

# European Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER, 1809.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of the late MATTHEW BOULTON, Esq.; and, 2, a View of the NEW THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.]

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We think our friend PETER PATENT, who refers to the *monopolies* of former times, has "been beating a bush without starting a hare." We are not upon this subject to learn *all*, and a great deal more than he has stated: but yet his argument does not, in our *dull* apprehensions, bear in the smallest degree upon the case, except in one instance, where Mr. P. P. says, "if a man buys the devil he has a right to sell the devil;" alluding, perhaps, though not very handsomely, to a *beautiful exotic* which the managers wish to transplant into their *zoo-house*.\* The point of this allusion is, however, at present entirely out of sight. What the managers do with their money is *one thing*; whether they have a right to demand *extra supplies*, *another*. And here we must observe, that there seems, on this occasion, to have been a kind of *tardiness* on the part of the public such as we never before remarked. Which of the parties is right we do not pretend to decide; but we might, if we wished to appear *wise*, quote the examples of the *ATHENIANS* and the *ROMANS* respecting their *theatres*; though this seems to be unnecessary, because neither in *Athens* nor *Rome* did there ever a theatre fall by the means, or rise by the medium, that *Covent Garden* has done: let us, therefore, briefly consider the *real state* of the case. After the late unfortunate devastation (in consequence of which, calamity was, from the peculiar circumstances of the times, added to calamity), the manager, who appears not to have shrunk from the prospect of *doubly* accumulated expense, promised the public a speedy renovation of their favourite place of amusement. How well he has performed his promise, the beautiful View of the New Theatre, inserted in this Magazine, will *externally* evince; while the classic genius, taste, and elegance of its *internal* arrangements may serve as a model of decorative perfection. In consequence, as we have observed, of the circumstances to which we have slightly alluded, a *small* advance in the prices of the seats of the *opulent* was determined upon, leaving those appropriated to the use of a very valuable, though not so *rich*, a part of the audience *as before*. What objection, we should, had we been consulted, have said, can possibly be made to this? Yet we find that objections have been made, and *very strongly* urged; though in this dispute the state of the times has by one party been entirely lost sight of.

Has not the price of every thing of late most rapidly advanced, in consequence of an increased commerce, and, its concomitant, an increased *circulating medium*. The proprietors of those very newspapers that are so *severe* in their strictures upon this occasion, have within these few months declared, that if they were not allowed to advance, they must stop the *diurnal press*.—"What," returned *John Bull*, "keep my news from me: No! can't suffer that, so advance as fast as you please."—The *MAGAZINES*, depending upon that *good sense* and *liberality* which have upon all occasions been displayed by the public, have *silently* advanced; and every one knows, that a volume of romantic nonsense, which had for half-a-century been sold for *three shillings*, has been raised to *six*. The tickets for the dinner at the *Turk's Head Tavern*† the day that our beloved sovereign came of age, at which *BURKE*, *REYNOLDS*, *GARRICK*, and indeed a great number of literary men and artists, attended, were only *five shillings* each; the same kind of tickets now are, perhaps, *three guineas*. The *BOXES* at the *Hope Theatre*, on the *Bank-side*, October 1614, were, *FRONT*, half-a-crown, *SIDE*, two shillings; *PIT*, one shilling and sixpence; *FIRST GALLERY*, one shilling; *UPPER GALLERY*, sixpence. But is this (though they were, *by-the-bye*, most extravagant prices, considering the *value of money* at that time) any reason why they should never have been raised. In fact, contemplating this matter without the smallest bias to either side, we were much disgusted at some late theatrical proceedings, which we conceive rather display the *narrow* views of some interested parties, than that *broad liberality* which we have often admired, even to exultation, in the proceedings of the *BRITISH PEOPLE*. Never before were such exertions made to attract their favour, or to procure their amusement; never before were laborious efforts so inconsiderately repressed: we, of course, lament that a *THEATRE* which, while it displays to spectators so many attractions, and rises a most distinguished ornament to the *CITY OF WESTMINSTER*, instead of being, as was intended and hoped, the scene of rational amusement, should have been made *THE TEMPLE OF CONFUSION*.

We have seen the *statue* of *Henry VIII.* mentioned by *B. G.* As a piece of sculpture it is *exquisitely* beautiful: but he is mistaken in the date, which is the 1st or 2d of *Queen Anne*.

*NUBIA* shall be reviewed in our next.

*Mr. H.* will see that we have inserted *nearly* all his favours; *another* will appear in our next.

There are some *good lines* in the poem upon the New Theatre; but we do not, upon the whole, conceive it to be sufficiently studied for publication.

*PHILOPATRIS VARVICENSIS* in our next.

*Mr. Moser* is obliged to his *antiquarian* friend for his hint respecting *THE "VESTIGES,"* which are now in a course of revision.

\* This plant we have, since writing the above, learned, has not been deemed marketable at *COVENT-GARDEN*.

† Gerrard-street.

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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

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FOR SEPTEMBER, 1809.

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THE LATE MATTHEW BOULTON, ESQ. OF SOHO, F.R.S. &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

WE feel a degree of national pride in adding, to the long list of British worthies whose PORTRAITS have adorned our volumes, the name of one who, by his energetic mind, scientific acquirements, and liberal and benevolent sentiments, has done so much honour to, and so amply extended, the commercial importance and prosperity of the country which gave him birth, as the ingenious and enterprising subject of the present brief Memoir.

Mr. BOULTON was born at Birmingham, on the 3d of September (O. S.) 1728; being the son of Mr. Matthew Boulton, hardware-manufacturer, by Christiana, daughter of a Mr. Peers, of Chester; and was educated principally at Deretend, in the academy of the Rev. Mr. Ansted.

At the early age of 17, he invented, and afterwards rapidly brought to great perfection, the inlaid steel buckles, buttons, watch-chains, trinkets, &c. which were for so many years in great request. Of these, vast quantities were exported to France; whence they were re-purchased with avidity, by the English beaux, as the offspring of French ingenuity.

In 1762, Mr. Boulton, who had inherited considerable property at the death of his father, very naturally sought a larger scope for his industry than could be conveniently found within the walls of a town. He purchased, therefore, a lease of the Soho, near Handsworth, in Staffordshire, about two miles from Birmingham; at that time a barren heath, on the bleak summit of which stood singly a naked hut, the habitation of a poor warrener. These dreary tracts of common were converted by Mr. Boulton into the present extensive and superb

manufactory, of which he laid the foundation at an expense of nearly ten thousand pounds; and in 1794, he purchased the fee-simple of Soho, and much of the adjoining land.

Until the year 1767, Mr. Boulton had carried on his works by means of water-mills; but the power of this element thus applied, even aided as it was by the strength of horses, was found very inadequate to the extent of his designs. In this year, therefore, he had recourse to that master-piece of human ingenuity, the steam-engine. That which he first constructed was on Captain Savary's \* plan; but it fell far short of his purposes. Two years after this, however, he formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow, (who had obtained a patent for an important improvement in the steam-engine) and soon induced him to come and settle at Soho. In 1775, so obvious were the advantages of Mr. Watt's improvement, that Parliament prolonged his patent for 25 years. These two ingenious men now formed a partnership; and, under the direction of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, a very extensive manufactory of these engines was established at Soho, whence most of the great mines and manufactories in England continue to be supplied; and they are now rendered applicable to almost every mechanical purpose in which great force or power is required.

About the year 1788, Mr. Boulton projected a conversion of the steam-engine to the purposes of coinage; and he has of late years brought his coin-

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\* This gentleman, about the year 1760, erected many of these machines for draining the tin-mines in Cornwall.

mill to amazing perfection. He has been employed by the Government to coin halfpence, penny and twopenny pieces; and so ingeniously has he contrived their form and structure, as to render counterfeiting apparently impossible. Speaking of Mr. Boulton's mode of applying the steam-engine to the purpose of coining, the late Dr. Darwin said, "the whole of this expensive and magnificent apparatus moves with such superior excellence and cheapness of workmanship, as well as works with such powerful machinery, as must totally prevent clandestine imitations, and in consequence save many lives from the hands of the executioner; a circumstance worthy the attention of a great minister. If a civic crown was given in Rome for preserving the life of one citizen, Mr. Boulton should be covered with a garland of oak." The impression of the coin, being on a concave ground, is less liable to friction, and of course the coin will be more durable, than the preceding coinage on a flat surface could be expected to be. Eight of Mr. B.'s mills were employed on the late coinage, each of which received, stamped, and delivered out, with the attendance only of a little boy, from 70 to 90 pieces of copper in one minute.

From Mr. Boulton's mint have also issued coinages of copper for the East India Company, of silver for the Sierra Leone Company, and two complete coinages for the Russian government.

Our limits will not admit of our entering at large, nor indeed is it necessary to our present purpose, on the powers of the steam-engine, or on the vast improvement and increased utility which it has acquired through the talent and industry of the late Mr. Boulton; but those who wish for this kind of information may be gratified by turning to Dr. Darwin's "*Botanic Garden*," p. 287, 4th edition.

The works of Soho have been rendered by Mr. Boulton a fruitful seminary of artists. Wherever men of taste or ingenuity were to be found, he cordially invited and liberally patronized them; and by collecting around him artists of various descriptions, rival talents were called forth into exertion, and, by successive competition, have been multiplied to an extent highly beneficial to the public.

On the 30th of December 1797, Mr. Boulton, pursuing his public-spirited projects, obtained a patent for an ap-

paratus and method of raising water and other fluids. This is an invention, perhaps, only inferior to the steam-engine; and the uses to which it may be applied are numerous, and of daily occurrence.

After a long life, spent in cultivating and adorning a desert part of the country, in bringing to it a large and industrious population,\* and in rendering industry useful, and taste ornamental, to the manufactures of the country, Mr. Boulton quitted this life, in the just hope of a glorious eternity, on the 17th of last month, at the advanced age of fourscore and one.

All that was mortal of this honour to his country, and to mankind, was interred at Handsworth, about three quarters of a mile from Soho. A hearse and nine mourning-coaches attended; but the coffin was carried by three sets of bearers, *by hand*, in mourning, and scarfs; the hearse, and coaches, and numberless carriages of the deceased's friends, followed. Eighteen singers, in cloaks, preceded, singing appropriate psalms the whole way. All the beadles of Birmingham rode on horseback, and kept the way open. The corpse was followed to the grave by 600 workmen of the manufactory of Soho, who had each a silver medal presented to him, which had been struck for the occasion; and they were provided, after the funeral, with a dinner at Wardsworth. The cost of the funeral has been calculated at 2,000l.; and in this instance, if ever, the expense of funereal honours was well bestowed. J.

#### PINDAR'S OLYMP.

Od. 4.

THE poet supplicates Jupiter for his acceptance of the present ode. It was composed, he tells us, with a view to record the virtues of a friend, a native of Camarina, at the foot of mount *Ætua*, where Jupiter was worshipped. The god is entreated to be propitious to his friend, not only now, but hereafter. He is represented as deserving of esteem; not only for the conquest he had now obtained, but for his hospitality, and for

\* So long since as 1791, 700 of Mr. Boulton's workmen sat down to an entertainment given by that gentleman on the occasion of his son's majority. The women and children composing the families of these men we may reckon on a moderate calculation at 1400 more.

his exemplary conduct as a peaceful citizen. The poet assures us that he asserts no falsehood, when he declares, that his victorious friend, though a youth, was grey-headed. The best proof of truth, he says, is experience. An instance is then given of Ergrinus, who was grey-headed in his youth; and obtained the conqueror's wreath at the foot-race, where youths were his competitors. Pindar concludes with observing, that grey hairs have sometimes shewn themselves on young heads; and have surprised men by their appearance at a period, when these tokens of senescence are least expected.

## STROPH.

Ἐλατὴρ ὑπέρτατε Κροντᾶς  
ἀκαμαντόποδος,  
Ζεῦ Τεῖα γὰρ ἄραι  
ὑπὸ ποικιλοφύρου γένος ἀοιδᾶς  
ἐκισθῆναι μ' ἐπειμ' ἄν,  
ὑψηλῶτάτων μάρτυρ' ἀέδων,  
Ζεῖων δ' εὖ παρσύντων, ἴσαντες  
αὐτίκ' ἀγγελίαν  
ποτὶ γλυκεῖαν ἰσθλοῖ  
ἀλλ' ὦ Κρόνου παῖ, ὅς Ἄϊτιαν ἔχεις,  
ἵπον ἠνεμίδεσσαν ἑλκτοῦ  
κεδ' αὖ Τιφῶνος ὀδρ' ἰμοῦ,  
Οὐραμιοῖν ἄν  
ὄδεσσι χαρίτων ἑκα-  
τι τόνοε κώμον,

## ANTISTR.

χρονιῶτάτων φῶς ἔφυ-  
σθεύων ἄρα τᾶν.

Jove! the Thunder's sovereign lord,  
That walks, as with unwearied feet, abroad,  
Hear: for these hours to thee belong;  
These hours fleet-rolling claim my song:  
They send me to my tuneful string,  
Sublimest conquests to attest and sing.  
When friends do well, the rumour sweet  
Gives to good men a grateful treat.

But, son of Saturn, thou whose sway  
O'er Æta's plain extends;  
Æta, beneath whose cumbrous weight  
The back of Tiphon bends,  
That hundred-headed giant strong;  
Oh, son of Saturn, speed my choral song:  
'Tis conquest's boon, obtain'd at Pisa's games;  
'Tis the boon that friendship claims.

This hymn his signal virtues shall requite,  
And round those virtues fling an ever-beaming  
light.—

That walks—] It is the Thunder that walks. Thunder is here described as a living creature. We are told by some, that Thunder is the horse of Jupiter, on which he sometimes rode. This image is too grotesque and ludicrous for the occasion. The poet has indeed given life to Thunder, and described it as running with unwearied feet. He had cer-

tainly some animal in his view, to which Thunder might be compared. This animal, whatever might be its name, must in its nature be wild and ferocious; eager in its pursuit of prey, and running till he finds it, being ἀκαμαντόπους. The prophet Nahum, in an animated description, speaks of chariots, ὡς ἀστράπα διὰ τρέχουσαι. R.

THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL,  
COVENT GARDEN.

[WITH A VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL  
FRONT, IN BOW-STREET.]

WE do not remember an instance of an edifice at once so extensive, so elegant, so substantial, and so convenient, being erected in the very short time that has elapsed since the laying of the foundation-stone of the theatre which we are about to describe, and which does great honour to the chaste and classic judgment of Mr. SMIRKE, Junr. the architect.

The structure itself is a correct model of Grecian architecture, adapted to the dramatic improvements and purposes of the present time. It was necessary, therefore, that the sculptural decorations should agree as much as possible with the idea, in character and execution. The order of architecture, in this building is taken from that of the Temple of Minerva, at Athens; and the basso-relievos explain the purposes of the edifice: the illustrious fathers of dramatic poetry, both Grecian and English, are represented, with such attributes as characterize the state and intention of the ancient and modern dramas. Æschylus was the father of the Greek tragedy; Aristophanes, of the old burlesque, or farcical; and Menander of the sentimental and moral comedy; from whose examples the modern drama of Europe has been formed. We now proceed to explain the

SCULPTURES ON EACH SIDE OF THE  
GRAND PORTICO;

of which the piece, representing the ANTIENT DRAMA is on the north, or right hand; and that representing the MODERN DRAMA on the south, or the left hand. The designs are classical, and the execution in a masterly style.

## The Ancient Drama.

In the centre, three Greek Poets are sitting; the two looking towards the portico, are Aristophanes, representing the old Comedy, and (nearest to the spectator) Menander, representing the new Comedy. Before them Thalia presents herself with her crook, and comic

mask, as the object of their imitation. —She is followed by Polyhymnia playing on the greater lyre. Euterpe on the lesser lyre, Clio with the long pipes; and Terpsichore, the Muse of Action or Pantomime. These are succeeded by three Nymphs crowned with the leaves of the fir-pine, and in succinct tunics, representing the hours or seasons, governing and attending the winged horse Pegasus.

The third sitting figure in the centre, looking from the portico, is Æschylus, the father of Tragedy. He holds a scroll open on his knee; his attention is fixed on Wisdom, or Minerva, seated opposite the Poet. She is distinguished by her helmet and shield. Between Æschylus and Minerva, Bacchus stands leaning on his fawn, because the Greeks represented Tragedies in honour of Bacchus. Behind Minerva stands Melpomene, or Tragedy, holding a sword and mask; then follow two Furies, with snakes and torches, pursuing Orestes, who stretches his hands to supplicate Apollo for protection. Apollo is represented in the quadriga, or four-horsed chariot of the Sun. —The last described figures relate to part of Æschylus's Tragedy of *Orestes*.

#### *The Modern Drama.*

In the centre, (looking from the portico) Shakespear is sitting; the comic and tragic masks, with the lyre, are about his feet. His right hand is raised, expressive of calling up the following characters in the *Tempest*:—First, Caliban laden with wood; next Ferdinand, sheathing his sword; then Miranda, entreating Prospero in behalf of her lover; they are led on by Ariel above, playing on a lyre. This part of the composition is terminated by Hecate (the three-formed Goddess) in her car, drawn by oxen, descending. She is attended by Lady Macbeth, with the daggers in her hand, followed by Macbeth, turning in horror from the body of Duncan behind him.

In the centre, looking towards the Portico, is Milton, seated, contemplating Urania, according to his own description in the *Paradise Lost*. Urania is seated facing him above; at his feet is Sampson Agonistes chained. The remaining figures represent the Masque of Comus; the two Brothers drive out three Bacchanals, with their staggering leader, Comus. The Enchanted Lady is seated in the chair; and the series is ended by two Tygers, representing the transformation of Comus's devotees.

The designs of both *basso-relievos*, and the model of the ancient Drama, are

by Mr. Flaxman. The model of the modern Drama, and the execution in stone, is by Mr. Rossi.

The Statues representing Tragedy and Comedy are placed in niches at each end of the front.

Tragedy, which occupies the niche in the southern extremity of the building, or that nearest to Russell-street, is a five figure, holding the tragic mask and dagger. The sculptor is Mr. Rossi.

Comedy holds the shepherd's crook or *pedum*, on her right shoulder, and the comic mask in her left hand. This statue, which is the workmanship of Mr. Flaxman, is placed in the niche of the northern extremity of the building next to Long Acre.

According to common conception, there is not sufficient discrimination between the two figures: and indeed it is thought that they might both be taken for representations of the Tragic Muse. But the figure of Comedy is founded upon the severe taste of antiquity; and, as its object is, to correct as well as please, it is marked by dignified tranquillity, more than by the smirking graces which might be supposed to characterize Farce, rather than legitimate Comedy. Nor are the violent energies of Tragedy expressed in the other figure: a solemn grave attitude, and "looks communing with the skies," give an impressive majesty to her appearance. The statue of Comedy exhibits a milder dignity, and is simply elegant.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTRANCES.

##### *Boxes.*

The principal Entrance is at the Portico in Bow-street, leading to the stone Hall and Staircase.

The West Entrance is in Prince's place, leading from the Piazza in Covent-garden to the stone Staircase and Anteroom.

##### *Pit.*

The principal Entrance is from the Piazza, through Bedford avenue, leading by five doors into the vestibule.

The East Entrance is in the Arcade, South of the Portico in Bow-street, leading to the same vestibule.

##### *Lower Gallery.*

The principal Entrance is from the Piazza, through Bedford-avenue.

##### *Lower and Upper Galleries.*

The Entrance is at the Eastern extremity of Bedford-avenue in Bow-street.

##### *Annual Boxes.*

The Entrances are in Prince's-place, leading from Hart-street; and in the Arcade, North of the Portico in Bow-street.

## INTERIOR OF THE THEATRE.

The pit is very spacious, and the benches are raised gradually, to a very convenient elevation for view of the stage; and the galleries, which have been reported to be of much smaller capacity than before, hold fully an equal number with the former galleries, though they are on a quite different construction. The upper gallery is divided into five compartments, and may be thus considered a tier of five boxes, with a separate door at the back of each: these doors open into a spacious lobby, one side of which is the back of the gallery, and the other the exterior wall of the theatre, with the windows into the street. The lobby to the gallery beneath is similarly situated. One great advantage attends this construction: in summer the doors of the galleries and the windows of the lobbies being left open, the audience in those parts cannot be oppressed by heat, as in the former theatre.

Under the gallery is a row of annual boxes, constituting the third tier: they consist of 26 in number, with a private room behind each. The access to these boxes is by a beautiful stair-case, exclusively appropriated to them, and not connected with any other part of the house, with also a lobby, exclusively, spacious and magnificent in the extreme.

The lower boxes appear to be upon the same plan of those in the old house. There is however an additional seat; each box will thus hold twelve persons, being three more than in the old house.—The grand stair-case, from Bow-street to the boxes, is most superb, and, in extent, greatly exceeds that of the Opera-house. The doors of the boxes are of solid mahogany.

The front of the stage is surmounted with the royal arms, and the pillars at the sides are plain and elegant. This, indeed, is the characteristic style of the whole house. The artist appears to have studied the *simplex munditiis*, and never did artist more completely realize the principle. An elegant simplicity, equally remote from glare and glitter on the one side, and crudity and coldness on the other, prevails throughout. The fronts of the boxes are of a colour between bronze and stone, with a Chinese flower in continuation between the tiers, and *parsemé* with stars. There are no mirrors or reflectors attached to the supporters between the tiers: and the house is lighted by elegant glass chandeliers, on a peculiar construction. They are 40 in number; of which four are sus-

pended over the stage, composed of the most brilliant cut drops, in *or-molu* mountings, each holding nine candles. The other 36 lustres, of similar construction and materials, holding each from five to seven candles, are distributed equally between the three tiers of boxes. The stage is adapted, in a peculiar degree, for the display of scenic procession, having an extraordinary depth in the rear, as likewise large spaces at the sides, to an extent greatly exceeding those of the late theatre.

The ceiling of the theatre is painted to imitate a dome. The proscenium of the stage is a large arch, from the top of which hang red curtains, festooned in the Grecian style, and ornamented with a black Grecian border and gold fringe: on each of these festoons is painted a gold wreath; in the centre of one of which is written, in gold letters, the motto of the stage, "*Veni in Speculum.*" The proscenium is supported by pillars, painted to imitate yellow stained marble, of which colour are the sides of the pit; and the stage-doors are white and gold. The drop is peculiarly grand. It represents a temple dedicated to Shakspeare; in the back of which is seen his statue from Westminster Abbey, supported by Tragedy and Comedy; and between pillars on each side are statues of Aeschylus, Plautus, Lope de Vega, Ben Jonson, Moliere, &c.

The artist has been also particularly attentive to the comfort and accommodation of the performers. The gentlemen's dressing-rooms are on one side, and those of the ladies on the other. There are three green-rooms, all of them on the side of Bow-street.—The wardrobe-room is spacious and superb; in the centre is a square table, of great size—the surface mahogany, highly polished; the presses which line the room are in wainscot, finished with the most exquisite taste.

In the construction of this splendid edifice, the calamitous fate of the late two great winter theatres has not been forgotten. Every means of safety against fire, or other accident, that ingenuity could devise, has been adopted. At all convenient intervals are strong party-walls, with iron doors, by which, if a fire were to break out, it would be confined within that particular compartment, and be prevented from spreading through the house. The fire places are also made with the grates turned upon a pivot, by which means the front can be moved round to the back, and the fire is thus extinguished, without

the possibility of accident. Water-pipes are also insinuated into every part of the house, through which they are spread like veins through the human body. Great brass cocks, which when turned, would pour the contents into the house, present themselves to the eye, in the lobbies, and other open places. The flight of stairs to the upper gallery consists of 120 steps, and the number of bricks laid down, in seven months, amounted to seven millions; a circumstance which may afford an idea of the magnitude of the edifice, and the celerity with which it has been built. The materials are of the best quality, and the building is most substantial and secure. Its strength was tried by immense leaden weights, placed on several tiers, greatly exceeding the weight of the most crowded audience that could be compressed into the house, and yet the building did not, in any point give way in the slightest degree perceptible. This experiment was totally useless to any person competent to form an opinion of the work. To weak and timid people it may, however, be satisfactory.

The entrance to the theatre is even grander than the theatre itself. The noble stone portico, on the outside, is well known. As you enter this, to proceed to the boxes, you turn to the left; and at the top of a short flight of steps, which is surmounted on each side by a pedestal, on which is placed a bronze Grecian lamp, are seated the money-takers. After passing them, there is another noble flight of steps, along each side of which, on a level with the top step, runs a row of four round Ionic pillars, and two half square ones, all exactly imitated from porphyry. Between each of these, hangs a bronze Grecian lamp. Fronting you, as you ascend these steps, is a cast statue of SHAKESPEARE, placed under an arch in the anti-room. This statue is quite a new design. The face is more like the FELTON likeness than the CHANDOS; and the figure is standing in a graceful attitude, folding his drapery round him. The anti-room is supported by pillars in equally exact imitation of porphyry. The principal lobby is a long room, ornamented with eight beautiful cast statues from the antique; but it is small, and the parts devoted to the serving of refreshments are rather confined. The lobby up-stairs is still smaller, and the staircases are narrow. Upon the whole, however, the theatre is well contrived, and tastefully executed; and both in its

inside and outside, worthy of the metropolis in which it is placed.

Whether the theatre is calculated to render the voice *audible* in every part, we have hitherto had no opportunity of judging; for a reason that will appear in a subsequent page of this Magazine, under the usual head of *Theatrical Journal*.

#### GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT of the FAMILY of WELLESLEY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AN account of the family of WELLESLEY cannot be uninteresting to your numerous readers. I therefore transmit a brief extract, which I have made concerning them.

Sir Dudley Colley succeeded to the baronetage, 1637, and was father of Elizabeth, who married Garret Wellesley, Esq. of Meath, whose son, leaving no issue, devised his whole property to Richard Colley, one of his mother's family. Sir Dudley was succeeded by Sir Henry, who, by his marriage in 1674 with Mary, daughter of Sir William Usher, had Henry and Richard. Henry in 1719 married Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of James 6th Earl of Abercorn, and sister of Lady Elizabeth, who married William Brownlow, Esq. and was mother of Elizabeth, who married John Vesey, 1st Lord Knapton, grandfather of the present Viscount De Vesci, and father of Viscountess Pery, and Viscountess Northland, and of the wife of Sir Robert Staples, Bart. father of Isabella, who married Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Esq. son of the late Right Hon. Colonel Fitz-Gerald, by his second wife, the younger sister of and coheirress with Alicia, widow of Stephen Cassan, Esq. of the Queen's County, who died 1773, leaving Stephen, a Barrister who practised at Bengal, and other issue. Richard Colley, before named, was the first who assumed the name Wellesley, was created Baron Mornington, 1746; and was father of Garret, advanced 1760 to the titles of Viscount Wellesley, and Earl of Mornington, who by Anne Hill, daughter of the 1st Viscount Dungannon, was father of Richard Colley, the present Marquis, of Sir Arthur, born 1769, the hero of Talavera, now Viscount Wellington, and other issue. The present Marquis was, for his signal services in India, raised to that dignity, 1799, having previously been created an English Baron, 1797. W. W.

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 102.)

Chapter XIV.

MAHOMET and Pedro, who, it has already been stated, had, previous to their residence in the Alpine valley, left their carriage and servants; and after they had determined upon their present journey, had only taken a few of the latter, resolving to travel on horseback, in order more accurately to observe the face of the country; were, before they arrived at the abbey, overtaken by their vehicle and the rest of their domestics, whom, after directing them to the inn, they left, and followed the good father to his convent.

Situated upon an eminence adjoining to the city, and at a short distance from the lake of Constance, stands that beautiful pile of monastic magnificence dedicated to St. Gal. This abbey, which is far more ancient than the adjacent buildings, owes its original foundation to St. Gal, whom some legends term a Scotch, and others an Irish apostle, who, in the seventh century, travelled with St. Columbus to France, and thence, probably alone, penetrated into Helvetia, in order to preach the gospel; when coming to Turgaw, after refusing the bishopric of Constance, he, with the assistance of Gonzom, Duke of Almans, laid the foundation of that establishment, which, in process of time, arriving at considerable eminence, espoused the rule of St. Benedict.

The departing rays of the sun faintly tinged the turrets of this venerable pile when the travellers entered. The awful silence, only broken by the sound of the vesper bell, impressed upon their minds a solemnity not altogether unpleasing. The good father their conductor, as soon as the evening service was ended, introduced them to several of the brotherhood, whom he made acquainted with the circumstances of their meeting, and the motives which induced him to invite them to repose within the walls of the abbey of St. Gal.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LVI. Sept. 1809.

The monk who in the absence of the abbot acted as principal, received the travellers with that kind of benevolent politeness and unconscious urbanity, which emanating from exquisite sensibility flies directly to the heart, and the effects of which are easier to conceive than describe. Anxious for their accommodation, several of the lay brethren were summoned, and almost instantly every necessary for their refreshment was set before them. Their repose was equally attended to. Chambers were prepared, which did not, in the opinion of Mahomet, any more than their supper, seem to correspond with the austerity of a monastic life.

"Our first acquaintance the monk," said he to Pedro, "seemed to hint, that indolence formed no characteristic of the religious in this country; and he was probably correct in his assertion: but still, however actively they may be employed, however constantly they may pray, it is certain they do not at present fast. If we may judge from the specimen which those worthy fathers exhibited at supper, they neither want the appetite to relish, nor the means to procure, the good things of this world."

When, in the morning, they descended to the parlour, Father Leopold, the monk who had introduced them, paid those compliments which the occasion demanded, in the name of the whole fraternity. "You see," he observed, "few of our brethren present; the greater part of them have already breakfasted, and have dispersed in pursuit of their various employments."

"Of what nature are those employments?" asked Mahomet.

"Visiting the sick; relieving the indigent; hearing, advising, and consoling a great variety of applicants, who, when suffering under either indisposition of mind or body, apply to them for pious or pecuniary assistance; while others are engaged in managing the domestic concerns, attending to the internal arrangement of this large family, or the collecting, disbursing, and auditing the accounts of a considerable revenue."

"Monastic indolence," he continued, "has, as I yesterday hinted, long been proverbial: there have been, are, and probably will always be in the world in general, and, however secluded our situation, in these cantons in particular, authors, who have already, and perhaps

will still more sedulously endeavour to prove, that solitary religionists are persons of no use whatsoever in the great scale of existence; nay, that religion itself is a link which might well be spared from the chain, without producing any injury to the various concatenations of society. If you will follow me, I will endeavour to impress upon your minds some idea of our use, and leave to the operation of your own judgments the decision, whether there is or not any reason for the literary calumny which has, as I have just observed, attached from the persons of its ministers, even to religion itself."

The monk then led the travellers into the chapel of the abbey. The elegant combination of grace with strength, of attic simplicity with almost eastern magnificence, struck the sultan at the same moment with awe and admiration.

"This beautiful piece of sacred architecture," said Father Leopold, "was executed from the design of a brother of our order. It is, you observe, not yet finished; the ornamental works which you see in progress are executing under his direction, and, to shew the liberality of our disposition, by a Calvinist,\* who happens to be a man of the greatest genius, of the most enlarged, and yet refined, ideas of any person in these cantons. The pictures which not only adorn this altar, but several parts of the building, are the work of a brother of our order. We will now," he continued, "visit the laboratory."

The sultan and Pedro followed him into a series of apartments furnished with every species of instrument and utensil necessary for chemical and philosophical experiments. Here they observed several of the fraternity deeply engaged in physical researches and manual operations, in compounding and preparing medicines, and in endeavouring to ascertain the properties of various substances, in order to apply them to the purposes of the healing art, of commerce, and of manufactures.

"The labours and discoveries of these my brethren," said the monk, "are chiefly dedicated to the service of the public. The study of natural and experimental philosophy, the analyzation, distillation, and preparation of the various Alpine productions, mineral and vegetable, while they are of the greatest advantage to society, are to them a

constant source of rational, of elevated amusement. Nay, their disquisitions deserve a higher praise, inasmuch as they promote piety, teaching them to look through nature up to nature's God: and while they observe that the vilest weed, the smallest insect, the pebble, nay even the reptile, has its use in the great scale of existence, and is, as well as the largest, the most beautiful, or magnificent object, a link, however minute, of the immense chain of causes and consequences: this idea stimulates them to the application of every gift and faculty to the advantage of their fellow-creatures, and the praise of him that placed them in a situation to feel the purest enjoyment from this exertion of their talents."

Conducted by Father Leopold, the travellers next entered the spacious garden, in which, though the climate was far less genial, they observed, as we read of in that of the Son of David, every plant, whether exotic or indigenous, from the lofty cedar, whose extended arms seem to embrace the clouds, to the lowly hyssop that creeps along the wall. They also observed, that the brotherhood were their cultivators: thence they were led to different parts of the building, and found sculpture, mathematics, mechanics, and a number of occupations attendant upon the latter, were the employment of others.

"The education of youth," said Father Leopold, as he conducted the sultan and his companion into the academy, "we consider as another and principal part of our duty; and when to this you add our literary researches, and the obligations we are under, both daily and nightly, to perform certain religious offices; you will, I think, be ready to relinquish your opinion respecting monastic indolence."

The sultan, in reply, apologized to the monk for having, through ignorance, held that opinion; "which," he added, "the entertainment and instruction that I have received this morning has in a considerable degree erased from my mind."

In the course of his stay, Mahomet had further occasion to observe, that the abbey was resorted to, by the inhabitants of the vicinity who wanted either advice or assistance, neither of which was ever refused; and could not again help owing to the good father, that he had hitherto totally misunderstood the nature of monastic institu-

\* Michael Moser, of Schafhausen.

tions, and had consequently felt a part of the general prejudice which has operated against them. "Yet even now," he continued, "convinced as I am by ocular demonstration of the genius, the industry, order, philanthropy, and devotion, which reign in this society, such is the prevalence of first impressions, I still am not quite certain, that a body of men living together, whether by choice or compulsion, in such a society as even this, is ultimately so beneficial to the public as you have stated it to be; as every advantage now derived from their ingenuity and labour might have been gained by their continuing in the world, in addition to those which every country derives from the virtuous connections of its inhabitants."

"This inference," returned the monk, "drawn from a doubt of the utility of monastic institutions, is by no means correct, as it seems to combat a practice which has on its side the experience of ages, from the very remote period when Pisistratus and Pericles founded a retreat of this kind at Athens, which afterwards obtained universal celebrity, under the name of the *Lycæum*; and, indeed, was this prejudice against them to obtain, who can be bold enough to say where it would stop? It would operate against universities, colleges, academies, and every kind of learned seminary. When men are engaged in studies or pursuits from which either a general or particular advantage is to be derived, it has ever been found, that there are particles of science exhaling from observations upon the progress of their different works, and from their communication with each other, that seem to float in the atmosphere. Emulation, the great stimulative of genius, and instruction, the fosterer of talents, here combine to produce an energy of mind, such as never can arise from solitary exertions.

"The desire to learn soon teaches the student to dare to excel. He stands no longer shivering on the brink of the stream; but rushing forward, joins a number of others, and avails himself of their experience to avoid the rocks and quicksands which would otherwise impede his course: he thus floats secure with wind and tide in his favour. This may serve to shew the effect of society upon science. With respect to devotion its operation is the same. Certain it is, that the pious aspirations of a number of persons forming one community, and attracting perhaps

a populous neighbourhood, ascend to heaven with a fervour, call it enthusiasm (when applied to the solemn offices of religion, I like the epithet), which can never be found in the cold inanimate effusions of a solitary pastor, or the hebdomadal responses of a reluctant congregation."

"This observation," returned Mahomet, "would be excellent, were it not refuted by experience; did we not daily see, that by a repetition, by familiarity, the highest offices of religion, the most distinguished situations in society, the most exquisite pleasures of life, pall upon the human mind; did we not observe, that when men are obliged to perform a certain service at stated periods, with short intervals betwixt them, that service, be it of what nature it may, becomes a task, that they begin with reluctance, and conclude with pleasure. Would any one who had considered the scrupulous attention which the Turks appear to pay to the duties of their religion, hesitate to aver that they are a devout people? In that country, genius and talents are by no means such strong recommendations to public employments as is the character of being a good Mussulman; they are by no means such certain steps toward the temple of fame and honour, as the reputation which a man acquires by having performed a pilgrimage to Mecca, or even by never having omitted to say his five daily Namazs: although, from my experience, I can assert, that the visit to the tomb of the Arabian Prophet is frequently a journey of pleasure rather than of devotion, and that their daily prayers are often repeated with but little attention, and indeed seem to have but little influence upon the morals and lives of even those that perform these external acts with the greatest regularity."

"It is a false position, my son," said the priest, "to argue from the negligence or apathy with which the offices of religion are performed, or from the perversion and abuse of its tenets, against the use of them. As well you might urge, that because all the commandments are, I fear, frequently broken, it would be proper to erase the decalogue. That there are Christian as well as Mahometan hypocrites, even my contracted knowledge of mankind leaves me little room to doubt. It is impossible so strictly to scrutinize the human heart, so accurately to trace the human passions, as always to distinguish the

real from the pretended zealot. But were persons of the latter description ten times more numerous than they really are, the subterfuges of their sanctity could never be considered as chasms and fractures in the doctrine itself: therefore, if the pious mask is torn from the face of an infidel or hypocrite, it ought no more to operate to the prejudice of the religion, than the detection of a traitor to that of the government of his country. Aberrations from principle certainly ought not to render the people in general averse to religious forms and religious institutions. The advocates for what they term mental liberty (which, if it mean any thing, must mean atheism) are also the opposers of all regular governments: the literary wars commenced against both are but branches from the same root, parts of the same system, and seem to me a gigantic attempt to overturn a power which, under the direction of the Omnipotent, was, like the sun and moon in the firmament, appointed to illuminate and regulate the world: this power, directed like the planets to different orbits, assumes, like them, in different situations, different forms, but is every where exerted for the benefit of all within its influence."

Here the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of one of the brotherhood, who appeared to be far advanced in years. To this monk, whom the travellers had never before seen, they were introduced by Father Leopold. His expressive and animated countenance glowed with additional benignity while he embraced them. As he seemed to hold a considerable rank in the fraternity, they, in imitation of their introducer, paid him the most respectful attention.

"Though long retired from the world," said he, addressing them; "though devoting the probable short period which yet remains of my existence to study and contemplation, abstracted from terrestrial objects; I could not be apprised of the entrance of strangers within these walls, without having a desire to indulge myself with the pleasure of inquiring if it were in my power, or that of any of the brotherhood, to render them assistance. But as your appearance, my sons, both with respect to youth and health, informs me, that neither medical nor pecuniary aid are wanted; so I doubt not will your conversation convince me, that you are fully possessed of those mental endow-

ments that refine and purify the passions, smooth the asperities of nature, and distinguish the polished from the savage state of existence."

