

THE European Magazine

FOR APRIL, 1814.

[Embellished with a Portrait of Field-Marshal VON BLUCHER.]

CONTENTS.

	Page	LONDON REVIEW.	Page
Acknowledgments to Correspondents	232	Letters written by eminent Persons in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries	318
Memoir of Field-Marshal Von Blucher	233	Coxe's Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon	322
On the Plague	235	An Essay on Medical Economy	325
A Stratagem	236	Britton's Rights of Literature	328
On Reason	ib.	The Predestined Thief	ib.
Method of taking Iron Moulds out of Cotton	ib.	Review of Musical Publications	ib.
India Shipping	237	Theatrical Journal;—including Fable and Character of Sadak and Kalasrade, or The Waters of Oblivion; The Woodman's Hut; and Debtor and Creditor	331
Amount of Consolidated Fund	ib.	Poetry;—including A Sequel to "Rule Britannia"—To Mrs. S.—h—Anacreon's 16th Ode, translated freely—An Ode recited at the Anniversary Meeting of the Jews' Hospital	333
Remedy for the Hooping-Cough	ib.	Parliamentary Intelligence	
Notice of the Sufferings of Captain Flinders	ib.	Intelligence from the London Gazette.	
Anecdote relating to the celebrated Italian Historian, Guicciardini	238	State Papers.	
Nugæ. No. XXVIII.	239	Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.	
Moral Essays. Essay I.—On Happiness	290	Literary Intelligence.	
Letter from Dr. Radcliffe to the Earl of Denbigh	292	List of new Publications.	
A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. Dean Kirwan	293.	Births—Marriages—Monthly Obituary.	
Select Sentences	296	List of Bankrupts.—Theatrical Register.	
Parliamentary Returns	ib.	State of the Navy—London Markets.	
Strictures on Mr. Feinaigle's Method of assisting the Memory	297	Prices of Canal, &c. Shares.	
On the Advantages of Uniformity	301	Rates of Government Life Annuities.	
Miscellaneous Remarks	302	Loan for 1813, 1814.	
On destroying Slugs in Gardens	303	Course of Exchange—Prices of Bullion.	
The Repository. No. II.	304	Price of Stocks.	
A Mode of destroying Moles	307		
Hawthorn Cottage: a Tale [Continued]	309		
On Hydrophobia	316		

London :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL,

And may be had of all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom,

Who with great pleasure, announce to their Correspondents Abroad (to whom this Magazine was Constantly sent, and found to be a most Acceptable Present,) that the Communications with the Continent are again accessible, and that this Work will be regularly delivered by the *Post-Master* to all parts of EUROPE, FREE OF POSTAGE, at Two Guineas per Annum;—by Mr. WILLIAM SERGEANT, of the General Post Office, London, or No. 22, Sherborne-lane, for the Countries bordering on the Baltic, Mediterranean, Portugal, and the Brazils;—by Mr. COWIE, G. P. O. for France, Holland, Germany, Hamburgh, &c.;—by Mr. THORNHILL, G. P. O. or No. 23, Sherborne-lane, for the West Indies, Bahama, Madeira, Bermuda, Canada, and Nova Scotia;—by Mr. AUSTIN, G. P. O. for Ireland;—and by Mr. GUY, of the India House, for the Cape of Good Hope and all Parts of India.

Nothing, therefore, is required, but to give their Orders as above, or to any *Local Post-Master*, which will secure the punctual and early Delivery of this Magazine to any Part of the civilized World.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXV. April 1814.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Costos' Narrative, published seventy years ago, will not be interesting enough for our readers; but we thank J. B. H. for his hint.

Albin has already appeared in most of the newspapers.

Chancery is a long lane; but it is a long one that has no turning.—RAY.

T. B. is referred to Vol. I. page 149—150 of the *Dict. Hist.*

Harvey, Neaniskos, S. Enort, &c. &c. have been received.

We have again to express our acknowledgments to W. C.

The press of interesting matter compels us to omit a number of articles intended for insertion this month.

ERRATUM in our last.—Page 198, column 2, near the bottom, both in the text and note, for "The Golden Legion," read "The Golden Legend."

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from April 9 to April 16, 1814.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	75	0 39	0 40	8 29	10 43	3	Middlesex	74	7 41	0 40	9 31	2 44	4
Kent	73	6 00	0 40	8 29	8 42	4	Surrey	79	0 44	0 40	0 31	0 49	4
Sussex	70	0 00	0 35	3 25	10 00	0	Hertford	72	0 41	0 40	4 29	8 60	3
Suffolk	68	0 35	0 37	0 26	11 41	4	Bedford	73	4 40	0 36	10 27	8 40	8
Cambridge	68	11 00	0 37	7 21	2 40	10	Huntingd.	71	2 00	0 35	8 23	0 39	0
Norfolk	63	11 36	0 33	8 25	2 38	2	Northampt.	73	0 56	0 33	2 24	4 48	0
Lincoln	67	4 43	0 37	5 21	11 44	4	Rutland	68	3 00	0 34	3 25	6 43	6
York	70	0 48	10 41	6 23	9 46	7	Leicester	75	7 00	0 37	2 26	9 53	0
Durham	68	6 00	0 00	0 25	6 00	0	Nottingh.	77	4 00	0 41	8 28	2 51	10
Northumb.	66	0 44	0 39	4 26	6 40	0	Derby	82	10 00	0 44	3 30	6 64	0
Cumberl.	79	7 52	0 41	7 28	4 00	0	Stafford	83	0 00	0 43	3 31	6 53	0
Westmorl.	86	5 52	0 48	0 28	9 00	0	Salop	78	8 58	10 42	1 34	6 00	0
Lancaster	84	1 00	0 00	0 31	6 62	0	Hereford	74	8 51	2 37	1 30	0 48	4
Chester	78	8 00	0 49	4 00	0 00	0	Worcester	76	9 51	8 43	11 37	0 56	11
Gloucester	80	4 00	0 37	3 27	5 48	6	Warwick	84	8 00	0 42	5 31	1 58	10
Somerset	77	11 00	0 37	6 20	0 54	8	Wilts	69	2 00	0 34	6 27	6 51	0
Monmouth	83	7 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	72	10 00	0 33	9 28	9 47	2
Devon	77	1 00	0 36	10 26	1 00	0	Oxford	76	6 00	0 35	0 25	8 49	0
Cornwall	80	5 00	0 37	9 27	4 00	0	Bucks	76	0 00	0 37	9 27	4 43	11
Dorset	76	4 00	0 33	6 00	0 52	0	WALES.						
Hants	73	5 00	0 34	4 28	0 48	2	N. Wales	89	4 00	0 48	0 31	4 00	0
							S. Wales	79	1 00	0 41	6 18	8 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1814	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1814	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Mar. 27	29.78	47	SW	Fair	Apr. 11	29.94	54	E	Fair
28	29.75	48	S	Ditto	12	29.80	53	E	Ditto
29	29.46	49	SSE	Ditto	13	29.76	55	SE	Ditto
30	29.80	46	SW	Ditto	14	29.59	57	SSE	Ditto
31	29.85	47	S	Rain	15	29.43	60	S	Ditto
April 1	29.63	50	SW	Ditto	16	29.45	60	SE	Ditto
2	29.30	52	S	Fair	17	29.36	60	SW	Rain
3	29.33	50	SW	Ditto	18	29.56	52	E	Ditto
4	29.48	50	W	Ditto	19	29.60	61	S	Fair
5	29.67	52	N	Ditto	20	29.65	53	NE	Ditto
6	29.88	53	W	Ditto	21	29.62	50	SW	Ditto
7	30.05	52	S	Ditto	22	29.79	48	NW	Ditto
8	30.29	46	E	Ditto	23	29.98	50	SW	Ditto
9	30.14	48	N by E	Ditto	24	29.73	45	W	Ditto
10	30.08	50	E	Ditto	25	29.80	44	N	Rain

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL, 1814.

MEMOIR OF
FIELD MARSHAL VON BLUCHER.

[WITH A PORTRAIT ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD.]

MARSHAL VON BLUCHER, General and Commander-in-Chief of the Silesian army, was born in 1742, at his father's country-seat in Pomerania, and has been in the service of his country ever since his fifteenth year. He began his military career in the "Seven Years war," under the patronage of and command of the celebrated Zieten, the friend and favourite of Frederick the Great. We therefore know that he studied in the military school, which was then, unquestionably, the greatest in all Europe. Ardent from infancy, Blucher preferred the cavalry, and entered into the regiment of Red Hussars, which had acquired peculiar distinctions for its bravery on different occasions, but particularly for defeating the French in the memorable battle of Rosbach. In this regiment our hero continued nearly twenty years, when he took offence at the promotion over him, of a junior officer. Superior influence caused his remonstrances to be disregarded: irritated at the injustice, he challenged the favoured youngster; a duel took place, and Blucher in disgust demanded and received his discharge. It is not accurately known what length of time he was absent from his profession: but he lived some years in retirement, occupying himself in the cultivation of his paternal estates, which were tolerably extensive. It is also said, that in this seclusion he became particularly partial to literature and the arts. However this may be, the fact is not material to the history of his military life; but to judge from the style of his proclamations, we should conceive the report to be well-founded.

Blucher did not remain unknown to

the different administrations of the Prussian Government, while absent from his profession: but the stern and unforgiving disposition of the sovereign, miscalled *Great*, caused him to repel all attempts of the friends of Blucher for getting him restored to the service. He, however, regularly appeared as a spectator at the grand annual reviews; and at one of these, after the death of Frederick II. he was noticed by Frederick William II. who restored him to his rank. From this period he began to ascend most rapidly to eminence. He very soon obtained a squadron in his old regiment of Hussars; the Colonel soon afterwards died, and Blucher obtained his rank. He now came into perpetual service; his regiment being under the orders of the Duke of Brunswick; and his name and deeds are well known on the banks of the Rhine, where he distinguished himself in the revolutionary campaigns. The various attacks which he made were all similar and characteristic. It was his plan to rush upon the enemy with irresistible impetuosity; to retire on meeting with serious opposition; to place himself at a distance and minutely observe the enemy's movements, to take advantage of every indication of weakness and disorder, by a new attack; and then to dart upon his opponents with the rapidity of lightning, cut his way into the ranks, make a few hundreds prisoners and retire again. This was the usual manœuvre of Blucher, who by such a mode of warfare acquired considerable reputation, particularly at Kienweller.

The numerous occasions on which this veteran distinguished himself, during a period of ten years, from 1795 to 1805,

cannot now be particularised. The world was too far thunderstruck with the rapid and unparalleled successes of the "*Scourge of Providence*," BUONAPARTE, to notice all the individual efforts which annoyed him in his career. But we may say that Blücher has always been the enemy who has most harassed and thwarted him. When the French invaded Prussia, in the year 1806, Blücher was foremost in opposing their progress through Westphalia, whence he made a masterly retreat in the face of 60,000 French, his own force being only 20,000. At the battle of Auerstadt, in 1806, Blücher very highly distinguished himself; and although he differed from the Duke of Brunswick, respecting the time and mode of attack, he showed the most consummate generalship and determined bravery during the whole of that memorable action.

At the battle of Prentzlau, where he likewise much distinguished himself, he had the command of the cavalry under Prince Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. He also signalled himself by a gallant charge of the French at Frankenhausen; but as their numbers were irresistible, Blücher was obliged to retreat, which he did in admirable order, and threw himself into Lübeck, where he was besieged by the French, who summoned him to surrender: but, with his characteristic bravery, he replied in these remarkable words: "*Ich werde mich nicht ergeben, ere ich meinen letzten blutstropfen verlohren habe!*" i. e. I will not surrender till I have lost the last drop of my blood! The French, however, with an overwhelming force, stormed the city, and took it after a most gallant resistance. Blücher was made prisoner, but was shortly afterwards exchanged for General, now Marshal, Victor, Duke of Ragusa. Our hero then returned to Königsburgh, and was soon afterwards sent by sea, at the head of a division, to Swedish Pomerania, in order to assist in the defence of Stralsund, and generally to support the operations of the Swedes; but the Peace of Tilsit rendered his farther operations unnecessary, and he once more retired to Prussian Pomerania, the site of his birth.

After the unfortunate engagement near Halle, in October, 1806, in which Bernadotte commanded, and which ended in the capitulation of the Prussian army, under Prince Hohenlohe, Gene-

ral Blücher, by a *ruse de guerre*, succeeded in saving the 5000 men under his command. He was separated from the main body of the army by General Klein, to whom he sent a message, stating that an armistice was concluded for six months; this the General believed, and Blücher's division was consequently saved.

We now come to the mere mention, *en masse*, of those grand operations which, within the last eighteen months, have immortalised his name. They are too strongly described in the Bulletins of the Allies, issued during the last and present year, to require from us a particular detail. We have said that the hero went into retirement immediately after the peace of Tilsit; he remained in apparent inactivity, till the unexpected and important defection of General Von Yorck gave the signal for a general insurrection in the Prussian states against the Corsican Despot. Immediately after this event, we find the veteran availing himself of every opportunity for vengeance. By the end of the year 1812, he had raised a corps of volunteers, composed of youths of the first families in Prussia, who rushed to range themselves under his banner; and at the revival of the campaign, we find him holding the important rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army, which, when united with certain divisions of Austrians and Russians, was termed, from the site of its operations, *the Army of Silesia*. The gallant deeds which he has performed with this army are the admiration of the world; and the victories of Katzbach, Bautzen, Leipsic, &c. will transmit his name to the latest posterity.

Throughout the whole of the last year we have witnessed Blücher driving the enemy before him from the Katzbach to the Seine; but it is his consummate generalship, from his first entrance into France that has, more than all his other acts, entitled him to the most brilliant wreath of victory, and the fairest page of history; for the hero, like Cæsar, wherever he has appeared, has come only to *see* and to *conquer*! Every day's operations of the hostile forces in the north-east of the French empire seems to add a new laurel to his brow; and while his detested and detestable opponent, implacable, cruel, desperate, and despising every other right than that of force, exhibits only

the spirit of an outrageous gladiator, Blücher, unmoved by the shocks of battle, displays the calmest intrepidity, the most splendid ability, and the most consummate patriotism and zeal. In short, his conduct affords the most perfect picture that has yet been presented (excepting that of our immortal Wellington and Nelson) of the combination of bravery and courage! And we hope his gallant efforts for the liberation of Continental Europe will meet with their just and triumphant reward.

We understand that since the entrance of the allies into Paris, he has been obliged to resign the command of the Silesian army from ill health.

Blücher had two sons, both men of distinguished bravery and abilities. The eldest signalled himself materially in the beginning of the present campaign, by destroying, in the rear of the French army, just at the time when the armistice of September last was concluded, a large park of artillery and ammunition. Buonaparte, with his usual vindictiveness and duplicity, ordered a detachment against him, by whom he was captured, after a brave resistance. He was soon, however, exchanged for an officer of equal rank, but, unfortunately, he fell sick and died in a few days. He was Colonel of a regiment of Prussian Hussars. His brother is a Major in the Light Cavalry, under the immediate orders of his father, and is daily participating in the glories of his venerable parent.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE Plague, which does so much mischief every year in various parts of the world, viz. Gibraltar, Cadiz, Alicant, Malaga, Carthage, Smyrna, Constantinople, Aleppo, Malta, West Indies, and other places, is a disease which might be effectually prevented, and its recurrence guarded against in such a way as never to be felt in future; it could be done in a manner so complete, that no neglect of the inhabitants in any great town could cause its appearance; nor would the precautions necessary for its prevention, be either troublesome or expensive; neither do they depend upon any contingencies which might interfere to prevent their being put in practice at the proper season; they don't depend upon a supply of medicine of any kind, nor on the attendance of the faculty, nor upon hospitals,

nor upon diet or regimen; neither can the seasons have any tendency to prevent their successful application.—On the contrary, the seasons in which the malady chiefly prevails, may in future be made by far the most healthful to the inhabitants of those places heretofore depopulated annually!—There is no quackery in contemplation. The cause of the disease will be guarded against in a manner that the inhabitants of every city, town, or village, will be able in future to ensure themselves from the visitation of plague or yellow fever. I have stated that the prevention will not be expensive, in fact it may be easily made a source of revenue to the state, without being any cost to the community or individuals. The poor will receive equal benefit as the more opulent, and it will have this great superiority over all general applications, that no neglect of one part of the inhabitants of a city or street can operate so as to generate the disease and communicate it to those who have been more prudent.

Such is the peculiar character of this invaluable discovery, that it will and must reach, in its operation, every individual in the district where it shall be practised. So that there will be no danger of partial or local disease: a matter of great importance in a disorder so dreadful in its consequences.

