vernon, one of the most distinguished luminaries in Westminster-hall, he was requested, in conjunction with Mr. Peer-Williams, another eminent advocate, to arrange and prepare for publication his MS. collection of cases; which were found in such a state of confusion as to resemble the poet's *rudis indigestaque moles*. To execute this trust with credit to themselves and to the posthumous au-

thor, required much ability and application. They happily effected both; and addressed these valuable reports in a well-expressed and manly dedication to the lord chancellor King.

Various important instances of a similar nature might be enumerated of the well-placed confidence which was occasionally reposed in his zeal, fidelity, and judgment; but mindful of the Grecian painter's *manum de Tabula*, I here lay down the pencil, adding only, as an apposite inscription under the picture, the advice of a famous moralist of Imperial Rome, to his friend and disciple Lucilius: *Atiquis vir bonus nobis legendus est, ut sic tanquam illo spectante vivamus, et omnia tanquam illo vidente faciamus.**

The last scene of his life was no less exemplary than all the former. In the apparent enjoyment of firm health, he was suddenly attacked with the strangury; and he languished under the consequences of that painful disorder several weeks previous to his dissolution.—But the faculties of his mind still remained unimpaired; and he had the satisfaction to discharge the pressing arrears of certain professional engagements, till within a few days of his death. He felt its gradual approach with patience, resignation, and fortitude; and expressing in his last moments, a consciousness of having upon all occasions, *endeavoured to perform his duty, and a hope that he had fulfilled it*, he calmly expired the sixth of April, 1748, in the 78th year of his age.

M.

PAT. OPT. MER.

F. D.

PINDAR'S NEM. OD. 10.

(Continued.)

EPOD.

Κλέοτορ δ' ἰδόντος ἐν
 ἔνιδι παρὰ Παμφίλῳ
 καὶ Χαρμυλίου Πλούδη-
 κος, οὐδ' αὖτις στίχῳ
 ἔγγενέῳ μιν ἀδελ-
 ταῖς ἀγαθοῖσι, ἐπὶ
 ὑποχρῶν ταμίᾳ Σπάρτης ἀγῶνι
 μολῶν Εὐρυλ καὶ σὺν Ἡ-
 ράκλει διέποντ', ὁδὸν
 μάλα μὲν ἀνδρῶν δεικνύ-
 πτεσσάμενοι, καὶ
 μὲν δὴν αἰὶνόν τινας.

EPOD.

Castor and Pollux, brothers twin,
Partook with Pamphale their kin
In hospitable rites of old;
No, wonder, if, by genius fir'd,
They to athletic feats aspir'd,
And in the list of heroes were enroll'd.
For, thro' Sparta's spacious land,
Rever'd their sage decisions stand,
Concordant with the just decrees
Of Mercury and Hercules.
For they to upright men profess'd regard;
And gods, a faithful race, fidelity reward.

STROPH. 4.

μεταμειβόμενοι δ' ἐναλ-
λάξ, ἀμείραν τὴν μὲν πατρὶ φίλῳ
Δαΐ νερώνται, τὴν δ' ὑπο κίχιδισι γαί-
αι, ἐν γυάλοισι Θεράπνυται,
πότμον ἀμυππλάντες ὁμόλον' ἐπεὶ
τοῦτον, ἢ πῆμπαν διδοὶ ἴω-
μεναι, οἰκνῶν τ' οὐρανῷ,
εἰλετ' αἰῶνα, φθιμένον Πολυδεύκη
Κάστορος ἐν πολέμῳ
τὸν γὰρ Ἴδας, ἀμφὶ Σαντίν πως χολω-
θεῖς, ἔτρωσεν χαλκίᾳς ἀγχμῆς.

STROPH. 4.

A day alternately they spend
With Jove, their father and their friend;
A day they sink to earth's recess,
And to Therapne's vallies press:
Thus equal fates on both attend.
Pollux prefer'd a life like this
To heaven, and its abodes of bliss;
With gods reluctant to remain,
Since Castor was in battle slain:
For Idas' dart vindictive flew,
And he for slaughter'd oxen Castor slew.

NOTES.

Castor and Pollux.—] The birth and exploits of these heroes have been celebrated by poets and historians, both Greek and Roman. That more remarkable portion of their history, which is comprised in this ode of Pindar, forms the second part of the 22 Idyllium of Theocritus. Lycophron has also reserved a place for this combat of the brothers in his Cassandra.

Leda, the wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, was the mother of Castor and Pollux. The father of Pollux was Jupiter. On the death of Castor, φθιμένον Κάστορος ἐν πολέμῳ, Jupiter was willing to confer on his son Pollux the gift of immortality; but, says our poet, Pollux refused the offer. He refused to live in heaven, unless his brother, who was slain, could live with him. Jupiter so far complied with the wishes of Pollux, as to bestow on him and his brother an alternate reviviscence. They were not permitted, as our poet speaks, πῆμπαν διδοὶ ἴωμεναι, but they were privileged with a daily alternancy τὸν διαιτὴν ἐν οὐρανῷ.

Thus,—fratrem Pollux alternâ morte redemit,

Itque reditque vitam toties.

—for slaughter'd oxen—] Castor and Pollux had grossly offended the sons of Aphareus by two illegal acts; the plunder of their herds, and the seduction of those damsels, to whom these sons of Aphareus had been betrothed. Theocritus has mentioned both offences.

Ἰμίτις δ', οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐπ' ἄλλοτρίοις
λεχέεσσι,
Βουσι καὶ ἡμίονοισι καὶ ἄλλοτρίοις κτεάτεσσιν
Ἄνδρα παρτερύλασθε, ἡμίον δ' ἐκλεψάτε
δάμεις.

In Lycophron, Cassandra, speaking of the combat, assigns, as the only cause of it, the rape of the betrothed damsels. Pindar, in the passage before us, refers to the plunder of the herds, and to that offence only. Hence it is evident, that the words ἀμφὶ βουσί, which relate to that plunder, must be taken in their obvious and literal sense; not, as the commentators have explained them, in a figurative one. R.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

MANY of your readers are doubtless well acquainted with the exalted merits of Dr. Watts's Lyric Poems. I therefore crave from them an elucidation of part of the following passage in a poem, entitled, "God's Absolute Dominion."

Lo, the Norwegians near the polar sky
Chafe their frozen limbs with snow,
Their frozen limbs awake and glow,
The vital flame touch'd with a strange supply
Re-kindles, for the God of life is high;
He bids the vital flood in wonted circles
flow.

Cold steel expos'd to northern air,
Drinks the meridian fury of the midnight
bear,

And burns th' unwary stranger there.

I have quoted the whole passage; but it is the last three lines which I do not thoroughly comprehend. The design of the poem is to assert the uncontrolled dominion of the all-creative Power over his works; and to prove, that, under his direction, they may be, and are, directed to purposes for which they are apparently inapplicable, and undesigned. The custom of restoring frozen limbs to animation and comfort by chafing them with snow, and of thawing frosted provisions by the same means, is well known: but to what fact in nature, or to what custom among mankind, does the pious and learned Watts allude, in the concluding lines now quoted. I shall consider myself as greatly indebted to any of your readers who will, by an explanation of the passage, enlighten the ignorance of
Dec. 10, 1810. PHILOMATHES.

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 page 333.)

VOLUME THE THIRD.

Chapter XXIX.

AFTER a night which seemed to Mahomet to be of the duration of one in a much more northern latitude, the sight of the rising sun, an object which he had always regarded with peculiar admiration, was, at this period, doubly gratifying to him: his servants also hailed its rays as they gilded the battlements of the castle, and embellished the picturesque scenery around, with the most genuine sensations of pleasure. Not so did the poor cottagers, who, awakened by the sound of the horn and the crack of the whip, which echoed through the village, and roused them to their daily toil, left even their beds of straw with reluctance, and, loaded with their implements of labour, slowly crawled forth from their miserable cottages. The overseer of the district, assiduously collecting them together, drove them before him like a herd of cattle; at the same time exercising his lash upon those that either straggled, or lagged.

The humane heart of Mahomet beat with the most violent emotions at this afflictive and degrading sight. "What a government is this," said he to himself, "in which human nature is reduced to so low a state of existence? What a striking instance is this of imbecility in that part of the legislative and executive powers which ought to interfere betwixt the Baron and his vassal, and, by making both equally amenable to law and to punishment, protect the lower order of the people from the tyranny of the upper?"

"What, as the beginning which I should hope would become exemplary," he continued, "can I do to better the condition of the few peasants of this hamlet? Their hospitality, notwithstanding the grievous burthens beneath which they groan, and the severe infictions to which they are liable, deserves that something should be attempted."

Europ. Mag. Vol. LVIII. Dec. 1810.

This soliloquy of the Sultan was interrupted by the arrival of his carriage. He, therefore, taking the precaution to send a servant before to announce his arrival, and to request an interview with the Baron, proceeded to the castle of *Ingtestrom*. Slowly over the rocky road, and with still greater difficulty up the stony acclivity, his vehicle advanced: but toilsome and impeded as had been his motion, he found that he had arrived too soon, for his messenger was still waiting at the immense gate of the stupendous fabric, unable to obtain admittance. Mahomet, a circumstance that was unusual to him, expressed some degree of impatience; his domestics took the hint, and, with their carbines, sticks, and, indeed, stones, thundered against the iron-studded barriers of the fortress. The dogs barked within, while hollow sounds echoed and reverberated through the rude colonades and courts.

After waiting a considerable time, a servant opened a small window over the portal, and demanded to know who it was that so rudely assailed the gate of the castle of *Ingtestrom*.

Mahomet replied, that no rudeness was intended; that they were travellers who sought a few hours repose from the fatigues of a toilsome day's journey through the woods, and the still greater fatigues of a wakeful night passed in their vicinity.

The servant retired; the Sultan waited half-an-hour longer, and had just ordered his carriage to drive down the hill, having mentally taken leave for ever of the outside of the castle, when the small window once more opened, and his former querist said to Mahomet, "From what part of the world did you come?"

"Last from Vienna," he replied.

The window was instantly shut.

"Patience is, at least, as useful a virtue in Poland as in any other country," said the Sultan: "yet I should like to see the inside of this terrible fortress, and likewise the figure of its lordly master. My curiosity is excited exactly in proportion to the difficulty of gaining admission."

Another half hour, however, elapsed, and the royal applicant was again on the point of retiring from his blockade, when his retreat was arrested by the hoarse accents of human voices, and the rattling of bars and chains within.

At length, "the iron hinges groaned," and the gates opened. Silence now prevailed among the *well-whiskered* and *long-bearded* domestics, who admitted the carriages and horse attendants of the *august traveller* into a large court. The doors were then closed, with a violence which shook their turret, and seemed to shut the wanderers from the world.

MAHOMET cast his eyes around, wondered at his own temerity, and observed that gloom pervaded the courts, and silence reigned among his conductors, as he was driven to that part of the *Castle* wherein the *Baron* resided, and which, indeed, from its state of repair, seemed the most habitable.

"If my state prisons, the Seven Towers, are, in their interior, more terrific than this mansion," said *Mahomet*, "they must, indeed, be dreadful!"

The hall into which he was ushered by a mute domestic, who was armed with a *sabre* and *dagger*, and surmounted by an immense *fur cap*, was so large and high, that it seemed to occupy the greater part of the building; a throne of *Polish oak*, rendered by age as black as *ebony*, and rudely carved, furnished the upper end; and seats of the same material, which was not, indeed, in their construction, spared, its sides; a table of equal age, rusticity, and proportionate dimensions, was placed in the middle; while the walls of hewn stone were adorned with *achievements*, *arms*, implements of the *chase*, the skins of *wolves* and *foxes*, together with *nets*, *lines*, &c. for *aerial* and *aquatic sports*, which were ranged alternately.

A servant, ancient in his appearance, and rendered still more venerable by his sable dress, grey hair, and length of beard, now entered the hall from an interior apartment, and, addressing the *Sultan*, requested him to repose himself for a short time, as the *Baron* was then particularly engaged.

"Here, at least," said the *Sultan*, in *soliloquy*, "is a being that speaks, and has about him some symptoms of gentleness and humanity."

He, therefore, answered the queries of this domestic, who, he found, was of the superior class, with great affability. The conversation, of course, turned upon the country; the pursuits, and the future intentions, of the *royal traveller*; and continued, with a con-

siderable degree of curiosity on the one side, and complacency on the other, until a bell rung. The servant, with seeming reluctance, retired; and, soon after, the *Baron* descended the enormous staircase, attended by a priest.

The appearance of this *Nobleman* was rather eccentric: he was tall and robust, somewhat advanced in life, but florid in his countenance, and firm in his step. His underdress was that of a hussar, being a black doublet embroidered with gold, grey pantaloons, and short boots, over which he had thrown a green damask night-gown, richly frogged with silver, and had adorned his head with a cap, which another roll or two of muslin would have rendered a *complete turban*.

MAHOMET, who was politeness personified, bowed at the entrance of this august personage, who, passing him with a slight inclination of his head, ascended the throne, and seated himself with great state and solemnity. The *Priest*, who seemed with his attention to mingle admiration, placed himself on a stool by the side of his superior lord.

The *Royal Traveller* had seen so many strange things in the course of his peregrination, that he had almost ceased to wonder at any circumstance, however singular: yet he, notwithstanding, thought, that this solemn preparation had more the air of a *trial* than of a *hospitable reception*; which opinion he was not disposed to retract when the *Baron*, in the following terms, began:—"Secluded as we are, in a great degree, from the rest of *Europe*, and, to say nothing of the dangerous state of our roads, many of which are rather *barriers* than *passes*, the paucity that exists in *Poland* of objects to attract curiosity, living also under a *form of government* that shrinks from observation, tell me, therefore, what has been your inducement to travel this way, and your reason for favouring me in particular with this visit?"

"Master of a large fortune," returned *Mahomet*, "the native of an adjacent country, and of an age when the excursive mind becomes tired of the constant observation of the same scenes, and is, consequently, stimulated to rove abroad in search of variety, I have been induced to blend *pleasure* with *utility*, to indulge an innocent, I hope, a laudable, curiosity, and to travel for improvement."

"Travel for improvement!" exclaimed the *Baron*, with an air of astonishment; "What an absurd idea! Did a man who left his native country for any length of time ever return either the wiser or the more virtuous?"

"I imagine so!" said the *Sultan*.

"You are mistaken in your idea, hypothetical as it is," continued the *Baron*. "The homely virtues of our native land are ever to be preferred to the, perhaps, refined vices of foreign countries."

"Be it so!"

"It is so," he continued. "The *Poles*, thank Heaven! are less infected with this *unpatriotic* propensity than most other nations; and to their love of home I, therefore, attribute their present happiness."

"May they long enjoy it!" returned *Mahomet*: "but as all the harm that can accrue to me by travelling must have already operated, your observations are rather too late; therefore, I shall proceed to answer your second question, respecting the reason that induced me to visit this castle."

"This," said the *Baron*, "I am most impatient to learn."

"Pitying," continued the *Sultan*, "the miserable condition of the peasantry of this happy country in general, and of the adjacent hamlet in particular, I wish, if possible, to meliorate their condition, and to restore them to that consequence and respect which, as men, however indigent they may be, they ought to hold in society."

"I understand that they were granted to you with this estate, and, by you, are considered as part of your property. They have informed me, that the farm, to which I allude, is to be sold: I wish to purchase it, in order to divide it in small portions among them. Would to Heaven I could do so with respect to every village in the whole country! the poor should not long"***

"Heaven and earth!" exclaimed the *Baron*, interrupting him, "what arrogance! Surely you design this as a specimen of your travelled improvement. You seem, by your interference with the government and internal regulation of the country, to exhibit an instance of that conceit which I have frequently observed young men to have acquired in their foreign pursuits. Who are you? Whence came you?"

"These," replied *Mahomet*, "are questions of little importance to you."

"You will," said the *Baron*, "find them of the greatest importance to yourself: for I must have a better account of the nature of your mission to Poland than you seem inclined to give, before I suffer you to depart. If you do not inform me of the object of your visit here, together with your name and quality, I shall think it my duty to detain you as a suspected person."

"I can," said the *Sultan*, "comply with your request in an instant; for although I did not intend to produce this passport, and these letters from the Imperial Chancellor, until I had arrived at Warsaw, yet, as my honour and character are questioned, it becomes my duty to defend them."

The stern features of the *Baron* relaxed as he perused those documents: he frequently, in the course of his reading, seemed to measure *Mahomet* with his eyes; and, when he returned them, said, "Pardon me, illustrious traveller! for a jealousy which, under such a government as ours, where the lower order of the people are coerced rather than conciliated, you must, especially as you talked of emancipating some of my peasants, allow was necessary."

"Proceed," said *Mahomet*, with conscious dignity.

"I see," he continued, "that we were both deceived: you by the ardent emotions of your humanity, which induced you to imagine that their condition might be bettered; and I by my jealousy of one who could have the courage, I will not call it temerity, at a first interview, to propose a measure which must, at once, lay the axe to the root of feudal authority."

"That might, probably, be the case," returned *Mahomet*; "if the change I propose was suddenly and generally executed; but, with respect to a small track of land"—

"Let the track be ever so small," said the *Baron*, "the giving freedom to its peasants would operate as so bad an example, that nothing should induce me to sell any part of my estate, subject to such a condition. If you consider yourself as under any obligations to the *Boors*, for their hospitality to you and your retinue, I have no objection to your rewarding them by some other mode of donation."

At this period of conversation, a young lady, attired in an elegant riding-dress, entered the hall, and was, by the

Baron, introduced to Mahomet as his daughter: at the same time, he was invited to rest himself and attendants for a day.

Though the Sultan was not greatly pleased either with the manners or sentiments of his host, yet as there was no inn in the district, and rest was absolutely necessary both for his men and their horses, he acquiesced.

"CONSTANTIA," said the Baron, "you will, of course, defer your ride until to-morrow, in compliment to this noble stranger."

"By no means!" exclaimed Mahomet.

"It shall be so!" he continued: "I must for a short period be absent. My daughter and my chaplain will, in the interim, attend you; and we shall have the pleasure of meeting at dinner."

When he had said these words, he, with supercilious gravity, descended from his wooden throne, and stalked away in great solemnity, apparently to the relief of the two persons whom he had delegated to do the honours of the mansion during his absence."

The young lady ushered Mahomet into an adjoining parlour, whither the Priest followed: refreshments were ordered, and both endeavoured, by their polite attention to him, to obliterate from his mind the haughtiness of the Baron.

Constantia Inglestrom, his lovely representative, seemed, by the elegance of her manners and her diffidence, to form a direct contrast to her parent. Although her figure was rather below the middle size, yet it was admirably formed and finely proportioned: her face, of which softness and sensibility were the characteristics, was exquisitely beautiful; but what peculiarly interested Mahomet in her favour was, that her heart, as far as he could read its emotions in her countenance, seemed tremblingly susceptible of tender sensations. Tears fell from her eyes as the Priest lamented the hardships, and described the miserable condition of the peasants; but she still coincided with the good father in observing, that the Baron would continue averse to the mode of relief which the Sultan had proposed respecting the few Cottagers to whom he considered himself indebted, lest the others in the vicinity, who saw the condition of their fellows rendered so superior to their own, should prove refractory, and

the desire of liberty, operating from the circumstance to which he alluded, should become general.

Whether Mahomet entirely acquiesced with respect to the sentiments of the fair Constantia and her venerable companion, is uncertain: indeed, neither seemed disposed to press them as their own: but it is certain, that he was charmed with the manner of that young lady. Art did not seem to form any part of her composition. He requested to see the garden. She desired the Priest to lead, and gave the Sultan her hand with an unconscious innocence that charmed him. A Polish garden was an object entirely new to him: he had now an occasion to observe a system of horticulture (if leaving the far greater part of its vegetable arrangement in the hands of nature could be termed a system) totally different from any that he had before contemplated. The fertility of the soil had produced a luxuriance of vegetation; the pruning-knife had been very sparingly used; weeds had been suffered to expand; and although the liberty of the people was restricted, the liberty of the botanical kingdom flourished unrestrained, and spread to an excess almost unbounded.

No place affords a greater opportunity to descant on moral subjects than a garden: every object may become a theme, and every plant an example. Of this opportunity the Priest availed himself. Mahomet was both amused and edified by his philosophy and his piety; yet he was still more charmed by the botanical descriptions and really ingenious observations of the lovely Constantia. He complimented her upon her taste; to which she, with great modesty, replied, that if she had any, she derived it from the instruction of the good Father, whose pupil she was, and who had, for some years, taken the trouble to form her mind.

This agreeable party were so pleased with each other, that the morning stole imperceptibly away, and they reluctantly attended the summons of the bell, which announced that the dinner-hour had nearly arrived.

Constantia retired to dress: and the Sultan, after he had taken a view of the garden-front of the castle, was, by the Priest, conducted into a large drawing-room, the furniture of which seemed coeval with the foundation, and consonant to the strength of the building of which it formed a part. Here he was

introduced to the *Baroness*; a lady whose form possessed great dignity, and whose face shewed that she must, in her youth, have been extremely beautiful; while her charms, for she was yet charming, appeared to be clouded with a kind of pensiveness which rendered her, perhaps, still more interesting.

Mahomet had already pitied the peasants attached to the estate of the *Baron*, groaning under the oppression of a severe master, and in an irremediable situation; but yet he had imagined, that, although stimulated by *pride* and *avarice*, in his cruelty towards them, it had not extended any further. He was now undeceived, for he found that he was equally the *tyrant* of his own family.

The presence of an illustrious stranger at the table of their *domestic sovereign*, seemed in a very small degree to repress his haughty and overbearing disposition; a disposition which, nurtured by the circumstance of his not having, for a series of years, beheld a greater man than himself, had arisen to a height, and spread to an extent, that was, to every one connected with, or observant of, him, almost insufferable.

During the dinner, his *lady* and *daughter*, who seemed to sit like the statues of *patience* and *meekness*, were the principal objects of his ill humour; though *Father Hubert* (the Chaplain), who appeared *tacitly* to disapprove of his demeanour and his petulance, did not escape unnoticed.

"I have," said he to the latter, "in opposition to your advice, which you gave gratuitously, for advice I seldom ask, and never attend to, done, this morning, an act of justice."

"What act, my lord?" asked the Chaplain, with great humility.

"I have," continued the *Baron*, "sentenced *Hendrick* to work in the fields."

The lady started; but instantly recovering herself, said, "What could so old and faithful a servant have done to offend you?"

"Enough!" he replied: "he ventured to petition for the *slaves* that were detected in carrying large quantities of wood from the *Farm*; and asserted, that they had only collected the branches of trees torn, and scattered over the plain by the late storm."

"But do you, my dear father, consi-

der," said *Constantia*, raising her tear-stained eyes, "do you consider the age of your servant, his family, and also the condition of the other culprits, for I know that they are miserably poor."

"So much the worse," he replied: "the greater the distance betwixt us, the stronger the reason why they should suffer for the depredation committed upon my property. But still, I could sooner pardon those men than that domestic traitor who has dared to intercede for them: therefore, as you dread my displeasure, say not another word in his favour."

This command, uttered with a frown, effectually silenced the *Baroness* and *Constantia*, and threw a gloom over the company.

The Chaplain, always unfortunate, attempted to disperse the cloud, and give a pleasanter turn to the conversation; but he received a reprimand that, at once, sent him to the school of *Harpocrates*; so that *Mahomet* was condemned, during the remainder of a most tedious day, to listen to long and verbose accounts of the warlike exploits of the *Baron*: these included the history of battles in which the *Turks* were defeated, and sieges in which they were continually conquered. He even went so far as to suggest a plan for the total subjugation of the *Ottoman Empire*; and indicated, that if his advice was, in a future war, attended to, the result would be the fall of the *Crescent*, and the suppression of the *Mahometan religion*, which, he observed, was a compound of *fraud* and *tyranny*.

The fatigue of the *Sultan*, fortunately for him, afforded an excuse for his retirement at an early hour. He, therefore, took leave of the *Baron* and his family; as he stated, that it was his purpose to pursue his journey at sunrise the next morning.

When he found himself alone in a chamber wherein there was *sufficient room* for meditation, he exclaimed, "How little do we know ourselves? I have just left a man who inveighs against the *Turks* as *faithless* and *tyrannical*. Respecting the history of his exploits, which he has blazoned in such hyperbolical terms, and recited with such solemn garrulity, I may venture to assert, that though, perhaps, diurnally repeated, it never found one believer; and, adverting to *Ottoman*

tyranny, however abject the condition of our *slaves* may be, in some instances, yet, even in the worst, under the hardest and most unfeeling masters, their existence is a state of happiness, when compared to that of the *peasantry* of Poland, who seem, in effect, to suffer like our unfortunate delinquents, whom the law condemns to labour in the galleys: although those have not done any thing that can deserve punishment, but, on the contrary, ought to be protected and, indeed, rewarded.

At the dawn of day, *Mahomet* arose, and was extremely pleased, on his entering the hall, to find *Father Hubert*, to whom, for his suavity of manners, he felt an attachment, in attendance, and still more pleased when he, in the politest terms, offered to accompany him part of his way.

"The distance of this castle from *Warsaw*," said he, "is generally considered as a journey of two days; a monastery of *Benedictines*, that stands in the midway, is the most convenient place at which you can stop; and although a traveller of your distinction cannot want any introduction, yet it will not, perhaps, be disagreeable to you if I attend you thither."

"On the contrary," returned *Mahomet*, "I shall think myself much obliged to you for your company: but, before I go, I would wish to ask your advice with respect to the *Peasants*, whom I am sorry that I could not emancipate."

"Whatever is done in their favour," said the *Priest*, "must spring from yourself. If I were to interfere in the business, I am certain, notwithstanding what he said, that I should disoblige the *Baron*. I have long lamented the situation of that class of society in this country, and have, more than once, exerted my influence in their favour; but, alas! I found that my anxious endeavours recoiled in the form of malignant observations upon myself, without being productive of the smallest advantage to them."

Mahomet, considering the delicacy of the *Priest's* situation, urged him no further; but putting a large sum of money into the hands of his principal domestic, ordered him to divide it among the inhabitants of the village. The carriages waited till this business was performed, to the satisfaction of the *anon* and astonishment of the receivers, who, with almost frantic ex-

pressions of gratitude, followed the vehicle of their benefactor a considerable way on the road to *Warsaw*.

(To be continued.)

ORBIS;

OR,

THE WORLD IN THE MOON.

A DRAMATIC SATIRE.

IN THREE ACTS.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

Act III. Scene I.

*The interior of the Cottage of Disk.
An Apartment. Music without.*

Enter FELICIA.

Felicia sings.

O! how charming to my ears
Is the music of the spheres!
As the stars in order move,
Tun'd to harmony and love;
Play'd on by the power divine,
Planets in the concert join;
While like coloured lamps they glitter,
How they make my bosom twitter;
Twitter twitter, glitter glitter,
How they make my bosom twitter.
Bosom panting, nerves all trembling,
As when crowds of *beaux* assembling,
At the court resplendent glitter,
And each female heart goes twitter,
Twitter twitter, glitter glitter,
Stars advance, and ladies twitter!

The kindness of *Stella*, the industry of *Disk*, the prying curiosity of the nymphs of *Diana*, and my own eager inquiries, have not been in the smallest degree fortunate: yet if *Captain Woodville* had landed upon this planet, such was the eagerness and anxiety of their search, that it would have been impossible he should have escaped their attention. Have I been deceived by the sage below? No! that is most unlikely; for he described this country—the people—and every particular which I have since found correct, as if he had been born and nurtured here. He assured me, that here I should find my lover: therefore, I will still persist in believing him, because it is natural most implicitly to believe that which we most ardently hope.

Sings.

The sanguine believer
To fancy gives scope;
But the world will deceive her
Who rests upon hope.
Yet hope to our senses sometimes gives the law,
For the virgin that's anxious will catch at a straw.

Enter STELLA (singing).

The maiden, tho' anxious, should never despair;

For hope's oft supported on pinions of air,
As the keen dart of Cupid flies true to its aim,

While happiness breathes from the trumpet of Fame.

Felicia. My dear, good-natured *Stella*! you seem in haste, and to have some degree of trepidation upon your spirits. What has alarmed you?

Stella. All my alarm, I assure you, is upon your account.

Felicia. On my account?

Stella. And on that of your lover, *Captain Woodville*.

Felicia. O *Jupiter*! what of him?

Stella. Hush! you know that *Diana* warned you not to appeal to *Jupiter*.

Felicia. O lud, I had forgot! but what of *Captain Woodville*?

Stella. Nay, I know nothing.

Felicia. Mercy! I thought you had come to bring me news.

Stella. So I do.

Felicia. Of him?

Stella. No!

Felicia. Teazer! then of what consequence is any other news to me?

Stella. In love all women are alike. Oh, *Patience*, *Patience*! though lost on earth, I find that thou art one of the things that have not ascended to the lunar sphere.

Felicia. Tormentor! ease my heart. What is your news?

Stella. In the first place, a great number of mortals have lately arrived.

Felicia. So!

Stella. If they settle here, the Moon will be very respectably inhabited.

Felicia. What is this to me?

Stella. Nothing! for I have the list, and *Captain Woodville* is not among them.

Felicia. Then I care not who is.

Stella. Yes you do!

Felicia. How?

Stella. You had below a *fille de chambre* of the name of *Jenny*.

Felicia. Heavens! what of her?

Stella. She has come to seek you: she's a beautiful girl!

Felicia. Yes! handsome enough in her own opinion, and pert enough in that of every one else. She was the cause of all my distress.

Stella. Your rival, perhaps?

Felicia. Exactly so! However, let her come in: she may, probably—I know she can if she will—inform

me of some news that is interesting.

Stella. I'll bring her in an instant.

[*Exit.*]

Felicia. I am far from being satisfied with the conduct of *Mademoiselle Jenny*. I still think, that *Captain Woodville*, after he had so unequivocally declared his passion, estranged himself from my society entirely on her account: perhaps he imagined, like mistress, like maid. How his picture vanished from my bosom, or my toilet, I cannot help suspecting—She is certainly the most conceited, impertinent, flattering; chattering, light-fingered—Ah!

Enter STELLA and JENNY.

My dear *Jenny*! how happy does this rencontre make me.

Jenny. My dear, dear lady, the happiness is doubly mine—I, I, I, could not be, bea, bear your absence. (*sobbing*)

Felicia. Hypocrite! (*aside*) Tender-hearted creature!

Jenny. The town, nay the world, was a desert without you: so I resolved to follow your flight.

Stella. *I think you were quite fashionable: many maids, I have heard, follow the flights of their mistresses, and more, I believe, accompany them.

Sings.

When a fair lady errant,
Without parents' warrant,
To the *Arctic* retreats with her knight,
The maid, who is wrapt in
The praise of the *Captain*,
Is sure to partake of their flight.

In this case oft their parents or guardians pursue,

And, ere they approach *Hymen's* shop,
While the lover exults that his prize is in view,

They force them their journey to stop.
Her friend in an instant the virgin secures;
Then, "Captain," he cries, "this, her baggage, is yours."

However, *Felicia*, I ought to apologize to you for my interference, because I know you want to hear a little news.

Jenny. Of the fashionable world?

Felicia. Certainly!

Jenny. On Wednesday last, *Lady Susan Straddle* led *Sir Septimus Sneak* to the altar—The affair of *Bet Bold* and *Ben Bashful* you must have heard of—*Sir Peregrine Puppy* has just come of age, dismissed his tutor, and now

dashes away with *Miss Termagant*—*Corsets* have fallen *three* and *five-eighths*; and *petticoats* have risen a *shade* higher.

Felicia. Mercy! *Jenny*, how you run on.

Jenny. Lud! I have not half done. The *Countess of Cram* opened her doors on Tuesday night to *six hundred* and *fifty-three* persons of the first fashion: the company separated at the *early hour* of *seven* in the morning; met the members as they returned from the house—The Honourable *Mrs. Hurricane* had a thing of the same nature, which was deemed vastly superior: some of the young ladies were so squeezed, that it is doubtful whether they will recover—*Lady Rumble* made a little mistake, and stepped into *Lord Ready's* carriage instead of her own—All the *commercial* affairs on the *other side* the *line* were settled by a council of *twenty-one turtles*, as they lay reclined on their backs, like the members of the *Persian Divan*, or *Dr. Grub's* old *Grecians*, in the hall of the *Ogyrian tavern*.

Felicia. What is all this nonsense about *turtles* to me?

Jenny. Nothing! only

“ In youth, the *symbol* of our love
Is pictur'd by the *Turtle-dove*;
In age, I think, most husbands wish
The substance of the *Turtle-fish*.”

Yet I must further observe, they were all *superbly dressed*—and appeared at a *great dinner*—but I shall now describe the ball.

Felicia. I desire you will waive this description, for it is not the news I wish to hear.

Jenny. Oh, you pant to be informed how the affair betwixt *Mr. Lamb* and *Miss Innocent* terminated—Never was such a *chaff* and *water* business.

Felicia. No!

Jenny. Or of *Sir Solomon Swine* and the lovely *Jessica*.

Felicia. No! no!

Jenny. How *Lady Dawdle* proceeds in her new arrangement.

Felicia. No! no! no! to the end of the chapter.

Jenny. Then, I declare, I can't conceive what you aim at.

Stella. I can.

Jenny. I am almost bewildered.

Stella. Lud! what a pity!—you do, indeed, seem to be lost in a *Wood*—

Jenny. *Wood*—Oh, now I under-

stand something—You wish to hear of *Captain Woodville*?

Felicia. Certainly!

Jenny. I hunted all over the town for him.

Felicia. Well!

Jenny. They said he was lost: so I thought I should be sure to find him here.

Felicia. So!

Jenny. And here, sure enough, I think I had a glimpse of him.

Felicia. Mercy on me! Why did you not tell me so at first?

Jenny. Lord! because you did not ask me: perhaps he has followed me to this house.

Felicia. To this house? let me see him instantly.

Stella. Why, I did see an elegant young man, who was attended by a *valet* that had much the appearance of a *rogue*, talking to *Disk*.

Felicia. It must be him—the *Captain* is all elegance.

Jenny. Yes! and his *servant* all roguery.

Felicia. Let me see him instantly.

Stella. Well! compose yourself, and you shall. *Jenny*, if you are not, as I fear, too much exhausted, will you hold the *Captain* in conversation till I give the signal.

Jenny. I'll try—though no one can say that I am fond of talking.

Stella. O dear! no.

Jenny. If I was not sparing of speech, what discoveries could I make. There was old *Sir Peter Pilot*, he used to say—he had been in the navy—a man of great courage, but few words—he had one daughter, *Miss Nancy Pilot*, a beautiful creature—I waited on her—we were often taken for sisters—he used to say—

Felicia. Monstrous! Will your clack never cease?—leave the room!

Jenny. Lord! you know I hate talking—I was only going to observe, that *Captain Caronade* used to come to our house—he was a great admirer of *Miss Pilot*—his history, which is singular, was briefly this—

Felicia. Worse and worse!—leave the room.

Stella. Do, my good girl!—How will the gentleman below be entertained with your pleasing prattle.

Jenny. Do you think he will?—but then, you know, I hate talking: however, I'll try to entertain him as well as I can.

Sings.

Tho' sometimes absurd,
I'll just put in a word,
To drive from your lover the mumps:
He'll sure stop the tongue
Of a girl fair and young,
Tho' he mayn't choose to silence a frumps.

(Exit.)

Stella. This is a pretty specimen of antiloquacity! *(listens)* Mercy on me! she's singing all the way down stairs.

Felicia. O, I have no doubt of it— that pert hussey has ruined me, I fear, with my lover.

Enter JUPITER, as CAPTAIN WOODVILLE.

Jupiter (embracing her). Banish those fears for ever, my lovely *Felicia*!

Felicia (shrieks). Ah!—Heavens! how could you come so unawares.

Jupiter. To confess the truth, I was within hearing of your charmingly-expressed fears: though why you should have the smallest apprehension that any thing which *Jenny*, whom you have justly described as a pert hussey, could say or do, would lessen you in my esteem, or, for a moment, repress my ardent passion, is beyond my comprehension.

Felicia. Lovers, like wits, may be said to have short memories; and although I would not, by this observation, insinuate that every lover is a wit, yet most wits have, at some time of their lives, been lovers.

Jupiter. To what can this possibly tend?

Felicia. To remind you, that whether you are a *wit* or a *lover*, you certainly, with respect to memory, may rank with the former; because I must bring to your recollection, that, though a maiden, *Felicia* has very little idea of "sitting like *Patience* on a monument;" that three weeks, in the *Calendar of Courtship*, ought to be estimated as three ages; and that a certain gentleman, who shall be nameless, chose to absent himself from his duty, for that long—or, as nothing is so ductile to the imagination as time, perhaps he may term it *short period*; and therefore—

Jupiter. My dear *Felicia*! no therefore! My absence was involuntary. I never doubted your constancy—but when I heard that you had another lover, I must confess, that I doubted my own merit.

Felicia. Another lover! good! who told you that I had another lover?

Jupiter. Who told me is immaterial. *Europ. Mag. Vol. LVIII. Dec. 1810.*

rial; I am now convinced that the report was false: therefore I am extremely happy, that, in the absence of the original, you had my picture to console you.

Felicia. Your picture?

Jupiter. Aye! my miniature picture set round with brilliants; the thing itself, perhaps, of no value, but an elegant toy.

Stella. O, my dear *Felicia*! let me see it. I am a prodigious judge of likenesses.

Jupiter. Shew it her, *Felicia*!—indeed, I expected to see you wear it as you were wont.

Stella. Aye, do, my dear! let me see it: I dare say it is more like than this of *Disk*, whom *Mamus* calls "the Man in the Moon."

Jupiter. I am sure this young lady will be gratified with a sight of it.

Stella. That I shall! I am a vast admirer of those ingenious and elegant tokens of esteem, whether terrestrial or celestial.

Sings.

When *Venus* saw her lover arm,
How did her bosom beat alarm,
While trumpets, loud, to battle sounded,
Hopes, fears, by turns, afflict her.
"Subside," she cried, "destructive wars;
And you, my lov'd heroic *Mars*!
While absent, and by foes surrounded,
Oh! let me have your picture!"
"You shall," the god replied, "to deck,
With glowing gems, that lovely neck."
A favour so small could a lover refuse,
And leave his ador'd in the dolours;
His portrait was drawn by the graphical
muse,
And *Iris* herself spread the colours.
At once I've admir'd both beauty and genius,
As *Mars* was display'd on the bosom of
Venus.

[During this song, JUPITER seems, in dumb shew, to press FELICIA to shew the picture: which she, with great confusion, appears to decline.]

Jupiter. Whence, my dear *Felicia*! can this reluctance to shew a picture, which you once honoured with your approbation, wore, and, consequently, approved, proceed.

Stella. Satisfied with the original, the young lady may pay little regard to imitative efforts—she may have lost it.

Jupiter. Lost it!

Felicia. I, I, I believe I have.

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Stella. Or have left it below.

Jupiter. Left it!

Felicia. I, I dare say I did.

Jupiter. It is very likely that you grew regardless of the pledge of my affection, having received one from a more favoured lover.

Felicia. Never, *Woodville!* has any lover but yourself been favoured by me. How the picture vanished, it is impossible for me to say—stole from me, I suppose—indeed, I suspect *Jenny*.

Jupiter. So should I, if I were not convinced that she is not in possession of it at present.

Felicia. Where can it be?

Jupiter. I think I have had a glimpse of it since I have been upon this sphere.

Stella. Aye, every thing that is lost on earth ascends to us.

Felicia. Could I see it once more, what would I give.

Jupiter. I think that I could not only procure you a sight, but put you in possession of this pledge of love.

Felicia. Fly, then, my dear *Woodville!* and bring it to me.

Jupiter. Let me fly ever so swift, I shall not be back before night.

Stella. Night! that's awkward enough: I shall be out lighting the streets of your metropolis.

Felicia. We shall have *Disk* at home.

Stella. *Disk!* no! he will be shewing his broad face to half the world.

Felicia. Then I shall be alone!

Jupiter. Just as I could have wished (*aside*) Alone, my charmer! how can that make any difference?

Stella. *Diana* cautioned her.

Jupiter. *Diana's* a prude! the worst of all prudes, an old maid! Can you not, my dear *Felicia!* depend upon my honour and my love?

Felicia. Such is my desire to be once again in possession of the picture, that I fear I must.

Stella. What time shall you come?

Jupiter. What time shall you go?

Stella sings.

I'll answer no questions: I fancy, my dear,
I see in your lover a vile roguish leer.

Felicia sings.

Regard for my fame to suspicion gives birth:
I'll trust him, dear *Stella!* with all I am
worth.

Stella sings.

By trusting, our sex is too often betray'd;
Love's bankrupt, too oft, is the credulous
maid.

I like not the lover who shrinks from the
light:

Be cautious by day; but ne'er meet him at
night.

Felicia. You seem to have forgotten
that *Jenny* will be in the house.

Stella. O Lord! so I had.

Jupiter. And so had I, by *Styx*. [*Aside.*

Stella. Well, as she will be with you,
I shall have the less reluctance to set out
upon my nocturnal round.

Felicia (*to Jupiter*).

Sings.

Dear *Woodville* proceed,

Let nothing impede;

For the sight of the picture I pine:

While *Stella* may fly,

Or shoot cross the sky,

And thro' the dull atmosphere shine.

[*Exeunt FELICIA and STELLA.*

Scene II.

JUPITER solus.

Jupiter. Where is *Mercury?* that subtle and volatile rascal is never to be found when he is wanted. He must positively, for this evening, find employment for *Jenny*. As, every moment, my passion for *Felicia* increases, how shall I proceed? plight my faith, promise her marriage, or, if absolutely necessary, make *Momus*—

Enter MOMUS.

Momus. What do you mean to make of me?

Jupiter. It is immaterial.

Momus. I think not; for I am sure I do not know what to make of myself.

Jupiter. Why?

Momus. Why! Oh Lord! *Mercury* and I have been almost pressed to death.

Jupiter. How so?

Momus. The crowd from the earth is immense. They assembled in the great hall, which, though so spacious, is not large enough for half of them. *Mercury* and I sat as the judges to hear complaints, and to answer questions.

Jupiter. *Mercury!* I want him this instant.

Momus. I left him with his hands full, I assure you. He was surrounded by querists.

Jupiter. What could the fools want?

Momus. Chiefly, I believe, to complain of their losses, and inquire for their property. Blockheads! they think

we keep a bank in the air—We have despatched many, and only want a little assistance from you to get rid of the few reserved cases.

Jupiter. Reserved cases!

Momus. Yes! that stood over for the opinion of you, our superior.

Jupiter. My time is so much taken up with my own affairs, that I have no leisure to consider those of others.

Momus. However, you must, when opportunity offers, see a few of our applicants; for it is absolutely necessary that you should become acquainted with some of the follies of mankind.

Jupiter. I know them pretty well already.

Momus. Aye, and of womankind also.

Jupiter. I am endeavouring to make myself master of them too.

Momus. O, I have no doubt but, with respect to the former, new follies start—new characters spring up every day; or, as the sage said, the old derive energy from some accidental circumstance. Every now and then, Fame, the long, lank, lean, withered *old maid*, sounds her trumpet in the world below, and, at that signal of suspicion and alarm, cast-off opinions, like cast-off clothes, are *brushed up*, and exhibited as new.

Jupiter. What has this to do with our applicants?

Momus. Nothing!—I was coming to them.

Jupiter. By a confounded round-about road, *Mr. Garrulous!*

Momus. We celestials do not travel like *commercial riders*. However, if I am not permitted to gallop out of my course, I'll canter straight forward, and now describe a few of the characters that have applied to us.

Jupiter. These I am inclined to ware, because I have always considered description as a *dead letter*, and never to be resorted to but when the *eccentricities of living subjects*, and the *vivid animation of actual existence*, are beyond the scope of observation: therefore these, as it is now too late, I shall certainly consider on a future day.

[*Exeunt.*]

**** The Court scene, in which was introduced a number of characters, that had extended it to an immoderate length, is, for the sake of compression, omitted.

Scene III.

A NIGHT PROSPECT.

The Moon appears in full-orbed splendor, gleaming through the trees; the sky is spangled with stars: at a distance is seen the Collage of Disk, immersed in a demi-tinted haze.

Enter DIANA and her two NYMPHS.

Diana. Having performed our nocturnal task in lighting the great *lunary* and the *celestial lamps*, I must leave you to tend them, as I have an indispensable engagement.

First Nymph. Some card party.

Diana. Foolish! you know that I never play myself; and when I have interfered with many of the female votaries of cards, and, as a matter of great indulgence, have suffered them to grow grey in their endeavours to obtain votes, I have very seldom received their thanks for it.

Second Nymph. Then you are going to some place of public amusement.

Diana. Ridiculous! you know that they have attempted to outshine me at all the public gardens.

First Nymph. Yet still we should wish to be informed whither you intend to ramble:

Diana. This I shall not discover, because I love to keep curiosity on the alert.

Sings.

If virgins will pry
With inquisitive eye,
Or in politics deep
Thro' key-holes will peep,
To see what superiors are doing;
They then should be told
That they're curious and bold;
That lovers ne'er sigh
After girls that are sly;
And that subtlety oft ends in ruin.

[*Exeunt.*]

Enter JUPITER, as CAPTAIN WOODVILLE; MERCURY, as his Façt.

Mercury. Father Jupiter!

Jupiter. Son Mercury!

Mercury. What a bad example do you display to the world. I am afraid you are leading me into evil courses—A virtuous youth like me too—I declare that my conscience will hardly suffer me to proceed any farther in this affair.

Jupiter. Here's a dog! when he has already proceeded almost to the threshold.

Mercury. Aye! but if *Juno* should hear of this adventure, it would ruin me.

Jupiter. I understand you, Mister *Mercury*! and admire your talents. Upon my word, you are at the head of your profession—You want another purse.

Mercury. Nay, this must be as your honour pleases.

Jupiter. My honour pleases! the old cant. Why, you rapacious rascal! do you think that I will be thus eternally duped by you.