"Without degrading myself too low in an esteem which I would rather endeavour to attract," returned Mahomet, "I must, O venerable father! inform you, that an education not entirely neglected, but, which was even worse, perverted by sycophants and flatterers, led me once to imagine myself the perfect being that, in their moments of servile adulation, they represented: the film was however, at length, fortunately removed from my eyes: one sincere friend, happily for me, shewed me the reverse of the medal. A discovery of the futility of their encomiums, of the falsehood of their praises, was the motive that induced me to travel. I hope and believe, that from the advantage I now enjoy of examining different countries and various forms of government, of observing the human character as it is operated upon by different systems, and as it adapts itself to various situations and modes of life, I shall be the better able to appreciate the benefits or discover the defects of that system of polity under which I was born, and at my return shall endeavour either to extend the former or correct the latter, as I shall see occasion. I have with this intent visited several countries."

"And what has been the result of your inquiries?"

"Disappointment!" returned the sultan; "for although I have examined governments, the operation of which is perhaps admirable, as applied to the people who live under them, I have not seen any that could, with propriety, be adapted to the country to which I allude."

"Nor will you, my son, in all probability, in the course of your researches," replied the monk. "I apprehend, that in every country, particularly those in which arts and letters flourish, the people have chosen that kind of government which experience has proved to be the best suited to their genius. Where there are wide-extended dominions, it has been found necessary to establish monarchy, which as it was the first, so I conceive it to be the best form. The emperor or king is placed like the sun in the centre of the system, that his rays may illuminate and diffuse energy through the whole. In smaller communities, the

aristocratic and democratic forms have been assumed with success; and one, which I think the nearest perfection, is composed of the three modes that I have stated, justly, judiciously, and happily blended. But it has been observed, that whatsoever shape the legislative power assumes, it has in every state been found necessary to have a monarch, or the representative of a monarch, in order to facilitate its executive operations. This was in the ancient republics an expedient resorted to constantly in some, occasionally in others. Among the modern, the office of first magistrate, the representative of a monarch, under the appellation of doge in Venice and Genoa, stadtholder in Holland, and burgomaster in our cantons, is perpetual; though in some of those the person exercising those powers is annually changed."

"But do you not think," said Mahomet, "that the people are more oppressed under a monarchical than a democratical government?"

"If," returned the monk, "you mean higher taxed, I answer, that, generally speaking, I believe they are. But at the time I make this concession, it will be necessary, before we strike the balance, to take into the account the comparative riches of the countries in question. The burgher of St. Gal pays but few taxes; but still, according to the value of money, he pays in the proportion he receives; and perhaps, if the value of land, labour, and commodities, were accurately stated, you would find less difference in his outgoings for the support of government than is generally imagined. So, to apply this instance to the whole Helvetic league; if the Swiss are less burthened with taxes than most other nations, it ought to be taken into the account, that although they do not actually pay so much in specie, their personal services are a tax of considerable importance.

"You will therefore, my friends, infer, from what I have said, that in considering the civil liberty, or, in words more expressive of my meaning, the civil happiness of mankind, a greater proportion of equality is diffused over the European world than is generally imagined. The virtuous and religious, although they may observe defects or excrescences, (as what human institution is perfect?) are for pruning or removing them with a lenient hand; while those whose passions and vices

render them suspicious of, and amenable to, legislative authority, wish to overturn every system, certain that by the crash of empires they can lose nothing, and may by the promotion of anarchy and confusion probably be gainers."

(To be continued.)

## A COLLECTION OF ANECDOTES AND REMARKABLE CHARACTERS;

INCLUDING HISTORICAL TRAITS,  
FROM AN EARLY PERIOD.

*Elucidatory of (perhaps) obscure Passages in the English, Irish, and Scottish Histories.*

*With occasional Notes and References.*

*Labitur et labetur omne volubilis ævum.*—HON.

No. II.

EARL GODWIN, TEMP. HARDIKNUTE, 1040.

If it be honour, in your wars, to seem  
The same you are not, (which, for your best ends)

You adopt your policy, how is't less, or worse,  
That it shall hold companionship in peace  
With honour, as in war?" *Shakespeare.*

**P**OLICY was the characteristic of *Earl Godwin*, not indeed very refined, as will be seen in the sequel; for our *Saxon* ancestors, famous for freedom of speech and plain dealing, knew nothing of policy, and a very small portion of it was sufficient to impose on the *Danes*. This celebrated earl was, therefore, reckoned the greatest politician of his age and nation. Let us now see from what sources he derived this pre-eminence.

"As *Harold I.* was, for his extraordinary swiftness in running, surnamed *Harefoot*: so *Hardiknute*, for his intemperance in diet,\* might have been surnamed *Swinesmouth*, or *Bocca di Porca*, for his tables were spread every day four times, and furnished with all such

\* This was a vice, we hope, peculiar to those times: the delights of the table were, we fear, too much encouraged by the *Saxons*: among the *Danes* they were carried to a still greater excess. Though we are not much disposed to admire the Normans, it is certain that they were comparatively a sober people, if compared to the nations they conquered, and therefore had, in addition to their military skill, all the advantage which could be derived from temperance.

kinds of curious dishes, as" shewed that he delighted in nothing but guzzling and swilling; and as for managing the state, he committed it wholly to his mother,\* and to the politic Earl of Kent, *Godwin*; who, finding this weakness in the king, began to think himself of aspiring; and to make better way for it, he sought by all means to alien the subjects hearts from the prince, whom, among other courses, he caused to lay heavy taxes for *ship money* † to pay his *Danes*, amounting to two and thirty thousand pounds; which was so offensive to the people, that the citizens of *Worcester* slew two of his officers, *Thurstan* and *Feudax*, who came to collect it. ‡

This is the first instance of the policy of *Earl Godwin*: the second was practised upon the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, "and was the ruin of his own son, the usurper *Harold*," and, as it is said by the historian, § "of all England."

"By what an artful ambiguity," he continues, "that cunning woodcatcher, *Godwin*, *Earl of Kent*, possessed himself of this place" (*Boseham*, commonly called *Boseham*), "cheating Robert the archbishop by ensnaring words, || *Walter Mapes*, who lived not many years after, will tell you in his own words, in his book *De Nugis Curialium*. ¶ *Godwin* having seen *Boseam*, below *Chichester*, coveted it, and, accompanied with a great troop of nobles, waited on the archbishop, to whom it then belonged, and in a smiling jocular manner says to him, 'My lord, give me *Boseam*.'\*\* The archbishop, won-

dering what he meant, replied, "I give you *Boseam*?" Immediately *Godwin* and all his soldiers, as was concerted, fell at his feet, and returning him many thanks withdrew to *Boseham*, and violently kept possession of it, extolling the archbishop to the king for his liberality, to which his own people had been witnesses."

Another instance of the policy of *Earl Godwin* we shall abridge from the same historian, *Walter Mapes*, who seems to have thoroughly studied his character.

"*Berkley* near the *Severn*," he observes, "is a town valued at 500*l*. There was in it a house of nuns, under an abbess of noble blood and great beauty. The subtle *Earl Godwin*, lusting not after her person but her property, passing that way, left there his nephew, a handsome youth, pretending to be sick. It appears, that in the prosecution of this adventure, his uncle most strictly charged him not to recover till the *Lady Abbess* and all the *Nuns* that benevolently visited him became pregnant. Towards the furthering this design, he also left him a great number of presents for the young ladies, such as trinkets, rings, girdles, &c. This youthful nobleman, it appears, wanted little stimulation to this laudable undertaking; and, it is said, in many instances, particularly that of the abbess and the principal nuns, really effected the insidious purpose for which he was stationed among them. "*Godwin*," saith the historian, "presently repairs to the king tells, him the abbess and her nuns were pregnant, and common to all comers, which he proved by persons sent thither on purpose. He applied for *Berkley*; and after they were turned out, received it of his sovereign;" and

archbishop, whose character and situation were paramount to those of the earl, in token of peace and blessing (a).

(a) Fuller has given this story of the earl and the archbishop in a very awkward and incorrect manner; and, it is singular enough, he terms cheating *complimenting*. *Godwin's* address to the prelate was, he says, "*Da mihi basium?*" The archbishop returned, *Do tibi basium*, kissing thus with a holy kiss as given, but a crafty one as taken."—*Fuller, Church Hist.* l. ii. p. 142.

It is almost needless to say, that, in the circumstance alluded to, *Walter Mapes*, the ancient historian, is most to be relied on,—*Error*.

\* Queen Emma.

† This is the first time we read of *ship-money* in the English history, of which such political use was made in the years 1634—36—and 37. But although this is the first time this obnoxious term is used, the tax itself, under the appellation *Danegelt* (by which was not only meant a tax imposed by the Danes, but originally, among the Saxons, a tax particularly applied to the building and repair of the navy, to guarding the coast, and procuring other means of national defence), was known from the earliest periods of piratical depredation.

‡ Baker. § Camden, Gough's edition, *Litterarum tendiculis*.

¶ In MS. in the Bodleian Library, Arch. B. 52. and James's extracts from it, ib. MS. XIV. Tan. B. B. 508. Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 267.

\*\* Alluding, probably, to the kiss (*Basium*), given anciently in token of homage." Or, still more probably, from the

left it to his wife *Gueda*. But because, as Doomsday Book has it, *notabat de ipso manerio aliquid comedere pro destructione abbacie*, "she would not eat any thing purchased by the ruin of the abbey, he bought *Udecestre* for her maintenance,\* till she would live at Berkley."

This seems to have been the only action that, in the conduct of this politic nobleman, displays the smallest trace of sensibility: therefore it may, upon his almost instant relapse, be said, that, according to the proverb,

*Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem.*† M.

SIR WILLIAM HANKFORD, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE KING'S BENCH, TEMP. HENRY IV.

Respecting this learned judge, there is a very considerable difference in the statements of different historians; we shall therefore find it necessary to quote the account given of him by those of his own country (*Devonshire*), and then add a few observations.

The monument of *Sir William Hankford*, chief justice of the King's Bench, is in the parish-church of *Monkleigh*, near *Biddeford*, *Devonshire*. Of this magistrate the historians say, "that he was the person who imprisoned *Prince Henry*, son of *Henry IV.* and that fearing his" (the prince's) "displeasure when king, he retired to his seat at *Monkleigh*, and, charging the keeper of his pack to kill any man in his night-walk that would not tell him who he was,

he went into the park under those circumstances, and was killed. A tree near which this accident is said to have happened is still called *Hankford's Oak*." "But," it is by the learned annotator of Camden† observed, that "*Hankford* was not Chief Justice of the King's Bench till after the death of *Sir William Gascoyne*, who was so appointed 2 *Henry IV.* 1401; and died 1422." Upon this we must remark, that he is, in his turn, mistaken; for *Sir William Gascoyne* did not die in 1422, but in 1413,‡ a very short time after his monarch (*Henry IV.*), who expired about the middle of March in the same year.§ The circumstance of the *Prince of Wales* endeavouring to take a prisoner who was his servant out of legal custody, and insulting the chief justice upon the bench, happened, we apprehend, in *Michaelmas Term*, 1412; and most historians || concur in stating, that it was *Sir William Gascoyne*¶ who was thus insulted, and who derived so much honour from his firmness on that trying occasion, and in particular from the noble and energetic manner in which he reprimanded the prince:\*\* a manner which, it appeared, made the deepest impression upon that amiable youth, whose very foibles were idolized by the people. But although it is certain that *Sir W. G.* was the chief justice, there is great reason to believe, that *Sir William Hankford* was, at that

\* Riston, p. 88. Prince, p. 362.

† Gough, p. \*63.

‡ Biograph. Brit. Stow, &c.

§ Henry V. ascended the throne the 20th March, 1413.

|| We mean, with the exception of those of *Devonshire*, whom we have before excepted.

¶ With respect to Judge Gascoyne, it is said, that King Henry IV. once demanded of him, if he saw one in his presence kill A. B. and another person, who was not culpable, should be indicted of this, and found guilty before him, what he would do in this case. To which he answered, that he ought to respite the judgment against him, and relate the matter to the king, in order to procure him a pardon; for there he cannot acquit him, and give judgment according to his private knowledge.—*Ploaden*, 82.

We think, in this case, he ought rather to have waived hearing the trial as a judge, and have stood forward as a witness; for in consequence of his evidence, upon oath, the culprit must have been acquitted, which would certainly have been a more regular mode of justice than an application to the monarch.—*Editor*.

\*\* Vide *Stow's Annals*, p. 344.

\* This account of the nefarious policy of *Earl Godwin* is also given, but, strange as it may seem, without any mark of reprobation, in *Fulter's Church Hist.* I. 2 cent. 11. p. 142. and also *Burt. Mel.* part 2, p. 452. By both these authors, neither of whom is clear or correct, a ridiculous quaintness of style is assumed; as if the unfortunate nuns, for the abbess is not mentioned, were only the subject of a jest, and the earl, though wicked, not execrable.

† Respecting the *Godwin Sands*, tradition, which is not yet worn out, says, Providence decreed that so large a portion of the estate of the earl should, for his enormous wickedness, be swallowed by the ocean. At the same time, those that have adopted this opinion, which ages has rendered venerable, seem to have forgotten, that on this estate were towns, churches, and thousands of innocent inhabitants, who must have suffered for their guilty lord. In fact, the dreadful shoal off *Broadstairs*, *Kent*, which (how is uncertain) has obtained the appellation of "the *Godwin Sands*," is believed to have owed its accumulation to other causes.

time, one of the *puisse judges*,\* and it is to be presumed (as his duty obliged him) *was present* with his brethren. This is easily conceived: a chief justice could not *in term* sit in court by himself. But there is another circumstance in this transaction that puzzles us. The prisoner, it is said, was accused of felony, and *in fetters*: there must, therefore, have been a previous hearing of the case *somewhere*. How then did he get into the court of King's Bench? We are not to learn, that this court has cognizance of all matters of a *criminal and public nature*: yet we conceive *indictments* for felony before the *justices of peace, oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery*, must be removed by *certiorari*: and that it has *never* been the practice of that court, even antecedent to the time of Henry II.† to proceed *originally*: that is, upon a *sudden and verbal charge*.‡ Now the charge which excited that ebullition of mind in the prince must, according to the account we have of it, have been *original*; it does not appear to have been heard before a *magistrate*, or in a court below, or it is probable the wild companions of the royal youth, would have urged him to attend in a place where they might imagine his influence would have been still greater. M.

#### HOW TO GET RID OF A WIFE.

JOHN DE CAMOIS AND LADY, TEMP.  
EDWARD I.

With respect to the breaking the matrimonial chain, we have often, among the lowest of the people, heard of a *Smithfield bargain*; that is, a *tender husband* has *adorned* the waist, we will suppose, of his *accomplished wife* with a

\* From this circumstance it is probable that the mistake of the Devonshire historians has arisen. Men seldom *gravely* assert a thing without having some foundation for it. Fame, when it *slowly* conveyed the news of the transaction to Devonshire, it is probable, never mentioned the name of the judge, and the people of Monkleigh knew of no other than their townsman, Sir William Hankford. Tradition in that quarter, therefore, recorded him.

† “Though this monarch was not without great trouble and difficulties, yet he built up the laws and the dignity of the kingdom to a great height and perfection.” (b) *Hale's Hist. Com. Law*, p. 137.

‡ Vide 2 *Hale's Hist. P. C.* 3.

(b) Vide 22 Hen. II.

*halter*, taken her to the public market, and there sold her to the *best bidder*, and has afterwards been foolish enough to imagine, that he had by this simple method, which may be termed a *facilitation*, transferred his *baronial rights*, and was at liberty to seek another *feme*.

Such, our experience has taught us, was and is the opinion, and (we fear) the practice, of a very great number of the lower order of the people. “Their ignorance must plead their excuse,” we think we hear it observed. “Granted!” But what if they should be able to urge a stronger plea, we mean *prescription*, which, honed over by time, may, for aught we know, have become *custom*. Yet so it is, as the following instance will evince.

John de Camois, son of Lord Ralph de Camois, “of his own free will gave and” (to speak in the words of the Parliament Rolls) “demised his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of John de Gaidesden, to Sir William Paine,\* Knight, and gave, granted, released, and quitted to him, all the goods and chattels that he had, or might hereafter have; and also whatever was his of the said Margaret's goods and chattels, with their appurtenances; so as that neither he, nor any other in his name, should or might make any demand or claim on the said Margaret, for the goods and chattels of the said Margaret, henceforth for ever.”†

This was, according to the ancient phrase, *ut omnia sua secum haberet*, packing her off *bag and baggage*. In consequence of this grant, the claiming dower in the manor of *Torpult*,‡ which belonged to John de Camois, her first husband, occasioned a remarkable suit, which she lost, it being determined that “she had no right to dower from thence.” Upon this occasion, says the historian,§ “I confess myself ashamed to mention this; but I see Pope Gregory was not mistaken when he wrote to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, ‘that he learned there were certain persons in Scotland, that not only forsook but sold their wives; whereas in England they gave and granted them away.’” M.

\* With whom she had cohabited, *Dugd.* I. 767.

† Rot. Parl. 30 Edward I.

‡ Broadwater, Devonshire.

§ Camden.

## EARL OF ORMOND.\*

OBITU 1546.

This earl was a goodly and personable nobleman, full of honour, which was not only lodged inwardly in his mind, but also he bare it outwardly in countenance. As frank and as liberal as his calling required. A deep and a far reaching head. In a good quarrel rather stout than stubborn, bearing himself with no less courage when he resisted, than with honourable discretion when he yielded. A favourer of peace, no furtherer of war, as one that preferred unlawful quietness before upright troubles, being notwithstanding of as great wisdom in the one, as of valour in the other. An earnest and zealous upholder of his country, in all attempts rather respecting the public weal than his private gain, whereby he bound his country so greatly unto him, that Ireland might with good cause wish, that either he had never been born, or else that he had never deceased, so it were lawful to crave him to be immortal, that by course of nature was framed mortal. And to give sufficient proof of the entire affection he bare his country, and of the zealous care he did cast thereon, he betook in his death-bed his soul to God, his carcase to Christian burial, and his heart to his country; declaring thereby, that where his mind was settled in his life, his heart should be there entombed after his death. Which was according to his will accomplished. For his heart

was conveyed to Ireland, and lieth engraven in the choir of the cathedral church in Kilkenny, where his ancestors for the more part are buried. Upon which kind legacy this epitaph was devised.

*Cor patriæ firmum, jam redditur illi,  
Post mortem, patriæ quæ peracerba venit.  
Non sine corde valet mortalis vivere quisque,  
Vix tua gens vita permanet absque tua.  
Quæ licet in fœlix extincto corde fruatur,  
Attamen optato vivere corde nequit.  
Ergo quid hæc faciat? quem re non possit  
amorem*

*Cordi ut tam caro reddere corde velit.*

The effect of which epitaph is thus Englished.

*The living heart where lay engraven  
The care of country dear,  
To country lifeless is restor'd,  
and lies engraven here.  
None heartless lives: his country then  
alas what joy is left,  
Whose hope, whose hap, whose heart he was,  
till death his life bereft.  
And though the soil here shrouds the heart  
which most it wisht t' enjoy,  
Yet of the change from nobler seat  
the cause doth it annoy.  
What honour then is due to him,  
for him what worthy rite?  
But that each heart with heartiest love,  
his worthy heart may quile.*

This earl was of so noble a disposition, as he would sooner countenance and support his poor well-willer in his adversity, than he would make or fawn upon his wealthy friend in prosperity.

Having bid at London, not long before his death, the Lady Gray, Countess of Kildare, to dinner, it happened that a soldier, surnamed Power, who lately returned fresh from the emperor's wars, came to take his repast with the earl before the messenger. When the earl and the countess were set, this roisting rutterkin, wholly then standing on the soldado hoigh, placed himself right over against the Countess of Kildare, \*hard at the Earl of Ormond his elbow, as though he were hail fellow, well met. The nobleman, appalled at the impudent sauciness of this malapert soldier (who notwithstanding might be borne withal, because an unbidden guest knoweth not where to sit) besought him courteously to give place. The earl, when the other rose, taking upon him the office of a gentleman usher, placed in Power his seat, his cousin Edward Fitz Gerald,

\* This kind of soldier, from whom *Shakespeare* most unquestionably drew both the characters of *Parolles* and *Pistol*, was a common nuisance in those times.

\* James, the ninth Earl of Ormond, lord high treasurer and admiral of Ireland, was surnamed the *Lame*. He had a considerable share in the reduction of the rebels in that country, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was poisoned, with thirty-five of his servants, at a supper at Ely-house, 1546, and was buried in St. Thomas d' Acres (Mercers) Chapel, Cheapside.

In this chapel were several monuments of the Butler family, viz. James Butler, fifth Earl of Ormond, (a) and his countess, erected 8th Henry VI.

Thomas Butler, seventh Earl of Ormond, great grandfather to Queen Anna Bullen, 1515.

Sir Thomas Butler, grocer, mayor 1515, &c. &c.

Over against *Ipres Inn*, in Knight-riders-street, at the corner of *St. James's*, *Garlick-hill*, was some time a great house built of stone, called *Ormond-place*, for that it was the residence of the *Earls of Ormond*.—*Stw.*

(a) This nobleman was beheaded at New-castle.

new lieutenant of her majesty's pensioners, who, at that time being a young stripling, attended upon his mother the countess, and so in order he set every gentleman in his degree, to the number of fifteen or sixteen, and last of all the company, he licenced Power, if he would, to sit at the lower end of the table, where he had scanty elbow room.

The Countess of Kildare perceiving the nobleman greatly to stomach the soldier his presumptuous boldness, nipt him at the elbow, and, whispering softly, besought his lordship not to take the matter so hot, because the gentleman (she meant Power) knew, that the house of Kildare was of late attainted, and that her children were not in this their calamity in such wise to be regarded.

"No, lady," quoth the earl, with a loud voice, and the tears trilling down his leers, "say not so; I trust to see the day when my young cousin Edward, and the remnant of your children (as little reckoning as he maketh of them), shall disdain the company of any such skip-jack." Which prophecy fell out as truly as he foretold it, only saying that it stood with God his pleasure to call him to his mercy before he could see that day, after which doubtless he longed and looked, I mean the restitution of the house of Kildare.—*Holinshed.*

STEPHEN GARDINER, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.  
ANNO 1550.

For albeit this doctor be now (but too late) thoroughly known, yet it shall be requisite that our posterity know what he was, and by his description see how nature had shaped the outward parts to declare what was within. This doctor had a swart colour, an hanging look, frowning brows, eyes an inch within the head, a nose hooked like a bussarde, wide nostrils like an horse, ever snuffing in the wind, a sparrow mouth, great paws like the devil, talons on his feet like a grype two inches longer than the natural toes, and so tied to with sinews that he could not abide to be touched, nor scarce suffer them to touch the stones.—*Poynet.*

THE MELANGE.  
No. XVI.

THE ENGLISH GIANT AND LORD MONTFORD.

**T**HIS nobleman, who was, with respect to size, diminutive, was, in his time, (more than half a century ago),

considered as a man of strong sense and real humour; qualities that led him, not only frequently to remark with keenness and asperity upon others, but also endued him with great good nature, to receive and laugh at jokes, though they were sometimes levelled at his minute person. Of this we have heard an instance.

A VERY TALL MAN was, under the appellation of the ENGLISH GIANT,\* exhibited in Cockspur-street. The people were then rather more attached to sights than they are at present: all the world ran to see the *tall man*, and, among the rest, Lord Montford escorted a party of ladies. It is a *foible* of our sex, but bordering extremely upon a *virtue*, that when in company with *females*, every one loves to *shine*. This passion predominated in Lord M.—: in the presence of the *tall man* he was extremely brilliant; the subject elicited *good things*, and he was not a niggard of them. The ladies were in high spirits, the *tall man* himself laughed, and every one was pleased with the vivacity of the peer. When the curiosity of the company was satisfied, his lordship approached this GIANT, in order, as is usual, to make him the *proper compliment*: he held out his money to him, but the former receded from his advances; and, when Lord M. pressed the remuneration upon him, said, "*My lord, it is impossible for me to take the fee for this exhibition; for I do assure your lordship, if you consider me as a curiosity, I think you equally so; and if you have been gratified with the sight of me, I have been, if possible, still more entertained with having the honour and pleasure of seeing you.*"

\* This was the travelling appellation of — Bamford, a hatter, in Shire-lane, Temple-bar, whom we remember to have been a man of a most extraordinary size. There is extant a mezzotinto print of him, leaning over a *bass viol*: this print is, we think, called the *Catch Club*, and contains also the portraits of other choice and harmonic spirits. He had a considerable share of humour; a voice deep and sonorous, well adapted to his figure, which was in height more than eight feet. He sung in the choruses at Covent-garden Theatre, and (as we have before observed) played the Dragon in the Dragon of Wantley; a piece in which the combat of Moore of Moore-hall and the Dragon was intended to ridicule that of Signior Nicotini with the *Lion*, of which such humorous mention is made by Addison, 18 *Spectator*. N.B. Bamford was a devilish early dragon.

SOME HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO JOHN COAN, THE NORFOLK DWARF.

Now we are upon the subject of size, it may be proper to commemorate the above-named person, who was much better known by the appellation of "THE NORFOLK DWARF:"\* he once exhibited himself at *Bartholomew-fair*, and many other places, with — *Bamford*, whom we have mentioned in the note. He also played to the company at Tunbridge the *Fine Gentleman in Lethe*; and having a theatrical turn, very frequently used to rehearse prologues and speeches from plays for the amusement of his numerous visitors. Respecting anecdotes of this nature, *Dr. Johnson* says, that every man possesses some, and no one a great many. Those of *Coan* have been so frequently before the public, that we should not have thought of making any addition to them, had we not very often seen and heard of him, and, in a philosophical point of view, considered him as a very extraordinary person. He was in height very little more than three feet; and about the year 1762, though then under thirty-five years of age, exhibited all those marks of decay concomitant to a much more advanced period of life; his complexion was sallow, his skin much wrinkled; and to his external symptoms of decrepitude, we believe, his feelings corresponded; for upon being, by a lady, asked respecting his health, he said, "Ah, madam, I have already

"Fallen into the sear and yellow leaf;"

which was actually the case; for we think that he did not survive many years after.

At this period he was, under an engagement, resident with the well-known *Mr. Pinchbeck*, at a house of entertainment, to which was attached a *tea-garden*, which was called "THE DWARF TAVERN," in the Five Fields, Chelsea. Here the poor little fellow was, in consequence of his numerous visitors, very frequently harassed to death; from the house to the garden, from one set of company to another, he, as the princi-

pal object of attraction, was continually urged to exertions, till, when the evening came, with strength and spirits equally exhausted, he was glad to retire to rest.

We have heard that, like the *Little Woman* mentioned in the *Spectator*, his principal foible was a love of dress; a foible which he might indulge at a cheap rate, in consequence of the small quantity of cloth or silk that made him a suit. We remember to have seen him in *blue* and *gold*, *purple* and *silver*, and the last time, when he was much indisposed, in *light blue* and *silver*, bag wig, &c. We have heard, that in select parties he appeared to be a man of good understanding, and to have read a great deal, particularly dramatic works. He was, in general, an agreeable companion, had a good voice, and, when he was in spirits, was famous for setting the table in a roar, by getting upon it, and singing the song of "THE COCK," which he did with infinite vocal humour, and most inimitable action. The death of this harmless, and indeed entertaining, little man was lamented by many, particularly by those who had for years profited by exhibiting him; who, to continue that profit, exposed his corpse to the inspection of the public as long as possible; and when this was removed, still endeavoured to attract company to view his effigy, which was, we think, for a considerable time exhibited.

OWEN SWINEY.

It is said by the late ingenious editor of the *Biographia Dramatica*,\* that *Mr. Owen Swiney* was "a mere adventurer without property." Be it so: we shall soon, from the note, learn what *Cibber* reports upon the subject:† at present, it is rather *too late*

\* Preface, p. xxxii.

† "If I should further say, that this person" (*Swiney*) "has been well known in almost every metropolis in Europe; that few private men have with so little reproach run through more various turns of fortune; that on the wrong side of threescore he has yet the open spirit of a hale young fellow of five and twenty; that, though he still chooses to speak what he thinks to his best friends with an undisguised freedom, he is notwithstanding acceptable to many persons of first rank and condition; that any one of them (provided he likes them) may send him for their service to *Constantinople* at half a day's warning; that time has not been able to make

\* From the circumstance of his having been born at *Twitshall*, in *Norfolk* (in 1728). He was weighed by *William Arderon*, F.R.S. April 3, 1750, and then weighed only 34 pounds. He was also at the same time measured, and his height, with his hat, shoes, and wig on, found to be 33 inches.

to raise a controversy respecting it; only this we may observe, if he was without property, *Collier* (we mean the lawyer and manager) was not so astute as usual when he trusted him with *two hundred pounds*; and *Sir John Vanbrugh* still less careful of his own interest when he let him the *Queen's licence* for the *Opera-house*, together with all the *scenes, clothes, ornaments*, and other properties, at the rate of *five pounds* for every night of exhibition. How this agreement was performed on the part of *Swiney* we know not; we have heard that *Sir John* had some reason to complain of his *tenant*: whether, contrary to his usual practice, he was harsh in his manner of addressing him, is uncertain; but it is said, that the *tenant* was *vociferous* and *brutal* in his reply. This caused such irritation in the temper of the knight, that he never spoke of him after but by the appellation of *Mr. Swine*.

"Two of a trade," it is said, "can never agree." *Swiney* had some knowledge of *architecture*, and was not without a *literary* turn; so in retorting he made it his business to ridicule both the *dramatic* and *architectural* works of *Sir John*.

As these gentlemen were in a manner *yoked* to the same concern, which during their commotions was going sadly to ruin, a common friend interfered, and, in order to open the matter in the mildest way, told *Vanbrugh*, that *Swiney* had been much hurt at having had the appellation of *Mr. Swine* fixed upon him.

"I am very glad of it," said *Sir John*.

"Why?" returned the friend.

"That," continued the knight, "you have well explained. If you add your *Y* to my *Swine*, you have his name most accurately spelt; but, as I think he only deserves the former part of it, I shall continue to designate him by that appellation."

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a visible change in any part of him, (a) but the colour of his hair, from a *fierce coal black* to that of a milder *milk white*."—(*Cibber's Life*.)

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(a) There is a very good *mezzotinto* print of *Swiney*, either by *White* or *Faber* still to be found in the collections of the curious; the hair in which, as *Cibber* says, once "*coal black*," is certainly "*milk white*."

#### JOHN PALMER, COMEDIAN.\*

GARRICK was one day, in company, speaking of the difficulties attendant upon theatrical management, with respect to the repression of those jealousies and heart-burnings which too frequently arose from *casting of parts*; a circumstance that, he observed, had given him more trouble than any other in his situation. "There's *Palmer*," said he, "a useful actor, but the greatest coxcomb upon earth: I had a part of considerable importance to put into his hands;† but I well knew, that if I had offered it in the ordinary way, I should have had a hundred *hums* and *ha's*! so how do you think I managed him?"

"Nay, that it is impossible to guess," was the reply.

"Why, I'll tell you," continued *Garrick*; "at the *reading*, he did not seem to like the piece; so I took him aside, and said, 'My dear *Palmer*, I intend that you shall play such a part in it.' 'Mr. *Garrick*!' he returned, drawing up. 'I do indeed, my dear boy; there is not such a figure for it as yours in the company, and you shall have the *finest suit of clothes*.' Down dropped at once the *kimboed* arms of *Palmer*; his countenance brightened in an instant, and he answered, with a smile, 'Well, if it will oblige you, Mr. *Garrick*?' 'To be sure it will,' I cried, 'and the public too. The dress shall be magnificent.' 'And I,' said *Palmer*, 'will endeavour to do my best in it.'"

This little colloquy betwixt the manager and actor, in which *Garrick* displayed his talents for *mimicry* with the greatest effect, delighted the company; one of whom told the writer of this short anecdote, that he never after-

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\* Respecting this very excellent actor we must, for the sake of distinction, observe, that he married Miss *Pritchard*, the daughter of the celebrated actress (they resided in Great Queen-street, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*); and, although he had been a little wild in his youth, made her a most exemplary husband.

† This part was, we think, the part of *Sir Brilliant Fashion*, in "The Way to Keep Him;" which was, by the author, (b) altered from a piece of three acts, played in the summer, (c) to one of five acts; in consequence of which some new characters were introduced.

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(b) *Murphy*.

(c) After the *Desert Island*.

wards saw Palmer, but he thought of the magnificent suit of clothes.\*

#### A HORSE CAUSE.

Every one who has been in the habit of attending courts of judicature must have observed, that causes of this nature abound; and that if they are professionally productive, they are certainly disgraceful, in many instances, to those who, as it has been said, occasionally sport them.

These kinds of actions were very frequently tried before the late LORD MANSFIELD, and as frequently reprobated by him. Upon one of those occasions, when the noble and learned judge was obliged to examine a question of *horse warranty*, it happened that the witnesses were pretty equally pitted. Half a dozen at least swore that the beast was sound when delivered, and about the same number deposed the contrary. Upon this *legal equilibrium*, which seemed metaphorically to place in the hands of the court the *true balance of justice*, MR. MINGAY, who was advocate for the plaintiff, observed, that "there was nothing he delighted so much in as causes of the nature of that before the jury, because he had himself suffered so much from *horse-dealers*."

"And yet," said LORD MANSFIELD, very coolly, "I never, MR. MINGAY, recollect your making any one of the deceptions practised upon you the subject of an action."

"No, my lord," replied MR. MINGAY, "I know better! I am very ready to conduct the actions of others to the best of my abilities; but I am, I hope,

\* This suit of clothes we well remember, and think that our correspondent has properly enough termed it *magnificent*. The period at which it appeared was just before that in which splendid and solemn fopperies gave place to a plainness of dress, whose only fault it is, that it seems to level all distinctions. If a man was now to appear any where, but at court, in such a suit of clothes as that which we have mentioned, he would be followed as a sight, and perhaps insulted for his finery. How well he would deserve it the reader will judge, when he is told, that the ground of the dress alluded to was of a most beautiful purple velvet, wove and cut in a *Mosaic pattern*, which consisted of a number of lozenges, of purple and silver, and in the middle of every lozenge was loosely tacked a large silver spangle. These, consequently, played with the motion of the arms and body, and exhibited a brilliancy of effect, such as has been seldom equalled.—EDITOR.

too wise, to go to law on my own account."

#### HOW TO KEEP A SHIRT CLEAN.

In the course of the examination of a pawnbroker before a magistrate in Worship-street, respecting a mistake in the delivery of a corporeal tegument, an Irish labourer, who was the complainant, stated, that he could not be mistaken with respect to his shirt.

"Why?" said the magistrate.

"Because why! your worship! I takes it out of pawn every Saturday night."

"Take it out of pawn every Saturday night! What then, my friend, do you pledge your shirt every week?"

"I do, your worship! I has but two, on and off, as we say."

"Well, but what induces you weekly to pawn one of them?"

"Why, please your worship! I have no box to put it in; so when I gets my shirt washed at the beginning of the week, I takes it to the pawnbroker's, your worship, in order that when I fetches it out on Saturday night, I may find it *clane* for Sunday."

#### LONGEVITY; OR, THE VIRTUE OF ALE.

"Wits jump."

The two words that we have chosen for our motto are not in their import the less true for being *old*. Every one must remember, that honest Boniface, in order to recommend his ale, introduces himself as an example of its salubrity. "I have," says he, "ate *my ale*; I have drank *my ale*; and I have always slept upon *ale*." Now the reader respecting the virtue of ale will observe a remarkable coincidence betwixt the *Litchfield landlord* and the poetical subject of the following brief notice; while, in the other instances of longevity, he will find, by the bounty of Providence, existence extended to a number of persons who do not appear for a long, long course of years to have had any ailment.

"One Polizer reached to one hundred years; one Beauchamp to one hundred and six; and, in the parish where our author dwelt, four persons were buried within the space of fourteen weeks, whose ages added together made up the sum of three hundred and forty years. He soon after wrote this epitaph upon one BRAWNE, by birth an Irishman, but by profession a Cornish beggar:

"Here *Brawne* the quondam beggar lies,  
Who counted, by his tale,  
Some six score winters, and above;  
Such virtue is in ale.

"Ale was to him his drink, his cloth;  
Ale did his death reprove;  
And could he still have drank his ale,  
He had been still alive."

*Carew's Cornwall.\* M.*

**GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT of the FAMILIES of the late SIR JOHN CHICHESTER and the MARQUIS of DONEGAL.**

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,

*Aug. 16.*

SEEING a very imperfect statement, in an Obituary in your Magazine, respecting the family of Sir John Chichester, and that of the Marquis of Donegal, I beg leave to transmit some correct particulars, which I think will not be uninteresting to your biographical readers. The late Sir John Chichester, Bart. of Upper Grosvenor-street, London, and of Youlston, near Barnstaple, Devon, was a man universally esteemed wherever he was known, and has left behind him a character for kindness and benevolence indelibly impressed on the minds of every one in a subordinate situation to him in his county. His heir is either his nephew or first cousin, now Sir Arthur, a minor, and at present at Cambridge.

The family of Chichester has been seated for many generations in Devon; and from it springs the noble family of Donegal. Arthur Viscount Chichester was created 1647 Earl of Donegal, and was succeeded by his nephew Arthur, second earl, who had, amongst other sons, Arthur, who succeeded, and a daughter, Lady Anne, married Leonard Barret, of Bell-house, Essex, Esq. and by him had one son and three daughters; one of whom, Lucy, married Hugh Smith, of Weald Hall, Essex, Esq. and had Lucy, mother of the present Earl of Derby; the son Richard married the first Baroness Dacre, daughter of the Earl of Sussex, and had a son, Thomas Lord Dacre, who married the sister of the first and aunt of the present Earl Camden: her ladyship married, secondly, the eighth Lord Teynham, and by him became grandmother of the late Lord Dacre and the late Baroness Dacre (*See the Obituary*): she married, thirdly, the Hon. Robert Moore, sixth son of the third Earl of Drogheda, and next

brother of William, whose son married one of the daughters of M. Cassan, Esq. of Sheffield, in the Queen's County, Ireland.

Arthur, above named, became third earl, and was great grandfather of the present marquis, who is married to Miss May, grand-daughter of Sir James May, Bart. of Ireland, and has issue.

Yours, &c.