For the relief of suffering humanity the present paper is submitted to the consideration of the public; and the assistance of the Philanthropist, in whatever station Providence may have placed him, is hereby invoked,—it is a matter dear to the welfare of thousands, to drive away a calamity which visits some of the fairest portions of the civilized world and desolates the most beautiful cities. The writer's object is purely to promote the good of the inhabitants of those places where the disease herein-mentioned does so much mischief, and he is ready, upon being called upon to come forward for that laudable purpose. PHILANTHROPOS.

. The above has been sent to Mr. Asperne, in consequence of an advertisement which appeared in the Irish papers. The writer will, on its attracting notice in a proper manner, lend every assistance to promote an undertaking of such importance, the result of twenty years laborious application.

Dublin, 15th April, 1814.

STRATAGEM.

WE have lately read, among the articles of intelligence from the continent, of a curious *ruse de guerre*, whereby several fortresses in the peninsula, occupied by the French, were regained by one of the Spanish generals, who had obtained possession of the cipher in which the enemy's despatches were written. The following curious anecdote of a still more ingenious stratagem in war, is related by the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh, in his *History of the World*.

"The Island of Sark, joining to Guernsey, and of that government, was, in Queen Mary's time, surprised by the French, and could never have been recovered again by strong hand, having cattle and corn enough upon the place to feed so many men as will serve to defend it; and being every way so inaccessible, that it might be held against the great Turk: yet, by the industry of a gentleman of the Netherlands it was in this sort regained. He anchored in the roads with one ship of small burden; and pretending the death of his merchant, besought the French, being some thirty in number, that they might bury their merchant in hallowed ground, and in the chapel of that isle; offering a present to the French of such commodities as they had aboard: whereto (with condition that they should not come ashore with any weapon, no not so much as with a knife) the Frenchmen yielded. Then did the Flemings put a coffin into their boat, not filled with a dead carcase, but with swords, targets, andarquebusses. The French received them at their landing; and, searching every one of them so narrowly as they could not hide a penknife, gave them leave to draw their coffin up the rocks with great difficulty, some part of the French took the Flemish boat, and rowed aboard their ship to fetch the commodities promised, and what else they pleased; but, being entered they were taken and bound. The Flemings on the land, when they had carried their coffin into the chapel, shut the door to them, and, taking their weapons out of the coffin, set upon the French; they run to the cliff, and cry to their company aboard the Fleming, to come to their succour; but, finding the boat charged with Flemings, yielded themselves and the place. Thus a fox's tail doth sometimes help to piece out the lion's skin, that else would be too short."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

April 19, 1814.

YOUR correspondent A. in your magazine for last month quotes a question to this purport: "which has most of the divine fire, a beautiful female lunatic, or a sagacious dog." Now, in my humble opinion, this question has nothing to do with the argument for the reason of animals. A lunatic is on the same footing with a deformed animal; she has lost, or never had, one of the faculties common to mankind; and is as improper a specimen of the human race, as a mongrel dog would be of either of the races from which he sprung: the loss of sagacity in the one is on a par with the loss of intellect in the other. I would, therefore, rather advise your correspondent to seek for the uniting link between the brutes and mankind, among the Caffres, in the interior of Africa, or in New Holland.

**Chez lesquels un singe passablement instruit pourroit vivre avec honneur, il s'y trouveroit à peu pres à la portée des autres habitants.*

Your most obedient servant,

M. D.

METHOD of taking IRON-MOULDS out of COTTON.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY body knows, that cottons, of all kinds, are apt to receive a dirty yellowish, or orange stain, from iron; which, if allowed to remain, gradually corrodes the cloth and forms a hole. At first, these stains are easily removed by means of muriatic acid, or any other diluted acid (except vinegar); but, after they have remained for some time, acids have no effect upon them. It may, therefore, be acceptable to your readers, to point out the method of removing these moulds, in such inveterate cases.

The iron in them, is in the state of red oxide; and it appears, from various facts well known to chemists, that the red oxide of iron has a much greater affinity to cotton cloth, than the black oxide. The object in view, therefore, should be, to bring the iron in the mould to the state of black oxide; after which muriatic acid will remove it. Now there are two methods of doing this; both of which, in the present

case, answer the purpose completely. The first is, to touch the mould with the yellow liquid formed by boiling a mixture of potash and sulphur in water, called hydrogureted sulphuret of potash by chemists. The mould becomes immediately black, and the action of diluted muriatic acid immediately effaces it. The second method is, to daub the mould over with ink, so as to make it quite black. After this, muriatic acid takes it out, as in the former case. I conceive that this is occasioned by the action of the nutgalls in the ink, which reduces the iron in the mould to the state of black oxide.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Average NUMBER of SHIPS employed in the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE for the last five YEARS.

16 or 17 ships from 1000 to 1200 tons.	
14 do.	700 to 1000
16 do.	500 to 700

Which, being replaced by ships built in England, would require annually for cordage and sails,

For cordage.	For canvas.
1375 tons hemp.	170 tons flax.
3300 barrels of tar.	50 tons hemp.
Which would pay in duty £13,600	
For freight in British ships, according to the present freights.	11,500
For landing charges.	1,150
	-----26,250

To be paid for labour, making into cordage, & the various expences attendant thereon	39,000
Ditto for the manufacture of canvas	25,500
Ditto making into sails	20,000
	-----84,500
Abstract for duty, freight, &c.	26,250
Ditto for manufacture	84,500
	-----110,750

Exclusive of the cost of the raw material, insurance thereon, and profit to the importer.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

THE income of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending the 5th of April, 1814, was 9,692,000*l.* exceeding the corresponding quarter of last year by 266,000*l.* The charge is about 9,120,000*l.* which is an excess compared with that of the preceding

year of 678,000*l.* The property tax has experienced in the same quarter an encrease of about 439,000*l.* while the remainder of the war taxes have suffered a diminution in the whole of near 390,000. The stamps have encreased about 40,000*l.* but the customs and excise have produced less by about 44,000*l.* in the same period. The property tax produced, during the year ending the 5th inst. upwards of 14,400,000*l.* exceeding the previous year by about 1,500,000*l.*

THE HOOPING-COUGH.

MR. EDITOR,

WISHING to prevent the shocking mortality that annually takes place by the hooping-cough at this time of year, I beg your insertion of a very simple recipe I have discovered, used, and recommended, for many years, and have never yet known fail, when applied in reasonable time:---

Take old rum, and oil of turpentine, in equal quantities; mix them, and bruise and infuse a small head of garlic. Rub the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, breast, and back, of the patient, with this infusion, three times a day, *viz.* morning, noon, and night; and take the patient into a stable every morning, fasting, while the horses are mucked out; and the higher the horses are fed, and stronger the fume and smell that arise from the dung, the better. I have known the regular adoption of this plan cure some of the most violent cases in a week or ten days.

In order that it may be more generally known, and persons have confidence, I hope the parents of those who experience benefit, will have the goodness to acknowledge the same through the medium of your publication. And I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant

R. WALTHER.

*Egham-Hithe, Staines Bridge,
Surrey, Feb. 22, 1814.*

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT help congratulating you, who have been, for so many years, distinguished for your loyalty and the love of your country, upon the events of the last month. They are in themselves so wonderful, and so important in the great cause of humanity, that

the joy they raise in the benevolent breast almost renders them incredible. Their effects on the civilized society of Europe are foreseen by every one ; but their good effects will not be confined to Europe alone ; they will reach the utmost ends of the earth. For, as the cruelty of the Corsican tyrant, through his diabolical satellites, extended far and wide, so it is to be hoped, that the sacred cause of humanity, now he is transported to Elba, will again resume her reign in the most distant climes. I am led to this line of thinking from the fate of Captain Flinders.

You, sir, who, in your miscellany, have always been a great promoter of nautical knowledge, are well aware, how much that knowledge has been extended during the present happy reign, by voyages of discovery, in the navigation of unknown seas ; from those of Captain Cook, down to that of Captain Flinders, undertaken from the pure benevolence of our sovereign, for the general benefit of mankind. So sensible were all the powers of Europe of the philanthropy of these voyages of discovery, that, though we often were at open war with them, they sent orders to all their colonies, that, wherever these expeditions should reach, they should be treated with all kindness and hospitality : and so they were. — Now mark the pestilential effects of the tyranny of this contemptible coward, whose very name ought never to appear in print, reaching even to the Mauritius.

When Captain Flinders was exploring the south-west coast of New Holland, unknown to all former navigators, his ship unfortunately struck upon one of those coral reefs, which, to teach others how to avoid, was the purpose of his voyage. The ship was lost, but the crew were saved, and reached one of these coral reefs that was dry. Here, with that perseverance so characteristic of English sailors, they not only made tents of the sails of the ship when the weather would permit them to visit her, but also brought off wood, &c. to build a small vessel that they might reach some inhabited land. In this vessel Captain Flinders reached the Mauritius. To the governor of that island he told his misfortunes, and showed him the King of England's commission, and the friendly orders of the other powers of Europe. But he, with

all the barbarity of his master, told Captain Flinders "he was an impostor," and sent him to prison ; and, melancholy to be told, he served, to the ruin of his health, seven years of bondage, under the eye of this temporary time-serving tyrant, whose very name ought to be blotted out from the annals of mankind, but that it has a connection with that of the first murderer ; his name is DE CAIN. But when Captain Flinders' health shall permit him to finish the publication of his voyage, then the world will see the effects of revolutionary demagogues usurping the power of legal authority.

ANECDOTE relating to the celebrated Italian HISTORIAN GUICCIARDINI.

ONE day, the emperor being informed that Guicciardini attended his levee, gave immediate orders for his being admitted to his dressing room, and conversed with him on the subject of the history he was engaged in. One of his courtiers, in the mean time, informed his Majesty, that a murmur was risen among several persons of quality, and officers of the army ; who, for many days together, had been desiring an audience without being allowed that honour. The emperor, holding Guicciardini by the hand, entered the drawing room, and thus addressed the company :—" Gentlemen, I am informed, that you think it strange I gave admission to Guicciardini before you ; I desire you to consider, that I can, in an hour, create an hundred nobles, and the same number of officers ; but that I cannot produce such an historian in the space of twenty years : to what purpose serve the pains you take to execute your respective functions in the camp, or in the council, if historians, for the instruction of your descendants, do not transmit an account of your conduct to posterity ? Who are they that have acquainted mankind with the heroic actions of your ancestors, but historians ? It is necessary, then, to honour them, that they may be encouraged to convey your illustrious deeds to futurity. Thus, gentlemen, you ought neither to be offended nor surprised at my regard for Guicciardini, since you have as much interest in his province as myself. M. N. G.

NUGÆ.

No. XXVIII.

THE best edition of Dr. JOHN EACHARD'S Works, which have lately attracted the attention of some of the readers of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, see the numbers for January, p. 18; February, p. 96; and March, p. 194; is that printed for T. Davies, 1774, in 3 vols. 12mo. It contains "a Second Dialogue on the Writings of Mr. Hobbs, not printed in any former edition," and gives a concise, yet satisfactory, "account of the Life and Writings of the Author," for which "honest Tom Davies" was much indebted to the late Dr. Farmer. This edition is rather scarce; the others may easily be procured for 1s. or 1s. 6d.

It would not be a very edifying employment to drudge through the cumbersome volumes of the Puritans and other Fanatics with which the press groaned during the Grand Rebellion: yet these were the principal storehouse from whence Eachard drew those absurd quotations which with such keenness of wit and raillery he has exposed in his writings. The absurdity of some of them is so egregious as almost to induce a belief that they were fabricated "for the nonce," and never really preached or printed; and few persons, perhaps, would be thought unjust for entertaining such a notion with respect to the quotation in the following extract from Eachard.

"But for a short text, that certainly was the greatest break that ever was; which was occasioned from those words of St. Luke, chap. xxiii. ver. 28. *Weep not for me, weep for yourselves*, or as some read it, *but weep for yourselves*. It is a plain case, Sir, here are but eight words, and the business was so cunningly ordered that there sprung out eight parts: '*Here are*,' says the Doctor, '*eight words, and eight parts*. 1. *Weep not*. 2. *But weep*. 3. *Weep not, but weep*. 4. *Weep for me*. 5. *For yourselves*. 6. *For me, for yourselves*. 7. *Weep not for me*. 8. *But weep for yourselves*.' That is to say, *North, North and by East, North North East, North East and by North, North East, North East and by East, East North East, East and by North, East*—Now it seems not very easy to determine which has obliged the world, he that found out the compass, or he that divided the forementioned text: *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXV. April 1814.*

But I suppose the cracks will go generally upon the Doctor's side, by reason what he did was done by undoubted art, and absolute industry; but as for the other, the common report is, that it was found out by mere foolish fortune." Eachard's Works, Vol. i. p. 63. edit. 1774.

The Doctor to whom the witty author refers in the above exquisitely ludicrous quotation is Dr. Thomas Playfere; in whose sermon intitled "The Meane in Mourning," the passage occurs *verbatim*. See Playfere's Sermons, p. 3—4. edit. 1633.

In another place Eachard observes: "I am confident, Sir, you have heard it many and many a time (or if need be *I can shew you it in a book*), that when the preacher happens to talk, how that the things here below will not satisfy the mind of man; then comes in the *round world, which cannot fill the triangular heart of man*: Whereas every butcher knows, that the heart is no more triangular than an ordinary pear, or a child's top: but because triangular is a hard word, and perhaps a jest, therefore people have stolen it one from another, these two or three hundred years; and for ought I know much longer; for I cannot direct to the first inventor of the fancy." Ibid. p. 56.

The Book which Eachard professes himself able to produce is, no doubt, the Sermons of Playfere. In his Sermon called "Hearts delight," p. 40. the Doctor says: "For as a Circle can neuer fill a Triangle, but alwayes there will be three emptie corners in the Triangle vnfilled, if there be nothing else to fill it but the Circle: so the *round World, which is a Circle, can never fill the heart of man, which is a Triangle*, made according to the image of the Trinitie, but alwayes there will be some emptie corners in the Triangle of the heart vnfilled, if there be nothing else to fill it but the Circle of the World."

Quarles, in the frontispiece to his "Emblems," in which the *World* is represented inscribed in a *Heart*, seems to have an allusion to the "fancy;" and more strongly in his "School of the Heart," Emb. 10. The motto to which is:

"*Non triquetrum toto Cor est satiabile Mundo, Solum, quæ fecit, Cor replet una Trias.*"

And the Epig. 10.

"The whole round world is not enough to fill The heart's three corners, but it craveth still.

P p

Only the Trinity, that made it, can
Suffice the vast *triangled heart of man*."

And in the 9th stanza of Ode X.

"The heart of man's but little; yet this
All,

Compared thereunto, 's but small.
Of such a large unparallel'd extense
Is the short-lin'd circumference
Of that *three-corner'd figure*, which to fill
With the *round world*, is to leave empty still."
Vol. ii. p. 35—37.

By the initials V. P. p. 228. and
H. P. p. 229. Eachard designates *Pav-
vator Powell*, and the infamous *Hugh
Peters*.

With respect to the accuracy of his
quotations, Eachard observes: "If there
had been need, I could have told them
either the *book and every page* almost
of all that has been spoken about
preaching; or else the *when and where*,
and the *person* that preached it." Ibid.
p. 74.

Colonel Windham, who assisted Charles
II. in his escape, "told the King, that
Sir Thomas, his father, in the year 1636,
a few days before his death, called to
him his five sons: 'My children,' said
he, 'we have hitherto seen serene and
quiet times under our three last sove-
reigns: But I must now warn you to
prepare for clouds and storms. Fac-
tions arise on every side, and threaten
the tranquillity of your native country.
But, whatever happen, *do you faith-
fully honour and obey your Prince, and
adhere to the Crown*. I charge you *never
to forsake the Crown, though it
should hang upon a bush*.'" Hume's
England, Vol. vii. p. 199. edit. 1812.

Such patriotic and loyal counsel can
never be too frequently repeated, nor
too energetically enforced.

A nearly similar mode of expression
had been used, an hundred years be-
fore, in the reign of Henry VIIIth,
1536, by George, Earl of Shrewsbury:
"And whereas my ancestors haue
beene euer *true to the crowne*, I meane
not to staine my blood now in joining
with such a sort of traitors, *but to live
and die in defense of the crowne, if it
stood but upon a stake*." Hollinshed,
Vol. iii. p. 501. edit. 1808.

St. Augustin is a favourite with Cal-
vinistic writers, as in many points he co-
incides with them in their rigid notions.
But there is one passage in that Father's
Works on the subject of Universal Re-

demption than which I conceive nothing
stronger can be adduced from the whole
Bibliotheca Patrum. I do not know
whether the Bishop of Lincoln has
quoted it in his excellent "Refuta-
tion of Calvinism." It does not occur
in his first edition, which is the only
one I have.