Mercury. Why not?

Jupiter. Because I think it would be disgraceful to me if I were thus to suffer you to make a fool of your father: therefore, turn your dark lanthorn, and lead me to the cottage where this beautiful creature resides, or I'll turn you adrift—kick you from the sky—and leave you to get your living upon earth.

Mercury. And let me tell you, sire of gods and men, that a person of my genius can get his living any where. However, as I cannot now obtain the real thing, the next best acquisition is a promise. What will you give me if you are successful in this adventure?

Jupiter. Any thing within the scope of my power.

Mercury. Enough! this is *court conversation*: however, for once I'll trust you: because I can't do better. (*aside*)

[*He turns his dark lanthorn, and, followed by JUPITER, proceeds to the door of the Cottage of DISK, at which he knocks.*

Enter JENNY.

Jenny. Lard bless my heart! what rambling rakes have we here? not a creature in the house but my mistress and myself. (*Mercury turns the lanthorn to himself.*) Oh, is it you, Mr. Scapegrace? How came you to be so late?

Mercury. Better late than never, Mrs. Pert! here is my master come to wait upon the lovely *Felicia*.

Jenny. Well!

Mercury. And I am come to wait upon her still more lovely chambermaid.

Jenny. Better!

Jupiter. It is not the first time, charming *Jenny*! that you have had occasion to experience my generosity; therefore (*kisses her, and gives her a purse*) now lead me to your mistress.

Jenny. There are lights on the staircase; and this cottage is not so large but you may easily find her: there lies your way.

Jupiter. Mum!

[*Exit.*

Jenny. Lard! you look quite gloomy—What have you lost now?

Mercury. Your affection—Suffer my master to take such liberty—to kiss you.

Jenny. Why not? (*bell rings*) *Mercury*! I must attend my mistress: you may wait in the little parlour, and I'll come back as soon as possible.

Sings.

If you quarrel with Miss
For a squeeze or a kiss,
Oh Lord! you'll appear like a ninny.
What lover e'er misses
A few vagrant kisses,
While he chuckles, and smiles o'er each
guinea?

Mercury. How happy am I to see charms so productive
Possess'd by a girl whose whole conduct's instructive.

[*Exeunt.*

Scene IV.

Another Apartment in the Cottage of DISK.

Enter FELICIA.

Felicia. I am equally concerned for, and irritated against myself, because I have consented to this nocturnal interview with *Woodville*: the family absent, and I alone, or worse than alone, only attended by *Jenny*, who would rather join to terrify than to serve me. My situation is sure a very delicate one.

Sings.

Hark! the agitating breeze
Hoarsely murmurs thro' the trees;
And the slow-descending clouds
Cynthia's face with sable shrouds:
While at every sound I start,
Trembling limbs, and flutt'ring heart,

Convince me of my error:
Flames within my bosom glow,
Sighs suspire, and tears o'erflow:
Let my virtue be secure,
Passion shall no more allure;
I'll this instant shun disgrace,
And avoid this dangerous place,
For love's allied to terror.

Enter JUPITER.

Jupiter (*catching her in his arms*).
Avoid this place! Whither would you fly, my charmer?

Felicia. Aloft to the empyrean, or below to the earth; any where.

Jupiter. Wheresoever you go, I will attend you.

Felicia. And so shall *Jenny*!

[*Ringling the bell.*

Jupiter. Heavens! how you flutter and tremble! What is it that alarms you?

Felicia. The time! the place! any thing! every thing!

Jupiter. I came, by your own appointment, to present you with this picture, which I have recovered.

[Giving her the picture.]

Felicia. Although I am pleased with this acquisition, I am far from being so with my situation: therefore, let me retire.

Jupiter. Retire, my goddess! so you shall—I mean to retire with you——

[Embracing her.]

Felicia. Leave me, *Woodville!* (extricating herself from him)—Where's *Jenny?*

[Ringing.]

Jupiter. Not within hearing—she has descended to the earth with ***.

Felicia. I'll descend after her.

Jupiter. Not with my consent; and you cannot descend without it.

Felicia. Unhand me, *Woodville!*

[Struggling.]

Jupiter. If I do, it must be when you reach your chamber.

Felicia. Ah! [Shrieks.]

Enter *DIANA*, *STELLA*, *MERCURY*, and *JENNY*. The apartment appears brilliantly illuminated.

Felicia (flies to *Diana*, and clings round her). Ah! save me! save me!

Diana. That I will, my dear! for you deserve my protection as much as your insulter does my severest reprobation.

Stella. I have already apprized *Juno* of his freak, which he'll hear of as soon as he returns to *Olympus*.

Felicia. *Juno!* *Olympus!* What has *Woodville* to do with this?

Stella. Nothing! but *Jupiter* here has.

Felicia. *Jupiter!*

Stella. Yes! I am an independent star, and, therefore, will speak. Your gallant here, lovely *Felicia!* who has, for the most profligate of purposes, assumed the disguise of *Captain Woodville!* is no other than *Jupiter*, or, as he is termed, "the Sire of Gods and Men."

Diana. Yes! that is his title both above and below; and truly some both of gods and men are as bad as their father: as, for instance, this notable youth, *Mercury*.

Felicia. *Mercury!*

Diana. Yes! he has already made a prey of *Jenny*, who had before made a

prey of the miniature picture of *Captain Woodville*. *Mercury* cheated her of it, and sold it to his immaculate parent, *Jupiter*, who purchased it of him to promote his design upon you.

Felicia. Mercy! what an escape have I had.

Diana. You have indeed! but we would neither suffer your chambermaid nor her seducer to escape; we stopped them in their flight, just as they had got to the *Seven Stars*.

Stella. I wish we had carried them before *Justice Overdo*.

Diana. He would not have known what to do with them any more than I do—I believe we must leave them to the stings of their own consciences.

Felicia. You had better bestow them upon each other: therefore, if *Mercury*, who has no aversion to a little treachery, chooses to take *Jenny*, who is an eminent professor of it, I shall with pleasure resign her.

Mercury. I am much obliged to you. *Jenny.* And so, indeed, am I.

Mercury. Father *Jupiter!*

Jupiter. Well, what have you to offer?

Mercury. That which you seem to want, namely, *Assurance*. Take example by me, and brazen it out. I have been detected with a hundred girls in my time; but never was either ashamed of, or sorry for, a little bit of unsuccessful gallantry.

Jupiter. Nor am I! for, if I have been silent so long, I have been meditating revenge—I mean to turn upon my pursuers: therefore attend.

[Exit with *MERCURY*.]

Felicia. Celestial powers! what will happen now?

Re-enter *JUPITER* and *MERCURY* in their real characters: a car descends; they take their seats.

Jupiter (to *Felicia*). Proud mortal! tho' I leave you to your fate, Yet still my *Egis* o'er your head impends,
And soon the bolt may fall——

Felicia. To strike me dead.

Diana. Ah! fear him not—

He has no power to combat chastity. The virtuous maiden, whose unsullied breast

Is adamant to libidinous shafts,
Secure may range the world.
In this my orb, my power is far superior
Even to the high behest of *Jove* himself.

Stella. It is indeed!
That power, lovely maid! is your protection.

Felicia. On which I rest assur'd.

Mercury. Father *Jupiter*! we had better leave the field; for I foresee, that if we presume to dispute with these ladies about power, we shall have the worst of the argument.

Jupiter. I fly, then, to conquer.

Mercury. Whom?

Jupiter. Myself!

Mercury. This is a wise resolution: therefore, *deities* and *damsels*, take notice, that

Sings.

To more genial climes we're flying,
For such are found above;
So leave your chastity and crying,
Which quench the torch of love.

Jenny. (to *Mercury*).—

Wherefore in this plaguy haste?

You will sure remember,

To you I've not been over chaste,
Nor frosty, like *December*.

Jupiter. My good girl! as your principles appear to be *liberal*, you shall ascend with us. *Mercury*, provide for her.

Mercury. Oh! she's very well able to provide for me—However, I'll introduce her to *Venus*.

Jenny. Well, I always said that I should, one time or other, meet with a friend who would keep me a chariot.

Sings (to *Felicia*).—

Adieu, lady fair!

Tho' modest your air,

Permit me to give you a lecture.

If your tame sighing lover

You cannot discover,

Refuse not a gen'rous protector.

Tho' still you're inclin'd

A husband to find,

If you miss him, obtain a director:

Tho' ugly and old,

If his bags burst with gold,

You'll deem him a useful protector.

[*Ascends the car.*]

Felicia. Alas! I fear the vengeance of the angry god.

Diana. You've little cause:

This instant I'll remove you from his influence:

For know, tho' *Jove* may dare to do a wrong,

He never dare defend it. *Juno's* power, In this superior, will repress his malice, And, under my inspection, guard your virtue.

Stella. Tho' small my influence, yet with borrow'd light

My rays oftentimes pervade the world terrene.

Depend on my assistance.

Felicia. How does my gratitude expand; yet still,

A beggar e'en in thanks, I kneel before you.

Diana. Arise, my fair! we've scarce deserv'd your homage:

But we will now attend you to the earth, Restore you to your lover—

Stella. Aye! and as I am this season of the year

A morning star, I'll wander from my orbit

To hail your nuptials.

Diana. From which auspicious era I foresee

Domestic harmony and happiness, Blessings abundant; aye, and permanent.

Felicia. Oh, bounteous goddess!

Sings.

Oppress'd with gratitude, I bend To you; and you, my lovely friend.

(To *STELLA*.)

Escap'd from *Jove's* insidious lure,
My fortune's fix'd, my bliss secure,
Thus with celestial favour grac'd,
May I, thro' life, continue chaste.

Thus with, &c.

Stella.

In this you will yourself regard,
For virtue is its own reward.

Diana.

Henceforth let no maid

Relinquish my aid,

When she wishes to silence a teaser;

But observe before marriage

My rules for her carriage,

Which shew, that to toy must not please her.

Felicia.

My female compatriots, ne'er marry in haste,
Lest repentance should come at your leisure;

Listen only to talents, worth, genius, and taste:

If these you attract, you've a treasure.

May *Cupid*, dear girls! aim his conjugal darts,

And fix on the basis of merit your hearts!

May your virtue and wisdom still rivet the chains,

When even your beauty no longer remains;

And years, as they roll, but increase your fond claims,

While *lover* and *husband* are similar names.

CHORUS.

May *Cupid*, dear girls! aim his conjugal darts,

And fix on the basis of merit your hearts!

May your virtue and wisdom still rivet the
chains,
When even your beauty no longer remains!
And years, as they roll, but increase your
fond claims,
While lover and husband are similar names!
[*Exeunt omnes.*]

CLASSICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS ON HORACE.
No. VIII.

Observations on the 21st Ode of the
3d Book of Horace.

THE poet makes a whimsical, but very beautiful, address to his *wine-cask*, desiring it to pour out the mellowest wine in honour of Corvinus, an illustrious general who had lately rendered essential services to the Roman arms. Whether he was an admirer of our poet, or whether he was in the number of his acquaintance, we are unable, with any certainty, to discover; though we are led to suppose, from the word *jubente*, that some intimacy must have subsisted, and Horace might, perhaps, have enjoyed a share of his patronage. The ode, which is chiefly a description of the various effects of wine on men, according to their respective temperaments, appears to be designed in order to introduce in a flattering manner the name of Corvinus, who, as it appears by Livy, had frequently, in different capacities, co-operated with Augustus: such a compliment, therefore, provided it was not repeated often enough to create jealousy, could not have failed to please Augustus, as it tended, unquestionably, to his renown, his having selected, or admitted as his co-adjutors, men who afterwards gave the world specimens of their great talents. The person designated under the name Corvinus has been very much mistaken by many of the scholiasts (among whom we may include Madame Dacier); one stating him to have been an orator; a second saying that he was a warrior only; and a third, that he united, as was very customary at Rome, and, indeed, in most republics, both the arts over which Mercury and Mars presided—Eloquence and War. But we are to consider him as a descendant of the ancient Valerian family: one of whom, the well-known Poplicola, was the confederate of the first Brutus, Lucretius, and others, in

the expulsion of the Tarquins, and the consequent extermination of the regal name in Rome, upon the death of Lucretia. That Valerius died after having been four times consul. His descendant, Marcus Valerius, of whom we are treating, was honoured with two additional names—Messala, and Corvinus: the former he received from having reduced to subjection Messana, a town of Sicily, situated on those dangerous streights which separate Italy from Sicily: the latter from the following circumstance. While he was military tribune under Camillus, he was challenged to single combat by one of the Senones (a people of Gallia Transalpina), remarkable for gigantic stature and Herculean strength. Valerius engaged him, and had the good fortune to obtain an easy victory, by means of a crow that attacked the face of the Gaul. Valerius is said to have been invested five or six times with the consular authority, and frequently defeated those implacable and hydra-like assailants of Rome, the Etrurians, who formed a coalition with the barbarous Gauls. The Valerian family afterwards sunk into the extreme of poverty, according to Juvenal.

—*Laurenti custodit in agro
Conductas Corvinus oves*—

O nata mecum Consue Manlio. In my observations on a former ode, I spoke fully of the custom of filling casks with wine at certain grand events or remarkable epochs, and reserving them for the conviviality of future times: a custom not unknown to ourselves. This cask was filled in the year of Horace's nativity, while Manlius Torquatus was consul, A. U. C. 668, five years before M. V. Messala became consul for the first time, and 63 before Christ.

lectum nomine Massicum. He says, whether you bear the name (*o pia testa!*) of Manlius inscribed upon you, or by whatever other name you may be distinguished as the preserver of the *Massic nectar; whatever effects you may produce; whether you make the testy more quarrelsome and petulant; the mirthful more lively and jocose; whether you are the promoter of sleep, or the incentive to maddening love; no matter, you are worthy to grace the

* Massicus was a mountain of Campania, near Minturnæ, and Forum, famous for its wine.

entertainment of which the mighty Corvinus deigns to partake!

Descende. There is a great peculiarity in this word, inasmuch as it explains a custom of the ancients in storing their wines: instead of keeping them, as we do, in cellars under-ground, they deposited them as high as possible, in places where the greatest smoke arose; for they conceived their wines to be much more mellow, as well as more wholesome, by being smoked. According to Pliny, *Minus infestat nervos, quod vetustate dulcescit*; and again, *Nos fumi amaritudine vetustatem induci persuasum habemus*. By being exposed to smoke, they gained an artificial maturity. *Vinum fumi tenore præcoccem maturitatem trahit*.

Socraticis sermonibus. This Corvinus, he observes, although a man *doctus sermones, utriusque linguæ*, &c. although he had "spent the midnight oil" in studying the maxims of the Socratic school, will, nevertheless, not be averse, for once, to join with me in the rites of Bacchus. The absurd doctrines of Plato and Seneca in defence of drinking, which can be considered only as a disgrace to them as philosophers, have been so often, and so justly, satirized, as to need no farther comment. Plato, who was Socrates' disciple, should certainly have known better; but as for Seneca, although, in general, far from humoring the vices of his pupil Nero, he may have been led in some degree to prostitute his words, which we will in charity hope were not in conformity to his real sentiments, in order not to provoke the ire of that relentless emperor.

Prisci Catonis. Horace endeavours to palliate drunkenness, by bringing forward men of eminence as having indulged that propensity; as if an action *vicious in itself* could become praiseworthy, and fit for imitation, by its being adopted by exalted characters! It has been said by some writer of antiquity, that one of the Catos spent the whole night in drinking, in order to refresh himself for the labours of the following day! This statement has given ample scope for an argument, whether Cato *Censorius* or Cato *Uticensis* is alluded to. A question truly of vast importance, whether Cato the greater, or Cato the less, was a drunken fellow!

Lycæ. Lycæus was a surname of Bacchus, from the Greek *λυκω, solvo, vel dimitto*, because wine, for a time, dispels care.

addis cornua pauperi. The ancients described Bacchus with horns, because, by too much wine, man becomes a beast, or, as Dr. Young says, "he reduces himself to a centaur, and thus realizes the fable." By horns may also be understood audacity, confidence, pride, rashness, and petulance.

Liber. According to Seneca and others, Bacchus was called *Liber*, either because he liberated a city of Boeotia, or because he makes men thoughtless and free.

Segnes namque solvere Gratia. The Graces (*Charites*, and *Xagires*) were considered inseparable, and are, frequently, represented, both by poets and painters, holding each other by the hand. They presided over kindnesses and good offices; they are generally depicted naked, to imply that kindnesses ought to be done with candour and sincerity; their purity and innocence teach us, that benevolent acts should be done without any expectation of a return: otherwise they degenerate into mere contracts or sordid bargains. The allusion in their hands being conjoined is, that the spring of benevolence should be without interruption, and never failing. "*Charity never faileth.*"—1 Corinthians, chap. xiii. S. H. C*****.

REMARKS on, and ILLUSTRATIONS of, ÆSCHYLUS.

Νῦν δ' ἤπερ ἐν δόμοισι βαρχίας καλῆς
Ἰατρός ἐλπις ἦν, παρῆσαν ἐγγράρει.

Choæphoræ, 694, 5.

THESE words are spoken by Electra in the presence of Clytemnestra, when Orestes is relating a fictitious account of his own death. The word *παρῆσαν* has afforded some difficulty to commentators, and they have accordingly substituted *προπασαν*, *προδυσαν*, and *αὐθυσαν*, in its place. The sentence will, however, be rendered clear, by supposing *ἐλπις* to signify "expectation;" and the Latin "*Spes*" is frequently used in the same sense.

Μύθοισι δ' αὖ, ἀνδρὶ δὲ θυγατρὶς φέρων πρόσω.
Φίλοις γὰρ ἔσιν, ἐκ ἐμοῖ, προσέειπες.

Electra, 117, 8.

In the latter of these two lines (which are addressed by Clytemnestra to the Chorus of Furies), Schutz confesses that he is puzzled, and extricates himself from the difficulty by reading *φίλοι* and *προσέειπες*. On the first line of the Supplices, *Ζεὺς μὲν αὖ σιωπῶν*, &c. he has this note, from Stanley, "*cum αὖ σιωπῶν* TE

DEO dicitur, supplicum præsidem in-
nuat, cum DE HOMINE supplicum ipsum,
ut v. 256, καὶ οὐκ ἐστὶν ἄλλος νόμος
ἀφικτῶν. It is evident, therefore, that
προσικτῶτες may, from this analogy, sig-
nify not only "supplices ipsi," but
"deum supplicum præsidem," which ren-
ders the meaning of this passage evi-
dent.

—Λιδότα δ' ἀγ-
μοῖα μοῖρ' Ἀφροδίτας.
Ψιδόρα τρεῖς τοι ἔρωται.

Supplices, 1054. 5. 6.

Schutz reads Ψιδόρα—but the most
natural correction will be to alter the
stops.

—μοῖρ' Ἀφροδίτας
Ψιδόρα, τρεῖς τοι ἔρωται—

—Εὐαγγελίῳ γὰρ κρυπτός ὁ δόξων φερεῖ.
Chorophora, 769.

Let the first word be thus divided,
εὐαγγελίῳ, and the sense is clear. Κρυπτός
refers to the Chorus, which, speaking of
itself, uses the masculine gender; and
ὁ δόξων is the present participle agreeing
with φερεῖ. Schutz applies κρυπτός to the
Nurse, forgetting that it is the masculine
gender.

Τάπερ ὁ Λόξιος ὁ παρνασσίος
Μίγαν ἔχων μυχὸν χθονος ἐπ' ὄχθαι.
Ἄξεν' ἀδόλους δολίαν
Βλαπτομένην ἐν χρονοῖς
Θέσσαν ἐπιχέται.

Chorophora, 930, et seq.

Remove the colon placed after ὄχθαι,
and the construction will run thus—
τάπερ ἄξιον θείσαν, ἀδόλους δολίαν, ἐν
χρονοῖς βλαπτομένην. Λόξιος ὁ Παρνασσίος, μίγαν
ἔχων μυχὸν χθονος ἐπ' ὄχθαι, ἐπιχέται.
"The Parnassian Apollo, who presides
over that great cave in the bowels of the
earth, punishes the authoress of this
inhospitable deed, treacherous without
the appearance of deceit, but who is at
length the object of his vengeance."

Ἐπειτα δ' ἔδην πῶτος πεφύροται.

Agamem. 678.

Literally, "having escaped a watery
grave." Ἄδης is the word used in the
Apostle's Creed, and which we improp-
erly translate, "he descended into
Hell," which apparently favours the
doctrine of purgatory. Let us compare
every different passage in which Ἄδης
is used, and it will be found to signify
"the grave," or merely a state of death,
in all. The former passage is here
quoted, as furnishing a remarkable in-
stance of the similarity of idiom which
exists between the English and Greek
Euryp. Mag. Vol. LVIII. Dec. 1810.

languages—numberless proofs of which
may be seen in Aristophanes. Compare
the following passage: ὁ θάνατος καὶ ὁ
ἀδης ἴστανται τὰς ἐν αὐτοῖς νεκρούς—καὶ ὁ θάνατος
καὶ ὁ ἀδης ἐκλήθησαν ἐν τῇ λήμνῃ τῷ ποταμῷ,
&c. *Rev.* c. xx. ver. 13, 14.

—Ἄνδρες μνηστοὶ καὶ τετραπύχαιοι.

Aristophanis Vespæ, 553.

that is, six feet. We do not appear
from this description to have decreased
so much in size during the last eight or
nine centuries, as philosophers suppose.

C. T. S.

BACCHANALIAN.

BACCHUS, ever welcome pow'r,
Bless, oh bless, this social hour;
Mirth and Pleasure join'd with thee,
Bid the wretched soul be free.

Rosy cheek and sparkling eye
Grace the feast when thou art nigh;
Chill and cold the blood must be,
Never warm'd to life by thee!

Mark! 'tis life's uncertain stay
Bids us haste to snatch to-day!
Give to cares and griefs to-morrow—
Thought is but the guide to sorrow.

C. T. S.

DISSIPATION;

OR,

THE ORIGIN OF PARTIES.

PART V.

*Nit erit ulterius, quod nostris moribus addat
Posteritas: eadem cupient facientque minores.
Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit.*

JUVENAL, Sat. 1.

"NEVER," says the Roman poet
whom we have quoted, who
wrote in the reign of DOMITIAN, "was
vice at a greater height. Posterity can
only imitate the same crimes, but can-
not add any thing to them."

This is the declamation of a man of
nearly the age of eighty; a man who,
through a long and active life passed in
Rome, at that time not only the em-
porium but also the most polished city
of the universe, had been an assiduous
and accurate observer of human na-
ture, had studied the climax of mis-
deemeanors and crimes of greater mag-
nitude; and, from experience, was in-
duced to believe, that folly and vice
were then at their height, and that,
with respect to moral turpitude and
mental degradation, it was impossible
to invent any species of either, that
should possess the charms of novelty.
How he could, from premises submitted

to the cool consideration of his age, and elucidated by his mature reflection upon all the gradations of human nature from barbarism to what was then termed refinement, come to a conclusion so unphilosophical, it is now too late to conjecture. Had he studied the history of his own empire, the passions of his own people, from the time of ROMULUS to that of TRAJAN, he would have found instances innumerable to prove the increase of immorality, which, according to the admirable moral conveyed by the allegorical representation of the *steps of life*, had by no means, at the period alluded to, ascended to its *acme* in the *Roman empire*, but soaring far beyond the pitch which he had in idea, led to its ultimate subversion. Yet it is curious to observe, that the increase of vice, which is the subject of the satire of *Juvenal*, has been the complaint of authors of every age, and of almost every nation, since his time; and we are sorry to observe, that it is not very likely to be abated, because every age, and almost every nation, seem more disposed to follow the bad than to profit by the good examples set before them.

It had been said by Prior, that

“First men instance, then apply.”

The former of these we have, in some respects, already done, and shall, in a few more, continue; the second we do not mean to do, because we have so high an opinion of the good sense of our *compatriots*, whom we desire from our observations to except, that we do not think it necessary to warn them from the imitation of vices and follies, to the practice of which they do not seem, at present, to have any *propension*.

Leaving, therefore, the present period out of the question, let us very briefly see what our ancestors have done, or, in other words, continue the contemplation of the state of society down to the middle of the last century.

Having already discussed the subject of the operation of *party principles* upon *public morals*, let us now observe, that at the beginning of the last century, political contention was, at least attended with one advantage: it seems to have afforded very considerable encouragement to *literature*, and to have excited talents that might otherwise have remained latent. At least,

had not their emanations been rendered uninteresting by the controversy then existing. *ream after ream of diurnal and weekly discussion* would have been totally neglected, and have silently slid down the hill of time to the gulf of oblivion.

The reign of *Queen Anne* has been deemed, with respect to letters, the *Augustan age*: but excellent as the writers were, we rather doubt whether they would have endowed the period of their existence with the dignity of an epoch, if they had not many of them been *dramatic*, and most *periodical* authors. The stage, always said to be an accurate reflector of the manners of the times, was, at the early part of the eighteenth century, most particularly so; to dwell on subjects so well known as the plays of *Congreve*, *Addison*, *Steele*, *Wycherly*, *Vanbrugh*, *Cibber*, and a number of other authors, whose works not only passed the *ordeal of the stage*, but the *ordeal of Wilt's*, at that period the *tribunal of taste*, upon which we shall presently observe, would be an idle waste of time: we have frequently contemplated these celebrated dramatic productions, from *Addison to Ravenscroft*: and although, with respect to the former, there certainly are not to be found *purser pages* in the whole *theatrical history* of the country; yet, adverting to the latter, we have, many times, been induced to exclaim, in the words written on the margin of the *London Cuckolds*,

“May *Ravenscroft* be never made a pattern;
His dialogue's obscene, his muse a slattern;
His ancient husbands all are drivelling cullies;
His females jilts, their lovers fops and bul-
lies.”

But it unfortunately happened, that *Ravenscroft* was not the only author to whom the lines quoted will apply. It is to be lamented (excepting only as before excepted), that, through the drama of the period alluded to, while sterling sense, brilliant wit, and exquisite humour, prevailed, these valuable, fascinating, and amusing properties, were clouded by libidinous dialogue, laxity of moral principle, and characteristic licentiousness: the *warm colouring*, the *animated glow*, with which the “play-house poets,” as they were termed, blazoned and varnished their pieces, it is said by the *Spectator*, induced some ladies to refrain entirely from theatrical amusements, and others eagerly to attend the first night of

a new comedy, for fear its hints should be so broad that they could not, except they abandoned all pretensions to virtue, or relied entirely upon their *vizor-masks* for concealment, with any degree of decency, appear there again.

But it may be asked, did the poets of those times faithfully copy the characters and manners of the people who sat to them? We fear they did—for if the audiences had disliked their dramatic painters, they never would have sat to them a second time; indeed of the correctness of their characteristic delineation we could, from *state trials*, and other papers nearly as authentic, quote many instances; but

When one's proofs are aptly chosen,
Four are as valid as four dozen:*

therefore a few will suffice.

In the plays to which we refer, the Hero was expected to be really a hero: that is, he was to *court* every woman that came in his way, and *fight* every man that opposed him; the *Dorimants*, *Horners*, *Lovelesses*, &c. &c. were each expected to be qualified to exclaim, with DRAWCANSIR,

"I fret, I strut, look big, and stare,
And do all this because I DARE."

Now let us see how this will apply to our subject.

Duelling, which was one of the *improvements* that the *cavaliers* imported from France, was, for at least the first thirty years of the last century, a distinguishing trait in the character of a *fine gentleman*; no man of the town could set up for a finished *excomb* till he had distinguished himself in single combat. If he had *drawn blood* it was well, if he had killed his opponent it was better; and we are sorry to observe, that this propensity, senseless and wicked as it is, is more than once passed over without reprehension by the Spectator; nay, in the affair of *Dick Crastin* and *Tom Tulip*, with a kind of implied approbation, unworthy, certainly, of the moral dignity with which he had invested himself: though we must do him the justice to say, that in the history of *Pharamond* and *Eucrate* he most decidedly reprobates the practice.

Among the remarkable duels of those times, are mentioned that of the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun; the Earl of

Warwick and Lord Mohun again,* of which notice has been already taken; also the *rencontre* of those very eminent physicians, *Drs. Mead and Woodward*, who are said, at the gates of *Gresham College*, to have fought like a pair of butchers; so that we may very fairly presume this contest, like that of Doctors *Andros* and *Oquetos*, was pugilistical: but whether it was upon the medical construction of the word *orgasm* in particular, or *physic* in general, it is impossible now to ascertain.†

At this period, a considerable ferocity, and consequent depravity of manners, which was not confined to the lower classes of the people, prevailed: a club of military men, who called themselves *TRYERS*, used to assemble at the *Tilt-yard Coffee house*, whose object was to *season* young officers; that is to say, to *force* them to fight duels, or disgrace them if they shrunk from the combat.‡

* These two noblemen were tried for the murder of Mr. Richard Coote, 30th October, 1698.

† *Gil Blas*, vol. ii. book 4, chap. 1.

‡ "Whenever discord and disorder reign,
Among the learned sons of *Warwick-lane*,

Death stops his dart.

FOOTE.

§ Of one of these gentlemen (the *Tryers*), the late *Zachariah Chambers*, Esq. used to tell a story. A young officer came, one winter evening, (a) into the *Tilt-yard Coffee-house*, for the purpose, as the phrase then was, of *settling his commission*. The company smoked him; the wink was given; and a veteran *Tryer*, who had, from his success in that branch of his profession, obtained the appellation of *GENERAL*, drew three chairs before the fire, upon one of which he placed his hat, another his gloves, and the third his cane. The young gentleman observing that this was done to impede his approach, gave the company an indignant glance, frowned defiance at the *Tryer*, and then, with great deliberation, but to the astonishment of the whole room, collected *hat, cane, and gloves*, and threw them on the back of the fire. The *General*, as he was termed, flew to rescue his teguments, &c. from the flames; but the youth, drawing his sword, said, "Sir, you meant to try me; I now intend to *try you*; therefore, if you advance a step you are a dead man." The hero was, like *Captain Bobadil*, *plumet-struck*: the company enjoyed the scene, and greeted the youth with the loudest acclamations; while, strange to say, this veteran *Tryer* shrunk from the attempt to rescue his property, which was soon consumed, and its owner hissed out of the coffee-room.

(a) In the early part of the last century.

It must now appear strange to us, yet it is upon record, that a battle which might be termed *royal* for two reasons, first, that it occurred in the *Royal Chocolate-house, St. James's*, and, second, because it was *general*, was once fought in this place, where the company had retired from an evening drawing-room to partake of the innocent amusement of *hazard*: a quarrel arose; swords were drawn; and three gentlemen mortally wounded. To enumerate the street skirmishes, the riots, and the insults to which even *ladies* were subject, from persons designated "*The Master Spirit of the Town*," would require a volume;* we shall, therefore, waive the unnecessary recapitulation. Respecting the subjects of *COFFEE* and *CHOCOLATE HOUSES*,† it will not, however, be deemed totally irrelevant, if we give of them, at least of those at the west end of the town, a brief history. It has been said, that meetings of this description first rose in *Paris* under the auspices of *Cardinal Richelieu*; but this seems to us rather too early a date for the introduction of *coffee*. That the *Cardinal*, the founder of the *French Academy*, the great patron of the *polite arts* and *belles lettres*, was the encourager of *literary assemblies*, there is not the smallest doubt; he found, at the beginning of his administration, the people divided into parties, and, in a manner, armed against each other; the grand *philosophical, architectural, sculptural, and pictorial designs*, which he called into existence, were, consequently, so many barrels thrown out to the whale. He knew, that minds so animated as those of the *French* must be employed; consequently, as a minister, he was more pleased that the *city of Paris*, which gave the ton to the nation, should censure *logical, architectural, or graphic*, rather than *political errors*; the rage of civil

* Vanbrugh's *Provoked Wife*, which most characteristically depicts those scenes, must, to the credit of modern times, be thought *unnatural*: yet we have heard, that *Sir John Brute, Lord Rake, Colonel Bully, &c.* were once considered as high-finished portraits of persons in the upper rank of life; aye, and the robbing the *tailor of the clerical robes*, or the *fine lady's paraphernalia*, for which they might all have been tried for felony, deemed an *excellent jest*, and, of course, highly applauded.

† These, from the date of the introduction of both *coffee* and *chocolate*, and their connexion, must be classed together.

war, therefore, subsided, and the COURT OF CRITICISM arose; all men became *connoisseurs*, of course, *talkers*; but, as it was impossible that all men should be *academicians*, the *Cardinal*, therefore, encouraged *subordinate societies*, and tolerated places of meeting, which were afterwards termed *coffee-houses*,‡ deemed the receptacle of men of genius, and, in their different departments, *professionally* arranged. In those devoted to literature, which, for a reason that will ultimately appear, are the meetings of this nature, that we shall allude to at present, the merits of the *writers*, particularly the *poets*, of the age, were *freely*, and sometimes not very *favourably* discussed: most of those criticisms on *Voltaire, Corneille, Racine, Moliere, La Fontaine, Boileau, &c.* which were once in circulation, and are, perhaps,

‡ TO COFFEE-HOUSES, properly so called, our author (although correct with respect to the encouragement which the minor *literary societies* experienced) has certainly, as he before observes, given *too early* a date. Contemplating their rise in *Paris*, the speculation is curious. *Soliman Aga*, an ambassador of the *Porte de Louis XIV.* was the original introducer of *coffee* into the capital of *France*, in the year 1669. During a residence of ten years, he had formed an acquaintance with many persons of distinction; the ladies, in particular, delighted to visit him. In his hotel, every thing was, of course, conducted in the *Ottoman style*: his numerous visitors had *coffee* presented to them, in cups of the most beautiful porcelain, set on napkins fringed with gold, and placed on silver waiters. The beverage was, at first, said to have been disgusting to *Parisian palates*; but it was *foreign*, its appendages elegant, and, consequently, it soon became *fashionable*. The admirers of the ambassador adopted the liquor in which he delighted; habit, in a short time, rendered it *necessary*: the thing took; a *coffee-house* was opened (a) (in 1672) by one *Pascal*, an *Armenian*, who had, we think, been his attendant. The *Turkish berry*, soon after, became a very considerable article of importation into *France*; and his Excellency had the pleasure to see, that he had most essentially served his country by promoting her *commerce*, and producing a consumption, not only of this, but of many other of her commodities.—EDITH.

(a) At the *Foire St. Germain*: he soon after opened another on the *Quai de l'Ecole*. Other *Levantine*s followed his example. *Procopé* established a *coffee-room* elegantly decorated, which was successively frequented by *Voltaire, Piron, St. Foix, Fontenelle, &c.*

will be found, are said to have originated in assemblies extremely similar to *coffee-houses*, which were, indeed, considered by the *English cavaliers* as societies at once so polite and agreeable, that, soon after they had become the fashion in *Paris*, they encouraged those around the court of *St. James's*, which have been immortalized by the periodical writers at the beginning of the last century: but although we are said to have improved upon all the fashions, customs, &c. that we have either imported or adopted from *France*, yet we do not think this was the case with respect to some of our *Coffee and Chocolate Houses*. Of these the foundation was, generally speaking, obscure, and the rise gradual. The *Thatched House*, which has long been a celebrated tavern, was, at first, literally a THATCHED COTTAGE, termed a *coffee house*, standing betwixt *Clarendon House* and *St. James's-gate*. The ancient *coffee-house* of *St. James's* was a large wooden building. These, with two or three noble mansions, were, except the palace, formerly the only fabrics in *St. James's-field*. The *Smyrna* was kept by a Greek,* whom, it is probable, the author† of the "*Double Gallant; or, the Sick Lady's Cure*," had in his eye when he introduced the character of the *Saloop Man*. The *British Coffee-house* was, we think, established before the *Revolution*. Respecting *White's Chocolate-house*, of which, we believe, the original fabric was built in the reign of *Charles II.* we need not say much; its fame was blazoned by the authors to whom we have alluded; it is frequently mentioned by *Pope*, particularly in the *Dunciad*,

"Or, chair'd at *White's*, amidst the doctors sit;"‡

and in that beautiful poem of *Sir Charles Hanbury Williams*, which describes the levee of the young *Duchess of Manchester*. Here the bare mention of that celebrated *Chocolate-house* depicts and fixes the character of a nobleman:

"The adoring circle can no longer stay;
Each rises, bows, and goes a different way;

* This Greek was a servant of Mr. Edwards, a Turkey merchant, whom he brought home with him from the *Levant*, who understood the roasting and making of coffee, till then unknown in England.

† Colley Cibber.

‡ And in the *Moral Essays*. "My lord will game, to *White's* a Bull be led," &c.

To ancient *Boothby's* ancient *Churchill's* flown,
Home to his dinner *St*****e* speeds alone;
Dickey to fast with her, her *Grace* invites;
And *L***l's* coachman drives unbid to *White's*."

From this slight hint, it will appear, that in an age much less moral than the present, GAMING was an amusement which engaged the attention of the upper ranks of life, and pervaded the elegant chocolate-houses at the court end of the town, whence it is to be supposed it is now banished. This encouragement of gaming was, we fear, too much the practice formerly, because we recollect, among the effusions of many dramatic authors of inferior note, that *Congreve* opens his excellent comedy of "*The Way of the World*" with the scene of a *chocolate* or *coffee house*, in which the two principal characters, *Mirabel* and *Fainall*, are discovered playing at cards; and we soon after learn, that *Petulant* and *Wilwood* have been engaged in the same amusement in an inferior apartment. We do not recollect whether *Sir Novelty Fashion* was gaming when his termagant mistress burst into the *coffee-house*, demolished a beaux perriwig, cut her lover over the nose, and had like to have strangled him in his own *steinkirk*:‡ but we do recollect to have heard, that gaming was tolerated, and consequently prevailed, at the beginning, and in the early decades of the last century, in most coffee-houses that were deemed polite.† With respect to those adapted to the middle rank of life, they were almost innumerable; but so excellent a history of them is given in the *TATLERS*, *SPECTATORS*, and *GUARDIANS*, that, as we can-

* The humour of *Sir Novelty's* reply, when asked how this affair ended, is exquisite:—"Why!" says he, "in the cloud of powder that she battered out of the beaux perriwig, I made my escape."

† From this circumstance, we are induced to think, that instead of the French origin, which our ingenious author has given them, coffee-houses were a continuation of the ancient gaming-ordinaries; although it may be said, that they are much more like ordinaries at present. To us, who perfectly remember the distinction betwixt taverns and coffee-houses, their present combination appears extraordinary; but this is a subject too important to be discussed in a note.—EDITOR.

not, like *link-boys*, illuminate their subjects, we shall avoid following them like *sturdy beggars*, and taking the chance of treading every now and then upon their heels.

One coffee-house, however, remains to be noticed for two reasons; first, for its celebrity, and, secondly, because we take it to have been founded upon the same plan, varied a little, perhaps, by national characters and circumstances, as those *Parisian societies* which we stated to have been solely established by Cardinal Richelieu.

This coffee-house, the reader will have anticipated, was *Will's*: it seems, in this respect, unlike the literary societies in Paris, which emanated, as we have observed, from Cardinal Richelieu,* to have arisen from a constellation of elevated rank, combined with great talents, stimulating the avowed patrons of genius, and, consequently, the leaders of the literary taste of an age when the encouragement of literature was considered as a distinguishing trait of inherent dignity.

Under the auspices of *Normanby, Dorset, Spencer, Halifax, Boyle, Stanhope, Cadington, &c.* *Will's Coffee-house* arose: it was, consequently, frequented by all the men of wit and learning of the times. It became the great tribunal in which every new piece, of what nature soever it might be, was arraigned, tried, and, by a jury of PEERS and COMMONERS, either condemned or acquitted. In this assembly DRYDEN took the lead;† and it has been stated, that his prefaces were written with a view to their becoming a code of criticism for the use of the society at *Will's*: and when we contemplate that, among the frequenters of this coffee-house, the names of Addison, Pope, Garth, Wycherly, Congreve, Steele, Tickell, Rowe, Farquhar, Cibber, and a number of other authors, celebrated for their learning, wit, and professional genius, are recorded, we may form a pretty correct idea not only of this celebrated society, but of the AUGUSTAN AGE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

ON THE EFFECT OF WESTERLY WINDS
in RAISING the LEVEL of the BRITISH
CHANNEL. In a LETTER to the RIGHT
HON. SIR JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B.
P. R. S.

BY JAMES RENNELL, ESQ. F. R. S.

DEAR SIR,

IN the "Observations on a Current that often prevails to the westward of Scilly," which I had the honour to lay before the Royal Society many years ago, I slightly mentioned, as connected with the same subject, the effect of strong westerly winds, in raising the level of the British channel; and, the escape of the superincumbent waters, through the Straits of Dover into the then lower level of the North Sea. The recent loss of the *Britannia*, East India ship, Captain Birch, on the Goodwin Sands, has impressed this fact more strongly on my mind: as I have no doubt, that her loss was occasioned by a current, produced by the running off of the accumulated waters; a violent gale from the westward then prevailing. The circumstances under which she was lost, were generally these:

In January last, she sailed from her anchorage between Dover and the South Foreland, (on her way to Portsmouth) and was soon after assailed by a violent gale between the west and south-west. The thick weather preventing a view of the lights, the pilot was left entirely to the reckoning and the lead; and when it was concluded that the ship was quit of the Goodwin, she struck on the north-eastern extremity of the southernmost of those sands. And this difference between the reckoning (after due allowance being made for the tides) and the actual position, I conclude, was owing to the northerly stream of current, which caught the ship when she drifted to the back, or eastern side of the Goodwin.

The fact of the high level of the channel, during strong winds, between the west and south-west, cannot be doubted; because, the increased height of the tides in the southern ports, at such times, is obvious to every discerning eye. Indeed, the form of the upper part of the channel, in particular, is such as to receive and retain, for a time, the principal part of the water forced in; and, as a part of this water is continually escaping by the Straits of Dover, it will produce a current; which must greatly disturb the reckonings of

* Or the celebrated minister of Louis XIV. Colbert, who pursued the same measures by the same means.

† The seat of Dryden was shewn to the visitors at *Will's* for many years after his decease.

such ships as navigate the Straits, when thick weather prevents the land, or the lights of the Forclands, and the north Goodwin, from being seen.

I observe, in a new publication of Messrs. Lawrie and Whittle, entitled, "Sailing Directions, &c. for the British Channel, 1808," that throughout the channel, it is admitted by the experienced persons whom he quotes, that strong south-west winds "cause the flood-tide to run, an hour or more, longer, than at common times:" or in other words, that a current overcomes the ebb-tide a full hour; not to mention how much it may accelerate the one, and retard the other, during the remainder of the time.* It is evident, that the direction of the current under consideration, will be influenced by the form and position of the opposite shores at the entrance of the Strait; and, as these are materially different, so must the direction of the stream be, within the influence of each side respectively. For instance, on the English side, the current having taken the direction of the shore, between Dungeness and the South Foreland, will set greatly to the north-east, through that of the Strait.

But, on the French side, circumstances must be very different; for the shore of Boulogne, trending almost due-north, will give the current a like direction, since it cannot turn sharp round the point of Grisnez, to the north-eastward; but must preserve a great proportion of its northerly course, until it mixes with the waters of the North Sea. And it may be remarked, that the Britannia, when driven to the eastward of the Goodwin, would fall into this very line of current.

There is another circumstance to be taken into the account; which is, that the shore of Boulogne presenting a direct obstacle to the water, impelled by the westerly winds, will occasion a higher level of the sea, there, than elsewhere, and of course a stronger line of current towards the Goodwin. It must therefore be inferred, that a ship passing the Strait of Dover, at the back of the Goodwin Sands, during the prevalence of strong west, or south-west winds, will be carried many miles to the northward of her reckoning, and if compelled

to depend on it, may be subject to great hazard from the Goodwin.

It will be understood, of course, that although the stream of current alone has been considered here, (in order to simplify the subject) yet, that in the application of these remarks, the regular tides must also be taken into account. But from my ignorance of their detail, I can say no more, than that I conceive, that the great body of the tide from the channel, must be subject to much the same laws, as the current itself. The opposite tide will doubtless occasion various inflexions of the current, as it blends itself with it, or may absolutely suspend it: and the subject can never be perfectly understood, without a particular attention to the velocity and direction of the tides in moderate weather, to serve as a ground work.*

I am, with great respect,

Dear sir,

Your humble Servant,

J. RENNELL,

EARLY ENGLISH POETS.

No. III.

ROBERT ROCHE.

A NAME unnoticed by Warton or Ritson. He was born in Somersetshire, in the year, 1577; entered as a commoner of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, in 1595; took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1599, and became afterwards vicar of Helton, in Dorsetshire.† He died in 1629.‡

Roche published in the year 1599, "*Evstathia; or the Conscience of Susanna: containing the Preservation of the godly, Subversion of the wicked, Precepts for the aged, Instructions for youth, Pleasure with Profit.*" Penned by R. R. G. § *Dominus mea rupes.* Printed at Oxford by Joseph Barnes, and are to be sold in Pauls church-yard at the signe of the Bible. 1599.¶

Of Roche's versification we cannot

* Messrs. Lawrie and Whittle's publication, allows the tides in this quarter, a velocity of one mile and a half per hour at the springs, half a mile at the neaps. The Britannia's accident happened at dead neap.

† Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* i. 299. The Oxford biographer did not give Roche a place in the first edition of his work.

‡ Hutchins's *History of Dorsetshire*, folio, 1774, page 480.

§ R [obert] R [oche] G [entleman].

¶ Neither Ames nor Herbert were aware of the existence of this rare volume, consequently the present article will afford some information to Mr. Dibdin.

* It is also asserted, that in the mouth of the channel, the extraordinary rise of tide in stormy weather, is ten feet; that is, at common springs twenty, and in storm thirty feet.

speak with much praise: we have noticed the volume more on account of its extreme scarcity, than for its intrinsic value; nor can it be reasonably expected, that these specimens of our early writers shall, at all times, evince poetical excellence, and yet possess novelty. Our object is to introduce such examples of old English poetry, as have either never before been offered to the public, or are contained in publications not to be consulted, but in the most extensive collections; and if we do this with judgment and fidelity, it will, we think, be a performance of no small interest to our readers, and the literary world at large. We are no boasters, or we might affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the collection from which we draw our materials is not to be equalled, for extent and curiosity, by any in existence.