**BIOGRAPHICUS.**

*On the INCREASE of TITLES.*

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,

*August 20.*

THE rage for obtaining titles and hereditary distinctions has of late years increased astonishingly. During his Majesty's reign, the peers of England and Ireland have been doubled, and the baronets have never been so numerous as they are at present; those of England amount to 561, those of Scotland 143, and of Ireland 103; making in all 812. This statement, one would think, either argued amazing magnanimity and talent in our countrymen, to be able thus to swell our list of worthies, or that it afforded a convincing proof of their excessive vanity. When we look candidly into the cause, we shall indeed find it highly creditable to our country; for we shall observe, that at least one half of this honourable body is composed of men rewarded for their merits, and that to the other half the motive of vanity is *falsely* and *invidiously* ascribed. The people of this country, sir, have of late been gradually refining, or, if I may so term it, the lower orders of the community have been trying to reduce to the same level with themselves, the well-born, the well-educated, and the affluent; and accordingly, all kinds of fraud and corruption are exercised, in order to enable them to effect this by the aid of dress, and every species of imitation. Hence, is it to be wondered at, that the man whose family has enjoyed for many generations hereditary possessions, should feel himself somewhat mortified at the upstart pride I have alluded to? He seeks title, therefore, not from vanity, not from any wish of having *additional superiority*, but only from the honest desire of *maintaining that*, which nature has allotted

\* I find this circumstance is overlooked by Mr. Debrett, in his last Peerage.

to him. How is the wife of a man of fortune to be distinguished now? Are not those persons who are most decidedly her inferiors addressed by the same appellation? Who is there that is not now dubbed an esquire and a gentleman? From the distant time of William the Conqueror to the days of James I. we find every man possessing a certain tenure compelled to be a knight; and now that knighthood is rendered an inferior order by the introduction of baronetage, it certainly should be the aim of every man to get himself enrolled in this respectable order, who possesses upwards of a thousand a year in landed property; I am far from including other men, even did their incomes amount to double or treble this sum; it would be hard to say what sort of a medley we might then have! Landed property should alone be included, for this revolves unalienably to the heirs through successive ages, and thus the rank can never be left unsupported: the possessors of this are far more respectable than other persons, since it gives them a sort of prescriptive right over their tenants, which money cannot procure: it is by the landed interest that a man can be fairly and honourably returned to Parliament; it is by this that that useful body the militias of the kingdoms are at once raised, headed, and protected; and services of this latter nature are alone sufficient to entitle a man to such a reward at his Majesty's hands, and to authorize his bestirring himself to obtain it. Some late ministerial papers announce the intention of government to create several gentlemen of Ireland baronets on this very account.

REMARKS on the SITUATIONS of ALTARS and of OFFICIATING PRIESTS in CHRISTIAN CHURCHES; and QUERE respecting OBSCURE PASSAGES in the REVELATIONS.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,  
IT is customary to place the altar at the east end of the church; and, in many places, for the whole congregation to turn their face to the east when they repeat the Creed; no doubt, because the great lamp of nature, that lights all to the business of the day, and the Light that has enlightened the nations, has gradually proceeded from the

east. But why do clergymen, when they officiate at the altar, stand on the north side of it, with their faces to the south, during part of the Communion Service? Is it because, in the temple of Jerusalem, the priests, under the law, did the same? Or is it because the sun, the light of the eye, and emblem of the light of life, is south of us who live in Europe? and, if so, do the clergy in the southern hemisphere, for the same reason, turn their face to the north, when officiating at the altar?

It was customary for the ancients to paint some parts, and sometimes all, of their horses red, and other parts of them green, purple, &c. And this custom is referred to by St. John, in the Book of Revelations; but, as the books of Jewish, Grecian, and Roman antiquities (to which I have, at present conveniently, access) do not afford me the satisfaction I wish on the subject, could any of your readers say, with answers to the above queries, to what custom, or peculiar circumstance, Death, in the said book, is said to ride on his pale horse? or if it refers to any great warrior, or other person, who, riding on a pale horse, used to carry death along with him wherever he went? they would much oblige me, and, I have no doubt, many of your readers.

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

JAMES HALL.

137, St. Martin's-lane,  
June 29th, 1809.

ACCOUNT of the CHAPEL of HOLME, near NEWARK, TRENT.

IT was erected by an ancestor of Sir Thomas Barton; it is, in a general view, of the style of most of the churches hereabouts, which is that prevalent one of Edward III. Some additions have obviously been made to it in later times, especially a second chancel at the south east corner, also a porch with a chamber over it. On the south side, in the chancel, appear to be interred several persons of the families of Barton and Bellasyse. On the north side of it stands a very large altar tomb, on which are two recumbent figures, representing a man and a woman, the man somewhat corpulent, and advanced in years; and underneath are the effigies of a youth in an emaciated state, as if intended

to represent a person in the last stage of a consumption. Round the margin of the base, and plainly allusive to the disease of the person represented by the skeleton-like figure, are the following words: *Miseremini Mei Miseremini Mei Saltem Vos Amice Mei Quia Manus Domini telegit Me.* No part of any other inscription is remaining on the tomb, to inform us to whose memory it was erected; but at the feet of the male figure lies the invariable emblem of the Barton family (a tun). The style of the monument, and circumstances of the family, would induce one to suppose it might be erected in honour of Ranulphus Barton, who died in 1592, and his wife Eleanor, the following year; and their son, Ralph Barton, who died young, and without issue.\* The porch attached to the south side of this chapel is, as many porches to churches are, of modern addition. Over the door are introduced seven shields, bearing the arms of the Barton and Bellasye families, and those with whom they have been connected. Over the porch is a chamber, called, as far back as tradition reads, Nan Scot's Chamber. The story of which this lady is the heroine has been handed down with a degree of precision and uniformity which entitles it to more credit than most such tales deserve. The last great plague which visited this kingdom is reported to have made particular havoc in the village of Holme; which is likely enough to have happened from its vicinity to Newark, where it is known to have raged with particular violence. During that time, a woman of the name of Anne Scot is said to have retired to this chamber, with sufficient quantity of food to serve her for several weeks. Having remained there unmolested till her provisions were exhausted, she came from her lodging-place, either to procure more food, or to return to her former habitation, as circumstances might direct her. To her great surprise, she found the village entirely deserted, only one person of its former inhabitants, besides herself, being there alive. Attached to the asylum, and shocked by the horror of the scene, she is said to have returned to her retreat, and to have continued in it till her death, at an advanced period of life. A few years since, many of her habiliments were re-

maining in the chamber, as also a table, the size of which evidently manifested it to have been constructed within the room, with some other furniture.

#### EXTRACTS from the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

WITH NOTES.

(Concluded from page 115.)

The following additions to the Memoirs of Mr. GOUGH are from a manuscript drawn up by himself for the express purpose of being printed in the Magazine; which, had it been discovered in time, would have in a great measure superseded our former articles. What is now given is in his own words; omitting only what had before been introduced into the Account of the GOUGH FAMILY, in Shaw's "History of Staffordshire."

"MORGAN HYNDE, his maternal grandfather (who, with two brothers, raised a fortune by the brewery in Portpool-lane), originated from a small village in Dorsetshire.\* The ex-

\* It is a pursuit equally pleasing and useful, to contemplate how, as years succeed to years, neighbourhoods have been formed, and TRADE has grown, increased, and strengthened with the strength of the country. The progress of commerce, and the progress of human life, seem to run together in a continued stream; and, as in the former instance, wave is constantly impelling wave, so, in the latter, is one race pressing upon another, while both are, in their different courses, extending. Of the progress of years operating upon the progress of commerce, the establishment of Mr. Hynde is a remarkable instance. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and for a long period after, the breweries (or, as they were then termed, the beer-houses), were all by the side of the River Thames, from an idea that its water was the properest for manufacturing malt liquor; and indeed, before pipes were laid, the difficulty of obtaining soft water from conduits in sufficient quantities for large breweries, was also a reason which most imperatively operated upon their situation. It was not, therefore, until after the New River water-works were in full perfection and employment, that any idea was formed of planting breweries on the north side of the metropolis. Portpool-lane, a part of the manor of Portpool (in which Gray's-inn is included), was, until past the middle of the seventeenth century, unformed. On all the east side of Gray's-inn-lane (with the exception of one house very lately standing, within one door of Liquor-pand-street) were fields, which soon after the civil war were sold in parcels to

\* This monument is faithfully drawn and engraved by Mr. W. P. Sherlock.

set time of their birth cannot be ascertained; as, being dissenters, they were not registered.

"Among the early associates of Mr. Gough under the tuition of Mr. Barne-witz,\* were the sons of Noah Titner, Pinkney Wilkinson,† and Edmund Boehm,‡ merchants of London.

"Mr. Pickering, under whose care Mr. Gough was next placed, was one of the most independent dissenting ministers of his time. He was pastor of a

various persons, who then began to build, and a brewery rose in consequence of this, which turned out a most profitable speculation. This, as we have never heard of any other, was, we presume, that in which *Morgan Hynde* gained a fortune; and more, it was the germ, the plan, the ground-plot, upon which the astonishing works of *Mew and Co.* were established. Of these works it is not necessary here to observe, further than that, in 1787, they paid three hundred pounds a week duty. How this duty, both with respect to the trade and to fiscal operations, has increased since, is easy to be conceived; though that such a trade has arisen from, and upon, an unproductive field, first, as we may say, planted by an ancestor of the late Mr. G. is matter of astonishment to the public, and, when its importance is considered in a national point of view, of exultation to his family.

We find that the name of *Hind*, or *Hynde* (a), has belonged to persons who have held the highest offices in the city of London. In the year 1420, the church of *St. Swithin* (b) was new built, chiefly at the charge of Sir John Hinde, lord mayor, upon the site of the old church. He was also buried there, and had a tomb from which his arms are given. *Augustin Hind*, *Cloth-worker*, was sheriff of London in 1550 (c). *Thomas Hind*, Mercer, gave, about the year 1701, ten fodder of lead towards the repair of the church of *St. Mary Aldermay*. We have stated these names, the collection of which we could much enlarge, because in genealogical as in antiquarian researches the smallest matters very frequently become of great importance.

\* "The date of this worthy little old man's death is uncertain, he having previously quitted his pupil; but he was deposited in Hackney church-yard."

† Father of the present Lady Camelford, whose brother died about 1770.

‡ Edmund Boehm, junior, was admitted at Clare-hall, Cambridge.

(a) It is spelt both ways.

(b) Cannon-street, London.

(c) The sheriff of London, as appears from a notice of *Laufan*, buried in *St. Mary Mag-dalen*, Bermondsey, 1115, was formerly designated *Doomsdayman*!

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congregation of Protestant dissenters in Jewin-street for . . . years. He engaged in a distillery, which involved him in distress and bankruptcy, and brought him early to the grave by a broken heart, leaving one son of his own name, who inherits the fortune and estate of his maternal uncle, — Baynes, Esq. recorder of Ripon, at Skipton in Craven, and two daughters, who both married, and are dead. Mr. Pickering printed "A Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend in Affliction, 1749," 8vo. supposed to be addressed to his unfortunate brother Charles. "A Sermon on the Earth-quakes, 1750," 8vo. "Reflections on Sentimental Differences in Points of Faith; intended as an Introduction to a larger Work upon the capital Subjects in Dispute, 1752," 8vo. "Reflections upon Theatrical Expression in Tragedy; with a proper Introduction and Appendix, 1755," 8vo. "Observations on the Seeds of Mushrooms," Phil. Trans. XLII. 893. "A Scheme of the Diary of the Weather; with Descriptions of the Thermometer, Hygrometer, Anemoscope, and Ombrometer," XLII. 1—12. "On the Propagation and Culture of Mushrooms," *Ib.* 96. "On the Manuring Land with Fossil Shells," *Ib.* 191. "Account of the Earthquake at London, March 1749-50," *Ib.* XLVI. 622 . . . . . sheets of "A Dictionary of the Bible, on the Plan of Calmet," left unfinished. To a handsome person he united the address of a gentleman and the learning of an accomplished scholar, with a truly independent and liberal mind.

"Of Mr. Dyer, under whom Mr. Gough completed his Greek studies, see Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson. At the suggestion of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Dyer was induced to sink his fortune in annuities on Lord Verney's estates; which brought to an untimely end a man much to be regretted for his moral and intellectual talents."

Mr. Gough's first excursion to Croyland he thus describes, in the words of Dr. Stukeley:\*

"When I was a youth, and began to have an inclination to the studies of antiquity, I visited Crowland Abbey; and now, once at least in the year, my affairs calling me that way, I visit it with as much pleasure as *Petrus Blesensis* formerly looked upon it: *Antequam solidam terram tinerem, in medio marisco*

\* *Palaographia Britannica*, No. II. p. 34.  
B b

*sepius aut sepius fræna reflectens, vestrum sanctissimum monasterium respiciens, & intimo corde benedicens.*"

"I make no apology," adds Mr. Gough, "for beginning the preface to this work with the words of a great master in antiquity, though I have not had so frequent opportunities of revisiting a spot whence my career of antiquarian pursuits literally began, 1756, and which I reviewed with equal, if not greater, pleasure, last summer, having directed my pilgrimage thither once during the intervening 26 years.

"The same desire to do justice to those almost Grecian figures that decorate its splendid front, which made me wish to have sent Mr. P. S. Lamborn from Cambridge in 1759, after my first visit, to make drawings and engravings of them, when I had not interest to procure pecuniary encouragement for such an undertaking, suggested the idea of prompting Mr. John Carter to make a sketch of it when he was in those parts the summer before the last. This industrious young man, into whom I thought the spirit of Vertue was past by a metempsychosis not unfamiliar to professors of antiquity, executed his commission, and produced what at the distance of near twenty years seemed a very faithful drawing, and deserving to be engraven as the surest mode of preserving these elegant *monceaux*. The choice of the draughtsman pointed to the burin of Mr. Watts, with whom a treaty was formed; and a subscription was set on foot, which succeeded beyond my warmest wishes."\*

"His first publication † was without his name: 'The History of Carausius; or, an Examination of what has been advanced on that Subject by Genebrier and Dr. Stukeley, 1762,' 4to.‡

\* From a misunderstanding between the draughtsman and the engraver, Mr. Watts declined his engagement; and the plate was soon after engraved by the late Mr. James Basire.—EDIT.

† He had published in 1748, so early as his 13th year, a "History of the Bible, translated from the French," a folio volume of nearly 160 sheets, of which no more than 25 copies were printed, at the expence of his mother; and, in 1750, a "Treatise on the Customs of the Israelites;" the printer's bill for which was paid by his father.—EDIT.

‡ See vol. XXXII. p. 298.—This "elaborate disquisition" was honourably noticed by the Monthly Reviewers; who add, that "the work appears to be learnedly and critically conducted."—EDIT.

"His first communication to Mr. Urban was an account of the village of Aldfriston, in Sussex (Vol. XXXVII. p. 443.) under the signature of D. H.

"He employed seven years in translating and enlarging CAMDEN's BRITANNIA; which was afterwards nine years in the press."\*

Of the SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS,†

\* The first translation of Camden was, we conceive, done in a ninth part of the time; for it has been said, that of all the translators that ever existed, Dr. Philemon Holland was the most rapid, and, consequently, the most incorrect. It might have been added, the most voluminous; for, not content with exercising his talents upon Livy, Pliny, Plutarch, (a) Xenophon, and Camden, he had a considerable share in the compilation of Gouldman's Latin Dictionary, (b) and many other works. Respecting him, Mr. G. observes, (c) that Bishop Gibson rescued Camden from that universal translator, Philemon Holland: of whom we may add, that, though with an infinite superiority of learning, he was something of the same kind of general undertaker in literature as the late Doctor (Sir John) Hill. In fact, nothing came amiss to Holland; and whatsoever his *physic* might have been, his *translations* certainly became *drugs*, e. g.

Philemon with translations doth so fill us,  
He will not let *ætonius* be *Tranquillus*.

\*\*\*\*\*

Tho' Doctor Phil smiles o'er each mangled  
classic,

His English dishes sure would make an ass  
sick.

Bishop Gibson, while he professed to disdain foreign fopperies and fashions, personified *Britannia*, a little affectedly we think, and made her address Lord Somers. Indeed, that tincture in the work has not, either with respect to the style of the learned prelate, or to that of his age, escaped the notice of Mr. G. who has certainly avoided every exuberance of the same nature himself, and has, consequently, produced a classical perspicuity of diction well adapted to the subjects of which he treats.

† Respecting the Sepulchral Monuments of Mr. G. there is something in the contemplation of them which leads us a little to consider and to lament, that many of these, which may be termed *historical vestiges*, have, in the convulsions of ages, been destroyed, not by the hands of time, but by

(a) Plutarch's Morals, 1363 folio pages, besides Glossary, Tables, &c. &c.

(b) Quarto. This dictionary in 1664 had run through 14 editions.

(c) Preface to the *Britannia*.

see in our vol. LVI. p. 585, a brief, but very just Review, by Dr. Pegge.

those of *ignorance* and *avarice*. (a) "The rapidity of reformation," says Mr. G. "however favourable to religion, gave a fatal wound to such kind of knowledge as *Leland* and *Camden* pursued." We are, therefore, much obliged to those learned antiquaries, who have rescued so many from that oblivion to which they would soon have been consigned; and while we grieve for what has been lost, we ought sincerely to exult in what has been recovered. Here, although it will extend this note, we cannot help mentioning two of the precursors of Mr. G. in this particular branch of study: the first is, *John Weever*, (b) who, it appears, resided in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell; for upon a pillar at the west end of the ancient church (c) were these lines on a table with a black marble frame fronting northward: "In memory of the learned antiquary, Mr. *John Weever*, here buried:" which, as they (however coarsely) strongly elucidate the subject of funeral monuments, and also the subject of mortality, and consequently bring to our minds their late departed historian, RICHARD GOUGH, we shall quote.

"Weever, who labour'd in a learned strain  
To make men long since dead to live again,  
And with expence of oil and ink did watch  
From the worm's mouth the sleeping corpse  
to snatch,  
Hath by his industry begot a way  
Death (who insidiates all things) to betray,

(a) In all our *cathedrals* and other churches, the destruction of *monumental brasses* has (as the material was more *valuable*) been far greater than that of *monumental stones*. Every *repair* which has given free access to labourers has consigned numbers of those to the *brazier*. Among *savages*, the *tombs* of their ancestors are always deemed *sacred*.

(b) He published, in 1631, a most curious *folio* volume, intituled "Funeral Monuments."

(c) When this edifice (which we well remember) was about to be dilapidated, an advertisement appeared, inviting those that had any ancestral tombs therein to remove them. Whether any of those memorials of the virtue and piety of former ages, extending to that of the last prior of *St. John of Jerusalem*, (1) were by these means preserved, we have not learned. Many of the nobility were buried in this church, some of whose epitaphs (now before us) are extremely curious. It will be remembered, that the nuns in the Close were traditionally termed, *White Ladies*.

(1) *Sir William Weston*, who, though allowed an annuity of 1000*l.* died (as is supposed of grief) the very day the house was dissolved, viz. May 7th, 1540, being Ascension-day.

"Pleshy, in Essex, the seat of the High Constables of England, and particularly of Thomas of Woodstock, the unfortunate uncle of Richard the Second, having been an early attachment of Mr. Gough, he was at no small pains and expence to draw up a full account of it, from the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster; in which he was most kindly assisted by Mr. Harper, the keeper of them. This he illustrated with a variety of plates of views, seals, &c. and published it in 4to. 1803.

"Having purchased, at the sale of the late Matthew Duane, Esq. the Plates of the Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria, in his Collection, engraved by Bartolozzi, he drew up an account of the several reigns under which they are arranged; with the

Redeeming freely, by his care and cost,  
Many a sad hearse which time long since gave  
lost,

And to forgotten dust such spirit did give,  
To make it in our memories to live;  
For wheresoe'er a ruin'd tomb he found,  
His pen has built it new out of the ground.  
'Twixt Earth and him this interchange we  
find,

She's been to him, he's been to her like kind;  
She was his mother, he (a grateful child)  
Made her his theme, in a large work compil'd  
Of Funeral Relicks, and brave structures  
rear'd

O'er such as seem unto her most endear'd:  
Alternately a grave to him she lent,  
O'er which his book remains a MONUMENT."

No date.

The second of the precursors of Mr. G. in this particular branch of study which we shall note, is from an epitaph that was in the old church of *St. Stephen, Coleman-street*; the account of which states, that

"Mr. *Anthony Munday*, an ancient servant to the city, with his pen, especially in the Survey of London, *obit* anno 1633, aged 80, had these lines, which seem equally applicable as the former to our present subject.

"He that hath many an ancient tombstone  
read,

His labour seeming more amongst the dead  
To live, than with the living (that survey'd  
Abstruse antiquities, and o'er them laid  
Such vive and beauteous colours with his pen,  
That spite of time those old are new agen),  
Under this marble lies interr'd: his tomb  
Claiming, as worthy it may be, his room  
Among those many monuments his quill  
Has so reviv'd, his, helping now to fill  
A place with those in his survey, in which  
He has a monument more fair, more rich,  
Than polish'd stones could make him where  
he lies,

Tho' dead, still living, and in that ne'er dies."

inscriptions remaining in honour of some of the sovereigns, and particularly that discovered (in the late possession of Egypt by his Majesty's troops) in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes, King of Egypt, connected with this period through Antiochus IV. or Epiphanes, King of Syria. This work was published in 4to. 1803.

"In the same year he was called upon, by the express desire of his friend Mr. Manning, to assist in the publication of his "History of Surrey," in which William Bray, Esq. of Shere, was a principal coadjutor, and of which the first volume appeared in 1805; [and a second is now nearly completed at the press.]

"His papers in the *Archæologia* are, On the Giant's Cave in Penrith Churchyard, vol. II. p. 188; On the *Dea Matres*, vol. III. p. 105; On Four Roman Altars found in Graham's Dyke, p. 118; On the Invention of Card-playing, vol. VIII. p. 152; On the Parian Chronicle, vol. IX. p. 157; On the Stamps of the ancient Oculists, p. 227; On ancient Mansion-houses in Northampton and Dorset Shires, vol. X. p. 7; On *Bela-tucader*, p. 118; On an ancient Mosaic Pavement at Ely, p. 121; On a Roman Horologium, p. 172; On Fonts, p. 183; On the Analogy between certain Monuments, vol. XI. p. 33; On a Greek Inscription in London, p. 48.

"In the "Vetusta Monumenta," he wrote the Descriptions of vol. II. Plates XXXVI. XXXVII. XXXIX. XL. XLI. XLII. XLIII. XLV. L. LIII. LIV. LV. Vol. III. Plates I—V. XII—XVII. XXV.

"He counted some of the first antiquaries of the three kingdoms among his correspondents;\* but, having once

incorporated their observations in his various publications, he guarded their correspondence from the impertinence of modern editors.

"Of his own notes, written in printed books, he has made the British Museum the depository;\* though, like others of his friends, he never attained to the honour of being one of the trustees; which, he has heard it observed, should be the *blue ribbon of literary men*,† and is now become an object of successful canvas.

"So unambitious was he of public honours, that, as he took no degree at Cambridge, and that university confers no honorary ones, he resisted the solicitations of many members of the sister university, and of his old and valuable friend Dr. Pegge, to share his honours with him, 1791; though he felt real satisfaction in assisting at them, and retained to the last a grateful sense of the good wishes of that learned seminary.

"In politics, he was, as his father had been before him, a firm friend to the House of Brunswick, and a stranger to the mutability of his contemporaries. That independence which he gloried in possessing as his inheritance, and which he maintained by a due attention to his income, discovered itself in his opinions and his attachments. As he could not hastily form connexions, he may seem to have indulged strong aversions. But he could not accommodate himself to modern manners or opinions; and he had resources within himself, to make it less needful to seek them from without. And perhaps the greatest inconvenience arising from this disposition was the want of opportunities to serve his friends. But he saw enough of the ge-

\* Among these, Mr. Gough has particularly specified, in alphabetical order,

George Allan, Esq. of Darlington.  
Hon. Daines Barrington.  
Right Rev. Dr. W. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne.  
William Bray, Esq.  
J. C. Brooke, Esq. Somerset Herald.  
Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Ireland.  
Rev. John Carter, master of Lincoln School.  
Rev. Ralph Churton, Middleton Cheney.  
Rev. William Cole, of Milton.  
Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart.  
Mr. Henry Ellis, British Museum.  
Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge.  
Rev. T. Falconer, Editor of *Strabo*.  
Rev. Dr. Farmer, Master of Emanuel College.

Sir John Fenn, Editor of the *Paston Letters*.

Rev. John Gutch, Registrar of Oxford.  
Rev. Mr. Ledwich, of Ireland.  
Rev. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter.  
Craven Ord, Esq.  
Rev. Dr. S. Pegge, and his son, Samuel Pegge, Esq.  
Rev. John Price, of the Bodleian Library.  
Robert Riddel, Esq. of Friar's Carse.  
Rev. Rogers Ruding, Vicar of Malden, Surrey.

J. C. Walker, Esq. of Dublin."  
\* This depository he altered by his last will to the *BODLEIAN LIBRARY*. The next sentence, with the subsequent paragraph, may, in some degree, account for the change.—*EDIT.*

† This was first said by Dr. Taylor, the learned Editor of *Demosthenes*.—*EDIT.*

neral temper of mankind, to convince him that favours should not be too often asked; and that as to be too much under obligation is the worst of bondage, so to confer obligations is the truest liberty."

## REFORMATION OF THE STAGE.

### No. IV.

I SHALL do little more in this essay than quote, and comment on, particular passages of Mr. Plumptre's fourth discourse; reserving my own general remarks, which will be pretty diffusive, for my remaining strictures, which I shall occasionally refresh from the whole of the excellent sermons that induced me to take up the subject of the stage.

The text of Mr. Plumptre's discourse, which treats "On the most probable means of improving the Stage, is from James, ch. iv. v. 17. "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

In the three former discourses, it is acknowledged that the stage *might* be made a source of the most pleasing and useful instruction; but that grievous abuses are to be found in it. It remained to be considered how the stage can be improved, and what are the duties of the persons concerned in its several departments. These are represented to be the managers, the writers of plays, the licencer, the performers, the audience, and the magistrates who sanction them; and, lastly, the censors who decide on their merit, both literary and moral; to which I shall add the public at large, and all of those who have either an active or an implied duty to perform; for, "To him who knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

As to managers, Mr. Plumptre says, "If any one, for the sake of a little paltry gain, shall attempt to make that which, under proper regulation, might be made a place of rational amusement and profitable instruction, a place of corruption to the mind, and of attraction to the profligate; and if, instead of keeping out those persons who contribute to make it a house of licentiousness, he shall endeavour to draw them thither, and make the place commodious to their corrupt designs, the guilt must fall upon his head. Should the taste of the age, or the place in which he is situated, tend to folly and licen-

tiousness, he is to remember, that he hath a prior and superior duty to discharge, than to feed the depraved pleasure of the multitude. Instead of seeking to derive advantage from the reigning fashions and follies of the age, he should labour to correct them. The general dissipation, of which moralists complain, under proper direction, might be made to reform itself. Theatrical amusements, of whatever they may consist, are sure to be followed; and, where no exhibitions but such as tend to enlarge the understanding or amend the heart are offered to the public, no others can be attended. He, therefore, who offers frivolous, or corrupt, or impious entertainments to the public, becomes the pander to dissipation, to profligacy, and profaneness."

Here the duty of a manager is clearly pointed out; and, looking at all the bearings of these remarks, who does not see what ought to be the conduct of those to whom our amusements are entrusted, how much they might be made a benefit to society, and how much they are so managed as to injure public morals?

"Much," says Mr. Plumptre, "of what has been said, respecting the conductors of the stage, on the subject of profession, and of the paramount object with them of making money, will equally apply to writers. Emolument and fame are, too commonly, their only, or their chief pursuits; instruction being but a very subordinate, and, in too many cases, a neglected, or a rejected, object. To shew the extent of their own genius, and to strike the spectator or reader with admiration of it, is too frequently brought about at the expence of morals and religion. It is a melancholy truth, that, in a country where the religion of the gospel is professed, the productions of authors bear little or no marks of those ideas which, were that religion a vital principle within them, could not fail of shewing themselves, even in the most minute particulars, since it is a characteristic of that religion to mingle with the thoughts and actions of its professors, without limitation and without restraint."

There is much to be said both for and against authors who are in this predicament; but it is chargeable principally against managers. Authors must eat; and, I am afraid, their pittance would be very scanty if they were to persist in considering themselves as men, as

well as writers. A conscientious theatrical writer, I am afraid, would be very little employed. The pretence is, that the taste of the public is vitiated, and that, to satisfy the public appetite, you must season higher and higher every day. So you may say of a gross feeder; but, though the experiment would be disagreeable to this feeder, and run a risk of being utterly rejected, yet, if nothing was held out to him but what was wholesome and harmless, such nutriment would bring him back to temperance and health, and in time he would loath what had been the object of desire. This, however, is a tedious process; and though I have no doubt of its efficacy, managers won't wait for it: they get so much more money by administering to the follies than consulting the good of mankind, that such only as they will employ are dictated to; and, being poor, are obliged to conform, rather than distress their families; and thus they let religion shift for itself, rather than give up what they think their comfort, and thus pervert the abilities Heaven has given them, by ungratefully becoming enemies to their benign benefactor; and thus are authors of mean talents employed, while the meritorious and good are discouraged and neglected. On this subject I shall hereafter enlarge; mean time let us go on with Mr. Plumptre's excellent remarks.

"The office of LICENCER, which is lodged in the breast of the lord chamberlain, an officer immediately attendant on the person of royalty, presents a station of the utmost importance, as he is the arbiter of the amusements of a people, enlightened beyond any nation in the world, and enjoying a greater degree of liberty, and, consequently, liable to fall into a greater degree of licentiousness. But it is to be feared, that this power is rarely exercised, except for the purposes of checking political liberties. When in any nation, says an excellent writer, we see offences against man punished with severity, and offences against God passed over in silence, depend upon it that nation is hastening to destruction."

This subject I shall also hereafter treat at length, and now content myself with saying, without inquiring how far the licencer may relax in this duty, out of the stock of materials, at present offered to him for his inspection, so much would require a pen to be struck through them, that, if he were too rigid, the public

would stand a chance of getting no entertainments at all. And yet I am far from insinuating that the licentiousness of the stage is exactly the same as at the time of Collier.

"The question of the lawfulness of the profession of a player has been considered before. If the stage be an innocent amusement, the profession must be as innocent as any other which contributes merely to the amusements of mankind; more so than those which administer to the vanities of life. If the stage be a useful source of instruction, then the profession of a player rises in importance; and this in some measure depends upon the players themselves, whose duty it is to refuse to bear any part in that which does not conduce to the benefit of mankind; much less should they ever utter that which hath the least tendency to corrupt.

It is a disadvantage to people in this profession, and a great obstacle in the way of its improvement, that it labours under the obloquy of mankind, though the conduct of many individuals, of late years, hath greatly tended to do away much of the reproach. The profession, therefore, being, in a manner, shut against those of family and education, is supplied by persons of lower origin, or by those who do not set so high a value on character as they ought to do, and who, in consequence of this, are in a great degree cut off from an intercourse with the polished and the pious part of mankind. Let persons in this situation then be aware of these circumstances; let them make it their business to guard against and to reform them; and, by pursuing the path of duty, "with well doing," they "may put to silence" the objections made against them, and retrieve the individual and general character of the profession."

This liberal character of the player Mr. Plumptre gives with great propriety and perfect liberality. It is certainly as honourable a profession as any other. Few societies, I believe, exist in which there is a greater harmony of sentiment; and this arises from the necessity in the different members to be possessed of mental endowment. It is a fault, and sometimes an inconvenient one, that they lean too much to the side of managers, and neglect the cause of authors; and it is a worse fault when, in consequence of some attributed excellence, they ridiculously fancy, that neither managers, nor authors, nor the

town, can do without them. When this has been the case, we have seen instances in which men take the liberty to rate their own abilities by a fancied standard, the truth of which they require all the world to admit, and which begets a false reputation, that all privately deny and tacitly acknowledge. Whatever may be advanced, however, in detriment to the player, it will very easily be seen, that, in all the grievances attributable to the theatre, the actor has a right to be loaded with but a very light part of the burthen.

Mr. Plumptre says, "The duties incumbent on the frequenters of theatres are undoubtedly great; since they are, in fact, the patrons and supporters of the theatre, and are, in great measure, those who give the laws to its professors, by their applause and censure, and the attendance which they give to particular exhibitions and performers. If the amusement be vicious, the company are all accessory to the mischief of the place; for were there no audience we should have no acting."

"A writer," he says, "whom I have frequently cited, tells us, you may make yourself a partner in other men's sins by negligence, and for want of reproofing them: but certainly, if you stand by, and assist men in evil actions, if you make their vices your pleasures and entertainment, you make yourself a partaker in their sins to a very high degree; and, consequently, it must be as unlawful to go to a play as it is unlawful to approve, encourage, assist, and reward a man for renouncing a Christian life.

"Let, therefore, every man or woman that goes to a play ask themselves this question: Whether it suits with their religion to act the parts that are there acted? Let them consider, that it must be a wicked and unlawful pleasure to delight in any thing that they dare not do themselves. Let them also consider, that they are really acting those indecencies and impieties themselves which they think is the particular guilt of the players. For a person may very justly be said to do that himself which he pays for the doing, and which is done for his pleasure."

This article, when I come to it, will take up such a field of remark, that it is impossible to discuss it here. Nor can we go into the magistrates and literary censors. The whole of the subject shall be considered in the fol-

lowing essays; which, keeping the remarks of Mr. Plumptre in view, and bringing forward many causes to which he probably has not attended, I have some hope will shew to the public, that, though in some respects the stage is in a better state than formerly, in many others it is in a much worse; and that an honest appeal to those in particular who are guardians of domestic morality, may induce men to use their best influence in properly reforming the stage, which it only wants, to be a benefit and an honour to any country where it is permitted.

#### LETTER from LADY MORGAN.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Smithfield, Sept. 3, 1809.*

AS I have only come to town for a few days, which indeed I usually do at this season of the year, I am naturally inquisitive respecting any circumstance arising in this metropolis that may afford amusement to my friends in the country; and as I know of no better directing post than the supporter of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, which correctly points its finger towards the different roads of fact, humour, or absurdity, I applied to that object as to a sure guide; but upon an inspection of your last Number, for your works are numbered like mile-stones, I must confess, that I was a good deal surprised to find that you have chosen to make free with the short woman, and still more hurt to learn, that my friends will have it I am designated by that appellation, and that you have dared to take those liberties with me, whom they say the judicious manager chose from the pigmy race to lengthen out a piece. Now this, give me leave, sir, to say, I flatly deny! I never saw the IRISH GIANT, if by the tall man you mean him, but once in my life (it was at L—— fair), when I admired him for his size, as every one else did; but therefore to suppose that a matrimonial treaty betwixt us was on the tapis is the very height of absurdity. Nor is there any more truth in the report, that the late Mr. LAMBERT had made overtures of the same nature to me; though the wags at N—— said, take which I would, it was as broad as it was long. Respecting the first assertion, that I had been called on, like a dwarfish page, to hold up the dragged tail of a burletta, it is as false

as the other reports. The *Short Woman*, whomsoever she may be, is no relation of mine; though, if I had appeared upon the stage alluded to, they would certainly (as this note can testify) have had, at least, the external appearance of wit: aye, and of wit as it always should be displayed, bound in a small compass, a kind of pocket volume of humour, like —What? Nothing that has been lately published.

However, as this is neither *here* nor *there*, let me return to my complaint, which I have set forth merely to request you to correct the error that you have fallen into: this is the more necessary, as I can assure you, that, although *diminutive*, I am a person of no small importance. My grandfather was Timothy Tuck, Esq. the little hero mentioned in the Guardian;\* my great uncle, Thomas Tiptoe, Esq. the little lover, who was maliciously accused by a lady of purloining her scizzars-sheath to make him a scabbard for his sword; my father, Ragotin Tuck, Esq. was the little beau of the last age, so well known in the Green-rooms for pestering the actresses; and although there is no truth in the story that one of them shut him up in a clothes trunk, yet the thing might have had a dramatic effect.

Thus you see, sir, I have a line of ancestry to boast, though not great, certainly splendid; I mean, splendid in its records. Of myself I shall say but little: the impulse of correction, rather than of vanity, guides my pen: therefore I have only to request that you will set the public right with regard to me, or I declare I will never hereafter consider either you or your works with the least degree of favour, nor shall you or your publisher in future even so much as squeeze the little finger of

LADY MORGAN.

#### PUNCH'S OBSERVATIONS ON CIVIC HILARITY.

The fair's pestilence dead methinks.

Jonson.†

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

DEAR SIR, Ram-inn, Sept. 6, 1809.

I HAVE again taken the liberty of addressing you; and because I would bribe you to read this letter, by exhibit-

ing at least one line of common sense. I have chosen from the works of a poet, whom, if I dared, I should say that I admired, to quote for a motto the exclamation of the celebrated *Lan- thorn Leatherhead*, which, although uttered almost two centuries ago, is as true as if it had been spoken within this half hour. "The fair" is indeed at this instant "pestilence dead;" nothing to be seen but *grandeur*, which, if you will allow a paradox, although it diffuses itself into all the brilliancy that can be acquired from lamp oil and coloured glasses, its effects upon the senses are gloomy.

I am, you will naturally suppose, still out of employment. I called this afternoon upon my friend Lawrence Grill, the old Merry Andrew whom I formerly mentioned. As he is in exactly the same situation, we agreed to take a walk round the fair: but I declare, that in the whole course of this excursion I saw nothing that made me laugh, except a girl who stood some minutes upon her head. My friend Lawrence, whom I take to be the best critic we now have, observed, with respect to the splendid *dramatis personæ* at one of the booths, that the Chinese costume was much better preserved than he had ever observed it at a more regular theatre. "But, my good friend Punch," he continued, "if these ephemeral exhibitions, of which I much doubt the utility, are ever permitted, they should abound with that kind of wit and humour, those local traits and scenic eccentricities, which were afloat in the days of Prior. To catch the vulgar by the ears, and to fix their eyes, they should be assailed with local humour and gestic oddity. He then said something about *Thespis* and his cart, who sung to his goats, as the fellows now whistle to their waggon loads of Essex calves, and *Aristophanes*, who I suppose was a Greek puppet-shew man, which I did not understand. The latter part of his discourse I perfectly comprehended. "My dear Punch," said he, "above all things, the puppetical undertakers, I mean those that practise at fairs, should restore you and myself to their diurnal stages; we enlivened every scene in which we appeared; a broad and universal laugh hailed our entrance, and reiterated plaudits graced our departure: your irregularities and eccentricities, and my stories and mistakes, might have been termed mental ticklers, as they were the

\* No. 92.

† Bartholomew Fair, Act 2. Scene 2.

promoters of general hilarity. It does the people good to laugh: if they want a few doses of dullness, they can always have them at the regular theatres; or, if they wish to be still more profoundly foolish, at their satellites."

I thought, Mr. Editor, that, although mingled with a little asperity, there was abundance of good sense in the observations of my friend Lawrence. Yet we agreed, that whether the taste of the age was good or bad, whether the town was dull or merry, as we must eat, it would be useless to continue in opposition any longer. How he will bestow himself I have not yet learned: he has talents for any situation. With respect to myself, I shall endeavour to get employment in the bullet of MACBETH: killing is the precursor of eating. I think also that I could make myself useful in following the kings cross the stage in the cavern scene, as my appearance there would be correctly historical, because I came into this kingdom in the reign of James, who was a lineal descendant of Fleance, whom I might with great propriety follow. Though a little out of fashion at present, I was formerly much admired: every one has heard of the crown bowl, now dwindled into the crown basin, of

PUNCH.