"Venit redemptor, et dedit pretium;
fudit sanguinem suum, emit orbem ter-
rarum. Quæritis quid emerit? Videte
quid dederit, et invenite quid emerit.
Sanguis Christi, pretium est. Tanti
quid valet? Quid, nisi totus orbis?
Quid, nisi omnes gentes? Valde in-
grati sunt pretio suo, aut multum su-
perbi sunt, qui dicunt, aut illud tam
parvum esse; ut solos Afros emerit;
aut se tam magnos esse, pro quibus
solis illud sit datum. Non ergo ex-
sultent, non superbiant: pro toto de-
dit, quantum dedit. Novit quid eme-
rit, quia novit quanti emerit."

S. Augustini Enarratio in Psalm. xcvi.
p. 1035. edit. Benedict. Parisiis 1681.

T. E.

MORAL ESSAYS.

ESSAY I.

On HAPPINESS.

FIRST entering on the active stage
of life, man is the slave to pas-
sions he finds it difficult to resist, and
too often the victim of an imagina-
tion he has not power to overcome.
Elate with hope, and big with expecta-
tion, he forms ideas that are neither
consonant to reason, nor consistent with
the established nature of things: and
thus misled by the illusions of Fancy,
promises himself enjoyments that can
never be realized. Present comforts
are in this manner neglected in ex-
pectation of future happiness, and the
picture of human life is painted in the
most glowing colours! Yet that hap-
piness, so fondly desired and so ar-
dently pursued, still eludes the search;
and that picture, which at a distance
bore the features of calmness and se-
renity, will not bear a nearer inspec-
tion. Hope, however, still buoys up
the mind, and points to some future
good; and Fancy, by new illusions,
still flatters to deceive. Till, by fre-
quent disappointment, hope becoming
less sanguine, and increasing years
having chilled the fire of fancy, dis-
gust succeeds the ardour of expecta-
tion, and all is confessed to be vanity.

To what, then, are we to attribute the ills of life, but to a wrong judgment formed of the nature of things! To what source are we to trace the cause of our disappointments in the pursuit of worldly happiness, but to an overcharged picture formed by the imagination of future enjoyments. For if, led away by the force of Fancy, we form to ourselves pleasures and gratifications that neither fall within the verge of probability, nor are possible to happen in the regular chain of human events, is it to be wondered at, that we are so frequently disappointed, and find the object in which our expectations of happiness were centered, when obtained, fall far short of, and incapable of conferring that degree of bliss our active imagination had formed.

Why, then, should we complain of disappointment in this life? Why murmur at the dispensations of Providence, because every thing does not fall out exactly as we would wish? Are the universal laws of Nature to be changed, or the course of human events put a stop to, in order to realize the chimeras of a heated fancy, or to gratify the unbounded desires of a restless ambition! Grant; however, for once, that our utmost wishes are satisfied, and that, for a time, fruition actually equals the ardour of expectation: yet such is the transient duration of every earthly joy, and such the nature of the mind of man, that, without the aid of novelty, the greatest degree of bliss we are capable of soon falls upon the sense, and we become disgusted with what we thought, if attained, would confer unsullied and unchangeable happiness. Grant also, that the fulfilment of our wishes confers a happiness beyond what our most eager expectations had formed, and that our enjoyment of this life is considerably augmented by the attainment of the desired object. The restless imagination, continually on the wing in search of future good, soon pictures to itself new pleasures and more ample enjoyments within the ken of its unbounded prospects: to which the mind expands with all the ardour of hope, and presses forward with an alacrity as if flying from actual misery. The comforts in our power are thus overlooked in the pursuit of a promised good we may never obtain, and the blessings of a bountiful Providence are neglected and despised. Contentment,

that heart-cheering balm to the mind of man, is never felt! the past is looked back to as a dreary void; and whilst the fleeting moments of existence, unless still cheered by the sunshine of Hope, glide imperceptibly away without enjoyment, over the future settle the dark clouds of melancholy and despair.

Is this description too overcharged?—Look round the world, and behold the thoughtless votaries of Pleasure in the mad career of dissipation pursuing a phantom that too frequently leads to misery and destruction! whilst the hapless victim of disappointed ambition, his features furrowed by care and his mental faculties clouded with anxiety, is sinking beneath the pressure of imaginary evils!

Alas! how often have we seen men enter upon the stage of life with the fairest prospects of happiness, betrayed by the too inordinate desires of their own restless-dispositions, led by the delusions of Fancy to the dark abyss of disappointment and ruin! How frequently have we witnessed amid the gloom of adversity, or beneath a cloud of imaginary ills, the struggles of a wounded mind, that satiated with the past, and hopeless of the future, wavering between a religious sense of its duty and the painful idea of its sufferings, by a sudden effort of despair bursts the bonds of its existence, and rushes uncalled into the eternal world. Such instances are common, and afford a melancholy proof of the inconsistency and weakness of the mind of man, that, whilst they claim a tear of commiseration for the sufferings of humanity, hold out an awful lesson, that should teach us how careful we ought to be to curb the romantic sallies of an overheated imagination, to rein our passions within the limits of reason, and to set bounds to our too ardent desires.

If, then, the pleasures and enjoyments of the present life afford, at best, but a momentary gratification; if the degree of bliss attainable by mortals in this sublunary world is transient and uncertain; how much nearer do they approximate towards happiness on whom Contentment sheds her vivifying balm; who, humble in their expectations, and guided by the light of reason, frame their ideas of earthly good on a point below the standard of human perfection. How infinitely more blessed they

who satisfied with their lot in life aspire not to move in a higher sphere; who have the fortitude to submit to the dispensations of Providence amidst all the vicissitudes of life without murmuring; and can look forward to the future with cheerfulness and resignation. But how much happier those who, convinced by experience of the vanity of human pursuits, rest not their hopes on the transitory things of this world, but whose ample expectations are only bounded by the vast regions of eternity; who, despising the allurements of pleasure and the gratifications of appetite, cheered by the promises of an all-wise, all-powerful Creator, and trusting in the merits of a merciful, long-suffering, and dying Saviour, who gave himself a propitiation for sin and a ransom for all mankind, look forward with hope to that period when the barrier that separates this earthly sphere and a better world, which divides time from eternity, shall be removed, and the enraptured soul, purified from the contagion of guilt, and washed in the fountain of regenerating grace, shall spring forward to the realms of bliss and immortality, and call an eternity of happiness its own.

Edinburgh. LIEUT. J. I. N. N. M.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN return for your late attention, by which I am much obliged, the inclosed is at your service, if you think it worth inserting in your Miscellany. It is undoubtedly genuine; though I would rather that my name should not be annexed to it.

I remain, sir,

Your obliged servant,

March 5, 1814.

J. C. J.

LETTER from Dr. RADCLIFFE to the Earl of DENBIGH.

MY VERY GOOD LORD,

THIS being the last time that, in all probability, I shall ever put pen to paper, I thought it my duty to employ it in writing to you; since I am now going to a place, whence I can administer no advice to you, & whither you & I, & all the rest that survive me, are obliged to come sooner or later. Your Lordship is too well acquainted with my temper to imagine I should bear the reproaches of my friends & threats of my enemies without laying them deeply to heart; especially since there

are no grounds for the one nor foundation of the other; & you will give me credit when I say, these considerations alone have shortened my days. I dare persuade myself that these reports wh^h have been raised of me, relating to my non-attendance upon the Queen in her last moments, are received by you, as by others of my constant & assured friends, with an air of contempt & disbelief; & could wish they had made as little impression upon me—But I find them to be insupportable; & have experienced, that tho there be excellent medicines for diseases of the body, those of the mind are too strong & impetuous for the feeble assistance of the most powerful artist—In a word, the decays of nature tell me that I cannot live fourteen daies, & the menacing letter inclosed will tell you from what quarter my death comes: give me leave, therefore, to be in earnest once for all with my very good Lord; & to use my endeavours to prolong your life, wh^h cannot add a span's length to my own—Your Ldsp. knows how far an air of jollity has obtained among you & your acquaintance, & how many of them in a few years have died martyrs to excess. Let me conjure you therefore, for the good of your own soul, & the preservation of your health, & the benefit of the public, to deny yourself the destructive liberties you have hitherto taken, & wh^h I must confess, with a heart full of sorrow, I have been a partaker of in your company—You are to consider (oh! that I had done so) that men, especially of your exalted rank, are born to nobler exercises than those of eating & drinking; & that by how much the more eminent your station is, by so much the more accountable will you be for the discharge of it—Nor will your duty to God, your country, or yourself, permit you to anger the first, in robbing the second of a patriot and defender, by not taking due care of the third; wh^h will be accounted downright murder in the eyes of that incensed Deity, that will most assuredly revenge it—The pain that afflicts my nerves interrupts me from making any other request to you, than that your Lordship will give credit to the words of a dying man, who is fearful that he has been in great measure an abetter & encourager of your intemperance, & would therefore in these his last moments, when he is most to be

credited, dehort you from the pursuit of it; & that in these the days of your youth (for you have yet many years to live, if you do not hasten your own death) you would give ear to the voice of the preacher, whom you & I with the rest of our company have in the midst of our riotous debauches made light of for saying, Rejoice, young man, in thy youth, & let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, & walk in the ways of thy heart & in the sight of thy eyes: but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment—on ^{wh} day, when the hearts of all men shall be laid open, may you & I, & all that sincerely repeat of acting contrary to his revealed will in this life, reap the fruits of our sorrows for our misdeeds in the blessed resurrection, ^{wh} is the hearty prayer of,

My very good Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient and most obliged Servant,

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

Carshalton,

Oct. 15. 1714.

N.B. He died Nov. 1, 1714.

From the original in the possession of Dr. Zach. Perce, Bishop of Rochester, A. D. 1767.

*A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER
of the Rev. DEAN KIRWAN.*

(From a Volume of Sermons, just published for the Benefit of his Widow and Orphan Family.)

THIS celebrated preacher was descended from an ancient and respectable Roman Catholic family, and born in Galway about the year 1754.

He was sent in early youth to the college of English Jesuits at St. Omers, in whose classic shades, as he often declared, he imbibed the noble ambition of benefiting mankind.

At the age of seventeen he embarked for the Danish island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, under the protection of his father's cousin-german, who had large possessions there; but after enduring for six years a climate pernicious to his delicate constitution, and spectacles of oppression and cruelty shocking to his feelings, he returned to Europe in disgust.

By the advice of his maternal uncle, then titular primate of Ireland, he repaired to the university of Louvain, where he received priest's orders, and was soon after honoured with the chair of natural and moral philosophy; but

in 1778 he was called from the sequestered pursuits of science to the cure of souls, as chaplain to the Neapolitan ambassador at the British court.

Before a small, but respectable, congregation he soon attained celebrity; and some of the discourses which he pronounced in his Excellency's chapel were printed, and should have formed part of this collection, if any copies of them could have been recovered. But he was then only qualifying himself for greater exertions, and with that view assiduously attended those splendid exhibitions of public speaking which were at that time displayed in the senate and at the bar, where the conspicuous merit of his countrymen could not fail to enflame his ardent temper with enthusiastic emulation.

Amidst this meridian blaze of eloquence, the church alone continued cold, and (however *enlightened* by an improved philosophy) had seldom been warmed but by the fiery breath of polemical divinity.

To rouse devotion from this profound lethargy, was a daring novelty, which demanded the powers of a Kirwan. Fortunately for the interests of humanity, he felt his force, and seized the glorious opportunity. After two years retirement in the bosom of his family, probably absorbed in the consideration of this important step, he, at length, in the year 1787, resolved to conform to the established religion; a determination which was greatly promoted by the conviction (as he himself declared), that he should thus obtain more extensive opportunities of doing good. He was, in consequence, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Hastings, arch-deacon of Dublin, to his first Protestant congregation in St. Peter's church, where he preached on the 24th of June in that year.

The first sermon of so distinguished a convert naturally attracted an overflowing congregation, who expected that, according to immemorial usage, he would reprobate the doctrine and practices of the church from which he had withdrawn; but, instead of "pulling down the altar at which he had sacrificed," he exhibited an example of Christian meekness, liberality, and conciliation, in the choice of a subject utterly unconnected with controversy. Nor did he, upon any subsequent occasion, profane the pulpit by religious or political intolerance, or even, in

his most confidential communications, breathe a syllable of contempt or reproach against any religious persuasion whatever.

They, who are conscious of interested infirmity, naturally suspect the motives of a line of conduct apparently calculated to invite promotion: but his unblemished and amiable life, fervently devoted to the public good, may vindicate his preference of a sphere in which he could pursue that great object with the best effect: and if he sometimes adverted to political events, it was not surprising that a zealous divine should be shocked at the sudden crush of all religious establishments in France, of which (during the captivity of the ill-fated Louis) he was partly an eye-witness. As the habitual advocate of humanity, he felt peculiar horror at the atrocities of an ungovernable multitude; but they who were most gratified by his vehement invectives against such outrages, were often no less surprised and humiliated by the manly boldness with which he intermingled severe, though general, reprehension of their own vices.

For some time after his conformity, he preached every Sunday in St. Peter's church, and the collections for the poor, on every occasion, rose four or five fold above their usual amount. Before the expiration of his first year, he was wholly reserved for the distinguished and difficult task of preaching charity-sermons; and on the 5th of November 1788, the governors of the general daily schools of several parishes entered into a resolution—"That from the effects which the discourses of the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, from the pulpit, have had, his officiating in the metropolis was considered a peculiar national advantage, and that vestries should be called to consider the most effectual method to secure to the city an instrument, under Providence, of so much public benefit."

In the same year he was preferred, by the Archbishop of Dublin, to the prebend of Howth; and in the next, to the parish of St. Nicholas-Without, the joint income of which amounted to about 400*l.* a-year.

These were his only church-preferements, until the year 1800; when the late Marquis Cornwallis, then Lord-Lieutenant, preferred him to the deanery of Killala, worth about 400*l.* a year, at which time he resigned the prebend of Howth.

His ardour was not abated by promotion, nor his meekness corrupted by admiration; though, whenever he preached, such multitudes assembled, that it was necessary to defend the entrance of the church by guards and palisadoes. He was presented with addresses and pieces of plate from every parish, and the freedom of various corporations; his portrait was painted and engraved by the most eminent artists; and (what was infinitely more grateful to his feelings) the collections at his sermons far exceeded any that ever were known in a country distinguished for unmeasured benevolence. Even in times of public calamity and distress, his irresistible powers of persuasion repeatedly produced contributions exceeding a thousand or twelve hundred pounds at a sermon; and his hearers, not content with emptying their purses into the plate, sometimes threw in jewels or watches, as earnest of further benefactions.

The native warmth of his character breathed through all his discourses, and animated his conversation. His action was various and emphatic, without seeming studied or outrageous; his voice full and melodious; and his utterance successively solemn, earnest, melting, and impassioned, without the least appearance of affected modulation. His glance was piercing, his countenance austere and commanding, and his whole delivery was in perfect unison with the evangelical style and spirit of his discourses, which bore a strong impression of vigorous original conception and glowing zeal, illuminated by sound judgment and a profound knowledge of human nature.

He seems cautiously to have abstained from polishing any part of his sermons too highly, to blend with such extemporaneous effusions as occasional circumstances suggested, many of which burst from him with a rapid and overwhelming impetuosity, that hurried away the passions of his auditory in resistless ecstasy.

They who expect high finishing and figurative pomp, and cannot be satisfied without poetry in prose, will find nothing in these remains to gratify their vitiated taste. But though bereft of the magic of emphatic delivery, and the vigour and vivacity of many extempore additions, they still present to such as duly weigh the proper objects of a Christian orator, the revived spi-

rit of the primitive fathers of the church, purified from their principal defects. No quibbling of words, or anatomizing of texts; no quaint glosses, or strained applications of Scripture; no pedantic dissertations upon Hebrew roots; no subtle skirmishing with shadows, or insulting triumphs over unfuted infidelity: but a fervent and pressing appeal to the understanding and the heart; a copious, clear, and irresistible torrent of reasoning flows from a thorough conviction, and sincere anxiety not to refute or revile, but to convince and reform.

From this masculine strain of impassioned exhortation, conveyed in diction not florid, but elevated; and with a voice and manner not theatrical, but impressive, resulted effects proportionably solid; and contributions (amounting almost to prodigality) produced foundations which promise to be permanent monuments of national beneficence.

With the new convert also commenced a new era in pulpit eloquence, which has ever since been manifestly improved; while some, who were astonished that with equal exertion they could not rise to equal energy, were reduced to envy what they had vainly tried to imitate, and traduced him as a declaimer, because they could not penetrate his secret for giving to elaborate composition the air of immediate inspiration.