In some lines to the reader, Roche thus deprecates criticism.

"Sisanna heere walkes forth the way to glory,
To shew her constancie and spotlesse fame;
If any fault escape her faultlesse story,
The fault is mine, on me bestow the blame;

Which would her teach before I could
attaine

Well tuned verse, or moralizing vaine.—
(three stanzas omitted.)

Expect not heere, th' invention, or the vaine
Of *Lucrece-raps-write*;^{*} or the curious scan
Of *Phyllis* friend, or famous fairy swaine;
Or *Delia's* prophet, or admir'd man:

My chicken-fethered wings no ympes
carich,

Pens not full sum'd + mount not so
high a pitch.

Three stanzas from the "induction to the story" will be enough to satisfy all curiosity.

"Then Salem saw, a sad heart-breaking
sight!

Resolved foes entrench'd about her walles
In glittering armor, many a warlike wight
Most fully bent (what ever hap befall's.)

By dint of sword to winne eternall fame,
Or pawne their lives in purchase of the
same.

But most of all this grieve the conscience
gaules,

And ever mates their mindes (so overtaken

^{*} We have inserted these lines on account of the allusions to Shakspeare, Spenser, and Daniel, which have not before been pointed out.

+ To *sumn*, is a term in falconry, signifying to be full grown. Milton uses it in his *Paradise Regained*, i. 14.

"With prosperous wing full *sumn'd*."

So Drayton in his *Polyolbion*, song xi.

"The muse from Cambria comes with
pinions *sumn'd* and sound."

By deep despaire,) to thinke amidst these
brawles,

That God for sin, their citie had forsaken:
A matchlesse woe if God the cause with-
stand,

A fearefull conscience makes a feeble
hand.

Adde more to this the siege so long doth lie,
That famine in the citie is so soare,
The people pine, consume, doe droope, and
die,

While horses in the field hane forrage store;
Death in the house, destruction in the
streete,

Sword in the field, distresse and danger
meete."

It may be added, that a dramatic composition on the same subject was written by one Eusebius White, and printed at Antwerp in 1534.

EXPLANATION of a PHRASE of SIR HENRY WOTTON.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
AZIRA (page 361) misquotes Sir Henry Wotton's definition of an ambassador: Sir Henry not having stated that character to be "a man sent abroad to tell lies for the good of his country;" but representing him as *an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country*; an alteration, however trifling at first sight, of material consequence in the application of the sentence.

To lie was, in our author's time, a very common expression for to reside, and occurs in a variety of the productions of that period. I will, however, offer only one instance, which, besides being exactly in point, must be in every person's recollection. In *Love's Labour Lost*, when the French king's daughter approaches the King of Navarre's camp, contrary to the resolution of Ferdinand, which Biron had just read, the King says, "We must, of force, dispense with this decree:
She must lie here on mere necessity."

On this passage, the intelligent Mr. Reed says, "*lie* here, means *reside* here, in the same sense as an ambassador is said to *lie* leiger," and he immediately quotes Sir Henry Wotton's "well-known aphorism" in confirmation of what he has advanced.

In respect to AZIRA's opinion of Wotton's poetry, I can only say *de gustibus*—but the proverb is somewhat musty, so I will not take up your page with it. All the credit I ask, if it be any, is that of having introduced a versifier, hitherto unknown, to the public eye.

Yours, &c. S. J. C.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR DECEMBER, 1810.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency stated and examined, by W. Huskisson, Esq. M. P. 8vo. Pamphlet, 1810, pp 154.

THERE are few publications respecting that useful branch of *POLITY* which has acquired the appellation of *political economy*, that have, of late years, excited a more general attention, or elicited more individual observation, than "THE REPORT OF THE BULLION COMMITTEE." At this we do not wonder, because its subject is the foundation of commerce, and, of course, involves considerations of things connected not only with the vital interest of the kingdom, as taken collectively, but of every society, department, class, and, eventually, of every person in it.

The first of these considerations, emanating from *BULLION* (which is gold or silver, in their masses or in ingots), is, its divisions and subdivisions into small parts or pieces: these, when coined, *i. e.* stamped with a legal impression, are termed *MONEY*.

The second, a most astonishing branch from a solid root, is, if we may be allowed the expression, the portrait of *MONEY*, drawn upon paper, the symbol of a substance: this includes *BANK NOTES*, *Exchequer orders*, *East India bonds*, *Bills upon government*, and all other kinds of securities, which are as transferable as coin, and in their value esteemed equal to the thing that they represent.

The third of these considerations, which is, indeed, most closely connected with the former, and is the *perpetuum mobile*, which gives constant circulation to the latter, is *CREDIT*, or, to come closer to our subject, *PAPER CURRENCY*;* a thing as delicate in its

nature as it is extensive in its operation.

To trace the rise of paper currency, the progress that it has made, and the changes and permutations to which it has, in the course of time, been liable, although, philosophically speaking, it would be a curious speculation, would lead us too far from our present subject. That paper currency has grown with the growth of our trade, and extended with the extent of our possessions, are circumstances known to every one: that it has, from particular causes and effects, operating upon general commerce, increased every year, is certain; and that, according to this increase, the country has flourished, is a fact which, however liable to controversy, and, indeed, however controverted, is, we believe, pretty generally admitted.

CONTRIVERSY, with respect to paper currency, considering the subject in a national point of view, we have never observed to have been attended with any advantage: the medium is, as we have already stated, so delicate, and to every person so peculiarly interesting, that it is next to impossible to examine it with that coolness of disquisition which is absolutely necessary, from intricate premises, to form a correct conclusion—Paper currency is the cause of every individual; therefore, to investigate its nature, to trace its operation, and determine upon its effects, certainly require the greatest abilities, combined with the most profound knowledge of the subject, and patience to pursue its elucidation, not only through the contemplation of its ancient trunk and great branches, but its subordinate ramifications.

We have deemed it necessary to venture these few observations, because we find that the work now before us has arisen from "the clamour raised against" a report which aimed at its correction.

* Paper currency, strictly speaking, consists only of bills and notes payable or convertible into cash, on demand, by the person who issued the same, at the will of the holder: we have, however, alluded to it in the more enlarged sense of the appellation.

"That clamour, and the strange doctrines which are set up in opposition to the conclusions of the Committee," says Mr. H. "have induced some of those who had originally read what I had written with the partiality of friends, to express a wish that I would publish it."

This work, therefore, appears in the shape of a vindication not only of the report itself, but of the "characters and motives of those who concurred in it;" in consequence of which, Mr. H. has, with great labour and ingenuity, drawn together a number of circumstances, and elucidated them with a number of arguments which bear upon the question concerning the depreciation of our currency.

This is a question involving that respecting our *paper currency*, which, as we have hinted, we do not like to see mooted, because *cui bono?* and if no advantage is to be derived from the argument, it is certain that the *balance* will incline the other way: however, the question was, as it appears, raised before this work was undertaken: and although we should not, like the disputants of the *Council of Trent*, who extended their arguments for more than *twenty years*, and then each party sat down perfectly satisfied with their own opinions, for the first instance; or *Voltaire's Mahometan doctors*, who were, in about twenty days, individually convinced that he was right, for the second; have ventured an observation upon the subject: yet as it is brought before us, we think our duty to the public obliges us to disentangle ourselves as well and as briefly as we can. Leaving, therefore, the prefatory observations of this pamphlet, which, certainly, are a very able defence of the Committee, and, indeed, afford very good reasons for its publication, we proceed to the body of the work, which opens with a definition of the word *money*; to which there cannot, in our opinions, be any objection.

"Paper currency," Mr. H. observes, has no intrinsic value."

"The money or coin of a country is so much of its capital—*Paper currency* is no part of the capital of a country; it is so much *circulating credit*."

Upon that observation, and these definitions, we shall only remark, that *paper credit* seems to be, in the latter, too intimately blended with *paper currency*: the one, resting upon reality,

we take to be *stable*; the other, in its enlarged sense, to be, in many instances, *fluctuating*, and, indeed, restricted by *local considerations*;* therefore, we should hardly think it can be properly termed *circulating credit*. It is observed by Mr. H. that,

"In 1797, in consequence of a demand upon the Bank for gold, continued for a time and in a degree altogether unusual, and arising from a combination of untoward circumstances and events, partly political and partly commercial, the directors of that institution felt themselves bound to state the unprecedented difficulties and embarrassments of their situation."

"It is but justice to remark, that they did not resort to this measure, till they had tried, and found unavailing, all those means of checking the drain of cash which had been effectual on former occasions. On these former occasions, the directors had uniformly found, that to lessen the amount of their issues of paper was the sure mode of checking, and ultimately stopping, the demand for gold. It was natural for them, as practical men, to follow their established course; but when they found that, instead of abating, the drain increased every day, in proportion as they contracted the amount of their paper, it was equally natural for them to mistrust their own experience."

This is a fair account of the origin of a measure which the *circumstances of those times* rendered absolutely necessary, and of which, we fear, the continuance is, from *still existing circumstances*, as necessary as it was in its first institution. It is easy now to attribute effects to causes; but yet it should first be ascertained, that the event of any great *political measure* was exactly that which was foreseen. The restriction of cash payments in 1797 derived its wisdom from its necessity: *technical calculations* may, at all times, set *political prudence* at defiance; but it must be observed, that the *mercantile* and *ministerial* systems must, from the different views that operate upon their formation, be, in many instances, different.

With respect to the effects of an alteration of the *monetary system*, by "either raising the denomination, or lowering the standard of our currency," we think that our author is, in his

* "The notes of country bankers have credit only within a certain extent or district: if a traveller passes from one district to another, he must provide himself with the notes of other bankers."—*Lord Liverpool's Treatise on the Coins of the Realm*, p. 220.

conjectures, correct; but that the *present state of things* is fraught with the evils which he details, we are by no means convinced. That some exist is certain: but whether, if the proposed measures were adopted to their full extent, others would not arise, still more formidable, is a point extremely problematical.

Gold bullion purchased with Bank notes, it appears from the account of *Mr. Gurbett*, has, during forty years, varied in London nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.* yet this variation has been less than that of silver bullion: we, therefore, do not very clearly understand how it "can neither rise nor fall in value" with reference to *itself*—indeed, our author seems, in a subsequent passage, page 26, hypothetically to concede, that a diminution (and, therefore, we should presume, a rise) might take place in the price of gold.

"An excess of paper," he observes, page 28, "has, in the first instance, the same effect upon prices, as an excess of the precious metals to the same amount would have in any particular country: but it does not admit of the same relief, it cannot *right itself* by exportation."

Yet exportation, it is possible, may be attended with disadvantage; *paper currency* may be, and has been, preferred, and certainly in its exuberance, so as, to render it the *true balance* to gold, it may, by the wisdom of those appointed to attend to this department of *political economy*, be more easily corrected.

We should, with great deference, submit to Mr. H. that the "doctrine stated and maintained by the Governor and Deputy-governor of the Bank, as well as by several eminent merchants (not in the Bank direction), seems to have been founded on a consummate knowledge of the subject, arising from great experience, and that kind of commercial *sensibility* and zeal, which general and particular interest respecting the matter in question will always produce. A man may err in judgment; but if, from a combination of *practice*, *intellects*, and *principles*, we are not to expect, upon a subject so well understood as the present *pecuniary system*, *intelligence* and *accuracy*, where shall we look for those estimable properties? Yet we will allow, that there is a possibility that, from the operation of "near

800 country banks," many of them less prudent," with respect to their *securities*, than the BANK OF ENGLAND, the latter may have a large demand upon it: but should such a circumstance happen, we have little doubt but that the *directors* of the latter would apply an *immediate remedy*. It is not probable that the bills upon London would be *all good*; if they were, the BANK could not, adverting to their system of *short dates*, suffer much inconvenience; if they were not, the *directors* would treat them as they do all other bills whose payment is *doubtful*. We do not clearly see that the operation of the diminution of country bank paper would be its reproduction in *another form*, or that it would be attended with many other public disadvantages. We know that the door is already opened wide enough to *forgery*: but this is not a crime to which country bank paper is *peculiarly liable*; though that it has, in many instances, been made the medium of *frauds*, and the engine of *false pretences*, is as certain, as that its operation has been extensive.† It is not here necessary to say more upon the subject of our *provincial banks*, because we agree with Mr. H. that their organization and regulation have nothing to do with the question.

"Whether there be an excess of paper now in circulation, and from what cause arising; and not—What may be the degree of confidence to which the issuers of such paper may be respectively entitled?"

Though we must dissent from his (in this part) concluding proposition, viz.

"The depreciation occasioned by such an excess would be just the same if every country bank were notoriously as solid and as rich as the Bank of England."

Obliged as we are to squeeze our remarks upon 158 pages into a few columns, it is impossible that we can, even at a humble distance, follow our intelligent author. His observations upon the course of exchange are curious;

+ Innumerable have been the cases before magistrates of money and goods having been obtained by the utterance of notes purporting to be those of country banks; some of which had existed, but had long before stopped, and others, as it is termed, merely *colourable*. Offices in the city, where these instruments were made payable, but, of course, shut to all applicants, have been in a manner *besieged*.

* Vide Lord Liverpool's Treatise, p. 151.

his reasoning-ingenious: but we are not disposed to allow, that depreciated (taking the hint from the appellation of undepreciated *Bank (of England) notes* are to be found. Referring the reader to page 58 of this pamphlet, let us quote the definition of Sir Josiah Child respecting the balance of trade.*

"It is," he observes, "the most general received opinion, and that not ill-grounded, that this balance is to be taken by a strict scrutiny of what proportion the value of the commodities exported out of this kingdom bears to those imported; and if the exports exceed the imports, it is concluded the nation gets by the general course of its trade, it being supposed that the overplus is imported in bullion, and so adds to the treasure of the kingdom. Gold and silver being taken for the measure and standard of riches."†

Returning to the work before us, we should, would our limits have permitted, have been glad to have extracted the whole of what Mr. H. properly terms a digression, which extends from pages 60 to 67, because he has, with great ingenuity, thrown new lights upon that most important subject TRADE, and traced its operation upon the political system of Europe with an accuracy and strength of reasoning which are uncontrovertible. In this disquisition, he judges like a statesman, reasons like a philosopher, and deduces like a merchant. But although we admire these his premises and conclusion, we cannot, in the present state of Europe, discern how the true principle of commerce, namely, "the interchange of reciprocal and equivalent benefit," is to be obtained.

"Our legitimate pride," he says, "should consist, not in the superiority of the means with which Providence has blessed us for the improvement and extension of our own commerce, but in the consciousness that those means cannot be employed for purposes purely selfish, and that we do not desire so to employ them. Our national character is to be exalted in the eyes of foreigners, not by a self-complacent display of our own prosperity, but by shewing to surrounding nations that they have an interest in that prosperity, and that we prize it the more, not because we believe it to be exclusive, but because we know it to be communicable."

* Vide his *New Discourse of Trade*, &c. &c. p. 153.

† This is, though in other words, we conceive, precisely the opinion of Mr. H. (page 3). Sir J. Child wrote in 1694.

This, we must appeal to the judgment of our author, however laudable in point of morality and easy in theory, would be, in the present state of continental Europe, found difficult, we may say impossible, in point of practice.

Leaving the observations of Mr. H. upon the proceedings of the Bank proprietors out of the question, because their mode of transacting the business of their immense establishment, through the medium of a committee, has, for a long series of years, given a very general satisfaction, which it is impossible to diminish, and unnecessary to increase; let us observe, we agree with him, that the exportation of gold is an evil that ought to be repressed:‡ yet still we think, that the evil, if it does, to any great degree, exist, arises less from the restriction of 1797, than from the state of Europe, which made, and still continues to make, that restriction, as a defensive measure, absolutely necessary. Adverting to the evasion of the law which prohibits the exportation of gold either in coin or in bars, our author says,

"But the Bank, I may be told, could not buy guineas for more than 21s. each. Be it so; but it might have given 41. 10s. for gold in bars; and if this had been the Bank price, the guineas, either in bars or as coin (the latter to be melted abroad), would have found their way as bars to the cellars of the Bank.

"This is precisely what happened before the restriction law. Whenever, from a temporary over-issue of paper (to which the Bank,

‡ That the exportation of money, or bullion, was reprobated toward the close of the seventeenth century, the following quotation will evince:

"In this case, great numbers of manufacturers, fishers, &c. are kept and well maintained at home, whereas the ordinary exportation of money must make them idle and useless; wherefore, the further consequences, that the ordinary exportation of money must inevitably depopulate a nation, if it be of any great extent of territory, so must the exportation of bullion be attended with the same mischiefs, for the same reasons. The exportation of bullion does also open a way for the exportation of coined treasure, without any hazard of seizure, by melting down the most valuable coin into bullion."

— *Britannia Langueus*, 1680, p. 40.

However, upon this position a question is raised to this effect, viz. "How far it may be necessary, in a nation, to export money in trade. It must depend upon the greater or lesser improvement of the national trade."—*Ibid.*, p. 41.

from the nature of its institution, must be ever prone), the market-price of gold was raised, for a short time, above the Mint price, guineas, notwithstanding the law, were immediately melted, and the bars sold to the Bank at the advanced price; whilst other guineas were demanded from them, which were melted in their turn, if the difference of price lasted so long: giving to the melter a profit equal to their difference, and to the Bank a warning to reduce the amount of their paper.* Thus the gold coin did not go abroad; and though small quantities of it were occasionally melted down, no scarcity of coin was ever felt for any considerable length of time."

In the periods alluded to, some inconvenience might, *probably* (for we do not remember that any was *complained of*) have been felt, for the occasional want of gold coin; but we do conceive, that *other causes* than over issues of paper operated to diminish its circulation. The restriction law we have always conceived to have been, considering the circumstances of the times when it was enacted, *politically speaking, a wise prohibition*. Have those circumstances very materially altered? or, rather, we may ask, in the words of an able writer,† "were all restrictions removed, would not the same practice," as that mentioned by Mr. H. "take place, and to a greater degree, now that the profits on such transactions would be more than double what they were at any former period?"

Much stress has been, by our author, laid upon the circumstance of withdrawing an immense quantity of gold from circulation, and its disadvantage suggested in every possible way; but it is curious enough to observe, that a writer of the seventeenth century, whom we have before quoted,‡ observing upon the quantity of the *grand circulating medium*, which he terms *treasure*, and stating its application at home (fourteen years before the Bank was established) has yet this remark.

"Admitting this whole treasure§ at the same time stirring in our home markets, our whole land revenues could not be much: all our help is, that we have many great wastes, which

yielding little or nothing; a great quantity of this floating money is applicable to the rest; and yet, to our sorrow, we have found that our rents are *mightily sunk*, which having not abated so much or so speedily as was requisite, our yeomanry are generally impoverished."

Here we see, that, from the vast overflow of treasure, the rents had "*mightily sunk*," and the yeomanry were "*generally impoverished*"—the operative circulation of a great paper-currency has been exactly the reverse; the rents have been every where raised, and the yeomanry generally enriched.

"Resolve us, Reason, which of these is worse."

We would not, by our observations upon this interesting subject, be understood to applaud a *general paper currency*, or to prefer it to one of gold, or, rather, of paper convertible into gold at the option of the holder; but that we consider it a measure rendered absolutely necessary by circumstances to which we have before alluded.

It will, contracted as is our space, be proper to state, that the effect of the circumstance above-mentioned has not escaped the penetration of Mr. H. but he ascribes it to another cause; for he says, that

"Towards the end of the seventeenth century, the current coin of this country had been reduced, by clipping and other practices, about 30 per cent. below the standard of the Mint. At that time, the pieces new from the Mint had no more value, as currency than this debased coin; though no man, I apprehend, could now, by any sophistry, however ingenious, convince either himself or his neighbour that the latter was really of the same value as the former. One consequence was, that the pieces of full weight disappeared as fast as they were issued,|| just as our guineas now disappear; another, that the exchange was permanently from 20 to 30 per cent. against this country, as it is now from 15 to 20; a third, that guineas (silver being the then legal tender, and the silver coin that which was debased) rose to 30 shillings each, as they have now risen to 24, measured in our new legal tender, Bank paper; and a fourth, that silver, which could be sworn off for exportation, was as exportable as gold is now, at a premium."

We here see, according to the admission of our author, that, at nearly

* On this subject, the reader is referred to Mr. Thornton's *Essay on Paper Credit*, page 125, &c.

† Morning Post, Nov. 21, 1810.

‡ The author of *Britannia Languens*, 1680.

§ Stated at "five, six, or seven millions."

|| The stat. 6 & 7 Will. 3. c. 17. s. 2. only prevents the clipping and melting the current coin, i. e. silver—the 9 & 10 Will. 3. c. 21. the same.

the close of the last century, the course of exchange was from 5 to 15 *per cent.* more against this country than it is at present, and this before the operation of *paper currency* was known; of course, with every pecuniary reason upon earth in *our favour*, we were in a worse situation, with respect to *money matters*, than at present.

The FUNDING SYSTEM then became established; a system for the establishment of which the best of all possible reasons *could be given*. Under this system, the BANK acquired *solidity*, and, of course, the *country flourished*.—Yet how was it attacked? The journals of those times teem with observations, remonstrances, predictions, and prayers, that the evils which, it was supposed, would arise from it might be averted: even Lord Bolingbroke, some years after, deprecated the effect of mischief of which he *anticipated* the approach: yet he seems to have forgotten, that all political knowledge would not expire with himself, and that there was a bare possibility that other statesmen might, like him, be aware of the evil, if any was likely to ensue, and provide a remedy.

The contraction of our space warns us to lay down our pens, although there are many points in this elaborate treatise that invite discussion. With respect to the principal question, Whether it would be prudent or proper for the Bank soon to renew its cash payments, or in *what period*, we have left it untouched, confiding in the wisdom of the legislature, and the discretion of the directors: yet we must observe, that our opinions of the *absolute necessity* of the resumptive measure has not lately increased, although our apprehensions of the advantage that might, by our enemies, be taken of it, certainly have. However, every point relating to this interesting subject has

been, and will be, investigated by those that have a much greater knowledge of its operation, and far greater talents, than ourselves: to those, therefore, we shall leave it, with this observation, that *paper controversy*, except it could be melted down to the *bullion of certainty*, had, in most cases, better be avoided.

Considered as a *literary*, a *logical* production, this pamphlet possesses great merit; viewing it as a *philosophical* inquiry, it seems to have emanated from a thorough knowledge of the subject under discussion: its style is correct and energetic throughout; and, where it acquires additional strength from the ardour of the author to enforce particular passages, shews that he possesses talents not only calculated to elucidate the theme that he has chosen, but any other which his inclination and genius may, in future, lead him to discuss.

Philosophical Essays, by Dugald Stewart, Esq. F. R. S. Edin. Emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia. 1 vol. 4to. pp. 390.

(Concluded from page 291.)

CHAPTER SIXTH, *Of the application of the theory of association of beauty—Further generalizations of this work, in consequence of the influence of the associating principle.*

Respecting this associating principle, our author observes,

“In the cases that have been hitherto under our consideration,” (and he has produced many) “the *visible object*, if not the physical cause, furnishes, at least, the occasion of the pleasures we feel; and it is on the eye alone that any organic impression is supposed to be made. Our other senses, indeed, frequently contribute to the effect, but they do so only through the medium of the associating principle, when, by its mean, the pleasures originally derived from them are blended and identified with those peculiar to vision.”

These principles are so self-evident, that we are inclined to wonder that they should have elicited so much *observation*; but so it is with speculation, *Philosophers* frequently write till the principal object of their researches is lost in a *labyrinth of words*. We do not say that this is exactly the case

* “We,” says his lordship, “contract new debts, we create new funds: what must we do in war and in national distress? What will happen when we have mortgaged and funded all we had to mortgage and to fund: when we have mortgaged to new creditors that sinking fund which was mortgaged to other creditors not yet paid off: when we have mortgaged all the product of our land, and even our land itself?” *Dissertation upon Parties*, p. 232.

Who, his lordship says, can answer some queries that he states; but as his queries are hypothetical, no one could then, *truer than* has now given to them a full answer.

with respect to the present treatise; but, generally speaking, we merely wish to observe, that *ideas*, and even *things*, must be extremely *evanescent* if they require to be chained down to our intellectual or moral perception by such a weight of reasoning.

CHAPTER SEVENTH, *Continuation of the subject—Objections to a theory of Beauty, proposed by Father Buffier and Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Leaving Father Buffier's example of a *beautiful nose* out of the question, because we think he might have illustrated his argument by a *reference to one object* that would have set all comparison and cavilling upon this subject at rest for ever, we mean the nose of the *Psyche*, as her profile is displayed on the gem, we must, with respect to the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, observe, that his reasoning upon the subject of BEAUTY, as a philosopher, is by no means elucidatory of the fascinating power of his pencil, which shewed us what it *really was*. As an author, he, in the quotation from his literary works, tells us what is *not* beautiful; his graphic productions display it, as applied to the fair-sex, in all its variety of forms, and, if the tints that once glowed to our sight, and enchanted our ideas, still remain, of colouring. Upon this subject, we think the reasoning of our author conclusive.

The second part of this Essay is, "*On the Beautiful, when presented to the power of the imagination.*"

"The manner," says Mr. S. "in which conception is subservient to imagination, and the grounds of that conspicuous and prominent place which, in all the creations of the latter power, is invariably occupied by images borrowed from the sight, have been already sufficiently explained. It is from the sense of sight accordingly (as it was formerly remarked), that imagination has derived its name; and it is extremely worthy of observation, that to this power, and to the nearly allied one of Fancy, the epithet Beautiful has exclusively been applied among all our various intellectual faculties. We speak of a beautiful imagination and a beautiful fancy, and, to the poet who is supposed to unite both, a beautiful genius."

We do not recollect that the term *Beautiful* is very frequently applied in this manner, or that it is in any degree applicable.

"Tragedy," says Dryden, "is more beautiful than Comedy;" but this regards the selection and manner rather

than the thing itself: and even then it is, in its idea, incorrect. We say a *beautiful landscape*, a *beautiful house*, a *beautiful jewel*, and a *beautiful poem*: but we very seldom, if ever, say, a *beautiful painter*, a *beautiful architect*, a *beautiful jeweller*, or a *beautiful poet*; and if we do, these epithets are certainly improper. Fashion has been a great perverter of language: at one time, when the term IMMENSE was the *ton*, one thing was *immensely small*, another *immensely large*: a steeple was *immensely high*, a cottage *immensely low*; or, as *FOOT* humorously remarked, soup might be *devilish hot*, coffee *devilish cold*. These are corruptions of language, and aberrations from fixed and settled principles, which it is not worth while to reason upon; observers will always, under the impression of nature, or acting upon and impelling genius, discriminate their own character. If *Shakspeare* had been a better philosopher (that is, if he had sought deeper into causes and effects), he would have been a worse poet.

We fully agree with Mr. S. that if *beauty*, in the first instance, depends upon *conception*, it is heightened by *contrast*: upon *contrast*, not only *beauty*, but *wit* and *humour*, which are in their proper places *beautiful* depend. Of the force of *contrast* he gives two instances so apposite, that, in spite of the statute of *periodical limitation*, we shall quote them.

"A beauty of this kind in *Shakspeare*," says our author, "has been finely remarked by Sir Joshua Reynolds. After the awful scene in which *Macbeth* relates to his wife the particulars of his interview with the weird sisters, and where the design is conceived of accomplishing their predictions that very night, by the murder of the King, how grateful is the sweet and tranquil picture presented to the fancy, in the dialogue between the King and Banquo at the castle-gate.

"This castle has a pleasant site: the air
Nimble and swiftly recommends itself
Unto our sense."

"This guest of summer
The temple-haunting martlet doth approve
By his lov'd masonry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. No jetting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage; but this
bird
Has made his pendant bed, and procreant
cradle.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have
observed.
The air is delicate."

" Reynolds compares the effect of this to what is called *repose* in painting. This skilful management of our pleasant and painful emotions, so as to produce a result that is delightful on the whole, is practicable in all the arts which are addressed to the imagination. In real life, we know too well how much the succession of our pleasures and pains depends on causes beyond our controul.

" Many exemplifications of the same thing are to be found in the ancient poets. The finest of them all, perhaps, is Homer's description of the shield of Achilles, where the battles and sieges are, with such transcendent art, contrasted with the harvest, the vintage, and pastoral scenes of peace."

" On the Sublime—*Essay 11*—
CHAPTER FIRST, "Of Sublimity in the liberal sense of the word."

Respecting this *mental propensity*, derived from *real objects*, Mr. S. after referring to the theories of *Burke*, *Helvetius*, *Dr. Blair*, *Mr. Knight*, *Lord Kaimes*, and *Longinus*, observes, that,

" In reflecting on the circumstances by which sublimity, in its primitive sense, is specifically distinguished, the first thing that strikes us is, that it carries the thoughts in a direction opposite to that in which the great and universal law of terrestrial gravitation operates. Hence it is, that while motion downwards conveys the idea only of a passive obedience to the laws of nature, motion upwards always produces, more or less, a feeling of surprise, from the comparative rarity of the phenomenon. In the ascent of flame, of sparks of fire, of rockets, nay even of a column of smoke, there is something amusing and fascinating to the eye—trifling, however, in the effect produced on the imagination, when compared with the flight of an eagle soaring towards the sun. The fact is, that the ascent of an animated being into the upper regions, while it attracts the attention in common with the ascent of smoke or flame, exhibits *active powers* which are completely denied to ourselves, not only in degree but in kind; and, accordingly, when we wish to convey the idea of a supernatural agent, the most obvious image which presents itself is that of the human form invested with wings, *pennis non homini datis*. The same image has been employed for this purpose in all ages and in all countries, and must, therefore, have been suggested by the common nature and the common circumstances of the human race.

" CHAPTER SECOND, *Generalizations of the word Sublimity, in consequence of religious associations.*"

" CHAPTER THIRD, *Generalizations of Sublimity, in consequence of associations resulting from the phenomena of gravitation, and from the other physical arrangements with which our senses are conversant.*

We have classed the titles of these two chapters together; because we think, that "the *sublimity* derived from *religious associations*," is in a still greater degree elicited by *religious fabrics*: the thoughts emanating from a contemplation of the celestial arch, may, and very often do, seem to *em-pierce the sky*, and ascend to *empyrean height*. Thus, in the *druidical temples*, the people caught *inspiration*, not only from the *solemnity* of their rites, but from the *places* in which they were performed. The *sacred grove* was calculated to produce this effect; while through the interstices of the lofty and entangled branches of those venerable oaks which formed its rustic colonades, they beheld the starry canopy of the sky, which infused into their minds the most *solemn*, though *mystical*, ideas of *sublimity*; and, at other periods, their caves, descending far below the surface of the earth, produced all those emotions of *horror* and *terror* which are now sensations concomitant to eternal perdition, as the former were to *everlasting bliss*. The *torrent* or *cata-ract* astonished; the *impending precipice* terrified; but the *true sublime* was, as we have already hinted, among the *ancient Britons*, who were the *offspring of nature*, only to be found in their contemplation of religious associations, however *rude*, and in their attention to religious exertitions, however *enthusiastic*. We, therefore, can hardly think the sensation arising from the circumstance alluded to in the following passage correctly described.

" In looking up to the vaulted roof of a *gothic cathedral*," says Mr. S. "our feelings differ in one remarkable circumstance from those excited by *torrents* and *cataracts*, that whereas, in the latter instances, we see the *momentum* of falling masses actually exhibited to our senses, in the former we see the triumph of human art in rendering the law of gravitation subservient to the suspension of its own effects.

—————"The pond'rous roof
By its own weight made steadfast and im-moveable."

It has been frequently remarked, that there is no place so well calculated to inspire sublime ideas, and, consequently,

—————"To raise the soul to heaven,"
as the interior of a *gothic cathedral*. *Grecian architecture* fails of producing this effect: the reason for this is obvious: the former is, if we may be

allowed the expression, alluding to the *sacred groves of the druids*, a copy from *nature*, the latter entirely the work of art: of course, the one inspires the most solemn and sublime ideas, because *natural*, while the other attracts our attention to *artificial beauties*: but we have never conceived, that the dread of being buried under the ponderosity of the *vaulted roof* mingled with, or repressed the aspirations of, the congregation in a *gothic cathedral*: yet such, for we will put a natural conviction of our own security out of the question, because if fear once operated on the human mind, "conviction of security" must be at an end, such, we say, must be the case, if the idea with which our author completes the paragraph in any degree prevailed.

"An emotion of wonder," he continues, "is here added to that resulting from the sublimity of loftiness and power. As we are placed, too, immediately under the incumbent mass, the idea of the terrible is brought home to the imagination more directly, and would, in fact, totally overpower our faculties with the expectation of our instant and inevitable destruction, were it not for the experimental proof we have had of the stability of similar edifices. It is the natural apprehension of impending danger, checked and corrected every moment by a rational conviction of our security, which seems to produce that silent and pleasing awe which we experience on entering within their walls, and which so perfectly accords with the associations awakened by the sanctity of the place, and with the sublimity of the Being in whom they are centered."

"CHAPTER FOURTH, Confirmation of the foregoing theory, from the natural rise of sublime emotion—Reciprocal influence of these signs on the associations which suggest them."

"CHAPTER FIFTH, Inferences from the above doctrines, with some additional illustrations."

ESSAY THIRD, On Taste.—CHAPTER FIRST, General observations on our acquired powers of judgment—Application of these to the subject of this Essay.

As the foundation of this essay, our author says,

"In treating, on a former occasion, of the faculty of attention, I endeavoured to illustrate those intellectual processes which, by often passing through the mind, come, at length, to be carried on with a rapidity that eludes all our efforts to remark it; giving to many of our judgments, which are really the result of thought and reflection, the effect of instantaneous and intuitive perceptions. The

Europ. Mag. Vol. LVIII. Dec. 1810.

most remarkable instance of such processes, which the history of human understanding affords, occurs in what are commonly called the *acquired perceptions of sight*, the theory of which has engaged the attention of many philosophers since the time of Berkeley, and seems to be now pretty generally understood. The other cases, which I allude to, appear to me to be extremely analogous to these acquired perceptions, and to be explicable on the same general principles. The most material difference consists in this, that the acquired perceptions of sight are common to the whole human race, the common necessities of our nature forcing every man to cultivate, from early infancy, the habits by which they are formed; whereas the greater part of our other acquired judgments, being the result of habits connected with particular professions or pursuits, are peculiar to certain classes of individuals."

Having discussed the perceptive powers, and given some instances of early attention, in reading and writing, arithmetica, calculations, and a very extraordinary one in the intellectual endowments of Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. S. proceeds to observe on the rapidity of thought, the quickness and variety of intellectual combination, and the *military eye*; and adds,

"At present, however, I propose to confine myself to the power of TASTE."

This is the subject of the subsequent chapters, which we can only very slightly glance at; and, indeed, where so much depends upon connexion as it does in these essays, it is impossible properly to characterize them without the occupation of much more time and space than we have to spare.

"CHAPTER SECOND, Gradual progress by which taste is formed."

We agree with our author, that the definition of "that eternal wanderer" Taste, by Dr. Blair and Dr. Aken-side, is incomplete, and that the reasoning of Hume comes nearer to the standard of truth: but it must be remarked of the passage quoted from Don Quixote, that Sancho is speaking of corporeal taste, and the philosophers were speculating upon that which is ideal, or, as he says, *intellectual*; which, to use a favourite phrase of the late Dr. Hunter, when lecturing on the same subject,* "makes all the difference in the world." The best defi-

* Or, rather, defining to the students of the R.A. the superior elegance of an anatomical figure to one clothed with the skin, the fat, and the cellular membrane.

nition of *taste*, which our author has quoted, is, we think, from Mr. Hughes.

"What we call *taste*," he observes, "is a kind of *extempore judgment*: it is a settled habit of distinguishing, without staying to attend to rules and ratiocination, and arises from long use and experience."

Yet we should rather say, that *taste* is *intuitive*; that it is an *innate principle* of the human mind, and does not depend upon *abstract acquirements*: for we have frequently seen *taste* without *learning*, and, sometimes, *learning* without *taste*. Among the *younger students* of the *Royal Academy* we have, formerly, observed some who, in their first essays, gave all the spirit, grace, and elegance, of the *antique statues* from which they copied, with the greatest facility; while others, perhaps in years more *mature*, after great labour, only produced, though, probably, a tolerably correct *outline*, yet in its *ordonnance* tame and *tasteless*. The want of *taste*, together with its *assumption*, was once peculiarly obvious in the collectors of old pictures, and were, indeed, a *mine of wealth to graphic adventurers and florid auctioneers*.*

CHAPTER THIRD. *Different modifications of taste—Distinction between taste and natural sensibility to beauty.*

These are, as described by Mr. S.—1st, *Classical Associations*—2d, *National*, or *local Associations*,—and, 3d, *Personal Associations*. Under this head, he observes, that

"Dr. Johnson has well described (in a prologue spoken by Garrick, when he first opened the theatre at Drury-lane†) the trifling solicitudes, and the ever-varying attentions, to which those are doomed who submit to be the slaves to *public folly*.

"Hard is his fate, who here by fortune plac'd,
Must watch the wild vicissitudes of taste;
With every meteor of caprice must play,
And chace the new-blown bubble of the day."

CRITICAL TASTE is here admirably defined; and, in this respect, the comparison betwixt *Swift* and *Addison* is peculiarly happy.

"CHAPTER FOURTH, *Continuation of the subject—Specific pleasure connected with the exercise of taste—Fastidiousness of taste—Miscellaneous remarks on this power, considered in its connexion with character and happiness.*"

* "I've Flemings French, Italian near at hand,
True Britons all, and living in the Strand."
Garrick, in *Peter Puff*.

† The 20th of September, 1747.

The title to this chapter so sufficiently explains its contents, that, at this advanced stage of our observations, we might well have been excused from making any quotations from them. Yet we cannot forbear extracting the character of *one* author, because it is different from any on the same subject that we have seen.

"Among our English poets," says Mr. S. "who is more vigorous, correct, and polished, than Dr. Johnson, in the few poetical compositions that he has left? Whatever may be thought of his claims to originality of genius, no person that reads his verses can deny that he possessed a sound taste in this species of composition: and yet how wayward and perverse, in many instances, are his decisions when he sits in judgment on a political adversary, or when he treads on the ashes of a departed rival! To myself (much as I admire his great and various merits, both as a critic and a writer), human nature never appears in a more humiliating form than when I read his *Lives of the Poets*; a performance which exhibits a more faithful, expressive, and curious picture of the author, than all the portraits attempted by his biographers, and which, in this point of view, compensates fully by the moral lessons it may suggest for the critical errors which it sanctions. The errors, alas! are not such as any one who has perused his imitations of Juvenal can place to the account of a bad taste, but such as had their root in weaknesses which a noble mind would be still more unwilling to acknowledge."

ESSAY FOURTH, *On the culture of certain intellectual habits connected with the first elements of taste.*"

CHAPTER FIRST, *Dependence of taste on a relish for the pleasures of imagination—Remarks on the prevailing idea, that these are to be enjoyed in perfection in youth alone.*‡

‡ We can, in answer to an observation (page 518), assure Mr. S. that Sir J. REYNOLDS did, in advanced life, revisit *Plimpton*, *Devonshire*, his native town, of which he had formed the most pleasing ideas; but, alas! he returned with very different sensations. In the lapse of near forty years, he found every thing so changed, and, consequently, so unlike what his glowing imagination had pictured, that he felt disgust rather than pleasure at the recognition of the scenes of his youth. A relation of the writer of this note, who had made a fortune in *England*, had, through life, contemplated the enjoyment of it in *Switzerland*. He sought his native *Alps*, stayed almost two years, and, when he returned, declared that he was terribly disappointed in his visit to *Faderland*! "The men," said he, "appeared mere clowns, and the women, in their large *hury caps*, looked like furies."

CHAPTER SECOND, Continuation of the subject—Reply to an objection founded on the supposed vigour of imagination in the earlier periods of society.

This chapter concludes the work; which must, we conceive, have been, to its author, *extremely laborious*. However, he does not seem to be of our opinion; because he purposes, we find by the last passage, to continue his speculations, "which," he says, "rises in importance" as he proceeds. We have already observed, that *abstract ideas* and *abstruse disquisitions*, if, which we really think, these terms, as applied to *metaphysical speculation* and *logical investigation*, may be allowed, are more *curious* than *useful*. That these essays are *extremely curious*, no one will deny; that Mr. S. has pursued every *philosophical* object they contemplate to its most *sublime acme*, descended, in his *ratiocination* upon them, to their most *profound abyss*, and brought great *learning* and *ingenuity* to bear upon every point at which his *mental artillery* was levelled, is indubitable; but still we must observe, that the *philosophy* of the human mind, *beauty*, *sublimity*, and *taste*, are matters upon which, like that exquisite emblem of *ETERNITY* the *Serpent*, the reasoning must always run in a circle, the *tail* of the last argument must come into the *mouth* of the first. On those subjects, opinions are so various, that though many may attempt to *explain*, very few indeed will be able to *convince*.

With respect to the author, we must add, that he has done all which great talents, combined with great industry, could effect. He has placed in *new points of view* many *objects* which were, in their *ancient dress*, *familiar* to us. Where he adverts to *passions* and *mental propensities*, he displays very considerable knowledge of *human nature*; where he observes upon *other opinions*, and upon *other authors*, he does it with *candour* and *liberality*; where he inquires into the nature of *taste*, he shews that he is possessed of a considerable portion of that *elegant property*; and where his disquisition refers to the *imagination*, or what may be termed *Genius*, he, like *Pope*, in his *Essay on Criticism*, is at once an *ELUCIDATOR* and an *INSTANCE*.

The Lady of the Lake: a Poem. By Walter Scott, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. third edition.

(Concluded from page 369.)

IN continuation of the dialogue betwixt the *maid* and the *minstrel*, *Ellen* declares, that rather

"An outcast pilgrim will she rove,
Than wed the man she cannot love:"

and draws the following picture of *Sir Roderick*, the object of her abhorrence:

"XIV.

"While yet a child—and children know,
Instinctive taught, the friend and foe—
I shudder'd at his brow of gloom,
His shadowy plaid, and sable plume;
A maiden grown, I ill could bear
His haughty mien and lordly air;
But, if thou join'st a suitor's claim,
In serious mood, to Roderick's name,
I thrill with anguish, or, if e'er
A Douglas knew the word, with fear.
To change such odious theme were best—
What think'st thou of our stranger guest?"

"XV.

"What think I of him—woe the while
That brought such wand'rers to our isle;
The father's battle brand of yore,
For *Tineman** forg'd by fairy lore.
What time he leagu'd no longer foes,
His border spears with *Hotspur*'s bows,
Did self-unscaubarded foreshow
The footstep of a secret foe,
If courtly spy, and harbour'd here,
What may we for the Douglas fear?
What for this island deem'd of old.
Clan-Alpine's last and surest hold?
If neither spy, nor foe, I pray
What may the jealous Roderick say?
—Nay, wave not thy disdainful head:
Bethink thee of the discord dread
That kindled, when at *Beltane* game
Thou ledst the dance with *Malcolm Graeme*.
Still, tho' thy sire the peace renew'd,
'Smoulders in Roderick's breast the feud;
Beware!"

The appearance of four barges upon the lake, in which are *Sir Roderick* and his clan's-men, interrupts the dialogue, which is, indeed, most artfully introduced as the precursor of the important events of his landing, and the meeting of *Ellen* with her father: the whole

* *Archibald*, third *Earl of Douglas*, was so unfortunate in all his enterprises, that he acquired the appellation of *Tineman*, because he *tin'd*, or lost, his followers in every battle he fought; though it would have applied to the *Tineman*—*Percy*—whom *Douglas* often gathered his followers to oppose.

scene is beautifully poetical, as the following contracted quotation will evince.

"With all her joyful female band,
Had Lady Margaret sought the strand;
Loose on the breeze their tresses flew,
And high their snowy arms they threw,
As echoing back, with shrill acclaim,
And chorus wild, their chieftain's name.
While prompt to please, with mother's art,
The darling passion of his heart,
The dame call'd Ellen to the strand,
To greet her kinsman ere he land.
'Come, loiterer, come! a Douglas thou,
And shun to wrenthe a victor's brow!'—
Reluctantly and slow the maid
The unwelcome summoning obey'd;
And when a distant bugle rung,
In the mid-path aside she sprang,—
'List, Allan-bane! from main land cast,
I hear my father's signal blast.
Be ours,' she cried, 'the skill to guide,
And waft him from the mountain side.'—
Then like a sun-beam swift and bright
She darted to her shallop light;
And, eagerly, while Roderick scan'd
For her dear form his mother's hand,
The islet far behind her lay,
And she had landed in the bay."

"XXII.

"Some feelings are to mortals given
With less of earth in them than heaven;
And if there be a human tear
From passion's dross refin'd and clear,
A tear so limpid and so meek
It would not stain an angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious fathers shed
Upon a dutious daughter's head!
And as the Douglas to his breast
His darling Ellen closely prest,
Such holy drops her tresses steep'd,
Tho' 'twas an hero's eye that weep'd:
Nor while on Ellen's faultering tongue
Her filial welcomes crowded hung,
Mark'd she that fear (affection's proof)
Still held a graceful youth aloof;
No! not till Douglas nam'd his name,
Altho' the youth was Malcolm Græme."

"XXV.