MEMOIRS of the Rev. SAMUEL PARR, LL.D.

(Continued from page 87.)

AS the academical studies of Dr. Parr had been interrupted by his acceptance of the head-assistantship in Harrow School, 1767, he, of course, could not proceed regularly to the degree of A.B. He kept, however, his name upon the books of Emanuel College, and he intended to perform his exercises for a bachelorship in divinity, which, according to the customs of the university, was granted to non-resident members, who had been in holy orders for ten years. But, in 1771, when he became a candidate for the mastership at Harrow, he found it necessary to have the degree of A.M. as required by the will of the founder; he therefore applied to the Duke of Grafton, chancellor of Cambridge, who, with the greatest kindness, recommended him to the heads of colleges. They afterwards put their names to the proper papers; the royal signature was obtained for a

*Europ. Mag.* Vol. LVI. Sept. 1809.

mandate; and, in the winter of 1771, the doctor was made a master of arts. Supposing that a doctor's degree would be creditable to him, as a teacher, and wishing to get it by the earliest opportunity, he, in opposition to the advice of his much-respected tutor, Mr. Hubbard, went over to the law line. Hence, in proceeding to the degree of doctor, he, for the first time, brought his erudition and his talents within the view of the university. The subject of a thesis, which he delivered July 6, 1781, was this—*Hæres ex delicto defuncti non tenetur*; and on the succeeding Friday he read another thesis upon the following subject, *Jus interpretandi leges privatis, perinde ac principi, constat*. The schools were unusually crowded for both days; and when the disputation began, the doctor shewed, that his long absence from the university had not lessened his talent for promptness of reply, and subtlety of distinction in the logical forms of academical exercise. But the attention of his hearers was chiefly excited by the variety, and, in some instances, the novelty, of the arguments which he adduced in his theses, by the copiousness of his diction, by the harmony of his sentences, and by his extensive knowledge of those historical facts and legal principles which were connected with his questions. In the first of his theses he paid many splendid compliments to the memory of Mr. Charles Yorke: opposed the doctrines which that celebrated man had defended in his book upon the law of Forfeiture; and resisted the authority of every passage quoted by Mr. Yorke from the correspondence between Cicero and Brutus, on the ground, that the correspondence itself is not genuine. The mind of the doctor had been previously impressed by the reasoning of Mr. Markland, with whom he sided against the learned Gesner. Dr. Halifax, then professor of law, was delighted with the unusual elegance of the composition delivered by Dr. Parr in the law schools; and at the close of what is called the professor's determination, earnestly intreated the doctor to commit them to the press. With this request the doctor, for some unknown reasons, did not comply; but was content to complete his degree at the commencement of 1781.

As public curiosity takes more or less interest in all the events of such a man's life, I shall now proceed to give some

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account of him as an ecclesiastic. At Christmas 1769, he was ordained deacon by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, upon the curacies of Willsden and Kingsbury, in Middlesex, to which he had a title from the incumbent, the Rev. Moses Wight. The difficulty of serving them, while he was assistant at Harrow, from which they were distant nearly six miles, induced him to resign them at Easter 1770. Afterwards, when he went to Colchester 1777, he, at the request of his friend Dr. Forster, entered upon the curacies of the Hythe and Trinity Church, in that town, and was ordained priest by Bishop Lowth, in the summer of 1777. Here it may be worth while to remark, that, at Colchester, he generally preached extempore. He had begun to do so while he was a curate in Middlesex; and at a later period, the writer of this article has often had occasion to admire the fluency, correctness, and energy of his eloquence, in these extemporaneous effusions.

Much, doubtless, is to be ascribed to the natural force of his understanding, to the variety and extent of his researches, to the earnestness of his mind upon every subject on which it was employed, and to the habit of communicating oral instruction, as a teacher of youth. But, in answer to the inquiry of his friends, the doctor, I have been told, has sometimes declared, that for the quick succession, and even methodical arrangement of his ideas, and his words, he thinks himself much indebted to the early practice of making speeches on the various topics which interested him, when, as a school-boy, he had to contend with such rivals as Sir William Jones and Bishop Bennet.

Soon after his removal to Norwich, he was curate to the Rev. William Tapps, and served the churches of St. George Colgate and St. Saviour. Here he preached some well-written discourses; of which it has been said, that they were now and then above the level of the apprehension of his hearers. But he frequently addressed them without preparation, and was accustomed to select for illustration some difficult passage, or some striking event, in the Lessons, or the Gospel, or the Epistle of the day. Finding the labour of these curacies too severe for a mind which was daily employed in the duties of a school and in private studies, he did not hold them more than a twelve-month.

In the spring of 1780, he was presented by Jane Lady Trafford to the rectory of Asterby, in Lincolnshire; and this first preferment was bestowed upon him, in consequence of his attention to her only son, Mr. Sigismund Trafford, with whom his friendship is known to continue to this day. In 1783, the same patroness gave him the perpetual curacy of Hatton, in Warwickshire. He resigned Asterby, which Dr. Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln, had advised him to resume; and he persuaded Lady Trafford to confer the living upon his curate, the Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Horncastle, who had no other preferment, and who, having kept Asterby till the lease upon an inclosure expired, has since found it far more valuable to himself than it had been to his predecessor. From Asterby, the doctor, as I have heard, after paying all necessary expenses, never cleared more than thirty-six pounds per annum; and even from the perpetual curacy of Hatton, while he held it, the yearly profits fell short of one hundred pounds.

Early in 1783, the doctor was presented to the prebend of Wenlock Barnes, in St. Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wickins; and for this prebend he had been recommended to Bishop Lowth by the late Earl of Dartmouth, several of whose sons had been educated by the doctor. For nearly twenty-one years, the reserved rent for Wenlock Barnes was less than twenty pounds. But the doctor seeing little probability of his own promotion in the church, did not grant any new lease; and therefore, by living to 1804, he became entitled to the whole profits of the prebendal estate, which, after several expensive surveys, was let upon new leases, at an improved rent.

The doctor, who had begun to reside at Hatton about Easter 1786, exchanged, in 1791, his perpetual curacy there for the rectory of Waddenhoe, Northamptonshire, and stipulated for his continuance at Hatton, and the undisturbed exercise of his ministerial functions, with his successor, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Bridges. In 1801, the late Lord Chedworth offered Dr. Parr the vicarage of Winterborne Stoke, in Wilts. The doctor declined taking it, as untenable with Waddenhoe, but prevailed upon his honoured friend to bestow Winterborne upon a friend, whose face Lord Chedworth had never seen, but in whose

situation he became interested, upon hearing from the doctor that the person recommended by him had reached his fiftieth year without any preferment in the church; that he was burthened with a large family; that his moral character was quite irreproachable; and that to sterling sense he united a very laudable share of useful knowledge. In 1802, Sir Francis Burdett, with whom the doctor had scarcely any connexion, either personal or political, was pleased to present him to the rectory of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire. This unexpected and unsolicited patronage does very high honour to the discernment and generosity of Sir Francis. Mr. Coke, of Holkham, Norfolk, in the summer of 1803, spontaneously offered the doctor the living of Buckingham, the value of which far exceeded the separate profits of Waddenhoe or Graffham, and the tenure of which required the resignation only of one of his livings. But, as residence was necessary in a large town, as the parsonage was in a ruinous state, as no room was left for building a new one with any convenience, and as the doctor had formed many agreeable connexions in Warwickshire, he, in terms of the most ardent and sincere gratitude, acknowledged the kindness of Mr. Coke, and at the same time assigned his reasons for not accepting the preferment which that highly distinguished gentleman wished to bestow upon him.

During the contest about the regency, several pieces of preferment were assigned to the doctor by public rumour. But I have been credibly informed, that no direct negotiation ever passed between the doctor and his friends, who were then expected to come into power; that the doctor himself derided the notion of being appointed to the mastership of Trinity College, which abounded, as he affirmed again and again, with men eminently qualified to fill that high office; that the bishoprick of Bristol, which, upon a change of ministers, might have become vacant by the promotion of Dr. Wilson, was designed for Dr. Chevalier, then master of St. John's College, Cambridge; and that there was a remote probability of Dr. Parr's being advanced to the residentiaryship of St. Paul's. The doctor has been heard to remark, that before this time he did not fully understand the firmness of his own mind; that, from motives of delicacy, he disdained to trouble his po-

litical friends with any request; that he would thankfully have accepted such preferment as it might have been convenient or agreeable for them to bestow upon him; and, that his disappointment, in the first chance he ever had of an ecclesiastical dignity, did not, for one moment, give him the slightest uneasiness.

It is generally supposed; that, if Mr. Fox had lived, the doctor would have been raised to some great situation in the church; and it has been rumoured, that after the death of Mr. Fox, an excellent person, who well knew the respect of that great statesman for Dr. Parr's abilities and virtues, recommended the doctor to the minister. The immediate answer given to that recommendation is unknown, I have heard, to the doctor himself; and the subsequent overthrow of the administration put an end to expectations which were of very short continuance, and which, in all probability, had not taken any strong hold upon the mind of the doctor. In every part of life, he had abstained even from those honourable measures which are usually employed for acquiring dignities in the church, and, reposing on the consciousness of his own unshaken firmness and dignified content, is now enjoying those comforts which had for many years been denied to him, and which have at last been abundantly supplied to him by two rectories, the prebend of Wenlock Barnes, and a few other inconsiderable resources.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that, upon coming to Hatton, the doctor derived his chief support through every passing day from the care of private pupils, and that he continued this useful but laborious practice for the space of fourteen years; when the influence of political animosities roused his indignation, and determined him to give up the advantages of an employment, for which he had been most insultingly proclaimed unfit, in consequence of his undisguised adherence to the opinions of Mr. Fox.

That the doctor should not have reached any high station in the church, will not appear surprising to persons who are acquainted with those political tenets which he disdained to dissemble, or those political connexions which he never deserted. But it is somewhat remarkable, that a man, whose learning,

sense, probity, and benevolence, are respected by his acquaintance, and acknowledged even by his enemies, should have been doomed to inaction in those concerns of private life which seem to have little or no relation to his sentiments upon politics. By his clerical superiors he has never been called upon to preach at a visitation; nor has he been permitted to be useful to his neighbourhood, in the capacity of a country magistrate. It were to be wished, however, that party animosity had been satisfied with these and similar instances of studied neglect. No man of sense expects preferment from the members of an administration which he has avowedly opposed; and a man of spirit would feel himself debased by asking, or perhaps accepting it, under such circumstances. But political enmity is not wholly without boundaries from magnanimity, or at least decorum; and surely there are some indignities which the inhabitants of free and civilized countries ought not to offer to their fellow-subjects, on account of mere difference of opinion upon the dubious and transient politics of the day.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.  
SIR,

A FEW Sundays since I was at a church near London, and was particularly struck with the officiating minister reading a wrong chapter for the lesson of the day; although I since find, such a circumstance is no uncommon thing. But to render it so, I would recommend to the universities, and all other publishers of bibles (large or small), in future editions, to place at the head of every chapter the day of the month, &c. on which such chapter is directed to be read during divine service: it would not only prevent the necessity of the minister referring to the table, to ascertain whether his clerk has found the right chapter, but be generally useful to all readers of the Holy Scriptures: for example,

LUKE.  
CHAP. X.

2 Lesson Morning—June 27. Oct. 24.  
Gospel 13 Sunday after *Trinity*, V. 23 to 37.  
and so of all others. Should these hints be deemed worthy a corner in your useful Miscellany, by inserting them you will oblige a constant reader,  
9th Sept. 1809. J. B.

THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1809.

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

*Cælebs in Search of a Wife: Comprehending Observations on Domestic Habits and Manners, Religion and Morals.* The tenth edition! in two volumes, 8vo. 1809.

"It is," says Foote, in one of his pieces, "impossible for a good horse, or a good actress, to be of a bad colour." We, looking beneath the mere external surface of a work, say, that it is impossible for an authoress of real genius to misemploy her talents while ranging on the side of religion and mo-

rality, although she may happen to deviate a little from general rules, and perhaps occasionally observe upon individual practice; on the contrary, we think that every such aberration is a leaning towards virtue.

It is a circumstance certainly indicative of a light and inconsiderate mind, that in criticising a work, *sect* should, in the ideas of the reviewer, have a stronger operation than *system*; and that his first object should be to determine, whether the writer goes to the *meeting*

or to the church: if he finds that the former is the case, he sets off very pleasantly, condemns the production in gross, praises it in detail, blunders about character, sentiment, and sensibility, and, when he has *flourished and floundered* in his own conceit, until he thinks he has sufficiently *splashed a large party*, gives the lady whom he considers *its organ* a *dry rubbing* in conclusion, that he imagines will effect a thorough reconciliation.

So it may with her, for aught we know or care: but, as we extend our views much further, we therefore would, in order to set the passions of our youth on the side of truth and genius, upon this interesting occasion, wish to turn *hypercritics*, and, under that assumption, observe, that of all the tasks of literature, the most difficult which a reviewer can undertake, is, to censure religious principles *in the lump*, without exposing himself to that kind of recrimination which may make him *feel*—we mean, shrink from the *polemical* combat. Before he resolves to *throw stones*, he should be extremely careful to shut his *own windows*. This is so evidently the case respecting Cælebs, and a critique upon it, as it appears in a *northern* review, that we have deemed it not only necessary to take some notice of the subject, but indeed to endeavour to *correct* the opinions of those arbiters of taste, the *undertakers*, which we have, upon this and other occasions, thought *wanted correction* more than any *proofs* that have ever passed through our hands.

However, lest it should be thought that

“We rally more than teach,”

we shall proceed to state, with that impartiality from which we hope we have never deviated, our thoughts respecting the work before us; and this candour we can with the greater confidence promise, because, although we fully agree with the authoress in her leading principles, we most widely deviate from her in those that are subordinate, or, in other words, we think that *parochial churches* are *at all times* to be preferred to *methodistical meetings*!

In contemplating this production, which is, and we believe correctly, ascribed to Mrs. HANNAH MORE, the mind, in the first instance, naturally recurs to the species of literature of which it forms a part, and consequently ad-

verts to its rise and progress, to the nature of its system, and the extent of its operation: of course, it revolves upon the mode of conveying instruction through the medium of a tale. This mode, which may, we think, boast of a higher origin than *Theagenes* and *Chariclea*, the production of *Heliodorus*, a Christian Bishop of *Tricca*,\* in *Thessaly*, near the end of the fourth century, certainly expired with this prelate. It lay for ages dormant; and, at its revival with the revival of literature, was suffered to expand into all the vagaries of romantic wildness. *Love* the theme, and *honour* the principle, were carried to such a ridiculous excess, that passion was suffered through a long series of years to run to waste, and gallantry to wander until the hero was, or ought to have been, *too old* to avail himself of those conquests that his courage or his talents had acquired.

As these works were *peopled*, if we may use the expression, with a set of beings such as “the world ne’er saw;” as those were not, like the characters of Homer, representatives of nature, drawn by the pencil of truth, they shrunk at once from critical comparison, which may be said to have lighted the torch of satire, and now, when dragged from their dark recesses and new arrayed, only serve to embellish a few libraries, where, although they are *not* read, they may yet be admired.

To trace the rise of the English novel from the *black seeds* and *flourishing shoots* scattered over the *vellum legends* of monkish literature, though an easy, is by no means a necessary task. It is a general remark, that traditional stories (of which, had we time and space, and our readers *patience*, we could relate a tolerable number) have been the same in all countries. This would seem extraordinary, did we not know that *birds of passage* very frequently convey the *germs* of plants from one climate to another, from the summit of *Donnersfeld* to the apex of *St. Bernard*; and that the monastic orders of former ages might metaphorically be termed *birds of passage*, who carried their principles, their prejudices, their superstitions, and their stories, from kingdom to kingdom, from the

\* The assertion that this prelate rather chose to resign his bishopric than disown his book, is only to be found in one author (Nicephorus), and therefore rests upon very dubitable authority.

arctic circle to the *Mediterranean coast*. Leaving these, therefore, and their offspring, *legitimate* and *illegitimate*, *true* and *false*, to struggle against the stream of time, the force of ridicule, and the asperity of observation, as they may, let us now briefly consider a branch from the same root, the *leaves* of which have obtained the appellation of RELIGIOUS NOVELS, of which, we must observe, that though it has neither been so flourishing nor so productive as many others, it has yet displayed, at different periods, a variety of *fruit*, which has, in most instances, suited the taste of a great number of readers.

This branch we shall take no higher than the *grift* by JOHN BUNYAN, an author whose works have perhaps been more read than those of any other writer in England, and whose *Pilgrim's Progress* will continue to be admired as long as there is taste, genius, or piety, in the land. Upon the *broad* foundations of *Bunyan*, then, we conceive that *De Foe* erected his *religious superstructures*: he, with great propriety, as he knew the scope of his own talents, left his master in full possession of the allegory, and all those distinguishing traits which some call *enthusiasm*, but we denominate *genius*, and reduced his works more to the level of *common life*. His "*Family Instructor*" and "*Religious Courtship*," although adapted to particular periods, will long remain as models of this kind of composition. *Richardson*, however paradoxical it may seem, though equally *natural*, was more *artificial*. *De Foe* seems to deliver "a plain unvarnished tale;" the author of *Grandison* to entangle his story with all the intricacies of art; to trace the human passions to their pristine sources, to set them afloat, or to restrain them at pleasure; to keep our love or our hatred, our hopes or our fears, continually upon the *alert*; and to excite and arm every sentiment and sensibility of the human mind, and the human heart, in the cause of religion and virtue, against the approaches of every *tempter*, however insidious.

These, the precursors of the present novel, we thought it necessary, for the sake of comparison, to mention; for although CÆLEBS, in the inartificial construction of the story (to which indeed Mrs. M. adverts in her preface), only bears a distant resemblance to one of them (the *Religious Courtship*), in sentiments and system it has a very con-

siderable affinity to them all; not because it is more agreeable "than *Sherlock* or *Tillotson*;" (for this, although it may serve for a sneer at the works of those two most eminent prelates, is not the case,) nor because

"Sermons are less read than tales;"

for however the superior piety and ingenuity of those of *Sherlock* and *Tillotson* may have rendered them *too good* for the present age, yet it is certain, that *sermons*, very inferior in every requisite, have, of late, been exceedingly read, as the publishers of CÆLEBS can, if they please, testify. For neither of these reasons therefore, we conceive, Mrs. M. chose to convey instruction through the medium of a novel, but for a much better than any which has been urged; (indeed a reason that is said to have induced Addison to take so large a part as he did in the writing of the *Spectator*;) namely, because there are many foibles, follies, and domestic habits, which, though not perhaps positively vicious in themselves, may yet, if indulged and tolerated, expand into vice, and for want of reprehension in time become criminal. These habits and deviations, in many instances not sufficiently *grave* for the reprobation of the pulpit (for how can a clergyman display to his congregation the derangement of a *dinner party*, the conversation of a *tea table*, or the *arcana* of a dressing room?) become excellent materials in the hands of a novelist, and serve most admirably

"To point a moral and adorn a tale."

For this reason, we conceive, Mrs. More chose this mode of conveying her sentiments respecting the errors and absurdities too frequently prevalent in modern society. This, as we have already hinted, was the object pursued by the authors of the *Spectators*, who, like herself, endeavoured

"To catch the manners living as they rise;"

though, as they took a wider circuit, they have, in their chase, been far more successful: indeed, their vehicle gave them frequent opportunities to display far greater learning and superior talents; their number was greater; therefore it is no discredit to yield to so evident a superiority. It is remarked by *Fielding*, that the characteristic of a simple fellow is, that he may easily "be seen through;" and he adds,

"that the same may be said of a simple book." But this author, who had only the humour of the conceit in view, forgot, that in the composition of a novel, simplicity may, as the genius of the writer expands through the progress of his production, be either a beauty or a defect. It is impossible for any tale to be more simple than that of Cælebs: its construction is comprised in the title. So is, for instance, "*Chrysal; or, The Adventures of a Guinea*:" but we would just hint to those reviewers who have chosen to cavil at this and some other parts of the work, that, like the last we have mentioned, it is of a species, the instruction and entertainment of which depend rather upon a variety of incidents than an intricacy of fable. It is pleasing in many plays to thrid the mazes of a plot regularly entangled, and as regularly developed; yet sentimental comedy has met with its full share of admiration, although, from the simplicity of its *vehicle*, its *conclusion* was, perhaps, to be discerned in the first act.

Having, in these preliminary observations, taken a wider circuit than was absolutely necessary, we shall, in our subsequent remarks, endeavour to avoid that "*tediousness*" which, like Dogberry, we have so liberally bestowed upon our readers. Criticism with respect to a work which in the progress of a few months has *flown* through ten editions, might well be spared; the public has *ten times* stamped it with approbation; and we are not the persons to enter our caveat against a sanction so often repeated: indeed, there are many parts of it extremely well written, many characters admirably drawn; and although we do not, as we have already observed, entirely agree with Mrs. M. in some of her religious opinions, yet her sentiments are, generally speaking, when their motive is considered, such as do honour to her head and her heart. But on this interesting subject, she, although hypothetically, so well explains herself, that we shall, from the preface, quote the passage,

"If I have been altogether deceived in the ambitious hope that these pages may not be entirely useless; if I have failed in my endeavours to shew how religion may be brought to mix with the concerns of ordinary life, without impairing its activity, lessening its cheerfulness, or diminishing its usefulness; if I have erred in fancying that material defects exist in fashionable education; if I

have been wrong in supposing that females of the higher class may combine more domestic knowledge with more intellectual acquirement, that they may be at the same time more knowing and more useful than has been always thought necessary or compatible:—in short, if I shall be found to have totally disappointed you, my friend, in your too sanguine opinion that some little benefit might arise from the publication, I shall rest satisfied with a low and negative merit. I must be contented with the humble hope, that no part of these volumes will be found injurious to the important interests which it was rather my wish than my ability to advance; that where I failed in effecting good, little evil has been done; that if my book has answered no valuable purpose, it has, at least, not added to the number of those publications which, by impairing the virtue, have diminished the happiness of mankind; that if I possessed not talents to promote the cause of Christian morals, I possessed an abhorrence of those principles that lead to their contamination."

The characters of the young ladies whom Cælebs meets at, what may be called, his *entrance into life*, and who, from their ill-arranged table, he judged, until they convinced him of his mistake, to be persons of most profound erudition, are admirably drawn. The dinner at *Sir John Belsham's* has an equal share of ingenuity in its *composition*: the young gentleman who so *learnedly* descants on the merits of the various dishes, is the true representative of a very large *sect* of his majesty's subjects, respecting some of whom, says the poet,

"To judge by their language, and not by  
their looks,  
You'd think you had din'd with a dozen  
of cooks."

The infantile scene, which (like the entertainments of the *Fairies* or *Lilliput*, after one has *gawned* through the dullness, and endured the disappointment, of a *modern comedy*), bursting at once into all the *variations* of unseasonable bustle and noise, may perhaps, in some instances, speak to the feelings; yet we can hardly reprobate that laudable and natural pride which induces parents to exhibit their offspring to the *astonishment* of their friends, however ill-timed the introductory period may be. In fact, we believe that Mrs. M. upon reflection, will think as we do; namely, that the introduction of groups of children, whose beauty is productive of no passion but admiration, and whose expanding sense teaches

us a moral and philosophical lesson, is much more frequently a relief from the insipidity of *after dinner* conversation than an interruption. We here declare, that we would much rather see half a dozen of such fascinating objects than all the "*mummies*" that ever were buried under the *pyramids* or crammed into the *catacombs*; and hear them warble their native notes, however wild, than listen to all the topographical or architectural lectures respecting the "resting places" of the Egyptian kings that ever were uttered; aye, or to an *Egyptian opera*, though it were ten times foolisher, and consequently *more fashionable*, than the *Italian*. With the quotation of the prominent parts of a scene which we think is a *crust* that the critics will never *nibble* with any effect; we shall close our present remarks; though we think the work too interesting to have entirely done with it.

"Before I had time to thank the good doctor for his interesting little narrative, a loud rap announced company. It was Lady Bab Lawless. With her usual versatility, she plunged at once into every subject with every body. She talked to Lady Belfield of the news and her nursery; of poetry with Sir John; of politics with me; and religion with Dr. Barlow. She talked well upon most of these points, and not ill upon any of them. For she had the talent of embellishing subjects of which she knew but little, and a kind of conjectural sagacity and rash dexterity which prevented her from appearing ignorant, even when she knew nothing. She thought that a full confidence in her own powers was the sure way to raise them in the estimation of the public; and she generally succeeded.

"Turning suddenly to Lady Belfield, she said, 'Pray, my dear, look at my flowers.'—'They are beautiful roses indeed,' said Lady Belfield, 'and as exquisitely exact as if they were artificial.'—'Which in truth they are,' replied Lady Bab. 'Your mistake is a high compliment to them, but not higher than they deserve. Look especially at these roses in my cap. You positively shall go and get some at the same place.'—'Indeed,' said Lady Belfield, 'I am thinking of laying aside flowers; though my children are hardly old enough to take to them.'—'What affectation!' replied Lady Bab. 'You are not above two or three and thirty. I am almost as old again, and yet I don't think of giving up flowers to my children or grandchildren, who will be soon wanting them. Indeed I only now wear *white* roses.' I discovered by this that white roses made the same approximation to sobriety in dress that three tables made to it in cards. 'Seriously though,' continued Lady Bab, 'you must and

shall go and buy some of Fanny's flowers. I need only tell you it will be the greatest charity you ever did, and then I know you won't rest till you have been. A beautiful girl maintains her dying mother by making and selling flowers. Here is her direction,' throwing a card on the table. 'Oh no, this is not it. I have forgot the name; but it is within two doors of your hair-dresser, in what d'ye call the lane, just out of Oxford-street. It is a poor miserable hole, but her flowers are as fresh as if they grew in the gardens of Armida.' She now rung the bell violently, saying she had overstaid her time, though she had not been in the house ten minutes.

"Next morning I attended Lady Belfield to the exhibition. In driving home through one of the narrow passages near Oxford-street, I observed that we were in the street where the poor flower-maker lived. Lady Belfield directed her footman to inquire for the house. We went into it, and in a small but clean room up three pair of stairs we found a very pretty and very genteel girl at work on her gay manufacture. The young woman presented her elegant performances with an air of uncommon grace and modesty.

"She was the more interesting, because the delicacy of her appearance seemed to proceed from ill health. 'You do not seem well, my dear,' said Lady Belfield, with a kindness which was natural to her. 'I never care about my own health,' replied she; 'but I fear my dear mother is dying.' She stopped, and the tears which she had endeavoured to restrain now flowed plentifully down her cheeks. 'Where is your mother, child?' said Lady Belfield.—'In the next room, madam.'—'Let me see her,' said her ladyship, 'if it won't too much disturb her.' So saying, she led the way, and I followed her."

The situation in which the mother of this interesting girl is found we must leave to the imagination of the reader, or rather to his perusal of the work. The daughter experiences the liberality of *Cælebs* and *Lady Belfield*. Their evening's conversation on this subject with *Sir John* is interrupted by the arrival of *Lady Melbury*, who is thus described:

"She is one of those admired but pitiable characters, who, sent by Providence as an example to their sex, degrade themselves into a warning. Warm-hearted, feeling, liberal, on the one hand; on the other, vain, sentimental, romantic, extravagantly addicted to dissipation and expense; and, with that union of contraries which distinguishes her, equally devoted to poetry and gaming, to liberality and injustice, she is too handsome to be envious, and too generous to have any relish for detraction; but she gives to excess into the opposite fault."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Lady Belfield had taken care to cover her work-table with Fanny's flowers. Lady Melbury admired them excessively. 'You must do more than admire them,' said Lady Belfield; 'you must buy, and recommend.'"

In consequence of the pathetic tale told by Lady B. Lady M. and the party visit Fanny the next day, and thus *Cælebs* proceeds:

"We soon stopped at the humble door of which we were in search. Sir John conducted Lady Melbury up the little winding stairs: I assisted Lady Belfield. We reached the room where Fanny was just finishing a beautiful bunch of jonquils. 'How picturesque!' whispered Lady Melbury to me: 'Do lend me your pencil. I must take a sketch of that sweet girl with the jonquils in her hand.'—'My dear creature,' continued she, 'you must not only let me have these, but you must make me twelve dozen more flowers as fast as possible; and be sure you let me have a great many sprigs of jessamine and myrtle.' Then snatching up a wreath of various coloured geraniums—'I must try this on my head by the glass.'—So saying, she ran into an adjoining room, the door of which was open, Lady Belfield having before stolen into it, to speak to the poor invalid.

"As soon as Lady Melbury got into the room she uttered a loud shriek. Sir John and I ran in, and were shocked to find her near fainting. 'Oh, Belfield!' said she, 'this is a trick, and a most cruel one! Why did you not tell me where you were bringing me? Why did you not tell me the people's name?'—'I never heard it myself,' said Sir John, 'on my honour: I do not understand you.'—'You know as much of the woman as I know,' said Lady Belfield. 'Alas, much more!' cried she, as fast as her tears would give her leave to speak. She retired to the window for air, wringing her hands, and called for a glass of water to keep her from fainting. I turned to the sick woman for explanation: I saw her countenance much changed.

"This, sir,' said she, 'is the lady whose debt of seven hundred pounds ruined me, and was the death of my husband.' I was thunderstruck, but went to assist Lady Melbury, who implored Sir John to go home with her instantly, saying the coach should come back for us. 'But, dear Lady Belfield, do lend me twenty guineas; I have not a shilling about me.'—Then, my dear Lady Melbury,' said Lady Belfield, 'how could you order twelve dozen of expensive flowers?'—'Oh,' said she, 'I did not mean to have paid for them till next year.'—'And how,' replied Lady Belfield, 'could that debt which was not to have been paid for a twelvemonth have relieved the pressing wants of a creature who must pay ready money for her materials. However, as you are so distressed, we will contrive to do without your money.'—'I would pawn my diamond necklace directly,'

returned she, 'but,' speaking lower, 'to own the truth, it is already in the jeweller's hands, and I wear a paste necklace of the same form.'

"Sir John, knowing I had been at my banker's that morning, gave me such a significant look as restrained my hand, which was already on my pocket-book. In great seeming anguish she gave Sir John her hand, who conducted her to her coach. As he was leading her down stairs, she solemnly declared she would never again run in debt, never order more things than she wanted, and, above all, would never play while she lived. She was miserable because she durst not ask Lord Melbury to pay this woman, he having already given her money three times for the purpose, which she had lost at faro. Then retracting, she protested, if ever she did touch a card again, it should be for the sole purpose of getting something to discharge this debt. Sir John earnestly conjured her not to lay 'that flattering unction to her soul,' but to convert her present vexation into an occasion of felicity, by making it a memorable and happy era of abandoning a practice which injured her fortune, her fame, her principles, and her peace. 'Poor thing!' said Sir John, when he repeated this to us,

"Ease will recant  
Vows made in pain as violent and void."

"In an interval of weeping, she told me," added he, "that she was to be at the opera to-night. To the opera faro will succeed; and to-morrow, probably, the diamond earrings will go to Grey's in pursuit of the necklace.

"Lady Belfield inquired of Fanny how it happened that Lady Melbury, who talked with her without surprise or emotion, discovered so much of both at the bare sight of her mother. The girl explained this by saying, that she had never been in the way while they lived in Bond-street, when her ladyship used to come, having been always employed in an upper room, or attending her masters.

"Before we parted, effectual measures were taken for the comfortable subsistence of the sick mother, and for all viating the sorrows and lightening the labours of the daughter; and next morning I set out on my journey for Stanley Grove, Sir John and Lady Belfield promising to follow me in a few weeks."

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(To be concluded in our next.)

*The Husband and the Lover: An historical and moral Romance.* In three volumes, 12mo.

(Continued from page 43.)

Is interested in the opening of the work we have extended our remarks upon the first volume rather further.

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than our limits warranted, we must, in the two subsequent, as Bardolph says of Falstaff's corporation, endeavour to keep them within some "reasonable compass." In the first chapter, the dialogue betwixt the marchioness and her friend Sidney, in which the former complains that the *Knight of the Cavern* had several times offended her by that *brusquerie* which was frequently apparent, a little develops his character. He soon after appears; when an interesting scene and conversation ensues, which is closed in consequence of the arrival of the Count Olesko.

"He informed them, that in his way thither he had met the baroness on her return from court, who stopped her carriage to tell him, that the queen made a point of herself and young friends accompanying the party to St. Jean de Luz;" where we had before learned a pleasurable excursion was intended to be taken by the king.

"Nothing could be more lovely than the appearance of Sabina as she gaily ascended her carriage. Health, youth, and innocence, animated by friendship, and irradiated by joy, at having the object of that friendship the companion of her journey, to double every pleasure and heighten every charm of nature by mutual enjoyment and communication, had thrown inexpressible graces over her figure."

On the road, the marchioness is astonished at the sight of the *Knight of the Cavern*, who is endeavouring to quell a riot which had arisen in consequence of an abominable and cruel custom, common we find in Ville Franche, the capital of the Beaujolois, where the men have, by charter, the privilege of beating their wives *ad libitum*. This is said to have been granted in order to "*draw* inhabitants to the town;" but we think it ought rather to have kept the women away from it. Be this as it may, the circumstance serves to introduce an admirable conversation upon the different conditions of life; which brings the party to the hotel where they were to pass the night.

The four following chapters consist of their journey through the different provinces in France; also their arrival at St. Jean de Luz; and abound with local description, beautiful scenery, and historical traits, collected with great judgment, and interwoven with very considerable ingenuity. Sabina and her friends accompany the queen to a con-

vent: and here the author, in the contrast of the character of the marchioness, certainly means to censure those establishments.

"Nothing could exceed Sabina's surprise, except her disgust, on first being introduced to nuns, many of whom were painted white and red—volatile, tattling, flirting, and so indecorous as not only to have lovers, but openly to boast of and acknowledge them.\* One of the nuns particularly had the audacity to request Count Olesko would introduce her to the baroness's notice,† by informing her that she had the happiness of being the mistress of a nobleman of her acquaintance. The count turned from her with undisguised contempt; and he could hardly persuade himself, during the remainder of his stay, that the sweet girls whom he considered under his and his brother's protection were safe from contamination while breathing the same air. At last the queen quitted the convent, and relieved him from the painful vigilance with which he had guarded against the marchioness and her friend entering into conversation with these libertine women."

With the picture of the first sensations of love, which seems to have been drawn by the pen of genius guided by the hand of sensibility, we have nothing to do: we shall therefore proceed to observe, that the description of St. Jean de Luz, copied from Swinburne, artfully enough introduces a marine excursion and a storm, that, while Sabina is endeavouring to encourage the knight and his brother, and as she was with unsteady steps making her way to Count Olesko, strikes and agitates the boat, which plunges up and down on the broad bosom of the Bidassoa.

"In its recoil the marchioness was shaken from her hold, and in the next moment lost beneath the waves. Scarcely had they closed over her fair form ere they opened to receive the knight, who, daring their utmost fury, dashed into the deep profound, determined to save, or share Sabina's fate."

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"The knight soon reappeared on the surface, bearing on one arm the senseless Sabina, and with the other struggling against the impetuous current. Olesko with breathless apprehension, and Sidney with agonising fears, saw him at one moment ride triumphant on the foaming billows, and the next, overweighed by his beauteous burthen, sink beneath them; then again appear 'breasting the high and milky surge, and with indignant spirit beating danger from him.'

\* Historical.

\* Historical.

† Vide Mademoiselle's Letters.

But, alas! human strength is not like the soul—immortal; and the knight shewed by his short quick respiration that his breath was fast receding. Sensible of this himself, he roused all that remained of mortal strength to make one last, one mighty effort, to clear the distance between him and safety: and to one vigorous stroke directing his collected force, he springs, surmounts the surging tide, and happily grasps the vessel's side. A sigh, which at the same moment seemed to rend his manly bosom, told that exhausted nature could no more.

"They were immediately lifted into the boat: and thus was he rescued from his perilous situation, with the sweet cause of his danger."

The recovery of the knight is much slower than that of Sabina: his exertions had occasioned a spitting of blood, "which made him droop, and baffled the efforts of his friends to restore him to his former situation."

The court shortly after return to Paris; and the reader will perceive, that the event which we have just recorded forms another link in the interesting chain which, like the ligature of *Jaffier* and *Belvidera*, though we are sorry to say not so *legally*, connects Sabina and her lover. In the mean time,

"Count Olesko, who became more and more charmed by the mild graces of Sidney, studied to evince his desire of pleasing her by those little nameless attentions which infinitely engage and attach a heart of sensibility, when shewn by a being at once amiable and interesting."

His desire of pleasing her, leads him to philosophical studies, and, consequently, introduces a conversation on natural history, which agreeably diversifies the subject, and, in our opinions, stamps a value upon the work. However, while the party are in the height of rational enjoyment, a letter arrives to summon Sidney to attend her parents. In consequence of this, Count Olesko declares his passion, and draws from her an avowal, that provided they could obtain the sanction of their mutual relatives to their union it would ensure her future happiness. The count, of course, departs to conduct her to the vessel which was to convey her to her parents.

The sorrow of the marchioness for the absence of Sidney is a little alleviated by the attention of Sapienza; but he, alas! soon after leaves her to pursue his studies. She frequently retires to the pavilion, where indeed her time

was generally passed—but not long in solitude; for the *Knight of the Cavern* who had snatched her from the jaws of death soon appears.

In the course of an interesting interview,

"The knight, without uttering a word, but in a trepidation which almost wholly impeded his motions, drew from his bosom the mysterious miniature, which had hitherto been so carefully guarded from every eye, and presented it to the marchioness.

"For some moments she steadily regarded it; then raising her eyes to the knight, said—'What am I to conclude from this symbol of monastic seclusion? Does it cover some victim who has pronounced vows repugnant to your dearest hopes.'"

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"The knight, gently taking the hand in which the marchioness held out the miniature to him, touched a secret spring that had been unperceived by her—instantly the veiled portrait sprang from its fastening—an irresistible fascination rivetted her eyes on the object beneath—Merciful Heaven!—it was—herself."

Leaving the remainder of this scene; the sickness of the knight; the attention and concern of Sabina; and many other incidents; to the contemplation of those who peruse these volumes, we come now to the event upon which the catastrophe turns.

The baroness had left her young friends *tête-à-tête*, and set off for Paris; and while together, a letter is delivered to the knight, directed to Count Olesko.

"'From my mother,' exclaimed he, on looking at the writing. 'In the absence of my brother, I must take the liberty,' (with your permission) addressing the marchioness, of ascertaining how our revered parents are; and as he spoke he broke the seal."

This letter contains an account of the sickness of his father, and, consequently, obliges him precipitately to leave France. This, therefore, was the last interview he could hope for with the lady whom he adored.