It is to be lamented that several of the pathetic addresses which first exalted his fame are missing; probably because he trusted chiefly to his excellent memory, or the spontaneous effusions of a mind pregnant with thought and feeling. But in proportion as his subject became exhausted, curiosity was abated, and invidious criticism emboldened. It consequently became incumbent on him to commit to writing the greater part, if not the whole of his later sermons, (which, as they had cost him more labour, he was inclined to prefer; yet it must be remembered that they suffer all the disadvantages of posthumous publication, and the want of many finishing touches which the parental solicitude of an author would undoubtedly have bestowed upon his admired productions.

To correct every minute inaccuracy would involve the necessity of adding, as well as transposing and suppressing, which (if not injurious to his reputation) would be a gross imposition on the pub-

lic. To aim at extreme exactness, would, indeed, destroy the whole texture and character of his style, and would be as absurd as employing a lapidary to polish the dome of a cathedral. Some inaccuracies must be pardoned to an active imagination. Some redundancy of expression contributes to popular effect: the iron temper of the multitude cannot be modelled but by a glowing heat and reiterated strokes, and amplification is essential to energy and magnificence: "*Non amputata oratio et abscissa, sed lata et magnifica et excelsa, tonat, fulgurat, omnia denique perturbat ac miscet.*"

The effects of this vein of composition cannot be more strikingly illustrated than by the beautiful panegyric pronounced by Mr. Grattan in the Irish parliament, on 19th of June, 1792:—"And what has the Church to expect? What is the case of Dr. Kirwan? This man preferred our country and our religion, and brought to both genius superior to what he found in either. He called forth the latent virtues of the human heart, and taught men to discover in themselves a mine of charity, of which the proprietors had been unconscious. In feeding the lamp of charity, he has almost exhausted the lamp of life. He came to interrupt the repose of the pulpit, and shakes one world with the thunder of the other. The preacher's desk becomes the throne of light. Round him a train, not such as crouch and swagger at the levee of princes; not such as attend the procession of the viceroy, horse, foot, and dragoons; but that wherewith a great genius peoples his own state,—charity in ecstasy, and vice in humiliation;—vanity, arrogance, and saucy empty pride, appalled by the rebuke of the preacher, and cheated, for a moment, of their native improbity and insolence.—What reward? St. Nicholas-Within. St. Nicholas-Without! The curse of *Swift* is upon him: to have been born an Irishman and a man of genius, and to have used it for the good of his country."

On the 22d of September, 1793, Mr. Kirwan married Wilhelmina Richards, youngest daughter of Goddard Richards, Esq., late of Grange, in the county of Wexford, with whom he lived in uninterrupted harmony and happiness: his domestic virtues exemplified his public precepts; and his whole conduct was the more conspicuous for integrity, kind-

ness, and generosity, as those qualities have been supposed incompatible with a monastic education.

But the period rapidly approached when the afflicted were to deplore their ablest advocate; and his unsparing exertions, in behalf of helpless innocence and want, were to receive their ultimate reward. Exhausted by the fatigues of his mission, this excellent man died, with signal piety and resignation, at his house at Mount-Pleasant, near Dublin, on the 27th of October, 1805. His funeral was attended to his own church of St. Nicholas-Without, by the children of all the parish-schools in Dublin, and his pall was borne by six gentlemen of the first distinction.

His widow was left with two sons and two daughters, with so slender a provision that they must have pined in obscurity and indigence, had not His Majesty been graciously pleased to grant her a pension of 300*l.* a year for her life, with the reversion to her daughters. But for the sons of him who fell a victim to his zeal in the cause of universal benevolence, no provision whatever has hitherto been made.

May these sermons, which are printed for their benefit, enable their surviving parent to give them such an education as becomes the memory of their revered father; to whom the fatherless and the widow for so many years owed their comforts, and, almost their existence!

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
CAN you spare a little room for the following?—I fear it is too much to call them

SELECT SENTENCES.

Success is too often considered the criterion of merit.

Theory is to practice what the foundation is to the superstructure.

A smile does not always denote joy, nor is a tear an invariable token of grief.

Selfish spirits may be compared to parallel lines, which through the whole of their unbending course, (however near they are placed) never can unite. Social beings may be likened to curves, blending and entwining together, thus forming many links in the great chain of existence.

Be liberal without profusion, generous without ostentation, and economical without parsimony.

We cannot always forget injuries; it is our duty to forgive them. B.

For the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

BY accounts laid before Parliament, it appears, that the sum expended by the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, in the year ending the 1st of Jan. 1814, was 15,521,352*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The stock purchased was 26,161,361*l.* the interest on which is 784,840*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

According to an account laid before Parliament, the number of 3*s.* tokens issued by the Bank of England, from the 10th of December, 1812, to March 1814, was 3,008,983, and their amount in value 451,347*l.* 9*s.* each token weighing 9 dwts. 11 grs. the silver of dollar standard. The number of 18*d.* pieces issued in the same period was 1,510,440, the value 113,283*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* each weighing 4 dwts. 17½ grs. of dollar standard. No dollars were issued in the same period.

The following is a return of the number of recruits who have joined the foreign and colonial corps, since the 25th of December, 1812; and the strength of these corps per latest returns:

Recruits finally approved at the several foreign depots at home, between the 25th of Dec. 1812, and 25th of December, 1813. . . . 2,181
Recruits enlisted at the headquarters of foreign and colonial corps abroad, between the 25th of December, 1812, and the date of the latest returns received. . . . 2,101

Effective strength of the foreign and colonial corps, per latest returns. 5,282

The following is a return of the casualties reported to have occurred in the regular forces, from the 25th of December, 1812, to the 25th of December, 1813: specifying deaths, discharges, and desertions; and distinguishing British from foreign and colonial corps:

	Deaths.	Disch.	Desert.	Total.
British Corps. . .	12,985	2,612	4,056	19,653
Foreign and Colonial corps } . . .	2,027	1,009	1,766	4,802
Total.	15,012	3,621	5,822	24,455

The casualties in the Militia, for the same period, are, Deaths, 870; Discharges, 3,934; Desertions, 1,368—Total 6,172.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I ADDRESS you again,* in prosecution of a few strictures on Mr. Feinaigle's art of "assisting the Memory." I can hardly doubt, that, in my former Letter, I have sufficiently proved its extreme complexity; no trivial objection to its being often voluntarily adopted by his pupils after they have ceased receiving his personal instructions, and, consequently, to the probability of its being permanently practised in their case.

To its being learnt at first, through his book alone, without any help from himself or other lecturer, the objection to a method so complex and circuitous becomes much stronger.

But on supposition that his art obtain some future countenance in this country, from the resolute practice of persons of liberal education, with or without *vivâ voce* instruction, I now beg leave to state what appears to me a very serious and powerful objection, were it ever so easily learnt; and this I urge against his fundamental principle being laid in that active faculty of the mind—"the association of its ideas." In applying this faculty as a first principle, "we find, by experience," says Mr. F. "that whatever is ludicrous is calculated to make a strong impression on the mind, and the more ridiculous the association the better;" and this he does not hesitate to advance, notwithstanding his adaptation of the art to such grave and important objects of human knowledge as chronology, geography, history, languages, &c. &c.

Now what can be of greater consequence, or more absolutely requisite to a sound mind, than a just association of its ideas, in whatever view we regard, or to whatever purpose we apply, this busy faculty? Its own characteristic activity and freedom of operation, ever too naturally liable to disturb the good order of the mind, should seem to evince the necessity of bringing it, as far as possible, at all times, under the dominion of reason and judgment. "Some of our ideas," as Mr. Locke observes,† "have a natural correspondence and connexion with one another. It is the office and excellency of our reason to trace these,

and hold them together in that union and correspondence which is founded in their peculiar beings. Besides this, there is another connexion of ideas wholly owing to chance or custom; ideas in themselves not at all of kin, which come to be so united to our minds, that it is very difficult to separate them: they always keep company, and the one no sooner comes into the understanding, but its associate appears with it; and if they are more than two, which are thus united, the whole gang, always inseparable, shew themselves together."—Adverting now to Mr. F.'s plan of technical memory, we perceive at once, that, in availing himself of the power of association, he has built his system not on its right and proper use, but upon its manifest abuse. When this false and unnatural connexion of ideas springs from chance, as, according to Mr. Locke, it does sometimes (and who is not but too frequently sensible of it?), it is a pardonable infirmity; but when we encourage it by direct intention, and go such a length as to make it the foundation of an art, which we wish to recommend to general use and respect, we are surely guilty of a very reprehensible perversion of reason. Thus, while Mr. Feinaigle fancied himself occupied only in inventing a new "Method of Artificial Memory," he was, moreover, as far as its means are contemplated, ingeniously forming a "Method of Artificial Insanity." Mr. Locke would, probably, have termed it "real;" for speaking of this illegitimate connexion of ideas, owing to whatever cause, in the section preceding that above quoted, he says, "I shall be pardoned for calling it by so harsh a name as madness, when it is considered, that opposition to reason deserves that name; and there is scarce a man so free from it, but that, if he should always, and on all occasions, argue, and do, as, in some cases, he constantly does, would not be thought fitter for Bedlam than civil conversation." For what situation Mr. Feinaigle, or any adept in his art, might be deemed qualified, if caught, in one of his chronological paroxysms, recalling, for instance, "Henry III. placed in Mr. Feinaigle's Midas apartment with a hen stuffed into each of his long ears, and another in his mouth," I will not take upon me to say; but that the abuse of a sound mind in connecting such ideas bears, during the short alienation, no equivocal character of mad-

* See Letter I. in our Magazine for February.

† Essay on the Human Understanding, book ii. c. 33.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXV. April 1814.

ness, I cannot fear to assert. But Mr. F. will tell us, he has a reason for the association. "Are not my Hens meant to recall the name of *Henry*, and their number to announce *Henry III.*?" A reason it is, and as ludicrous and ridiculous as Mr. F. can desire. But what will he gain by the concession, when granted him, more than the raving lover in Terence — *insanire cum ratione*.

Since madmen are sometimes very happy, and Mr. F. cannot be supposed otherwise, as the inventor, or at least the reviver, of this happy pro-project of connecting science and insanity, I should be most unwilling to disturb his felicity, if it were not, that he makes it a profession to communicate his malady; and that, not contented with our medical professors to lecture upon madness, he formally delivers a course of lectures in it, and teaches his pupils how to rave *secundum-artem*.

But what adept, who may have taken his degree of insanity under the auspices of Mr. Feinaigle, will hereafter think himself much obliged to this eminent professor, if whenever following, with Smollet or Hume, the more signal events of Henry the III.'s reign—the siege of Dover, for example, in his minority, by Philip Augustus of France—then his attainment of age, not to rule, but to be ruled by worthless favorites and bad ministers, who lose him the affection of his subjects, induce him to annul his father's charters, and engage him in fruitless wars with France, and endless quarrels with his barons—or suppose our adept ruminating, with the historian, those important measures which gave a decided form to the Commons House of Parliament—will he, I ask, steeped in Mr. F.'s art, think himself much obliged to the professor, if, every time Henry's name occurs in the recital of these grave subjects, *he can't help associating with them the King exhibited in the apartment of Midas, with his Ears lengthened after the fashion of the Lydian Monarch's, and with the singular stuffing of each and his mouth with a trio of Hens?* The probability, according to our great metaphysician's doctrine of association, and, indeed, according to what every man of active imagination experiences within himself of its influence, is, that this unhappily ludicrous effect would take place: perhaps not precisely at every occurrence of the name, yet generally, and that ne-

ver without a transient feeling of ridicule and contempt at the return of these burlesque images with it; while still the historian's narrative may invariably have preserved the most dignified purity of language and style.

Is not, then, the connexion of such heterogeneous images with royal, or any respectable names, a manifest corruption of the mind, and destructive of all natural order and beauty among its ideas; at the same time that it must be scarcely less hostile to a delicate taste in polite literature and composition than in sentiment, conversation, and manners?

Mr. F. and his partizans may say, that he neither foresaw, nor meant, any other effect in this scheme, than a pleasant way of fixing in the memory places, names, and dates, in a chronological series of kings, and never designed, or dreamt, that these representative images, &c. could obtrude themselves upon the mind beyond the strict limit of recollection, as applied to that series, or any particular of it, or to any other object or branch of knowledge he might have in view. But whatever may be the disciplined or measured movement of Mr. F.'s mind, and how capable soever of setting such obtrusions at defiance, it is conceived probable (in respect now of his chronology only), that nineteen of his disciples out of twenty would find their imaginations haunted throughout the history of a whole reign, with the chronological images affixed to its particular king; whether of "Henry's Asinine Ears stuffed with Hens;" "of Queen Mary at a Cock-fight;" "Elizabeth ambling upon Pegasus;" "James I. on an Elephant in Chains;" "Charles I. in the amiable character of Sancho Panza on his Ass;" with his other impertinencies pinned to each of these names; haunted, I say, not merely during the history of each reign, but in every future recollection of it, whether in conversation, writing, research, or casual reflection upon it.—This very influence of association brings to my mind, at this moment, an odd story in Mr. Locke's chapter on the subject, which I must tell in my own way, as the book is not just now at my command.—A young gentleman had acquired, under his dancing-master, uncommon skill in some particular dance; suppose it minuet or rigadon; but he was taught it in a room, where an old trunk in a cer-

tain corner constantly caught his eye at a particular turn or step in the dance; and so strangely was the old trunk associated with that movement, that he was absolutely unable to perform the dance any where else, unless an old trunk somewhat similar occupied a like place in the apartment.—Mr. Locke, though he says he had this ludicrous anecdote on good authority, did not admit it into this chapter merely for the entertainment of his readers, but for a farther confirmation of the danger there is of glueing, as it were, to certain ideas or trains of thought, others of so mean or dissimilar a nature, as cannot ever mingle with them, but to the corruption or abuse of intellect, or of the finer discriminations of taste.

Although Mr. F.'s method might be proved scarcely less exceptionable, as applied to his other branches of science, *belles lettres*, &c. than to chronology; yet, Mr. Editor, lest I weary you and your readers by extending these strictures beyond the point of ascertaining the general merit of Mr. F.'s pretensions, I will conclude with a few remarks on the figure it makes in poetry. All that was objected in my former letter, on account of its complexity and circuitousness, affects its use in poetry as much as in any other department. But it being needless to dilate upon this objection, I shall only notice the effect of Mr. F.'s "associations" with poetry. "It will not be difficult," says he, "to apply these principles to the repetition of poetry. A single illustration, perhaps, will be sufficient; and, for this purpose, we will take the first stanza of Goldsmith's *Edwin and Angelina*."

Turn, gentle Hermit of the Dale,
And guide my lonely way,
To where yon taper cheers the vale
With hospitable ray.

"We must here reflect, and imagine, that we see a Hermit standing on the Tower of Babel, and turning round with inconceivable rapidity: a very large taper is placed on his head. Angelina is walking by the Tower, and calling out loudly to the Hermit to guide her lonely way: the taper cannot fail to suggest the remainder of the stanza."

One characteristic excellence of any poem, or passage in it, is, that it brings together precisely those ideas, which most happily, that is most naturally, express each topic as it arises in the poet's mind; and a true and delicate

taste has ever been supposed to be most successfully formed by reading those poets who have faithfully described or rendered nature, be the form of composition what it might, in that attitude and complexion best suited to their subject. We may then add with Horace, in the words of Francis—

"And if the mind with clear conceptions glow,

The willing words in just expression flow."

All this has been faithfully exemplified by Goldsmith in this beautifully simple and affecting poem, his *Hermit*. But what would he, one of the most irascible of the "*Genus irritabile vatum*," have said to his gentle Hermit being snatched up by Mr. F. from his lowly retirement in the dale, and perched on the top of the Tower of Babel, there forgetting his own composed movements, "to turn with inconceivable rapidity," like a whirligig or a watchman's rattle, and that with "a large taper burning upon his head," instead of the protection of his modest cap;—and Angelina, not gently approaching lest she should disturb his meditations, to request his guidance on her way, but vociferously squalling out to him for his direction. But, indeed, hoisted up to the top of Babel, and whirling round like a madcap, with a candle on his crown, she must have shouted most emphatically and manfully to make poor Edwin hear.

Had Mr. F. kindly favoured his readers with the whole detail of his places and symbols, by which he taught his young disciple the thirty-eight remaining stanzas of this pleasing poem, he would have exhibited to the public a most valuable curiosity. But, alas! he suppressed it; and that surely with injustice to himself, if he believed that any man, woman, or child alive, would without compulsion, through the medium of his book, have made that detail instrumental to fixing the poem in his memory. But all he has done more in his book to serve the cause of the Muses by his art, is the equipping of some Spanish poet in a short Scaramouch jacket, formed of the like motley and ludicrous materials for association.