"Of stature, fair, and slender frame,
But firmly knit was Malcolm Græme;
The belted plaid, and tartan hose,
Did ne'er more graceful limbs disclose:
His flaxen hair, of sunny hue,
Curl'd closely round his bonnet blue;
Train'd to the chase, his eagle eye
The ptarmigan in snow could spy:
Each pass, by mountain, lake, and heath,
He knew thro' Lennox and Menziesh.
Vain was the bound of dark-brown doe,
When Malcolm bent his sounding bow;
And scarce that doe, tho' wing'd with fear,
Out-stripp'd in speed the mountaineer;
Right up Ben Lomond could he press,
And not a sob his toil confess.
His form accorded with a mind
Lively and ardent, frank and kind;
A blither heart, till Ellen came,
Did never love or sorrow tame;

It danc'd as lightsome in his breast
As play'd the feather on his crest,
Yet friends who nearest knew the youth,
His scorn of wrong, his zeal for truth;
And bards, who saw his features bold
When kindled by the tales of old,
Said, were that youth to manhood grown,
Not long should Roderick Du's renown
Be foremost yell'd by mountain fame,
But quail to that of Malcolm Græme."

The proposal of *Roderick* to marry *Ellen*; her fear; her father's refusal; the quarrel betwixt *Roderick* and *Malcolm* thereupon; the challenge, and abrupt departure of the latter; which concludes this *Canto*, we must necessarily, though reluctantly, pass over—as we must, indeed, with very few observations, the four that remain. We wished to give an idea of the style and beauties of the work: we have already done so with respect to the former; but with regard to the latter, except we quoted nearly the whole, it is absolutely impossible.

The title of CANTO THIRD is "THE GATHERING." A summer's morning in the Highlands of Scotland affords our author a happy opportunity for the display of his picturesque genius.

"II.

"The summer dawn's reflected hue
To purple chang'd Loch Katrine blue.
Mildly and soft the western breeze
Just kiss'd the lake, just stirr'd the trees;
And the pleas'd lake, like maiden coy,
Trembled, but dimpled not for joy;
The mountain shadows on her breast
Were neither broken, nor at rest;
In bright uncertainty they lie,
Like future joys to fancy's eye.
The water-lily to the light
Her chalice rear'd, of silver bright:
The doe awoke, and to the lawn,
Begem'd with dew-drops, led her fawn;
The grey mist left the mountain side;
The torrent shew'd its glittering pride;
Invisible in flecked sky,
The lark sent down her revelry;
The blackbird and the speckled thrush
Good-morrow gave from brake and bush;
In answer coo'd the cushat dove,
Her notes of peace, and rest, and love."

This quiet scene, which is in itself excellent, becomes admirable from the use which is made of it. Mr. S. well aware of the force of contrast, makes it the harbinger of war, of conflicting passions, and of events direful and terrific, as will be observed from the first and second periods of the next verse.

"III.

"No thought of peace, no thought of rest,
Assag'd the storm in Roderick's breast;

With sheathed broad-sword in his hand,
Abrupt he pac'd the islet strand,
And ey'd the rising sun, and laid
His hand on his impatient blade."

The interview with *Brian the Hermit*, of whom Mr. S. has drawn a picture worthy the pencil of *Salvator*: the fiery cross, of which most inimitable use is made, and its effects upon the clan accurately detailed: are most happily contrasted with the following incident.

"XX.

"A blithesome rout that morning tide
Had sought the chapel of St. Bride;
Her troth Tombez's Mary gave
To Norman, heir of Armandave;
And, issuing from the gothic arch,
The bridal now resum'd their march.
In rude, but glad, procession came
Bonnetted sire and coif-clad dame;
And plaided youth, with jest and jeer,
Which snooded maiden would not hear;
And children that, unwitting why,
Lent the gay shout their shrilly cry;
And minstrels that in measures vied
Before the young and bonny bride,
Whose downcast eye and cheek disclose
The tear and blush of morning rose.
With virgin step and bashful hand
She held the kerchief's snowy band.
The gallant bridegroom by her side,
Beheld his prize with victor's pride;
And the glad mother in the rear,
Was closely whispering word of cheer.

"XXI.

"Who meets them at the church-yard gate?
The messenger of fear and fate."

"The fatal sign of fire and sword
Held forth, and spoke th' appointed word:
'The muster place is Lanrick mead;
Speed forth the signal, Norman, speed!'"

The effect of this summons upon the lover may easily be conceived. The hero, however, rises superior: he, of course, joins his countrymen, in the hope of returning in triumph to the arms of Mary. We cannot follow the progress of *Roderick Dhu*; yet it is impossible to avoid observing, that his hovering near the retreat of *Douglas*, and listening to the voice of *Ellen*, who chaunts "*a Hymn to the Virgin*," which nearly concludes this canto, is a most beautiful incident, happily introduced, and in its poetry delightful. The description of the Clansmen,

"XXXI.

"A various scene the Clansmen made;
Some sate, some stood, some slowly stray'd;
But most, with mantles folded round,
Were couch'd to rest upon the ground;"

is truly picturesque, and would, indeed, make an excellent subject for a picture; though it cannot be denied, that there are many in this work still more interesting.

CANTO FOURTH.—THE PROPHECY—hinges upon the denunciation which concludes the following verse, which is, indeed, a key to the events that form the subjects of the subsequent divisions of this work.

"VI.

"And as they came, with Alpine's lord
The hermit monk held solemn word,
'Roderick! it is a fearful strife,
For man endow'd with mortal life,
Whose shroud of sentient clay can still
Feel feverish pang and fainting chill;
Whose eye can stare in stony trance;
Whose hair can rouse like warrior's lance—
'Tis hard for such to view, unfurl'd,
The curtain of a future world.
Yet witness every quaking limb,
My shaking pulse, mine eye balls dim,
My soul with harrowing anguish torn,
This for my chieftain I have borne!—
The shapes that sought my fearful couch
An human tongue can ne'er avouch.
No mortal man—save he who bled
Between the living and the dead,
Is gifted beyond nature's law,—
Had ne'er arriv'd to say he saw.
At length, the fateful answer came,
In characters of living flame,
Not spoke in word, nor blaz'd in scroll,
But borne and branded on my soul;
WHICH SPILLS THE FOREMOST POEMAN'S
LIFE,

THAT PARTY CONQUERS IN THE STRIFE."

The short dialogue betwixt *Allan* and *Ellen* introduces the beautiful ballad of *Alice Brand*, which we will not injure by the quotation of a few detached verses, but, in the lines of our author, observe,

"XVI.

"Just as the minstrel sounds were staid,
A stranger climb'd the steepy glade;
His martial step, his stately mien,
His hunting suit of Lincoln green.*
His eagle glance remembrance claims,
'Tis Snowdown's knight, 'tis James Fitz-
JAMES."

The proposal of the knight displays a new feature in the character of *Ellen*, which adds, if possible, to its fascination.

* We hardly think that "*Lincoln green*" was known in *Scotland* at the period of this poem, although it was a favourite colour in *England* for ages antecedent.

"She had on her holiday kirtle and gown,
Which were of a bright Lincoln green,"
Robin Hood's Garland.

"XVII.

"———my father is a man
Outlaw'd and exil'd, under ban;
The price of blood is on his head;
With me 'twere infamy to wed——
Still would'st thou speak,—then hear the
truth!

Fitz-james there is a noble youth.
If yet he is!—expos'd for me
And mine to dread extremity—
Thou hast the secret of my heart:
Forgive, be generous, and depart."

This is a most interesting interview;
but we must reluctantly abridge a con-
siderable portion to come to its conclu-
sion.

"XIX.

"Hear, lady, yet a parting word.
It chanc'd in fight that my poor sword
Preserv'd the life of Scotland's lord.
This ring the grateful monarch gave,
And bade me when I had boon to crave
To bring it back, and boldly claim
The recompense that I would name.

He plac'd the golden circlet on,
Paus'd—kiss'd her hand—and then was
gone."

We cannot pass this part of this canto
without noticing the truly poetical idea
conveyed in the last line of the follow-
ing stanza:

"All in the Trosach's glen was still;
Noontide was sleeping on the hill."
These kind of happy effusions emanate
from a combination of *taste* and *genius*,
operating upon, and stimulated by, a
philosophical observation of *Nature*.

"*Blanche of Devan*" is a most beau-
tiful episode. Perhaps we might, if we
chose to be fastidious, comparatively
quote *Shakspeare's Ophelia*, *Shenstone's
Muniec*, *Richardson's Clementina*,
Sterne's Maria, and many more in-
stances of *feminine insanity*; but it will
be observed, that the operations of the
human passions upon *mental propen-
sions* are always the same—as in the in-
stances of *Love*, *Fear*, *Rage*, *Jealousy*,
&c. therefore if an author places those,
or either of these, in new points of view,
he is, in his work, most unquestionably
ORIGINAL.

When *Fitzjames* approaches the watch-
fire, highland hospitality and highland
generosity are so exquisitely exhibited,
that we are sorry our limits will not
permit us, by quotation, to inspire our
readers with the strong sensations that
we feel from the manner in which they
are represented by our author.

THE COMBAT, which is the subject of
the fifth canto, is produced by the meet-
ing betwixt *Roderick* and *Fitzjames* to
which we have just alluded.

A very striking part of this canto
is that where *Roderick Dhu* avows him-
self to *Fitzjames*, who had declared that
he wished to find him.

"Have then thy wish!—he whistled shrill;
And he was answer'd from the hill."

The soldiers appear, and *Roderick*
continues,

"How say'st thou now?
These are Clan-Alpine's warriors true,
And, Saxon*—I am *Roderick Dhu*!"

The generosity which Mr. S. has art-
fully introduced to render even a bad
character interesting, again appears in
that of *Sir Roderick*: he safely con-
ducts *Fitzjames* to the confines of his
demesnes.

"And here his course the chieftain staid,
Threw down his target and his plaid,
And to the lowland warrior said—
Bold Saxon, to his promise just,
Vich-Alpine has discharg'd his trust."

The character of *Fitzjames*, for whom,
on the side of virtue, we are doubly in-
terested, becomes equally elevated, from
his sensibility of the generosity of his
enemy.

"XIII.

"The Saxon paus'd—'I ne'er delay'd
When foeman bade me draw my blade.
Nay more, brave chief, I vow'd thy death:
Yet sure thy fair and gen'rous faith,
And my deep debt for life preserv'd,
A better meed have well deserv'd,
Can nought but blood our feud atone?
Are there no means?'—'No, stranger, none,
And hear—to fire thy flagging zeal
The Saxon cause rests on thy steel;
For thus spoke fate, by prophet bred,
Between the living and the dead:
'Who spills the foremost foeman's life,
His party conquers in the strife.'"

The ensuing combat; the disarming
of *Sir Roderick*: his fall, when, on the
appearance of four squires belonging to
Fitzjames, he is ordered to be conveyed
to *Stirling*; are all events highly in-
teresting. On the way they overtake
James of Douglas,

"The uncle to the banish'd earl,"†
disguis'd as a woodsman—*Fitzjames*,
however, arrives at *Stirling Castle*—the
incidents of the "gambols," as they are
termed, in the park, in consequence of
which the *Douglas* is taken, and the cla-
mour of civil war, conclude this canto.

* Lowland Scot.

† "The *Douglas* of this poem is an im-
aginary person, a supposed uncle to *Archibald*
(*Douglas*), "*Earl of Angus*," who
was banished to England.

CANTO SIXTH—*The Guard-room.*

After the characteristic dialogue of the soldiers, the appearance of *Ellen* is very interesting.

“ VI.

“ The warder's challenge heard without,
Staid in mid roar the merry shout.
A soldier to the portal went,
“ Here is old Bertram, sirs, of Ghent,
And, beat for jubilee the drum,
—A maid and minstrel with him come.”

The manners of the *soldiers*, and of young *Lewis* the captain, are most admirably depicted: they serve as excellent foils to set the lovely *Ellen* in a more brilliant point of view. The ironical compliment of the officer upon her arrival

“ calls forth
The indignant spirit of the North.”

“ Her dark eye flush'd—she paus'd and sigh'd—

“ O what have I to do with pride!—
Thro' scenes of sorrow, shame, and strife,
A suppliant for my father's life,
I crave an audience of the king,
Behold, to back my suit, a ring,
The royal pledge of grateful claims,
Given by the monarch to Fitzjames.”

The incident of *Brent*, the English soldier's, refusing of the gold of *Ellen*, and only retaining her purse to wear as a *favour* in his cap, at the same time that it is highly complimentary, is extremely beautiful. The interview betwixt *Alan*, the minstrel, and *Roderick Dhu*, which closes with the following lines, is a characteristic conclusion of the life of this daring chieftain.

“ But here the lay made sudden stand;
The harp escap'd the minstrel's hand:
Oft had he stolen a glance to spy,
How Roderick brook'd his minstrelsy.
At first the chieftain to the chime
With lifted hand kept feeble time;
The motion ceas'd—yet feeling strong
Varied his look as chang'd the song;
At length no more his deafened ear
The minstrel melody can hear;
His face grows sharp—his hands are clench'd,
As if some pang his heart-strings wrench'd;
Set are his teeth; his fading eye
Is sternly fix'd on vacancy.
Thus motionless and senseless drew
His parting breath, stout Roderick Dhu.”

The reflections of *Ellen*, while she

“ Remain'd in lordly bower apart,”

whence she hears the “*LAY OF THE IMPRISONED HUNTSMAN*,” which admirably recites her name, as admirably produces the following incident:—

“ XXV.

“ The heart-sick lay was hardly said;
The list'ner had not turn'd her head;
It trickled still the starting tear,
When a light footstep struck her ear,
And Snowdown's graceful knight was near.
She turn'd the hastier, lest again
The prisoners should renew his strain.
‘ O welcome, brave Fitzjames,’ she said,
‘ How may an almost orphan maid
Pay the deep debt.’—‘ O say not so!
To me no gratitude you owe.
Not mine, alas! the boon to give,
And bid thy noble father live;
I can but be thy guide, sweet maid!
With Scotland's king thy suit to aid:
No tyrant he, tho' ire and pride
May turn his better thoughts aside.”

The *Knight*, in consequence, leads the *Virgin* to the presence-chamber, which is thus described:—

“ XXVI.

“ Within 'twas brilliant all, and light;
A thronging scene of figures bright;
It glow'd on *Ellen*'s dazzled sight,
As when the setting sun has given
Ten thousand hues to summer even,
And, from their tissue, fancy frames
Aerial knights, and fairy dames;
Still by Fitzjames her footing staid,
A few faint steps she forward made;
And slow her drooping head she rais'd,
And fearful round the presence gaz'd;
For him she sought who own'd this state,
The dreaded prince whose will was fate.”

Here we think it fair to conclude our quotations, and, for the final event, refer the reader to the poem, which, we have no doubt, will afford to him as much pleasure as it has to us, and upon which, from its success, the public has already tacitly indicated its opinion.

After the decision of such an *unerring jury*, observations on our part would be useless: yet it will, from those that we have already ventured, be easily conjectured, that they would be equally favourable to the work, which we consider as extremely *beautiful*, and possessing a species of *beauty* equally fascinating to the admirers of *nature* and of *art*: if the former are charmed with *landskip poetry*, *local description*, and *feminine graces*, which are

“ When unadorn'd, adorn'd the most;”

the latter will be equally struck with the *artful*, the *philosophical*, detail of the rise and conflict of contending passions: with *Highland generosity* and *Caledonian grandeur*, they will see *feudal ferocity* faithfully depicted in

Sir Roderick, and most admirably contrasted by the mild and polished demeanor of the Knight of Snowdown: they will see in Douglas paternal love combined with conscious dignity—in *Malcolm*, the ardour of the youthful hero and lover blended with ingenuous diffidence—in *Lady Margaret*, elegance of manners and maternal tenderness—and in ELLEN, all that is dignified, LOVELY, and AMIABLE. M.

Hymns for Infant Minds. 12mo. 1810. Third edition, pp. 100.

"TRAIN up a child in the way in which he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." This is the well-known declaration of the Wisest Man. Convinced of its truth, we rejoice in every attempt to fix on the infantile heart principles of wisdom and piety. It was the tree of knowledge by which man fell: and it is the tree of knowledge which must restore him to happiness. The hymns now before us are eminently calculated to adorn children with those graces which shall, in maturer years, make them blessings to their fellow-creatures, and, through time and eternity, secure the approbation of their Maker. Dependence on the all-creating Power in life and death; duty to parents; the tender charities of domestic life; praise for mercies, and prayer for holiness and knowledge, are subjects proper to urge on the yet unformed mind; and which, in its vernal hours, it is capable of comprehending. Such are the subjects dwelt on, with very considerable poetic merit, in these hymns. "We use great plainness of speech," is the motto adopted by the writers; and, in con-

formity with this motto, their sentiments are arrayed in that simple and unaffected language which is accessible to the immature intellect. As a specimen of the excellent strain, both of poetry and sentiment, in this work, we shall quote the hymn entitled "The Child of Poverty."

"Lord, I am poor; yet hear my call;
Afford me daily bread;
Give me, at least, the crumbs that fall
From tables richly spread.

"Thou canst for all my wants provide,
And bless my homely crust:
The ravens cry, and are supplied;
And ought not I to trust?"

"Behold the lilies, how they grow,
Though they can nothing do;
And will not God, who clothes them so,
Afford me raiment too?"

"But seeing, Lord, thou dost withhold
The riches some possess,
Grant me, what better is than gold,
Thy grace and righteousness.

"O may I heav'nly treasures find,
And choose the better part;
Give me a humble, pious mind,
A meek and lowly heart.

"Forgive my sins, my follies cure,
And grant the grace I need;
And then, though I am mean and poor,
I shall be rich indeed."

The poets, or rather poetesses, are, we are informed, two young ladies, who have, in "*Original Poems and Rhymes for the Nursery*," consecrated superior talents to the noble task of enlightening the rising generation. One of them was, likewise, a meritorious contributor to a work* on which high commendation was lately passed in our Miscellany. We rejoice to see females thus honourably and usefully employed.

CORRECTION of an ERROR with respect
to the ACCOUNT of the MONUMENT and
INSCRIPTION of JUDGE HYDE.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
SINCE you did me the favour to insert, in your Magazine for July last, the account of the monument and epitaph, at Calcutta, to the memory of that worthy character Judge Hyde, I have been informed that I was in an error in stating him to have filled the office of chief justice of the supreme court of judicature at Bengal from the

year 1774: it is, therefore, my wish to correct this unintentional mis-statement. I am, however, inclined to think, that towards the close of his exemplary life he succeeded to that situation. This, however, is certain, that he presided in that court with a dignity, weight, and impartiality, never exceeded, and scarcely equalled, either by his predecessors or contemporaries, during the long space of twenty-one years, viz. from the year 1774 to the time of his

* See our review of "*The Associate Minstrels*," in the month of September.

decease in 1796: and the bar of Calcutta never was, nor, perhaps, ever will be, more adorned by splendid talents, both legal and classical, than it was during the last ten or twelve years of that period. Amongst the most conspicuous barristers of that day, we may enumerate Mr. Scott, nephew of the Duke of Buccleugh, *author of the inscription*; the late Mr. Stephen Cassan, who filled the office of high-sheriff of Bengal, and son of M. Cassan, Esq. M.P.; Mr. James Dunkin, *cousin of Sir William Dunkin*; Mr. Davis, afterwards advocate-general; Mr. Strettel, son of T. Strettel, Esq. of Cork, who, I understand, is still practising at Calcutta.

The Hon. Mrs. Hyde married, *secondly*, the Rev. Mr. Payne, of Hampshire; and a daughter by her first husband married, about four years ago, ——— Hamilton, Esq.

Yours, &c.

ASIATICUS. R W.

BAUMS,

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF SIR GEORGE WHITMORE, IN HOXTON.*

[WITH A VIEW.]

IT is situated on the west side of, and at a short distance from, Kingsland-road, nearly opposite the Crescent,

It was anciently denominated BALMES, BAUMES, BAMS, or BARNES, having been built, about 1540, by two brothers, Spanish merchants, of the name of BALM, of one of whom there is a portrait preserved in the house, inscribed NAT^l BALMES, *Æt.* 37 years, and an equally ancient portrait of one John de Hemepin, bearing the date 1543. He is represented with a black cap on his head, in a black gown furled: on the third finger of his left hand a gold ring set with a ruby and diamonds, and a white glove in his right.

The house is of brick, adorned in front with six pair of Doric pilasters, and in the shelving roof two stories

of windows. It is, perhaps, one of the earliest specimens in England of the Italian style of architecture, which succeeded the Gothic about the period of the Reformation. The house and gardens are surrounded with a high wall and moat; the entrance was originally over a draw-bridge, through a gate, the pillars whereof were appropriately decorated with globes; but these have, within these few years, given place to the present entrance, and the moat has been partly filled up.

The hall was formerly adorned with busts of the twelve Cæsars, eight of which are still preserved in the garden. The ceilings are all carved. The windows contain the royal arms, and other subjects, in stained glass; and upon some ancient, but not coeval, tapestry was depicted the story of *Don Quixote*.

Although this house is now assessed to the parish of HACKNEY, pretty clear evidence exists of its having formerly been considered as situated within the parish of SHOREDITCH. Marriages and interments from it are entered in the register of the latter parish from 1587 to 1608. The reason commonly assigned for the transfer (which is the refusal of the overseers of *Shoreditch* to take charge of the body of a pauper found drowned in the moat, and to receive which those of *Hackney* consented) might be more entitled to credit, had not the same tale been told of *St. Mary-le-Bone* and other parishes.

BAUMS next came into the possession of the family of *Weld*. At what time, and how, *Sir George Whitmore* obtained it, is not quite certain: but here he occasionally resided during his mayorality in 1631-2,† and entertained KING CHARLES, with his court, in tents in his garden.‡

SIR GEORGE WHITMORE was second son to William Whitmore, of Apley, in Shropshire, a citizen of London, and master of the Haberdashers' Company.

* A very interesting account of this house, together with that of the visit to it of KING CHARLES I. his Queen, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, Princess Mary, Elector Palatine, &c. on their return from Scotland, Nov. 25, 1641, is given by Mr. Mosen, in the *Vestiges*, No. XX. vol. XLV. p. 91—to which this description of our ingenious Correspondent is a valuable addition.—EDITOR.

† The mayorality of *Sir George Whitmore* was certainly in 1631-2; but, as we have before observed (*Vestiges*), it was in the mayorality of *Sir William Acton*, 1641, that the King, &c. were met by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at BALMES HOUSE, and entertained by its magnificent possessor, *Sir George Whitmore*.—EDITOR.

‡ “Mary Whitmore was christened the 21 day of July 1615, and being weak was christened at Bams-house.”—*Parish-register of Hackney*.

alderman of Langbourn Ward, and sheriff of London 1621-2. He was a great benefactor to the repair of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and a firm friend to, and sufferer for, *King Charles I.* His conscience having cost him in money (for his age would not permit him to serve the King otherwise) 15,000*l.* besides *plunders, decimations,* and many other troubles. He was imprisoned with *Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir John Jacob, and R. Pettward, Esq.* in *Crosby-house*, for refusing to contribute money for the service of the Parliament. He supported many orthodox ministers and private gentlemen of the Loyalist party, to whom he is said to have given 5,000*l.* while living, and a great deal more at his death. *The King* knighted him at *Greenwich*, on the 27th May, 1632. He died at his house at *Balmes*, Dec. 12th, 1654; and was buried at London on the 11th of January in the following year.*

SIR GEORGE was succeeded in this estate successively by his son and grandson, both named *William*—the latter sold it to *Robert Beauvoir, Esq.* about 1680. Among some English views published in *Holland*, in five volumes, this house is represented and described as the country-house of *Richard* (then *falsely* called) *Lord of Beauvoir*. It still continues in a descendant of the same family.†

The immense extension of buildings, in every direction, round the metropolis, has rendered this stately edifice, in other respects highly eligible, no longer fit to be the country retreat of an opulent citizen. It has, in consequence, been converted, under the humane superintendence of Mr. *WARBURTON*, into an asylum for the most unfortunate, and most sincerely to be pitied, among mankind, the insane.

In every view of it, however, the house continues to be an object truly picturesque and noble. It may also be contemplated with satisfaction as a memorial of the benefits which result from commerce, *Britain's* chief boast, by which its first founders appear to have obtained their wealth, and which, it is hoped, even in the darkest night of continental violence, will continue to be the pole-star of our highly-favoured land.

INQUIRY respecting HOWELL.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

London, Dec. 10.

SIR,
YOUR generous revival of *Watson* as a poet, has induced me to solicit you to name, and seek information respecting, the writings of *HOWELL*.—*Dr. Johnson* (in his *Life of Pope*) says, he wrote one hundred volumes, but that nought remains but his letters.* These I have never been able to obtain. I have, however, a small volume of his, that induces me to wish for more, his *Dialogue between the Soul and the Body*, with poems. With respect to the belief in witchcraft, he is weak; in all others, he is worthy of the most serious attention. The scholar, the gentleman, and the Christian, are fully demonstrated; for the poet, so much may not be said; but one of the pious chants, bating the burden of the song, "*But still the Lord kept out of sight,*" is, as I humbly presume, not without merit. This book is dedicated to *The Right Honourable Indie Elizabeth Digby, &c.* The address to her ladyship is beautiful, and proves that *Howell* was, indeed, a very fine gentleman. Sir, I remain much,

Yours, AZIRA.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR, Greenwich, Dec. 21, 1810.

YOUR insertion of the following description of a newly invented Game of Cards, in the *European Magazine* for January, will, I hope, prove a source of winter amusement to many of your readers and their friends, and will oblige one who has perused your valuable publication with much pleasure for several years past.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

1. The game so called may be played by 3, 4, 5, or 6 persons; and when 3 or 4 play, 3 dozen fish may be put for each into a pool; when 5 or 6 play, 2 dozen fish for each will be sufficient.

2. When 3 persons play, discard one entire suit.

3. When 4 play, make use of the whole pack of 52 cards.

4. When 5 play, discard the red fives.

5. When 6 play, discard the four fives.

6. The players to cut for the deal, the highest to deal.

* Lyons, from the register.
† Peter Beauvoir, LL.D.

* Many of his works still remain: we have a copy of his "*German Dict.*"

7. The right hand player may shuffle the cards; then the dealer, and then they are to be cut by the right hand player.

8. The cards to be dealt towards the left hand, and no card to be turned.

9. When 3 or 4 play, the cards to be dealt by twos, ending with 3.

10. When 5 or 6 play, the cards to be dealt by twos.

11. There are no partners at this game.

12. The left hand player is the eldest hand, and is to lead throughout that deal, whether he win the trick or not.

13. The rank and order of the card to be as follows; the king, queen, ace, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, the knave lowest.

14. The kings and queens are always the only trumps.

15. Each player must follow the suit led, unless he win the trick with a trump; but the trumps need not fall, though the suit be led.

16. Any king may win any queen, even when a queen is led; but a second king does not win the trick.

17. The trumps to be rewarded by one fish each from the pool, if demanded before the trick be turned.

18. For every revoke, three fish to be forfeited to the pool.

19. Whoever plays out of turn, to forfeit one fish to the pool.

20. When 3 or 4 play, one fish to be paid from the pool, for each trick above 3.

21. When 5 or 6 play, one fish for each trick above 2.

22. When 3 or 4 play, whoever has 7 tricks, to be rewarded with 2 fish from each player.

23. For 10 tricks, with 3 fish from each player.

24. For 13 tricks, with 4 fish from each player, and 6 fish from the pool, besides the usual number for every trick above 3.

25. When 5 play, whoever has 6 tricks, to be rewarded with 2 fish from each player.

26. For 10 tricks, with 3 fish from each player, and 6 fish from the pool.

27. When 6 play, whoever has 5 tricks, to be rewarded with 2 fish from each player.

28. For 8 tricks, with 3 fish from each player, and 6 fish from the pool.

29. All the queens in one hand, to be rewarded with 1 fish from each player.

30. All the kings, with 2 fish from each player.

31. All the kings and queens, with 3 fish from each player, and 3 fish from the pool.

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON, AND THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

O H, glorious day! yet cannot Britons
hear

Its gratulating praise without a tear.

In former ages, chroniclers were told,

Britons were ever prudent, ever bold,

And adverse nations, 'gainst their power
mould,

Frequent, those truths, at land and sea,
have prov'd.

But, tho' for policy, or courage fam'd,

In British annals many chiefs are nam'd,

Yet, or in arms or art, the greatest boast

Is gallant Nelson; in himself a host!

Outdoing former deeds, *He* both maintain'd

His country's honour, and new honours

gain'd—

And, tho' of sight and limb in war de-
priv'd,

Still to his country's service only liv'd!

None e'er, successfully bath him withstood,

From Copenhagen to the Egyptian flood;

Saviour of Naples; victor o'er the Dane;

West India's glory; dread of France and

Spain;

On Gallia's, Italy's, or Nilus' shore,

The more we view him, we admire the
more;

And as in northern climes, his acts excite
Our thoughts, we're fir'd with wonder and

delight.

Can, then, Trafalgar's victory (bloody day!)

The loss of Nelson to these isles repay?

Shall giddy joy the British head uprear

So high, as not permit the heart's faint tear,

O'er grief and gratitude—conjoin'd, to fall,

For Nilus' hero—dread, or pride of all!

Britain, whose virtues all the world attract,

Will never—cannot this inglorious act!

But, proudly striving to extend the praise

And memory of his deeds to future days,

By sumptuous monuments of lasting stone,

And numerous elegies, his loss shall own;

While history, recording shaft proclain,

To after times, the glory of his name;

How, living, all opponents he subdued,

And conquering died, with hostile blood im-
bu'd

— But to the *learn'd* alone will these convey

The recollection of Trafalgar's day;

Yet *untaught* *hinds*, with daily labour tir'd,

And sea and landsmen, by his exploits fir'd

Their evening leisure *pleasingly* to fill,
 Oft with deep panegyric shall instil
 Their list'ning children: *who*, with joy re-
 plete,
 Shall to *their* progeny the tale repeat;
 And, tho' in death the hero's ashes sleep,
 His dying words in living mem'ry keep,
 Which lazy clowns shall hear, with silent
 awe,
 And active vigour from inertness draw.
 "Weep not for me," the hero said; "but
 strive,
 In Britain's memory, my friends, to live.
 England demands you: pay but needful
 woe."
 To those defunct: and then pursue the foe.
 "England nor ever did, nor ever shall,
 At the proud foot of any conqueror fall;"
 Then weep not that in battle I am slain—
 Ye shall be always monarchs of the main,
 Do but your duty—To yourselves be true,
 "And not the world in arms shall make you
 rue."²²⁶
 —Thus thro' all ages, till the world shall end,
 The hist'ry and tradition shall descend;
 And to a line of warriors give birth,
 Great Britain's glory; wonder of the earth!
 March, 1807. R. S. W.

VER.

AUCTORE ALEXANDRO JAC. BUCHANAN, M.D.
 GLASGUE.

ABSIT Hyems! blando nascens versurgit
 ab anno,
 Ne nocent nimbi, ne noceant nives.
 Parturit omnis ager; Zephyris nunc surgit
 hirundo
 Quæ luteum celsa sub trabe figit opus,
 Equora trans terrasque citis en pervolat alis,
 Garrula marmaribus æthera lata fremunt.
 Non segnes jacentis terræ: sed vomere flexo
 Anni crescentis semina, crede solo.
 Nunc pecudes campis gaudent arvisque co-
 loni
 Atque avibus timidis sylva profunda
 placet.
 Aurora surgente vult piscator ad ananem
 Retibus et lino pervigil instat opus.
 Nunc violas campis fecundo rore madentes
 Cruribus infirmis, agna tenella terit.
 Illic antiquæ ramosa stridula in umbra
 Purpureas flores sedula carpit apic.
 Nunc posita in ramo foliis adoperta novellis
 Indocili cantu guttore vernat avis.
 Monte Hex nodosa viget; perque humida
 rivi
 Littora, cum glauco fronde salicis virent.
 Nunc inter salices albas, et amœna vireta
 Cum leni trepidans labitur unda sono.
 O mibi! si licet tam purus tanque quietus
 Per vitam habi, sic sine labe doli.

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XIV.

To the Roman People on Caesar's Return.

LO, Romans! Caesar homeward bends
 his way,
 Grac'd with the laurels of a hard fought day,
 Like god-like Hercules, behold him come
 From Spain's proud shores, to bless impatient
 Rome!
 How late our realms, our anxious realms
 deplor'd
 As slain, tho' crown'd with bays, their
 sov'reign lord!
 His wife, the chaste the pious Livia see,
 (Her prayers scarce utter'd to the deity)
 And fair Octavia, with the matrons come
 To bid the conqu'ring hero welcome home,
 Thankful for sons restor'd, the female band
 Approach, with suppliant vine in ev'ry
 hand.
 Ye stripling youths, and virgins ripe for love,
 Let none but pious words ascend to Jove,
 Oh, happiest day, since first I drew my
 breath:
 No thoughts exist of rapine or of death
 While Cæsar reigns! Go, boys, the garlands
 bear
 With wine, stor'd up when rag'd the Mar-
 sian war,
 If yet a single cask has 'scap'd the fang
 Of Spartacus's wand'ring thievish gang.
 Go tell Næra hither to repair,
 And bind in knots her sweetly scented hair,
 But if her porter access stern denies,
 Hither return, nor let your choler rise;
 Old age, alas! has damp'd my gen'rous fires,
 My love of vengeance; and my fierce desires,
 But this denial in my youthful day
 I'd not have borne, when Plautus bore the
 sway.

S. H. C*****.

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XIX.

To Telephus.

FROM Argive Telephus of high renown
 You bring, my friend, the lengthen'd
 annual down
 To gen'rous Codrus, bravely courting Fate
 To save th' Athenians, and th' Athenian
 state!
 Of Æacus stern race you proudly tell,
 And of the wars by which proud Ilium fell.
 But, at what price to buy the Chian wine,
 How to prepare the bath, with whom to dine,
 Or in what hour of the wintry day
 To chase the keen Peloponnesian frosts away,
 Your works give no account. But come,
 my friend,
 Partake the banquet, and your histories end.
 Go bring the sparkling wine without delay,
 To fill our goblets now, at close of day,

* See observations on this ode, p. 297.

† The parts within single inverted com-
 mas are, as altered on recollection from
 the conclusion of Shakespeare's play of King
 John.

‡ The country of the Peligni, a people of
 Italy, was adjoining that of the Sabines and
 Marsi, and remarkable for the keen winds
 that blew over it.

And when mid-night, in dreary pomp shall
reign,

Renew our bowls, and thus carouse again;
For great Murena, this auspicious hour
Is rais'd to exercise Pontific pow'r.

Three cups or nine the Muses' friend shall
 drain.

Unequal numbers please the tuneful train ;
But more than three, the lovely Graces say,
May turn to strife the pleasures of the day.
Why cease the strains of Borecynthian flute ?
Why hang the lyre, and the pipe so mute ?
I hate your churlish souls : Spread roses.

Let early Lycus hear our madd'ning noise,
And her, ill-pair'd with him, in nuptial
joys.

Young, and adorn'd with so much flowing
hair.

Methinks you personate the evening star,
The ready Chloë, conscious of your charms,
Seeks, my dear Telephus, your eager arms!
While I am doom'd to pass the live-long day
Wasting with love for beautiful Glyceria!

S. H. C 張金壽 鈞

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XXI.

To his Wine-flask.

O H, flask, that at my natal hour,
When Romans felt Torquatus' pow'r,
Wast fill'd with Massic wine ;
Oh, sacred flask ! now yield thy treasure,
Thy richest juices without measure,
At dear Corvinus' shrine.

Whether or jest or quarrel rise,
Or whether, flusk, thy full supplies
Shall mad'ning love produce;
Or whether, in soft balmy sleep,
The potent grape our senses steep,
Still pour thy mellowest juice;

Worthy of him who bids it flow.
Come then, my much-lov'd flask, and know,
Not so austere is he
As to despise thy sov'reign rule,
Though nurtur'd in Socratic school,
Corv'rus prizes thee!

Come then, and gently sooth our trouble,
And make our dearest pleasures double,
Give, give thy draughts divine;
E'en virtuous Cato's self we see
More great, more noble, warm'd by thee;
Flow then, Oh gen'rous wine.

Bacchus the closest councils steals,
The secrets of the wise reveals,
Opens all hidden things:

Quiets the trembling hind's alarms;
Who fears no more the din of arms,
Or wrath of mighty kings.

Give then thy richest fullest joy.
And lovely Bacchus, smiling boy,
And sportive Venus stay ;

Attended by the Graces, come,
And find with us a welcome home,
Till Phœbus warms the day.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

FEELING myself obliged with the attention paid to my few lines in your last Number (answer to Mr. Cowper's Riddle), The insertion of the following will add to that favour.

To the Sea, on leaving Margate.

FAREWELL, thou wide stupendous flood!
Ye white cliffs, all adieu!
Where, lost in wonder, oft I've stood,
Thy boundless space to view.

Fresh vigour do thy smiles restore,
Health re-assumes it's place;
And fluttering spirits shrink no more
To meet thy cold embrace.

No more thy lofty banks I tread,
Nor on the margin gaze;
Yet, back by Contemplation led,
The Muse thy form surveys:

And when autumnal winds shall blow,
Or winter's storms I hear,
Thy billows will alternate flow,
And in my mind appear.

The vivid light'ning seems to flash;
I hear the thunder roar;
Against the rock the vessels dash,
And sink to rise no more.

But not alone to thy confines,
Is fix'd Omniscient power,
For clear infinite wisdom shines
In each revolving hour.

Lambeth, Dec. 11th, 1810.

A. B.

ON THE DEATH OF

MISS HANNAH CLARKSON.

FAIR innocent! ah why, in vital bloom,
Grac'd for the altar, hurried to the
tomb:

While lingering age for dissolution sighs,
And envies every fugitive that dies.
What is the life we fondly strive to save?
Heaven's pledge of mercy in an early grave.
Angel, adieu! subside parental grief!
Suspense is past, your separation's brief.
Earth's gems in vain their lifeless lustre hide
From avarice, from vanity, and pride :
They rise to decorate inferior things,
The breasts of courtiers, and the brows of kings.

Lamented seraph! thy unsullied mind,
A gem for nobler purposes design'd,
Burst her fair vase of perishable clay,
To beam refulgent in eternal day. W

W

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, Nov. 29.—*"GUSTAVUS VASA,"* an Historical Opera, was presented, and well received. The arrival in this kingdom of Gustavus King of Sweden (*incog.* as Count Gottorp) seems to have been the occasion of bringing forward this piece, which is merely a conversion into an opera of Mr. Dimond's play of *The Hero of the North*; executed, as we understand, by the author himself. Music by Mr. Kelly. No expense had been spared on the scenery, and the piece had a considerable run.

LYCEUM (Drury-lane Company), Nov. 30.—A new musical Farce, called *"TRANSFORMATION; OR, LOVE AND LAW,"* was presented for the first time, and received with applause.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Cameleon Mr. MATTHEWS.
Makesafe Mr. PENSON.
Malachi Mr. WEWITZER.
Laglast Mr. OXBERRY.
Cautious Mr. KNIGHT.

Adelaide Miss KELLY.
Lady Pepperpot Miss TIDSWELL.
Judith Mrs. SPARKS.

The plot is as follows:—

Mr. Makesafe, an attorney, has a daughter, named Adelaide, with whom Cameleon is enamoured; but he, disapproving of such a connexion, gives directions to his clerk Cautious, and his housekeeper Judith, not to admit any persons into his house, but Lady Pepperpot, Malachi, and his nephew Laglast, all of whom he minutely describes. Adelaide overhears the description, and writes it down: this she eventually conveys to her lover, Cameleon, who assumes the semblance of all the parties, and, after some incidents, which have little of novelty or wit to recommend them, she is carried off by her suitor, and married.

This farce, which reminded us occasionally of *The Bold Stroke for a Wife*, *Love Laughs at Locksmiths*, and other pieces, is said to be the production of Mr. Allingham. The music, by Mr. Condell, is very pleasing. The success of this piece, however, must be ascribed, in a great degree, to the versatility of talent displayed by Mr. Matthews.

Dec. 1. After a long absence from the London boards, Mr. BARRYMORE, an old and very useful servant of the public, in the Drury-lane Company, made

his entrée at Covent-garden, as the *Duke of Buckingham*, in *King Henry the Eighth*, and was greeted with a hearty welcome.

COVENT-GARDEN, Dec. 11.—A new Farce, from the pen of Mr. Colman, was brought forward, under the whimsical title of *"X. Y. Z."*

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Grubbleton Mr. BLANCHARD.
Alldross Mr. FAWCETT.
Neddy Bray Mr. LISTON.
Captain Galliard Mr. HAMERTON.
Hempseed Mr. EMERY.
Doodle Mr. SIMMONS.
Waiters, &c. { Mr. ATKINS,
 { Mr. KING, &c.
Maria Miss BOLTON.
Mrs. Mouser Mrs. WESTON.
Dora Munnwell Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Maid Miss LESERVE.

The plot of this Afterpiece is principally dependent upon a double *equivoque*, which arises from two advertisements, which are supposed to have been inserted in the *Morning Herald* and the *Morning Post*, under the signature of *X. Y. Z.*; one coming from Alldross, who is the Manager of the Philadelphia Theatre, wishing to engage a female performer; and the other from Neddy Bray, who wishes for a wife. By a course of cross purposes, the Manager is introduced to Grubbleton, an Attorney, who mistakes him for Neddy Bray, and consents to resign his ward Maria, upon condition of receiving half her fortune; and by a similar course of untoward events, Neddy Bray is introduced to Dorah Munnwell: in these cross-grained interviews there are many current mistakes, which are productive of some point, and much merriment; but the result is, that Captain Galliard obtains the fair hand of Maria, through the medium of Hempseed, who had robbed the Captain on the continent, and thus partially atones for his atrocity, by assisting his former officer in becoming happy with the ward of Grubbleton.

If laughter be a proof of the goodness of a farce, then must it be concluded that this piece is excellent; but we do not, speaking a little more critically, consider *X. Y. Z.* as among the best productions of the man of letters above-named.

[Since the second night of this Farce, an injunction has been obtained in the Court of Chancery against the further performance of it. The application was made by Mr. Morris, one of the Proprietors of the Haymarket Theatre, on the ground of a contract; by which, it

was stated, Mr. Colman, the author of the piece, was bound, to give to that Theatre the advantage of every new dramatic production of his pen. It was answered, on the part of the Proprietors of Covent-garden Theatre, that they had bespoke and paid for the

Piece; and that they had no concern with any private agreement said to exist between Mr. Colman and the other Proprietors of the Haymarket Theatre, of which contract they knew nothing, till after they had paid for the piece, and prepared for its performance.]

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 6, 1810.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Payne, of his Majesty's sloop the *Cretan*, giving an account of his having, on the 28th ultimo, captured the Neptune Danish privateer, of five guns and twenty-four men; she sailed the day before from Schelling, and had not made any capture.

Rear-admiral Otway, at Leith, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Captain Gray, of his Majesty's ship the *Nymph*, stating the capture, on the 26th of last month, off Walbert's Head, of the Danish privateer schooner *Norwegian Girl*, of two guns and nineteen men; out three days from Christiansand, and had not made any captures.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 10.

Copy of a Letter from Captain R. Hall, commanding the Rambler gun-vessel, addressed to Commodore Penrose, senior Officer at Gibraltar, and transmitted by the latter to J. W. Croker, Esq.

H. M. S. *Rambler*, Gibraltar,
Sept. 29, 1810.

SIR,

In consequence of your orders to proceed with the first division of the flotilla to the westward, in search of the enemy's privateers, I left Gibraltar on the 26th, and, having previously recommitting the enemy's force at Barbet, I judged an attempt practicable, which was put in execution on the night of the 26th, No. 14 being the only boat in company. I accordingly landed with part of her crew, that of the *Rambler*, and the marines and seamen of the *Topaze*, in all thirty, and, crossing the sand hills, reached the enemy's quarter, three miles up the river of Barbet, under which lay a privateer protected by two six-pounders, her own crew and thirty French dragoons; after some sharp firing, in which our men displayed much steadiness, the enemy retreated with the loss of five dragoons, seven horses, and two of the privateer's crew, which was immediately carried, our people swimming off to her in a most determined manner. After the guns were spiked, we embarked with the loss of one marine killed, and one wounded. The conduct of all employed with me on this service

was admirable: Lieutenant Seagrove, commanding No. 14, gave proofs of much skill and bravery, and the marines of the *Topaze* under Lieutenant Halsted did every credit to the character of their corps; the seamen of that ship, who with ours had been constantly for twenty hours at the sweeps, landed, in a heavy surf, with an alacrity that insured success. The capture of this privateer must afford much satisfaction, as her properties of sailing and sweeping rendered her particularly offensive to unprotected vessels in the Straight.

I have, &c.

ROBERT HALL.

W. Parker, marine, killed; M. Weaver, ditto, wounded.

Admiral Sir R. Curtis, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Captain Malcolm of his Majesty's ship *Donegal*, giving an account of his having, on the 6th inst. captured off Cape Barleur, the Surcouf French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 56 men; she sailed the day before from Chebourg, and had not made any capture.

Vice-admiral Sir J. Somers, Bart. and K. B. has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Rear-admiral Dixon, reporting the capture of a Danish privateer, of four guns and 21 men, and the destruction of two others by his Majesty's sloop *Diligence*, and three lugger gun-boats, manned from his Majesty's ships *Ruby*, *Edgar*, and *Ganges*.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 17.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Harcourt, of his Majesty's ship Quebec, transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

H. M. S. *Quebec*, off the Texel,
Nov. 9, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you the capture of *La Jeune Louise*, a very fine French privateer schooner, of 14 guns and 35 men, which was very gallantly attacked and carried last night, in the *Vlie Stroom*, by a party of volunteers, in three boats, from the *Quebec*, under command of the first Lieutenant Stephen Popham, seconded by Lieutenant Richard Augustus Yates.

And to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of Lieutenant Popham, and the officers and men employed upon this service, I must

state to you, Sir, that in running past the Vile and Schelling yesterday evening, to resume our station before the Texel, the schooner was discovered at anchor within, and Lieutenant Popham immediately offered his services to make an attempt upon her; accordingly the frigate was brought to without the sands in sight of the enemy, and the boats immediately dispatched; and although we saw the engagement at half-past nine o'clock, it was not till after a long and anxious night that we had the extreme joy of seeing the schooner, bearing out of the enemy's harbour, through the very intricate navigation of the passage, with the British colours flying over French.