"He led the marchioness to the window of the pavilion to which they had retired, that commanded the west. The sun's disk had just touched the round verge of the horizon.—'For the last time,' said he, in a suffocated voice, 'for the last time, my Sabina.'—He could not finish the sentence, but a gentle pressure of the hand he held told him it was understood.

"In a few minutes recovering himself, he added, 'So fades from my view that exquisite charm which you have thrown around me. Now I can together contemplate you:—a

few moments, and you will both have vanished! yet that heavenly body will reappear glowing in his sublime majesty; but you, most exquisite of nature's works—friend of my soul!—again his speech was stopped by a stifling oppression, which, for a time, suspended respiration."

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"The convulsive sobs which burst from the marchioness for some moments restored the knight to his self-control, and he added, in a more tranquil tone, 'Yet, my beloved! in spite of the fate which tears me from you, more enviable is my love than his who, without possessing your estimable heart, bars you from him to whom it belongs of right. To justify this secret choice shall from this hour be the object of his dearest ambition; and though his voice can no longer reach your ear, still shall fame speak to you of your friend. That idea will animate all his future actions. Remember, thou chosen mistress of this heart, that when you hear of splendid deeds performed by him you love, they are an homage which he renders you.'

"'Oh Heaven!' cried the marchioness; 'our separation then is to be eternal!' and as she spake, she raised her clasped hands to heaven!

"The knight pressed her wildly to his throbbing heart—her tears wetted her burning cheek.

"'Would to God,' cried he, frantically, 'we had perished thus in the waves of the Bidassoa:—fool that I was, to snatch her from the friendly power which could alone unite us—yes, we might have died together—thus—thus might we have mingled our last sighs!'

"The young—the inexperienced—the heart-struck marchioness, in the overwhelming idea, that with the fleeting moment her lover would be lost to her for ever—forgot all but him—and to the delirium of his passion sacrificed her vows—her honour—her future peace—herself!"

This, we must apprise the fair author, is, from the pen of a lady, what may be termed *warm writing*: and although we have a great respect for her genius, we cannot so far compromise our own judgment as to compliment her upon its moral tendency—Sabina, she will remember, had, or ought to have been taught by Father Theodore, that *chastity* is not only the point of honour which is *romantic*, but, in *reality*, the first of female virtues, and she ought herself to have reflected,

That, She was married.

We are by no means admirers of those new-fangled doctrines, which we fear have in works of imagination too much obtained, in which *love* is frequently supposed to rise to *madness*; and that this combination is an excuse for sins

reprobated by the heathen code, and most pointedly and particularly denounced and condemned under the Christian system. However smooth and harmonious the periods may flow, however strong the sense may be which they include, if they are meant to insinuate that

"When weak women go astray,  
Their stars are more in fault than they,"

we here enter our protest against such opinions. The power of religion operating upon reason ought to teach them in the first instance to curb their passions; and if, in the second, they find the effort too painful, at least to retreat *in time*, and so avoid danger. The situation of Sabina, as described by our author, was a very delicate one. A young married lady, left the moment the ceremony was over, unprotected by an *aged* husband; a fascinating young lover, and, as it should seem, an uncontrolled range of thought and action; a series of events which throws her into his power, ending in the immoral consequences of mental seduction and *corporeal adultery*: these, as we have whispered the lady, whose pen, like the wand of a magician, has raised these chimeras, are *warm materials* to work with, and would, in our opinions, have formed an excellent *ordeal* for the trial of Sabina's virtue, which,

"Like virgin gold, when tortur'd on the furnace,"

might have acquired superior brilliancy without any diminution of weight, in the experiment. Still, as *example* rather than *warning* was, in the character of her heroine, the scope of our author, we must own that she could not have found a subject more interesting, nor could she have managed it with greater art. As we proceed with the lovely Sabina, we pity; and, although against our consciences, for the sacrifice she made, in some degree excuse her—but it must be observed, that this lenity arises from her penitence and expiation. The baroness we cannot excuse; because, as a woman of sense and discernment, she certainly should not, in such a critical situation, by leaving the place, have suffered the lovers to have retired to the pavilion.

We have devoted more space to our observations upon this, the principal event of the novel, than we could well spare: we must, however, abridge the remainder of our observations.

Before the knight takes his final leave of France, he receives a letter from Sabina, such as it may be supposed her sentiments and reflections would have elicited,

Nine days had the unfortunate Sabina continued under the care of the baroness in a kind of stupor, or at intervals bursting into paroxysms of fury: when the arrival of the Marquis de Briscasier afforded some relief to her exhausted friend.

In the first agonies of remorse and conscious degradation, she had written to him, not concealing the wreck of his honour and her future peace, and requesting to retire to some religious seclusion. On his arrival, he is led to her chamber, and beholds the lovely girl whom he had left in such health and spirits, pale, emaciated, and apparently in the agonies of death. When returning reason afforded an opportunity, the marquis, who is a most amiable and excellent character, has an interview with Sabina; in the course of which he allows her to retire for three years to the Chateau de Montresor; to which, attended by him, she sets off, and on their arrival are met by Father Theodore, who, "shocked at the dreadful alteration which had taken place in his ever-fascinating pupil since he last saw her, abruptly quitted the marquis to vent his grief in solitude." In a state of sickness, at least of lassitude, on the part of Sabina; and though oppressed with grief, in the most generous attention to her situation on the part of the marquis, several months rolled on; and indeed the period approached when he expected the return of a friend whom he had sent to seek for and inquire after the *Knight of the Cavern*, respecting whom and Sabina he had the most liberal and benevolent intentions; when he was by Camilla informed of a piece of news which she thought he would receive with the most ecstatic joy; this was, that her lady was pregnant: but, alas!

"The shock her information had occasioned was not inferior to that with which he learned his first misfortune; for he felt himself now bound to redouble his efforts for the accomplishment of an end which, though he dreaded worse than death itself, he was more than ever convinced could alone save Sabina!—and in the hope of saving her, he vowed to forget himself."

Deeming it wrong to conceal any longer the prospect of happiness that

seemed in idea to dawn, he addressed to her a letter; and, while she was almost expiring over this, he received one, which at first sight disclosed to him that it contained the intelligence whereon hung the event to which he now attached such infinite importance: but whatsoever the contents were, he resolved for the present to confine them to his own bosom: to this he was the more inclined, as he, at nearly the same time, received a mandate, written in the king's own hand, commanding his immediate attendance at court. Here the author artfully enough introduces a kind of pause, which affords time for relief and respiration from the high wrought scenes and the clash of conflicting passions which have preceded: this she fills with beautiful and picturesque description and affecting sentiments, arising from the contemplation of objects well calculated to inspire them.

(To be concluded in our next.)

#### *An Introduction to Trade and Business.*

By R. Langford, Haydon-square, Minories, London. 8vo.

To smooth the path of science and knowledge, and make the student understand the principles as well as the object proposed by what he is studying, is the duty of every teacher of youth; and he who accomplishes this in the speediest and most easy way, deserves applause and preference as a teacher. The work before us is calculated for obtaining both these ends; and, as it exhibits, within a small compass, a variety of important information, respecting the laws, manners, customs, transactions, and requisites, in every branch of trade, arranged according to the order of progressive difficulty and importance, so it presents to the student what has an evident tendency to facilitate his improvement, and fit him, with expedition, for all the important purposes of the counting-house.

*The Westminster Spelling-book; containing a Variety of new and easy Reading, with a copious Collection of Spelling: the Whole arranged in the Order of progressive Difficulty.* By John Cook, Author of the First Volume of the Westminster Spelling-book, and a new Catechist for the Use of Schools. Vol. II. Seventh Edition, revised and improved.

PERHAPS in no age or country did ever so many, as at present in Britain, employ their time and talents in smoothing the path of learning for our youth. Among this eminently useful class of men, the author of the Westminster Spelling-book is by no means un conspicuous. In the arrangement and materials themselves, of which the book consists, considerable taste and judgment is displayed; and if, in some instances, he has gone out of the usual track in the work before us, he has, in the Preface, given satisfactory reasons for so doing. To do justice to the author would be to transcribe a considerable part of the lessons. In short, in our opinion, the Westminster Spelling-book may be denominated, not only Reading made *easy*, but Reading made *plain*.

*Letters on various Subjects, Literary, Political, and Ecclesiastical, to and from William Nicolson, D.D. successively Bishop of Carlisle, and of Derry, and Archbishop of Cashell; including the Correspondence of several eminent Prelates, from 1683 to 1726-7, inclusive. Faithfully printed with Literary and Historical Anecdotes, by John Nichols, F.S.A.E. and P. In Two Volumes, 8vo.*

Mr. Nichols, we find, purchased this interesting collection of letters last year, at the sale of the library of the Rev. Edward Marshall, vicar of Duxford, Yorkshire, who "intended to have published them; but died before he could make up his mind upon the subject, at the age of 86, March 28, 1807."

We are told, that this correspondence had been "preserved by the learned primate with peculiar attention;" and those will not wonder at it who peruse these volumes, which abound in various and valuable information on a great number of subjects.

"The literary talents of Archbishop Nicolson are well known; and the correspondents with whom these letters demonstrate his intimacy, reflect on him an additional lustre.

"Archbishops Sharp, Daves, Wake, Blackburn, and Boulter; Bishops Gibson, Kennett, Atterbury, Stratford, Robinson, Talbot, Tanner, and Downes; with Mander, Wallis, Evelyn, Hickes, Charlett, Todd, Burscough, Pearson, Smith, Thoresby, Lhwyd, Wharton, Morton, Woodward, Thwaites, Wilkins, Chamberlayne, Madox, &c. (of the greater part of whom some brief memoir

is given in the notes) are names which few individuals could boast among their intimates.

"For the letters themselves no apology can be requisite. Those of the earlier period are particularly interesting to the natural historian and to the antiquary; and the latter part, consisting principally of those of Dr. Henry Downes, successively Bishop of Kilalala, Elphin, Meath, and Derry, whilst they display the pleasantry and amiable disposition of the writer, developes some of the secret springs of promotion in Ireland during the latter part of the reign of King George the First, as those of Dr. Wilkins had previously done for a somewhat earlier period in England.

The imperfections of the notes, it is hoped, will be pardoned; when the editor acknowledges that they were a part only of the numerous avocations to which he had recourse to divest his mind from brooding over a calamity of the most melancholy nature; the destruction of the greater part of the labours of a long and a laborious life.\*

"June, 1809.

J. N."

It is with a feeling more delicate, than just to himself, that Mr. Nichols has apologized, as above, for the imperfections of the notes. We, on the other hand, feel justified in saying, that they form a very considerable and important addition to the body of BRITISH BIOGRAPHY; which has been justly said to have "owed more" to the editor of the work before us, "than to any other individual writer of the last century."†

*The Travels of Lycurgus, the Son of Eunomus, of Sparta; to Crete, Tyre, and Egypt, in search of knowledge. 12mo. pp. 221.*

With much candour, the author (or perhaps we should rather say the compiler) of this volume declares, that he "does not mean to impose it on the public as an original: all the merit he can take to himself is, that of having endeavoured to connect such portions of ancient history, in the form of travels, as to make an instructive, and at the same time, an amusing book for youth."

The plan of the work is similar, only on a much more limited scale, to that of the well-known Travels of Anacharsis.

The selection discovers judgment and

\* See our preceding volume, p. 465, note.

† Preface to Jones's "New Biographical Dictionary," 5th edition,

taste; and by young persons this volume cannot be attentively read, without impressing useful lessons on the mind.

*Facts and Experiments on the Use of Sugar, in Feeding Cattle: with Hints for the Cultivation of Waste Lands; and for improving the Condition of the lower Orders of Peasantry in Great Britain and Ireland.* 8vo. pp. 121.

The anonymous author of this argumentative pamphlet considers his subject under every different light that can apparently be thrown upon it: he states all the objections that occur to him as likely to be offered against his system, discusses, and, we must say, in our opinion, generally refutes them.

In p. 97 he says:

"To all these, and many other objections which will be offered by the practical farmer, or the theorist in his study, I am prepared to answer in this way:—Every day's experience is more and more convincing, that we are still very far from that degree of improvement which we are aiming at; and though a very great alteration for the better has taken place within a few years in our agricultural department, yet a vast deal remains to be done. *We are still unequal to supply ourselves with bread; butcher's meat is to a certainty dearer than it ought to be; and there are in this country, where land is so valuable, and the produce so very high, many thousand acres of the finest ground uncultivated and waste.* These things call loudly for improvement; and I believe myself perfectly warranted in saying, that butcher's meat must and will continue above its value, until some measure shall be adopted of increasing the stock of horned cattle, sheep, and swine; because, without a sufficiency of young stock being reared, we shall continue in the same situation, however great our improvements in the art of fattening cattle may be.

"Were I merely pointing out a mode of fattening cattle, perhaps it might not be an object of such great consequence; but the present mode, not only shows how to fatten cattle cheaply and expeditiously, but by the facility it affords of increasing our general stock, it will soon bring our supply to keep pace with the consumption.

To point out a remedy for this evil, has been particularly my object; and whether I have succeeded, can only be known when the matter has had a fair and impartial trial. The world abounds with men who are enemies to every species of innovation, or departure from old customs; by them, every man, who attempts to strike out from the old beaten path, is called a schemer, and a madman; but if every person thought as they do, we should hardly have attained our

present degree of excellence in the arts and embellishments of life. Happily for mankind, these comprise but a part of the aggregate; and it is well for us in these times, that there are many of those eccentric characters to be found, who, departing from those well-trodden paths in which our forefathers had so long been walking, have led us into ways which are much more agreeable, and contributed very largely to improve the condition of mankind. Perhaps I look forward to a future day, when I may consider myself as having imparted a most desirable improvement in some of our present regulations, by introducing the use of sugar in the feeding of different descriptions of cattle. Should it succeed, there can be little doubt, in my mind, that it will be one of the most generally useful discoveries that has been made for some time."

From the whole of the premises our author, in p. 109, draws this CONCLUSION:

"From a laborious investigation of the properties of this wonderful substance called sugar, it seems to me to be one of the most prevailing principles in the vegetable world; the very essence of nourishment, extracted from every production of the earth; carbon, mucilage, oil, &c. &c. converted into saccharine by the addition of oxygen. Here we have them ready to our hand, extracted and chemically prepared by the great artificer: it is portable in a small compass, indestructible by age or climate, possessing the most desirable qualities, palatable, nourishing; an enemy to disease; communicating its nutritive properties by simple solution in cold water, whether hard or soft; and readily passing from that state through the operations of the stomach, to add to the bulk of the animal body without putting it to any particular exertion, or causing sickness, crudities, or other violent sensations.

Such are a few of the properties of sugar, so long known to us only as an article of domestic use, and which has been a burthen to our trade, from ignorance of its valuable qualities. We little knew, when our warehouses were groaning under its bulk, that we were in possession of one of the greatest blessings Providence ever bestowed on the world, and that, in place of looking abroad for consumption, we have a market for it at home, very much to the national benefit. We can convert it into beef, mutton, veal, pork, poultry, butter, cheese, milk, grain, and vegetables; by its use we can increase our necessities. Let but the enlightened policy of a wise government remit the duty on what shall be consumed in agricultural purposes, and I make no doubt it will be felt as a real blessing by every man in Great Britain.

*The Baronetage of England; containing their Descent and present State; their*

*Collateral Branches, Births, Marriages, and Issue, from the Institution of the Order, in 1611; a Complete and Alphabetical Arrangement of their Moities, with Correct Translations: A List of Extinct Baronets, and of those who have been advanced to the Peerage: A List of Persons who have received the Honour of Knighthood, and of British Subjects possessing Foreign Orders of Knighthood. By John Debrett, Editor of the Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Two volumes, Small 8vo. 1808.*

We perceive many signs of indefatigable labour and research in this very useful compilation; and believe that it is the first publication of a baronetage in a pocket or portable size. In his preface, Mr. Debrett briefly mentions the origin of the order; and from this part of his work we shall lay the following extracts before our readers:

"The order of Baronet was instituted in 1611, by king James the first. Ireland, which had been long the theatre of a destructive war, was then in great measure brought to allegiance; and Ulster, in particular, was wholly subjected to the British crown. For the alleged purpose of guarding and fortifying the subjection of that great province, of aiding its cultivation, and civilizing its people, James appealed to the loyalty and patriotism of the most respectable and wealthy commoners of ancient families in his realm; and ordained that such individuals of that description as were willing to maintain thirty soldiers in Ireland, for three years, at the rate of eight pence per day, and to remit immediately the first year's pay into the English Exchequer, should be exalted to the dignity in question; on which he stamped a singular and perpetual importance, by solemnly stipulating, for himself and his successors, that no intermediate hereditary honour between them (Baronets or minor Barons), and the Peers of the realm, should ever be created."

Mr. Debrett here introduces some remarks, with a view to exculpate the king (James I.) from the imputation, that, not only was the fund thus raised wholly applied to the supply of the king's personal exigencies, but that it was well known that no other application of it was ever intended. The former of these assertions (he admits) may probably be founded in fact; but the latter he considers as hardly credible.

"It is next to an impossibility," (says he), "that a prince should thus voluntarily record

a breach of his faith, and on a point too of great national importance, not only by the enrolment of a great number of patents, but by annexing for ever to the coat armour of all Baronets, what is vulgarly called 'the bloody hand'; in fact, the arms of the province of Ulster: an hieroglyphic which will attend and illustrate the tradition of the original motive to the institution of the order, even after the hand of time shall have crumbled written memorials into dust.

"Besides, were it possible that such a scheme could have suggested itself to the mind of the monarch, it could not have been successfully practised on the exalted persons who originally accepted the title. Can it be credited, that a Molyneux, a Mansel, a Booth, a Pelham, a Gerrard, an Aston, a St. John, a Knevet, a Wentworth, a Belasyse, a Constable, with so many others of blood and character, equally ancient, proud, and pure, as composed the number to whom the dignity was first assigned, could have combined to take it as the result of a plan so base? These considerations must completely rescue from the vulgar calumny in question the memory of a prince who, though of a passive, indolent, and unambitious character, was by no means deficient in the theory or practice either of regal dignity or moral rectitude.

"We will close these slight notices of the history of the order, by observing that it has of late years assumed an increased brilliancy, by having been so frequently made the reward of naval and military merit. In the pacific reign of which we have been speaking, few occasions of that nature occurred; and the gratitude of succeeding monarchs has, with not many exceptions, been confined to pecuniary gifts, and professional advancement. His present Majesty, if we may presume to say it, has been wisely liberal in the choice of a series of heroes, the lustre of whose transcendent services, while it is reflected on the hereditary dignity which they have received from his royal favour, holds out an awful warning to their successors to maintain, together with their own honour, that of the order which has been so nobly purchased by their ancestors. In the mean time, the milder, but not less important merits of civil service have not been overlooked by the royal eye; and the title has been bestowed on many eminent persons, who, in an era of almost general warfare, have successfully cultivated the arts of peace.

"These numerous splendid additions which have been within a few years past made to the list of baronets, not to mention others, would have rendered at least a supplement necessary to former publications; and the alterations which the common course of nature has produced in families antecedently honoured with the title, seemed to require, if not to demand, a work more complete. Viewing the subject in these lights, the editor has used his best endeavours to procure the most accurate and extensive intelligence

as to such alterations, as well as to the pedigrees of all baronets of late creation. His diligence, however, has not been confined solely to those ends: he has omitted no opportunity which the extent of his information and of his work afforded, of correcting the mis-statements and supplying the deficiencies of his predecessors. Of his labours and industry in the pursuit, he would wish to say little. He has been abundantly recompensed for the time occupied in his very numerous personal applications, by the politeness and attention with which those applications have been honoured, and by the extensive aids which he has derived from them. The only regret which he feels in offering this result of his endeavours to the public, arises from a dread of too frequent error in treating on subjects, with regard to which, perfect correctness is absolutely unattainable.

"The variety and multiplicity of minute genealogical facts; of baptismal and surnames; and of dates; the obscurity into which many high families have been plunged by decayed fortunes, and the false, or at best uncertain, pretensions, which have been set up by individuals, who, under the influence of a kinder fate, have suddenly emerged, combine with many other circumstances to increase this misfortune. Had his Majesty's order of the sixth of December, 1782, directing all Baronets to record their pedigrees and armorial ensigns in his College of Arms, and to receive from thence respectively certificates of their titles, been completely carried into effect, all difficulty would have been in a great measure obviated, and the same act would have at once purged the order of usurpers and spurious claimants, and furnished a clear and unerring light to its future Historiographers. Several Baronets, however, disapproved at that time of those regulations, and petitioned the king for a revocation of the warrant; and his Majesty accordingly condescended to revoke it, so far as it related to baronets whose patents had been issued previously to 1783; but at the same time manifested his royal sense of the propriety of the original measure, by ordaining that it should remain in full force as to those of subsequent creation.

"The editor has only to add, that the uncommon degree of favour with which his edition of the peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland has been received by the public, has furnished a subordinate motive to his present effort. The addition of a Baronetage, seemed at least proper as a companion to that work; and if we consider the two together as comprising, as in fact they do, the genealogical deduction of all hereditary honours in the united kingdom, they form a sort of whole, and derive an additional value from that integrity. It is chiefly, however, to the countenance of his numerous friends and patrons, that he owes that degree of resolution which encouraged him to undertake the work, and which has lightened the labour that has attended its progress."

*Europ. Mag.* Vol. LVI. Sept. 1809.

Mr. D. then proceeds to make a statement of his obligations for assistance, to a number of baronets, genealogists, &c. whom he names, with due thanks.

It cannot be supposed that we have minutely inspected every part of this very comprehensive work: but having given what we considered a due attention to it as a whole, we must express our conviction, that it is, generally speaking, a correct compendium, and undoubtedly a very useful appendage to a parlour library.

In p. xxxvi. line 1. we observe a typographical error: *principus* for *principis*; and the motto of the family of Colquhoun, p. xxxvi. is left untranslated; certainly, however, not on account of any doubt or difficulty: we shall supply this trifling deficiency.—*Si je puis. If I can.*

We ought to have observed, that in this edition is given, we believe for the first time, a complete and alphabetical arrangement of the mottoes of the baronets, with translations; and that the arms are very neatly engraved.

To the whole is appended a copious index.

*The Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. &c. &c. By John Debrett. Two Volumes, Small 8vo. 1808.*

This is a new edition of a work already well known to the public; and to which the "Baronetage," just noticed, was formed as a companion. We have only occasion therefore to say, that several errors which had crept into former editions, are in this corrected; and that the work has been brought down to Nov. 3, 1807; being the date of the creations of Viscount Cathcart, and Baron Gambier.

*The Sailor Boy. A Poem: in Four Cantos. Illustrative of the Navy of Great Britain. By H. C. Esq. Author of "The Fisher Boy." Small 8vo. pp. 208.*

In our LIVth volume, p. 87. we reviewed "The Fisher Boy" of this author; and, generally speaking, the commendation that we found ourselves justified in bestowing on that, may be considered as justly due to the present poem. The style of writing, however, of course, is varied, to be suitable to his new subject: simple scenes of nature, and objects of natural history, furnished the ground-work in the former

case: in the present, acts of heroism and generosity in naval characters, from the humble sea-boy to Nelson of Trafalgar; under the various circumstances of war, tempest, and calm, incidental to a sea-faring life. The notes contain anecdotes of several modern naval commanders.

The main subject of the poem is the progress of a poor Hampshire boy from the lowest station in a ship, to post-captain; and the moral inculcated throughout is highly praise-worthy.

*Anonymiana; or, Ten Centuries of Observations on various Authors and Subjects. Compiled by a late very Learned and Reverend Divine; and faithfully published from the Original MS. With the Addition of a copious Index. One Volume 8vo. pp. 527.*

In this collection of one thousand detached remarks and observations, something will be found that may "hit and please the taste of readers of all descriptions and denominations."

"Compilations of this species," as the author says, "were originally supposed to consist of such heterogeneous and miscellaneous articles as casually dropped from the mouths of great men, and were noticed by their families;" and "certainly some good things, and on various subjects, may occur to men of literature, which cannot properly be introduced in their works; and, though

highly worthy of being preserved, would be lost, unless perpetuated in some such manner as this."

One half of this work (that is, five centuries) was prepared for the press so long ago as the year 1766. The author lived thirty years after that period; occasionally revising the first series; and about the year 1778, completed the other five: "all which," says the Editor, "are now submitted to the public, without the least hazard of diminishing the fair fame of the worthy and benevolent collector; whose name is withheld, not from a silly wish to deceive, but from an idea that divulging it would be contrary to the spirit of the title which he had chosen for his publication. There are, however, both personal and local allusions sufficient to discover the author to any one in the least conversant with the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century."

Readers of all kinds, but philologers especially, will find an ample, varied, and substantial feast in this volume; in which the origin and descent of many words and phrases peculiar to the English language, are traced; sometimes with acute criticism, at others with an agreeable humour and naïveté.

We believe the author of this entertaining production to have been the late Rev. Mr. Pegge, and the editor (J. N.) to be the very worthy and learned Historian of Leicestershire.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

**L**YCEUM, Aug. 28.—A new comic Opera, in three acts, called "SAFE AND SOUND," was produced at this theatre; of which the principal characters were thus represented:—

Baron Beauvais.....	MR. DOWTON.
Albert.....	MR. HORN.
Lindor.....	MR. PHILIPS.
Steward.....	MR. OXBERRY.
Annette.....	MRS. MOUNTAIN.
Rosara.....	MRS. BISHOP.

The fable is extremely simple, and barren of incident. The scene is laid in Prussia.

Albert, the son of the Baron Beauvais, and Lindor his friend, had, from some unexplained

circumstance, recently quarrelled, and fought a duel, and Albert was supposed to have been dangerously wounded. The laws of Prussia were then severe against duelling, and an order was issued for apprehending both Albert and Lindor. The latter, in his flight from his pursuers, took refuge accidentally in the park of the Baron, who was the father of Albert. He immediately falls in love with Annette, his daughter; but having heard that the house was surrounded by dragons, he confesses himself to the Baron to be the man who fought his son, but takes the name of Steinburek. The Baron conceives himself bound in honour, and in hospitality, still to assist his escape. Albert is, in the mean time, flying from the pursuit, and at length enters his father's house. He acknowledges himself to have been in the wrong in the duel with Lindor, who is thus reconciled to the Baron, and accepted as the

lover of Annette. The guards at length enter the castle in search of the offenders, whom they find; but as they are bringing them away, a letter is received, containing the royal pardon for both the prisoners. Lindor is of course united to Annette, and Albert to Rosara, a lady he had long loved.

The dialogue of this piece, which is from the pen of Mr. THEODORE HOOK, and appears to us to be a translation from the French, occasionally displays humour; but in many of the jokes we recognize old acquaintances, under very thin disguises. If, indeed, the author should urge the old plea, that opera is only expected to be a *vehicle for music*, we suppose he must be allowed all the benefit to which it is entitled; but we are no great friends to the snip-snap style of dialogue which pervades this and many other modern pieces. Ingenious plot, interesting incident, prominent or marked character, are wholly wanting in the present opera: which was received with considerable disapprobation, and was certainly only supported through a six nights' run by some pleasing (if not very new) music, composed and compiled by Mr. HOOK's father, the veteran of Vauxhall Gardens.

HAYMARKET, Sept. 7.—“A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING,” was performed, and said to be for the *first time*; but this was not correct; as our readers will find an account of its being acted for a benefit at Covent-garden Theatre, in our LIII<sup>d</sup> volume, p. 332.—The performers of Mr. Jones and Mrs. Gibbs (particularly the latter), in the principal characters, were entitled to great praise.

Sept. 15. The season closed at this theatre, with *The Foundling of the Forest*, and *Killing no Murder*. At the conclusion of the play, Mr. Young came forward, and addressed the audience thus:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen,

“The limits of the theatrical season on this spot do not extend beyond to-night; and I beg leave, at the desire of the proprietors, to offer you their most grateful thanks for that patronage with which you have honoured them during the summer. It has ever been the anxious study of the present managers to obtain your favour; and they trust that their future exertions will prove them not unworthy of its continuance.—The performers, ladies and gentlemen, join their sincerest acknowledgments to those of the proprietors; and we respectfully bid you farewell.”

LYCEUM, Sept. 19.—This evening the *English Opera* closed its performances for the season; on which occasion Mr. Raymond, the acting manager, delivered the following address:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen,

“This evening's performance will close the first season of the English Opera. The difficulties which the proprietors have had to encounter in establishing an Opera where native talent alone was to be employed, have been great; but they have been rewarded in an eminent degree, not only by your flattering approbation, but by your constant and liberal patronage. Their efforts have been so successful, as to prove, that our native Muses have native troops in abundance, able and willing to fight their battles, without calling in the aid of foreign auxiliaries. When a little time shall have matured their plans for your more extended amusement, the remembrance of your kindness will give vigour to their exertions, and enable them, at a future period, to render the English Opera worthy the protection of the English nation.

“In the name of the proprietors, ladies and gentlemen, and of the performers in general (many of whom, but for this establishment, might never perhaps have had the opportunity of being honoured with your fostering applause), I have to offer you the grateful tribute of their sincere and heartfelt thanks; for them, therefore, and by their desire, I respectfully bid you farewell.”

COVENT-GARDEN, Sept. 18.—The new theatre, which has been raised, as if by magic, in the short space of less than nine months,\* was opened to the public† this evening, with Shakspeare's fine tragedy of *Macbeth*, and Dibdin's pleasing farce called *The Quaker*. [A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, with a VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL FRONT, has been given in a preceding part of our present Number. See p. 165.]

An advance in the price of admission, to the pit from 3s. 6d. to 4s. and to the boxes from 6s. to 7s. had been previously announced by the proprietors, as a matter to which they had been “compelled by absolute necessity.”

\* The first stone was laid, Dec. 31, 1808. See vol. LV. p. 54.

† Her Majesty, the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge, and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Sophia, inspected the whole of the interior on the preceding Wednesday, attended by Messrs. Harris, jun. Kemble, Smirke, Copland, and Brandon. The illustrious visitors remained nearly two hours, and heard the opening Address recited by Mr. Kemble.

The lower and upper galleries remain at the old prices.

"On the late calamitous destruction of their property," (said the Play-bills) "the proprietors, encouraged by the remembrance of former patronage, instantly and cheerfully applied themselves to the erection of a new theatre; solicitous only that, without enlarging the audience part of the edifice, it might afford the public improved accommodation and security, and at the same time present an additional ornament to the metropolis of the British empire. This, their most anxious wish, they flatter themselves, they have solidly effected, not only within the short space of ten months from the laying of the foundations, but under the enormously expensive disadvantage of circumstances singularly unfavourable to building.—When it is known, that no less a sum than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds has been expended in order to render this theatre worthy of British spectators, and of the genius of their native poets; when, in this undertaking, the inevitable accumulation of, at least, a sixfold rentage is positively stated to be incurred; and when, in addition to these pressing incumbrances, the increased and rapidly increasing prices of every article indispensable to dramatic representations come to be considered—the proprietors persuade themselves, that in their proposed regulation they shall be honoured with the concurrence of an enlightened and liberal public."

A report having been propagated, that the engagement of Madame Catalani had been the cause of the advanced prices, the proprietors promptly contradicted it; saying, "If that lady had not been known to the public, the heavy expence attending the new building, together with the advanced price of every article consumed in the theatre, would have obliged them to solicit the patronage of the public to their proposed new plan of supporting their property. The proprietors feel that they are bound to make this fact known, in justice to themselves, and the feelings of Madame Catalani."

On this the night of opening, after the audience had been seated a short time, the orchestra struck up, "God save the King!" and the song was sung by the whole vocal strength of the theatre. Mr. Kemble next came forward, habited as Macbeth, to speak the

following Address; but of which, from the horrible outcry that immediately commenced, not a single line could be heard, even by those nearest the speaker:—

In early Greece, and in a barbarous age,  
A wretched tumbrel was the actor's stage:  
The Muse, with cheek reclin'd in pensive  
shame,  
Blush'd for her wanderers from the path to  
fame.

ÆSCHYLUS sprang;—and storm'd, as he  
arose,  
His country's passions, like his country's foes.  
Rough from the battle, train'd to vanquish  
men,  
E'en as his sword he wielded, so his pen.  
He smote the heart, the trembling sense op-  
press'd,

And gave no quarter to the human breast.  
Yet stage improvement mark'd the sol-  
dier's sway,

And ting'd with Taste the captives to his lay.  
Then, first (the cart of THESPIA overthrown),  
Form'd by rude planks, a theatre was known:  
Cop'd by the heavens, it o'erspread the lawn,  
And light on scenic dress appear'd to dawn.

But, all divine, when SOPHOCLES appear'd,  
'Twas then the drama's majesty was rear'd.  
Builders and decorators came;—their boast  
Was who could grace the lofty poet most;  
The lofty poet lack'd not brains to know  
That dramatists require the drama's show.  
*Nature's* perfection springs from various  
parts;

And "*Nature's Mirror*" needs the Sister Arts,  
Hence grew the splendour of the scene,—  
and hence

The hand-maids that embellish eloquence:—  
Dance, Music, Painting, Pageantry, Pa-  
rade,—

All that give zest, or yield Illusion aid.  
Rome caught the sparks from Greece; im-  
prov'd the plan;

At last the flame through modern Europe ran,  
*Our* scene now decks, in an illumin'd age,  
The hards who first gave vigour to our stage:—  
Thus SHAKESPEARE'S fire burns brighter than  
of yore;

And may the stage that boasts him burn no  
more!

For this our fabric,—banish we, to-night,  
Figures worn threadbare, metaphors grown  
trite.

No phoenix from her ashes shall arise,—  
Stale to our thoughts as sparrows to our  
eyes;—

No naked truism be cloak'd anew,  
To tell that fire which cheers consumes us  
too;—

No,—let a Briton now to Britons speak;  
His cause is strong, although his language  
weak.

We feel, with glory, all to Britain due,  
And British artists rais'd this pile, for you;  
While, zealous as our patrons, here we stand,  
To guard the staple genius of our land.

Solid our building, heavy our expense;  
We rest our claim on your munificence:—  
What arduous plans, a nation's taste to raise,  
A nation's liberality repays.\*

The play then began; but to the end of the whole performance, both of play and farce, we believe not a single word of either was heard by the most acute listener in the house: hisses, groans, yells, screeches, barks, coughs, shouts, cries of "Off! off! lower the prices! six shillings! pickpockets! imposition! cut-purse!" &c. &c. served to vary, but nothing could add to the clamour of the house, which was kept up whenever there was a single performer on the stage, but which was always at its highest, when any member of the family of Mr. Kemble was there.—At the close of the second act, many persons in the pit, to manifest contempt, turned their backs to the stage; but curiosity soon led them round again. Throughout the play, however, they continued to stand up with their hats on. After the conclusion of the whole, the uproar still continued; when two gentlemen, said to be Magistrates from Bow-street, made their *début* on the stage, and attempted to speak; but not being able to command respect or hearing, one of them produced a paper, which was conjectured to have been the Riot Act. The hisses with which they were saluted, induced them, after a short time, to retire; but the Theatre was not cleared until after two o'clock, though the performances closed at eleven. Several persons were taken into custody, and were held to bail for their appearance at the Sessions.†

\* This Address report ascribes to the pen of Mr. Colman; but the poetry is, in many parts, so inferior, in point of style, to his usual productions, that we know not how to credit it.

† Lord MANSFIELD, on the trial of the Rioters in the case of Mr. MACKLIN, stated, that a British audience had a right to express their approbation or disapprobation of plays and actors in the usual way; but if it could be proved, that any person or persons went *night after night to the theatre for the purpose of preventing an actor exercising his profession, or to injure managers or proprietors*, such person or persons would not only be subject to an action at law, but might be indicted for the offence.

"And in the case of the prisoners in the King's Bench, Lord MANSFIELD stated, if the parties concur, in doing the act, although

19. The opposition was more determined this evening than before. A number of placards had been introduced into the pit, with the words "*Old Prices*" written in large letters on each side. As soon as they were displayed, a loud huzza was raised, and hats waved, which continued for several minutes. Some affixed them to their canes, and raised them to the view of the whole house; particularly to the galleries, which the pit repeatedly called upon to unite in the cause of the pit and boxes. Some of them were conveyed to the first circle of boxes, and suspended from the pillars down on the pannels. The sight of them produced a general contention; and Townshend, heading a posse of constables, rushed into the pit to seize this standard of sedition, together with the standard-bearers; but after repeated onsets and retreats, Townshend bore away a few of the standards, but failed in capturing the standard-bearers. The oppositionists, keeping the field of battle, claimed the victory, which they announced to the boxes and galleries with three cheers. The performances were over at half-past nine, but not a word of either play or farce was heard. Several persons addressed the audience from the pit and boxes.

20. The same systematic opposition was manifested—and after some time, Mr. Kemble came forward, and entered into a statement to prove the reasonableness of the advance; but obtained a short hearing with great difficulty. A part of his speech was as follows:—"The cause of complaint, I understand, is the rise that has taken place on the prices of admission. In the reign of Queen Anne, the price of admission to the pit was *three shillings*, and to the galleries the same as it is now—a *hundred years ago*. Ladies and gentlemen, it has been asserted, that the profits of this theatre, without any advance in the price, are sufficient to secure the proprietors ample fortunes. I declare to you, on my honour, and I would not tell a lie for all that the theatre is worth—(*Loud applause*)—that for the last ten years the proprietors have not received *six per cent.* for their money—money vested in a property of so fluctuating and precarious a nature as this is.—Independent

they were not previously acquainted with each other, it is a conspiracy."—*Supplement to Viner's Abridgment.*

of this, however, I have to call on your candour and liberality (and upon the candour, justice, and liberality of this audience, and of my country, I fearlessly throw myself,) to consider the vast expence of 150,000*l.* in order to raise the most beautiful theatre in the universe, for the reception of the inhabitants of the capital of the world! Nor is this the only heavy disbursement we have to make. We have still to furnish a wardrobe, scenery, and decorations, such as are proper to *get up* (as we term it) pieces, in a manner worthy of you: these are other sources of enormous cost. It is well known to you all, that the materials for all these articles are doubled, tripled, quadrupled, and even more, within the last five years. A gentleman who addressed you last night said, that if the advance in the prices was to be any advantage to the performers, it would have his and your support. I then call upon him, and upon you, for it. The whole strength of this company are behind me, and will testify, that the late rise in the price of admission has been the source of an addition to their emoluments. It is, indeed, meant only for the better encouragement and support of those of our profession: and I trust the object will be sufficient to insure a concurrence in your opinions, that the small rise is expedient and necessary."

This explanation did not prove satisfactory, and Mr. Kemble withdrew amidst a repetition of noise and tumult. Horns, bugles, bells and rattles, were this night introduced, and served to vary the tumultuous sounds. Several persons also addressed the audience from the boxes, and exhorted them to persevere in their opposition, and augured final success to their efforts.