Whether any disciple of adult years, in case any such were his disciples during his stay in England, could have possibly sat with patience to hear and to adopt the whole train of symbols for the repetition of any poem of equal

length with Goldsmith's Hermit, your Correspondent has not been able to learn; but it must have been reported upon well-attested authority to have induced his belief. It seems, indeed, wonderful, that Mr. Feinaigle could, were such a case producible, have himself found patience for the task, or that he could have abstained from laughing at himself or his pupil, or both, in the act of inculcating a course of lessons of such professed buffoonery: it must otherwise be allowed him to have possessed no common "powers of face."

Should your Correspondent be thought to have treated Mr. F. and his scheme of "Artificial Memory," now and then, in a tone of severer reprehension than, to some persons, they may appear to deserve, he cannot conceal his opinion, that a confident supposition, Mr. F. probably entertained, of meeting a favourable reception, or any thing like general countenance in England, argues his having impertinently determined the curiosity of our countrymen to be a more prominent feature of the national character, than a respectable sobriety of understanding, and the discernment of good sense. It is no difficult matter, by a forward address and a little manoeuvring, to obtain a hearing in a meeting of the members of a public assembly, or institution; but it remains to be proved, that any general or lasting impression was made to the advantage of Mr. F. or any conviction wrought of the practicable utility of his art, from the ostentatious display, in the single instances, of his young and passive disciples.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

SANUS.

ADVANTAGES of UNIFORMITY.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

WHEN I proposed to you, for the consideration of your readers, the expediency of doing something more actively productive in bringing about an increased uniformity of religious sentiment, in support of the Establishment, I did it, as I conceived, with a conscientious view of rendering more friendly the condition of society.

The proposition was founded on materials not drawn from the regions of fancy, nor combined upon the visionary project of raising up the mind of

man above the tide and fluctuation of the senses.—My aim was, to put a regulator upon that tide; and so to adjust the measure of its flow, as to keep it within the bounds of human capacity.

In every effort a man makes, to increase the sum of his acquirement in knowledge, he should endeavour to prescribe to himself a line of boundary, to which only can be extended the official exercise of reason. It is in this way only that *free inquiry* can become useful and dignifying to man.

I have considered as vain, presumptuous, and delusive, every attempt to pass over that line. As soon as a man turns his back upon the light of Nature, he extinguishes that which was implanted in him for his guide; and falls into the illurement of the dancing light of a vapour. The blazes of imagination are spread abroad for the light of truth; whilst the immutable laws of nature, always open to inquiry, are passed by unheeded; and the plain dictates of reason have but here and there, singly, an attentive ear to her voice.

A fondness of the sublime, in its highest colouring, will always incline a man, like a moth round the candle, to fall an easy victim to these dazzling lights.

This assumption of the false light for the original and true, is now rapidly increasing: and the evil is not so much in the error itself, as in the *great diversity* of shapes and sentiments that this uncertain light of fancy produces; and is the occasion of so much hubbub of distraction in society.

It is upon this view that I wish our men in power to take a more active part in endeavouring to concentrate the opinions of men, and enlarge the scale of uniformity. If *all* are not to be brought into this friendly union, yet the work of tuition will effect greatly more than enters immediately into calculation.

After having expressed a confidence in these effects, in my former letter, I yet so far conceded the opposite point as to admit, that it is impossible for men to think *precisely* alike: upon which my opponent T. F. affects to conclude, with an air of triumph, that I (most inconsistently indeed) had given up the argument:—only because of my admission, as to the *preciseness* and *universality* of this desired uniformity!

In all these matters, however, I am not so rigid a dogmatist, as boldly to

assume, like your Correspondent T. F. that "*I feel the ground whereon I stand to be as solid as truth and reason can make it.*"

I am of opinion, that any *modest man*, capable of thinking, and possessed with the elements of thought, would *pause* for some time, about matters of an abstruse nature, before he committed himself in advancing such a position, as that—"I am right,—because I know I am right."

If we take to be correct the definition of T. F. as exhibiting the true character of the human mind, we shall set down man as a mere automaton:—one as little endued with the powers of free agency as a bit of gossamer raised up and exposed to the uncertain eddies of the wind—No two human characters are to have minds any way resembling!—nor is it possible to render them so!—This is the doctrine of T. F.; and the ground whereon he stands is not firmer than he can make the reason of this to appear.

If I were to enter minutely into a logical examination of what he has stated, I should be fairly justified in making out this very absurd deduction from his hypothesis; that *the mind of man is wholly destitute of scheme or design; or that, if any belongs to it, it is as defective in principle, and as unsteady in action, as a villainous watch made up for exportation to the African shores.*

He tells us, in a vein of sarcasm, that if youth, in the way I recommend, had their minds trained up in an uniformity of sentiment, yet that in an intercourse with society, mixed in with persons of different sentiments, all these impressions of an early tuition would be defaced; and new sets of ideas, imbibed from this new correspondence, would gain an ascendancy in their room.

T. F. must have gone but a very little way into human nature, not to have been better informed about the stubborn effects of *prejudice* upon the mind; which, by regular tuition, are very readily impressed, and become almost indelible.

It is good for a nation that *such* prejudices so easily obtain an ascendancy; as this effect, beneficial to the cause of friendship, arises from it—that the vagaries of the mind (if I may use the expression) are brought to a steady habit. It would be wise

in all governments if they employed an insensible agency—if they set in higher estimation such an agency, as would bring about, with so much ease, a general agreement on those objects of opinion, in which *such* prejudices are engaged.

T. F. (as I was proceeding to observe above) will have it (and he most pertinaciously adheres to the point), that after a youth has gone through his regular course of training, according to my mode, an intercourse with others who have had a different training, will upset all his original impressions, and give a new turn to his sentiments.

Now, sir, I have a very easy task to perform, in pointing out to you the error of this proposition.—I will set before you *a tutored Jew and a tutored Christian*. These, in our country, have a very familiar intercourse, as well in the ways of commerce, as in social enjoyments. Let me ask T. F. *how many of each persuasion go over as proselytes to the other?*

Further, if a Chinese, or a Mussulman, or one of any other persuasion, from a foreign country, come to reside among us; does the *intercourse* prevail on these, or any of these, to abandon their religion, or their tuitive and national *prejudices*?—There may be some few exceptions; but not of a sufficient number to give importance to argument.

It is, I think, a little inconsistent in T. F. and it entitles him to very little credit for humility, that, after having described the mind of man as so *imperfect* in its structure, and so *liable to change*, he should yet be so extremely confident, not only in the correctness, but in the unalterable state of his own mind and opinions.

T. F. accuses me (I think unfairly) of low vulgarism and abuse, in having made use of the term "*Sectarian*," to distinguish those who are separated from the Establishment.—Sir, I was not at the time of using that term, nor am I now, conscious of any thing indecent or insulting; and I assure you I had no such intention. I am at enmity with no man on account of his persuasion; because most men, from the origin of a licentious spread of religious tenets, have received their notions from their fathers; and such notions have become a part of their inheritance. This, also, is an evidence in support of my side of the question,

so far as it respects the pertinacity of opinions that take their rise and establishment from education.

I find that a difference of sentiment has but little or no effect upon the moral conduct; except in some few, indeed, we have a much greater affectation of piety than in others. These, I must confess, I cannot but regard with an eye of suspicion, as to their sincerity.

Neither do I conceive it a crime for a man of any persuasion (*assured* as men are, under the influence of prejudice, of the rectitude of their cause) to propagate the opinions they hold, with all their might and means. A man's pride and vanity (hidden causes in these matters) prompt him earnestly to extend those opinions.

Where, as in this country, there is such a number of competitors in the cause of conversion, each one of these must have a lurking desire of being set up on an eminence of control; and each, as he feels strength in the accumulation of numbers, will, as opportunity affords, endeavour by a grand effort to accomplish the aim.

It is to protect the Establishment against such struggles for power (or, in other words, to maintain order in society), that I would wish to have introduced a more extended, and more regular and effective, system of education in those principles that tend to its support.

I am sorry to find that T. F. persists in endeavouring to maintain, that there exists in the understandings of mankind *an equal strength*, or nearly so, *of mental capacity*:—because in this I cannot be serious: the contrary being so universally evident.

If I were to convene all the schoolmasters of London, and ask them, "*Sirs, have your pupils an equal extent of capacity?*" they would turn their backs upon me in disdain: they would refuse me an answer. The little boys would run after me, pull off my hat and wig, pin papers to my back, and treat me with every kind of ridicule and mark of contempt that in their frolic should be suggested, under the persuasion of my being either an idiot or a lunatic.—I pray you, sir, advise him to give up the point.

I hope to see, in your publication, other helps in the elucidation of this subject. Sir, your obliged Correspondent,
8th April 1814. ALLHALLOWS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a plain man, with *very little learning*, but always anxious to add to my stock, which I am generally sure of doing on the first of every month, when I receive your instructive and valuable Miscellany. As I wish to *understand* what I read, permit me to request your Correspondent "*NEANISKOS*" to favour me with a *glimpse* of the meaning of those *very pretty* lines in the European Magazine for January, p. 24. I should be sorry to give him the trouble of explaining *all* the three staves, but should feel much obliged if he would tell me what sort of measures are "*LYBIAN measures*;" and whether he finds the best receipt for "*soothing*" a person's "*soul to rest*," is to "*bid adieu to all the pleasures which have made*" him "*truly blest*."

Such receipt—*probatum est?*

I don't like, Sir, to take too much upon trust, and shall feel deeply indebted to your Correspondent T. W. to tell me in what page or line of *Daniel de Foe's TRUE BRITON* "those lines supposed to be in Hudibras, beginning "Those who fight, &c." may occur." See European Magazine for February, p. 95. Any further information respecting said "*True Briton*" will be very gratifying. I have read De Foe's "*True Born Englishman*;" but as that is written in *long* lines, I do not suppose the *Hudibrastic* lines above referred to will occur there. My memory indeed is but *shallow*, and I do not recollect them.

May I intreat your Correspondent H. W. in the Magazine for March, p. 198. to be a little more communicative on the subject of the "*Golden LEGION*:" I have heard of the "*Theræan Legion*," and the "*Thundering Legion*," and Buonaparte's "*Legion of Honour*;" but with the "*Golden Legion*" I have not the slightest acquaintance. That he will, no doubt, readily believe, when I own that I am no *Bibliomaniac*; though very much,

Mr. Editor,

Your humble servant,

JOHN SMITH.

Kidderminster, April 1, 1814.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On destroying SLUGS in GARDENS.

BY MR. JOHN WILMOT, F.H.S.

(From the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London.)

DAILY experience teaches us (and particularly in a season like last winter), the injury we receive from the slug, which, if left unmolested, will frustrate our most sanguine wishes, and too frequently, unperceived, not only injure, but totally destroy, a crop, which the season will not permit us to replace. To exterminate those nocturnal depredators has been for many years my study; but I always failed in the attempt, through the means not being properly applied. The usual way at present practised is with lime strewed on the ground very early in the morning, or late in the evening, the thermometer not below 45°, they then are found in moist weather in abundance, on the surface of the soil, when scattering lime fresh slacked, or pulverised, will destroy a number of them, excepting rain comes to their assistance, which too frequently frustrates the design. As the principal time of their committing their ravages is in a rainy or a moist season, the very weather is unfavourable to the application of the lime, as it will act no longer as a caustic after lying on the damp ground even for half-an-hour. At the suggestion of my friend, Mr. Whately, the celebrated surgeon, I was induced to make a trial of lime-water, which I found greatly to exceed my expectations. I now not only propose, but strongly recommend, it on an extensive scale, as I can prove it a saving of nine pounds out of ten, and it will entirely rid the land of those noxious vermin. The plan I recommend is, to take a small portion of fresh Dorking lime, and pour on it some hot water; when thoroughly dissolved, add water sufficient to make it pass through a fine rose of a water-pot. Previous to the preparation, let a woman take some peas haulm (I give that the preference), or any large leaves of the cabbage tribe, and lay them a pole distance from each other. If the weather permit, they will be found in abundance collected under the haulm, &c. both for shelter and food; as we always find them prefer vegetables in a state of stagnation to those luxuriant in growth: when properly collected, let a

boy take up the haulm, &c. and by a gentle shake leave the whole of the slugs on the ground. The woman with a water-pot and rose must then pour a very small portion of the liquor on them, and the boy in the mean time must remove the haulm, &c. to a different spot in the intermediate space. By pursuing this plan for one week (when the weather is favourable), I am perfectly satisfied the whole of them may be destroyed, as the least drop of the liquor will cause immediate death, whereas with lime they frequently leave a slimy matter behind, and escape. In the flower-garden it will be found a great acquisition, by watering the edging of box, thrift, &c. for wherever it penetrates it is certain to kill, even in a rainy season. The first things to be considered in any new experiment are the trouble and expense attending it; for however certain and efficacious the remedy, it is frequently overbalanced by the expense. In the plan I propose, the application is simple, the effect certain, and the expense trifling, which are objects worthy our consideration, as four middling sized watering-pots at one time will be found sufficient for an acre, allowing one pot to forty places; and when it is considered that a piece of lime, about two pounds weight, is sufficient for one pot, we may conclude that to any extent (even in agriculture), including labour, &c. the whole amount will not exceed five shillings per acre, to be passed over four different times, which, if properly pursued, I am certain, will rid the land of the whole of them at any season of the year, excepting frosty weather. The haulms, if not used after the crop of peas is over, may be dried and put away for that purpose; the expense will then be found nearly as stated for one acre (every thing convenient):

Trouble in laying haulm, &c. w- s. d.	
man and boy, half a day each.	1 0
Removing ditto four different times,	
ode quarter of a day each time.	2 0
Lime.....	1 0
Total expense.....	4 0

Thus for 4s. per acre they may be totally destroyed, however numerous. I can vouch for the statement being correct, having practised it to an extent this winter, and strongly recommend it to the Horticultural Society.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. II.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE
PIECES, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL,
MORAL, LITERARY, AND ENTERTAIN-
ING, IN PROSE AND VERSE.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up those ideas."—LOCKE.

REMARKS ON ORATORIOS.

THERE is very little doubt but that the *Cantata Spirituale*, or what we now call the *Oratorio*, took its rise from the Opera. Menestrier* attributes its origin to the Crusades; and says, that the pilgrims returning from Jerusalem and the Holy Land, from St. James of Compostella, and other places, to which pilgrimages were usually made, composed songs, reciting the life and death of the son of God, and the mysteries of the Christian faith, and celebrating the achievements and constancy of saints and martyrs. This seems to be a mere conjecture of Menestrier—other writers render a much more probable account of the matter, and expressly say, that the *Oratorio* was an avowed imitation of the opera, with this difference only, that the foundation of it was ever some religious, or at least moral, subject. *Crescembini* speaks of it thus:

"The *Oratorio*, a poetical composition, formerly a commixture of the dramatic and narrative styles, but now entirely a musical drama, had its origin from San Filippo Neri, who, in his chapel, after sermons, and other devotions, in order to allure young people to pious offices, and to detain them from earthly pleasure, had hymns and psalms, and such like prayers, sung by one or more voices. These, in process of time, were published at Rome, and particularly in a book printed in 1587, with the title of *Laudi spirituali, stampate ad istanza de R. R. P. P. della congregazione dell' Oratorio*. Among these spiritual songs were dialogues; and these entertainments becoming more frequent and improving every year, were the occasion that, in the seventeenth century, *Oratorios* were first invented, so called from the place of their origin."

This, though the true, is but an awkward etymology. The society here spoken of, *La congregazione dei Padri*

dell' *Oratorio*, evidently derives its name from the verb *orare*, an oratory being a place of prayer. In this instance, the appellative *Oratorio* is transferred from the place to the exercise—a singular proof how inadequate the powers of language are to our ideas.

To *Crescembini's* account, *Bourdelot* adds, that the novelty of these religious dramas, and, above all, the exquisite style of music in which they were composed, drew together such a multitude of people as filled the church boxes, and the money taken for admission was applied in defraying the expenses of the performance. Hence the origin of *Oratorios*, as they are at present styled, or spiritual shews, the practice of which is now become so general in Rome, that hardly a day passes without one or two such representations.

In their early outset, these *spiritual shews* were liable to the greatest objection on the part of decency and common sense.

Vasari, in his life of *Buffalmacco*, the painter, gives an account of a feast that was solemnized on the river Arno, in 1304, where a machine representing Hell was fixed on boats, and a sacred history acted, supposed to be that of *Lazarus*. *Castelvetro* says, that, in his time, and even at Rome, Christ's Passion was so acted, as to set the spectators a laughing.

Our *Oratorios*, issuing from this source, can certainly boast of more decent dullness.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE.