I understand that the boats had to pull against a very strong tide, and found the enemy fully prepared for the attack, and closely surrounded by sands, on which they grounded, and in this situation received three distinct broadsides from cannon and musketry within pistol-shot, and, notwithstanding, they extricated themselves and boarded. The enemy contended the point on deck, in which the French Captain Galien Lafont, Capitaine de Vaisseau, a Member of the Legion of Honour, was killed in personal contest by Lieutenant Yates. I am sorry now, Sir, to state the loss sustained in this service on our side: two seamen killed and one wounded, and a boat destroyed; and on that of the enemy, besides the Commander, one seaman killed and one wounded.

Lieutenant Popham speaks in the highest praise of the spirit and good order maintained by Lieutenant Yates, Mr. McDonald, Master's Mate, in command of the third boat, Mr. Duncan, clerk, Charles Ward, gentleman, volunteer, and the whole of his party; La Jeune Louise carries six 12 and eight 9-pounder carronades, and the remainder of her crew, consisting of 60 men, were some of them landed that morning sick, and others in a prize at sea; and the prisoners state her to be a much finer vessel than her consort in the last cruise, Sans Souti.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHAS. HAWTAYNE.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Tower, of his Majesty's ship the Curacao, transmitted by Admiral Gambier.

H. M. S. Curacao, at Sea,

SIR,

Nov. 9, 1810.

In proceeding to execute your orders, I have the honour to inform you, we discovered off the Land's-end, a man of war brig close in pursuit of a schooner, which the signal from the brig soon told me was an enemy; in consequence all sail was made, and we captured (after three hours chase) at half past two, P. M. the French privateer schooner La Venus, commanded by Mr. Guillaume Augenard, armed with 14 guns, and a complement of 67 men, from L'Orient 14 days,

a disastrous cruise, without making a capture, and received last night, off Scilly, a complete beating from an English ship, supposed to be a packet, with whom La Venus engaged two hours; during the action they lost five men, had fourteen wounded, the rigging and sails likewise bear evident marks of the contest. Captain Hopkins had been strenuously chasing this privateer from daylight, and to his signals and manœuvres the capture may be attributed.

I have, &c.

J. TOWER.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

TUESDAY, NOV. 20,

This Gazette Extraordinary contains dispatches from Lord Wellington, of the 20th and 27th ult. and 3d instant, with various enclosures (among them a letter from Colonel Trant, giving an account of the capture of Coimbra); and, also dispatches from Sir J. Stuart, in Sicily.

The two first dispatches of Lord Wellington, are in a great measure rendered uninteresting by that of the 3d instant, which is as follows:—

MY LORD, *Fera Negro*, 3d Nov. 1810.

I have not observed any alteration in the enemy's position or numbers since I addressed you on the 27th ult.

They have a considerable body of troops, principally cavalry, on the Tagus, between Punhete and Santarem; and I have reason to believe that Loison's division of infantry had not marched in that direction, as I reported to your Lordship they had in my last dispatch; some of the corps composing that division have certainly remained in the camps in front of this army.

The enemy have pushed some troops across the Zezere above Punhete, principally cavalry, apparently to reconnoitre the roads in that direction and the fort at Abrantes; but I conclude that the rains which have fallen within these few days will have swelled that river, and that these troops will have retired again.

They are still reported to be at work upon materials for a bridge both at Santarem and Barquinha; but I have detached Major-general Faie with a body of cavalry and infantry to the left of the Tagus, from whom I hope to receive accurate accounts of what is passing opposite to him on this side; and he will endeavour to destroy these materials if it should be practicable.

It is reported by all the deserters, that the enemy's troops continue to suffer great distress from the want of provisions.

It is impossible to form an estimate of the quantity of provisions which they found in the villages on the ground which they occupy; but it is certain, that they can draw none from any other part of the country, the whole being in the possession of our troops.

The garrison of Peniché, and the garrison of Obidos, which place Captain Fenwick, of the Portuguese service, has lately occupied, under the direction of Brigadier-general Blunt, and the British cavalry, continue to carry on a destructive warfare in the rear of the enemy's right, while the high road from Coimbra by Leyria is in the possession of Colonel Wilson's detachment.

I enclose a letter from Marshal Beresford, on the effects of the operations of Brigadier-general Blunt and Captain Fenwick.

I have received no letter from General Silveira of a later date than the 19th October. He had not at that time heard of the march of any of the enemy's troops in Castille.

He occupied with his detachment the roads from Almeida to Trancoso, Colorico, and Guarda. He had heard that General Bonnet had evacuated the Asturias, and, it is supposed, had moved into Biscay.

I have letters from Estramadura and Castromarin of as late a date as the 27th of October, stating that Morier's corps was still at Seville in a very inefficient state, and having many sick.

My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 22d ult.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Viscount Wellington, in Skirmishes with the Enemy on the 9th, 12th, 13th, and 14th October, 1810.

Killed: 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, 22 horses.—Wounded: 7 officers, 7 serjeants, 77 rank and file, 10 horses.—Missing: 1 serjeant, 41 rank and file, 12 horses.

Names of Officers Wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Captain Linsingen, slightly; Captain Aly, ditto.

94th Regiment—Captain Percival, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant Eeles, severely.

5th Battalion, King's German Legion—Lieutenant Muller, severely.

Brunswick Infantry—Captain Schufeldt, severely.

General Staff—Captain D. Merceco, slightly.

[By a short dispatch from General Beresford, subjoined to the above, it appears that a detachment sent from the garrison of Peniché to Obidos, under the command of Captain Fenwick (Lieutenant of the Buffs) took prisoners one French serjeant and 19 privates on the 27th ult; and on the 1st inst, killed seven privates, and took five prisoners, with 46 bullocks, two horses, and 200 sets of hospital bedding.]

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 19.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship, Europ. Mag. Vol. LVIII. Dec. 1810.

by Lieut.-general Sir John Stuart, K. B. dated Messina, 22d September, 1810.

MY LORD,

Early on the morning of the 18th instant, our attention was much occupied by the opposite movements of General Marat, who, by the embarkation of the principal body of his army in the whole of his long range of boats at Seylla and the Punta del Pizzo, and the disposition of these vessels after being cast off from the shore, seemed to indicate a conclusive design upon the part of our line extending towards the Faro.

While the attention of our left was engaged by the above operation, information was brought to me that a division of the enemy, being embarked at Reggio during the preceding night, had been perceived completing a landing upon our right, just before dawn, at about seven miles to the southward of Messina.

Reinforcements, which were held in reserve in this garrison to move according to circumstances, marched to sustain our posts at the invaded point upon the first signal of alarm; but the active vigilance of the troops stationed at that extremity of our defences, and their prompt and spirited behaviour, under the conduct of Major-general Campbell, had already happily rendered the presence of these succours unnecessary.

The repulse of the enemy in this partial enterprise, and the equally disgraceful and precipitate flight of the French General who commanded it, with the sacrifice of so considerable a part of his equipment, are more fully detailed in the adjoined report from Major-general Campbell to myself, on the proceedings of this fortunate day; and I hope his Majesty will be graciously pleased to draw an augur from the relation of this officer of the future conduct of this army at large, in any emergency of service which it may become their duty to encounter.

The zeal, the warmth exemplified by the neighbouring peasantry in our behalf, and which were not manifested without a loss, and the judgment as well as alacrity with which I have since learned that those in remoter districts made immediate dispositions to obstruct the progress of the enemy in their possible attempt to penetrate into the country, were far beyond what I could have hoped or expected from their peaceful habits; and so strongly was their animosity marked towards their invaders, that the interposition of our escorts was frequently necessary to protect our prisoners from their fury in conducting them, after their surrender, to the Citadel of Messina.

A colour inscribed as a gift from Gioachino Napoleone to the Royal Corsican Corps, said to be new for the occasion of the expedition, fell among other captures of the morning into our hands, and I hope his Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve my transmittal of this trophy to be respectfully laid at the

feet of his Sicilian Majesty, as a token of our zeal in support of his royal cause, and as a record that the first effort of a daring enemy to plant the standard of usurpation in this his second kingdom, and which still owns his rightful dominion, was repulsed by a British army.

I cannot close this communication to your Lordship, without expressing my official acknowledgments to the great assistance I have derived from Lieutenant-general Lord Forbes, as well as the other General Officers, and indeed every department and rank of this army, during a long period of four months, in which the contiguity and constant menaces of an enterprising enemy have demanded from us a system of unobtrusive vigilance, to which every mind has submitted with cheerfulness, but which your Lordship will believe has not been without its fatigue.—The habitual, cordial, and friendly co-operation which I have received from Admiral Martin and the naval force under his orders during this interval of anxiety, I have before had occasion to mention to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. STEWART, Count of Maida.

Here follows the Letter from Major Campbell alluded to above, describing the manner in which the enemy's attack was repelled.—The Major states, that at day-light on the 18th instant, he "clearly observed about 40 of the enemy's large boats disembarking troops between St. Stefano and Galati; which, as they gained the shore, pushed on and occupied the crest of the whole ridge of rising ground, extending from the place of their debarkation to the front and right of the Mili Fiumara. Every measure of precaution was adopted to occupy the Mountain Passes adjacent to the Mili position; and while thus employed, and eagerly watching the enemy's further movements, I observed not only an hesitation and period to his farther advance upon the heights, but that he was actually hastily re-embarking his troops nearest the beach, occasioned, I have no doubt, by the spirited and unexpected manner in which he was brought to action by the 2d Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-colonel Fischer, which, moving from its entrenchments of St. Placido, hung upon his rear and left. I had no sooner satisfied myself as to this point, than I directed the 21st regiment, with two six-pounders, to move briskly forward by the great road and beach from Mili, preceded by the riflemen of the 3d and 4th King's German Legion, and flankers of the 21st regiment, which produced the double effect of precipitating the enemy's retreat to his boats, and throwing into our power the whole of the corps which had gained the heights, and others whom their boats abandoned to his fate.—I understand this corps to have been under the orders of General Cavignac, and to have consisted of two battalions of Corsicans, 1st battalion of the 2d Neapolitan

Light Infantry, (six companies) 1st battalion 3d of the line Neapolitan Infantry, (six companies) 1st battalion of the 4th of the line Neapolitan Infantry, (six companies) in all about 3500 men; of whom, one of the Corsican battalions, with a stand of colours, a Colonel and Chef de Pétat Major of Division, a Lieutenant-colonel-commandant, with forty inferior officers, including an aide-de-camp of General Cavignac, and upwards of eight hundred soldiers, have surrendered prisoners of war at discretion."

Major Campbell then bestows great praise on the officers and troops engaged, and concludes with saying, "the best disposition in aid of us was exhibited by the peasantry of the country, who, with arms and every other weapon of offence they could collect, flocked to our immediate assistance; and, what is most consolatory, we have not to regret the loss of a single officer killed or wounded. Two men of the 21st regiment, and one rifleman, were slightly wounded in this singular excursion of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. CAMPBELL,

Maj. Gen. and Adj. Gen."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 20.

Letters transmitted by Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

His Majesty's ship *Diana*, at anchor off La Hogue, Nov. 16, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that though the wind was strong from the North East and North East by North on Monday evening the 12th instant, with a very heavy sea, I thought it probable the enemy's frigates might endeavour to push out; I therefore placed the ships in the best position I could suppose, and at half-past twelve on Tuesday morning we were fortunate enough to see and found ourselves in shore of them; the wind having backed to North by East, threw them considerable to windward of us, but prevented their getting round Barfleur; we were so near as to fire two broadsides at them before they got under the batteries of Marcou. At this time Captain Loring in the *Niobe* had pushed in shore in hopes of cutting off the sternmost ship, which he had nearly effected, but the wind blowing fresh from the northward and eastward, with a heavy sea, and the flood tide about to make, we could not prevent their getting through the narrow passage on the west end of Marcou. On Tuesday forenoon they weighed, and remained under sail close under the batteries of Marcou for several hours, and in the evening got into La Hogue Roads, we having been driven to the north of Barfleur by the ebb tide, the wind easterly. On the Wednesday morning I sent Captain Loring in the *Niobe* to give Captain Malcolm in the *Donegal* information of the situation of the

enemy's ships, and made all sail in this ship to the anchorage off La Hogue, and, on my approaching it, had the satisfaction to see one of the enemy's frigates run on shore. I anchored at one P. M. and continued so until morning, when I perceived that the other of the enemy's frigates seemed to be in a position where she might be attacked; I weighed on the first of the flood and made sail for her, but the enemy, on observing our intentions, weighed and went close into the shoal of St. Vaast, and immediately between the batteries of La Hogue and Taillon. I determined, however, to go as close to her as I could, without getting on shore, in hopes something might be done; but after twice standing in close alongside of her, sustaining the fire of the two batteries, together with the frigate, which by this time had received considerable reinforcements of men from the shore, I found the fire so very heavy, that I saw no hope of doing any thing effectual against her. At this time Captain Malcolm, of the Donegal, arrived with the *Revenge* and *Niobe*, and the attack was renewed by the four ships, who continued going in alternately, and made every exertion as long as the tide would permit them to do so; and I have no doubt the frigate must have received very great injury from it. I am sure I need not tell you how very mortified all on board the *Diana* and *Niobe* are, that, after our anxious blockade, we have not been able to do more; but I trust you will believe, that every thing has been done that was in our power to get possession of the frigates; and it is some consolation to be able to say, that one of them is on the rocks of St. Vaast, on her beam ends, and last night fell over on her larboard side, having been before on her starboard, and the other lying apparently on the shoal near the fort, and, I trust, not in a state to go to sea for a considerable length of

time. It now remains for me to say, that nothing could exceed the steady behaviour of my officers and men of the *Diana*; and to Mr. Rowe, the First Lieutenant, I feel particularly indebted for his assistance and exertion. Captain Loring speaks in the highest terms of his officers and men, particularly Lieut. Simpson. I am happy to say, that though we were a long time under so heavy a fire, we have only one marine slightly wounded, but the ship has suffered very considerably in her masts, sails, hull, and rigging. Unless they dismantle the enemy's frigate, I shall continue on my present station until I have the honour to receive your orders. I have to beg your forgiveness for the length of this, but hope that the variety of occurrences necessary to be stated will plead my excuse.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

Sir R. Curtis, Bart. Admiral of
the Red, &c. &c. &c.

[A letter from Captain Malcolm, of the *Donegal*, follows, stating the loss sustained by that ship at three men wounded; the *Diana*, one, slightly; and the *Revenge*, seven; two of whom are since dead.—Captain Malcolm bestows great praise upon Captain Grant.]

[This Gazette also contains three letters—one from Captain Irby, of the *Amelia*, stating the capture, on the 3th inst. of the *Charles* privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 22 guns.—Another from Captain Bell, of the *Phips* sloop, noticing the capture of *le Barbier de Seville*, a new vessel of 16 guns, and 60 men, from Boulogne. Lieutenant Tyron and one seaman were dangerously wounded.—And a third from Captain C. Campbell, of the *Plover* sloop, stating his having scuttled in the Channel, three lugger privateers—one of 32 men, and the others of 24 each.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DISPATCHES to the 1st inst. from Lord Wellington have since been received. At the date of Lord Wellington's dispatches, no material alteration had taken place in the relative positions of the main hostile armies; but his Lordship states, that on the 27th ult. Drouot joined the Prince of Essling, with between 8000 and 9000 men; they were to be followed by General Gardanne's division, which was expected in a day or two; and these were to be followed by a third division, consisting of artillery; the whole amounting to 22,000 men with stores, &c. The French had been harassed on their march, and were said to be very much exhausted with fatigue. On the 18th, General Silveira attacked 4300 of them, under Gardanne, at Valverde, and the result was 800 men killed, of whom 10 were officers, and a considerable number of prisoners taken. It appears to be the inten-

tion of Lord Wellington to fall back to his fortified position at Torres Vedras. The Portuguese Government have officially announced, that this may be expected, and have consequently directed that all the provisions and other effects left in the position which the enemy lately occupied, shall be removed within the fortified lines.

The Swedish Diet, which elected Bernadotte Crown Prince of that country, previous to being dissolved, passed a law, dooming Gustavus (now in this country) and his posterity, to perpetual exile; under pain of death, if they should hereafter be found on the Swedish territory.

The Swedish government has acceded to the demand of Bonaparte to adopt the Continental system, and has declared war against Great Britain.

A German magazine recently announced

the death of a schoolmaster in Suabia, who for 51 years had superintended a large institution with old-fashioned severity. From an average inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the ushers had calculated, that in the course of his exertions, he had given 911,500 canings, 124,000 floggings, 209,000 custodes, 136,000 tips with the ruler, 10,260 boxes on the ear, and 22,700 tasks by the heart. It was further calculated, that he had made 700 boys stand on pins, 600 kneel on a sharp edge of wood, 3000 wear the fool's cap, and 1700 hold the rod. How vast the quantity of human misery inflicted by a single perverse educator.

Bonaparte's furious decrees for the destruction of British commerce, have been enforced by every State on the Continent, with the exception of Austria and Russia.

American Papers to the 3d of November, lately brought us a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Marquis of Wellesley, dated the 25th of August, referring to M. Champagny's (the French Minister) letter to Mr. Armstrong, relative to the projected repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, from the 1st of November, 1810; and taking for granted, "that in consequence the British Orders in Council will be repealed." Lord Wellesley's answer is also given; by which the American government is assured, that "whenever the repeal of the French Decrees shall have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations shall have been restored to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those Decrees, his Majesty will feel the highest satisfaction in relinquishing a system which the conduct of the enemy compelled him to adopt."

The President of the United States giving credit to Bonaparte's declaration, that the Milan and Berlin Decrees are revoked from the 1st of November, has published a Proclamation; in which he announces that the restrictions upon the trade of neutral nations have been taken off by France; all restrictions on trading with France, are therefore done away; French armed vessels may now be admitted into the harbours of the United States; and the Non-Intercourse Law, as it respects Great Britain, is to be revived if her orders are not revoked before the 2d of February next.

The principles of Independence are rapidly spreading throughout Spanish South America. West Florida has lately followed the example of other provinces, and established a provisional government of its own.

The Duke of Montrose packet, arrived from the Brazils, brings advice, that Lmiers and his principal associates, who were taken prisoners at Cordova, had been tried by order of the new government of Buenos Ayres, and shot at a short distance from that city.—Monte Video and Buenos Ayres ap-

pear to be at war with each other, and the whole of the interior provinces are described as in a state of civil commotion. Admiral De Courcy, in consequence, had sailed from Rio Janeiro, for the River Plate; there to act as circumstances required. Some accounts say he had blockaded that river.

NEGOCIATION FOR AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

After the rejection by the French Government of the equitable and liberal counter-projet of the British Government, which caused the late delusive negotiation to terminate, it would be an unnecessary devotion of our room, to give the voluminous, and now uninteresting, Correspondence which the *Monitor* has published upon the subject. The following epitome is all that we think it necessary now to give:—

In a note of the 1st August, from Mr. Mackenzie to Mr. Dumoustier, after complaining of the want of candour, and of a temper of conciliation on the part of the French Government in this business, Mr. Mackenzie returns to the principle laid down on both sides as the basis of the convention, viz. the general liberation, by exchange, of the prisoners of war of Great Britain and of her allies, against those of France and of her allies and dependencies; and after acknowledging that this principle has been fairly stated by Mr. Dumoustier, Mr. M. thinks that it is, nevertheless, to be observed in what manner this principle had at first been put forward.

When the negotiation for an exchange of prisoners seemed to be breaking off (for some reason or other), a proposition was made, in rather general terms, by the French Commissary, to extend the exchange to their respective allies; and it was communicated in nearly similar terms by Mr. Mackenzie to his Government. The British Government felt no surprise at the proposition, because they discovered in it an adequate motive from the disproportion between the number of prisoners in France and the number of prisoners in England. They were sensible, that by listening to such a proposition, they were about to make a great sacrifice of their personal interests, and that considerable difficulties must start up in the arrangement of the details of a measure so extensive and so unexampled; but their ardent desire to alleviate the sufferings of such a multitude of wretched beings, did not allow these considerations to influence their conduct; and Mr. Mackenzie was instructed to request, that Mr. Dumoustier would have the goodness to explain in detail the manner by which it was proposed to carry such an arrangement into execution, in case the general principle of it should be adopted.

In consequence of this request, the projet of the French Government was put forth, and the British were satisfied with the general drift of it; but among other objections

to several parts of its contents, one appeared insurmountable; viz. the manner by which the British Government were called upon to stipulate for their allies, without having had time to communicate and consult with them. However, the proposition that all the French prisoners in Spain should be exchanged against an equal number of Spaniards, prisoners in France, and that the surplus should afterwards be liberated, seemed to contain a principle at once just in itself, and applicable to every other sort of exchange; and on the grounds of that proposition, the counter-project of the British Government was established.

The principal objection to this counter-project was raised on the observation, that the execution of it must depend upon a will foreign to that of the contracting parties. But how could such an objection be obviated in a transaction in which so many

different powers were concerned? A similar objection might be applied to the French project itself; since, notwithstanding the acknowledgment of an universal principle of exchange in some of its articles, the execution of the principle, inasmuch as it extended to the exchange between France and Spain, was made to depend on the consent of the respective Governments. The only point laid down, as one to be definitively adopted, was, the restitution to France, without delay and in a *masse*, of all the French prisoners in England, and the restitution to England of all the English prisoners in France; a stipulation the whole of the advantages of which were on the side of France. After various attempts to adjust this point, the negotiation broke off; and Mr. Mackenzie, having at length obtained his passports, returned to England.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 26, 9.

THE remains of the late Countess de Lisle (Queen of France) were removed to the Ambassador's chapel, near Portman-square, where a solemn dirge was performed; the procession afterwards passed to Westminster-abbey; at the entrance of which it was met by the choir. The body was subsequently deposited in Henry VII.'s chapel. The whole of the French princes and emigrants of rank in this country attended on the occasion. The carriages of the Prince of Wales and all the royal dukes, as well as those of the ministers, &c. formed part of the procession to the abbey. A party of foot guards also added to the solemnity.

Count Gottorp (the King of Sweden) has obtained permission to remain in this country, as a private gentleman, and to go where he pleases; he refuses all pecuniary aid, and all pomp. This illustrious character resides at present in Hampton-court palace.

The Attorney-general moved the judgment of the Court of King's Bench against John Gale Jones. Mr. Justice Grose proceeded to pass the sentence; which was, that he, John Gale Jones, for the libel which he published on Lord Castlereagh, and discussed in the British Forum, should be imprisoned in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, for twelve calendar months; and, at the expiration of that time, should find security for his good behaviour, for three years, himself in 500*l*. and two sureties in 250*l*. each.

Mr. Justice Grose next proceeded to pass sentence on the persons convicted of a riot at the Liverpool theatre. Abraham Leman and Charles Rawlinson were sentenced to be imprisoned each twelve months, in the castle of Lancaster; Thomas Turner and Thomas Rawlinson Molvenix to be imprisoned, each three months; and Matthew

Carter and Barton Wilson two months each, in the same place.

27. A malignant species of wit, known by the term of *hour*, was successfully practised at the house of Mrs. Tottenham, a lady of fortune, in Berners-street; which was beset by about a hundred of trades-people at one time, with their various commodities; and from the confusion, altogether, such crowds had collected, as to render the street impassable. Waggon-laden with coals from the Paddington wharfs, upholsterers' goods in cart-loads, wine-porters with pernits, organs, piano-fortes, an undertaker with a coffin, linen, jewelry, and every description of furniture was lodged as near as possible to the door of No. 54, by anxious trades-people and a laughing mob. About the same time the Lord Mayor arrived in his carriage; and finding the deception which had been practised upon himself, as well as others, drove to Marlborough-street office, the officers of which were immediately ordered out, to stop the further egress of trades-people to the house in question, and disperse the populace.

29. About one o'clock in the morning a reservoir, formed for supplying the canal at Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, burst; and the water flowing in an easterly direction, inundated the whole of an adjoining valley. Such was the destructive impetuosity of the flood, that it swept away a cottage, occupied by James Schollfield, and his wife and four children perished. Rushing forward in its fatal course, the water advanced to the mill of Messrs. Horsfall, and so completely inundated the house of the miller, that himself and his wife were floated out of their bed; he seized the stone-work in the window, and for some time held his wife in his embrace; but she was, at length, forced from him, and her lifeless body was

taken up the next morning, at a place called the Paddock, two miles from Huddersfield; the husband escaped. Many other accidents of less consequence occurred.

Among the numerous calamities lately sustained by the high tide which happened in Lincolnshire on the 10th of November, none appear to have experienced that terrible devastation more than the premises of Mr. John Burkitt, of Fosdyke. His house and other contiguous buildings, which have been erected almost a century upon the very summit of an inner bank, had long withstood the fury of contending elements, till the tremendous evening which spread desolation over the whole of that unfortunate parish. Alarmed by the pressing storm, Mr. B. attempted to save his stock in the adjacent marsh, but all his efforts were in vain; the wind being north-east, brought up the tide with redoubled violence: few minutes had elapsed before the whole marsh was a complete deluge; the bank, which, for years, had stood a faithful barrier, was soon overflowed, and the whole of his property on that side the intake entirely swept away—bovels, sheds, out-houses, implements of husbandry, all his hay, every sheaf of corn, 237 sheep, 4 fat pigs, &c. &c. to the amount of 2000*l.* and upwards; and what added to the agonizing scene, was the loss of a faithful domestic—a servant girl, whose good conduct had endeared her to the family, was washed from the bank by a wave, in the sight of her master and mistress, whilst the former was in the very act of reaching forth his hand to save her life, and sunk to rise no more. No sooner was the misfortune of Mr. B. made known to his landlord, Joseph Pitt, Esq. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, than that gentleman instantly left his house, and repaired to Fosdyke (a distance of 250 miles), to alleviate his tenant's sufferings. On his arrival he found Mr. B. had begun to repair the breaches in the bank, in which he ordered him to proceed, assuring him that the expense incurred thereon he would cheerfully pay: he next desired him to get his premises put into repair to his own wish, as soon as convenient; and to enable him to do so, left a sum of money in his hands, with strict injunctions on him to draw for more when he required. Mr. P. then, with that liberality for which he is justly famed, generously gave up to Mr. B. the whole amount of two years' rent; he also relieved some other individuals on the spot; and having expressed a hope that a subscription would be made for those unfortunate sufferers who had nearly lost their all, he ordered his tenant to set his name down as a subscriber for 20*l.*

Dec. 4. The Lord Mayor went from the Mansion-house to Guildhall, and held the first court of Aldermen in his mayoralty; when the thanks of the court were voted to the late Lord Mayor. It was referred to a committee of the whole court to consider the present act of Parliament for regulating

the assize of bread, and report what alteration (if any) should be made therein, and what steps are necessary to be pursued thereon.

6. A court of common council was held at Guildhall; when the thanks of the court were unanimously voted to the late Lord Mayor, for his unremitting and impartial attention to the administration of justice during his mayoralty.

A report was presented by Mr. Waithman, from the committee appointed to enquire into certain abuses existing in the city regiments of militia. The report developed a great number of abuses in the present system of enlisting and discharging men, and in the manner of passing the regimental accounts; and the committee concluded with giving it as their opinion, that the two regiments, as now constituted, were of no use either to the city or the country; they, therefore, recommended an application to Parliament, to repeal the laws respecting the militia of the city of London, and to make this force more available to the good of the country, by extending its services. The report was ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on a future day.—Upon a report from the Navigation Committee, it was referred to that committee to consider the best mode to be adopted for effectually opposing the several proposed plans for making canals, cuts, &c.; which, if obtained, would entirely divert the trade from the river Thames.

An action was tried in the Court of King's Bench, brought by Mr. Dubost, an artist of eminence, against the Rev. Mr. Beresford, son of the Archbishop of Tuam, for cutting to pieces a painting which was publicly exhibited in Pall Mall, under the title of the Beauty and the Beast. It appeared, from the evidence, that Dubost had come to this country with an historical painting of Damocles, which was of acknowledged merit, and which was purchased for 800 guineas, by Mr. Hope, who, to encourage the artist to improve his talents, he engaged him to paint the portrait of his lady, for 400 guineas. Subsequently a disagreement arose between them, when Dubost, to punish some imaginary affront, offered by his patron, caricatured him under the figure of a Beast, purchasing the consent, but not the affections of his wife, with gold. This picture he publicly exhibited, with some others, in Pall Mall, until the defendant, brother to Mrs. Hope, justly indignant at the attempt to calumniate his sister, and wound the feelings of an honourable family, cut in pieces the infamous exhibition, by which they were to be loaded with disgrace, or submit to be laid under contribution. The exhibition latterly produced near 20*l.* per day, and the plaintiff laid his damages at 1000*l.* Mr. Jekyll opened the case; and the attorney-general replied. Lord Ellenborough regarding the Exhibition as a malignant effort to wound the peace of Mr. Hope's family,

observed, that as no justification had been pleaded that the picture was a nuisance, the only question was, supposing the defendant to be guilty, of which there was no doubt, what was the value of the thing destroyed; if it was valuable only as a caricature, it had no right to be exhibited, and might have been prevented, on an application to the Lord Chancellor. The jury would give merely the value of the paint, canvass, and colour. Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 5*l*.

7. The well-known John King was tried in the Court of King's Bench on an indictment for perjury, and found *Guilty*.—Sentence deferred.

A furious epistolary attack has been made by General Clavering upon Lord Folkestone, in consequence of a letter of his Lordship's in Mrs. Clarke's book of "The Royal Princes." The General was just returned from abroad; and although nothing short of broad-swords, or pistols-muzzle to muzzle, could at first satisfy the General, the whole terminated without the parties even seeing each other.

Several Compositors and Pressmen, who were convicted last Sessions of a combination against the Messrs. Walters, Proprietors of *The Times* newspaper, in order to raise their wages, have had the following sentences passed upon them:—R. Howlett and J. Gee, to be severally fined 1*s*. and imprisoned for two years in Newgate; William Clifton, S. Becket, and George Westray, severally to pay a fine of 1*s*. and to be imprisoned eighteen months in Newgate; S. Hurley, H. Byrne, and T. Woolley, to be severally fined 1*s*. and imprisoned one year in Newgate; R. Paskin, L. Kidd, W. Williams, C. Latham, W. Coy, J. Macartney, J. Mackintosh, N. Collings, M. Craig, J. Chapman, and J. Simpson, to be severally fined 1*s*. and imprisoned nine months in Newgate.

12. The carriage of the Prince of Wales broke down at Kensington, when on the way to Windsor; his Royal Highness received no injury, but returned to town, and dined with his daughter the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

14. A portion of Dover Cliff fell with a tremendous crash on two houses underneath; by which the wife of a carpenter, five children, and a niece, were all buried in the ruins, and killed.

This evening, about five o'clock, the house belonging to Mrs. Grant, in White-hart-yard, Drury-lane, fell down with a tremendous crash, burying in the ruins several persons. Among others, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Annison were precipitated from the garret into the cellar, taken out dead, and conveyed to the Sun and Apple Tree, in White Hart-yard. A nephew of the unfortunate sufferer, a youth about twenty years of age, was also taken out, but happily had sustained no material injury. The son of Mr. Annison made his escape, by dropping out of the two-pair-of-stairs window, by which

he was dreadfully hurt. Mrs. Grant and family were in the shop, serving, at the time when this lamentable accident happened, but fortunately escaped with their lives. Two young men were taken out of the ruins with broken thighs, and otherwise hurt. Annison had been a soldier in the Coldstream regiment of guards for 16 years, and has left an orphan, a boy about 12 years of age, destitute of support.

16. The inhabitants of Dover were again greatly alarmed, between twelve and one o'clock this morning, by the unexpected falling of the Cliff, which extends along the houses on the north-west side of Snargate-street. It is supposed that not less than 1200 tons of chalk came down, and the dwelling-houses of Captain Sutton, Mr. Shepman, Captain Hammond, Mrs. Stupples, and Widow Yawkins, are severely damaged; at the back part, the laundries and other out-houses being dashed to atoms. The crash was so violent as to be heard at some distance at sea. No person, however, sustained any injury by this fall. To the sufferers by the former accident, we have to add a child of Mrs. Poole's sister, dug out of the ruins on Saturday, making in all seven persons. Mr. Poole, the only survivor of his family, is likely to recover, although he lay buried in the earth half an hour before he was extricated. The quantity of land lost by the falls of the Cliff between Dover and Folkestone, is estimated at six acres.

18. Lucien Buonaparte, his family, and suite of 35 persons, landed this afternoon at Plymouth, having been brought from the President frigate in the Admiral's cutter, and proceeded to the King's Arms-inn, in carriages, accompanied by Sir R. Calder, the Port Admiral, General England, Lord Boringdon, and several Naval and Military Officers. Lucien appears about 50 years of age, about five feet seven inches high, of a sallow complexion, thin visage, and is very much like the pictures seen in London, which are said to be a good likeness of his brother Napoleon. Madame Buonaparte is a stout handsome woman. The children consist of five daughters and two sons: the eldest daughter is about seventeen years of age, and very handsome; so are her sisters; the boys are young, the eldest not more than eight years old. It has been settled, that Lucien is to reside in Montgomeryshire, Earl Powis having offered, through the medium of Government, his beautiful seat at Llanures for that purpose. The residence is a fine old castle in thorough repair, with spacious grounds, and every accommodation for a large family. Mr. Mackenzie, who lately negotiated for the exchange of prisoners, and who, it seems, knew Lucien at Rome, is gone to Plymouth, for the purpose of apprizing the latter on what terms he is to enjoy the protection of the British Government.

19. The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed a letter to the Prince of Wales,

inclosing for his Royal Highness's consideration the plan of the proceeding for a Regency, with certain limitations, and soliciting an interview on the subject. The Prince returned an answer the same evening; in which he declined expressing any opinion, until the plan had been submitted to both Houses of Parliament. The Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cornwall, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, are said to have entered into a protest against a restricted Regency, as injurious to the Royal Prerogatives.

Both Houses of Parliament have received the reports of their respective Committees, with the opinions of the Physicians on his Majesty's health; the latter have stated it as their unanimous opinion, that his Majesty will recover, but that the precise time of such recovery is indefinite and uncertain; and Dr. Will's thinks that his Majesty will be subject to relapses.

20. A paper was read last Thursday at the Royal Society, endeavouring to prove that the vital principle of the body did not depend on the head; but that a vigorous circulation might be carried on by a pair of bellows after decapitation!

BANKRUPTCIES.—A numerical evidence of the present state of trade may be deduced from the number of bankruptcies in the London Gazette. They amounted last month to 273; same month in 1869, to 130; ditto in 1868, to 100; ditto in 1867, to 97; ditto in 1866, to 65.

CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DEC. 12, 1869, TO DEC. 11, 1870.—Christened in the 97 parishes within the Walls, 1604.—Buried, 1288.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the Walls, 4258.—Buried, 4149.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 10,503.—Buried, 9535.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4165.—Buried, 4811.

Christened	{ Males, 10,181 Females 9,742 }	In all, 19,930
Buried	{ Males, 10,411 Females 9,489 }	In all, 19,893

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5,553
Between two and five	2,430
Five and ten	850
Ten and twenty	695
Twenty and thirty	1,218
Thirty and forty	1,788
Forty and fifty	2,018
Fifty and sixty	1,648
Sixty and seventy	1,587
Seventy and eighty	1,262
Eighty and ninety	473
Ninety and an hundred	70
An hundred and five	1

Increased in the burials this year, 3,213.

There have been executed in the City of London, and County of Surrey, 10; of which number, 6 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

INDISPOSITION OF HIS MAJESTY.

HOUSE OF LORDS, NOV. 23.

Lord Thurlow took the oaths and his seat. Earl Camden, Lord President of the Council, presented the report of the Privy Council, containing the examination of the physicians, Drs. Reynolds, Heberden, Wilks, and Sir H. Hallford; who all stated that his Majesty was then incapable of business; but that, founding their opinion on maladies of this nature, the integrity of his Majesty's faculties, and the strength of his constitution, they entertained the most confident hopes of his recovery; though they could not state at what period he might become convalescent. They also stated, that a very considerable amendment had taken place in his Majesty's health during the last 24 hours, which continued up to that morning, though Sir H. Hallford allowed that his Majesty was, within the same space, more indisposed bodily; but which, however, he had just reason to believe, would be mitigated, on his return, that evening.

The Earl of Liverpool then arose; and, after a short speech, in which he acknowledged the embarrassment in which the house was placed, but grounded the necessity of delay on the favourable circumstances of his Majesty's present indisposition, which might render any further proceeding unnecessary, moved, that the House do adjourn till Thursday, the 13th of December.

Earl Spencer, conceiving that the House was departing from the precedent of 1788, moved, as an amendment, that the House do appoint a committee to examine the physicians appointed to attend on his Majesty, touching his present melancholy indisposition, and to report the same.

Lords Mordaunt, Holland, Grenville, Erskine, Stanhope, with the Marquis Lansdowne, and the Duke of Sussex, spoke in favour of the amendment, and against the adjournment; as, by suspending the functions of the executive, they were bringing the regal authority into contempt.

Lord Harrowby contended, that the appointment of a Regency would be dethroning the King; but, being called to order, was followed by the Lord Chancellor, who implored their lordships, as they valued the interests of the country, as they valued the interests and feelings of the King, to concur in the motion of adjournment.—A division then took place on Earl Spencer's amendment.—Contents 56, non-contents 88—Majority 32. The original motion was then carried; no proxies being tendered on either side.

Dec. 13. The Earl of Liverpool rose; and, after adverting to what he had said on the 29th of last month, when he moved the former adjournment, observed, that he had then stated, that if, on this day, there should not be reason to hope for his Majesty's speedy recovery, he should feel it his duty to propose some measure to the House. There was then, and there still existed, a con-

udent expectation of his Majesty's recovery; but there was, fortunately, that advance now in his Majesty's recovery, which could warrant him in proposing another adjournment. He, therefore, felt it his duty, in conformity with the precedents of 1788, to move, "That a select committee be appointed to examine the physicians who have attended his Majesty during his illness, respecting the state of his Majesty's health, and to report such examination to the house." The motion was then put, and carried unanimously, and also that the committee should consist of 21 lords.—Adjourned.

14. Earl Camden reported the following list of lords, as chosen on the select committee:—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Lord Chancellor; Dukes of Norfolk and Montrose; Marquises Wellesley, Lansdowne, and Abercorn; Earls of Westmoreland, Camden, Buckinghamshire, Spencer, Liverpool, Powys, Lonsdale, and Moira; and Lords Ellenborough, Sidmouth, Redesdale, Erskine, and Grenville. On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, it was ordered that the above 21 lords be the committee for examining the physicians respecting his Majesty's health; that they meet this day; and that any eight of them have power to adjourn as they shall think fit.—Drs. Reynolds, Heberden, and Baillie, were then sworn at the bar; after which the House adjourned.

Dec. 19. The Earl of Liverpool, in reply to a question put by Earl Spencer, as to the mode of proceeding intended to be pursued by ministers, declared it was the intention of himself and his friends to act strictly on the precedent of 1788 and 89, in supplying the defect of the royal authority.

Lord Grenville was of opinion, that unnecessary delay had taken place in recording the fact of the King's illness, and in adopting such measures as the present critical exigency of public affairs required. With respect to the course to be pursued, it was with pain he found himself unable to concur with those noble friends with whom he generally acted. After a lapse of 20 years, and giving the question the most attentive consideration, it was the honest conviction of his mind, that the defect of the royal authority could be supplied only by legislative provision, and not by Address. This he felt himself bound to declare, as a peer of Parliament, faithfully discharging his duty—a duty which, he regretted, must cost him the pain of disagreeing with his noble friends.

The Earl of Lauderdale combated the chief position of his noble friend, which was built on a distinction which he never could recognize—the distinction between the political and natural capacity of the crown. He was aware that this distinction had been antecedently laid down, and highly appreciated by some lawyers of great reputation; but he, nevertheless, thought it had no solid basis, and partook more of the nature of a quibble than a legal definition. He con-

cluded by recommending an Address to the Prince of Wales.

Lord Holland agreed with his noble friend (Lord Grenville), in the necessity of making a legislative provision; but, contended that they ought first to establish a representative of the royal authority, for the purpose of giving a constitutional sanction to such a legislative measure. After a desultory conversation between Lords Liverpool, Stanhope, Grenville, and Spencer, the Lords were ordered to be summoned for to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Dec. 20. Earl Camden presented the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the physicians, touching the state of his Majesty's health.

Lord Holland, after stating that it was not expected that any question relative to the Sovereign's illness would be discussed this day, remarked, that much inconvenience must result from the suspension of the executive authority. He alluded to the hostile conduct of Sweden—the proclamation of the government of the United States, which rendered it necessary either promptly to revoke the Orders in Council, or declare upon what conditions such concession would be made. The state of affairs in South America was also highly interesting to this country, and deeply affecting the interests of the peninsula, and required a prompt determination upon the part of the executive government.

The Earl of Liverpool declared, that his colleagues were fully aware of the difficulties and embarrassments of their situation, but that they were also conscious of not having created any unnecessary delay. He could not, from a principle of duty, give the explanation asked for by the noble lord; at the same time he could assure their lordships that no material inconvenience had arisen to the public service from the present embarrassing situation of his Majesty's ministers. He deprecated the proceeding of Address as illegal and unconstitutional, and recommended that by Bill was the most legal and constitutional. The Duke of Clarence deplored, in common with their lordships, the calamity which had fallen on the nation, and concluded, by speaking in favour of the precedent of the Irish Parliament. The Duke of Norfolk, Earls Grosvenor, Stanhope, Rosslyn, Darnley, and Lauderdale, Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Erskine, participated in the discussion; when the amended motion of the Earl of Liverpool, "That a committee be appointed to search for precedents on occasions similar to the present," was put and carried.—Adjourned.

Dec. 22. The Earl of Liverpool acquainted their lordships that a conference had taken place between the two Houses; and, on his lordship's motion, it was resolved, that the Lords should, in consequence, resolve into a committee of the whole House, on the state of the nation, on Thursday

next; and that they be summoned for that day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, NOV. 29.

Mr. Secretary Ryder, after stating the circumstances under which the house met, presented the report of the physicians, as taken before the privy-council; when the question being put, it was ordered to be laid on the table. The report having been read,

Mr. Perceval, after dwelling at some length upon the favourable hopes it held out of his Majesty's recovery, moved, that the House do adjourn, at its rising, for 14 days.

Messrs. Yorke, Wilberforce, B. Bathurst, and Fuller supported the motion; and Messrs. Whitbread, Ponsonby, Adair, Wynne, Sir F. Burdett, General Mathew, and Lord Milton spoke against it. The House then divided, on the question of adjournment, Ayes 233, Noes 129.—Another division took place, upon Mr. Ponsonby's motion, to appoint a committee to examine the physicians, Ayes 137, Noes 230. Adjourned for a fortnight.

DEC. 13. The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, on the subject of his Majesty's illness; and, after stating that the expectation he had entertained of his Majesty's speedy recovery were diminished, though of his ultimate recovery he entertained no doubt, thought it his duty to propose to the House such a mode of proceeding as appeared to him to be best adapted to the nature of the case. He then proposed the appointment of a select committee, consisting of 21 members, to examine the physicians, and to make their report thereon to the House. That, after this committee was agreed to, the House should adjourn to Monday, when it would receive the report. That the report should be printed; and, if ready to be delivered to the several members of the House on Monday, the House should adjourn to Wednesday; on which day he should subsequently move that the call of the House should take place; that the House should, immediately afterwards, take the report of the committee into consideration, and thereon proceed to adopt such measures as to its wisdom should seem most meet for supplying the vacancy which the unfortunate calamity of his Majesty's illness had made in the constitution.

The motion being read from the chair, was unanimously agreed to; as well as the following names of the committee:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, and the Attorney-general: Lords Castlereagh, Milton, and Cavendish; Sirs J. Newport, and W. Scott; Messrs. Ryder, Ponsonby, Wilberforce, Sheridan, Adam, Lascelles, R. Dundas, Tierney, W. W. Pole, Whitbread, Canning, Hiley Addington, and T. S. Gooch.

After a few words from Mr. Whitbread, on this measure not having been before adopted, it was then ordered that the committee have power to send for the physicians,

in order to their examination; to adjourn from time to time; and to sit again notwithstanding any adjournment of the House; that no member should be permitted to attend the committee but those who had been nominated thereon; and that five of the said committee be a quorum.—Ordered also, that the House be called over on Wednesday next.—Adjourned to Monday.

DEC. 17. Mr. Dundas brought up the report of the committee appointed to examine his Majesty's physicians; which, without being read, was ordered to be printed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that, fearing, from the length of time which the report would take in printing, gentlemen would not have an opportunity of examining it attentively before Wednesday, he would move, "That the House should be called over on Thursday, and that it should form itself into a committee on the state of the nation." He would then propose the three preliminary resolutions adopted in 1788.

Mr. Ponsonby declared, that he should strenuously oppose the third proposition, which recommended proceeding by way of Bill, as tending to degrade the kingly office.

Mr. Sheridan, after some warm encomiums on the letter written by the Prince of Wales in 1788, recommended the precedent of the Irish Parliament, which voted an Address to the Heir Apparent, praying that he would be pleased to take upon him the Regency, &c. with such limitations as Parliament might deem proper.