21. The opposition was the same, but nothing of novelty occurred. The performances were over at half-past nine.

22. The tumult in the theatre was greater than any preceding night; every noisy instrument having been put into requisition. In the second act, Mr. Kemble came forward, and with some difficulty obtained silence; when, amidst repeated interruptions, he thus addressed the audience:—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

"I step forward to submit to you a proposal which I trust will effectually contribute towards the restoring of public tranquillity.

The proprietors, anxious that their conduct should be fully looked into, are desirous of submitting their books and their accounts to a committee of gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity and honour, by whose decision they will abide. (*Loud cries of no, no, no! and lower the prices till that is known.*) They are willing to submit their cause to such gentlemen as the governor of the Bank of England—(*General disapprobation and cries of no, no, no!*) The Attorney-general—(*No, no, no!*) The Solicitor-general—Sir Francis Baring—Mr. Angerstein—(*Off, off, off!*)"

Here the tumult rose so high, that he could no longer be heard; and after vainly endeavouring again to obtain a hearing, he bowed respectfully, and left the stage. The placards were more numerous than ever, and posted in front of the boxes. The police-officers did not make their appearance.

23. This evening the riot, which had continued since the opening of the theatre, far from being subdued, seemed rather to have gained strength and solidity. The usual noises, proceeding from rattles, trumpets, whistles, &c. continued in full chorus during the play and farce, which were merely pantomimic sketches of the pieces they purported to represent. During the interval, a number of placards were displayed, suspended principally from the first tier of boxes, with inscriptions favourable to the public cause, as it was called. Among others we noted the following:—

"British merit for ever, and no Catalani."

A coffin, with cross bones, &c. and the words—

"Here lies the body of New Prices, who died of the whooping cough, 23d of September, 1809, aged six days."

The play and farce were finished by ten minutes after nine o'clock; and after about half an hour spent amidst the usual mixture of discordant sounds, there being, occasionally, loud calls for Mr. Kemble, and a seemingly fixed determination not to depart till he should appear, that gentleman came forward, amidst tumults of applause and disapprobation. Having procured an interval of silence, he first directed his attention to a charge made against him of contemning the public voice and opinion. He appealed to the last 25 years of his life as an actor and manager for an answer to this charge; and trusted

that his conduct during that long period would plead his acquittal, in this respect, with all who now heard him.—(*Applauses*)—The proprietors, he sincerely assured them, were most anxiously inclined to do every thing in their power to meet the public inclination, and to allay any ferment which might have been created.—(*Applauses*) They were willing that a committee of gentlemen should be appointed to inspect the state of the concern; and from the profits thence derived, to say whether the old or the new prices were the most fit and reasonable.—(*Loud shouts of disapprobation, and cries of No, no!*)

Mr. Kemble then said—

“*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

“The proprietors thought they could not do a more gratifying thing to the public, or one which should more completely satisfy them of their wish to act liberally and fairly, than by making that public as well acquainted with the state of the affairs of the theatre, as the proprietors themselves are.”—(*Loud applauses.*)

Mr. Kemble took advantage of this burst to state, that finding this to be the opinion of the majority of the company,—(*Cries of No! No!*)—he had also to state it to be the intention of the proprietors, that *till the report of these gentlemen could be received, the theatre should continue shut.*—(*This was received with acclamations.*)

Mr. Kemble, at the suggestion of a gentleman in one of the side-boxes, assured the audience, that no time should be lost in acquainting the public with the opinion of the committee, whatever it might be.

He then stated, that as to Madame Catalani, he could only say, that Mr. Harris, in entering into the agreement with her, had been actuated solely by a wish to evince his gratitude to the public, to promote their amusement, and fulfil their wishes.—(*Applauses*) Feeling, however, that this was not congenial to the public mind, an alteration had taken place; and he could now assure the audience, that Madame Catalani had relinquished her engagement.

Mr. Kemble retired amidst a contending storm of applause and disapprobation, and the assembly dispersed.

Thus has terminated, for the present at least, a theatrical disturbance highly disgraceful, in our opinion, to the ac-

knowledge and peculiar liberality of the British public. But, indeed, we ought to correct this expression; as we cannot properly call the apprentices, shopmen, clerks, and lobby loungers, who first raised and supported this vulgar clamour, the public. The really respectable part of the audience, at the beginning of the week, was perfectly silent and inactive, having no other hostile sentiment than that of indignation against the insulters of their feelings and destroyers of their amusement. After the first or second night (as it was then become known that not the least part of the entertainments was audible), the house contained only two descriptions of persons; those who attended for the purpose of riot, and a few whom curiosity attracted to see the event.—This circumstance will fully account for the apparently increasing unanimity of the house, from night to night, in the testimonies of hostility.

The persons who began these hideous yellings were, generally, as we have observed, of that class who lounge in the lobbies, and are upon all occasions an annoyance to the sober and respectable part of the audience.

With respect to the small advance of prices to the pit and boxes, we, in our consciences, think that they are fully justified by the circumstances of the times. Articles of the first necessity in theatrical business are precisely those on which the prices in the markets have of late most rapidly and oppressively increased; as oil, turpentine, colours, candles, coals, cloth, timber, &c.; not to dwell on salaries; though performers who, ten years ago, were contented with ten or twelve pounds per week, have from time to time advanced their demands to fifteen, sixteen, and even twenty, in consequence of the high prices of the different articles of common consumption.

The proprietors of the theatre have solemnly declared, not only from the mouth of Mr. Kemble on the stage, but through the medium of their play-bills, “that the average profits of the last ten years have not been six per cent.”

Yet, after this grave and official assertion of the proprietors (who have courted the inspection of their books by a committee of the most competent accountants in the kingdom), we are, forsooth, to be persuaded, by the orations of the half-price gentry of the

lobby, that the profits of the theatre are enormous, even at the old prices.

To conclude: if theatrical property alone is to be precluded from advancing its prices with the increasing exigencies of the times, we know not who would be mad enough to embark in it for the public amusement; and if the mob

should be ultimately suffered to bear down the fair claims of the proprietors of the theatre in this instance, we shall next expect to hear of watchmen's rattles, news-boys' horns, and speaking trumpets, at our bakers' doors, to compel (Jack Cade like) "seven halfpenny rolls to be sold for a penny."

## POETRY.

### ANECDOTES IN FAMILIAR VERSE.

#### No. XI.

##### *The Two Beauties.*

AS every woman thinks her charms  
Best suited for some lover's arms;  
No Jack but has his Jill they say,  
As in the night all cats are grey;  
So will she vaunt, and nought can stop her,  
Her beauty, be she fair or copper,

An European sparr'd, they tell,  
Once with a Senegambia belle;  
Cried the white beauty, frank and free,  
"Poor tawny wretch, I pity thee.

Look at thy features, coarse and vile.  
When nature made thee, with a smile  
She said, I form'd this thing, so rare,  
Men to insult, and children scare."

"And you," cried Bronze, "that glass but view,

And say why nature hath made you?  
Of dough half leaven'd the just type,  
Or meat not done, or fruit half ripe;  
That to take form has just begun,  
But never felt the genial sun."

They both grew warm, and both call'd names;  
When one was ask'd to judge their claims;  
A Frenchman, who, in flattering words,  
As boys lay birdlime to catch birds,  
Prais'd the attractions, so divine,  
Of beauty born this side the Line.

"Thou'st won thro' perjury," cried Dingy.  
I am a stranger far from India.  
But had we in my country been,  
And by an African been seen,  
He, from all prejudice exempt,  
Had held your person in contempt:  
This man in Europe did his duty,  
But he's no judge of Africk beauty."

#### No. XII.

##### *The Novice.*

An actress, of but little art,  
Knew not the nature of her part.  
"Girl," cried her mother, in a rage,  
You'll never do to tread the stage;  
Mind me—you are your part to act  
Exactly as if 'twere a fact.  
Your character's a princess, slighted  
By one to whom she had been plighted;  
Who has her tender bosom torn,  
And all his oaths and vows forsworn;

Of honour and of worth bereft,  
Her he should wed has vilely left.  
This is the part; this is the woe;  
And I should only like to know,  
Were you yourself in the same plight,  
Did you sustain so vile a slight,  
Were you in this poor princess' place,  
And had experienc'd such disgrace,  
Would not you, sinking in despair,  
Go into fits, and tear your hair;  
Bewail your lot, in horror frantic,  
And scream, and act a very antic?  
Would not you make a piteous pother?"  
"Me, ma'am! Oh no! I'd get another."

### IMPROMPTU,

BY EYLES IRWIN, ESQ.

*On the Victory of Talavera, 28th July, 1809.*

NO more shall BRITAIN boast her fleets  
alone,  
Whose armies form a bulwark to the throne!  
The GALLIC eagles,\* wont unchecked to roar,  
From NILUS now unum'd, to BISCAY'S  
shore!

And as, of HAWKE still emulous and HOWE,  
Our NELSON twin'd fresh laurels round his  
brow;

The scale ascending in the naval war,  
'Till VINCENT's day was veil'd by TRAFAL-  
GAR:

So, first impell'd by CHURCHILL's youthful  
fire,

See WELLESLEY's course from height to  
height aspire:

When leaving far the trophies of ASSAYE,  
From nobler foes he snatch'd VIMPERA's day.  
From LUSITANIA chas'd these modern HUNS,  
Beyond where TRASOS threatens, and DOURO  
runs:

Thence, quick ascending TAGUS' golden tide,  
Like lightning struck NAPOLEON's giant  
pride.

IBERIA taught, in TALAVERA's field,  
A despot's numbers must to valour yield;  
If just the cause, for which the soldier bled,  
By freedom prompted, and a WELLESLEY  
led!

\* At the battles of Alexandria, Maida, Corunna!

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

[THIS Gazette contains a despatch from Lord Chatham, dated the 18th inst. It merely incloses the Articles of Capitulation of the islands of Schawen and Duiveland; and corrects the erroneous return of the late garrison of Flushing, which amounts to 5,803 men; and these added to the number killed or taken prisoners, make the force originally opposed to us in Walcheren amount to 9,000 men.]

DOWNING-STREET, AUG. 26.

*A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Major Maxwell, of the Royal African Corps, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

MY LORD, Senegal, July 18, 1809.

When I had last the honour of writing to your lordship, I communicated such information as I had received concerning the situation of the French colony of Senegal, and my opinion of the practicability of reducing it with a small force; I also mentioned the annoyance we had received at Goree and its vicinity, from their privateers, during the absence of ships of war from that station. On the 24th June, Commodore Columbine arrived at Goree with the Solebay frigate, and brig Tigress, having the colonial schooner George, Agincourt transport, and several merchant vessels under convoy; and having communicated to him what intelligence I had lately obtained, we thought the reduction of Senegal practicable with the force we possessed, provided no obstacles should prevent our being able to pass the bars at the mouth of the river.

To this attempt I was induced by considerations which I trust your lordship will conceive to be of weight. I was of opinion that the colony of itself would be an acquisition of importance to the nation, from its commerce; that by the French government, as it had always been much valued, its loss would be proportionally felt; and that by driving the enemy from their sole possessions to the coast, his Majesty's settlements, and the British commerce, would be more secure, and more easily protected. Having therefore procured some light vessels and boats, the best adapted for passing the bar, a detachment of the garrison of Goree, consisting of six officers, six sergeants, four drummers, and 150 rank and file, was embarked on board the Agincourt transport on the 4th of July, when we sailed, and anchored at the Bar on the evening of the 7th.

Next morning Commodore Columbine was of opinion the troops might be passed over the Bar; which was accordingly effected, through much difficulty, by the exertions of the navy. We unfortunately, however, lost

a schooner and sloop, containing much of our provisions and ammunition, and the schooner George went on shore inside the Bar. I landed the detachment, and 60 royal marines from the ships of war, on the left bank of the river, where I took up a position, with a view to wait till provisions could be passed from the shipping, and the schooner George could be got off. We then learnt that the enemy had made a formidable line of defence at the post of the Babague, twelve miles up the river, where there is a battery, in front of which three cannoniers and four other vessels were moored, and the whole protected by a strong boom drawn across the river. On the 9th we were attacked, but speedily repulsed the enemy, and drove them within their line at Babague; after which we returned to get off the schooner, which was effected on the following evening.

The 11th was employed in re-fitting the schooner, and embarking provisions and water. The Solebay frigate, and Derwent sloop of war, were ordered to anchor opposite to the post of Babague, and bombard it, which was executed with much effect. During the night, in shifting her berth, the Solebay unfortunately got aground; but in a position which enabled her still to annoy the enemy. On the morning of the 12th the troops were embarked, and the flotilla proceeded up the river, till just without gunshot of the enemy's line of defence; and when every thing was in readiness for a night attack, we received information that it was the intention of the French commandant to capitulate. Willing to spare an unnecessary effusion of human blood, the attack was postponed. On the morning of the 13th we discovered that the boom was broken, that the enemy had abandoned the battery and vessels, leaving their colours flying; and shortly afterwards a letter was received from Messrs. Degriigny and Dereen, in the name of the commandant of Senegal, offering to capitulate. Mr. Heddle, surgeon of the forces, who had acted as my aide-de-camp during the campaign, was sent forward to treat with these gentlemen, and soon returned with the Articles of Capitulation, which I enclose, and which we ratified. I immediately took possession of the battery of Isle aux Anglois, and in the course of the evening of the battery of Guelandar facing the town. Next morning the garrison laid down their arms, and were embarked. We then found that the force which had been employed against us amounted to 160 regular soldiers, and 240 militia and volunteers. We had no reason, however, to expect much opposition from the latter part of the enemy's force.

[The despatch concludes with speaking in high terms of Captain Tiffey, Lieutenant Bones, and the other officers of the royal navy and marines, as well as Mr. Heddle, Assistant-commissary Hamilton, and Captain

F F

Odlum, the bearer of the despatch. Lieutenant Simpson died through fatigue in the affair of the 11th. We had only one man wounded, and the enemy one killed and two wounded.]

(Signed)

C. W. MAXWELL,  
Major R. A. Corps.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation; a return of the ordnance and stores; and the names of three brigs, two schooners, and two gun-boats, which formed the line of defence at Babague.]

#### ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 12.

A letter has been received at this office from Capt. Columbine, late commander of his Majesty's ship the *Solebay*, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, and dated on board the *Derwent* sloop, off Senegal, the 20th July 1809, giving an account of the surrender of that settlement to his Majesty's arms. Some depredations having been committed on the trade in the neighbourhood of Senegal, by small privateers fitted out there, Captain Columbine, and Major Maxwell, commanding the garrison at Goree, determined to make an attack upon the place, and proceeded against it on the 4th July, with the *Solebay*, *Derwent* sloop, and *Tigress* gun-vessel, and some merchant and smaller vessels, having on board a detachment of one hundred and sixty men from Goree. The enemy at first appeared disposed to offer some resistance, but the detachment being landed, together with one hundred and twenty seamen and fifty marines, the enemy's force, consisting of one hundred and sixty regulars, and two hundred and forty militia, retreated; and on the 13th a capitulation was signed, by which the island of St. Louis, and its dependencies, were surrendered to the British forces, the garrison being conveyed to France as prisoners of war, not to serve against his Majesty or his allies, until regularly exchanged. The only loss sustained by the English on this service, has been that of Captain Frederick Parker, of the *Derwent*, Mr. Francis Atterbury Sealy, midshipman of that sloop, and six seamen, drowned in attempting to cross the Bar of Senegal. Captain Columbine speaks in high terms of the conduct of the officers and men employed on the occasion. On the 11th July, the *Solebay*, in moving up the river, got on shore, and was wrecked; all her men and part of the stores were saved.

*The following Letters have been transmitted by Sir J. Saumarez, Commander-in-chief in the Baltic.*

*Princess Carolina, Aspo, July 26,*  
1809.

SIR,

Having been informed that the enemy had at this place several gun-boats to protect their coasting trade, which is of the greatest consequence in supplying their army, &c. in all parts of Finland; and it having been represented to me by Captain Forrest the probability of their being destroyed, himself

having offered in the most handsome manner to command the expedition, which I immediately accepted; and having directed all the boats of his Majesty's ships *Princess Carolina*, *Minotaur*, *Cerberus*, and *Prometheus* (in all 17), armed in the best possible way, to put themselves under the command of Captain Forrest, and to assemble on board the *Prometheus* at six o'clock yesterday evening, I have now the happiness to inform you of a successful attack he made last night, about half past ten o'clock, on four gun-boats, three of which he has captured, and a new brig laden with provisions: the gun-boats had on board in all 137 men, besides 23 in the brig. They are very complete, and well found, which I intend sending to you by the *Minotaur*.

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit Captain Forrest's letter on this subject, wherein he speaks in the highest terms of the spirited conduct of all the officers and men employed on this occasion. Were it possible for me to say any thing which could add to the meritorious conduct of so gallant and good an officer as Captain Forrest, I should most willingly do it; but I trust the success of this brilliant action will do more justice to the intrepidity of every officer and man employed on this service than any language I can possibly use. I also beg to inclose for your information a list of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES DUDLEY PATER.

*His Majesty's sloop Prometheus,  
Aspo Roads, July 26.*

SIR,

I am happy to acquaint you, that the endeavours of the boats of the squadron, which you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of capturing or destroying the enemy's gun-boat force or convoys in the neighbourhood, have been crowned with the most complete success. Three gun-vessels of large dimensions, of a new construction, being captured, after a sanguinary contest, together with a new armed brig, with soldiers on board, laden with provisions, destined for Abo.

Our loss is severe indeed, as might be expected from the nature of the force, and the extreme obstinacy with which the enemy defended their charge; the crew of one gun-boat, No. 62, being to a man killed or dangerously wounded, as you will see by the returns. I cannot find words to express to you the zeal and intrepidity exhibited upon this occasion by all, and the manifest superiority of our seamen when it came to the cutlass. I must leave the circumstance itself to speak the eulogy of the following officers employed under my command, viz.—James Bashford, first lieutenant of the *Princess Carolina*; — Pettet, first lieutenant, and — Simpson, third lieutenant, of the *Cerberus*; Gaven Forster, first lieutenant, and Thomas Finemore, acting lieutenant, of the *Prometheus*; as more adequate to their merits than any

thing I can say in their favour. I cannot too much admire the conduct of Mr. Charles Chambers, surgeon of the *Prometheus*, who very handsomely accompanied the expedition, with a view, should he escape, to be professionally useful. I sincerely lament, with the country, the undermentioned gallant and most valuable officers:—

*Minotaur*.—Lieutenant John James Callanan, killed; Lieutenant William Wilkins, of the royal marines, ditto; George Elvey, midshipman, wounded.

*Prometheus*.—Matthew Vezey, boatswain, mortally wounded; Thomas Humble, clerk, killed.

*Princess Carolina*.—James Carrington, master's mate, killed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. FORREST, Captain.

#### Return of Killed and Wounded.

*Princess Carolina*, 3 killed, 3 wounded.—*Minotaur*, 12 killed, 26 wounded.—*Cerberus*, 7 wounded.—*Prometheus*, 4 killed, 15 wounded.—Total, 19 killed, 51 wounded.—The enemy's loss is 28 killed, and 59 wounded.

A letter has been received by the Hon. W. W. Pole, from Captain Cottrell, of his Majesty's ship the *Nijaden*, dated in Kilduin Bay, the 6th of June last, giving an account of the capture or destruction of 22 or 23 vessels in the River Kola, by the boats of the above ship, under the directions of Lieutenants Wells and Smith. A fort under which those vessels were anchored was taken possession of, and the guns brought away or thrown into the river.

WHITEHALL, AUG. 20.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's Forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington, in the said county.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 2.

*A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, was, on the 30th ultimo, received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Delcylosa, 8th August, 1809.*

MY LORD, *Delcylosa, August 8, 1809.*

I apprised your lordship, on the 1st instant, of the advance of a French corps towards the Puerto de Banós, and of the probable embarrassments to the operations of the army, which its arrival at Plasencia would occasion; and these embarrassments having since existed to a degree so considerable as to oblige us to fall

back, and to take up a defensive position on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an account of what has passed upon this subject. When I entered Spain, I had a communication with General Cuesta, through Sir Robert Wilson and Col. Roche, respecting the occupation of the Puerto de Banós and the Puerto de Perales, the former of which it was at last settled should be held by a corps to be formed under the Marquis De la Reyna, to consist of two battalions from General Cuesta's army, and two from Bejar; and that the Puerto de Perales was to be taken care of by the Duque del Parque, by detachments from the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo.

I doubted of the capacity of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo to make the detachment to the latter, but so little of the effectual occupation of the former, that in writing to Marshal Beresford on the 17th July, I desired him to look to the Puerto de Perales, but that I considered Banós as secure, as appears by the extract of my letter which I enclose.

On the 30th, intelligence was received at Talavera, that 12,000 rations had been ordered at Fuente Dueros for the 28th, and 24,000 at Los Santos for the same day, for a French corps, which it was believed was on its march towards the Puerto de Banós. General Cuesta expressed some anxiety respecting this post, and sent me a message, to propose that Sir Robert Wilson should be sent there with his corps. Sir Robert was on that day at Talavera, but his corps was in the mountains towards Escalona; and as he had already made himself very useful in that quarter, and had been near Madrid, with which city he had had a communication, which I was desirous of keeping up, I proposed that a Spanish corps should be sent to Banós without loss of time. I could not prevail with General Cuesta, although he certainly admitted the necessity of a reinforcement when he proposed that Sir Robert should be sent to Banós; and he was equally sensible with myself of the benefit to be derived to the cause, from sending Sir Robert back to Escalona.

At this time we had no further intelligence of the enemy's advance, than that the rations were ordered; and I had hopes that the enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the intelligence of our success on the 28th, and that the troops in the Puerto might make some defence; and that under these circumstances it was not desirable to divert Sir Robert Wilson from Escalona.

On the 30th, however, I renewed my application to General Cuesta, to send there a Spanish division of sufficient strength, in a letter to General O'Donoghue, of which I enclose a copy, but without effect; and he did not detach General Bassecourt till the morning of the 2d, after we had heard that the enemy had entered Bejar, and it was obvious that the troops in the Puerto would make no defence.

On the 2d, we received accounts that the enemy had entered Plasencia in two columns. The Marquis de la Reyna, whose two battalions consisted of only 600 men, with only twenty rounds of ammunition each man, retired from the Puerto and from Plasencia, without firing a shot, and went to the bridge of Almaraz, which he declared that he intended to remove; the battalions of Bejar dispersed without making any resistance.

The general called upon me on that day, and proposed that half of the army should march to the rear to oppose the enemy, while the other half should maintain the post at Talavera. My answer was, that if, by half the army, he meant half of each army, I could only answer, that I was ready either to go or stay with the whole British army, but that I could not separate it. He then desired me to choose whether I would go or stay, and I preferred to go, from thinking that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually, and without contest; and from being of opinion, that it was more important to us than to the Spanish army, to open the communication through Plasencia, although very important to them. With this decision General Cuesta appeared perfectly satisfied.

The movements of the enemy in our front since the 1st, had induced me to be of opinion, that despairing of forcing us at Talavera, they intended to force a passage by Escalona, and thus to open a communication with the French corps coming from Plasencia.

This suspicion was confirmed on the night of the 2d, by letters received from Sir Robert Wilson, of which I enclose copies; and before I quitted Talavera on the 3d, I waited upon General O'Donoghue, and conversed with him upon the whole of our situation, and pointed out to him the possibility, that in the case of the enemy coming through Escalona, General Cuesta might find himself obliged to quit Talavera, before I should be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the carts that could be got, in order to remove our hospital. At his desire I put the purport of this conversation in writing, and sent him a letter to be laid before General Cuesta, of which I enclose a copy.

The British army marched on the 3d to Oropesa, General Bassecourt's Spanish corps being at Centinello, where I desired that it might halt the next day, in order that I might be nearer it.

About five o'clock in the evening, I heard that the French had arrived from Plasencia at Navalnoral, whereby they were between us and the bridge of Almaraz. About an hour afterwards, I received from General O'Donoghue the letter and its enclosures, of which I enclose copies, announcing to me the intention of General Cuesta to march from Talavera in the evening, and to leave there my hospital, excepting such men as could be moved by the means he already had, on the ground of his apprehension that I was

not strong enough for the corps coming from Plasencia, and that the enemy was moving upon his flank, and had returned to Santa Olalla in his front. I acknowledge that these reasons did not appear to me sufficient for giving up so important a post as Talavera, for exposing the combined armies to an attack in front and rear at the same time, and for abandoning my hospital; and I wrote the letter of which I enclose a copy. This unfortunately reached the general after he had marched, and he arrived at Oropesa shortly after daylight on the morning of the 4th.

The question what was to be done was then to be considered. The enemy, stated to be 30,000 strong, but at all events consisting of the corps of Soult and Ney, either united, or not very distant from each other, and supposed by Marshal Jourdan and Joseph Bonaparte to be sufficiently strong to attack the British army, stated to be 25,000 strong; were, on one side, in possession of the high road to the passage of the Tagus at Almaraz, the bridge at which place we knew had been removed, although the boats still necessarily remained in the river. On the other side, we had reason to expect the advance of Victor's corps to Talavera, as soon as General Cuesta's march should be known, and after leaving 12,000 to watch Vanegas, and allowing from 10 to 11,000 killed and wounded in the late action, this corps would have amounted to 25,000. We could extricate ourselves from this difficult situation only by great celerity of movement, to which the troops were unequal, as they had not had their allowance of provisions for several days, and by success in two battles. If unsuccessful in either, we should have been without a retreat; and if Soult and Ney avoiding an action had retired before us, and had waited the arrival of Victor, we should have been exposed to a general action with 50,000 men, equally without a retreat. We had reason to expect, that as the Marquis de la Reyna could not remove the boats from the river Almaraz, Soult would have destroyed them. Our only retreat was, therefore, by the bridge of Arco Bispo; and if we had moved, the enemy, by breaking that bridge while the army should be engaged with Soult and Ney, would have deprived us of that only resource. We could not take a position at Oropesa, as we thereby left open the road to the bridge of Arco Bispo from Talavera by Calera; and, after considering the whole subject maturely, I was of opinion, that it was advisable to retire to the bridge of Arco Bispo, and to take up a defensive position upon the Tagus. I was induced to adopt this last opinion, because the French have now at least 50,000 men disposable to oppose to the combined armies; and a corps of 12,000 to watch Vanegas; and I was likewise of opinion, that the sooner the defensive line should be taken up, the more likely were the troops to be able to defend it.

Accordingly I marched on the 4th, and crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arco Bispo, and have continued my route to this place, in which I am well situated to defend the passage of Almaraz and the lower parts of the Tagus. General Cuesta crossed the river on the night of the 5th, and he is still at the bridge of Arco Bispo.

About 2,000 of the wounded have been brought away from Talavera, the remaining 1,500 are there; and I doubt whether, under any circumstances, it would have been possible, or consistent with humanity, to attempt to remove any more of them.

From the treatment which some of the soldiers wounded on the 27th, and who fell into the hands of the enemy, experienced from them, and from the manner in which I have always treated the wounded who have fallen into my hands, I expect that these men will be well treated; and I have only to lament, that a new concurrence of events, over which from circumstances I had and could have no controul, should have placed the army in a situation to be obliged to leave any of them behind.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 2.

*A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, was yesterday morning received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general the Earl of Chatham, dated Head Quarters, Bathz, Aug. 29, 1809.*

MY LORD,

Major Bradford delivered to me your lordship's despatch of the 21st instant, signifying to me his Majesty's commands that I should convey to Lieutenant-general Sir Lyre Coote, the general and other officers and troops, employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the artillery and engineer departments, his Majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction.

I had the honour in my last despatch of acquainting your lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place; and I should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your lordship, that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as to convince me that the period was arrived, at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation. I had certainly early understood, on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied, upon the

fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavailable.

From all our intelligence it appears, that the force of the enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than 35,000 men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet, as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the expedition, was by this state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard.

The utmost force (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about 23,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. Your lordship must at once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and securing our communications, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo and Liefkenshoeik, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the enemy's ships had been brought up and placed in security under the guns of the citadel.

Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested of an army, from whose good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his Majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find, that the unanimous opinion of the lieutenant-generals of this army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of respect to them than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your lordship.

I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate at this unhealthy period of the year is felt most seriously, and that the numbers of sick already is little short of 3,000 men.

It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness to avail his Majesty's further

commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

[The copy of a despatch from Rear-admiral Sir Richard Strachan, dated on board the *St. Domingo*, off Bathz, the 27th ult. follows. The rear-admiral states, that having made the necessary naval arrangements for landing the army near Sandfleet, without hearing from Lord Chatham, he communicated with his lordship on the 24th, and found him undecided. On the 26th, attended with Rear-admiral Sir R. Keats a meeting of the lieutenant-generals of the army, when, for the reasons already stated in Lord Chatham's despatch, the ulterior objects of the expedition were abandoned. Having offered every naval assistance in reducing the fortresses, and conceiving the subject of the deliberation to be purely military, he withdrew with Sir R. Keats. The rear-admiral then states, that the enemy's ships, which were five miles above Antwerp, have come down, and are extended in a line fronting it, except two of the line, which are in the reach above Liefkenshoeik, and four frigates gone to Lillo. An immense number of small gun-boats are on the boom; behind them a crescent of 60 guns, and mortar-brigs; and the battery of 10 guns, between Forts Lillo and Hendrich, is finished, though that on the Doel side is abandoned.]

This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Captain Pigott, of the *Latona* frigate, announcing the capture, on the 18th June last, in the West Indies, of the French frigate *Felicite*, pierced for 42 guns, but having only 14 of her main deckers mounted, with 174 men on board.]

#### DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 4.

*Despatches, of which the following are Copies, were yesterday morning received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Sir John Stuart, dated Ischia, 5th and 9th July last.*

MY LORD, *Ischia, July 5, 1809.*

In my despatch to your lordship of the 9th ult. from Milazzo, I did myself the honour to acquaint you with a project which I had formed, in concert with Rear-admiral Martin, to make such a movement as, although it should produce no issue of achievement to ourselves, might still operate a diversion in favour of our Austrian allies, under the heavy pressure of reverse with which we had learned, at the period, they were bravely but unequally struggling.

The first measure that suggested itself to our contemplation, was a menace upon the kingdom and the capital of Naples; and the army, as within detailed, being embarked, we sailed, under convoy of his Majesty's ships *Canopus*, *Spartiate*, *Warrior*, and some frigates and smaller vessels, on the 11th of last month, leaving orders to the division of his Sicilian Majesty's troops, which had been

placed under my conduct, and were waiting my instructions at Palermo, under the command of Lieutenant-general de Bourcard, to proceed to a given rendezvous. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold I found at our subsequent junction had embarked with this division.

Our appearance on the coast of Calabria, which we reached on the morning of the 13th, had the effect of inducing the body of the enemy stationed in that province to abandon, for the purposes of immediate concentration, the greater part of their posts along the shore, when those upon the line opposite Messina were seized and disarmed by a corps under Lieutenant-colonel Smith, who had been detached from the fleet immediately after our sailing from Milazzo, with provisionary orders for that purpose.

Major-general Mackenzie, who had sailed with me, as designed to bear a part in this expedition, returned also at my request about this period, for the general superintendence of these services, as well as to hold the general command in Sicily, which becomes a charge so important during the term of our present operations.

On the 24th ultimo the advanced division of the British and Sicilian fleet, namely, that which contained the British troops, anchored off Cape Miseno, in the vicinity of Baia; when our preparations were immediately made for a debarkation upon the island of Ischia; and the necessary arrangements and dispositions of boats being intrusted by the admiral to Sir Francis Laforey, a descent was forced on the following morning by the troops named in the margin,\* commanded by Major-general Mac-Farlane, under the immediate fire of his Majesty's ships *Warrior* and *Success*, aided by the British and Sicilian gun-boats, in the face of a formidable chain of batteries, with which every accessible part of the shore was perfectly fortified. These were turned and successively abandoned as our troops gained their footing. About 250 or 300 men of the 1st Légère, in the first instance fell into our hands. General Colonna, who commanded, retired with his principal force into the castle, where he rejected a summons from Major-general Mac-Farlane, and held out until the 30th ultimo, when a breaching battery having been erected against his works, he surrendered upon terms of capitulation.

\* Troops that landed under the command of Major-general Mac Farlane, assisted by the Hon. Brigadier-general Lumley.

1st batt. light infantry	.....	850
2d batt. light infantry (foreign)	.....	330
81st regiment	.....	600
Corsican rangers	.....	400
Detachment Calabrian free corps	.....	150
Artillery, Staff corps, &c.	.....	50
		—2350

4 six-pounders, 2 howitzers

As it was conjectured by the admiral and myself that the success and promptitude with which the landing upon Ischia was effected, might probably operate an influence upon the adjacent garrison of Procida, a summons was immediately sent to the commandant thereof, who, in the course of the day, submitted to our proposed terms; an event which contributed most fortunately to the almost entire capture or destruction of a large flotilla of about 40 heavy gun-boats, which attempted their passage during the night and following morning to Naples from Gaeta, and expected to find protection, as well as co-operation, under the artillery of the fortress, in their passage through the narrow strait that separates the island from the main.

This important service was executed by Captain Staines, of his Majesty's ship *Cyane*, assisted by the *Espoir* sloop, and the British and Sicilian gun-boats. It is with regret I add, that in a subsequent intrepid attack upon the frigate and corvette of the enemy in the bay, the above gallant officer has received a wound, which must for some time deprive the service of his assistance.

The amount of prisoners who have fallen into our hands, already exceeds 1,500 regular troops, exclusive of their killed and wounded, both of military and marine, in different partial encounters, which we have reason to think are considerable. Among the prisoners are a general of brigade, two colonels, and upwards of 70 officers of progressive ranks.

Nearly 100 pieces of ordnance, with their corresponding stores, have also become our capture.

It is with much greater satisfaction, however, my lord, than any that can be derived from these local and momentary advantages, that I contemplate our success in the material and important object of diversion for which this expedition was designed. A considerable body of troops which had been recently detached from Naples as a reinforcement to the army in Upper Italy, as well as almost the whole of the troops which had been sent into the Roman States to aid the late usurpation of the Papal Dominions, were precipitately recalled on our first appearance on the coast; and I venture to hope, that the check which has been operated, and which I shall endeavour to preserve, will have already, though remotely, contributed to support the efforts of our brave allies.

The preponderating regular force which the enemy has now assembled in the vicinity of Naples, aided by a large body of national guards, preclude the hope, at this moment, of any attack upon the capital. But our footing upon these healthy islands (which were essentially necessary to us as a temporary lodgment as well as *dépôt*), in affording us the earliest means of information, is also a position from which we can profit from circumstance, or can move with facility and promptitude to ulterior objects;

while our enemy, who are observing us from the unwholesome plains of Baia, must be kept on the alert by the uncertainty of our operations, and harassed by the necessity of corresponding with our every movement.

A flotilla of gun-boats, which I found it necessary to fit out at Messina to aid the army in that narrow strait, under the direction of Captain Reade, of the quarter-master-general's department, has acquired the approbation of the admiral by their conduct upon this service. Captain Cameron, of the 21st regiment, who commanded a division of these boats, is unfortunately among the few who have fallen.

The harmony and perfect concert that have subsisted between the naval and military branches upon this duty, and between his Majesty's forces and those of his Sicilian Majesty; the great disposition of concurrence and support which I have received from Lieutenant-general Lord Forbes, and the other general officers; the able arrangements of the adjutant-general's and the quarter-master-general's departments under Major-general Campbell and Lieutenant-colonel Bunbury, as well as those of the ordnance branches under Lieutenant-colonels Pryce and Lemoine; the providence of the commissariat and medical departments under Mr. Burgman and Dr. Franklin; and the zeal, readiness, and good-will of the army throughout, are the means by which I am prepared to avail myself of opportunities to prosecute further a service, the plans and progress hitherto of which I humbly hope will meet his Majesty's most gracious approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. STUART.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation of the Castle of Ischia, the principal conditions of which were, that the garrison should march out with the honours of war, and be conducted as prisoners of war to Malta, there to be exchanged as soon as possible. The Articles of Capitulation for Procida are nearly the same.]

The total number of killed and wounded is 15.—Lieutenant Cameron, of the 21st foot, while doing duty with the flotilla, was killed; and Captain Arata, of the Corsican rangers, was wounded.

The return of ordnance and stores in the Islands of Ischia and Procida is very considerable, consisting of guns, shot, and stores, of various descriptions.]

MY LORD, *Ischia, July 9, 1809.*

In my despatch of the 5th instant, I had the honour of stating to your lordship, that Lieutenant-colonel Smith had been detached after our sailing from Milazzo, with the 10th regiment and *Chasseurs Britanniques*, which were to be joined at the Faro by the 21st regiment, with orders to occupy and disarm the posts upon the strait opposite to Messina, upon the late retreat of the enemy upon the

first appearance of our armament upon the coast of Calabria.

An attempt to reduce the Castle of Scylla was attended, in the first instance, with disappointment, from the sudden re-appearance of a large preponderating force of the enemy, which constrained Lieutenant-colonel Smith to raise the siege, and embark for Messina; a measure which was effected, I am happy to say, on the 20th ultimo, without the smallest loss, but that of his besieging train, which necessarily became a sacrifice. It fortunately, however, has proved only a sacrifice of the moment. The official reports from Major-general Mackenzie state to me, that on the night of the 2d instant, the enemy, from some sudden panic, retreated again from the coast, having previously blown up the works of Scylla, and not only left us again our captured stores, but an immense quantity of ordnance and stores of their own, which had been placed in dépôt. Major-general Mackenzie mentions to me in particular, that 30 pieces of brass cannon had been thrown from the rock into the sea, from whence, however, there could be no difficulty in raising them, the water being extremely shallow. These stores had been progressively assembling, I am informed, by means of coasting navigation for a considerable time past, as preparatory to the long menaced, and I believe really intended, invasion of the kingdom of Sicily.

The conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Smith during the course of this service, although attended with a momentary reverse, has been represented to me by Major-general Mackenzie in terms of great approbation, with every praise to the zeal and perseverance of the troops employed under his orders. He has also expressed great acknowledgments to the active assistance of Captains Crawley and Palmer, of his Majesty's ships *Philomel* and *Alacrity*, who were his co-operators on this service.

The great disunion of party in the province was a material obstacle to every means of intelligence, and led to the loss of a detachment of the 21st regiment, which had been sent at the solicitation of the inhabitants of the town of Palmi for their protection. General Murat directed a flag of truce to me after our arrival here, to offer to treat for an exchange of three officers, four non-commissioned officers, and 80 men of this party, who were stated to be prisoners, and on their march to Naples. I had scarcely agreed to the measure, when, in a seeming fit of humour, occasioned by a dissatisfaction at the terms of capitulation of this island, he sent another flag again to me withdrawing the former offer, and declining any further correspondence or communication with me whatever.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. STUART, Lieutenant-general.

*Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.*—1 captain, 1 rank and file, 1 mule, killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2 captains, 2

subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file, prisoners; 24 rank and file missing. — Captain Hunter, of the 21st foot, was killed; Captains Mackay and Conran, Lieutenants McNab and Mackay, were taken prisoners.