The residence of this estimable brother of the tyrant Buonaparte, near Worcester, is distinguished by various features of magnificence, that may be denominated princely. He has not less than thirty persons who reside with him *en famille*, on terms of friendship, most of whom contribute to the general amusements of this *chateau*, by their skilful performance on various instruments, so that an excellent band of music is daily formed. He has three daughters, who are highly accomplished in singing, dancing, and painting, and who are also excellent actresses. An elegant theatre is tastefully fitted up, with all the requisite scenic decorations, in one wing of the house, in which French and Italian pieces are performed three evenings in the week, several of which are of Lucien's own composition.

* Des Represent. en Musique, p. 153.

Two tables, plenteously covered, are well served daily by an appropriate suite of domestics. Lucien and his daughters are visited and received by several of the most distinguished families around. They have permission to resort to any place within ten miles of their place of residence; but their correspondence is subject to the minute inspection of Colonel Leighton, stationed at Worcester, and who examines every letter that they receive or transmit. Lucien makes no secret of the cause of separation from his tyrannic brother. It arose from his forming one of the military council that decided against the murder of the Duke d'Enghien by an acquittal, on which Buonaparte instantly summoned another council, which voted his death. Lucien anticipated the personal consequence to himself, and immediately absconded, just in time to evade the order for his arrest, which arrived a few hours after. He speaks with a grateful feeling on the humane liberality of the British seamen, who, on his capture, coming from America to England, restored to him his jewels and specie to the amount of 80,000*l*. His grand epic poem of *Charlemagne* is expected to appear in the course of the next month: twelve books of which, we understand, are already translated by Mr. Hodgson, and his literary colleague, at Cambridge.

PHYSICIANS.

A SERIOUS FACT.

Once upon a time, a man fell sick; but being able to leave his home, he went in search of a physician. Many men on their death-bed have, we are told, turned seers; and to this sickly man it so happened that he was, through his malady, furnished with an uncommon vision, which lent him the power of seeing, as he approached the house of a doctor, all the ghosts of those despatched by his art, clustering round the door. The portal of the first he came to, who was very eminent, was so beset with departed friends, as to seem to his eyes inaccessible. Not wishing to make one amongst them, nor much admiring the issue of the skilful, not to say *certain*, practice of this medical gentleman, he went to another, and another, before whose abodes he perpetually found fitting innumerable shades. At length, in the suburbs, he

beheld a house haunted by only one solitary ghost. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "this is the man for me!" He entered, received a prescription, paid his fee, and was retiring, when the doctor said,—"Pray, sir, if I may presume to ask, how happens it that you have found me out in this obscure corner?" The sick man not replying immediately, he added—"You will not be surprised, sir, at my question, when I tell you that I have been here these three years, and never had but *one* patient before!"

CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Alderman COMBE is a gentleman of whom I am as unwilling as I am unable to say any thing derogatory: his consistency of conduct has ensured him the favour of his fellow-citizens, and the respect of all worthy men. His delivery is rapid, indistinct, and without a pause, that though I have heard him fifty times, I would not swear to the authenticity of a single sentence—it has no punctuation, no stop. It puts you out of breath to listen. And yet it seems to cost him no effort. His face is all tranquillity, while his lips are precipitating, overthrowing, and destroying every word that passes them. It cannot be supposed that I conceive this trifling defect to be any serious drawback from the respectability of his character; it merely mars all effect which he might produce as a speaker.

What a very different person is Sir JAMES SHAW! How slowly and majestically the words flow from his mouth; how impressive and solemn his enunciation! Not a particle escapes without an emphasis, and conjunctions and adverbs assume the dignity of moral axioms.

Ha! my good-humoured pleasant sir, is that you? My over-cheerful Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, I am glad to see you! If I say one word against you, may I never partake of your hospitality! What, though the world, my good friend, is fond of retailing your blunders, and gives you no credit for even common understanding: the world is ever mistaking: and I will undertake to tell it, that no man in the city possesses more shrewdness and common sense, nor takes a juster view of common political squabbles. I will say, that I know no man, who, without affecting honesty and independence, is more substantially honest and independent.

R r

Of Mr. Alderman ATKINS I know very little, and shall not, therefore, pretend to say much. He seems a sensible man, and is very well informed on mercantile questions: he expresses his thoughts with sufficient fluency, and in a tone entirely free from affectation or importance. He was a member some time before he represented the City, and from his experience and judgment is an excellent chairman in private committees. He generally votes with the ministry; but I am not aware, at least at present, that this circumstance at all diminishes his respectability. CRITICUS.

A CHEAP METHOD OF PREVENTING THE
DISAGREEABLE SMELL OF PRIVIES.

In some houses, privies, when badly placed, and ill taken care of, diffuse an odour as inconvenient as unhealthy; but the means of remedying this evil is exceedingly easy. If a certain quantity of milk of lime (water in which lime has been dissolved, and whitened by the fine particles of that substance) be mixed with a ley of ashes, or soapy water which has been used for washing, be thrown into the sink of the privy, it will destroy the offensive smell. By these means, for the value of a few pence, any collection of filth whatever may be neutralised. By the same process, conveniences for sick persons may be kept in their apartments. Nothing is necessary, but to have a tub covered with a board as a seat; five or six pounds of quick lime, a small quantity of ashes, and two buckets of water, thrown into the tub, will prevent any disagreeable odour. It may readily be conceived, that the same process may be employed in regard to a night-chair. The feculent matter, after being thus neutralised, is an excellent manure for land.

SAFE EXTRAORDINARY:

A family who lately lived in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, not very notorious for their sobriety, used frequently to have a row about the rapid decline of their finances. One of them, who earned more money than the rest, generally had his pocket lightened between night and morning, which induced him to seek a place of greater security for his cash. Various depositaries were resorted to, but without success; till, at length, he fixed on the Bible, in which his money lay sacred

and undisturbed. The toper used frequently to boast among his companions, that the Family Bible was the only place of security in the house.

ANAGRAM UPON BONAPARTE'S NAME,
ON HIS ATTEMPTING TO STEAL THE
CROWN, &c.

Bona rapta pone leno.

Lay down the goods you have stolen
—Rascal.

ANECDOTE.

Rigaud, in the course of his life, had the honour to paint the portraits of five monarchs, all the princes of the blood royal of France, and many of the most distinguished persons of Europe.

It was his custom to keep an exact register of the name, the rank, and the age, of all those whom he painted, as well as the year in which the picture was painted, and the price which he was paid for it. He was not overfond of painting ladies. "If I paint them as they really are, they are dissatisfied," said he; "and if I make them all handsome, how very few of their portraits will be like."

A lady who was highly painted was, one day, sitting to him; she complained of the glare of his colours. "We both of us buy them at the same shop," replied the artist.

THE WAGER DECIDED.

Such little chance I'd always found
Of gaining Betsey for my wife,
That I had wager'd Dick a pound
I should not win her all my life.

But, thanks to Heav'n! my anxious care
Is all remov'd;—the knot is ty'd—
And Betsey, fairest of the fair,
Consents at length to be my bride.

To Dick, then, as in honour bound,
Well pleas'd, I hold myself in debt;—
Thus, by the oddest luck, 'tis found,
I lose my WAGER—win my BET! G.

BY EDMUND BOLTON, 1610.

As withereth the primrose by the river,
As fadeth summer's sun from gliding fountains,
As vanisheth the light-blown bubble ever,
As melteth snow upon the mossie mountains,
So melts, so vanisheth, so fades, so withers,
The rose, the shine, the bubble, and the snowe
Of praise, pompe, glory, joy, (which short life gathers,)
Faire praise, vaine pompe, sweet glory,
brittle joy.

The withered primrose by the morning river,
The faded summer's sunne, from weeping
fountaines,
The light-blown bubble, vanished for ever,
The molten snowe upon the naked moun-
taines,
Are emblems that the treasures we
uplay,
Soon wither, vanish, fade, and melt
away.

For as the snowe, whose laune did over-
spread
Th'ambitious hills, which, giant-like, did
threat
To pierce the heaven with their aspiring
head,
Naked and bare doth leevē their craggie
seat :
When as the bubble, which did empty flie
The dalliance of the undiscerned winde,
On whose calme rowlinge waves it did relie,
Hath shipwrack made where it did da-
liance finde :
And when the sunshine which dissolved the
snowe,
Coloured the bubble with a pleasant va-
rie,
And made the rathe and timely primrose
grow,
Swarth clouds withdrawne, (which longer
time do tarie,)
Oh what is praise, pompe, glory, joy,
but so
As shine by fountaines, bubbles, flowers,
or snowe?

The following Epigrams on SHAK-
SPEARE are not noticed by Malone :—

To Shakespeare.

The Muses sugred dainties seeme to us,
Like the fam'd apples of old Tantalus :
For me (admiring) see and heare thy straines,
But none, I see or heare, those sweets at-
taines.

To the same.

Thou hast so us'd thy pen (or *shooke* thy
speare),
That poets startle, nor thy wit come neare."

The World.

The world's a forest (maim'd with *fatall*
strokes),
Where wolves and foxes are wilde youths
desires,
Where dead men *ashes* are, the living *oakes*,
And cats and women are but scratching
bryers.

A Cure for Impatience.

Who *patience* wants, a *rod* to him *preferre*,
And let him *angler turne*, or *school-master*.

On Walter Marry, Gent.

Here buried lyes his kindreds top,
And flower of worth renown'd,
Whom rader fates too soone did crop,
T'embosome thus in ground :
Who, having drunke the heavenly dew
Of grace, blind Nature's guide,
Straight (like the *Heliotrope*) withdrew,
Clos'd up his sweets, and dy'd.
Yee virgin nymphs, with many a teare
Your crystal vials fill,
And all those liquid treasures here
Upon this grave distill,
That roses here, and violets,
From beauty sowne below,
May spring to decke your coronets,
And sweeten all your woe.

To Justice Much-ill.

You terme yourselfe a pillar of this land,
As if our realme on rotten propps did stand ;
But who their *tenants* to the quick will
pare,
Not *pillars* they, but *caterpillars* are.

Of Repentance.

Put not repentance off till thou beest old,
For such devotion heartlesse growes and
cold ;
Nor ere shall that man for a wise one passe,
That lays much treasure on a tyred asse.

Fles hto Dust.

Death, a strange miller, flesh to dust doth
grind ;
How? not with water, but *defect* of wind.

A MODE OF DESTROYING MOLES.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR, Near Tenbury, Feb. 9, 1814.

I FEEL great pleasure in having it in
my power to communicate a very
effectual method of destroying Moles ;
and I have no doubt but, with the as-
sistance of three or four dozen of the
following decoys, the land would be
clean from Moles in the course of this
spring.

I was afraid I should not be able to
describe the plan of making and laying
without giving a *drawing*, which I have
here inclosed, although it is of a very
rough nature. I hope it will sufficiently
explain the system.

I shall first give directions for mak-
ing :—the decoy, or run, is made of
two boards,* three quarters of an inch
thick, two feet six inches long, and five
inches in breadth; the bottom is di-
vided into three parts, each three inches
in width, and each ten inches in length ;
two of the pieces are made fixtures by

* Oak boards are much the best, as they
will not decay so soon as other sorts.

nails, and the middle one is the trigger or trap-door; from the middle to the one end it is worked to half the thickness of the other, and hung in the centre, on two pivot points, and to bear on two iron studs, fastened at the bottom; the thin end of the trigger should over-reach under, so as not to allow it to ascend, as when the mole comes upon it, the thin end should descend, and the thick ascend; but to prevent the thick end going too far, there is a small board put between the two side ones, on the top.

The box that is attached to the decoy for receiving the moles, after dropping through the trap-door, is made of the same sort of boards as the runs; the length of the two side ones are fourteen inches each, and eight inches in breadth; the two end ones are twelve inches in length; the lower end six inches in width, tapered off to four inches at top; a strong bottom, well jointed, and thoroughly nailed, and hung to the decoy, by each side, with strong iron wire, as seen in fig. 1.

The method of setting or laying the decoys,* is, to cut a ditch direct across the main mole run, the breadth of twelve inches—the length will vary, say four

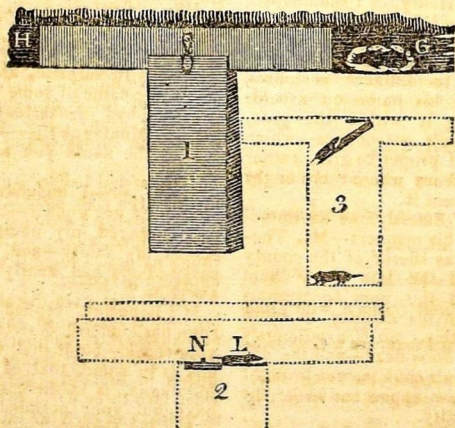
feet—depth, eighteen inches below the run, so as for the box to hang under the decoy without touching either side or bottom; the decoy is then laid across the ditch a little below the run: there must be a small peg put on the upper side of the thick end of the trap-door, so as to prevent its rising, as seen in fig. 2; and then fill the run full of the soil that the moles have thrown up, and covered over with a clod or turf, and as soon as the moles have used it commonly, which will be seen (with attention) by the marks of their feet, care must also be taken to prevent their going by the run, by lengthening and deepening the ditch; as soon as they get familiar with the decoy, remove the soil out of the run, the turf to be kept at the top, opposite the trigger, and take out the peg, as seen at fig. 3, and the next mole that comes will be insnared, and all others that frequent that part of the land. I have seen the box half full of moles taken out at a time.

As the above account is founded on a long practice, I trust my brother farmers will derive some advantage from it.

I am, sir,

A BOCKLETONIAN.

* There must be some thorns or bushes thrown over the decoy after it is set to work, to prevent sheep, &c. from disturbing it; and care must be taken to joint the turf so as to prevent the light.



H. G. The run.

Fig. 1. The decoy and box complete,—supposed to be layed or sett.

Fig. 2. The trigger prevented from moving at N, by the small peg;—L, the Mole.

Fig. 3. The Mole decoyed,—supposing the decoy and box transparent.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY J. J.

(Continued from page 219.)

HENRY arose early in the morning; and his suspicion of Ellen's confinement in the house he had been to the night before being more confirmed by what George had said at supper, he again bent his steps that way.

As he was walking near the wall, he was suddenly surprised by a violent shriek from some part of the house—he looked up—and seeing but one window open, concluded it must have come from thence—he remained with his eyes fixed on the window a considerable time, but saw nobody—he continued his walk round the wall, when, returning to the spot where he had been alarmed, he saw a white handkerchief lying on the ground, which he took up, and, feeling something hard, opened it, and beheld the portrait of himself—this was sufficient—the acquisition of a gold mine would have been less valued by him—it was impossible to wait the regular rising of the house—he rang violently at the gate—and was threatened by the master with the contents of a blunderbuss if he did not go about his business.

“Sir,” said Henry, “I shall expect your submission, instead of yielding mine.—However, let me first inform you who I am—perhaps you are a different man, to different persons—he then wrote his name on a card,—and throwing it within the gate, waited the man's attendance—which he now thought proper to give, rather than risk an offence where there might be power to resent it.

The name of Emersly had an immediate effect on his manners.—Mr. Thomas Emersly was sheriff of the county that year—and the late Sir William had occasioned this man to trespass on the laws of his country in more instances than this. Sir Henry Emersly argued Sir William dead—and the discovery of Ellen's confinement brought to his mind the apprehension of the most rigid penalty.

He immediately opened the gate, and, in the most submissive manner, proffered his apology—at the same time he assured him, that no lady of the name he mentioned the night be-

fore had been placed under his care; and in this he said the truth; for, the better to secure her from discovery, a false surname had been given with her—and an injunction with it, to address her only by her Christian name.

“Well,” said Henry, “as I have positive proof of her being here, and can shew you what I believe to be the window of her apartment, there will be little difficulty in finding her.”

He then pointed out the window, and the master trembled for consequences.

“That lady's name is Montague, Sir Henry.”

“Ay, ay, then Montague let it be, till you find it otherwise.”

Henry was readily admitted to the apartment, and the master was desired to leave it.

Ellen having overcome the effect of her first surprise, was better able to support the meeting, which was ardent in the extreme—smiles and tears made up the alternate aspect of Ellen's countenance, while that of Henry beamed with manly affection and consummate joy—it was some minutes before their repeated embraces could give place to words—and then exclamation and epithet were the only relief supplied to the fulness of their bosoms, until nature, oppressed by an excess of bliss, subsided to the more tolerable state of tranquility.

“Well, Miss Montague,” said Henry, jocosely—

“Montague, sir?” replied Ellen, starting with surprise, and apprehending it the name of some other mistress which he had inadvertently applied to her—“Montague?”—

“Is the name you are known by here.”

“Ah, sir—I understand it now—but I need not wonder—they have not only changed my name—they have denied my sanity—and, indeed, their usage of me had nearly verified their assertion.”