Mr. Adam censured the proceeding by Bill, as unconstitutional, and observed, that unless the limitations or restrictions on the prerogative which the Bill would contain were stated, the House would be kept in the dark as to the future measures of the honourable gentleman.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied shortly, but declined stating the measure he should found upon the resolutions. Both motions were then agreed to, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

DEC. 20. The call of the House was not enforced, but deferred till Monday seven night.—The House having resolved itself into a committee on the state of the nation, Mr. Lushington in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a preliminary speech, requested the attention of the House to the three following propositions:—1. That it is the opinion of this House, "That his Majesty is prevented, by indisposition, from coming to his Parliament, and from attending to public business, and that the personal exercise of the royal authority is thereby, for the present, interrupted."—2. That it is the opinion of this House, "That it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, now assembled, and lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal autho-

rity, arising from his Majesty's late indisposition, in such a manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require."—3. "That, for this purpose, and for the maintaining entire the constitutional authority of the King, it is necessary that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, should determine on the means whereby the royal assent may be given in parliament to such Bill as may be passed by the two Houses of Parliament, respecting the exercise of the powers and authorities of the crown, in the name, and on the behalf of the King, during the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition."—The honourable gentleman then proceeded to state, that he should propose that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be appointed to exercise the office of Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, during the continuance of the King's indisposition. That, generally, all the powers of the government should be committed to his hands. That, to her Majesty, the Queen, should be entrusted the care and guardianship of the King's person. That due provisions should be made to notify the King's recovery, and chalk out the course of proceedings by which his Majesty might be enabled to re-assume his functions. These three provisions should have no limit in point of time, except what should arise from the duration of the King's indisposition taking all the circumstances connected with the King's indisposition into consideration, a limit should be placed on the prerogatives of the crown, when in the hands of the Regent, for a twelvemonth, taking care that the limitation should expire during the sitting of Parliament, and, at least, six weeks after it was convened. It would then be open for Parliament to reconsider the subject; or, if they did not think that duty necessary, the termination of the restriction would have the advantage of having occurred under the eye and superintendence of the legislature. Upon these grounds, he thought that there should be a suspension, for the same period, of the power of granting any rank or dignity in the peerage, with certain exceptions. Also that all pensions and offices granted should continue only during the continuance of the Regent in office, unless subsequently approved and confirmed by his Majesty. And, lastly, that to her Majesty, the Queen, with the care of his royal person, should be committed the appointment to the several offices connected with his Majesty's household, subject to the reconsideration of Parliament. He had the authority of the late Dr. Willis for stating, that the shortest period in which such a disorder's recovery could be expected was six weeks; that the average period was five or six months; and, that from twelve months to twelve and a half was the extreme point at which, if the most encouraging symptoms of recovery did not present themselves, the prospect became almost hopeless. The honourable gentleman then concluded, by moving the first resolu-

tion; which was carried. On the second a warm discussion took place, in which Sir F. Burdett, Messrs. Ponsonby, Canning, Adam, Horner, Croker, Whitbread, Lords Castlereagh, Temple and Joscelyn, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, participated. The division being at length loudly called for, the second and third resolutions were carried by 289 to 157.—Adjourned.

Dec. 21. Mr. Lushington brought up the report of the committee on the state of the nation. On the question being put on the second resolution,

Lord W. Russell opposed it, as unnecessary. On the former occasion an assertion of the Prince's right to the royal authority had been then set up, and it was in opposition to that assertion that the minister of that day moved the resolution. No such claims had been advanced now; consequently, ministers had not the same excuse as their predecessors to urge in justification of their conduct. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Sir Francis Burdett thought, as ministers grounded their defence of the measures proposed on the necessity of the case, they were bound to prove the existence of such necessity. The honourable baronet then entered into an argument to shew that the House had not, in the absence of a positive law, any right to legislate; and that, though the claims of a right on the part of the Prince were erroneous, yet to give, to him the royal power was the most rational way of proceeding, as reason, analogy, and expediency were at once in its favour. He then noticed the vivacity of a right honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Canning); made some allusions to the calamities of Walcheren; and declared his opinion that that right honourable gentleman merited impeachment for his conduct on that occasion. The honourable baronet concluded by declaring, that it would have been no disgrace to that House had the testimony of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen been consulted on the occasion.

Mr. Lamb expressed his dissent from the last speaker; many of whose opinions were calculated, if acted upon, to produce the greatest anarchy in the state. He agreed that the executive power ought to be viewed with suspicion—not with any feeling of animosity, but with proper regard to the welfare of the nation. He wished the House to consider the subject.

Messrs. Stephen and Wilberforce, with much eloquence and ability, supported the resolutions, and the proceeding by Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with much animation, replied to the objections which had been urged—avowed his consciousness of the responsibility which he incurred; and declared that, in case of necessity, were it impossible to obtain the King's authority for any proceeding or act to which his signature should be placed, he should consider himself bound to use that

authority. This might be called assuming the exercise of the monarchy. He did not think it was so; but it was, however, his feeling of duty; and he held that every subordinate officer in the executive, who should act otherwise, was deeply responsible.

Sir J. Newport, Messrs. Grattan, Adam, Elliott, C. Wynne, Stewart, and Lord Porchester, spoke in favour of an Address; which was opposed by Mr. Yorke.

Mr. Whitbread commented upon the admission of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—that he would affix the royal signature—issue public money, &c. upon his own responsibility. He should not forget the arrogant tone of the right honourable gentleman, when he applied for a bill of indemnity, and wished that every member in the three kingdoms had heard him. He pledged himself that he would, within a twelvemonth, submit some measure for supplying any subsequent incapacity of the crown.

Mr. Perceval explained, that his loudness of tone was occasioned by his wish to be heard in all parts of the House. If this was to be considered arrogance, the honourable gentleman would himself be very often liable to the charge.

Mr. Whitbread admitted that he was sometimes faulty in that respect; but said he meant political, not personal arrogance. —The House then divided on the second resolution—Ayes 98—Noes 15. The third resolution was subsequently carried.—Adjourned.

Dec. 22. It was ordered, that a message should be sent to the House of Lords, acquainting their lordships with the resolutions to which they had come, on the subject of his Majesty's incapacity, the right of the two Houses to supply the deficiency, and that the most advisable mode of proceeding to be adopted in such an emergency, for supplying that deficiency, was by Bill. Lord Clive was directed to carry these resolutions to the Lords, and to desire their lordships' concurrence.

Having accordingly carried up the message to the Lords, and presented it to the Lord Chancellor at the bar, his lordship (Clive) was ordered to retire; and, on being called in again, was informed, that the House of Lords would return an answer by a messenger of their own. This message Lord Clive reported to the House of Commons; and, shortly afterwards, an answer was received by the Commons, through the Masters in Chancery, from the House of Lords, acquainting them that they (the Lords) had received their message, containing the resolutions adopted by them, and requesting a conference with the Commons, on the subject of these resolutions, in the Painted Chamber, all the members present, accordingly, went to the Painted Chamber, to attend this conference with the Lords.

The House then adjourned till Monday next night; for which day the order for the

call of that House stands, and, on which day the Chancellor of the Exchequer will move for leave to bring in the Regency Bill.

BULLETINS OF THE STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

[Continued from page 391.]

Sunday Evening, Nov. 25.—“His Majesty is not quite so well this evening as he was in the morning.”—Nov. 26.—“His Majesty has had very little sleep in the night, but is not worse this morning.”—Evening. —“His Majesty has continued nearly the same throughout the day.”—Nov. 27.—“His Majesty has had between two and three hours sleep in the night, and is this morning much the same as yesterday.”—Evening. —“His Majesty has been rather better throughout this day.”—Nov. 28.—“His Majesty has had some sleep in the night, and, upon the whole, is much the same as he was yesterday.”—Evening. —“His Majesty is not quite so well this evening as he was in the morning.”—Nov. 29.—“His Majesty has passed a quiet night, and appears rather better this morning.”—Evening. —“His Majesty is not quite so well this evening as he was yesterday.”—Nov. 30.—“His Majesty continues much the same to-day as he was yesterday.”—Evening. —“His Majesty has had some hours sleep in the course of the day, and appears better this evening.”—Dec. 1.—“His Majesty has not passed a very good night, but is much the same as he was yesterday.”—Evening. —“There is no material alteration in his Majesty's complaint since morning.”—Dec. 2.—“His Majesty has passed a good night, and appears a little better this morning.”—Evening. —“His Majesty has continued the whole day full as well as he was in the morning.”—Dec. 3.—“The King has had a good night, and is still a little better.”—Evening. —“The state of amendment which has been observed in his Majesty for the last three days still continues.”—Dec. 4.—“His Majesty has passed another good night, and is fully as well as he was yesterday.”—Evening. —“His Majesty continues the same as he was in the morning.”—Dec. 5.—“His Majesty has passed another good night, and is still a little better this morning.”—Dec. 6.—“The King has had but an indifferent night, and is not quite so well this morning.”—Dec. 7.—“His Majesty's indisposition increased throughout the day yesterday, but he has had some hours sleep in the night, and is better this morning.”—Dec. 8.—“His Majesty has passed a sleepless night, and is not quite so well as he was yesterday.”—Dec. 9.—“His Majesty has had several hours sleep, and appears better than he was any part of yesterday.”—Dec. 10.—“His Majesty is quite as well as he was yesterday, though he has passed the night with little sleep.”—Dec. 11.—“The King has had a very good night, and is better this morning.”—Dec. 12.—“His Majesty has passed a good night, and appears much the same as he was yesterday.”—Dec. 13.—

"His Majesty has had but little sleep, and is much the same as he was yesterday."—*Dec. 14.*—"His Majesty has passed a good night, and is much the same to-day as he was yesterday."—*Dec. 15.*—"His Majesty passed a tolerable good night, and is quite as well as he was yesterday."—*Dec. 16.*—"The King passed an indifferent night; but he is as well as he was yesterday."—*Dec. 17.*—"His Majesty has passed a quiet night, though without much sleep, and has appeared rather better through the last twenty-four hours."—*Dec. 18.*—"His Majesty has passed a good night, and is much in the same state as he was yesterday."—*Dec. 19.*—"His Majesty has had a tolerably good night, and is much the same this morning as

he was yesterday."—*Dec. 20.*—"His Majesty has passed a good night, and appears rather better this morning."—*Dec. 21.*—"His Majesty has had a very good night, and is better to-day."—*Dec. 22.*—"His Majesty has passed a pretty quiet night, and is not materially different from his state of yesterday."—*Dec. 23.*—"His Majesty is not quite so well this morning, although he had several hours sleep yesterday evening."—*Dec. 24.*—"His Majesty has passed a sleepless night, and is not so well to-day."—*Dec. 25.*—"His Majesty had a severe attack of fever yesterday evening; but he got some hours sleep in the night, and the symptoms are very much abated this morning."

Return of the Number of Sheep and Horned Cattle sold and unsold at the great October Fairs of Dunlo, or Ballinasloe, for Twenty Years, from 1790, to 1809, inclusive.

YEARS.	SHEEP.			HORNED CATTLE.		
	SOLD.	UNSOLD.	TOTAL.	SOLD.	UNSOLD.	TOTAL.
1790	59,231	2,700	61,931	7,782	850	8,632
1791	61,227	3,000	67,227	6,862	1,300	8,162
1792	61,120	6,911	68,031	6,858	671	7,529
1793	62,272	6,112	68,384	6,695	1,121	7,816
1794	61,580	2,895	67,475	7,106	231	7,337
1795	65,755	2,492	68,247	6,565	1,431	7,996
1796	68,095	2,456	70,551	5,989	300	6,289
1797	66,948	4,300	71,248	5,804	396	6,200
1798	64,700	9,451	74,151	6,931	700	7,631
1799	74,175	3,762	77,937	5,100	4,057	9,157
1800	67,007	3,379	70,386	5,275	2,474	7,749
1801	57,634	21,618	79,252	5,532	4,211	9,743
1802	75,927	8,571	84,498	6,232	3,512	9,744
1803	53,900	33,782	87,682	6,125	539	6,664
1804	78,843	8,621	87,464	5,339	3,462	8,801
1805	79,988	4,366	84,354	7,101	3,003	10,104
1806	64,222	23,171	87,393	5,158	7,032	12,190
1807	76,154	4,808	80,962	6,172	2,396	8,568
1808	80,483	2,316	82,799	7,951	1,376	9,327
1809	75,338	1,610	76,948	7,622	835	8,457

W. LE POER TRENCH,
Baron of the Fair,
THOMAS RORKE,
Clerk of the Customs.

BIRTHS.

THE Countess of Craven, of a son.—
At Palermo, the Duchess of Orleans
(daughter of their Sicilian Majesties), of a
Prince.—At Hobart House, the Countess of
Lindsay of a daughter.—The infant survived
its birth about an hour.—The Countess

of Aberdeen at Brighton, of a son.—
Late, the Lady of Alderman Magnay, of a
daughter.—The wife of Thomas Bels, a
bye-helper in the King's Mews, of three fine
boys; they are all likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

AT Edinburgh, his Grace the Duke of Argyll, to Lady Paget, the *ci-devant* wife of Lord Paget: the marriage between Lord and Lady Paget having been dissolved in the Scotch Courts: the marriage ceremony between the Duke of Argyll and Lady Paget was performed after the rites of the Kirk of Scotland. — At Dumfries, Lady Auchtertarde, to D. Cushnie, Esq. of Overdunmilfing, Dumfriesshire. — The Right Hon. Thomas Henry Foster, son of the Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, to Miss Skeffington, daughter of the Right Hon. C. Skeffington, and niece of Earls Roden and Massarene. — Thomas Peacock, of the Inner Temple, Esq. to Mrs. Cameron, widow of the late R. Cameron, Esq. R.N. — At Castle Forbes,

(seat of the Earl of Granard), Sir R. Levinge, of High Park, Westmeath, to the Hon. E. A. Parkyns, sister to the present Lord Ranchist. — J. Wedderburn Webster, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Lady F. Caroline Annesley, second daughter to the Earl of Mountnorris, and sister to Viscount Valentia. — At Reading, T. Roworth, Esq. of Stratton-street, to the second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Valpy. — The Hon. G. Vanneck, second son of Lord Huntingfield, to the daughter of R. Lovelace, Esq. of Quidenham-hall, Norfolk. — At Egham, G. D. Shelmondine, Esq. to Miss Joanna Boulding, after a courtship of 14 years! — T. Whitard, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Mrs. Lee, relict of George Lee, Esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

NOVEMBER 3.

AT his apartment in St. James's Palace, Henry Compton, Esq. principal page to the queen. He was a man highly respected by the Royal family, and by all his friends beloved. He drew extremely well; and there are but few who can handle the pencil or chalk with the dexterity that he did. He was not only an amateur, but a great proficient in music; and his pictures and books, of which he has left many, are choice and rare.

9. The three eldest inhabitants of Carickfergus, whose united ages make 230. Their names and ages were: John Connor, aged 101; Margaret McGill, 99; Agnes Addison, 80.

12. Sarah, the wife of Colonel Bulkely, of Huntley, in Staffordshire, and daughter of the late Rev. Robert Hare, of Herstonceaux Castle, Sussex, and a prebendary of Winchester.

16. In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, in his 34th year, John Barnard, Esq.

17. Aged 53, Mr. Edward Castleton. He was the last lineal descendant of Sir William Castleton, of Higham, in Norfolk, who was created a Baronet in 1641: the family and title are therefore now become extinct. He died a bachelor, and never assumed the title. He for many years followed the very humble employment of a breeches-maker, in Lynn, but latterly lived on a small patrimonial inheritance.

18. After a painful illness of eight years, Elizabeth Powys Ridout, third daughter of John Ridout, Esq. of Baughurst, Hants, and niece to General Floyd.

19. At Falmouth, in the 33d year of his age, after an illness of fourteen months, William Camden Nield, Esq. of the Island of Anguilla, one of the King's Counsel for that and all the Leeward Islands, the eldest son of James Nield, Esq. of Chelsea.

20. In the Circus, Exeter, B. Parr, Esq. M. D. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and Senior Physician of the Devon and Exeter Hospital. — At the Polygon, near Southampton, James Taylor, Esq. aged 67, many years on the East India Civil Establishment at Madras.

22. At the Nursery, Lewisham, after ten years dreadful affliction of the gout, in the 38th year of his age, Thomas Russell, Esq. — At his seat, Whitley Hall, Yorkshire, Rich. Henry Beaumont, Esq. F. A. S. aged 61.

23. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 62 years, General Peter Craig, late Colonel of the 67th regiment of Foot. — At Hampstead, Mrs. Wortham, wife of James Wortham, Esq. of the same place, and of Castle-street, Holborn.

24. At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Miller, aged 82 years. — At Penzance, at the advanced age of 100, Elizabeth Honychurch, one of the people called Quakers; she lived with her son and daughter-in-law; her son is 68, and his wife 71 years of age, now in perfect health.

25. At Horsham, Sussex, Mr. Weller, weaver. He had just set out for church; when, finding himself ill, he went into a neighbour's house, sat down, and expired without a groan. — At Ticknall, in Derbyshire, G. Wilkinson, labourer, aged 104. On the Jubilee Day (October 25th, 1809) this poor man sat at the head of the first table, when the labouring poor of Ticknall, and their families, amounting to 1000, were entertained with a plentiful dinner. — At Whitby, Mrs. Killingbeck, widow of Mr. Killingbeck, late master of H. M. S. Diana; and next morning, in the same house, her son-in-law, Mr. Crawford, watchmaker, of that town. They were both interred in the same grave on the 28th. Mrs. K. had been tapped for the dropsy 20 times; and 175 gallons of water had been taken from her.

26. At Portsmouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Atkins, a respectable inhabitant, cousin to Viscountess Hood.——At Cheltenham, the Right Hon. Lady Edw. O'Brien.

27. Suddenly, in Hammersmith, Mr. Francisco Bianchi, the celebrated musician.——In the Borough of Southwark, Henry Wm. Coffin, Esq.——In Montague-place, John Leigh Douglas, Admiral of the White. This celebrated Officer was second-in-command of the Channel Fleet, under Admiral Cornwallis, during Lord Barham's Administration. He had not been employed for 20 years previously.

28. At Edinburgh, Lord Cullen, one of the Judges in the second division of the Court of Session, and one of the Lords of Justiciary. His Lordship was eldest son of the celebrated Dr. William Cullen. He entered Advocate in 1764, and was raised to the Bench in November 1796, upon the death of Lord Alva. Lord Cullen was a man of acknowledged talents; a sound lawyer, and always conspicuous in professional argument. He had a great taste for polite literature; and some papers in "The Mirror" and "Lodger" evince the elegance of his pen.——Mr. Gander, who had been office-keeper to the Secretary of State for the Home Department 25 years.

29. At Butleigh Wootton, Somersetshire, Ann Gill, who, had she lived till the 1st of January, 1811, would have been 103 years of age. She retained the use of her faculties nearly to the last, and till within two or three months had walked about the parish.

30. Suddenly, in the Friargate, Lancaster, Rowland Lord Viscount Fauconberg, in the 66th year of his age. He was one of the few remaining Catholic Noblemen of the ancient stock of the Peerage of England. As his Lordship was never married, his title descends to his brother, the Rev. Charles Belasyes, a Doctor in Divinity, the only remaining male of his family.——At Richmond, at the advanced age of 84, Mrs. Jane Joye.——At Sandwich, in the 43d year of his age, Robert Curling, Esq. one of the Jurats of that Corporation.

Dec. 1. At his residence in Old Fish-street, in his 83d year, John Vastou, Esq. late of Bread-street Hill—A Man whose innate benevolence and unostentatious charity few have equalled, none can surpass.——H. Clark, Esq. of Boston. In exerting himself during the late inundation to remove some casks in his cellar, he lacerated his finger with an iron hoop, which caused his death.——At Newcastle, where she had resided from her birth, Thomas Robinson aged 111; when upwards of 100 she broke her thigh, and recovered perfectly of the accident.

2. In Lower Brook-street, in her 56th year, Sophia, wife of Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, Architect.——At Elm Park, near Lime-

rick, in the prime of life, Hickman Rose, Esq.——In Montague-street, Robert Jenner, Esq.

3. At Alton, Hants, Mathew Blackett Wise, Esq. of the Priory, Warwick. Aged 82, W. Hawks, sen. Esq. an iron-manufacturer, of Gateshead, Durham.

4. At Knightsbridge, Charles Carpus, Esq. aged 73.——At Hastings, Miss Elizabeth Bowdler, eldest daughter of John Bowdler, Esq. of Hayes, Kent.

5. At his son-in-law's, Wm. Andrews, Esq. at Reading, John Goldwyer, Esq. of Walcot Parade, Bath.——Suddenly, at Croom's Hill, Greenwich, Kent, in the 45th year of his age, the Right Hon. Fred. Wm. Ginkell, Earl of Athlone, Viscount of Aghrim and Baron of Ballymore. His Lordship had for some years been afflicted with an incurable malady, which has since his death been ascertained to have proceeded from water in his head.——In the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Goodwin, of Mitcham.——At Whitechurch, Edgware, Middlesex, the Rev. Henry Poole, M. A. in his 68th year, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and formerly tutor to the present Lord Southampton and the Fitzroy family. By the death of this Gentleman two Livings are become vacant; that of Whitechurch, occupied by the deceased during 34 years, 17 of which he received no tithes; and another at Hearn-hill, in Kent, presented to him by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, at the instance of Lord Southampton.——At Paradise-row, Chelsea, Mrs. Mary Jenner, relict of the late Colonel Jenner, of his Majesty's Army.

6. At Hampton Court Palace, Peter Calvert Esq.——Mrs. Leigh, wife of Richard Leigh, Esq. of Bexley, Kent.——At Packington, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford, J. F. Rigaud, Esq. Royal Academician, a Member of the Academy of Bologna, and of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and historical painter to Gustavus IV. King of Sweden.

7. Aged 69, the lady of Thomas Hill, Esq. of Dennis House, near Stourbridge.

8. At Moffatt, aged 28, John Finlay, Esq. of Glasgow. His Poetical talents and Classical and Antiquarian Erudition, were highly estimated by the most distinguished literary characters. A volume of poems, entitled "Wallace; or, the Vale of Ellerslie;" and illustrations of ancient historical and romantic ballads, in two volumes, are his avowed publication.——At Edinburgh, in the 47th year of his age, John Burnett, Esq. Judge Admiral of Scotland.

9. At Mr. Drew's, Bernondsey, after a service of 75 years in that family, Mary Burgis, aged 85 years and six months.

10. In the Circus, Greenwich, W. Wheatley, Esq. late Apothecary and Dispenser of the Royal Hospital.——At Cowbridge,

Glamorganshire, Hugh Wallace, Esq. formerly Lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Regiment of Foot.

11. At Calstone, Wilts, Edward Biley, Esq. late of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

—At Derk, county of Tipperary, aged 80 years, William Hiffeman, Esq. —At Farrinodon, Berks, T. Mattingley, Esq. —

In the Precincts of Canterbury, Mr. Porter, who was appointed Organist of Canterbury Cathedral in 1757, and retired from that office in 1804. He was a pupil of Dr. Green, and under that great master acquired a profound knowledge of church music.

12. Mrs. Smith, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, wife of the late George Smith, Esq. distiller, in Aldersgate street.

14. Charles Grooby, Esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 72. —In Fenchurch-street, J. J. Delaman, Esq. of Cadogan, aged 47. He went to bed in good health on Thursday night, and was found dead in his bed the next morning. —At Mortlake, Mrs. Coke, of Hanover-square, in her 79th year.

15. Mr. John Townshend, Solicitor, aged 61, many years Deputy-Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark. —Suddenly, at her house at Brentford, Mrs. Trimmer, well known by her moral and instructive writings.

16. At Harpenden, the Rev. David George Knox, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

17. The Rev. Walter Elwarch Williams, many years Vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, and rector of Throwley, Kent.

18. In Lambeth, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. John Winter, who lately kept the Academy in New Ormond-street. —In Somerset Place, Mr. Richards, many years a Member of the Royal Academy, and Secretary to that Institution. He chiefly distinguished himself as a painter of theatrical scenery, and in that province of art displayed considerable merit. He held the leading place in that department at Covent-Garden Theatre for many years.

20. Aged 58 years, Sarah, wife of Francis Paynter, Esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey.

23. At his house, in Piccadilly, in the 86th year of his age, the Duke of Queensbury, his Grace had been for some days afflicted with a severe flux, which all the powers of medicine could not check. His Grace dying without issue, the title of Duke of Queensbury is extinct; but his other titles descend, and his immense estates are divided. He is supposed to have died worth near two millions in ready money. The Earldom of Queensbury descends to Sir Charles Douglas, of Kilhead, who married one of the daughters of the Duke of Buccleugh, with estates amounting to about 12,000*l.* a year. The Duke of Buccleugh succeeds to the estates of Drumlaic, and we suppose to the title of Earl of Drumlaic. Lord Douglas succeeds

to estates of less consideration, amounting, however, to between 6000*l.* and 7000*l.* a year. It is supposed, that the great bulk of the late Duke's personal estate will go to the Earl of Yarmouth.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In his command at Antigua, Brigadier-general Robert Nicholson, Senior Lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Foot—From his entering the Army until the day of his death, he had never been absent from the duties of his profession; and he appears to have fallen a sacrifice to a long residence in foreign climates, especially in the West Indies. —At Lisbon, in consequence of a fall from a balcony, Major-general Richard Stewart of the 43d light infantry. —In October last, in Norfolk (Virginia), of an apoplectic fit, Commodore Barron, the late Commander of the Chesapeake frigate. —In Portugal, of a low fever, James Ramsay Cooper, Esq. Deputy Commissary-general to the Forces with Lord Wellington. —In the 22d year of his age, Charles Benyon, Esq. Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Ajax (youngest son of Mr. Benyon, of Grosvenor-square), being killed by a musket-shot in attempting to board an enemy's vessel off the Island of Elba. —At Seville, a servant in the house of Don Fernandez Garcia, aged 106. During the epidemic which raged with great violence in Seville in 1800, he was supposed to be dead; but at the moment of his interment, some signs of life appearing to those who carried him, he was recalled to sensation by pouring a small quantity of wine down his throat. He has had five masters in the course of his long service in the house of Garcia. —25d Nov. Lieutenant John Buckland, of the Royal Marine Artillery, killed by a cannon ball, while bravely assisting in an attempt to destroy a Flotilla of French Gun-boats, in the Harbour of St. Mary's, in Cadiz Bay. The howitzer-boat which he had been directing, was disabled, and in a sinking state when he quitted her, and was taken into the boat of Lieutenant Worth, his comrade; and soon after the same ill-fated shot went through the bodies of both these officers. The melancholy tidings has been communicated by a brother officer, who, in his Letter, writes, "It may be a slender solace to the afflictions of Mr. Buckland's relatives to reflect, that his life has terminated gloriously, and that he died enjoying the love and esteem of all who knew him; for there never was a better young man. The interment of both their bodies in the same grave has been performed with every mark of honour and respect; and they were attended by Officers of all ranks, and of both nations. I have never witnessed more universal regret, and I never knew it more deservedly bestowed. They should be lamented!!"

In Lieutenant Buckland, his Majesty has been deprived of a most deserving and meritorious Officer, whose loss cannot be more deeply lamented in his profession, to which he did the greatest honour, than it is, from

his private worth, by his friends and relations.

He was the second son of Mr. Edward Buckland, of Shaftesbury, the present Mayor of that Borough.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1810	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1810	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Nov. 28	28.89	46	SW	Fair	Dec. 14	29.49	50	S	Rain
29	28.90	44	S	Ditto	15	29.76	43	W	Fair
30	29.15	40	SW	Ditto	16	29.96	40	W	Ditto
Dec. 1	29.35	34	W	Ditto	17	30.14	42	SW	Ditto
2	29.87	33	NW	Ditto	18	29.51	49	S	Rain
3	29.78	37	W	Rain	19	29.37	43	WNW	Fair
4	29.81	44	SW	Foggy	20	29.72	40	SW	Ditto
5	29.82	46	S	Fair	21	29.19	43	S	Rain
6	29.48	49	SSW	Rain	22	29.52	42	W	Fair
7	29.23	48	N	Fair	23	29.31	45	W	Rain
8	29.40	42	NW	Ditto	24	29.13	45	N	Ditto
9	29.70	30	SE	Fair	25	28.87	48	S	Ditto
10	29.17	26	N	Rain	26	29.43	42	W	Fair
11	29.50	37	S	Fair	27	29.30	50	W	Rain
12	29.59	36	SW	Ditto	28	29.95	39	N	Fair
13	29.50	51	S	Rain	29	30.27	30	N	Ditto

THE COLLECTORS OF PORTRAITS AND VIEWS, AND ILLUSTRATORS OF

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Days	Bank	3 per Cent. Reduce	Consols	4 per Cent. Consols	Navy	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	India	India	So. Sea	Exche.	State Lot	City Free.	Omn.	Cons.
1810	Stock				5 per Cent.	Ann.	3 per Cent.	Ann.	5 per Cent.	Stock.	Bonds.	Stock.	Ann.	Tickets.	Tickets.		for Acc.
Nov. 26	245½	66½	67½ a 67	82½	100½	17 13-16	—	—	—	—	28s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 15s 0d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
27	245½	66½	67½ a 67	82½	100½	17 13-16	—	—	—	182½	28s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 15s 0d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
28	245½	66½	67½ a 67	82½	100½	17 13-16	—	—	—	—	28s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 15s 0d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
29	244½	66½	67½ a 66½	82½	100½	17½	—	—	—	—	28s pr.	72	—	211 0s	81 15s 0d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
30	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec. 1	245½	66½	67½ a 67	82½	100½	17½	—	6 1-16	—	—	21s pr.	—	Old	211 0s	81 15s 0d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
2	245½	66½	67½ a 67	82½	100½	17½	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	65½	211 0s	81 15s 0d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
3	245½	66½	67½ a 67	82½	100½	17½	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 15s 0d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
4	244½	66½	67½ a 67	82½	100½	17 11-16	64½	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d	dis.	67½ a 67
5	—	66½	—	82½	—	17 11-16	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
6	244½	66½	—	82½	—	17 11-16	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
7	244½	66½	—	82½	—	17 11-16	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
8	—	66½	—	82½	—	17½	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
9	—	66½	—	82½	—	17½	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
10	—	66½	—	82½	—	17½	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
11	244½	66½	—	82½	—	17½	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
12	—	66½	—	82½	—	17 9-16	64½	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
13	244½	66½	—	82½	—	17½	64½	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
14	244½	66½	—	82½	—	17 9-16	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
15	244	66	—	82½	—	17 9-16	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
16	—	66	—	82	—	17 9-16	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
17	—	66	—	82	—	17½	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
18	—	66	—	82½	—	17 9-16	—	6 1-16	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
19	—	66	—	82½	—	17 9-16	64½	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
20	243½	65½	—	82½	—	17 9-16	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
21	holiday	—	—	81½	—	17½	—	6 1-16	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
22	—	65½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
23	—	65½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
24	—	65½	—	—	—	17 9-16	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67
25	holiday	—	—	81½	—	17 9-16	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	—	—	211 0s	81 18s 6d ½	dis.	67½ a 67

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A
LIST
OF
BANKRUPTS,
FROM

June 23, to December 21, 1810.

A.

ARMSTRONG, F. Salisbury-street, Strand, wine merchant, June 30. [Warsbrough, Warrford-court.]
Aldridge, C. Aldersgate-street, hatter, July 7. [Silver, Aldersgate-street.]
Ashton, T. Porisca, linen draper, July 7. [Wiltshire and Co. Broad-street.]
Abell, F. Ingram-court, dealer, July 7. [Pearce, Paternoster-row.]
Aldridge, R. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, clothier, July 7. [Swann, New Basinghall-street.]
Atchison, D. Weidon Beck, Northampton, draper, July 24. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Andrews, T. Basinghall-street, Blackwell-hall, factor, July 24. [Hillyard and King, Copthall-court.]
Ashwell, J. W. Colchester, grocer, July 31. [Pocock, Ely-place, Holborn.]
Anderson, J. Gateshead, Durham, grocer, Aug. 4. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane, Cheapside.]
Ackland, N. Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, worsted maker, Aug. 11. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
Amhurst, S. Market-street, Westminster, and West Farcleigh, Kent, brewer, Aug. 28. [Young and Co. Essex-street, Strand.]
Aydon, S. Elwell, W. and Elwell, S. Shelf, Yorkshire, ironfounders, Sept. 1. [Smith, Hatton-garden.]
Arscott, R. Pyne's Mills, Exeter, miller, Sept. 18.

[Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
Almond, J. Ulves Walton, Lancashire, corn dealer, Oct. 30. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
Askew, J. Strand, straw hat manufacturer, Nov. 6. [Mayhew, Symond's-inn.]
Arnald, W. S. Prince's-square, St. George's in the East, carpenter, Nov. 17. [Ricks, Welldose-square.]
Alchorne, J. Minories, oilman, Nov. 20. [Thomas, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.]
Anderton, W. and Lightollers, R. Chorley, Lancaster, cotton spinners, Nov. 20. [Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.]
Amer, R. New-street, Dockhead, Surrey, callenderer and glazer, Nov. 24. [Mounney, Wood-street, Cleapside.]
Atkins, A. Finsbury-square, merchant, Dec. 1. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
Allen, A. C. Ironmonger-lane, merchant, Dec. 4. [Jones and Co. Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.]
Allen, W. Radipole, Dorset, inn holder, Dec. 8. [Alexander, New square, Lincoln's-inn.]
Avern, E. Penley Green, Warwick, corn factor, Dec. 8. [Baxters and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
Altree, H. R. Brighthelmstone, undertaker, Dec. 10. [Ellis, Hatton-garden.]
Acton, R. Manchester, corn factor, Dec. 15. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
Ashton, R. Bideford, Devonshire, linen draper, Dec. 15. [James and Co. New-inn.]

List of Bankrupts.

B.

- Barnes, W. sen., Recliford, Essex, barge master, June 30. [Magnall, Warwick-square.]
- Bowler, G. Hantsdon, Lancashire, hat manufacturer, July 3. [Walls and Co. Warrford court.]
- Bamford, S. P. Exeter, factor, July 3. [Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.]
- Booth, J. Northern, Cheshire, corn factor, and Smith, J. Liverpool, corn merchant, July 3. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Beck, A. Oxford-street, saddler, July 3. [Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.]
- Brickwood, J. sen., Brickwood, J. jun., Rainier, J. Morgan, W., and Starkey, J. Lombard street, bankers, July 7. [Partridge and Son, London-street.]
- Blandy, E. Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire, dealer, July 7. [Frowd, Seide street.]
- Babs, J. Bury St. Edmund's, carrier, July 10. [Pickering, Staple-inn.]
- Bachelor, S. and Pettie, J. Larkhall-place, Surrey, builders, July 10. [Price, Clifford's-inn.]
- Bhere, J. Ludgate-hill, victualler, July 14. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
- Bowles, W. Ogden, T. and Wyndham, G. New Sarum, bankers, July 14. [Millett, Middle Temple-lane.]
- Bowles, W. Ogden, T. and Wyndham, G. New Sarum, and Barrow, J. Shattsbury, bankers, July 14. [Millett, Middle Temple-lane.]
- Blake, T. and J. Liverpool, merchants, July 14. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Briggs, L. London-road, St. George's-place, shoe maker, and Colham-green, Middlesex, soap manufacturer, July 14. [Pitches and Co. Swin's-lane.]
- Bonsor, W. Newcomb, R. and Sisson, J. Cannon-street, silk hat manufacturers, July 14. [Swann, New Basinghall-street.]
- Barbridge, W. Cannon-street, umbrella maker, July 14. [Chapman and Co. St. Mildred's-court.]
- Benjamin, E. Chatham, glass and china man, July 14. [Howard and Co. Jewry-street.]
- Butcher, N. St. Martin's-le grand, victualler, July 17. [Christie, Gray's-inn.]
- Brown, R. jun. Pleasant-place, Battle-bridge, painter, July 17. [Hamilton, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.]
- Bull, J. King's Langley, carpenter, July 17. [Falcon, Temple.]
- Bartlett, J. Colyton, Devon, bag maker, July 17. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.]
- Bennet, J. Tavistock, mercer, July 21. [Davis, Essex-street, Strand.]
- Brown, J. A. Nicholas-lane, merchant, July 24. [Blunt and Co. Old Bethlehem.]
- Biddle, J. Birmingham, factor, July 28. [Williams, Staple-inn.]
- Ballin, S. Wootton-under-Edge, silversmith, July 28. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
- Biggs, G. J. Gravesend, slop seller, July 28. [Part and Co. John-street, Crutched-frars.]
- Bolton, H. Horton, York, calico, manufacturer, July 31. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
- Burrough, M. New Sarum, Wilts, banker, July 31. [Blake and Co. Essex street, Strand.]
- Boreman, T. Bunhill-row, calico glazer, July 31. [Edwards and Co. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.]
- Bull, T. Wadhurst, Sussex, shop keeper, Aug. 7. [Froule and Co. Doughty-street.]
- Bowler, E. Edgeware, baker, Aug. 7. [Langley, Plumtree-street, Bloomsbury.]
- Buckhurst, S. Hammersmith, carpenter, Aug. 7. [Hall and Co. Salter's-hall, Cannon-street.]
- Baker, W. Sandgate, Kent, ship builder, Aug. 11. [Rigby, and Co. Chatham place, Blackfriars.]
- Brown, J. A. and Brown, C. Nicholas-lane, merchants, Aug. 11. [Palmer and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.]
- Berridge, W. Maiden-lane, Wood-street, hosiery, Aug. 11. [Taylor, Gray's-inn.]
- Reen, F. Parliament street, Westminster, millener, Aug. 11. [Dixon and Co. Paternoster-row.]
- Brill, W. Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher, Aug. 11. [Moore, Woodstock-street.]
- Barnes, H. Wolverhampton, milliner, Aug. 18. [Webb and Co. Birmingham.]
- Bucknell, S. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, merchant, Aug. 21. [Lambert, Gray's-inn.]
- Bracken, R. Williams, T. and Bracken, L. London and Roadside, Hannel manufacturers, Aug. 21. [Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.]
- Breckwell, G. Borough, victualler, Aug. 24. [Lodding and Co. Temple.]
- Bertrand, G. Prince's-street, Soho, tailor, Aug. 25. [Priehard, Essex-street, Strand.]
- Bignell, W. Great St. Helen's, broker, Aug. 25. [Brace, Symond's-inn.]
- Barnesley, J. Manchester, cotton merchant, Aug. 28. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
- Barrington, T. Great Gumsby, Lincolnshire, merchant, Sept. 1. [Barber, Gray's-inn.]
- Bold, G. Edgeware-road, stone mason, Sept. 1. [Jopson, Castle-street, Holborn.]
- Bedford, C. Manchester, merchant, Sept. 4. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.]
- Baker, R. Westbromwich, Stafford, coal dealer, Sept. 4. [Johnson, Temple.]
- Bryant, W. Garden-court, Temple, dealer, Sept. 8. [Dawson and Co. Warwick-street, Golden-square.]
- Ball, R. Bridge-row, Lambeth, linen draper, Sept. 8. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
- Bennett, W. Lawrence Pountney-hill, tea dealer, Sept. 8. [Collins and Co. Spital-square.]
- Bland, R. Threadneedle-street, merchant, Sept. 11. [Lutkow, Wardrobe-place, Doctors-commons.]
- Bamford, J. Scotland, York, fustian manufacturer, Sept. 11. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
- Bickford, J. Brisham, Devon, grocer, Sept. 11. [Foulkes and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Bellis, J. Manchester, cotton merchant, Sept. 15. [Hurd, Temple.]
- Blake, T. Webb's-street, Southwark, merchant, Sept. 15. [Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street.]
- Bayley, T. London, and Foothorpe, Birmingham, ironmongers, Sept. 18. [Stuart, Bilston, Staffordshire.]
- Bethell, J. F. Hackney, baker, Sept. 22. [Kenrick, Hatfield-street, Surrey.]
- Butler, E. St. Paul, Deptford, common brewer, Sept. 22. [Langham, Deptford's-buildings.]
- Barratt, W. East Bedford, Nottingham, grocer, Sept. 25. [Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.]
- Brookbank, W. Charlill, York, shop keeper, Sept. 25. [Crosley, Gray's-inn.]
- Bedford, T. Barnet, blacksmith, Sept. 25. [Freamer, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
- Bates, J. H. Rotherhithe, tailor, Sept. 25. [Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.]
- Barry, S. Buckfast Abbey, Devonshire, woollen manufacturer, Sept. 29. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
- Bullocke, C. Cockspur-street, coffee house keeper, Oct. 2. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Burgess, T. Tildesley Banks, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Oct. 6. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
- Bayley, C. Bath, woollen draper, Oct. 6. [Highmoor, Bush-lane.]
- Brown, J. H. Fish-street-hill, merchant, Oct. 9. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
- Bennett, W. Piccadilly, linen draper, Oct. 13. [Tilson, Chatham place, Blackfriars.]
- Baker, R. R. Nottingham, inn holder, Oct. 16. [Barber, Fetter-lane.]
- Blundell, R. Liverpool, victualler, Oct. 16. [Blackstock, Temple.]
- Brook, J. Huddersfield, stationer, Oct. 16. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
- Barlozzzi, G. Well-street, St. Mary-le-bone, print-seller, Oct. 16. [Dawson and Co. Warwick-street, Golden-square.]
- Bromley, G. Southwark, inn keeper, Oct. 23. [Ware, Blackman street, Southwark.]
- Burrows, J. Ledger Mills, Miffield, York, corn merchant, Oct. 27. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
- Barnsdall, R. Sawley-field, Derby, boat builder, Nov. 3. [Lowe, Carlisle-place, St. Alban's-street.]
- Bevan, J. Swansea, cooper, Nov. 3. [Barber, Gray's-inn-square.]
- Brady, J. Maiden-lane, Southwark, smith, Nov. 3. [Benbow and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Bone, J. and Bone, W. Saund, booksellers, Nov. 3. [Bickett, Bond-court, Marylebone.]
- Borrow, J. St. Basy, Cornwall, cotton factor, Nov. 3. [Shepard and Co. Bedford-row.]

List of Bankrupts.

Bullard, S. Elin, Cambridge, dealer, Nov. 6. [Worham, Castle-street, Holborn.]
 Bailey, J. Clifton, rose maker, Nov. 6. [Temple, Bar-street, East Smithfield.]
 Batten, W. High Holborn, cordwainer, Nov. 6. [Edmonds and Son, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Burt, W. Red-cross-street, big merchant, Nov. 6. [Frogkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
 Brookman, J. Winchester, tanner, Nov. 10. [Allen and Co. Clifford's-inn.]
 Bull, J. Banks, W. and Bryson, G. King-street, Cheap-side, wholesale linen drapers, Nov. 10. [Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Southwark.]
 Burton, T. G. and Barton, W. W. Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 10. [Rowlandson and Son, Liverpool.]
 Bird, J. D. Cardiff, Glamorganshire, bookseller, Nov. 10. [James, Gray's-inn.]
 Baddington, T. Northampton, mercer, Nov. 10. [Foulkes and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Bell, T. Nicholas lane, merchant, Nov. 10. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Birkett, H. J. Norton-falgate, cheesemonger, Nov. 10. [Willer and Co. Finsbury-square.]
 Birt, W. Knightsbridge, carpenter, Nov. 10. [Mills, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
 Brickwood, J. S. Snake Newington, brewer, Nov. 10. [Parmer and Son, London-street.]
 Banks, W. King-street, Cheap-side, linen draper, Nov. 13. [Eastbrook, Haymarket.]
 Briddge, R. Islington, merchant, Nov. 13. [Wasbrough, Cophall-court.]
 Butcher, N. Windmill-street, Finsbury-sq. butcher, Nov. 17. [Syddall, Aldersgate-street.]
 Beaumont, W. Crossland, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, Nov. 17. [Winglesworth, Gray's-inn.]
 Bullard, S. sen. and Bullard, J. C. jun. Elmin, Isle of Ely, Cambridge, farmers, Nov. 17. [Kenrick, Hatfield-street, Surrey.]
 Brown, J. Manchester, builder, Nov. 17. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Baker, C. Bristol, seedsman, Nov. 17. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
 Bartlett, T. and West, B. Waudsworth, calico printer, Nov. 17. [Jopson, Castle street, Holborn.]
 Breton, J. le. Church-lane, Chelsea, mariner, Nov. 17. [Foulkes and Co. Southampton-street, Covent-garden.]
 Bow, J. Manchester, box maker, Nov. 20. [Willis and Co. Cophall-court.]
 Barnes, J. Little Einton, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 20. [Wordsworth and Co. Staple-inn.]
 Bennett, T. and Chirney, J. Carlisle, manufacturers, Nov. 20. [Wordsworth and Co. Staple-inn.]
 Burton, W. Caverswall, Staffordshire, dealer, Nov. 21. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.]
 Bell, J. Hipscom, Wiltshire, butcher, Nov. 24. [James, Gray's-inn.]
 Blatchford, E. Denmark-street, St. George's in the East, victualler, Nov. 24. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.]
 Buckler, A. Basinghall-street, factor, Nov. 24. [Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.]
 Binyon, E. Fenchurch-street, hardwareman, Nov. 24. [Judkin, Clifford's-inn.]
 Barnard, W. Edmonton, underwriter, Nov. 24. [Wadson and Co. Austin-frars.]
 Bond, J. Manchester, dealer, Nov. 24. [Mitne and Co. Temple.]
 Brix, R. Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, cabinet maker, Nov. 24. [Rogers, Frith-street, Soho.]
 Ball, W. Budge row, warehouseman, Nov. 27. [Adams, Old Jewry.]
 Bech, R. Hertford, straw plat dealer, Nov. 27. [Denton and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Browne, S. Derby, architect, Dec. 1. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Brewster, J. jun. Oxford, dealer, Dec. 1. [Pugh, Berners-lane, Russell-square.]
 Brook, J. St. Mark-street, Suffolk, cabinet maker, Dec. 1. [Marlet, Stowmarket.]
 Barker, J. Sedley, Stafford, nail ironmonger, Dec. 1. [Johnson, Temple.]
 Brown, P. Paul-street, Fishbury-square, baker, Dec. 1. [Buckett, Wilton-street, Finsbury-square.]
 Baily, S. and Manuay, G. Fore-street, Cripplegate, ironmongers, Dec. 4. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.]