[This Gazette also contains the copy of a despatch from Major-general Carmichael, announcing the surrender of the city of St. Domingo to the united British and Spanish forces on the 7th July. The English force employed on this occasion consisted of troops from Jamaica, which place they left on the 7th June, landed at St. Domingo on the 23th; and in consequence of demonstrations made by General Carmichael for storming the city, the French General Barquier capitulated. The terms were, that the troops should march out with the honours of war, but surrender as prisoners of war, and be sent to France to be exchanged. The officers to retain their swords and wearing apparel, and be sent to France on their parole not to serve until exchanged. Private property to be respected, and public property to be given an account of. — Not a man was lost either by shot or sickness. The city and fortress have since been delivered up to the Spaniards to garrison.

A letter from Vice-admiral Rowley, enclosing one from Captain Cumby, of the *Polyphemus*, detailing the naval operations that led to the capitulation of St. Domingo. — Admiral Rowley expresses his approbation of the conduct of Captain Cumby, and those under his command, in the following terms: — "The exemplary vigilance and unremitting exertions of the officers and men composing the crews of his Majesty's ships and vessels named in the margin,\* employed during this short but vigorous blockade, under the immediate orders of Captain Cumby, have contributed most essentially to accelerate the reduction of this last possession of the enemy on the Jamaica station. The fullest testimony is borne by Major-general Carmichael to the cordial support which he received from them after the arrival of the British troops; and I have no doubt that the conduct of Captain Cumby, and that of the officers, seamen, and marines, under his orders, on the service, will be distinguished by their lordships' approbation, as it has already been by mine."

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 7.

*Despatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were this day received at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Viscount Wellington, K.B.*

MY LORD, *Truxillo, August 20.*

I wrote some days ago a letter to the French commander-in-chief, which I sent to him by Lieutenant-colonel Walters, to re-

\* *Polyphemus, Aurora, Tweed, Sparrow, Thrush, Griffin, Lark, Moselle, Fleur-de-la-Merc, Pize.*

quest his care and attention to the wounded officers and soldiers of the British army, who had fallen into his hands, in return for the care and attention which I had paid to the French officers and soldiers, who had fallen into my hands at different times; and that he would allow money to be sent to the officers; and that officers, who should not be deemed prisoners of war, might be sent to superintend and take care of the soldiers, till they should recover from their wounds, when the officers should be sent to join the British army.

I received a very civil answer from Marshal Mortier, promising that every care should be taken, and every attention paid to the British officers and soldiers who were wounded; but stating, that he could not answer upon the other demands contained in my letter, having been obliged to refer them to the commander-in-chief. Since the receipt of this letter, Mr. Dillon, the assistant-commissary, has arrived from Talavera, having been taken prisoner near Cevilla on the 27th of July, previous to the action, and having been allowed to come away. He reports, that the British officers and soldiers who are wounded are doing remarkably well, and are well fed and taken care of; indeed he says preferably to the French troops. I propose to send Colonel Walters with another flag of truce, to-morrow morning, and a letter to the commander-in-chief of the French army, requesting that a sum of money which I shall send may be given to the officers; and I shall endeavour to establish a cartel of exchange as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

MY LORD,

Truxillo, August 21.

When I marched from Talavera on the 3d instant, with a view to oppose the French corps which we had heard passed through the Puerto de Banos, and had arrived at Placentia, Sir Robert Wilson was detached upon the left of the army, towards Escalona; and before I marched on that morning, I put him in communication with the Spanish General Cuesta, who, it had been settled, was to remain at Talavera. I understood that General Cuesta put Sir Robert in communication with his advanced guard, which retired from Talavera on the night of the 4th. Sir Robert Wilson, however, did not arrive at Valada till the night of the 4th, having made a long march through the mountains; and as he was then six leagues from the bridge of Arco Bispo, and had to cross the high road to Oropesa to Talavera, of which the enemy was in possession, he conceived that he was too late to retire to Arco Bispo, and he determined to move by Venta St. Julien and Centinello towards the Tietar, and across that river towards the mountains which separate Castile from Estremadura.

Some of Sir Robert Wilson's despatches having missed me, I am not aware by which *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LV I, Sept. 1809.

of the passes he went through the mountains; but I believe by Tornavacas. He arrived, however, at Banos on the 11th, and on the 12th was attacked and defeated by the French corps of Marshal Ney; which, with that of Soult, returned to Placentia on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, that of Ney having since gone on towards Salamanca. I inclose Sir Robert Wilson's account of the action. He has been very active, intelligent, and useful, in the command of the Portuguese and Spanish corps with which he was detached from this army. Before the battle of the 28th of July, he had pushed his parties almost to the gates of Madrid, with which city he was even in communication; and he would have been in Madrid, if I had not thought it proper to call him in, in expectation of that general action which took place on the 28th of July. He afterwards alarmed the enemy on the right of his army; and, throughout the service, shewed himself to be an active and intelligent partizan, well acquainted with the country in which he was acting, and possessing the confidence of the troops which he commanded. Being persuaded that his retreat was not open by Arco Bispo, he acted right in taking the road he did, with which he was well acquainted; and although unsuccessful in the action which he fought (which may well be accounted for, by the superior numbers and description of the enemy's troops), the action, in my opinion, does him great credit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

SIR, Mirande de Castenar, August 13.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I was on march yesterday morning on the road of Grenadella from Aldea Nueva, to restore my communication with the allied army, when a peasant assured us, that a considerable quantity of dust which we perceived in the road of Placentia proceeded from the march of a body of the enemy.

I immediately returned, and took post in front of Banos, with my piquets in advance of Aldea Nueva, selecting such points for defence as the exigency of the time permitted. The enemy's cavalry advanced on the high road, and drove back my small cavalry posts; but a piquet of Spanish infantry, which I had concealed poured in on the cavalry a steady and well-directed fire, that killed and wounded many of them. The two hundred Spanish infantry in advance of Aldea Nueva continued, under the direction of Colonel Grant and their officers, to maintain their ground most gallantly, until the enemy's cavalry and chasseurs a cheval, in considerable bodies, appeared on both flanks, when they were obliged to retreat. The enemy's chasseurs a cheval and cavalry advanced in great numbers in every direction, and pushed to cut off the legion posted between Aldea Nueva and Banos; but, by the steady conduct of officers and men, the enemy could only advance gradually, and with a

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very severe loss from the commanding fire thrown on them. The Merida battalion, however, having given way on the right, a road was laid open, which cut behind our position, and I was obliged to order a retreat on the heights above Banos, when I was again necessitated to detach a corps, in order to scour the road of Monte Major, by which I saw the enemy directing a column, and which road turned altogether the Puerto de Banos, a league in our rear.

At this time, Don Carlos, Marquis de Estrange, came up with his battalion of light infantry, and, in the most gallant manner, took post along the heights commanding the road of Banos, which enabled me to send some of the Merida battalion on the mountain on our left, commanding the main road, and which the enemy had tried to ascend.

The battalion of light infantry, the detachment of the legion on its right, continued, notwithstanding the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry, to maintain their ground; but, at six o'clock in the evening, three columns of the enemy mounted the height on our left, gained it, and poured such a fire on the troops below, that longer defence was impracticable, and the whole was obliged to retire on the mountains on our left, leaving open the main road, along which a considerable column of cavalry immediately poured. The battalion of Seville had been left at Bejar, with orders to follow me next day; but when I was obliged to return, and the action commenced, I ordered it to Puerto Banos, to watch the Mount Major road, and the heights in the rear of our left. When the enemy's cavalry came near, an officer and some dragoons called out to the commanding officer to surrender, but a volley killed him and his party, and then the battalion proceeded to mount the heights; in which movement it was attacked and surrounded by a column of cavalry and a column of infantry, but cut its way and cleared itself, killing a great many of the enemy, especially of his cavalry.

The enemy is now passing to Salamanca with great expedition: I lament that I could no longer arrest its progress; but, when the enormous superiority of the enemy's force is considered, and that we had no artillery, and that the Puerto de Banos, on the Estremaduran side, is not a pass of such strength as on the side of Castille, especially without guns, I hope that a resistance of nine hours, which must have cost the enemy a great many men, will not be deemed inadequate to our means. I have to acknowledge the services rendered me on this occasion by Colonel Grant, Major Reiman, Don Fernan, Marquis, Adjutant-Major of the Dragons of Pavia, Captain Charles and Mr. Bolman, and to express the greatest approbation of two companies of the Merida battalions advanced in front, and of the commanding officer and soldiery of the battalions of Seville, and the Portuguese brigade. I have already noticed the distinguished conduct of Don Carlos, and

his battalion merits the highest encomiums.

I have not been able to collect the returns of our loss. From the nature of mountain warfare, many men are missing who cannot join for a day or two; but I believe the enemy will only have to boast that he has achieved his passage, and his killed and wounded will be a great diminution of his victory.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT WILSON.

Sir A. Wellesley, &c.

*Truxillo, August 21.*

General Cuesta moved his head-quarters from the neighbourhood of the bridge of Arco Bispo, on the night of the 7th instant, to Peralada de Garbin, leaving an advanced guard, consisting of two divisions of infantry, and the Duke d'Albuquerque's division of cavalry, for the defence of the passage of the Tagus at this point.

The French cavalry passed the Tagus at a ford immediately above the bridge, at half past one in the afternoon of the 5th, and surprised this advanced guard, which retired, leaving behind them all their cannon, as well as those in the batteries constructed for the defence of the bridge.

The general then moved his head-quarters to the Mesa d'Ibor on the evening of the 8th, leaving his advanced guard at Bohoral. He resigned the command of the army on the 12th (on account of the bad state of his health), which has devolved upon General Equia. The head-quarters of the Spanish army are now at Deleytosa.

It appears that a detachment of Vanegas's army had some success against the enemy, in an attack made upon it in the neighbourhood of Aranjuez, on the 5th instant. General Vanegas was then at Ocana, and he had determined to retire towards the Sierra Morena; and after the 5th, he had moved in that direction. He returned, however, towards Toledo, with an intention of attacking the enemy on the 12th; but on the 11th the enemy attacked him with Sebastiani's corps, and two divisions of Victor's, in the neighbourhood of Almoracid. The action appears to have lasted some hours; but the French, having at last gained an advantage on General Vanegas's left, he was obliged to retire, and was about to resume his position in the Sierra Morena.

On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, large detachments of the French troops which had come from Placentia returned to that quarter; and on the 12th, they attacked and defeated Sir Robert Wilson in the Puerto de Banos, on their return to Salamanca. It appears now that the French force in this part of Spain is distributed as follows:—Marshal Victor's corps is divided between Talavera and La Mancha; Sebastiani's is in La Mancha; Marshal Mortier's at Oropesa, Arco Bispo, and Navalmaral; Marshal Soult's at Placentia; and Marshal Ney's at Salamanca.

Distress for want of provisions, and its effects, have at last obliged me to move towards the frontiers of Portugal, in order to refresh my troops. In my former despatches I have informed your lordship of our distress for the want of provisions and the means of transport. Those wants, which were the first cause of the loss of many advantages after the 22d of July, which were made known to the government, and were actually known to them on the 20th of last month, still exist in an aggravated degree; and under these circumstances, I determined to break up on the 20th from Jarajejo, where I had had my head-quarters since the 11th, with the advanced posts on the Tagus, near the bridge of Almaraz, and to fall back upon the frontier of Portugal, where I hope I shall be supplied with every thing I want.

[This Gazette contains several letters or extracts of letters from Lord Collingwood, on board the *Ville de Paris*, off Toulon, to the Admiralty Office; the first dated 21st June last, containing the substance of two letters from Captain Stewart, of the *Seahorse*, and Captain Maxwell, of the *Alceste*, detailing these officers' proceedings on the coast of Italy; where they destroyed several of the enemy's forts on the islands of Gianuti and Pianoso; as also, the destruction of two gun-boats at Jerrarina, by the *Alceste* and *Cyane*, with the bringing off a considerable quantity of wood from a dépôt of timber; during which operation, a serjeant, two corporals, and twenty privates, came on board the vessels as deserters from the enemy.

Likewise, a letter from Captain Duncan, of the *Mercury*, stating the destruction of a number of trabaccolos and other vessels, on the beach of Rotti, near Manfredonia, by the boats of that ship, under Lieutenant Gordon.

Also, two letters from Captain Raitt, of the *Scout sloop*. One giving an account of the boats of that sloop having carried an enemy's battery near Cape Croisette, and captured and destroyed seven sail of the enemy's coasters, which had taken shelter under it; the other giving an account of a gallant attack made on the 15th July, by a party of seamen and marines on a strong battery which commanded the port of Carry, between Marseilles and the Rhone. The fort was carried without any loss on our side, and all the guns in it spiked; five of the enemy were killed, and seven made prisoners. Captain R. speaks in high terms of praise of the conduct of Lieutenant Battersby, who commanded the boats on both occasions, and of the officers and men who accompanied him.

Also, a letter from Captain Brenton, of his Majesty's ship the *Spartan*, giving an account of the reduction of the citadel and batteries on the island of Lussin, on the coast of Croatia, on the 10th of May last, by that ship, acting in concert with a detachment of Austrian troops, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Baron Ocharniek. The garrison, consisting of 170 men, was compelled to

surrender at discretion, after some opposition to the attacks of the allies, in which the greatest gallantry was displayed by the latter, and they had only three men wounded. The conduct of Lieutenants Willes and Baumgardt of the *Spartan*, and Lieutenant Figen of the marines, is particularly noticed by Captain Brenton.

Another, from his lordship, dated July 16, conveys the substance of a letter from Rear-admiral Martin, detailing the proceedings of the squadron under his orders, in co-operation with the British and Sicilian army, of their landing on, and taking possession of, the islands of Ischia and Procida, where the enemy made but little opposition. The *Cyane* and *Espoir*, with the British and Sicilian gun-boats, attacked a numerous flotilla of the enemy's gun-boats, and took and destroyed about 40 of them. Captain Staines, of the *Cyane*, behaved with great gallantry on this occasion, and chasing a frigate and corvette, wherein he was grievously wounded, having lost an arm, and received much injury in other parts of his body. He had fought for three days successively. Lieutenant Hill, the senior lieutenant, was also severely wounded the last day, as the second had been the day before; so that the ship was latterly fought and conducted by the master, Mr. Joseph Miller, who acquitted himself as a brave and good officer. The *Cyane* had four men killed and 25 wounded.

Also, a letter from Captain Griffiths, of the *Topaze*, stating the capture of nine of the enemy's vessels in the road of Demata, on the coast of Albania, by the boats of the above vessel, notwithstanding the opposition of a very superior force, three of the vessels being armed; the conduct of Lieutenant Hammond, Mr. Garson, acting master, and Lieutenants Halstead and Mercer, of the royal marines, is highly praised on this occasion. The *Topaze* had one man killed and one wounded.

Also, a letter from Captain Barrie, of the *Pomona* frigate, mentioning the capture of *Le Lucien Charles*, Neapolitan privateer, of 60 tons, mounting one 12 and two 6-pounders, with 53 men, commanded by the *Chevalier de Bossi*, officer of the legion of honour.

And, lastly, the extract of a letter from Captain Campbell, of the *Nassau*, dated off the Start Point, the 6th instant, stating the capture, in the Channel, of the *Jean Bart*, lugger privateer, of four guns and 25 men, belonging to St. Maloes, and commanded by L. O. Pilvesse, *enseigne de vaisseau*.]

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

[This Gazette contains letters and inclosures from Sir James Saumarez, giving the particulars of the capture of three Danish lugger privateers, by the *Monkey* gun-brig, and the boats of the *Lynx* sloop of war, under Lieutenant Kelly. "The Danes cut their cables and ran on shore, where they

attempted to scuttle the luggers; but by the well-directed fire of the carronade in the launch, they were instantly driven out of them, boarded, and their own guns turned on them before they were enabled to do them much injury. Before the Danes quitted the largest lugger, they placed a cask of powder close to the fire-place, with the evident intention of blowing the vessel up, and as it was not discovered till some time after she was taken, the escape was most providential; this disgraceful mode of warfare should be known to be guarded against." This service was performed, without a single man being hurt on our part.

Sir James Saumarez likewise transmits intelligence of the *Idas* hired cutter, Lieutenant Wells, having captured the Danish cutter privateer *Flora*, of six guns and thirty men, about nine miles from the Scaw.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 16.

*Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice-Admiral Whitshed, on the Cork station.*

SIR, *Helena, at Sea, Sept. 1, 1809.*  
I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop under my command, captured this afternoon, *Le Jason* French lugger privateer, pierced for 10 guns and 44 men, from Bayonne 21 days, not made a capture, after a chase of 70 miles; she threw her guns overboard except two. Her capture was fortunate, as she would have intercepted the packet, which I crossed during the chase, and answered her private signals; suppose her to have been from Lisbon.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
*Vice-Admiral Whitshed,* J. A. WORTH.  
&c. &c. &c. Cork.

N.B. The *Jason* has since arrived at Cork.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 16.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General John Cope Sherbrooke to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE negotiations on the Danube between Austria and France, remain still under the same doubt which has so long kept the public mind in a state of anxiety and inquietude.—Accounts have, however, been received, that the Tyrolese in several conflicts have defeated the Bavarian troops under the Duke of Dantzic; we have not room for particulars; but the Tyrolese force is said to amount to 80,000 men, and their mode of warfare in a mountainous country is greatly in their favour. It is described to consist in the following arrangements:—The largest trees were cut down, and fastened with ropes to the other trees which stood on the brink of the precipice: rocks, rubbish, and large pieces of timber, were laid on these trees. As soon as the enemy approach, the ropes are instantly cut, and trees, rocks, rubbish, and what they can drag with them in their fall, tumble with a horrible crash upon the heads of the invading corps.

The King of Saxony has been ordered by Buonaparte to *rusticate* himself at Warsaw. It may be remembered, that this monarch refused to force his daughter to marry the profligate Jerome: he is likewise a pious Catholic; and it is said, that the excommunication of Buonaparte by the Pope has made a strong impression on his mind; he that as it may, the King of Saxony, we believe, has taken a final leave of Dresden, and may be considered, like the late King of Sweden, as *de-throned*!

Private advices state, that the terms of Peace between Russia and Sweden had been finally arranged. The latter had continued firm in resisting the demand that her ports

should be shut against British commerce; but she had consented that no British ships of war should enter any of her fortified harbours.—It was understood that Finland was positively to be ceded to Russia.

At a dinner given by Viscount Wellington to General Junot, after the battle of Vimiera, the French General candidly confessed, that he had passed through the English camp on the day before the battle, with his aid-de-camp, in the disguise of two jolly friars.

Lord Wellington has been received with every mark of distinction by the Grand Junta at Badajoz, where he arrived on the 3d instant.—It was reported at Lisbon, that Marshal Soalt had been defeated by the Marquis Romana; but this statement wants confirmation. The fortress of Gerona is reported to have held out against the French, and that fresh succours had been thrown into the garrison.—Montjoui, however, had been given up.

The Marquis Wellesley, we understand, has transmitted to government a minute and comprehensive report of the present situation of Spain, its resources, and the spirit which seems to actuate the people. The Marquis Wellesley was expected to return to England early in next month.

The island of Walcheren, it is now reported, will be finally abandoned, and the passage of the Scheldt impeded by sinking vessels in its channel.

We are sorry to learn, that his Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, was lost in the River Plate, on the 20th of June last. But the whole of the crew and stores, we hear, have been saved.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, in consequence of a communication from his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th of June last; and by virtue of authority given, in such event, by the 11th section of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes, I, James Madison, president of the United States, did issue my proclamation, bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain Acts of Congress might be renewed:

and whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said Orders in Council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration aforesaid; I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

"Given under my hand and seal of the United States at the City of Washington, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1809, and of the independence of the said United States, the thirty-fourth.

(Signed) "JAMES MADISON,  
By the President, "R. SMITH,  
Sec. of State."

A circular letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to the respective Collectors of Customs in consequence of the above proclamation.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

**COL. MUDGE** has been appointed lieutenant-governor of the royal military academy at Woolwich, in the room of General Twiss promoted.

General Fraser, of the African corps, has been appointed lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar, and is immediately to set off for his command.

At the entertainment given by the Duke of Clarence on his birth-day at Bushey Park, the Prince of Wales sat next to the Duke of Brunswick, to whom his royal highness said, he was proud of being so nearly allied to him: and that if the other princes of Europe had acted as bravely and magnanimously as he had done, the Continent would not at this time have presented so melancholy a picture. The Duke returned his thanks with emotions of zeal and gratitude, that shewed his feelings on the occasion.

**Aug. 16.** A great many persons from Dornoch, and other parts of Sutherland, who were on their way to attend the Tain market, most imprudently crowded into the passage-boat at the Melkile ferry, to the number of 152, being considerably beyond its burthen. Unfortunately, however, they had scarcely proceeded half way from the shore; when, dreadful to relate, the boat sunk, and all on board perished, except five persons—Mr. McCulloch, late sheriff-substitute of Dornoch, is said to be among the unfortunate sufferers.

**19.** Mr. Downe, the pedestrian, finished a task of 70 miles a day, for six days, at Dorchester; by which he won 200 guineas.

**20.** A young lady of the name of Noble, who, with an aged mother, occupied the first floor and garrets of a house in Oxford-road,

fell from the window of the front attic in the night, and was killed on the spot. This dreadful accident happened whilst the deceased was walking in her sleep.

**22.** A chimney-sweeper, of the name of Doe, was examined at the Bow-street office, for having taken a boy under eight years of age, as an apprentice, contrary to the statute. The child's mother attended, and stated that during her absence on a visit to her friends in the country, her husband, the unnatural father of the child, had sold the infant for three guineas to this chimney-sweeper, who refused to deliver him to the mother until she could refund him the purchase-money. The magistrates not only ordered the child to be instantly delivered, but fined the master five pounds.

**24.** A general meeting of the subscribers to the Patriotic Fund was held at Lloyd's coffee-house; when it was resolved, that a further appeal should be made to the generosity of the public; as the present stock in hand would be entirely absorbed by the claims that were now expected to be made by the families of above 3,000 killed, and 6,000 wounded, including those who had been killed and wounded at the battles of Corunna and Talavera.

A soldier belonging to the Tower Hamlet militia, who was sentenced by a court-martial to be flogged in the London Fields Hackney, when about to undergo his sentence, drew a pen-knife out of his pocket, and stabbed himself in a dangerous manner.

**26.** The Gazette of this night announced the elevation of Sir A. Wellesley to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Wellington.

Wellington, the place from which Sir A.

Wellesley takes his title, is a small town in Somersetshire, to which County the Wellesley family originally belonged. The founder of it accompanied Henry II. to Ireland, as his standard-bearer; and, as the reward of his courage and enterprising spirit, obtained from that gallant monarch a large portion of land.

28. The Princesses Amelia and Mary took leave this morning of his Majesty, and afterwards, accompanied by Lady G. Murray, and their usual attendants, set off for Weymouth.

A curious kind of frolic, if it might be so denominated, was played at Shepperton. The orchard belonging to Mr. Porter had been robbed; and to prevent further depredations, two men were placed to watch the premises at night, with loaded blunderbusses; and a hut of straw and hurdles was erected for their accommodation. This night some mischievous varlet set fire to the hut; and the watchmen (who were fast asleep) escaped with some difficulty, and left their blunderbusses, the contents of which exploded, to the terror of the village.

30. At a Special Court of the Fishmonger's Company, Alderman Wood moved, that the freedom of that Corporation be presented to G. L. Wardle, for his patriotic conduct in parliament. The motion was, however, opposed, and finally negatived by a majority of one; on the ground that Mr. Wardle's motives having been called in question, and he himself having given a pledge to the public, which pledge has not yet been redeemed, it would be premature to accede to the motion.

At the Gloucester assizes, John Jones, *alias* King, charged with robbing Mr. Aldridge, on the highway, near Bristol, pleaded guilty. Upon being asked why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he said—"he was sensible he had committed a crime against society, by which his life was forfeited; but that he had been impelled by the distress of his family." Judge Bayley, in passing sentence was so affected, that he was obliged to turn his face from the people; and whilst repeating the usual word, "to be taken to the place from whence you were brought—and—you know what I should say, and what I mean,"—and wept. The other part of the sentence was scarcely articulate.

At the same assizes, Messrs. Pitt and Co. proprietors of the brass-mill on the river Avon, near Bristol, obtained a verdict with 19,000*l.* damages, against the Bristol Dock Company; as compensation for the loss sustained by having the wole of the water drained from their mill by the recent improvements in the port of Bristol.

SEPT. 1. At a Court of Directors of the Bank of England, the sum of five thousand pounds was voted unanimously as a subscription to the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

2. Many of the Earl of Craven's London tenants, tradesmen, and friends, dined together at the Thatched-house, St. James's-

street, to commemorate the natal day of that noble peer, and the baptism of his son and heir, Visc. Ullington. The Earl sent two fine bucks for the entertainment of his friends.

4. As Mr. Elliston, jun. of Lambeth, and a Miss Colson, were returning in a coach from a friend's-house, on Monday evening last; the former, in consequence of the lady expressing a desire to break off the connection, and no longer receive the addresses of Mr. E. discharged a pistol, which not only wounded himself but likewise Miss Colson. Mr. Elliston has been committed for trial; though Miss Colson repeatedly declared her belief that Mr. Elliston's intention was to destroy himself, but not to injure her.

5. A fire was discovered in a barn contiguous to the dwelling of Mr. Sandon, at Harlow, in Hertfordshire, which was quickly consumed, together with ten stacks of hay, and several head of cattle.

9. Sandon and Hitchen, country bank note fabricators, stood in the pillory at Warwick. They were well dressed, and very impudent in their behaviour, vowing vengeance against their prosecutors, &c.

13. His Majesty held a levee at the queen's palace; when the following had the honour of being presented to his majesty:—Major-general Paget, on his return from Portugal; Lieutenant-general Grosvenor, on his return from foreign service; Captains Sparrow and Bishop, aides-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Grosvenor, on their return from foreign service; Dr. Sir Henry Hallford (late Vaughan) on being created a Baronet; Sir James Shaw, on his being created a Baronet; General Robinson, on his promotion; and General Despard, on his appointment to the 8th garrison battalion.

The Queen and Princesses Elizabeth, Augusta, and Sophia, accompanied by the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge, went to see the new theatre at Covent-Garden. The managers had the interior of the theatre elegantly illuminated on the occasion; and the address which is to be spoken on the opening of the house, was recited. The royal party seemed much gratified with the sight; and a little before four left Covent-Garden, for the Duke of York's residence, St. James's, where they dined.

15. A court of common council was held, for the purpose of considering the propriety of celebrating, on the 25th of October next, the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of our gracious sovereign to the throne. Sir W. Curtis opened the business of the meeting in a *NEAR* speech, and was seconded by Mr. Alderman Scholey. Mr. Walthman opposed the motion; he took a brief review of the critical situation of the country; adverted to the severity with which the public burthens were felt by all classes of people; insisted that the present motion was an artifice of ministers to draw the public attention from our late miscarriages; and concluded with proposing an amendment, which, however, he did not press. Messrs. Dixon, Jacks-

Mawman, Smith, &c. supported the motion, which was finally carried with scarcely any opposition.

The merchants are to have a grand dinner, at three guineas a ticket, to celebrate the day, at Merchant Taylors' Hall.

The corporation of Dublin have adopted a plan for celebrating the above event by balls, fire-works and illuminations.

The following melancholy affair happened at Camus, near Blyth. Mr. J. Storey, who had been fishing at sea, for his amusement, returned at dusk in the evening, and immediately proceeded home to announce his arrival to his family, when his two daughters, one aged 14, the other 22 years, proposed to accompany him to the shore, in order to assist in securing the boat. The eldest daughter and father proceeded towards the boat, while the youngest staid at a distance with a light, which suddenly disappearing, the other sister went to ascertain the cause; when, melancholy to relate, the wretched father never beheld them again in existence. It is supposed that they had got on a quick-sand, at the edge of the river, and had thus been precipitated in. The eldest was found floating at sea on the following day, and the other along the shore.

7. This morning, at half-past three o'clock, a fire broke out in Bear-yard, situated at the south-west corner of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, which excited great alarm in the neighbourhood, and was productive of considerable mischief. It is supposed that the fire began in a stable. Ten stables were consumed, and three houses adjoining. All the houses which surrounded this yard, forming a square, were materially injured. What principally contributed to increase the evil was, a carpenter's shop, in which there was a large quantity of timber recently laid in, and also a considerable quantity of fat in a deposit belonging to some butchers in Clare-market.

20. Lord Chatham was presented to his majesty at the levee, and most graciously received, on his return from Holland.

21. A duel took place early this morning, between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, in which the latter received a wound in the left thigh; but happily it is not dangerous, being merely a flesh wound.—The meeting took place at Putney Heath. Lord Yar-mouth seconded Lord Castlereagh; and Mr. Rose Ellis, Mr. Canning. We understand they fired by signal, at the distance of ten yards. The first missed, and no explanation taking place, they fired a second time; when Mr. Canning was wounded in the left thigh on the outer side of the bone; and thus the affair terminated.

The cause of the duel is said to be of three or four months standing; and to have arisen from Mr. Canning having advised the dismissal of Lord Castlereagh from the cabinet. Mr. Canning, it is said, did not disguise his sentiments, which were communicated to the King through the Duke of Portland.

22. A bill of indictment was found, by the grand jury of the county of Middlesex, against Francis Wright, Mary Anne Clarke, and Daniel Wright, for a conspiracy against Colonel Wardle. The Colonel was two hours under examination before the grand jury.

The other witnesses examined were Major Dodd, Mr. Glennie, Mr. Illingworth, a wine merchant, and Mr. Curt, a coffee-house keeper. Application was made by Mr. Alley, counsel for the prosecution, that Mrs. Clarke and the Messrs. Wrights might be held to bail.

A young lady, of 16, daughter of Dr. Latham, while attending a sick brother at Worthing, was violated under the following circumstances:—She was walking along South-street, Worthing, at seven o'clock on the 10th of June, after having left her brother and maid-servant at a bathing machine, when she was overtaken by the defendant, who took her by the arm, and pressed his conversation to her. The young lady declined his company; but he still solicited her to grant him five minutes conversation. The defendant followed her to the door of her lodgings, where he left her. The next morning, being the 11th, Miss Latham saw the defendant pass the house, but she supposed he did not see her. On the morning of the 12th, the young lady had returned from bathing; and while sitting on her sofa and perusing a book, she heard the lock of the door opened; and, suspecting it to be the son of Mr. King, of Bedford-row, she went down stairs; and to her surprise beheld the defendant, who followed her hastily into her drawing-room. He immediately began to take liberties, and Miss Latham fainted. She did not know what happened until some time after; when she partly recovered, and found herself on the sofa, with a handkerchief tied over her mouth. The defendant had taken off her white sash, and tied her hands at the wrist. He observed, that she should not be hurt, and advised her not to be alarmed. After having violated her person, the defendant used pressing solicitations to prevail on the young lady to elope; and he added, that a post-chaise should be waiting for her at the door of Mr. Ogle. He assured her, that he would treat her affectionately; she should go to his country house, and have servants at her command. The defendant loosened the handkerchief from the young lady's mouth, in order, as he said, to receive a gratifying answer to the proposed elopement; but on her indignantly expressing her abhorrence of his conduct, he again fastened the handkerchief over her mouth, and left the room, after having placed the furniture, &c. in order. Miss Latham loosened the handkerchief, by placing her hand against the table, and she contrived to ring the bell for her servant, Lawrence, who untied the white sash, and loosened her hands. Mr. Barrett, a wine and brandy-merchant in Abchurch-lane, but who with his family had

been at Worthing, has been taken into custody and examined. The prosecutrix swore positively to his being the man who had violated her person, and whom she had had opportunities of knowing, from repeatedly seeing him.—Mr. Barret denied being at Worthing at the time the crime was committed. The magistrate, however, remanded him for another examination; and he was liberated on giving bail to the amount of 4000*l.* for his future appearance.

Next day another examination took place; when a number of witnesses attended, and proved that they had transacted business with Mr. Barret in town on the 12th of June, the day on which the violation was said to have been committed. The magistrates expressed his personal conviction of the innocence of Mr. Barret; but he felt it his duty to order another examination, to give an opportunity for other witnesses to be brought forward on so serious a charge. Miss Latham, the prosecutrix, is a handsome young lady, sixteen years of age.

The Strand bridge is to be erected nearly opposite the Lyceum Theatre, and not fronting Catherine-street, as was originally intended; to prevent interfering with the buildings of Somerset-house.

A Daily paper states, that two meetings have taken place in the city, for the purpose of erecting a theatre on that part of the estate of Lord Radnor on the south side of Fleet-street, of which Bouverie-street and Water-lane, is a part. A petition to the crown, it is said, is drawing up, humbly praying for a license, to which will be attached the names of some of the first characters in the capital, who have put down their signatures to sums amounting to 250,000*l.* to be applied towards the undertaking. The prices of admission are to be the same as to the Haymarket Theatre, under the penalty of forfeiting the license.

Captain Davison, convicted of stealing a piece of muslin at the Somerset assizes, is sentenced to be transported for seven years.

An inquest was held last week at Langham, in Rutlandshire, upon the bodies of Margaret, John, and Rachael Lowe, the wife and children of a blind beggar, who were accidentally drowned in the brook that runs through Langham pasture. The man and his family were travelling from Old Overton to Langham on the preceding evening, and the brook for a moment was swollen to an amazing size. A baker, passing with his cart, took them all up. As soon as they attempted to cross the ford, the cart was carried away by the force of the stream, and turned over. The woman and the children, together with the horse, were drowned: the blind man was saved by his dog, a rope from which was fastened round his wrist: and the baker escaped with difficulty.

#### A MERMAID SEEN ON THE COAST OF CAITHNESS.

*Letter from Miss Mackay, Daughter of the Rev. David Mackay, Minister of Reay, to Miss Innes Dowager, of Sanside.*

MADAM, Reay Manse, May 25,

To establish the truth of what has hitherto been considered improbable and fabulous, must be at all times a difficult task, and I have not the vanity to think that my testimony alone would be sufficient for this purpose; but when to this is added that of four others, I hope it will have some effect in removing the doubts of those, who may suppose the wonderful appearance I reported having seen in the sea on the 12th of January, was not a mermaid, but some other uncommon, though less remarkable inhabitant of the deep. As I would willingly contribute to remove the doubt of the sceptical on this subject, I beg leave to state to you the following accounts, after premising that my cousin, whose name is affixed along with mine, was one of the four witnesses who beheld with me this uncommon spectacle.

While she and I were walking by the seashore, on the 12th of January, about noon, our attention was attracted by seeing three people who were on a rock at some distance, shewing signs of terror and astonishment at something they saw in the water; on approaching them, we distinguished that the object of their wonder was a face resembling the human countenance, which appeared floating on the waves; at that time nothing but the face was visible; it may not be improper to observe, before I proceed further, that the face, throat, and arms, are all I can attempt to describe; all our endeavours to discover the appearance and position of the body being unavailing. The sea at that time ran very high, and as the waves advanced, the mermaid gently sunk under them and afterwards re-appeared. The face seemed plump and round, the eyes and nose were small, the former were of a light-grey colour; and the mouth was large, and from the shape of the jawbone, which seemed straight, the face looked short: as to the inside of the mouth I can say nothing, not having attended to it though sometimes open. The forehead, nose, and chin were white, the whole side face was of a bright pink colour. The head was exceedingly round; the hair thick and long of a green oily cast, and appeared troublesome to it, the wave generally throwing it down over the face: it seemed to feel the annoyance, and as the waves retreated, with both its hands frequently threw back the hair and rubbed its throat, as if to remove any soiling it might have received from it. The throat was slender, smooth and white; we did not think of observing whether it had elbows, but from the manner in which it used its arms, I must conclude that it had. The arms were very long and slender, as were the hands and fingers; the latter were not

webbed. The arms, one of them at least, was frequently extended over its head, as if to frighten a bird that hovered over it, and seemed to distress it much; when that had no effect, it sometimes turned quite round several times successively. At a little distance we observed a seal. It sometimes laid its right hand under its cheek, and in this position floated for some time. We saw nothing like hair or scales on any part of it; indeed the smoothness of the skin particularly caught our attention. The time it was discernible to us was about an hour. The sun was shining clearly at the time; it was distant from us a few yards only. These are the few observations made by us during the appearance of this strange phenomenon.

If they afford you any satisfaction I shall be particularly happy; I have stated nothing but what I clearly recollect; as my cousin and I had frequently previous to this period, combated an assertion, which is very common among the lower class here, that mermaids had been frequently seen on this coast, our evidence cannot be thought biased by any former prejudice in favour of the existence of this wonderful creature.

To contribute in any degree to your pleasure or amusement, will add to the happiness of, madam, your greatly obliged,

(Signed)

ELIZ. MACKAY,  
C. MACKENZIE.

## PREFERMENTS.

**T**HE Rev. Alexander Brodie, M.A. chaplain in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the vicarage of East Bourn, Sussex.——The Rev. R. Covett, A.M. to the vicarage of Staines, Middlesex.——The Rev. Henry Rice, of Cholderton,

to the perpetual curacy of Swingfield, Wilts.——The Rev. Adam John Walker, curate of Leybourne, Kent, to the rectory of Bishopstone, and the vicarage of Gazor, in the diocese of Hereford.

## BIRTHS.

**A**T Woodford, the lady of Captain Charles Pelly, R.N. of a son.——In Piccadilly, the lady of the Hon. Peter Robert Drummond Burrell, of a daughter.——At the seat of Sidling, Dorsetshire, the lady of Sir John Wildbore Smith, Bart. of a son.——Mrs. Freeling, of the General Post Office, of a daughter.——At Exmouth, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Talbot, lady of the Dean of Salisbury, of a son.——In Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, of a son.——Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Joseph Brown, of Bugthrig, Berwickshire, of two daughters and a son, all of whom are doing well.

——The wife of a journeyman wheelwright, named Hazelton, an industrious young man, but in low circumstances, of three boys, all likely to do well. They reside opposite Upper George-street, Edgware-road.——The wife of Joseph Rice, not more than four feet high, who lives in Lamb-alley, Bishopsgate-street, of three fine children, two girls and a boy, who, with the mother, are likely to do well. The husband, who is a boot-closer, is much about the same height as the wife.——The wife of William Magners, labourer, of Hay, in Breconshire, in her 51st year, of a daughter, being her 15th child.