“I hope not,” replied Henry—“the rose has, indeed, deserted the lily on your cheek—but it shall bloom again—and as to name, that of Mortimer, or Montague, is indifferent to me, so I have but your permission to change either for Emersly.”—Ellen blushed—“But I have much to tell you—and much to ask—that your health is impaired is too apparent to be questionable, and your sufferings at home I am

informed of—what they have been here I have to learn.”

“Have you seen my father, sir?”

“Your father is well.”

(She clasped her hands.)

“Oh! then I am happy—I feared to inquire—Poor old man!—but you have heard of his sufferings—you have pitied them—he is well—and I am indeed happy.”

She started, and, resting her hand on Henry’s,

“You would not suffer him to remain in prison?—Where is he?”

Ellen seemed to question by her silence, the silence of Henry, who, dreading the discovery of Mortimer’s death, requested her to be satisfied with the assurance he had given her, and to relate what had happened to her in that place.

“My relation, sir,” said Ellen, “will be very short—as it is impossible for me fully to describe your brother’s conduct, or my sense of it.

“I need not tell you that I was forcibly conveyed to this place when on my way to my father—Poor soul!—what he has suffered in my absence, I presume he has told you—what I have felt at the idea of it, I must leave you to conceive. —When I arrived here, Captain Sedley, who was the cause of my father’s imprisonment, informed me, that both his and mine depended solely on my acceptance or rejection of the terms he had to offer, which, as they were perfectly liberal, he conceived, would not require a moment’s hesitation.

“‘By rejecting them,’ said he, ‘you sacrifice your father’s liberty, if not his life—while your own are placed in the same jeopardy—in offering them, the Baronet sacrifices his word and honour pledged to his brother, and indeed every thing sacred to his character and condition to his love for you.’

“‘I am not worth it, sir,’ replied I; ‘and as his terms, whatever they may be, are neither compelled nor solicited, his sacrifice is disgraceful to himself, and of no value to me—the sacrifice I am to make by rejecting them, is, indeed, a serious one—but why, sir, if the terms are to be liberal, am I thus bound to comply?—they cannot be liberal.’

“‘Five hundred a-year, madam—carriage, servants, &c.’

“‘For which I am to—No, sir—I might procure my father’s liberty—but he could not long hold his life on

such terms—my own liberty, Sir William has no right to dispose of—and, therefore, the grant of it can be no obligation—Why, sir, am I forced here to be thus insulted?—I demand my liberty—deny it at your peril.’

“Heaven knows from whence my strength or spirit came, to contend with him my passage to the hall—I, however, effected it—when calling out the man who admitted us, and with whom he had before held some private conversation—‘Here,’ said he, ‘is your charge’—and pushing me from him, he burst out of the house—I fell, and fainted in the arms of the man—on my recovering, I was immediately conveyed back to this apartment—and having flocked me in, they left me ignorant of where I was—or what was to become of me.

“Here I remained, unattended by any one, till the evening, when I was served with some coffee and biscuits, which I immediately refused, and again demanded my liberty—to this no answer was returned—the man left the room—the key was turned—and I was left as before—night came on—I threw myself on the bed—and, my spirits being quite exhausted, fell asleep.

“I know not at what time I awoke—but I had not lain long afterwards, before I heard a window thrown up, as it were in an adjoining room—I started—and running to my own, found it barred—I attempted to get my head through the bars, that I might see and know whether my neighbour was as wretched as myself—but it was impossible—the bars would scarcely admit my arm.

“My window looks into a beautiful garden—the moon was full, and, with the stars, shone with remarkable brightness—I was admiring the beauty of the scene, and wishing my soul at rest above it, when a nightingale placed herself on the branch of a tree at a little distance from me, and with her song sweetly relieved the solemn silence of the night—I listened to its warbling, and felt my mind soothed to a degree of peace—suddenly it stopped, when a voice from the window lately opened addressed it thus:

“‘Sweet bird! sing on—thy song accords well with my woes!—Hither nightly does my troubled spirit lead me, when all but thou, sweet bird! is silent—whose plaintive notes, like the soft accents of a sympathizing friend, are to my sighs responsive.’

"Pleased at the possibility of communication with a fellow-sufferer, I spoke to her (for the delicacy of her voice declared her sex), requesting she would inform me where I was.—After a short interval of silence, like that of surprise—'You are in a mad-house,' she replied.

"'Merciful Heaven!' I exclaimed, 'a mad-house!—I am not mad!'

"'Though you be not,' replied the stranger, 'the place will soon make you so.'

"'Surely,' said I, 'that observation comes from a sane mind.'

"'See you the moon?' she replied, in a saddened tone of voice; 'it makes me brain-sick to look on it.'

"'Alas!' said I, 'how long have you been subject to its baleful influence?'

"She sighed—but made no answer—I retired to bed—but slept no more that night.

"The next morning, after taking some coffee, I was conducted into the garden, where I saw, in different parts, a number of men and women, some extravagantly gay—others pompously foolish—while a few, sequestered from the rest, moped and muttered to a melancholy imagination—of all the number, I saw but three who had the appearance of reason—and one of them was a beautiful young girl—who having passed me, turned back, and, laying hold of my arm—'Excuse my freedom,' said she; 'but having never before seen your face here, I am induced to think you the person who addressed me last night, for information respecting the place you are in—and as your appearance warrants my opinion of its being unnecessary to your health—I fear neither your own consent, nor that of your friends, have placed you here.'

"'My dear friend,' replied I, for I felt an immediate attachment to her, 'your fear is too well founded.'

"'Is it,' said she, 'to effect the will of an imperious parent?—or pretended lover?—or is it for the violation of virtue?'

"I was about to answer—when observing her countenance change from the most sweet serenity to the wild glare of madness—I beckoned to one of the keepers, who immediately conveyed her to her room—I followed her into the house—and retired to mine—and throwing myself on the bed, my

heart was wrung by the severe treatment her disorder required, and which I witnessed in her cries for mercy at the keeper's hands.

"It will surprise you, sir, to know, that Leonora (which is the name of my unfortunate friend), as I have learned from herself, is one of the unhappy number your brother has reduced to a state of irretrievable ruin.

"She is the daughter of a respectable farmer in this neighbourhood—and had formed an attachment to a young man, whose honour and affection would have made her happy—when your brother having accidentally seen her, proposed terms to her father so ambiguous, that, blinded by his avarice, he had mistaken them for an honorable overture—having thus supplanted the unfortunate lover's interest with her father, he forced a connexion which terminated in her ruin—her lover went away, and was never more heard of—and Leonora has been ever since subject to an intermitting madness."

Henry felt too much shame and indignation to make any reply to this account of his brother, and Ellen proceeded—

"I had remained here near a week, in a state of the most extreme anxiety both for my father and myself, and which was relieved only by the conversation of Leonora, who in her more reasonable intervals—discoursed so sensibly on her own misfortunes, that, for the time, I felt less poignantly my own—when, one night, as I was preparing to retire to bed, the Baronet entered my room—the sight of him at that hour alarmed me dreadfully—he, however, assuming a somewhat respectful air, I waited his address—

"'Miss Mortimer,' said he, 'I understand, neither my proposal nor my apology has been accepted—I, therefore, cannot presume far on a welcome reception now—I would, however, advise you to consider well, how far it may be possible to resist a determined purpose, without incurring worse consequences than would ensue from your consent—whatever may have been your attachment to my brother, it must be now completely dissolved, as his conduct abroad constitutes a direct insult to its existence.'—(This circumstance had not yet been explained to Ellen, and Henry blushed for her conception of it.)—'My own conduct,

I must confess, will not bear the best construction; but, under circumstances so inimical to success without it, I still trust it may be excused by the arduousness of my passion—it was never meant to distress, but to induce you to view your interest in a right light—and surely it cannot be long ineffectual—when, on the one hand, pleasure solicits you with the means of an ample variety—and, on the other, distress and ultimate destruction—your father is in prison, and his insolvency must ensure his confinement—while the secrecy with which I have accomplished yours, leaves you wholly in my power—What says Miss Mortimer?”

“ ‘Sir William,’ I replied, ‘your threats and your allurements will be equally vain; what may be the consequence of my resistance is in your own breast to determine—with respect to your brother’s conduct—if the report be true—it shall never be a precedent for me to follow—and as to your own—your candid observation on it is a better apology (if it can possibly admit of any) than the arduousness of your passion—which, if my construction be right, has more the nature of a flagrant vice.—You may think this bold language from a cottager to a baronet; but I have been taught, that the first distinction is of right and wrong—look to your heart, Sir William—see if nobility reside there—I fear it will be found the seat of cruelty and lust.—But let its dictates operate—they may distress—they may destroy me—but shall never reduce my spirit to a level with its desires.’ ”

“ ‘Noble girl!’ exclaimed Henry, as he pressed her lips with virtuous rapture.

“ ‘What effect my reply really had upon him, I cannot say; but he affected, as I thought, a degree of shame—and sighed, and shook his head, as from a sense of contrition—I felt pity for his confusion, and was suggesting to him the satisfaction my *friendship* might afford, which, I assured him, should be only second in degree to my love for you—when, oh heavens! how shall I describe it?—his countenance changed to what I had never witnessed before—something extra-human distorted every feature—his lips trembled—his whole frame was convulsed—it was evident madness!—‘Now, madam,’ said he, ‘behold me as I am—I have bought you at the price that

H—It requires—Honour and truth are sacrificed—Humanity discarded—the strong holds of nature loosened by the predominant powers of’—(Here Henry turned pale)—‘But, sir, I am forgetting myself, while repeating his language—indeed, his language and his actions are not to be expressed—he seized me by the arm—I struggled—I cried for help until my strength was nearly gone—when, to complete his cruelty, he told me—my father was dead!—this was a sure blow—I fell senseless at his feet.’ ”

“ ‘Pray,’ said Henry, fearing any farther questions of her father, ‘were you so far from assistance in a case of such extreme violence as to want it long?’ ”

“ ‘I had assistance, and in a most extraordinary manner—when I recovered, I found my head in the lap of my poor unfortunate friend—I started—and looking round—‘Leonora?’ ”

“ ‘Ay,’ said she, ‘it is—don’t be alarmed, Ellen—you are safe with me.’ ”

“ ‘I fell on her neck—and burst into tears—‘Tell me,’ said I, ‘how this rescue was effected.’ ”

“ ‘My dear,’ said she, ‘you had indulged me with so kind an interest in my misfortunes, that I found myself naturally inclined to a consideration of yours; and as, from your account of the Baronet’s proceeding, I was sure he would, sooner or later, avail himself of your unprotected condition here—I determined to assist you, if Heaven should preserve my senses at the time—I, therefore, set to work—and with your own penknife hacked round the edges of the middle panel of the wainscot that parted us, so that the lightest pressure would dislodge it—I had gone to bed, when the villain entered your room—Alas!—his voice was too well known to me, to mistake it—I got up, and put on a long white veil over my night-gown, which covered me behind and before to the waist—while I was preparing for my appearance, I was shocked by his horrid language, and trembled for your life—I heard the struggle—I heard him mention your father’s death—and immediately after heard him laugh, and say, ‘Poor fool! I have you’—I pushed in the panel—and stepping through unperceived by him, stood before the opening as motionless as a ghost should be, with my veil raised, and my eyes fixed on him—Oh, my dear, I cannot but smile now,

to think how much more reason I had to be afraid of him, than he of me—but guilt makes cowards of us all—he looked at me—turned pale—and trembling left the room—I ran to your relief—and am happy to see you thus recovered."

"We then replaced the pannel as well as we could, with the help of a few small nails which she had managed to procure—and went to bed."

"I expected the Baronet the next day—but, happily for me, have never seen him since—but the information I had from him of my father's death continued to affect me with the greatest anxiety, till you relieved me by an assurance that he is well—and yet—I think you say less of him than you ought—indeed you know not half his goodness—but you say he is well—and I should believe you."

"This morning I had risen much earlier than usual—I saw you enter the walk—the surprise overcame me—I recovered, and, but for the evidence of the fit, should have doubted the reality of your appearance—I looked again—but had lost you—after some time you again appeared—I took your picture from my bosom, and, wrapping it in my handkerchief, threw it where I thought you would pass—it met your eye, and has produced one of the happiest meetings of my life.—There is one questionable circumstance—but, no doubt, it has been questioned, and satisfactorily answered already."

"And what," said Henry, "became of your friend Leonora?"

"Alas!" replied Ellen, "she has been ill these four days—and now, sir, you will gratify my curiosity respecting the occurrences of *your* absence."

"First," replied Henry, "let us leave this house of misery—I will despatch a messenger to my servant, who is just by and shall return home for the carriage—and, in the mean while, I think the time will be better employed in calling the master of the house to account for *his* conduct in this infamous scheme."

"No, sir," replied Ellen, "it will be trouble to little purpose—it will interfere with our time and temper—in this hour of happiness, let us not admit the spirit of anger—let us forgive the past—enjoy the present—and hope in the future—I should like to see my poor unfortunate friend before I leave the place—he can afford

me that satisfaction—and that shall be his atonement."

Henry rang the bell, and desired his attendance—he appeared, and was requested to conduct them to Leonora's apartment—the man, agreeably mistaken in the business he thought himself summoned on, readily complied.

Leonora was sitting at the window, singing, and arranging a few flowers in the form of a chaplet—at the entrance of the visitors she just raised her eyes—and then went on with her work and her song—"The song is about two lovers that were out in a storm," said she, looking at Henry. "Poor Kate!—she knew not that stormy weather was best for scattered wits!"

Henry went up to her—"And who is this chaplet for, Leonora?"

"Ah, you would know—and I would tell you—but, 'tis no matter—there is more vice than want in the world—and less of love than either."

"Here is your friend Ellen Mortimer," said Henry.

"Ah!—she has been dead these four days—I attended her funeral last night—it was in a very wild place—by the side of a rivulet, and under a weeping willow, as the song says—I told her what would come of it—black eyes are always deceitful—my Edward's were blue, sir—but the night was fine—why did not he come—well, I'll make him his crown—but he shall fetch it—false hearts are not to be known from true ones, 'till they shew themselves"—She went up to Ellen, and laying her hand on her shoulder—"You may reason upon it as much as you please—I know it."

She then turned away, and set down to her flowers again.

Henry, seeing her lost to any real perception, desired the keeper to afford her every possible comfort her situation would admit of—and with Ellen (whose heart was deeply afflicted at the sight of her friend so lost) left the room.

"You have various descriptions of patients in your care," said Henry, as he looked into the garden where a number of them were assembled.

"Yes, sir—affected different ways—but, I think, the principal sources of their disorder are love, religion, and politics."

"Indeed?" replied Henry: "the two first may be likely so—from their pathetic nature—but that poli-

tics should ever turn the brain, is to me surprising."

" 'Tis no less true, sir—I can shew you an instance in the room that faces you—a man in other respects perfectly consistent—but on the subject of governors or governments he loses his reason, and advances notions, that madness only can excuse—I wonder he is so still—for he is generally loud, though alone."

Henry was not much inclined to listen again to the wanderings of insanity—but the door being opened, he entered with Ellen and the keeper, and saw a man—who, sitting at a table, had no other sign of madness about him, than that one of his legs had a white stocking on, and the other a black one—he was writing, but on their entering the room he started up, and with an air of displeasure walked down the room, muttering, as he went, "To be made a show of? exposed to the impertinent curiosity of strangers?—Fie! fie! fie!"

"Sir," said Henry, ashamed of the intrusion, "your objection is too just to be answered:" and, with Ellen, was withdrawing—when the maniac, recognizing Ellen's face, caught her by the hand, and, congratulating her on her recovery, placed her in a chair, and pointing to another, "Sir," said he to Henry, "I have no objection to receive you as a friend."

Henry would rather have declined the reception, from an idea that, although at present reasonable, his mind would soon recur to the subject of his madness—this idea was immediately realized.

"Sir," said he, "I was here constructing, from the various forms of government ancient and modern, a system which I conceived might secure the rights and promote the happiness of a people more effectually than any yet established—but when I had completed my scheme—placed my governors in their respective presidencies and had assigned them emoluments adequate to their services—it struck me, that, however well the system might be contrived, it must be supported by human agency, and, consequently, liable to human fallibility—instead, therefore, of pursuing any further my scheme of a perfect government, I relinquished the idea as a political chimera, that never was, nor ever will be."

Henry looked at him—and then at the master—"Is this madness?"

The politician smiled, and shook his head—

"You allude to my situation here, sir—I have thought freely, and have written what I have thought—I have at times, perhaps, asserted my sentiments too warmly, and it has been construed madness by my friends to oppose the conduct of men in power—it was at least folly."

"Surely, sir," said Henry, "neither madness nor folly could be imputed to sentiments like those you have just now delivered."

"Sir, they may not have been always so impartial—what I have just now observed, is the result of a general view—but when I have seen the rights of a free people sported with on the plea of existing circumstances—I have opposed it with all my ability, and have stirred up a glorious emulation in the breasts of others for the preservation of them, as consigned to us by our ancestors."