Beardsley, W. Belper, Derby, inn keeper, Dec. 8. [Vickers, Derby.]
 Billington, J. Colbridge, Stafford, potter, Dec. 8. [Fenton and Co. Newcastle-under-Lime.]
 Bennett, J. and Hinchman, R. Denham Springs, Lancashire, calico printers, Dec. 8. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Boone, J. Piccadilly, hat haberdasher, Dec. 8. [Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.]
 Butler, E. Buckingham, plumber, Dec. 8. [Rogers, Frith-street, Soho.]
 Berry, G. Barnsley, York, linen manufacturer, Dec. 8. [Wilson, Greville-street.]
 Bradley, A. Strand, umbrella maker, Dec. 8. [Mayhew, Symond's-inn.]
 Browne, J. Carlisle, and Browne, M. inn. Petterel-green, Cumberland, manufacturers, Dec. 12. [Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.]
 Bird, T. Manchester, cotton merchant, Dec. 12. [Wells and Co. Warrford-court.]
 Bainbridge, W. Fletcher, W. and Barber, J. Barnes, Surrey, soap manufacturers, Dec. 12. [Beaneet, Dean's-court, Doctors-commons.]
 Bramley, J. Essex Wharf, Strand, coal merchant, Dec. 13. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street, Within.]
 Bazely, A. Okehampton, Devonshire, grocer, Dec. 13. [Anastie and Co. Temple.]
 Bennett, S. Bath, upholsterer, Dec. 18. [Highmoor, Bush lane, Cannon-street.]
 Bray, R. Brightelmstone, timber merchant, Dec. 18. [Ellis, Hatton-garden.]
 Birch, J. sen. and Birch, J. jun. Manchester, cotton merchants, Dec. 18. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]

C. C.

Cranch, N. Exeter, merchant, June 26. [Abbott, Old Broad-street.]
 Crampton, W. Beckingham, Nottinghamshire, horse dealer, July 3. [Warrand and Co. Castle-court, Budge-row.]
 Catten, J. Halesworth, plumber, July 7. [Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-square.]
 Carr, G. and J. Sheffield, grocers, July 7. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
 Chandler, T. and Newson, T. Norton Falgate, grocers, July 7. [Williams, jun. Lord Mayor's court-office, Royal Exchange.]
 Coles, W. Mincing-lane, broker, July 10. [Walton, Girdler's-hall.]
 Corbet, L. Cheltenham, shop keeper, July 21. [Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Corbett, J. and H. W. Liverpool, merchants, July 24. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Champion, P. Darnall, Sheffield, Yorkshire, victualler, July 28. [Thurgar, Sheffield.]
 Clarke, W. Water-lane, Tower-street, merchant, July 28. [Winbolt, Fore-street.]
 Cooper, M. South Shields, merchant, July 31. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane, Cheap-side.]
 Collett, J. jun. Halesworth, Suffolk, tailor, July 31. [Cusande, Halesworth.]
 Child, T. B. Neath, Glamorgan, tanner, July 31. [Powell and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Cockill, W. and Nowell, W. Dewsbury, Yorkshire, leather sellers, Aug. 11. [Crosley, Gray's-inn.]
 Corbett, W. Token-house-yard, Lottbury, insurance broker, Aug. 18. [Readson and Co. Colbet-court, Gracechurch-street.]
 Cuthbert, J. Brixton, Surrey, shop keeper, Aug. 21. [Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.]
 Crowley, D. Portsmouth, tailor, Aug. 28. [Mangnell, Warwick-square.]
 Carritt, J. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, merchant, Sept. 8. [Lloyd, Great Grimsby.]
 Cassin, T. Bristol, rectifier, Sept. 8. [Chilton, Chancery-lane.] Superseded Oct. 16.
 Cameron, M. Great Yarmouth, milliner, Sept. 11. [Hanrott and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Caw, T. Bush-lane, Cannon-street, merchant, Sept. 11. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Carpenter, H. Seven Oaks, inn keeper, Sept. 11. [King, Castle-street, Holborn.]
 Carr, J. North Shields, grocer, Sept. 29. [Fairless, Staple-inn.]
 Chiffence, T. Batcombe, Somerset, miller, Sept. 29. [Warry, New-inn.]

List of Bankrupts.

- Crow, J. Dean-street, Westminster, carpenter, Oct. 6. [Popkin, Dean-street, 8th.]
- Crickmore, T. Skinner-street, pewterer, Oct. 9. [Warne, Old Broad-street.]
- Croson, G. Church-street, Surrey, millwright, Oct. 9. [Lacey, Lawrence Pountney-hill.]
- Clotham, H. Fetter-lane, hatter, Oct. 12. [Berridges, Hatton-garden.]
- Cutler, R. Manchester, merchant, Oct. 13. [Sykes and Co. New-bath.]
- Clements, E. Norwich, auctioneer, Oct. 13. [Winds and Co. Chancery-lane.]
- Cutting, W. Hatton, Suffolk, butcher, Oct. 16. [Bignold, jun. Norwich.]
- Cock, A. and Cock, D. Marshall-street, Westminster, army clothiers, Oct. 16. [Parker, Temple.]
- Cox, J. Queen's-row, Kennington, painter and glazier, Oct. 20. [Trusthill, Lyon's-lane.]
- Cropper, R. K. Currier's-hall, London Wall, Blackwell-hall factor, Oct. 23. [Hiske, Talsgrave-place, Strand.]
- Charhouse, S. Hammersmith, bricklayer, Oct. 27. [Field and Co. Chiford-square.]
- Coombs, E. M. City-road, ironmonger, Oct. 27. [Wicks, Holborn-square.]
- Chadwick, T. Southampton, baker, Nov. 3. [Smart, Red-bon-square.]
- Cordon, T. stevedorman, T. and Howland, S. Tower-street, merchants, Nov. 3. [Swain, New Basinghall-street.]
- Cannon, B. Duval's-lane, Islington, cow keeper, Nov. 6. [Parton, Wob. oak.]
- Clatterton, W. Manchester, confectioner, Nov. 10. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
- Clayton, T. Maidenhead, Berkshire, printer, Nov. 10. [Egerton, Gray's-inn.]
- Culley, H. Brewer-street, Golden-square, grocer, Nov. 10. [Young, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
- Champ, J. Chichester, money scrivener, Nov. 10. [Pew, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.]
- Crosley, W. Crosley, S. and Crosley, J. Hollins, Halifax, Yorkshire, and Basinghall-street, wooden manufacturers, Nov. 10. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
- Comb, J. Upper Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, baker, Nov. 10. [Stevenson, Chequer-court, Charing-cross.]
- Cling, F. Church-court, Clement's-lane, merchant, Nov. 13. [Barker, Temple.]
- Cole, M. P. Hatton-garden, copper plate engraver, Nov. 17. [Owen and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.]
- Curtis, J. Spring-street, Mary-le-bone, tallow chandler, Nov. 17. [Eastbrooke, Haymarket.]
- Cooper, J. Plymouth, dealer, Nov. 17. [Lamb, Aldgate-street.]
- Culverwell, W. Bristol, victualler, Nov. 20. [James, Gray's-inn.]
- Crawford, T. and Crawford, W. Poplar, stone masons, Nov. 24. [Finchett, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.]
- Cornford, T. and Cornford, G. Milford-lane, Strand, coal merchants, Nov. 24. [Teasdale, Merchant Taylor's-hall, Threadneedle-street.]
- Crowder, W. Aldermanbury Postern, bricklayer, Nov. 24. [Hussey, Furnival's-inn.]
- Child, R. Darlington, Durham, fellmonger, Nov. 27. [Warton and Co. Temple.]
- Cheshire, J. and Johnson, J. Birmingham, gun barrel, sword, and bayonet makers, Nov. 27. [Devon and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Clifford, J. Fulneck, York, and Jackson, J. Queen-street, Cheapside, merchants, Nov. 27. [Atkinson and Co. Leeds.]
- Caley, J. Liverpool, sail maker, Dec. 1. [Blackstock, Temple.]
- Cooke, J. C. Brightelmstone, confectioner, Dec. 4. [Palmer, Doughty-street.]
- Crawley, H. Bristol, rectifier, Dec. 4. [Heelis, Staple-inn.]
- Clemmons, J. and Price, C. Pickett-street, Strand, cheesemongers, Dec. 8. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
- Cooke, J. Middle street, Cloth-fair, wine merchant, Dec. 8. [Jours and Co. Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.]
- Cole, T. Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher, Dec. 8. [James, Backlersbury.]
- Clemmons, J. and Price, C. Pickett-street, Strand, cheesemongers, Dec. 12. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
- Collins, E. St. Mary-axe, hoat and shoe maker, Dec. 12. [Hecks, Wellclose-square.]
- Clay, J. King-ton-upon-Hall, merchant, Dec. 12. [Marlin, Hull.]
- Chetnam, B. Stockport, Cheshire, check manufacturer, Dec. 12. [Howitt and Co. Manchester.]
- Cope, J. Newcastle-under-Lyme, mercer, Dec. 12. [Wilson, Temple.]
- Chatfield, G. Westbourne, Sussex, fishmonger, Dec. 15. [Hillendale and Co. New-inn.]
- Carey, E. M. Plymouth, merchant, Dec. 15. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Cowell, R. Smithfield-bars, salesman, Dec. 15. [Syddall, Aldersgate-street.]
- Carter, J. Poplar, shop seller, Dec. 18. [Pryer, Gray's-inn.]
- Chambers, E. Wateringbury, Kent, shop keeper, Dec. 18. [Debary and Co. Temple.]

D.

- Darwin, E. Southampton, tailor, June 30. [Dodd, Billiter-lane.]
- Duckham, F. Washfield, Devon, cattle dealer, July 3. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
- Dyson, S. Huddersfield, merchant, July 7. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
- Davis, J. Risea, Monmouth, merchant, July 7. [Williams, Red-lion-square.]
- Dawson, T. Sackburn, shop keeper, July 7. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
- Dollman, S. and Banks, W. Poultry, hatters, July 10. [Phillips, Howard-street, Strand.]
- Deal, J. T. Shartbury, brewer, July 17. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
- Dulin, T. St. Margaret's-hill, jeweller, July 28. [Searle, Child's-place, Temple-bar.]
- Durham, A. jun. Birmingham, grocer, July 28. [Williams, Staple-inn.]
- Dalzell, A. Great Allie-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, July 28. [Warrauld and Co. Castle-court, Budge-row.]
- Dickins, T. South-street, Hanover-square, tailor, July 28. [Dawson and Co. Warwick-street, Golden-square.]
- Dunn, W. T. St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, jeweller, July 31. [Searle, Child's-place, Temple-bar.]
- Dickins, T. Chapel-place, South Audley-street, tailor, July 31. [Dawson and Co. Warwick-street, Golden-square.]
- Downend, S. Esherfield, Yorkshire, tea dealer, Aug. 4. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
- Daves, J. Noble, W. Croft, R. H. and Barwick, R. Pall-mall, bankers, Aug. 4. [Clayton and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Dawson, J. Craven-buildings, Drury-lane, scrivener, Aug. 4. [Saunders, Scot's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.]
- Davis, P. Birdham, Sussex, baker, Aug. 7. [Fow, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.]
- Davies, M. Liverpool, shop keeper, Aug. 11. [Hard, Temple.]
- Drake, E. Plymouth-dock, baker, Aug. 14. [Elworthy, Plymouth-dock.]
- Davies, G. P. Philpot-lane, coffee merchant, Aug. 21. [Wasbrough, Warrford-court.]
- Darlington, T. jun. Broken Cross, Chester, cheese factor, Aug. 28. [Wright and Co. Temple.]
- Dickie, W. Little St. Thomas Apostle, merchant Sept. 4. [Kiss, Printer-street, Blackfriars.]
- Davies, J. Chepstow, Monmouthshire, watch maker, Sept. 15. [Hayley, Chepstow.]
- Dickson, J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 16. [Blacklock and Co. Temple.]
- Doller, J. Enfield, shop keeper, Oct. 23. [Taylor, Waltham Abbey, Essex.]
- Donald, W. West Drayton, draper, Oct. 27. [Teasdale, Merchant Taylor's-hall, Threadneedle-street.]
- Dodson, J. Cranbrook, Kent, brewer, Oct. 27. [Biggs, Hatton-garden.]
- Durant, J. St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, victualler, Nov. 3. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Dayer, M. Holt, Norfolk, grocer, Nov. 6. [Ballachy, Capel-court, Stock Exchange.]
- Dickenson, E. W. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 10. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]

List of Bankrupts.

Dent, J. Onebec-street, Portman-square, butcher, Nov. 10. [Bellamy, Clifford's-inn.]
 Darlings, W. York-street, Lock's-fields, Southwark, victualler, Nov. 10. [Loxley, Chapside.]
 Ditchfield, J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 17. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.]
 Deakin, R. Manchester, cotton spinner, Nov. 20. [Coonor and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.]
 Davies, J. Liverpool, slop seller, Nov. 20. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Dick, Q. and Dick, J. Emsbury-square, merchants, Nov. 21. [Waderton and Co. Austin-friars.]
 Dorrell, W. Colchester, plumber, Nov. 27. [Luckett, Wilson-street, Emsbury-square.]
 Dagnall, T. Liverpool, comb maker, Dec. 4. [Blackstock, Temple.]
 Dick, R. Gosport, navy and prize agent, Dec. 8. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
 Davy, J. and M. Broad-street, merchants, Dec. 12. [Sarel, Surry-street, Strand.]
 Danks, T. sen. Oldbury, Shropshire, victualler, Dec. 12. [Anstice and Co. Temple.]
 Dudlow, N. Brightelmstone, vintner, Dec. 18. [Ellis, Hutton-garden.]
 Dixon, H. Manchester, joiner, Dec. 18. [Lovell, Gray's-inn.]
 Donbavand, B. Warrington, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 18. [Cloughton and Co. Warrington.]

E.

Elis, R. Earl street, Blackfriars, provision broker, June 25. [Bryant, Cornhill-court.]
 Earnshaw, T. Smithy Ridge, Silkstone, Yorkshire, corn dealer, June 30. [King, Castle-street, Holborn.]
 Eastwood, J. Lidgett, Yorkshire, calico maker, July 7. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Eccles, E. Crispin-street, Spital-fields, draper, July 7. [James, Dowgate-hill.]
 Egerton, E. Diva's-lane, Holloway, turkey merchant, July 14. [Millward, Size-lane.]
 Earl, J. Uxbridge, shop keeper, Aug. 4. [Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.]
 Elstrand, D. and Valley, S. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, Aug. 4. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
 Edwards, T. Fenchurch-street, cotton merchant, Aug. 25. [Farnell and Co. Church-street, Spital-fields.] Superseded Oct. 20.
 Eady, S. St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, warehouseman, Sept. 13. [Alexander, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Enda, J. W. Chipping Norton, Oxford, mercer, Sept. 18. [Woodcock and Co. Coventry.]
 Everett, F. Woolley, Wilts, clothier, Sept. 23. [Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.]
 Elkins, C. J. and May, V. Liverpool, patent silk hat manufacturers, Oct. 2. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Evans, J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 6. [Mangnall, Warwick-square.]
 Evans, W. Canterbury, draper, Oct. 23. [Bolton and Co. Old Broad-street.]
 Evans, T. Oxford-street, victualler, Oct. 27. [Shearman, Hart's-reet, Bloomsbury-square.]
 Ebroshaw, R. Manchester, cotton merchant, Oct. 27. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.]
 Ellis, J. Ashburton, Devon, tanner, Oct. 30.
 Eyre, J. Charing-cross, trunk maker, Nov. 15. [Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent-garden.]
 Easterby, J. Rotherhithe, rope maker, Nov. 13. [Walker, Old Jewry.]
 Edwards, W. Tooley street, Southwark, victualler, Nov. 17. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
 Eastman, F. Clement's-lane, merchant, Nov. 24. [Pasinore, Warrford-court.]
 Easton, J. New Sarum, bookseller, Dec. 1. [Luxmore, Red Lion-square.]
 Errington, T. and Howstead, C. Wood-street, warehousemen, Dec. 4. [Annesley and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Eastham, R. and Mursden, R. Chetham, Lancashire, calico printers, Dec. 8. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.]
 Ellis, W. Dove-row, Hackney-fields, carpenter, Dec. 8. [Reeks, Wellclose square.]
 Epps, F. Seven Oaks, Kent, ironmongers, Dec. 15. [Mowbray, Bankside, Southwark.]

Edwards, J. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 15. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]

F.

Fanshaw, J. Liverpool, dealer in earthen ware, June 26. [Baddley, Serle-street.]
 Field, W. Trowbridge, inn holder, July 7. [Williams, Red Lion-square.]
 Faulding, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, July 17. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Fox, J. Coleman-street-buildings, merchant, July 21. [Burn, Auction-mart.]
 Frost, J. Doncaster, inn holder, July 24. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Fca, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, July 31. [Frost and Co. Hull.]
 Fleming, W. Birmingham, timber merchant, July 31. [Owen and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.]
 Fell, H. Watling street, Manchester warehouseman, Aug. 11. [Courten, Walbrook.]
 Faddell, S. H. Sun-street, warehouseman, Aug. 14. [Howard and Co. Jewry street, Aldgate.]
 Fullager, G. Church-row, Hampstead, corn merchant, Aug. 18. [Williams, Curstow-street, Chancery-lane.]
 Freeman, D. Sykes, W. and Freeman, J. Church-street, Bermondsey, and Bristol, leather factors, Aug. 21. [Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Fullager, G. Church-row, Hampstead, corn and coal merchant, Aug. 25. [Williams, Curstow-street, Chancery-lane.]
 Fisher, W. Houndsditch, linen draper, Aug. 25. [Bouldillon and Co. Little Friday-street.]
 Fielding, M. Manchester, manufacturer, Sept. 14. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.]
 Fairbairn, J. Minories, bookseller, Sept. 14. [Richards, New-inn.]
 Forze, J. B. Webbe-street, Southwark, merchant, Sept. 15. [Crane, Union-court, Broad-street.]
 Fosberry, W. and Ingley, E. Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 2. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Francis, J. Cambridge, corn factor, Oct. 13. [Boy and Co. Minching-lane.]
 Fidler, G. E. Oxford-street, jeweller, Nov. 3. [Walls, East-street, Red Lion-square.]
 Fearon, J. Cheapside, Norwich shawl manufacturer, Nov. 10. [Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.]
 Ford, W. Beckington, Somersetshire, maltster, Nov. 10. [Oakley, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.]
 Foudrinier, H. Cannon-street, and Foudrinier, S. Charing-cross, paper manufacturers, Nov. 10. [Abbott, Abchurch-yard.]
 Foudrinier, S. and Sale, W. Charing-cross, stationers, Nov. 12. [Mitton and Co. Knight Rider-street, Doctors'-commons.]
 Francillon, G. Westminster-buildings, Bartholomew-close, stock broker, Nov. 17. [Humphries and Co. London-bridge-foot, Southwark.]
 Faulkner, J. Manchester, dyer, Nov. 20. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Fletcher, T. R. Cannon-street, merchant, Dec. 1. [Lee and Co. Three Crown-court, Southwark.]
 Foden, J. Chester, linen draper, Dec. 10. [Philpot and Co. Temple.]
 Flint, J. and Flint, jun. A. Glutton Mill, Staffordshire, cotton spinners, Dec. 15. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
 Flint, sen. A. and Flint, J. Stramshall, Stafford, cotton spinners, Dec. 15. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
 Fry, Z. Canterbury, woolstapler, Dec. 15. [Osbaldeston, Little Tower-street.]
 Fawcett, W. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 18. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]

G.

Godwin, T. Queen-street, Cheapside, merchant, June 25. [Harley, New Bridge-street.]
 Gaskell, T. Briton-street, linen draper, July 3. [Collins and Co. Spital square.]
 Gammes, C. Axminster, draper, July 28. [Adams, Old Jewry.]
 Gould, J. Harvington, Worcester, paper manufacturer, July 31. [Cardale and Co. Gray's-inn.]

List of Bankrupts.

- Gibson, R. Leicester-street, victualler, Aug. 18. [Allen, Carlisle-street, Solo.]
- Gilbert, B. Cheap-side, warehouseman, Aug. 25. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.]
- Gordon, T. Tower-street, wine merchant, Sept. 11. [Swain, New Basinghall-street.]
- Greaves, J. Fish-street-hill, leather seller, Sept. 15. [Palmer and Co. Copt-hall-court.]
- Gordon, T. and Steadman, T. Tower-street, merchants, Sept. 18. [Pitches and Co. Swithin's-lane.] Superceded Nov. 24.
- Gill, J. Upper Mary-le-bone-street, leather cutter, Sept. 22. [Jeyes, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.]
- Gough, J. Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, victualler, Sept. 29. [Wilson, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.]
- Gluyas, W. and Gluyas, O. Marazion, Cornwall, dealers, Oct. 6. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Garnet, T. Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer, Oct. 9. [Anstice and Co. Temple.]
- Glover, M. and Glover, E. Kidderminster, milliners, Oct. 9. [Bigg, Hatton-garden.]
- Grime, W. T. and Metcalfe, W. Anstion-friars, merchants, Oct. 16. [Faith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Grundy, J. Bolton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 23. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
- Greaves, J. P. Sharp, H. and Fisher, F. King's-armoury, Coleman-street, Oct. 25. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
- Gummer, F. Bridport, twine spinner, Oct. 30. [Anstice and Co. Temple.]
- Gummer, W. P. Bridport, twine spinner, Nov. 3. [Anstice and Co. Temple.]
- Goodair, J. Queen-street, Cheap-side, merchant, Nov. 3. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
- Grist, J. Portsea, stationer, Nov. 3. [Barrow, Threadneedle-street.]
- Grayston, G. Griffin-street, Deptford, victualler, Nov. 6. [Harris and Son, Castle-street, Houndsditch.]
- Greenhow, W. Manchester, merchant, Nov. 10. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.]
- Gamon, J. Waterlinsbury, Kent, innkeeper, Nov. 17. [Webb, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.]
- Goodair, E. Manchester, merchant, Nov. 17. [Wills and Co. Warrford-court.]
- Gosling, J. Mark-lane, merchant, Nov. 20. [Palmer and Co. Copt-hall-court.]
- Garland, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, Nov. 20. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
- Goodwin, J. Ludlow, Salop, shopkeeper, Nov. 20. [Highmoor, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.]
- Gairdner, J. Gairdner, E. and Gairdner, A. Cannon-street, merchants, Nov. 20. [Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings.]
- Gilhow, J. Preston, grocer, Nov. 24. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn.]
- Goslin, S. Mark-lane, merchant, Nov. 24. [Palmer and Co. Copt-hall-court.]
- Grace, J. Borough-lane, broker, Nov. 27. [Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.]
- Guston, J. Sculcoates, York, grocer, Dec. 1. [Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings.]
- Gresty, R. Manchester, victualler, Dec. 1. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn.]
- Greig, J. Charles-street, Hampstead-road, baker, Dec. 1. [Thacker, Bartlett's-buildings.]
- Grece, G. St. Ann, Soho, tailor, Dec. 4. [Gray, Temple.]
- Gray, J. Nelson-terrace, City-road, broker, Dec. 8. [Jesse, Furnival's-inn.]
- Golt, M. Wandsworth, millwright, Dec. 8. [Jupp, Carpenter's Hall, London-wall.]
- Godshall, C. Royal Exchange, ale merchant, Dec. 8. [Calou and Co. Aldersgate-street.]
- Govland, S. Commercial-road, boot and shoe maker, Dec. 15. [Dixon and Co. Paternoster-row.]
- Gilbert, H. and Saunders, W. Brixham, Devon, merchants, Dec. 18. [Luxmote, Red Lion-square.]
- Harris, R. Oxford, shopkeeper, June 30. [Moore, Bow-lane.]
- Harvey, W. Chiswell-street, carrier, July 7. [Owen and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.]
- Hippins, J. Great St. Helen's, mercant, July 7. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street.]
- Harrison, W. Charlotte-street, Ratibone-place, victualler, July 7. [Cuppage and Co. Jermyn-street.]
- Harries, J. Portsea, dealer, July 17. [Rivers, Garlick-hill.]
- Harrison, W. Gorst, W. Harrison, W. Cooke, S. and Harrison, J. F. Tower-street, merchants, July 21. [Lamb, Aldersgate-street.]
- Harrison, J. F. Fenchurch-street, hawker, July 21. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
- Holt, R. Ripponden, York, cotton spinner, July 24. [Hurd, Temple.]
- Hinde, J. Bucklersbury, wholesale grocer, July 24. [Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street.]
- Harrison, J. F. Fuzze, J. B. and Blake, T. Wabbe-street, Southwark, merchants, July 24. [Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street.]
- Hathaway, W. Rodborough, clothier, July 28. [Constable, Symonds-inn.]
- Henning, D. Leicester-square, upholsterer, July 28. [Morton, Gray's-inn.]
- Hammon, J. Woolwich, upholsterer, July 28. [Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe.]
- Hewett, T. Dowding, J. and Hewett, J. Cloth-fair, clothiers, July 31. [Holmes and Co. Clement's-inn.]
- Harrison, H. York, rope maker, July 31. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
- Harrison, W. and Gost, W. Little Tower-street, Harrison, W. North End, and Cooke, S. Deptford, Durham, merchants, July 31. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
- Hassall, W. Manchester, grocer, Aug. 4. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
- Hancock, A. Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer, Aug. 4. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
- Higgins, W. Newport, Salop, stocking manufacturer, Aug. 4. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Hobley, W. Menthorne, miller, Aug. 4. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
- Howarth, P. Sowerby-bridge, Halifax, Yorkshire, linen draper, Aug. 4. [Huxley, Temple.]
- Hatfull, E. George-street, Adelphi, merchant, Aug. 7. [Wythburn and Co. Craig's-court, Chancery-cross.]
- Hitchener, W. H. Henley-upon-Thames, linen draper, Aug. 7. [Mayo and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Holmes, C. Bull's-head-court, Newgate-street, haberdasher, Aug. 7. [Hughes, Christ-Church-passage, Newgate-street.]
- Hook, J. Bernards-street, New-road, Surrey, victualler, Aug. 11. [Orchard, Hatton-garden.]
- Hodgkinson, G. Nottingham, cotton spinner, Aug. 14. [Allsopp and Co. Nottingham.]
- Healey, C. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 18. [Avison, Liverpool.]
- Hamilton, C. Windsor, linen draper, Aug. 18. [Jones, Martin's-lane, Cannon street.]
- Haigh, W. Hatfield, grocer, Aug. 21. [Hodgson, Surrey-street, Strand.]
- Hickton, H. Stockport, victualler, Aug. 21. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.]
- Hopkins, J. Frome, Somersetshire, tailor, Aug. 21. [Coukes and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Hall, T. Bath, corn factor, Aug. 25. [Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.]
- Hitchon, W. St. Peter's-hill, Doctors' Commons, whalebone merchant, Aug. 25. [Richardson, New-inn.]
- Marvey, W. Warrington, Lancashire, flour dealer, Sept. 1. [Hurd, Temple.]
- Humphrys, M. Bristol, common brewer, Sept. 1. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
- Hollyman, S. Cain, Willis-victualler, Sept. 11. [Blakes, Cook's-court.]
- Hollanby, W. Leadenhall-street, librarian, Sept. 18. [Pearce and Son, Swithin's-lane.]
- Haywood, J. Wood-street, Cheap-side, wholesale woollen draper, Sept. 18. [Smith, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.]
- Henth, R. jun. London-road, Southwark, coach maker, Sept. 22. [Smith, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.]

Hart, G. Woodbridge, Suffolk, beer-brewer, June 26. [Flexney, Chancery-lane.]

Hartz, J. Narrow-street, Limehouse, timber merchant, June 30. [Ewitt and Co. Haydon-square.]

List of Bankrupts.

Hewlett, T. Southborough, Kent, gunpowder manufacturer, Sept. 22. [Warry, Norfolk-street, Strand.]
 Hollingdale, W. Riverhead, Kent, linen draper, Sept. 29. [Ware, Blackman-street, Southwark.]
 Holsang, J. Stockport, cotton spinner, Sept. 29. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Hall, R. Swansea, Glamorgan, dealer, Sept. 29. [Bousfield, Bouvorie-street, Fleet-street.]
 Hudson, H. Newgate-street, tavern keeper, Sept. 29. [Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Tooley-street.]
 Hill, P. Shoe-lane, dealer in spirits, Oct. 6. [Chapman and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.]
 Hill, T. Abbey Mills, Westham, miller, Oct. 6. [Matthews and Co. Castle-street, Holborn.]
 Hutchinson, W. Smith's-buildings, Leadenhall-street, wine merchant, Oct. 9. [Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad-street.]
 Hamilton, R. Old Broad-street, underwriter, Oct. 16. [Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.]
 Henderson, J. John-street, Lambeth, calico printer, Oct. 16. [Healing, Lawrence-lane, Chapside.]
 Hughes, T. and Sevecke, C. Bishopsgate-street, drapers, Oct. 20. [Willis and Co. Warford-court.]
 Horden, A. St. John's-street, Smithfield, potter and chinaman, Oct. 20. [Chippendale, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
 Harding, T. Lock's-fields, Watworth, dealer in wine, Oct. 23. [Robinson, Charter-house-square.]
 Hart, J. Scholes, Wigan, Lancashire, manufacturer, Oct. 27. [Avison, Liverpool.]
 Heald, J. Cloak-lane, merchant, Oct. 30. [Palmer and Co. Cophall-court.]
 Hayward, J. and Turner, G. London-street, and Whitechapel-road, merchants, Oct. 30. [Palmer and Co. Cophall-court.]
 Hutchings, M. Tetcot, Devon, spinster, Oct. 30. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
 Holmes, F. Warwick-grocer, Nov. 3. [Baxter and Co. Fumival's-inn.]
 Hodson, J. and Quarrell, C. Radcliffe, Lancashire, calico printers, Nov. 3. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.]
 Houlden, T. Spilsby, Lincolnshire, malster, Nov. 3. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Hardacre, S. and Barnard, W. Little St. Thomas Apostle, merchants, Nov. 3. [Mason and Co. Foster-lane, Chapside.]
 Hope, P. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 3. [Blackstock, Temple.]
 Hall, C. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 6. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Haworth, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Nov. 6. [Exley and Co. Fumival's-inn.]
 Hooper, J. Higler's-lane, Blackfriars-road, common brewer, Nov. 6. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
 Hutchinson, W. P. Liverpool, wholesale grocer, Nov. 6. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Hill, P. Charlotte-street, upholster, Nov. 6. [Warren and Co. Castle-court, Budge-row.]
 Humberston, M. E. Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit merchant, Nov. 10. [Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Harper, W. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 10. [Willis and Co. Warford-court.]
 Haworth, J. jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Nov. 10. [Picard and Co. Hull.]
 Howell, J. Chester, linen draper, Nov. 10. [Tarrant, Chancery-lane.]
 Howarth, S. Witley, Surrey, turner, Nov. 10. [Wilks, Hoxton-square.]
 Haycock, T. Whitechapel, victualler, Nov. 10. [Argill and Co. Whitechapel-road.]
 Hopkins, J. Worcester, merchant, Nov. 10. [Platt, Temple.]
 Huxley, T. C. Liverpool, grocer, Nov. 10. [Young and Co. Essex-street, Strand.]
 Hooper, G. Long-alley, Moorfields, victualler, Nov. 10. [Collins and Co. Spiral-square.]
 Hawkins, W. Cheltenham, plumber, Nov. 17. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Howell, R. Manchester, porter dealer, Nov. 17. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn.]
 Haesckel, G. Gerrard-street, Soho, tailor, Nov. 17. [Smith, Charles-street, Cavendish-square.]
 Hobbs, J. Leather-lane, cabinet maker, Nov. 20. [Kayll, Cross-street, Newington Butts.]
 Herbert, T. Dowgate-hill, cotton merchant, Nov. 20. [Walker, Old Jewry.]

Hunsley, P. Beverley, York, cabinet maker, Nov. 20. [Lambert and Sons, Bedford-row.]
 Hallday, W. Birmingham, mercer, Nov. 20. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Hians, H. Waller's-place, Lambeth-road, merchant, Nov. 24. [Wilde, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
 Haswell, A. Haymarket, army accoutrement maker, Nov. 24. [Mills and Co. Parliament-street, Westminster.]
 Hudtwalcker, H. Langbourn Chambers, Fenchurch-street, merchant, Nov. 24. [Chapman and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.]
 Higgins, W. Great St. Helen's, wine merchant, Nov. 24. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Hurwood, W. Balingdon, Essex, millwright, Nov. 27. [Anstice and Co. Temple.]
 Hewson, D. Wigton and Barnes, J. Little, Bampton, Cumberland, manufacturers, Nov. 27. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
 Holland, S. and Williams, T. S. Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 27. [Blackstock, Temple.]
 Hutchins, S. Wigan, Lancashire, skinner, Dec. 1. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Hentsch, J. Holborn, haberdasher, Dec. 1. [Rosser and Co. Red Lion-square.]
 Hill, W. Chancery-lane, silk merchant, Dec. 4. [James, Gray's-inn.]
 Henderson, J. and Nelson, A. Mitre-court, Milk-street, merchants, Dec. 4. [Bugg and Co. Adde-street, Aldermanbury.]
 Houlding, J. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 8. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Hact, W. Fulsam, cloth dresser, Dec. 8. [Kinney, Fumival's-inn.]
 Hughes, T. Ludgate-street, bookseller, Dec. 8. [Shepherd, Edith's-buildings.]
 Hill, T. Brighton, cabinet maker, Dec. 12. [Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly.]
 Hoskin, R. Croydon, linen draper, Dec. 12. [Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Hawkhead, R. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 15. [Heslon, King-street, Manchester.]
 Hooper, W. Kingwood, scrivener, Dec. 15. [Emly, Temple.]
 How, J. Worthing, Sussex, plumber, Dec. 15. [Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.]
 Hame, J. Bath, bookseller, Dec. 15. [Highmore, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.]
 Hills, B. Edfield, linen draper, Dec. 15. [Warne, Old Broad-street.]
 Highsett, J. Trimsaran, Carmarthen, coal merchant, Dec. 18. [Mercedith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Hall, S. Bristol, ironmonger, Dec. 18. [James, Gray's-inn.]
 Huntsman, M. and Huntsman, A. Louth, Lincoln, milliners, Dec. 18. [Barber, Gray's-inn.]
 Hopkins, T. Crosshall, York, merchant, Dec. 18. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]

I, J.

Jukes, G. M. Gosport, banker, June 30. [Boswell, St. Michael's-alley.]
 Jones, P. Pontypool, liquor merchant, June 30. [Tarrant, Chancery-lane.]
 Jordan, T. Bath, linen draper, July 3. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Jamieson, J. Liverpool, ship broker, July 10. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Jukes, E. Gosport, merchant, July 14. [Boswell, St. Michael's-alley.]
 Jukes, E. Langley, J. and Jukes, G. M. Gosport, bankers, July 17. [Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.]
 Johnson, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, carrier, July 24. [Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Jackman, S. Wendover, Buckinghamshire, linen draper, Aug. 11. [Jesse, Prince's-street, Soho.]
 Jones, T. Birmingham, tailor, Aug. 14. [Constable, Symond's-inn.]
 Imeson, W. Prince's-row, Whitechapel-road, coal merchant, Aug. 18. [Anthony, Hatton-garden.]
 Jones, W. Barton-under-Needwood, Stafford, grocer, Aug. 28. [Willis and Co. Warford-court.]
 Hes, J. Bristol, victualler, Sept. 4. [Whitcomb and Co. Seagiant's-inn, Fleet-street.]

List of Bankrupts.

Joseph, A. Frome Selwood, clothier, Sept. 4. [Ellis, Hatton-garden.]
 Johnson, J. A. Friar's-street, Blackfriars-road, melter, Sept. 22. [Silver, Aldersgate-street.]
 Jarrit, G. Piccadilly, hatter, Sept. 22. [Rhodes and Co. St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell.]
 Jewell, J. Angel-street, Butcher-hall-lane, tailor, Sept. 22. [Young, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
 Joseph, A. and Sheppard, G. Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothiers, Sept. 25. [Ellis, Hatton-garden.]
 Ingram, J. and Fox, D. Bradford, York, calico manufacturers, Sept. 25. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Jackson F. Jun. Great Driffield, York, druggist, Oct. 6. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Jones, E. Dodinghurst, Essex, victualler, Oct. 6. [Hentley and Co. Curstow-street, Chancery-lane.]
 Johnson, R. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 9. [Greaves and Co. Liverpool.]
 Jones, D. W. C. Hansard-place, Blackfriars-road, gauze dresser, Oct. 13. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Juke, J. B. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Oct. 16. [Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Jacob, J. and Jacob, W. Newgate-street, merchants, Oct. 23. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Jennings, C. Portsea, grocer, Oct. 23. [Collins and Co. Spital-square.]
 Jackson, W. Liverpool, grocer, Oct. 30. [Blackstock, Temple.]
 Johnson, J. High-street, Southwark, hop merchant, Oct. 30. [Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent-garden.]
 Jones, R. Bow-church-yard, merchant, Nov. 3. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Illingworth, J. Liverpool, victualler, Nov. 6. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Jacobs, M. High-street, Shadwell, slopseller, Nov. 6. [Harris and Son, Castle-street, Houndsditch.]
 Johnson, D. Ivy-lane, trunk maker, Nov. 6. [Wood, Richmond-buildings, Soho.]
 Jorden, W. Greenwich, metal worker, Nov. 6. [Latkov, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-commons.]
 Ivason, T. Queen-street, Holborn, victualler, Nov. 6. [Whitton, Great James street, Bedford-row.]
 James, N. Manchester, victualler, Nov. 10. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Johnson, J. Maidstone, woollen draper, Nov. 17. [Ireland, Staple's-inn.]
 Johnson, R. Old Gravel-lane, baker, Nov. 17. [Parrell and Co. Church-street, Spital-fields.]
 Jackson, J. W. Liverpool, dry salter, Nov. 20. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.]
 Johnson, T. Lisson Grove, Paddington, slopseller, Nov. 24. [Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.]
 Jaques, J. Holborn, composition manufacturer, Nov. 27. [Williamson and Co. Clifford's-inn.]
 Jackson, G. Tottenham-court-road, oil and colourman, Dec. 8. [Nind, Throgmorton-street.]
 Johnson, R. Lane End, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware, Dec. 12. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.]
 Jones, J. Hastings, Sussex, linen draper, Dec. 15. [Osbaldeston, Little Tower-street.]
 Irwin, J. Church-court, Clement's-lane, merchant, Dec. 18. [Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]

K.

Killick, R. Southampton, upholsterer, June 30. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Knight, W. and Bucknell, W. Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, watch manufacturers, July 3. [Orchard, Hatton-garden.]
 Knorr, J. Margate, shoe maker, July 21. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
 Knibbs, J. H. Lime-street-square, insurance broker, July 21. [Painmore, Warrford-court.]
 Keymer, R. Colchester, victualler, July 28. [Whitton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
 Keys, J. J. Gill-street, Limehouse, merchant, Aug. 18. [Llewellyn, Fleet-street.]
 Kerigan, J. Liverpool, boot and shoe maker, Aug. 18. [Middowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Kelly, D. Leeds, butcher, Aug. 21. [Robinson, Essex-street, Strand.]
 Kennett, R. Cheapside, hatter, Sept. 22. [Harrison, Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street.]
 Knowles, T. Leeds, ironmonger, Sept. 23. [Blagrove and Co. Symonds-inn.]
 Kennett, R. and Panchon, O. Cheapside, hatters, Sept. 29. [Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.]

Knight, J. B. Fore-street, cheesemonger, Sept. 22. [Taylor, Fore-street, Cripplegate.]
 Kelland, R. Sandford, Devon, tanner, Oct. 2. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
 Kay, J. Little Bolton, Lancashire, inn keeper, Oct. 16. [Rutterfield, Coppice-row, Clerkenwell.]
 Kerschmer, J. Silver-street, Wood-street, goldsmith, Oct. 27. [Atkinson, Castle-street, Filton-square.]
 King, J. Neath, Glamorgan, ironmonger, Nov. 20. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
 Kirkman, J. and Hollingshead, R. Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 20. [Middowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Kerry, R. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 27. [Edge, Temple.]
 Keough, J. King-street, St. James's-square, tailor, Nov. 27. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Kernot, J. Bear-street, Leicester-fields, druggist, Dec. 1. [Hindman, Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury.]
 King, R. F. Gracechurch-street, tobacconist, Dec. 1. [Fisher, Bread-street, Cheapside.]
 Kirk, W. and Benthon, W. Leeds, merchants, Dec. 12. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
 Kendal, T. G. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 18. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Kearsley, G. Fleet-street, bookseller, Dec. 18. [Coote, Austin-friars.]
 Keene, A. Bath, bookseller, Dec. 18. [Sheppard and Co. Bedford-row.]

L.

Langley, J. Gosport, banker, June 30. [Boswell, St. Michael's-alley.] Superseded Aug. 14.
 Lewis, P. R. and Jackson, J. Strand, silk merchants, June 30. [Russens, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.]
 Lund, C. L. Austin-friars, insurance broker, June 30. [Harrison, Crown-court, Thredneedle-street.]
 Lloyd, S. Manchester, dry salter, July 3. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Legg, R. Cornwell's-fields, Middlesex, coal merchant, July 14. [Reeks, Wellclose-square.]
 Longhurst, J. Kennington-lane, victualler, July 21. [Hartley, New Bridge-street.]
 Luccock, T. New Malton, stone mason, July 21. [Morton, Gray's-inn.]
 Luke, W. Whitehall, R. and Jenkin, H. West Smithfield, wholesale linen drapers, July 21. [Caton and Co. Aldersgate-street.]
 Lumb, W. and T. Leeds, cabinet makers, July 25. [Crosley, Gray's-inn.]
 Laycock, T. Minories, slop seller, July 30. [Adams, Old Jewry.] Superseded Aug. 14.
 Laude, A. Leadenhall-street, hardwareman, Aug. 11. [Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.]
 Lawn, B. Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire, hawker, Aug. 14. [Agar, Furnival's-inn.]
 Lavender, J. Yeovil, Somersetshire, gardener, Aug. 14. [Blandford, Temple.]
 Lloyd, W. Bristol, merchant, Aug. 18. [Smith and Co. Bristol.]
 Lawrence, S. Oxford-street, grocer, Sept. 1. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
 Lant, D. West Smithfield, salesman, Sept. 15. [Dodd, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.]
 Langdon, J. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, Sept. 18. [Wimborne and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Lee, S. Birchin-lane, merchant, Sept. 18. [Bryant, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Lewis, T. Cushion-court, Broad-street, wholesale ironmonger, Sept. 22. [Mason and Co. Foster-lane, Cheapside.]
 Loat, W. Little Ormond-street, plasterer, Sept. 22. [Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-square.]
 Lord, T. Devonshire-street, Queen's-square, piano forte maker, Sept. 22. [Collins and Co. Spital-square.]
 Leeming, T. Salford, Lancashire, timber merchant, Sept. 29. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Longmore, S. Bristol, linen draper, Oct. 16. [Bayly, Bristol.]
 Lazarus, J. and Cohen, G. A. East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, merchants, Oct. 16. [Annexes and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Lavender, J. and Judd, O. C. Yeovil, Somerset, gardeners, Oct. 23. [Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.]
 Laycock, T. Minories, slop seller, Oct. 27. [Adams, Old Jewry.]
 Lees, E. Basinghall-street, merchant, Nov. 3. [Toulmin, Aldermanbury.]
 Lake, J. Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, dealer, Nov. 3. [Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho-square.]

List of Bankrupts.

Lucas, W. Bishop's Castle, Salop, currier, Nov. 3. [Gale and Son, Bedford-street.]
 Lazenby, L. Parson's-green, Fulham, stock broker, Nov. 6. [Bousfield, Bouvierie-street, Fleet-street.]
 Lecomte, E. Fetter lane, jeweller, Nov. 6. [Mayhew, Symonds's-inn.]
 Lee, H. Halberton, Devon, shop keeper, Nov. 13. [Lys, Took's-court.]
 Lee, T. Poland-street, coach maker, Nov. 13. [Eastbrook, Haymarket.]
 Lora, A. Minorities, haberdasher, Nov. 17. [Howard and Co. Jewry-street, Aldgate.]
 Lanchester, A. St. James's-street, milliner, Nov. 17. [Wyburn and Co. Craig's-court, Charing-cross.]
 Laidman, J. Gravel-lane, Surrey, hat manufacturer, Nov. 17. [Meymott, Burrow's-buildings, Blackfriars road.]
 Lewis, T. Nailsworth, Gloucester, timber merchant, Nov. 20. [Burrows, Castle-street.]
 Lecky, H. Old Jewry, merchant, Nov. 24. [Reeks, Wellclose-square.]
 Lether, G. Haddenham, Bucks, carrier, Nov. 24. [Rose and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Legursick, W. Butt-lane, Deptford, butcher, Nov. 27. [Nelson and Co. King's road, Chelsea.]
 Lane, W. Manchester, victualler, Dec. 1. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Lambert, G. and Francis, T. Mile End-road, coach makers, Dec. 8. [West, Red Lion-square.]
 Leckey, H. and Bush, C. Old Jewry, merchants, Dec. 8. [Reeks, Wellclose-square.]
 Leo, C. Dowgate-hill, merchant, Dec. 12. [Adams, Old Jewry.]
 Littlewood, J. Mortimer-street, Mary-le-bone, butcher, Dec. 12. [Jennings and Co. Carey-street.]
 Lemaire, J. Mary-le-bone-street, Piccadilly, victualler, Dec. 15. [Bellamy, Clifford's-inn.]

M.