## MARRIAGES.

**A**T Rotherhithe Church, Mr. G. Newell, of his majesty's victualling office, Deptford, to Miss A. Beck, daughter of the Rev. T. Beck, of Deptford, Kent.——William Hodgson, Junr. of Thorney Abbey, near Peterborough, Esq. to Miss Stanley, daughter of Robert Stanley, Esq. of the parsonage, Cottingham, Northamptonshire.——John Porter Leigh, Esq. of Homerston, to Miss Williams, daughter of William Williams, Esq. of Chigwell.——Carew Smith, Esq. to Caroline, daughter of William Knox, Esq. of Great Baling.——The Rev. W. Clayton, of Saffron Walden, to Miss C. E. Smales, daughter of R. Smales, Esq. of Walworth.——At St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, Major Ball, to Miss Millard.——Samuel Beazley, Esq. jun. of Caddick's-place, *Europ. Mag. Vol. LVI. Sept. 1809.*

Whitehall, to Eliza, daughter of John Richardson, Esq. of St. James's.——Charles Pott, of Albion-place, Surry, Esq. to Anna Cox, daughter of Samuel Compton Cox, Esq. treasurer of the Foundling Hospital.——James Beckford Heard, Esq. to Georgiana, daughter of the late Thomas Nevill, Esq.——At Tingrith, Bedfordshire, Andrew Sibbald, Esq. to Henrietta Truman, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Aveling, rector of Millbrook; and vicar of Henlow, Bedfordshire.——R. Battley, Esq. to Miss Churchyard, of the Paragon, Kent-road.——Mr. Charlesworth, surgeon, of Clapham, Surrey, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Beddome, Esq. of the same place.——Thomas Garnett, Esq. of Nantwich, Cheshire, to Harriet, daughter of John Brabant, of Middlewich.

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## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

**TATELY**, at Abbeyland, in the county of Cork, Doctor Dillon, titular Archbishop of Tuam.——At her house, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, Mrs. Rowe, late of Fleet-street.——In Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, the Hon. Abraham Creighton, only brother to the Earl of Erne, of Crumcastle, Ireland.——At Farcham, John Dixon, Esq. late storekeeper of the Ordnance, aged 87.——At Limerick, suddenly, Captain Ward, adjutant of the Waterford regiment of militia.——At Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, Sylvester O'Sullivan, Esq. of Killarney; (Mac Finnan Duff, "son of the black warrior Finnan.") This melancholy event happened in consequence of a fall from his horse, after an illness of 12 or 14 days. By his death one of the most renowned of the real ancient Irish families has become extinct.——At Bristol, Mrs. Gattie, wife of Mr. Gattie, of the Bath theatre.——At Belfast, at the advanced age of 86, Isaac Corry, Esq. of Newry.——At his residence at Rostrevor, Col. H. Wray, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.——At her house in Tenby, Mrs. Routh, widow of the late Mr. Routh, formerly proprietor of *Sarah Farley's British Journal*.——At Plastron, near Llanwest, Denbighshire, Mr. John Knight, late of Giltash, Caernarvonshire, who had been many years in the royal artillery, and was one of the heroes of Minden, in 1759.——At Coventry, on his way from Lymington, Sir William James Wray, Bart. in the 59th year of his age.

**Aug. 9.** In Gower-street, Adam Hobkirk, Esq. late of Jamaica.

**15.** At Cowbridge, the Hon. Mrs. Nicholl, daughter of the late Henry Lord Viscount Ashbrook, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and wife of the Rev. John Nicholl, of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.——At Bisham, Charles Lewes Parker, Esq. surgeon to the forces, and to the royal military college at Great Barlow.

**14.** At Killasp, Peter Grehen, Esq. of the city of Dublin.——At Penryn, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. Bentley, wife of Captain Charles Bentley, of the 2d royal veteran battalion.

**15.** At Framlingham, in Suffolk, John Say, Esq. aged 74.

**16.** At the house of a friend in Chatham-place, of an apoplectic fit, Wm. Brooke, Esq. of Lambeth, aged 70.

**17.** At Taunton, John Norman, Esq. in the 33d year of his age.

**18.** At Hackney, Christopher James Hayes, Esq. in the 64th year of his age.——At Hampton, Mr. Joseph Mills, of the Haymarket, builder, aged 72.——In the 73d year of his age, at Islip, Oxon, Mr. Richard May, thirty years master of the Free School, Oxford, erected and endowed by John Nixon, Esq. alderman, in the year 1659.

**20.** At Fowey, Rear-Admiral Rawe, lately a resident at Portsea.

**22.** At Blackheath, in the 72d year of

her age, Mrs. Richardson, of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.——At Neath, Glamorganshire, in the 21st year of her age, Charlotte Sophia, eldest daughter of John Plumtree, Esq. of Fredville, in the county of Kent.

**23.** At Bath, aged 77, William Farr, M. D. of Ilford, in the county of Hants, who for upwards of 40 years was physician to the Royal Naval Hospitals of Haslar and Plymouth.——In consequence of a bruise she received in a fall from a horse, a few days ago, Mrs. Copp, wife of Mr. Copp, woollen manufacturer, of Exeter.——Miss Emily Harriet Hodgson, was leaving the house of Mrs. Hammet, in Portland-street, where she had spent the evening with a party, she dropped suddenly while stepping into a coach with her brother, and expired in a few minutes. Her death was occasioned by an apoplectic fit.

**24.** At Becket House, Berks. aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Clare, D. D. Rector of Sutton, in Nottinghamshire, and of Yoxall, Staffordshire.——Mrs. Agar, wife of Mr. Agar, of London-street, Fenchurch-street, and late of Walthamstow, Essex.——At Edinburgh, Ann, widow of the late Daniel Mac Gregor, Esq. of Inverardara, and of the Honourable East-India Company's service, and niece to the late Lord Sempill.——At Combermere Abbey, in Cheshire, Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart. many years member for the county of Chester. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Major-general Cotton, now on service in Spain.

**25.** At Chelsea, Mr. John Upward, many years in the common-council for the ward of Broad-street.——At Hampton Wick, Middlesex, Mrs. Lawes, wife of Vitruvius Lawes, Esq. barrister-at-law, of Red-lion-square, Bloomsbury.——At Stratford on Avon, aged 50 years, James Arnold, fifth son of the late Mr. Samuel Arnold, of the above place. His death was occasioned in consequence of the sudden seizure of a fit while angling in the river Avon; and for want of immediate assistance, he was unfortunately drowned.

**26.** At Ringmount, in the county of Waterford, aged 96 years, Mrs. Young, relict of Owen Young, Esq. of Castlereagh, and mother of the late Dr. Young, Bishop of Clonfert.——At Maidstone, after a severe illness, since his return from Spain, Major-general Coote Manningham, equerry to the King, and Colonel of the 95th, or rifle regiment.——Josiah Collier Esq. aged 69.——At Stewart-hall, county Tyrone, at a very advanced age, Andrew Thomas, Earl of Castlestewart.

**27.** At Hawthornden, Scotland, the Right Rev. Bishop William Abernethy Drummond, of Hawthornden, aged 90.——After a short illness, Sir William James Wray, Bart. aged 39.

**28.** Henry Parker, Esq. of Stoke-Newington, in the 84th year of his age.

**29.** At his house in George-street, Edinburgh, General Robert Melville, at the ad-

vanced age of 85 years. He was an excellent classical scholar, a man of the strictest honour, and a complete gentleman. In the year 1743 he entered into the army as an ensign in the 25th regiment; and, after serving with great military reputation in various parts of the world, he was, in the year 1763, appointed governor-general of the ceded islands, comprehending Grenada with its dependent islands, Dominica, St. Vincent's, and Tobago, which last, from an uncultivated wilderness, was brought to be a valuable sugar colony under his administration. By his humanity and prudence an alarming insurrection of the slaves in Grenada was terminated without bloodshed or expense. His kind treatment of the new French subjects attached them to the British government, and enabled him to obtain from the court of France, in the year 1789, an abolition of the *droit d'aubaine* in favour of the inhabitants of Tobago, which had been ceded to that power at the peace. This was his last public transaction; and ever since his thoughts and his fortune have been employed in works of philanthropy and beneficence. It is no addition to the honour of this truly good man, that he was descended of an ancient and noble family.

30. The Rev. Nicholas Heath, LL.B. a prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, and Rector of Allcaunings, in Wiltshire.——At Scarborough, aged 61, Wm. Paul, Esq. Barrister-at-law, and one of the Senior Benchers of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.——At Towlstone Lodge, near Tadcaster, Peregrine Wentworth, Esq.—He was in the 88th year of his age, being born July 31, 1732.——Mr. Benjamin Brooker, of Newhaven, at the advanced age of 85, having filled an office in his majesty's customs at that place, for 50 years.

31. John Creagh, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the city of Limerick.——Mrs. Ann Cooper, wife of the Rev. Robert Cooper, of Guildford-street.——At Perth, Mr. William Ross, writer, keeper of the sasines, and Procurator-fiscal of the county of Perth.——Mr. Hayward, grocer, of Mount-row, Lambeth, without any previous illness, dropped down in his shop, and almost instantly expired.——At the Bull, Shooter's-hill, Lady Stewart, relict of the late Lord Henry Stewart, fifth son of the Marquis of Bute, whose remains passed that place only on Saturday, on their way to Cardiff for interment.

SEPT. 1. Robert Christie, Esq. of Leicester-place, army-agent, aged 77.——At Catherington, Hants. John James Todd, Esq. of Chesterfield-street.

2. At Greenwich, Major-General Edward Page, of the royal regiment of artillery.——At the house of her father, W. H. Whittingham, Esq. of Broadwater, Herts, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Earl, Esq. of Temple Dinsley.——At Deal, of the wound he received before Flushing, in the 27th year of his age, Lieutenant Colonel Pe-

ter Hayes Petit, of his majesty's 35th regiment of foot, second son of John Lewis Petit, M. D. deceased.

SEPT. 3. At his house in Upper Norton-street, Peter Matthias Van Gelder, Esq. statuary, in the 71st year of his age.——In Creed Lane, Ludgate-street, Hannah Riely, 19 years of age, who had been bed-ridden, and lost the use of all her faculties for twelve years, in consequence of a fright when she was a child. She had not been able to take any kind of sustenance for some days.——In Piccadilly, the Right Hon. George William 6th Earl of Coventry, Viscount Deerhurst, and Baron Coventry, of Allsborough, Lord-lieutenant and Cister Rotalorum of the county of Worcester, Recorder of Worcester, High Steward of Tewkesbury, and Chamberlain of Chester.

His lordship was 87 years of age, being born on the 26th of April, 1722, and succeeded his father in the honour and estates of the family in 1751: he married, first, March 5, 1752, Maria, eldest daughter of John Gunning, Esq. (By his wife Bridget, daughter of John Viscount Mayo), and sister to the Duchess of Hamilton; by this lady he had issue, George William, now Earl of Coventry, Maria, Alicia, and Anne-Margaret. He married, secondly, Sept. 27, 1764, Barbara, daughter of John, tenth Lord St. John, by whom he had issue, two sons, John and Thomas, and a daughter, Barbara, who died an infant. The memory of this venerable nobleman will deservedly be held in high respect by all who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance. In the long period of fifty-eight years, during which he held the high office of lord-lieutenant of the county of Worcester, the integrity of his public conduct, ever directed by a sound judgment, active in promoting the public good, and adorned by affability and politeness, ensured universal esteem. Nor was his conduct less worthy of imitation as a peer of Parliament; he well understood the principles of the constitution, and acted at all times in conformity with them, supporting the government of the country with zeal and integrity; but when, during the American war, he could no longer approve of the conduct of the then Minister, Lord North, he resigned the place of one of the lords of the bed-chamber, though contrary to his majesty's wishes; resolving that no private considerations should shackle his public conduct. He was a highly polished gentleman, an elegant scholar, and a man of superior taste; that he possessed this latter accomplishment in an eminent degree, will be manifest to every one who recollects what the *Croûne d'armes* once was, and what it now is: with few natural advantages, it has been laid out and adorned, under his lordship's immediate direction, with so much judgment, as evidently to shew what art and industry can perform "when science marks the progress of their toil." As Recorder of Worcester he was ever attentive to its interests for the

space of 35 years; being elected and sworn into that office in 1774, in the room of Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, and was highly respected by the corporation.——At Cashobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, George Doney, a black servant, and a native of Virginia, who, from the year 1766, remained in the families of the late and present Earl. He discharged the duties of a faithful and honest servant, acquiring the friendship of those of his own station; whilst his respectful attention and demeanor conciliated the universal good opinion of all those who had opportunities of witnessing his service.

SEPT. 4. At Combintinhead parsonage, Devonshire, of a typhus fever, Caroline Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Bouchier William Wrey.——At Liverpool, of a fever, Miss F. Lewis, youngest daughter of Mr. Lewis, late one of the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre. She was in her 17th year.——At Earl's-court, near Reading, of a fit of apoplexy, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir W. Scott.——At Paxhill Park, Sussex, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Board, relict of William Board, Esq. mother of the Countess Winterton, and sister of the late Gibbs Crawford, Esq. of Saint Hill, Sussex.——Mr. Joseph Atwell, proprietor of the Hibernian Coffee-house, Dame-street, Dublin.

5. At Piner's-hill, Stanstead, Mount Fitchet, Mrs. Healing, the wife of Mr. Healing, of Laurence-lane.——In Upper Mary-le-bonne-street, Fitzroy-square, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Henrietta Alice Perreau, widow.——Mrs. Tipler, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, in her 64th year.——At Oakingham, Berks, in his 78th year, Mr. Benjamin Baldwin, formerly of Farringdon, in the same county.

6. In Carlisle, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, of a dropsy, for which she had been tapped 22 times.

7. Robert Cheney, Esq. of Meynell Langley, Derbyshire.

8. At Harwich, Lieutenant-colonel Donaldson, of the guards.——Mrs. Dennis, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

9. At Flintham, Wilts, of an erysipelas, Mrs. Heslop, wife of Mr. R. Heslop of Flintham, and late of Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.——At Weymouth, after a few days illness, Captain Richard Carruthers Corne, of the royal navy.——At his house on Hampton-green, Thomas Poplett, Esq. captain on the half-pay of the army, and deputy lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.

10. Captain R. Sampson, formerly a commander in the service of the Hon. East India Company.——At Kingsland, Richard Wild, Esq. many years an eminent iron-monger in Bishopsgate-street.——At Kensington, Mrs. D. Blunt, sister to the late Sir Charles and aunt to the present Sir Charles Richard Blunt, Bart. of Bengal, aged 77.——At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Withall,

wife of Mr. Caleb Withall.——At Epping Forest, Mrs. Brickwood, wife of Laurence Brickwood, Esq. merchant, London.

11. Mrs. Elizabeth Stanfield, wife of Joseph Stanfield, Esq. of Islington.——At Harwich, after his arrival from Flushing, of the disorder which has proved so fatal to our troops, Wm. Stokes, Esq. assistant-commissary.

12. At his father's house in Cleveland-court, St. James's-place, Tharlow Davis, Esq. a student of the Inner Temple, and late of Exeter college, Oxford, aged 27.——At West Drayton, Mrs. De Burgh, wife of James Godfrey De Burgh, Esq. By her death, the claim to a barony in fee (now in abeyance) descends to her eldest son, Hubert De Burgh, an infant.

14. General M'Kenzie Frazer. He returned only a few days ago from Flushing. He was an excellent officer, and much beloved in the army.——At Winterdyne House, in Worcestershire, Francis Fielde, Esq. of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, London.——The wife of Thomas Ponton, Esq. of Battersea.

15. Edward Ford, Esq. late of Golden-square, surgeon.——In Rathbone-place, at the early age of 30, John Dyer Lockhart, Esq. of the Island of Dominica, formerly of Montserrat.——Mr. Thomas King, cheesemonger, of Holborn.——Suddenly, at Plymouth, the famous pugilist, Nicholas (otherwise Nicky) Glabb; he has for nearly 40 years past been employed as a porter, in carrying coals to different parts of the town, although for the last ten years quite blind; during the latter period he was led by his wife, and they gained the appellation of the constant couple. He lost his eyes in two severe pugilistic combats.——In Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Hastings, aged 82.

16. At Lymington, Mr. Arnold, and on the same day his wife departed this life!——At Portsmouth, Mr. Charles Smith, a merchant in the island of Curaçoa. He fell a prey to the effects of a long residence in the West Indies, and only survived until he was landed in his native country, after 23 years absence from it.

17. In the 95th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Hopegood.——Mrs. Walford, wife of Richard Walford, Esq. of Uxbridge.

18. Dropped down dead, while dressing, Mrs. Buckle, wife of J. Buckle, Esq. of Hethersett, one of the aldermen of Norwich.——At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Edward Hodgson, vicar of Rickmansworth, Herts.

20. At the house of his brother, in America-square, Sir William Douglas, of Castle-Douglas, Bart.——Richard Palmer Baker, Esq. of Amery House, Alton, Hants.

22. Mr. James Smith, haberdasher, in Cheapside, and one of the Common Council of the ward of Farringdon Within.

23. At an advanced age, Mr. P. Tompkins, in an obscure lodging near Moorfield

This person was formerly supposed to be not only the most correct, but the most incorrect book-keeper in the kingdom; and obtained a very handsome independence, by making sets of books for those persons who were, for their OWN INTEREST, obliged to appear before certain gentlemen at Guildhall. It is said, he was the first person who suggested the idea of imputing the losses of bankrupts to speculations in the lottery; and procured the unsuccessful tickets, collected at 2s. each, as having been unfortunately purchased by his employers.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Bombay, Joseph Cumberlege, Esq. solicitor there to the Hon. East India Company, in the 36th year of his age. The Governor of the Presidency, the commanding officer of the forces, and most of the principal persons in the settlement, attended his funeral; and the government announced his death, in the following words, on the occasion of notifying the appointment of his successor:—"It is with concern, that the governor in council announces the death of Mr. Joseph Cumberlege, a gentleman who has, for upwards of seven years held the respectable and important office of the Hon. Company's solicitor at this presidency; the duties of which he has discharged with equal justice to the public, and credit to his own character, as well as to the entire satisfaction of government."—At Philadelphia, in her 109th year, Susannah Warden, formerly wife of Virgil Warden, one of the house servants of the great William Penn. This aged woman was born in William Penn's house, at Pennsbury Manor, in March 1701, and has of late been supported by the Penn family.——Off the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. John Rogers, Broxborn, Herts, a midshipman in the Hon. East India Company's ship the *Dorsetshire*, on his return from China, aged 17 years.——In the West Indies, in the 16th year of his age, Mr. Robert Baher, midshipman of the *Garland* frigate, and second son of Robert Baher, Esq. of Montague-place.——Mr. William Barclay Mountney, of the *Melpomene* frigate, nephew of Sir Robert Barclay, Bart. He lost his life in the recent gallant action with the Russian flotilla.——At Madeira, the Lady Sophia Bligh, wife to the Hon. W. Bligh, and daughter to the late Earl of Galloway.——At Kingston, in Jamaica, Matthew Peacnn, Esq. of London, merchant.——Among the heroes of Talavera, in the dawn of life, in his 23d year, John Graydon, Esq. captain in his Majesty's 83th regiment, and third son of the late Robert Graydon, Esq. of Killeshee, county of Kildare, Ireland. On his entrance into the army, this young officer served with much credit in the West Indies. In the hopeless attack on Buenos Ayres, sharing the fate of the brave but unfortunate grenadiers of the 88th regiment, he was carried, severely wounded, from the mouths of the enemy's guns. In the glorious conflict of Talavera, this gallant

young officer was among the first who fell; displaying to his heroic companions an animating example of that enthusiastic bravery for which he was ever conspicuous. He had scarce attained his 24th year. With talents the most promising, with manners the most attractive, he associated every quality which could adorn the gentleman, ennoble the hero, exalt the Christian, or endear the friend.—(*Hibernian Journal*)——At the dreadful battle of Talavera, Captain Henry James, of the 61st regiment, who fell gloriously among the foremost in the conflict.——In Spain, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Talavera, Captain Samuel Gauntlett, of the 29th regiment of foot.

——Of his wounds, and was buried on the field of battle among the heroes of Talavera, in the 21st year of his age, Captain Rawdon M'Crea, of the 87th, Prince of Wales's Irish Regiment, and eldest son of Major M'Crea, of the 5th Royal Veteran battalion. This gallant young man, who had been five times severely wounded at the storming of Monte Video, a veteran in conduct and example, in the act of encouraging his men, at the head of his light company, was wounded in the evening of the 27th of July, and taken prisoner. The ball, a rifle one, pierced both cases of his watch, and with part of the works, lodged in his groin. He was sent into Talavera, by a flag of truce, on the morning of the 30; his wound looked well, and he was in good spirits, having been treated with the greatest humanity and attention by the French; but unexpected bleeding, caused by some parts of the watch having been carried deeper into the wound, among the large blood-vessels, than was supposed, almost instantaneously put a period to his life.

At Vienna, General Vukassovich, of a mortal wound he received in the battle of Wagram, in the 54th year of his age.——In Spain, William Calcraft, Esq. late major in the 7th light dragoons.——The Hon. Henry Neville, captain in the 14th light dragoons, and second son of Lord Braybrooke; he died at Santa Cruz, near Truxillo, in Spain, in the 22d year of his age. He had escaped unhurt at the battle of Talavera; but fell a victim to a fever brought on by extreme fatigue.——At Tannadice, in the county of Forfar, North Britain, in the 83d year of his age, James Macdonald, Esq. father of Thomas Macdonald, Esq. of Hinde-street, Manchester-square.——At South Beveland, with the British army, John Baldock, Esq. paymaster of the 1st battalion of the 79th regiment.——On board his Majesty's ship *Courageux*, off Walcheren, Edward Morant, Esq. ensign in his Majesty's first regiment of guards, in the 20th year of his age.——At Middleburgh, Captain George Sutherland, of the 71st regiment. His services, as well upon the present occasion, as in the former expeditions to Holland and in Egypt, where he was severely wounded, proved him to be a meritorious officer. He has left a widow and four children.

## CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDISE.

Alum, English	- ton	£ 22 0 0	to 23 0 0	Madder, Dutch Crop	- cwt.	£ 4 13 0	to 5 10 0
Aniseeds, Alicant	- cwt.	6 10 0	to 6 18 0	Mahogany, Honduras	- ft.	0 1 6	to 0 2 6
Ditto German	- cwt.	4 18 0	to 5 10 0	Ditto Jamaica	- -	0 1 4	to 0 2 2
Ashes, American Pot	- -	2 4 0	to 3 0 0	Ditto Hispaniola	- -	0 1 8	to 0 2 4
Ditto Pearl	- -	2 15 0	to 3 10 0	Molasses	- cwt.	1 19 0	to 0 0 0
Barilla, Carthagena	- -	2 18 0	to 3 2 0	Oak plank, Dantzic,	} load	0 0 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto Sicily	- -	2 12 0	to 2 15 0	Oil, Lucra		- 25 gal. jar	30 0 0
Ditto Teneriffe	- -	2 12 0	to 2 14 0	Ditto Spermaceti	- ton	102 0 0	to 105 0 0
Bark, Oak British, 43 cwt.	- L.	36 0 0	to 36 0 0	Ditto Whale, Greenland	- 41 0 0	to 42 10 0	
Ditto Foreign	- -	8 0 0	to 11 10 0	Ditto Southern	- 43 10 0	to 45 10 0	
Braudy, Cogniac	- gal.	1 2 0	to 1 3 6	Ditto Florence - half chest	- 3 14 0	to 3 5 0	
Ditto Spanish	- -	0 19 6	to 1 1 0	Opium, Turkey	- lb.	1 10 0	to 1 12 0
Camphire, refined	- lb.	0 7 4	to 0 7 6	Orchilla, Canary	- ton	250 0 0	to 250 0 0
Ditto unrefined	- cwt.	34 15 0	to 36 0 0	Ditto Cape de Verd.	- -	130 0 0	to 140 0 0
Cochineal, garbled	- lb.	1 10 0	to 1 16 0	Ditto Madeira	- -	1 0 0	to 1 12 0
Ditto East Indian	- -	0 6 6	to 0 8 0	Pimento	- lb.	0 1 6	to 0 1 8
Coffee, fine	- cwt.	6 5 0	to 6 15 0	Pitch, American	- cwt.	0 17 0	to 0 18 0
Ditto ordinary	- -	4 0 0	to 5 0 0	Ditto Stockholm	- -	1 1 6	to 1 3 6
Ditto Mocha in Time	- -	11 15 0	to 16 0 0	Ditto Archangel	- -	1 0 0	to 1 1 0
Copperas, Green	- lb.	0 6 6	to 0 7 0	Quicksilver	- lb.	0 4 6	to 0 4 7
Ditto White	- -	2 5 0	to 2 9 0	Raisins, Bloom	- cwt.	4 0 0	to 5 0 0
Cotton-wool, Surinam	- -	0 2 0	to 0 2 1	Ditto Malaga	- -	2 0 0	to 2 9 0
Ditto Jamaica	- -	0 1 7	to 0 1 11	Ditto Sun	- -	2 0 0	to 3 10 0
Ditto Smyrna	- -	0 1 5	to 0 1 7	Ditto Mascadine	- -	4 15 0	to 9 0 0
Ditto Bourbon	- -	0 3 1	to 0 3 10	Rice, Carolina	- -	1 14 0	to 1 18 0
Ditto Pernambuco	- -	0 2 44	to 0 0 0	Ditto East Indian	- -	1 5 0	to 1 11 0
Ditto East Indian	- -	0 1 3	to 0 1 6	Rum, Jamaica	- gal.	0 5 0	to 0 6 6
Currants, Zant	- cwt.	3 10 0	to 4 5 0	Ditto Leward I.	- -	0 4 3	to 0 5 3
Deals, Dantz. Fir, sin. 40 f. piece	- 0	0 0 0	to 0 0 0	Saltpetre, East India Rough	- cwt.	3 13 0	to 3 15 0
Ditto	- 31 36	0 0 0	to 0 0 0	Ditto British Refined	- -	4 8 0	to 4 10 0
Ditto	- 2 36	0 0 0	to 0 0 0	Shellach	- -	6 5 0	to 11 11 0
Elephants' Teeth	- 1. 2. 3. cwt.	24 0 0	to 30 10 0	Shumack, Faro	- -	1 7 0	to 1 9 0
Ditto	- 4. 5. 6.	18 0 0	to 24 0 0	Ditto Malaga	- -	1 6 0	to 1 7 0
Ditto	- Scrivell	11 0 0	to 18 10 0	Ditto Sicily	- -	1 6 6	to 1 8 0
Figs, Turkey	- -	2 2 0	to 3 0 0	Ditto Oporto	- -	0 0 0	to 0 0 0
Flax, Riga	- ton	113 0 0	to 115 0 0	Silk, Thrown, Piedmont	- lb.	2 8 0	to 2 15 0
Ditto Petersburg, 12 head	- 115 0 0	to 129 0 0	to 16 0 0	Ditto Bergam	- -	2 9 0	to 2 15 0
Fustick, Jamaica	- ton	14 0 0	to 16 0 0	Silk, Raw, China, 3 Mos. Sm.	- -	0 0 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto Cuba	- -	18 0 0	to 20 10 0	Ditto	- 6 ditto	1 16 0	to 2 0 0
Galls, Turkey	- cwt.	4 18 0	to 6 15 0	Ditto Bengal, Sm. Sk. g.	- -	1 0 6	to 1 10 0
Geneva, Hollands	- gal.	0 19 6	to 1 0 0	Ditto	- -	1 4 6	to 2 0 0
Ditto English	- -	0 10 0	to 0 14 0	Ditto	- -	2 5 0	to 2 15 0
Ginger, Jamaica, White	- cwt.	4 12 0	to 9 0 0	Sugar, Jamaica	- C.	3 12 0	to 4 4 6
Ditto Black	- -	3 8 0	to 3 15 0	Ditto East India	- -	3 11 0	to 4 12 0
Ditto Barbadoes	- -	4 5 0	to 4 10 0	Ditto Lumps	- -	5 10 0	to 5 16 0
Ditto East Indian	- -	3 12 0	to 4 10 0	Ditto Single Leaves	- -	5 8 0	to 6 0 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	- cwt.	5 0 0	to 12 5 0	Ditto Double Ditto	- lb.	0 1 4	to 0 1 8
Ditto Seneca	- -	4 12 0	to 5 15 0	Tallow, English	- cwt.	4 18 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto Sandiach	- -	6 6 0	to 8 5 0	Ditto Russia, candle, white	- 4 14 0	to 4 16 0	
Ditto Tragacanth	- -	20 10 0	to 23 0 0	Ditto, yellow	- 4 12 0	to 0 0 0	
Ditto Mastic	- lb.	0 4 2	to 0 4 8	Ditto, Buenos Ayres	- -	4 16 0	to 4 17 0
Hemp, Riga Khine	- ton	100 0 0	to 0 0 0	Tar, Archangel	- B.	2 5 0	to 2 7 0
Ditto Petersburg clean	- 100 0 0	to 0 0 0	to 83 0 0	Tar, Stockholm	- B.	2 8 0	to 2 10 0
Ditto East Indian	- -	83 0 0	to 96 0 0	Ditto, American	- -	1 18 0	to 2 0 0
Hides, English	- lb.	0 0 34	to 0 0 5	Tin in blocks	- cwt.	5 18 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto Buenos Ayres	- -	0 0 3	to 0 0 51	Ditto, Grain, in blocks	- -	7 7 0	to 0 0 0
Ditto Dutch salted	- -	0 0 34	to 0 0 8	Turpentine, American	- -	1 15 0	to 2 0 0
Ditto Spanish	- -	0 0 54	to 0 0 8	Tobacco, Maryl. yellow	- lb.	0 1 5	to 0 1 8
Indigo, Caracc. Flo. 1st & 2d	- 0 8 6	to 0 10 3	to 0 8 6	Ditto, Mid. brown	- -	0 0 8	to 0 10 0
Ditto East Indian Blue & Purp.	- 0 8 6	to 0 11 6	to 0 1 6	Ditto, Long Leaf	- -	0 0 6	to 0 0 7
Ditto Brazil	- -	0 1 6	to 0 5 3	Tobacco, Virg. York River	- lb.	0 0 10	to 0 0 16
Iron, Pig, British	- ton	7 0 0	to 9 0 0	Ditto, James River	- -	0 0 95	to 0 0 10
Ditto, in bars	- -	15 0 0	to 16 0 0	Wax, English	- cwt.	15 15 0	to 17 10 0
Ditto Swedish, bars	- -	22 0 0	to 24 10 0	Ditto Dantzic	- -	15 0 0	to 15 15 0
Ditto Norway	- -	24 0 0	to 25 0 0	Ditto African	- -	9 15 0	to 11 0 0
Ditto Archangel	- -	25 0 0	to 26 0 0	Wax, American	- cwt.	14 15 0	to 15 5 0
Juniper Berries, German	- cwt.	2 4 0	to 2 10 0	Whale-fins, Greenland	- ton	50 0 0	to 55 0 0
Ditto Italian	- -	3 5 0	to 3 11 0	Ditto S. Fishery	- -	26 0 0	to 30 10 0
Lead in pigs	- fod.	35 0 0	to 3 0 0	Wine, Red Port	- pipe	90 0 0	to 105 0 0
Ditto red	- -	37 0 0	to 38 0 0	Ditto Lisbon	- -	65 0 0	to 95 0 0
Ditto white	- -	50 0 0	to 51 0 0	Ditto Madeira	- -	74 0 0	to 125 0 0
Lignum Vite, American	- -	6 0 0	to 16 10 0	Ditto Calcevala	- -	71 0 0	to 105 0 0
Ditto Tortola	- -	0 0 0	to 0 0 0	Ditto Sherry	- - butt	71 0 0	to 105 0 0
Logwood, Camp.	- -	19 0 0	to 20 0 0	Ditto Mountain	- -	65 0 0	to 80 0 0
Ditto Honduras Chipt	- 16 0 0	to 16 10 0	to 14 10 0	Ditto Vidonia	- - hogs.	70 0 0	to 85 0 0
Ditto Unchipt	- uncertain	14 10 0	to 15 10 0	Ditto Claret	- -	42 0 0	to 95 0 0
Ditto Jamaica Chipt	- -	14 10 0	to 15 10 0	Yarn, Mohair	- lb.	0 3 3	to 0 10 0
Ditto Unchipt	- uncertain	2 10 0	to 3 15 0				
Madder Roots, Smyrna	- cwt.	2 10 0	to 3 15 0				

## PRICES OF

Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares, &amp;c.

21st September, 1869.

London Dock Stock	.....	1251. per cent.
West India ditto	.....	1851. per cent.
East India ditto	.....	1811. per cent.
Commercial ditto	.....	1751. per cent.
East Country ditto	.....	901. per share.
Grand Junction Canal Shares	.....	1901. per share.
Grand Surrey Canal Shares	.....	801. per share.
Grand Union ditto	.....	201. per share premium.

LEWIS WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers,  
No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

## MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	96	4 52	0 41	6 38	0 51
Kent	97	3 53	0 41	9 35	0 52
Sussex	99	6 00	0 00	0 34	0 09
Suffolk	85	4 46	6 12	4 33	1 47
Cambridge	93	2 00	0 36	0 25	2 45
Norfolk	84	8 00	0 36	0 33	0 00
Lincoln	97	10 58	6 13	5 23	8 53
York	89	7 65	2 34	11 29	7 60
Durham	106	0 00	0 57	11 37	1 00
Northumb.	95	11 66	4 46	0 34	9 00
Cumberland	121	0 80	0 58	1 36	3 00
Westmorl.	112	0 72	0 51	2 35	2 00
Lancaster	104	1 00	0 18	4 31	9 63
Chesher	97	4 00	0 00	0 33	2 00
Gloucester	107	6 00	0 13	11 33	11 00
Somerset	102	7 00	0 43	0 30	10 62
Monmouth	119	4 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Devon	95	9 00	0 43	1 00	0 00
Cornwall	95	3 00	0 12	10 27	4 00
Dorset	107	4 00	0 47	0 00	0 60
Hants	103	5 00	0 16	0 35	9 57

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	
Middlesex	105	4.55	3.41	7.34	9.53	8
Surrey	107	0.52	9.14	0.40	0.60	0
Hertford	92	8.52	6.11	0.35	3.56	3
Bellford	99	5.59	2.14	6.36	0.56	7
Huntingdon	95	11.00	0.43	9.58	0.52	3
Northampton	96	4.00	0.17	6.34	0.72	0
Rutland	99	6.00	0.52	0.36	9.61	0
Leicester	94	5.00	0.52	2.53	10.58	4
Nottingham	99	0.60	0.13	6.36	2.62	8
Derby	105	6.00	0.00	0.12	6.68	3
Stafford	110	0.00	0.52	9.38	4.68	2
Salop	106	8.75	3.55	6.35	4.00	0
Hereford	106	1.52	0.41	9.38	0.50	4
Worcester	105	3.51	4.50	9.12	5.63	11
Warwick	107	6.00	0.51	8.14	11.68	10
Wilts	99	4.00	0.12	8.38	8.55	8
Berks	103	2.61	0.10	6.37	10.58	0
Oxford	101	0.00	0.13	10.38	9.57	6
Bucks	101	4.00	0.45	8.55	10.57	4

WALES.

N. Wales	103	8 00	0 52	0 27	6 00	0
S. Wales	96	0 00	0 52	0 18	3 00	0

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1809	Barom	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.	1809	Barom	Ther.	Wind.	Obser.
Aug. 25	29.78	57	SW	Fair	Sept. 11	29.67	57	N	Fair
26	29.77	58	SSW	Rain	12	29.76	58	NW	Ditto
27	29.83	62	NW	Fair	13	29.79	57	W	Ditto
28	29.98	61	W	Ditto	14	29.65	62	SW	Ditto
29	30.14	67	S	Ditto	15	29.80	58	N	Ditto
30	31.21	68	S	Ditto	16	30.11	57	SW	Ditto
31	29.32	63	N	Ditto	17	30.03	64	W	Ditto
Sept. 1	29.71	62	NE	Ditto	18	29.72	59	SSW	Rain
2	29.62	62	SSE	Rain	19	29.65	56	NW	Fair
3	29.51	65	SE by S	Fair	20	29.46	55	S	Ditto
4	29.55	63	S	Rain	21	29.54	54	SW	Ditto
5	29.49	65	SE	Fair	22	29.53	57	S	Rain
6	29.42	61	SSE	Rain	23	29.57	63	SW	Fair
7	29.21	63	NE	Ditto	24	29.35	64	W	Ditto
8	29.24	56	N	Ditto	25	29.63	56	WSW	Rain
9	29.53	58	NW	Fair	26	29.95	4*	SW	Fair
10	29.14	61	NW	Ditto					

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM AUGUST 26 TO SEPTEMBER 25, 1899. BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct Consols	per Ct Reduce	per Ct Consol	Navy 5 per Ct	New 5 per Ct	Long Anns.	Omn. pr.	Imp. 3 per Ct	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct	So. Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	State Lot Tickets.	City Fr. Tick.	Cons. for Ac.
1809 Aug 26	—	68 a 68½	68½	84¼	99	—	1813-16	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	26s pr.	13s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 28	—	68½	68½	84¼	99	—	1813-16	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	24s pr.	15s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 29	263	68½	68½	84¼	99	—	1813-16	¾ pr.	—	7½	—	—	—	24s pr.	15s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 30	264	67½ a 68½	68½	84¼	99	—	1813-16	¾ pr.	67½	—	—	—	187	24s pr.	15s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 31	267	68½	68½	84¼	99½	—	18½	¾ pr.	—	7 7-10	98¼	—	—	24s pr.	15s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
Sept. 1	267½	68½ a 4	68½	84¼	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	67½	7½	—	—	—	24s pr.	16s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 2 holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 4	—	68½ a 4	68½	—	99½	—	18½	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	23s pr.	14s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 5	268½	68½ a 4	68½	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	23s pr.	17s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 6	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	67½	—	—	—	—	22s pr.	16s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 7	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	22s pr.	16s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 8	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	1 pr.	—	—	—	—	188	22s pr.	15s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 9	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	1 pr.	—	—	—	—	—	23s pr.	15s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 11	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23s pr.	16s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 12	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	—	67½	—	—	—	—	23s pr.	13s pr.	211 17s	81 12s	68½
" 13	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	188	21s pr.	14s pr.	211 17s	81 15s	68½
" 14	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	21s pr.	11s pr.	211 17s	81 15s	68½
" 15	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	20s pr.	11s pr.	211 17s	81 15s	68½
" 16	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	20s pr.	10s pr.	211 17s	81 15s	68½
" 18	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	13s pr.	—	211 17s	81 15s	68½
" 19	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	67½	—	—	—	—	12s pr.	—	211 17s	81 15s	68½
" 20	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	—	—	—	73½	188	21s pr.	12s pr.	211 17s	81 15s	68½
" 21 holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 22 holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187½	20s pr.	11s pr.	211 17s	81 15s	68½
" 23	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	20s pr.	12s pr.	211 17s	81 15s	68½
" 25	—	68½ a 4	—	—	99½	—	—	¾ pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68½

FORTUNE and Co. STOCK-BROKERS and GENERAL AGENTS, No. 13, CORNHILL,

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Prices of each Day are given; in the other Stocks, the *highest* only.