Maltby, R. Mortimer-street, money-scrivener, June 30. [Humphries, Clement's-inn.]
 Magenis, D. Clifford's-inn passage, victualler, June 30. [Brown, Pudding-lane.]
 Melton, W. Manchester, victualler, July 3. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Mac Donald, J. Woolwich, victualler, July 7. [Pearson, Temple.]
 Middlehurst, M. Wigan, corn dealer, July 10. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Marshall, B. Bedminster Down, Somersetshire, victualler, July 10. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Morgan, E. Newbridge, Monmouth, shopkeeper, July 14. [Pearson and Son, Temple.]
 Mingay, S. and T. and Nott, P. Smithfield, bankers, July 17. [Barrows and Co. Basinghall-street.]
 Moxley, M. L. Liverpool, merchant, July 17. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Moon, C. Southampton, druggist, July 21. [Barney, Southampton.]
 Mapleton, J. Bath, cabinet maker, July 21. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Morris, R. Great Grimby, grocer, July 21. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Mark, P. Plymouth-dock, draper, July 21. [Adams, Old Jewry.]
 Munt, T. Wallington, Berks, fillmonger, July 26. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Maffett, W. Wootton-under-Edge, linen draper, July 26. [Sheppard and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Moore, H. Bromley, Kent, tailor, July 31. [Young, Symonds's-inn.]
 Mitchell, J. Titchfield, Hants, linen draper, July 31. [Wills and Co. Warrford-court, Throgmorton-st.]
 Mallatru, W. and Mallatru, G. Manchester, cotton twist dealers, Aug. 11. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Martell, J. J. Lower Thames-street, merchant, Aug. 11. [Crowder and Co. Frederick-place, Old Jewry.]
 Morgan, J. Copice-row, Clerkenwell, victualler, Aug. 18. [Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane, Cannon-street.]
 Mummery, R. Margate, merchant, Aug. 21. [Newcombe, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
 Mozley, M. L. Walbrook, merchant, Aug. 25. [Palmer and Co. Cophall-court.]
 Manning, J. Nantwich, Chester, draper, Sept. 1. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 M'Gough, G. Liverpool, leather breeches maker, Sept. 4. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Morgan, W. B. and Dudden, J. Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, bankers, Sept. 8. [King, Bedford-row.]
 Miller, C. Hackney, dealer in cattle, Sept. 18. [Smith, Bedford-row.]

Mackenzie, A. Hammond's-court, Mincing-lane, wine merchant, Sept. 18. [Blunt and Co. Old Bethlem, Broad-street.]
 Munt, J. and Adams, T. Leadenhall-street, hat makers, Sept. 22. [Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings.]
 Moore, W. West Smithfield, oilman, Sept. 22. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
 Mason, P. Bristol, boot maker, Oct. 2. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
 M'Nair, A. Abchurch-lane, merchant, Oct. 2. [Palmer and Co. Cophall-court.]
 Macleod, T. H. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant, Oct. 2. [Palmer and Co. Cophall-court.]
 Macatpin, J. Bristol, merchant, Oct. 6. [Tarrant, Chancery-lane.]
 Marsh, C. Wolverhampton, grocer, Oct. 6. [Thomas, Staple-inn.]
 Morland, J. Butt-lane, Deptford, coal dealer, Oct. 6. [Metcalf, Basinghall-street.]
 Martin, T. Overton, Flintshire, dealer, Oct. 9. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Meek, B. Cross-keys-yard, Becondsey-street, paper merchant, Oct. 30. [Kay, Cross-st. Newington.]
 Mathews, R. King's-arms-buildings, Wood-street, Blackwell-hall factor, Oct. 30. [Williams, Austin-friars.]
 Murphy, D. B. Piccadilly, enameller, Nov. 3. [Hinrich, Cecil-street, Strand.]
 Mountain, J. Pancras, victualler, Nov. 3. [Jones and Co. New-court, Crutched-friars.]
 Merritt, W. Mill-lane, Tooley-street, merchant, Nov. 3. [Titch, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.]
 Marsdon, J. Rochester, linen draper, Nov. 3. [Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.]
 Mill, G. Bristol, victualler, Nov. 6. [Jacobs, Bristol.]
 Murphy, G. Broad-street, calico printer, Nov. 10. [Adams, Old Jewry.]
 Morton, A. Ham Common, corn dealer, Nov. 10. [A. Beckett and Co. Broad-street, Golden-square.]
 Mann, J. Harbury, Warwickshire, draper, Nov. 10. [Eyre, Gray's-inn.]
 Mankin, T. Peckham, coal factor, Nov. 13. [Hartman, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.]
 May, H. Bristol, corn factor, Nov. 13. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
 Moulson, R. P. Wigan, Lancashire, and Fawcett, P. Manchester, manufacturers, Nov. 17. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.]
 Matthews, W. Stone, Staffordshire, and Phillips, J. Liverpool, boot makers, Nov. 17. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Milburn, W. Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, Nov. 17. [Desse and Co. Bram's-buildings, Chancery-lane.]
 Maynard, T. Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, horse hair manufacturer, Nov. 17. [Hillyard and Co. Cophall-court.]
 Messenger, W. Michaels stone mason, Nov. 17. [Fryett, Milbank-street, Westminster.]
 Mumford, T. and Skeen, J. Greenwith, timber merchants, Nov. 24. [Pearson, Temple.]
 Mullett, D. Hammersmith, straw-hat manufacturer, Nov. 24. [Castle, Farnival's-inn.]
 Millard, F. and Lee, J. Size-lane, packers, Nov. 27. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Manceur, H. Maiden lane, laceman, Dec. 1. [Pater-son, Old Broad-street.]
 Muston, W. Chalfont, St. Peters, Bucks, plate glass dealer, Dec. 8. Scott, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.
 Meeson, E. Aldermanbury, wholesale linen draper, Dec. 8. [Chiphase, Bucklersbury.]
 M'Cauley, P. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 12. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Miller, W. jun. Liverpool, tailor, Dec. 12. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Moore, J. Tottenham, Stafford, dealer in horses, Dec. 12. [Coleman, Horsewy-row, Islington.]
 Miller, W. Bath, grocer, Dec. 12. [Sheppard and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Maddock, W. Liverpool, soap boiler, Dec. 15. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Millard, J. Bristol, baker, Dec. 18. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants's-inn.]

N.

Norton, A. Printer's-street, Black-friars, dealer, June 30. [Reilly, Stafford-row, Buckingham-gate.]
 Nicholls, R. Norwich, woollen-draper, July 3. [Windus and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Normington, J. St. Martin's-le-Grand, cotton and silk trimming manufacturer, July 7. [Field, Church-passage, Aldermanbury.]

List of Bankrupts.

Newcombe, J. Exeter, victualler, July 14. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
 Newman, A. Erich-street, Soho, printer, July 28. [Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
 Newman, J. Cornhill and Savage-gardens, insurer, Aug. 4. [Livington, Fenchurch-st.-buildings.]
 Norton, J. Bloxham, Oxfordshire, innholder, Aug. 14. [Meyrick and Co. Red-lion-square.]
 Nokes, T. Fitch-street, Soho, pastry cook, Aug. 18. [Arrowsmith, Little Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons.]
 Northam, J. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, iron-founder, Aug. 18. [Street and Co. Philpot-lane.]
 Northam, H. Tooley-street, latter, Aug. 25. [Willis and Co. Warford-court.]
 Nathan, M. J. Godmanchester, Huntingdon, silversmith, Aug. 25. [Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe.]
 Nutt, T. Buckingham-place, Mary-le-bone, builder, Sept. 4. [Wilkinson and Co. Cavendish-square.]
 Nicholls, W. Piccadilly, linen draper, Sept. 22. [Wilkes, Hoxton-square.]
 Nutt, W. Leicester, dealer, Sept. 29. [Wilson, Temple.]
 Nutter, H. Nutter, J. and Wake, T. Huddersfield, merchants, Oct. 2. [Willis and Co. Warford-co.]
 Norburn, W. High Holborn, linen draper, Oct. 9. [Warne, Old Broad-street.]
 Neave, T. and Neave, M. Bickton, Southampton, millers, Oct. 16. [Peard, Ely-place.]
 Nabert, S. Hackney, exchange broker, Oct. 20. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
 Nelson, W. and Morris, R. Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 30. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Natali, P. Oxford-road, shoekeeper, Nov. 6. [Hart, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill.]
 Nicholson, W. Carburton-street, silk mercer, Nov. 6. [Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.]
 Nordblad, A. and Middleton, H. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, Nov. 10. [Martin, Hull.]
 Neave, J. Longham, Dorsetshire, mealman, Nov. 17. [Bake, Cook's-court, Carey-street.]
 Nelson, W. C. Fetter-lane, tavern keeper, Nov. 27. [Taylor, Fore-street, Cripple-gate.]
 Nixon, R. Manchester, warehouseman, Nov. 27. [Swale and Co. Staple-inn.]
 Nathan, M. Goulstode-street, Whitechapel, tailor, Dec. 12. [Wilde and Co. Falcon-square.]
 Newson, W. Bristol, inn holder, Dec. 18. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]

O.

Organ, D. Bristol, broker, July 31. [James, Gray's-inn.]
 Orr, J. B. Great Grimsby, grocer, Aug. 28. [Resser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.]
 O'Donnoghue, B. Widsome, Somersetshire, wine-merchant, Oct. 2. [Smith, Bristol.]
 Owen, T. Manchester, corn factor, Nov. 6. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Oulton, J. Liverpool, dyer, Nov. 20. [Blackstock, Temple.]
 Owen, T. sen. Tipsham, Devon, shipwright, Nov. 27. [Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Oates, E. Rotherhithe, Surrey, wariner, Dec. 8. [Kirkham and Co. Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Orrell, J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 15. [Willis and Co. Warford court.]

P.

Pearson, P. Cannon Common, Nottingham, inn-keeper, June 26. [Warrand and Co. Castle-court, Budge-row.]
 Phillips, D. Bristol, haberdasher, June 30. [Whitcombe and Co. Sergeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Penney, T. and Mayo, H. Ball-alley, Lombard-street, merchants, June 30. [Harrow, Threadneedle-street.]
 Pickslay, W. Exeter, linen draper, July 3. [Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Peters, J. Portsmouth, merchant, July 14. [Annesley and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Porter, T. Union-court, merchant, July 28. [Parnther and Son, London-street.]
 Pritchard, G. New-street, Fetter-lane, bricklayer, July 28. [Chippendale, Great Queen-street.]
 Pearson, J. Hyde's-cross, Manchester, grocer, July 28. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.]
 Paul, J. Paddington-street, pawnbroker, Aug. 4. [Fiske, Falsgrave-place, Strand.]
 Pearson, R. Teaterton, Kent, draper, Aug. 4.

[Payne and Co. Aldermanbury.] Superseded Sept. 22.
 Phillips, T. and Phillips, J. jun. Milford, Pembroke, merchants, Aug. 7. [Wadeson and Co. Austin-friars.]
 Phipps, R. Maidstone, linen draper, Aug. 7. [Moote, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street.]
 Pitt, J. Coleman-street, auctioneer, Aug. 7. [Wasbrough, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Phillips, T. Milford, Pembroke, Phillips, J. and Phillips, J. Old City Chambers, merchants, Aug. 14. [Hillyard and Co. Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Pickering, J. Halliwell, and Platt, E. Little Bolton, Lancashire, cotton spinners, Aug. 18. [Edge, Temple.]
 Powell, J. Halifax, dealer in salt, Aug. 21. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn.]
 Phillips, C. A. and Phillips, T. Pembroke, bankers, Aug. 25. [Hillyard and Co. Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Phillips, C. A. and Phillips, T. Milford, bankers, Aug. 28. [Hillyard and Co. Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Parker, S. South Lambeth, underwriter, Sept. 15. [Hindman, Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury.]
 Phillips, T. M. and Phillips, W. Twyford, Wiltshire, mealmen, Sept. 18. [Eyre, Gray's-inn.]
 Parkin, T. Broad-street, merchant, Sept. 22. [Palmer and Co. Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Price, J. and Price T. Bristol, wine merchants, Sept. 22. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
 Parlow, T. Westmorland-place, common brewer, Sept. 24. [Hard, Temple.]
 Papillon, P. E. Neckinger, Bermondsey, calico printer, Oct. 6. [Dutton, Fore-street, Cripple-gate.]
 Pearce, W. Liverpool, liquor merchant, Oct. 9. [Massey and Co. Liverpool.]
 Pierce, T. and Pierce, W. A. Chapmanslade, Wilts, clothiers, Oct. 13. [Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.]
 Pywell, J. Oxford, horse dealer, Oct. 16. [Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-square.]
 Packham, W. Appledore, Kent, victualler, Oct. 10. [Barnes, Clifford's-inn.]
 Pickering, T. Moore-street, Westminster, victualler, Oct. 20. [Fletcher, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.]
 Pearce, C. Old-street-road, builder, Oct. 23. [Lamb, St. Swinith's-lane.]
 Percival, W. Oxford-street, dealer, Oct. 23. [Dobie and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.]
 Pagett, D. Leicester, grocer, Oct. 27. [Warry, Gray's-inn.]
 Piggott, R. Rotherhithe, common brewer, Oct. 27. [Hall and Co. Salters'-hall.]
 Phillips, Sir R. New Bridge-street, Knt. bookseller, Oct. 27. [Harran, Wine-office court, Fleet-street.]
 Powis, T. jun. Borough, linen draper, Nov. 6. [Truthitt, Lyon's-inn.]
 Phillips, B. Bristol, cabinet maker, Nov. 6. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Philp, T. Plymouth-dock, printer, Nov. 10. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Red-lion-square.]
 Pemberton, J. Wood-end, Walsall, Staffordshire, cow-keeper, Nov. 10. [Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-square.]
 Philp, R. jun. and Gosling, W. jun. Great St. Helen's, upholsterers, Nov. 10. [Settee, St. Mary-axe.]
 Poledano, P. de B. Great Prescot-street, merchant, Nov. 13. [Evitt and Co. Haydon-sq. Minories.]
 Poulton, C. Reading, cabinet maker, Nov. 13. [Debarry and Co. Temple.]
 Peck, J. Lombard-street, stationer, Nov. 17. [Stevens, Lion College-gardens, Aldermanbury.]
 Palmer, I. Winchcomb, Gloucester, engineer, Nov. 20. [Harvey, Lamb's Conduit-place.]
 Potter, J. Kensington, surgeon and dentist, Nov. 20. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
 Pilbeam, W. Worth, Sussex, millwright, Nov. 27. [Townshend, High street, Southwark.]
 Pollard, W. sen. and Pollard, W. jun. Bristol, merchants, Nov. 27. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.]
 Price, G. Strand, umbrella maker, Nov. 27. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Pearson, J. Denholme, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer, Dec. 4. [Blakelock and Co. Temple.]
 Phelps, W. Worcester, baker, Dec. 4. [Price, Worcester.]
 Polhase, J. Bristol, merchant, Dec. 8. [James, Gray's-inn-square.]
 Paise, J. Wolmar-court, Bloomsbury, broker, Dec. 8. [Martin, Vinners'-hall, Upper Thames-street.]

List of Bankrupts.

Pearse, W. C. Newton Abbot, Devonshire, linen draper, Dec. 12. [Fairbank, staple-inn.]
 Pepps, J. Beckington, dyer, Dec. 15. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Parkes, R. Dale End, Birmingham, carrier, Dec. 15. [Constable, Symond's-inn.]
 Peck, S. Gravesend, painter, Dec. 18. [Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.]
 Phillips, W. Brighton, builder, Dec. 18. [Wilde and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
 Penford, J. Ringwood, Southampton, mealman, Dec. 18. [Roe, Temple.]
 Parsons, J. Sawbridgeworth, Herts, dealer, Dec. 18. [Adams, Old Jewry.]

Q.

Quick, J. Tiverton, Devon, linen draper, Nov. 6. [Lys, Took's-court.]

R.

Roberts, J. Sheffield, razor manufacturer, June 30. [Bigg, Hatton garden.]
 Russell, J. Norris-street, Haymarket, poulterer, June 30. [Pike, Air-street.]
 Robinson, W. King's Newton, Derbyshire, farrier, June 30. [Greaves, Derby.]
 Rome, D. Liverpool, cabinet maker, July 10. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Robinson, S. Saffron Walden, carpenter, July 14. [Dawson and Co. Warwick-street, Golden-square.]
 Reed, W. South End, Essex, apothecary, July 17. [Hunt, Warwick-court, Holborn.]
 Roby, F. C. Garden-row, Old-street-road, cutler, July 28. [Jones and Co. New-court, Crutched-frairs.]
 Rayner, J. Homer-street, St. Mary-le-bone, builder, Aug. 4. [Eastbrooke, Haymarket.]
 Read, R. Louthbury, factor, Aug. 11. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Rowlandson, S. Isaac, E. and Brien, W. Cheapside, warehousemen, Aug. 18. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.]
 Rawlinson, A. and Bagot, T. Liverpool, merchants, Aug. 18. [Atkinson, Chancery-lane.]
 Rofsey, B. New Bond-street, tailor, Aug. 18. [Stevenson, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Rowlandson, S. and Isaac, E. Cheapside, warehousemen, Aug. 18. [Pitches and Co. Swinlin's-lane.]
 Randall, J. Dean-street, Soho, upholsterer, Aug. 21. [Seymour and Co. Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.]
 Riddlestoffer, G. A. Whitechapel, linen draper, Aug. 25. [Adams, Old Jewry.]
 Read, T. Leeds, merchant, Aug. 25. [Hodgson, Surrey-street, Strand.]
 Reimers, J. C. H. Old London-street, merchant, Aug. 25. [Palmer and Co. Coptinall-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Rowbottom, J. Field-house, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 1. [Huxley, Temple.]
 Richardson, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit merchant, Sept. 1. [Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.]
 Reynoldson, T. Manchester, cotton merchant, Oct. 2. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Rogers, J. sen. and Rogers, J. jun. Fort-place, Bermondsey, builders, Oct. 2. [Wasbrough, Coptinall-court.]
 Rowton, W. and Monrall, T. Chester, bankers, Oct. 6. [Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place.]
 Raywood, J. Manchester, grocer, Oct. 9. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Russell, E. York-street, Southwark, merchant, Oct. 13. [Bishop, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.]
 Robertson, W. Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, Oct. 16. [Palmer and Co. Coptinall-court.]
 Robillan, N. Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, merchant, Oct. 29. [Alexander, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Rowlandson, T. Bates, J. Rowlandson, S. Isaac, E. and Brien, W. Cheapside, merchants, Oct. 27. [Nind, Throgmorton street.]
 Robinson, H. St. John's street, ironfounder, Oct. 27. [Lovells and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.]
 Robson, M. Abchurch-lane, milliner, Oct. 30. [Cuppige and Co. Jewry-street.]
 Russell, J. Perry Bar, Stafford, gun barrel manufacturer, Oct. 30. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn, Old Buildings.]

Roche, J. H. Sudbury, Suffolk, wine merchant, Nov. 5. [Rogers and Son, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.]
 Robinson, W. Manchester, cotton spinner, Nov. 5. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Roberts, J. Kent-road, stone mason, Nov. 5. [Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard.]
 Richards, J. Budge-row, merchant, Nov. 5. [Wilde, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
 Reynolds, J. Swansea, tanner, Nov. 10. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Round, J. Dudley, Worcestershire, cordwainer, Nov. 10. [Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-square.]
 Richardson, J. Berwick-upon-Tweed, merchant, Nov. 10. [Burnett, Middle Temple-lane.]
 Roby, R. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 10. [Mason and Co. Foster-lane.]
 Raynes, M. and Hawtree, W. Blue Anchor-road, Surrey, glue manufacturers, Nov. 13. [Dodd, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.]
 Rolfe, W. Lower Edmonston, victualler, Nov. 15. [Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.]
 Roberts, E. Hammersmith, bricklayer, Nov. 17. [Impey and Co. Inner Temple-lane.]
 Risdon, J. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, top maker, Nov. 17. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Rawlins, C. E. Bristol, wholesale grocer, Nov. 20. [James, Gray's-inn-square.]
 Rodger, J. Sheffield, merchant, Nov. 20. [Wilson, Greville-street.]
 Reddington, N. Bermondsey-street, Southwark, Morocco leather manufacturer, Nov. 20. [Hoskin, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.]
 Ragg, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Nov. 23. [Egerton, Gray's-inn.]
 Rawling, R. Plymouth Dock, grocer, Nov. 23. [Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Randall, T. Oxford, linen draper, Nov. 24. [Chipchase and Co. Bucklersbury.]
 Robinson, J. and Robinson, C. Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 27. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.]
 Robinson, R. Cleckheaton, York, grocer, Nov. 27. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn.]
 Rogers, J. Strand, and Thomas, T. Charterhouse-square, merchants, Dec. 1. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street, Cheapside.]
 Robertson, J. and Stein, J. Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchants, Dec. 3. [Lane, Lawrence Pountney-hill.]
 Roberts, A. Nantwich, Chester, inn-keeper, Dec. 12. [Keightley, Liverpool.]
 Robinson, J. Dalston, Cumberland, cotton spinner, Dec. 15. [Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.]
 Rowed, M. Mitcham, Surrey, corn merchant, Dec. 15. [Nettleford, Norfolk-street, Strand.]
 Richardson, T. Southbersted, Sussex, brewer Dec. 15. [Few and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.]

S.

Sandon, R. Deptford, wine merchant, June 20. [Charsley, Mark-lane.]
 Sibbald, R. Lower East Smithfield, slop seller, June 26. [Birkett, Bond-court.] Succeeded July 21.
 Smith, E. Dalton, Lancashire, corn dealer, June 26. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Slow, G. Manchester, dealer, July 3. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Stocks, S. Lily Elongh, Yorkshire, clothier, July 10. [Crosley, Gray's-inn.]
 Stanbury, J. W. and R. Plymouth-dock salesmen, July 10. [Williams, Austin-frairs.]
 Sharples, L. and W. Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, July 17. [Blacklock and Co. Temple.]
 Stroud, B. Poole, linen draper, July 17. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.]
 Simpson, J. New Maldon, butter and bacon factor, July 21. [Morton, Gray's-inn.]
 Sutcliffe, A. Lane End, Salford, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer, July 21. [Blacklock and Co. Temple.]
 Sweet, W. Exeter, serge maker, July 21. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
 Striker, R. Easom, inn keeper, July 21. [Powell, Fruit-lane, Cornhill.]
 Stimson, D. Great Grimby, stone mason, July 21. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.]
 Sykes, J. and J. Leeds, merchants, July 24. [Bartley, Chancery-lane.]

List of Bankrupts.

- Stibbs, C. Newbury, cabinet maker, July 24. [Grenory, Clement's-inn.]
- Sanderson, R. jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, July 24. [Lowndes, Red-lion-square.]
- Slater, T. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, July 28. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
- Struck, W. Pancras-lane, merchant, July 28. [Hackett, Bearbinder-lane.]
- Sykes, W. White Lion-street, Norton Folgate, seed factor, Aug. 4. [Courtten, Walbrook.]
- Sharpe, J. Great Portland-street, baker, Aug. 4. [Fitzgerald, Lemon-square, Goodman's-fields.]
- Smith, J. Wittington, Manchester, victualler, Aug. 4. [Foulkes and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Sharp, C. B. Birmingham, factor, Aug. 4. [Nicholls, Gray's-inn-square.]
- Smallpiece, A. Liverpool, milliner, Aug. 7. [Mayhew, Symmond's-inn.]
- Scutt, B. Brightelmstone, builder, Aug. 7. [Barber, Chancery-lane.]
- Spilsbury, C. Angel-court, Skinner-street, printer, Aug. 7. [Stephens, Lion-college Gardens, Aldermanbury.]
- Saunders, J. Watling-street, London, and Canonbury-lane, Middlesex, warehouseman, Aug. 11. [Tilson, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.]
- Strickland, S. Richmond-green, Surrey, tailor, Aug. 11. [Rivers, Garrick-hill.]
- Sheppard, G. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier, Aug. 18. [Williams, Red-lion-square.]
- Selt, G. Fenchurch-street, grocer, Aug. 21. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate Within.]
- Shaw, E. and Hitchcock, J. G. Bath, bankers, Aug. 25. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
- Steele, J. Landaff, coal merchant, Aug. 28. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Stevens, G. M. Alfred-place, St. Giles's, upholster, Aug. 24. [Fairer, Gower-street, Bedford-square.] Superseded Nov. 24.
- Strand, J. Swansea, banker, Sept. 1. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.]
- Smith, J. Mouzon, Southampton, grocer, Sept. 15. [Luxmore, Red-lion-square.]
- Simpson, J. Holbeck, Yorkshire, merchant, Sept. 18. [Blakelock and Co. Temple.]
- Shaw, R. Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, merchant, Sept. 22. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Stock, J. High Holborn, flour dealer, Sept. 22. [Fitzgerald, Lemon-square, Goodman's-fields.]
- Silverson, A. Wellclose-square, merchant, Sept. 22. [Harrison and Son, Castle street, Houndsditch.]
- Iwan, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, Sept. 29. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
- Suter, G. Broad-street, Bloomsbury, victualler, Sept. 29. [Aldridge and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Stevens, C. Billericay, Essex, baker, Oct. 6. [Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.]
- Sykes, J. Queen-street, Cheap-side, sugar factor, Oct. 9. [Bovill, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.]
- Smith, M. Charlton, Kent, rope maker, Oct. 9. [Mangnall, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.]
- Schar, C. Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, tailor, Oct. 9. [Lane, Lawrence Fountain-hill.]
- Shavge, D. Coaley, Gloucestershire, pig dealer, Oct. 9. [Clifton, Lincoln's-inn.]
- Senior, J. Alverthorpe, Yorkshire, clothier, Oct. 9. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
- Shepards, G. Cannon-street-road, oilman, Oct. 13. [Wilke, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
- Siddons, J. Calne, Wilts, auctioneer, Oct. 15. [Frowd and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Spicer, J. Folkestone, Kent, mariner, Oct. 16. [Rippon, London-road, Southwark.]
- Smith, J. Manningham, Bradford, York, cotton merchant, Oct. 20. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
- Swann, W. Shiffnal, Salop, breeches maker, Oct. 20. [Griffiths, Great James street, Bedford-row.]
- Squire, J. and Sawyer, S. Bristol, merchants, Oct. 23. [Franks, Hart street, Bloomsbury.]
- Spencer, W. Wolverhampton, gun barrel manufacturer, Oct. 23. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
- Saul, T. Manchester, woollen draper, Oct. 23. [Drew, Bermondsey-street, Southwark.]
- Smedley, J. Salford, Lancashire, dyer, Oct. 24. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
- Smith, J. and Smith, J. Birmingham, linen drapers, Oct. 27. [Webb and Co. Birmingham.]
- Smith, W. Stratford, corn chandler, Oct. 27. [Meymott, Burrow's-buildings, Blackfriars-road.]
- Smith, R. Chappel-row, Chelsea, linen draper, Oct. 27. [Young, Vine street, Piccadilly.]
- Sargent, J. Jermyn-street, watch maker, Oct. 27. [Cuppige and Co. Jermyn-street.]
- Sargent, D. Southwark, British wine merchant, Oct. 30. [Teasdale, Merchant Taylor's Hall.]
- Swift, J. Commercial-road, boot and shoe maker, Nov. 3. [Hughes, Dean-street, Fetter-lane.]
- Southwood, T. Castle-street, Holborn, carpet dealer, Nov. 6. [Stevenson, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.]
- Stedman, J. Hare-street, Spital-fields, baker, Nov. 6. [Mr. Kiss, Printer-street, Blackfriars.]
- Simpson, J. and Fleming, T. Mark-lane, merchants, Nov. 6. [Bigg, Hatton-garden.]
- Suter, W. Deptford, bricklayer, Nov. 6. [Carttar, Broadway, Deptford.]
- Strickland, T. and Brickwood, T. N. Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 10. [Rowe, Wood-street.]
- Soulby, J. Barnard Castle, bookseller, Nov. 10. [Wharton and Co. Temple.]
- Simeon, M. Bath, lace merchant, Nov. 10. [Nether-sole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.]
- Strickland, J. Stourport, Worcestershire, skinner, Nov. 10. [Williams, Quality-court-chambers, Chancery-lane.]
- Schofield, G. Shrewsbury, brazier, Nov. 10. [Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings.]
- Shaw, W. B. St. Paul's Church-yard, warehouseman, Nov. 10. [Kirkman, Chalk-lane.]
- Sill, J. and Watson, W. Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 10. [Blackstock, Temple.]
- Stacey, W. Bromley, Surrey, horse dealer, Nov. 13. [Manning, Clement's-inn.]
- Scott, G. and Barclay, E. Fenchurch-street, Chambers, ship and insurance brokers, Nov. 17. [Kirkman and Co. Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street.]
- Stechert, L. Hanover-street, Hanover-square, tailor, Nov. 17. [Hinrich, Cecil-street, Strand.]
- Sargent, S. Bath, china man, Nov. 17. [Morton, Farnival's-inn.]
- Shand, F. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 17. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
- Smith, J. Tonnass, Devon, coal merchant, Nov. 17. [Palmer, Barnard's-inn.]
- Smith, J. Newton, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer, Nov. 17. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
- Salter, J. Bath, cordwainer, Nov. 17. [Morton, Farnival's-inn.]
- Seaton, R. Pontefract, York, miller, Nov. 17. [Coleman, Pontefract.]
- Seaton, J. F. Pontefract, York, banker, Nov. 17. [Coleman, Pontefract.]
- Seaton, J. Pontefract, York, banker, Nov. 17. [Coleman, Pontefract.]
- Stokes, J. Great Malvern, Worcester, hop merchant, Nov. 20. [Pownall, Staple's-inn.]
- Skrimshire, T. Fakenham, Norfolk, school master, Nov. 20. [Baxters and Co. Farnival's-inn.]
- Southey, R. and Southey, T. Fish-street-hill, merchants, Nov. 20. [Oakley, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.]
- Sykes, T. and Baker, W. Leeds, dyers, Nov. 21. [Blakelock and Co. Temple.]
- Shufflebottom, J. Liverpool, earthenware dealer, Nov. 21. [Forrest, Liverpool.]
- Smith, J. H. Bristol, linen draper, Nov. 21. [Bigg, Hatton-garden.]
- Sutton, M. Tottenham-court-road, baker, Nov. 27. [Evans, Kennington-cross.]
- Showell, S. China-terrace, Lambeth, music seller, Dec. 1. [Justice and Co. Temple.]
- Simeon, S. A. Bristol, laceman, Dec. 1. [Boydallion and Co. Little Friday-street, Cheap-side.]
- Samson, A. and Samson, T. Crutched-frairs, merchants, Dec. 1. [Newcomb, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
- Shearcraft, J. Gloucester-street, Queen's-square, tailor, Dec. 1. [Wilson and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
- Smith, G. High Beech, Essex, victualler, Dec. 1. [Sandford, Stables-inn.]
- Salter, T. Overy St. Mary, Devonshire, carrier, Dec. 4. [Warry, New-inn.]
- Sheffield, J. Oxford, draper, Dec. 8. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street, Within.]
- Sargent, J. Frowbridge, chadlier, Dec. 8. [Senda-more, Inner-Temple.]
- Sinclair, W. Bristol, cabinet maker, Dec. 8. [James, Gayle's-inn.]
- Smee, C. South Molton-street, merchant, Dec. 8. [Woodmeston, Turner-square, Hoxton.]

List of Bankrupts.

Spencer, W. Whitestone, Leicestershire, hosier, Dec. 12. [Taylor, Southampton-buildings.]
Slapp, J. Walcot, Somersetshire, carpenter, Dec. 15. [Denkins, and Co. New inn.]
Strong, W. Bath, saddler, Dec. 15. [Franks, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.]
Spurrier, W. A. Bristol, merchant, Dec. 15. [Kibble-white and Co. Gray's-inn.]

T.

Turvey, T. Ham, Surrey, baker, June 26. [Simpson and Co. Temple.]
Tutin, R. Chandos-street, Covent-garden, cheese-monger, June 30. [Clayton and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
Turner, J. Swiffing, Suffolk, merchant, July 14. [Windus and Co. Chancery-lane.]
Thompson, T. Stockton, dealer, July 24. [James, Gray's-inn.]
Taylor, G. Sheffield, York, cordwainer, July 31. [Diggs, Hatton-garden.]
Tremey, J. Bishopgate-street, merchant, July 31. [Blunt and Co. Old Bedford, Broad-street.]
Tabor, J. C. Colchester, merchant, Aug. 7. [Pocock, Elly place, Holborn.]
Twibill, J. Macclesfield-street, Soho, builder, Aug. 11. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
Twain, J. Ludgate-hill, inn-keeper, Aug. 18. [Owen and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.]
Thompson, J. Colchester, grocer, Aug. 18. [Milton and Co. Knight-Rider-street, Doctors' Commons.]
Taylor, J. King's-road, Grosvenor-place, whitesmith, Aug. 23. [Young and Co. Essex-street, Strand.]
Turner, T. Nicholas-square, Cripplegate, victualler, Aug. 23. [Jones and Co. Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.]
Tomlinson, A. Little Drayden, Lancashire, shop-keeper, Sept. 1. [Hurd, Temple.]
Taylor, J. Banbury, Oxford, miller, Sept. 1. [Alpin, Banbury.]
Taylor, P. M. Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 8. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
Thacker, J. Bury St. Edmunds, merchant, Sept. 22. [Haynes, Fenchurch-street.]
Thomas, T. Charter-house-square, jeweller, Sept. 22. [Jones and Co. Covent-garden, Church-yard.]
Turner, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, Sept. 23. [Martin, Hull.]
Tugwell, T. Horsham, tanner, Sept. 25. [Osbaldeston, Little Tower-street.]
Thomas, J. Horsham, brandy merchant, Sept. 29. [Readon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.]
Tosley, R. Hampton Wick, maltster, Sept. 29. [Hornes, Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
Taylor, C. Bristol, silversmith, Oct. 13. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
Thomas, J. Lanbrynmair, Montgomery, flannel manufacturer, Oct. 13. [Diggs, Hatton-garden.]
Teideman, W. sen. and Teid man, W. jun. Portsmouth, tavern keepers, Oct. 13. [Shelton, Sessions-house, London.]
Timbault, T. Great Mary-le-bone-street, working jeweller, Oct. 16. [Henson, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.]
Tudor, R. Liverpool, builder, Oct. 23. [Meadowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
Tulloh, J. Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, merchant, Nov. 6. [Pickering, Fishmonger's-hall.]
Taylor, P. M. and Smedley, J. T. Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 10. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
Terry, T. Chatham, grocer, Nov. 10. [Sherwood, Cushman-court, Broad-street.]
Thornber, W. Monmouth-street, grocer, Nov. 10. [Taylor, Gray's-inn.]
Tithlington, J. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 10. [Mussey and Co. Liverpool.]
Tilley, J. Coptihall-court, broker, Nov. 13. [Harman, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.]
Taylor, J. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 20. [Greaves and Co. Liverpool.]
Taylor, T. Bilston, Staffordshire, japanner, Nov. 24. [Bogerton, Gray's-inn.]
Tutcher, M. Exeter, dyer, Nov. 24. [Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.]
Traves, R. Manchester, silversmith, Nov. 27. [Edge, Temple.]
Tipping, R. and Fleming, G. Holden, Glough, York-shire, calico printers, Dec. 1. [Hurd, jun. Temple.]
Taylor, T. Dovercourt, Essex, miller, Dec. 1. [Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings.]

Tyson, D. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 13. [Chambre, Chapel-treet, Bedford-row.]
Thomas, H. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Dec. 13. [Warrand and Co. Castle-court, Badge-row.]

V, U.

Villars, C. Conduit-street, New Bond-street, milliner, July 10. [Richardson and Co. Bury-street, St. James's.]
Vos, H. and Esers, J. C. New-court, Crichted-friars, merchants, July 14. [Shaw and Co. Tudor-street.]
Vaux, J. Cushman-court, Broad-treet, broker, Oct. 2. [Barras and Co. Basing-hall-street.]
Verley, R. K. Thrapston, Northamptonshire, shop-keeper, Nov. 3. [Stevenson, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.]
Veale, O. and Pearson, R. Barnstaple, Devon, brandy merchants, Nov. 27. [James, Gray's-inn.]
Unsworth, J. Manchester, jeweller, Sept. 13. [Annesley and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
Upson, J. Great Wenhetham, Suffolk, farmer, Oct. 23. [Bridges, and Co. Red Lion-square.]

W.

Winecart, J. Bridgetown, Devon, wool spinner, June 30. [Follett, Temple.]
Wilcocks, T. Exeter, tallow chandler, June 30. [Terrell, Exeter.]
Willis, J. Jukes, G. M. Jackson, J. G. and Langley, J. Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, merchants, June 30. [Boswell, St. Michael's-alley.]
White, H. Manchester, dealer, July 7. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Walsley, J. Salford, Lancashire, cotton twist and web dealer, July 10. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Watson, W. sen. and jun. Warehouse, and Alnwick, Nottinghamland, corn factors, July 14. [Flexney, Chancery-lane.]
Warwick, W. Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, jeweller, July 14. [Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
White, G. C. Bride-lane, Islington, coal factor, July 14. [Kenney and Co. Bishopgate-street, Within.]
Watson, C. C. Fenchurch-street, wine and brandy merchant, July 17. [Droce, Billiter-square.]
Wilcocks, J. and E. and Frazer, A. Exeter, bankers, July 17. [Williams and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
Weekes, J. Salford, Devon, tanner, July 21. [Warry, New-inn.]
Wilson, S. late of Westmorland-place, Middlesex, but now of Walthamstow, Essex, merchant, July 21. [Bryant, Coptihall-court.]
Ward, T. Cheap-side, haberdasher, July 21. [Birkett, Bond-court.]
Watson, H. and M. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers, July 21. [Burdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.]
Wilson, H. Bishopgate-street, Within, merchant, July 21. [Fiske, Falsgrave-place.]
Williams, R. Bristol, cabinet maker, July 24. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
Wyatt, J. Mire-court, Aldgate, wholesale stationer, July 28. [Hallen, Fore-street.]
Weale, P. Kingston, Hereford, tailor, July 31. [Pawtris, Gray's-inn.]
Williams, T. Monmouth-street, Monmouthshire, coal merchant, July 31. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
Woodman, W. Lime-street-square, merchant, Aug. 4. [Pasmore, Warrand-court, Throgmorton-st.]
Wheatley, G. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Aug. 4. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
Wild, W. Badge-row, warehouseman, Aug. 4. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Wild, W. and Dalton, J. Manchester, dealers in twist, Aug. 4. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Whitnell, J. Arthur-street, Golden-lane, victualler, Aug. 7. [Marson, Church-row, Newington Butts.]
Worle, M. Dovegate-hill, stationer, Aug. 14. [Evitt and Co. Haydn-square, Minorities.]
Westerman, E. Manchester, cotton spinner, Aug. 13. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Westerman, W. Manchester, cotton spinner, Aug. 13. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Whetler, J. Andover, mercer, Aug. 21. [Brembridge, Temple.]
Woodward, J. Derby, lace manufacturer, Sept. 1. [Emson, Charlottet-street, Blackfriars-road.]
Westlake, J. Gosport, baker, Sept. 1. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
Westhead, W. Liverpool, victualler, Sept. 8. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
Whitmarsh, T. New Sarum, Wilts, common carrier, Sept. 18. [Lowten, Temple.]

List of Bankrupts.

- Wilson, J. Ossett, Yorkshire, clothier, Oct. 6. [Clarkson and Co. Essex-street.]
Wales, C. H. Vigo-lane, Piccadilly, printer, Oct. 6. [Anstice and Co. Temple.]
Ward, R. Old-street, victualler, Oct. 13. [Wilde, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
Wright, J. sen. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, upholsterer, Oct. 16. [Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-garden.]
Wylie, H. Mitre-court, Aldgate, merchant, Oct. 16. [Blunt and Co. Old Bethlem.]
Whitebrook, W. Crutched-friars, wine merchant, Oct. 20. [Sheppard, Dean-street, Southwark.]
Westlake, J. Windsor, auctioneer, Oct. 23. [Naylor, Great Newport-street.]
Waterhouse, J. Manchester, victualler, Oct. 30. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
Ward, M. Gosport, spirit merchant, Oct. 30. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
Wood, W. A. and Wood, A. Manchester, cotton merchants, Nov. 3. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Welsh, J. and Sexton, J. New Compton-street, enlco glaziers, Nov. 6. [Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-garden.]
Wood, W. High-street, Lambeth, cooper, Nov. 13. [Wilkinson and Co. Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.]
Winstanley, R. jun. King-street, Cheapside, and Hudson, G. Manchester, warehousemen, Nov. 13. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.]
Williams, T. S. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 17. [Blackstock, Temple.]
Williamson, G. York, shoe maker, Nov. 17. [Ellis, Chancery-lanes.]
Woodward, T. and Rulton, T. Stratford, dyers, Nov. 17. [Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.]
Westall, E. Hungerford, Wilts, tanner, Nov. 17. [Baxter and Co. Furnivall's-inn.]
Wiggins, S. Cloth Fair, tailor, Nov. 17. [Castle, Furnivall's-inn.]
Williams, T. Newgate-street, wholesale linen draper, Nov. 17. [Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.]
White, B. Bow-lane, merchant, Nov. 20. [Reynolds, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
Willoughby, D. Strand, victualler, Nov. 20. [Willoughby, Clifford's-inn.]
Webb, T. Walcot, Somersetshire, cabinet maker, Nov. 24. [Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.]
Wood, J. and Stubbs, A. S. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, Nov. 24. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
Westall, W. Mount-street, Whitechapel, yeast merchant, Nov. 24. [Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent-garden.]
Wilson, W. Fenchurch-street, merchant, Nov. 27. [Savage and Co. Old Jewry.]
Winter, W. Pewsey, Wilts, shop keeper, Nov. 27. [Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.]
Willis, E. Stroud, Gloucestershire, draper, Nov. 27. [Sheppard and Co. Bedford-row.]
Willats, J. Gracechurch-street, hardwareman, Nov. 27. [Wilde, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
Willis, G. Bath, upholsterer, Dec. 1. [Smith, Hatton-garden.]
Wright, W. Manchester, grocer, Dec. 1. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.]
Willey, J. Cheltenham, horse dealer, Dec. 1. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
Willats, J. Gracechurch-street, hardwareman, Dec. 1. [Wilde, Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
Williams, R. H. F. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 2. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
Wilson, M. Williams, R. H. F. Liverpool, and Harrison, B. Island of Nevis, merchants, Dec. 2. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
Woodhouse, W. Noble-street, Falcon-square, victualler, Dec. 8. [Windus and Son, Southampton-buildings.]
Woodcut, W. Wandsworth-road, Lambeth, builder, Dec. 12. [Sarel, Surrey-street, Strand.]
Watnough, J. Liverpool, ironmonger, Dec. 12. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
Weddel, J. G. Fenchou t, Fenchurch-street, corn factor, Dec. 15. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
Waterhouse, J. Union-street, Mary-le-bone, Piccadilly, upholsterer, Dec. 15. [Greenhall, Gray's-inn.]
Williams, R. H. F. and Williams, M. Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 15. [Clayton and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
Wood, W. Framwellgate, Durham, muslin manufacturer, Dec. 18. [Raine, Temple.]
Wildgoose, C. St. Phillips and St. Jacobs, Gloucester, coal merchant, Dec. 18. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's-inn.]
Y.
Young, H. King's Arms, George-street, Brick-lane, Middlesex, victualler, July 21. [Whitton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
Young, J. Bury-street, Bloomsbury, livery stable keeper, Nov. 17. [Adams, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.]
Z.
Zagury, S. Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, Aug. 7. [Palmer and Co. Coptial-court, Throgmorton-street.]

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE CUTS.

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WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, FROM JUNE 24, TO DECEMBER 23, 1810.

	Bread		Flour	Wheat Sup.	Peaf,	Mutton,	Lamb,	Veal,	Pork,	Sugar,	Candles		Hops,		Cats,	
	per Quar-	ter.	per Bush.	per Quarter.	per 8 lbs.	per 8 lbs.	per Stone of 8 lbs.	per Stone of 8 lbs.	per Stone of 8 lbs.	per Cwt.	Stone, per Doz.	Stone, per Doz.	in Bags.	Stone, per Doz.	Stone, per Doz.	Stone, per Doz.
1810	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
June 24 to July 1	1	1	95 a 100	84 a 114	4 a 5	2 a 5	85	0 a 7	65	0 a 6	85	0 a 7	4 a 6	13	0 a 7	9 a 58
July 1 to 8	1	5	95 a 100	84 a 114	0 a 5	0 a 4	8 a 5	0 a 0	65	4 a 6	05	4 a 6	4 a 6	0	0 a 4	6 a 61
8 to 15	1	5	95 a 100	84 a 114	0 a 5	4 a 4	8 a 5	6 a 4	8 a 6	4 a 4	05	8 a 6	4 a 6	12	6 a 4	0 a 60
15 to 22	1	5	95 a 100	84 a 114	0 a 5	6 a 4	8 a 6	0 a 5	0 a 7	0 a 4	65	0 a 7	4 a 6	0	0 a 4	6 a 59
22 to 29	1	5	95 a 100	84 a 114	8 a 6	0 a 4	8 a 6	05	0 a 7	0 a 5	7 10	12	4 a 6	12	6 a 4	0 a 61
29 to Aug. 5	1	5	95 a 100	84 a 114	8 a 6	05	0 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 6	8 2	12	10 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 60
Aug. 5 to 12	1	5	95 a 100	84 a 114	8 a 6	05	0 a 6	05	8 a 6	8 1	8 4	12	10 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 60
12 to 19	1	5	95 a 100	84 a 114	8 a 6	05	0 a 6	05	8 a 6	8 2	8 2	12	10 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 60
19 to 26	1	5	95 a 100	84 a 114	8 a 6	05	0 a 6	05	8 a 6	8 2	8 2	12	10 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 60
26 to Sept. 2	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
Sept. 2 to 9	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
9 to 16	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
16 to 23	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
23 to 30	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
Oct. 30 to Oct. 7	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
7 to 14	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
14 to 21	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
21 to 28	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
28 to Nov. 4	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
Nov. 4 to 11	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
11 to 18	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
18 to 25	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
25 to Dec. 2	1	5	85 a 90	90 a 100	8 a 6	05	8 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
Dec. 2 to 9	1	5	80 a 85	83 a 93	8 a 5	04	0 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
9 to 16	1	5	80 a 85	83 a 93	8 a 5	04	0 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58
16 to 23	1	5	80 a 85	83 a 93	8 a 5	04	0 a 5	0 a 6	05	8 a 7	0 2	12	6 a 4	12	6 a 4	0 a 58

[To be continued every Volume.]

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