"And so," said the Master, "you call that a glorious emulation—now I call it"—

"Sir," interrupted the Patriot, "reserve yourself for the infirmity of my mind—meddle not with its energies—I am vexed, sir," continued he, addressing himself to Henry—"I am vexed at the prostitution of the term Glory—A conqueror, though his cause be marked with unprovoked aggression, and his course involving the death of thousands, and rendering wretched six times the number, returns covered with glory—such is the current opinion—how wide from truth!—True glory is the love of right, and a resolution to defend it—but freedom is essential to its efficacy—where oppression represses its virtuous efforts, it is dormant—and where the lust of wealth or power prevails, its nature is perverted!"

"Sir," said the Master, "I indulged you this morning with pens, ink, and paper—you have been making a fine use of them—I shall have you on my hands again."

"You would ask," continued the Politician, with a warmth of manner that seemed to justify the apprehension of the master—"you would ask, whence arises national oppression—I will tell you."

"Sir," replied Henry, "the subject fatigues you—I will do myself the pleasure of hearing your sentiments another day."

"It is no fatigue to me, sir—I am so accustomed to the search of truth, that I have no difficulty in discovering her in her most obscure predicaments—I have traced her in the labyrinths of sophistry—I have exposed her from behind the mask of falsehood—and have raised her from the pit of ignorance—in short, sir, to me, she is always obvious."

The boast of a madman could only be pitied.

"The depraved state of man, sir"—

"I'll hear no more," exclaimed the Master.

"The depraved state of man has rendered it necessary that certain laws should be established, to which every one should be subject for the good of the whole—now mark me, sir—

"A certain man, or number of men, are appointed to preside over these laws—to direct the execution of them—and to add to, or abolish them, as the mutability of human affairs shall require"—(Henry was about to defend, on this ground, the plea of existing circumstances—but recollected he had a madman to reason with)—"So far all seems well—but these men, appointed for their supposed or real excellence in wisdom and virtue to the eminent station of rulers, being but men, and subject to the operations of that spirit which we are taught first vitiated our nature, and thereby weakened it, are unable to withstand the force of those temptations which power submits to their will, and they descend from the dignified character of ruler to that of the insidious plunderer of the people—it has been, with few exceptions, the same in all ages and nations—the difference between the times past and present being only, that their operations were formerly more open and violent—now they are more specious, but no less effectual—wars are promoted on the mere assertion that they are just and necessary—ambition is gratified—and power increased by casting the shackles of poverty on an industrious public."

"I must not hear this, mad or wise," exclaimed the Master; and was proceeding to lay hold of the Maniac, whose brain was evidently heated by his subject; when, awed by the keeper, he requested his forbearance—and sitting down again, was a short time silent—then starting from his seat—

"Let the spirit of insatiate Ambition pour forth its hostile fleets and armies, if it must be so—and let it kill!—and kill!—and glory in the slaughter!—but

why molest the harmless trader, who, with no intentions of aggression or offence, conveys the superfluity of Heaven's bounty in one part of the world to be exchanged for that in another, to the mutual comfort and accommodation of both—why is he to be robbed—and sometimes murdered?—because its glory would be an empty vapour without it!—And is such the standing tragedy of this mundane stage?—Is such the scene of *human* action?—Is this in the nature of things, or men?—of men, or devils?—of human nature pure, or perverted?—or is it, that wars are the volcanoes of the moral world—subducting, and giving to the subtle, restless, and fiery spirits of pride, ambition, and rapaciousness, a more distinct direction—dreadfully destructive, indeed, to all within the range of their explosion—but tending to purify the general mass of human being at the least possible expense of human good?"—

Here the emotion of the Maniac increased; and Henry now made another attempt to withdraw—when the enthusiast caught his hand—and bending his head in a thoughtful posture—in a low tone of voice pursued his reveries—"It is a lamentable consideration, that man must be governed by man!—the weakness, the depravity, of human nature pervades all; and while the governor and the subject are both equally frail, is it wonderful that the wisest human establishment fails?—were there not a supreme and perfect Governor, how would the order of things be at all consistent—were there not a Ruler of rulers, the state of human concerns would be bad indeed!—but he in his omniscience arrests the despotic arm of ambition, and confounds the councils of venal improbity—illuminates by a communicated portion of his wisdom the liberal, independent mind—and prompts it to the propagation of those notions of enlightened policy by which the prosperity of declining empires is restored—Such is this world of crime and mystery—of crime diabolically deleterious of the human character—of mystery—which, when you shall know the nature of *spirit*—its means of influence, and mode of existence, hypostatically—you shall penetrate—farewell—you to the world—I to my reflections on it!"

The greater part of this speech was delivered in a tone of soliloquy, with his eyes fixed on the ground—and in that posture he turned away—a melancholy instance of nervous imbeci-

lity with mental strength. The Master, perceiving the intemperate state of his mind, requested they would dispense with his attendance on them any longer—Henry and Ellen went down to the parlour—and the carriage arriving soon after, Ellen entered it with her lover, and quitted the house of madness for that which she hoped would prove the house of joy.

(To be continued.)

HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

As this most afflicting malady appears to be gaining ground, if we may judge from the cases which are now so frequently detailed in the various newspapers, I send you the following information, taken from the sixth edition of Dr. Moseley's work, intituled, "*On Hydrophobia, its Prevention and Cure; with a Dissertation on Canine Madness.*" Dr. Moseley appears to have taken great pains to investigate this particular subject.

J. A.

THERE are two species of madness in dogs as well as in human beings. This fact I have ascertained from experience. It is from ignorance of this very important discrimination that there is such a variety of contradictions and want of precision among the ancients, who are copied by the moderns, in their details of the morbid appearance and the actions of dogs, under rabid influence. On this account, where I have not been a witness myself, I have always endeavoured to obtain accurate descriptions from patients, of the symptoms apparent in the dogs by which they had been bitten. This will be seen in the cases I have related; in which I have furnished a collection of materials that will exhibit canine madness under two very distinct pathological characteristics. I denominate one of these species, *Raging Madness*; the other, *Moping Madness*; similar to the raving and melancholy madness of the human race.

I. RAGING MADNESS.—This species is by far the most common. Dogs in this soon become thin and lank. They shun water and food; but I have known some deviations in this respect. Their eyes are red and fiery; their tongue generally discoloured; they froth or foam, or slaver at the mouth; they sometimes start fast forward, and run against, and un-

expectedly attack, whatsoever is in their way. They bite all animals indiscriminately. Sometimes they suddenly stop, and start again, as if hurried on in the pursuit of some object. Their tail hangs down, or between their legs. They neither know their own home nor their own master. When chained up, they generally become outrageous, and howl or bark hoarsely, and bite and tear the ground and every thing within their reach, and frequently gnaw their own flesh and eat their own excrement. They die in strong convulsions; but it is a mistake, though of very old standing, that they shun or are shunned by other dogs.

2. MOPING MADNESS.—The symptoms of that state of madness in dogs accord with its appellation. They refuse food and water, they mope about under chairs and tables, or in places where they are undisturbed. They are sleepy and stupid. Their eyes are dull and swollen, and run with water. Their nose likewise runs, but they foam less at the mouth than in the other species. Their countenance is sad; their ears flabby; they hang their heads, and move as if inebriated. They are generally emaciated. Their tail hangs down between their legs, and they shake and tremble in a state of horripilation. Their back is frequently curved, and is sometimes paralytic. They move about here and there headlong against any object, whether it be a wall, a tree, a fence, or an animal, without any order, and bite and snap at every thing, animate or inanimate, without barking; their voice being sometimes entirely gone. They die, tumbling and tossing, in convulsions; but they do not shun, or are shunned, by other dogs, according to another very ancient mistake.—From these portraits of canine rabies, a mad dog may be easily known when seen by persons who never saw one before. But the classification and distinction I have adopted are absolutely necessary to this end, as many people have humanely, but fatally, mistaken the incipient state of moping madness for some ordinary indisposition; and not conceiving a dog can be mad without being furious, have extended their compassion to the loss of their lives."

CURE.—"In the cure of the bite of a mad dog, the local treatment may alone be depended upon, when recourse is had to proper means immediately after the accident. *The injured*

part must be destroyed or cut out. Destroying it is the most safe and certain. It is the practice I have always relied on; and the best applications for that purpose are the *Lapis Infernalis* and the *Butter of Antimony*. These are preferable to an hot iron, which the ancients used; because an hot iron forms a crust that acts as a defence to the under parts, instead of destroying them. The *Lapis Infernalis* is much better than any other caustic, as it melts and penetrates during its application; by pressing it down on the part, and rubbing it until the desired effect is produced. The bitten part must be destroyed to the bottom by repeated applications of the *Lapis Infernalis*; and where there is any doubt that the bottom of the wound is not sufficiently reached, *Butter of Antimony* should be introduced, occasionally, as deep as possible. I formerly recommended incisions to be made, on some occasions, to lay open every part to the influence of the caustic; and in desperate cases, that incisions should be made round the wound, to prevent the virus from spreading. But further experience has convinced me, that incisions are always unnecessary, and often impracticable, without danger; and that the destruction of the part by caustics, together with the internal or external use of mercury, hereafter related, will infallibly prevent all mischief. The wound is to be dressed for some time, with poultices, to assuage the inflammation caused by the caustics, and afterwards with acrid dressings, and hot digestives, to remove the eschar, and create a discharge, and drain the injured parts. The wound should be thus kept open for two or three weeks, or longer, where there has been any delay after the accident. The most speedy and effectual method of penetrating the flesh, where there is no wound, is first to apply some *Butter of Antimony*; this must remain until it causes a vesication or removal of the cuticle; then the *Lapis Infernalis* will soon occasion the destruction of all organization within an extensive sphere of action, by which, insensibility to the operation of the poison is produced, and an incapacity of diffusing it. But good *Lapis Infernalis*, and a little patience, will generally do all that is necessary, without the previous application of *Butter of Antimony*; and care must

be taken to wipe the part dry after the *Butter of Antimony*, as the muriatic acid, in that preparation, will otherwise counteract the lixivial corrosion of the *Lapis Infernalis*, when applied directly after it; and so reciprocally. When the above mentioned caustics cannot be procured, oil of vitriol, aquafortis, spirit of salt, corrosive sublimate, arsenic, common caustic, brine, a strong solution of common salt, or a plaster of quick-lime and soap, may be applied to the wound. Gunpowder laid on the part, and fired, has been used with success. A person bitten, remote from medical assistance, will seldom be so circumstanced as not to be able to obtain one or other of the preceding remedies. Should it so happen that he cannot, an hot iron can always soon be procured. The wound should be seared with that, which will be a temporary arrest to the action of the virus. Mercury, in the tardy manner it has always been employed, is of no use; nor have any of the vaunted compositions imposed on mankind ever produced effects which could be depended on. People have used them, and hydrophobia has not appeared. So it is often when no medicine whatever has been taken. When there has been no remedy used, though the bitten part be healed, and the cicatrix shew no sign of breaking open, or festering, it should be removed by taking out the part all round, deeper than the wound originally was, with *Lapis Infernalis*, in the manner already described. If pain, numbness, tingling, itching, redness, or blackness, in or near the wound, or in the limb in which it is seated, have already taken place, the patient is in peril; hydrophobia is not far off, and there is no time to be lost.

In regard to the time of the appearance of hydrophobia, the ancients have left nothing on this point but vague and unauthorised assertions. However, we know, from experience, that it appears sooner in some subjects than in others; but from what grounds of analogy, or reason, we are not convinced. It is not easy to decide upon what principles all animals are more susceptible of rabid infections than human beings; nor wherefore the symptoms of hydrophobia shew themselves sooner in all other animals, in general, than they do in the human race. This tardiness of infection in man, compared with that in other animals, may

have given rise to the error in Aristotle, if it be an error; and not, as I have before remarked, a corruption of the text. I am of opinion, from what I have seen, that neither the bite nor the saliva of an human being, in canine rabies, is infectious; but let no one trust, on such a subject as this, to what any man offers merely as an hypothetical opinion. I believe, moreover, that the saliva of a mad dog, applied to the skin where there is no wound, or taken inwardly by the mouth, or from being in contact with the lips or tongue, after the poison-sucking practice of the Psylli, to be incapable of doing any mischief; provided, as Celsus observes, there be no ulceration of the skin in the parts: but this is a subject on which much has been said. Galen is of a different opinion; so is Cælius Aurelianus, who mentions a sempstress who was seized with hydrophobia, from mending her gown which had been torn by a mad dog. Carden instances the case of a Venetian nobleman, who died rabid from kissing a favourite dog. Palmarius also instances the case of some children, who perished by hydrophobia, from having been kissed by their father, labouring under canine madness. These, and the

story of Diogenes dying on the day he was bitten, and that of Themisons being infected by the breath of a rabid patient, are not comprehended by me, or rather by me totally disbelieved. It is certain that Ætius mentions an instance of hydrophobia appearing immediately after the bite. But on the grounds of physiology, that is as repugnant to reason as the fabulous tales of the rabid virus remaining quiet in the habit for seven, sixteen, eighteen, twenty, and, monstrous to relate, forty years, and then bursting forth with fatal fury. In the more rational accounts of the disease, it has been a custom for writers to state, that, in the ordinary course of hydrophobia, it seldom defers its appearance longer than *six weeks* from the time the infection was inflicted. Dioscorides, P. Ægineta, and Ætius, mention forty days; Lommius, from fourteen to forty days; Mead, thirty or forty days; and James, about the fortieth day, &c. Galen mentions, two, three, four, or more months; but that he actually knew one instance, where hydrophobia appeared after a year had elapsed; and Mead, after eleven months.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR APRIL, 1814.

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

Letters written by eminent Persons in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. To which are added, Hearne's Journey to Reading, and to Whaddon Hall, the Seat of Browne Willis, Esq. —and Lives of eminent Men, by John Aubrey, Esq. The Whole now first published from the Originals in the Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum, with Biographical and Literary Illustrations. Two Volumes, 8vo.

IT seems almost superfluous that we should express our approbation of works like the present, at this advanced

period of our Miscellany. In turning over the pages of contents, we meet with such a variety of well-known names annexed to the letters, it is impossible not to feel anxious to peruse them; and in perusing them, we experience still greater gratification in thus becoming familiar with the private thoughts of the mighty dead.

We are informed in the advertisement, the greatest part of the letters before us were derived from the Bodleian library, which contains the collections of Hearne, Smith, and Ballard. Those

offer to our view numerous biographical sketches of persons who were contemporary with the writers, the passing events of the time, and many interesting remarks and anecdotes of a local nature, which must be acceptable to the residents at Oxford, or those who have been connected with that university.

Hearne's two Journeys are printed from the manuscript diaries of that laborious writer preserved in the library just mentioned. These, the Compiler observes, display some characteristical traits of his simplicity of manners, and afford strong proofs of his unrestrained ardour in antiquarian pursuits.

The lives written by Aubréy are printed verbatim from the originals, and they, consequently, appear with such inaccuracies as the author committed, which the Editor professes to have observed; and he might have supplied many omissions, had it been within the plan he has pursued in the present publication. They now come before the world as literary curiosities; the claim to which will readily be allowed, when it is remembered, that there are few of them that do not contain some hitherto unpublished anecdote; "and the author's description of the personal appearance, and domestic habits, of most of the individuals of whom he writes, is singularly interesting."

These lives were designed originally as memoranda for Anthony a Wood, at the period when he was preparing his *Athenæ Oxonienses*; of which a few of the shortest, containing nothing of the least importance, are omitted, together with some passages either too trifling or too gross for publication.

The second volume is divided into two parts, as the lives were found to occupy a much greater space than the Editor expected.

The following letters are so truly excellent in themselves, that they will remain generally applicable to the end of time.

"Dr. LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, to
Mr. HUMFRED WANLEY.

"*A Letter of Objurgation.*

"MR. WANLEY, [16]99 Dec. 19.

"Upon receiving your letter about the librarian's place at St. James, I took the first opportunity to speak to Dr. Bentley, that you might be his deputy

there; for I knew he would continue to be the king's library-keeper. He told me, that for a deputy he should take one of Trin. Coll. in Cambridge, upon the commendation of Mr. Laughton, that keeps the university library. So there is no hope of that place.

"But upon this occasion having spoken with others concerning you, I was sorry to hear what opinion they had of you, and should be much more sorry if I believed it were true. I hope it is not true; but whether it be true or not, it is fit you should know it. It is said that you live at the rate of most other foolish young men, that affect to be gentlemen, and to live above their rank, and loiter away their time in idle company. If this be true, you must look to yourself, and take up betimes, before the habit be grown too strong for you. You must tie yourself strictly to study and duty; you must be constant and fervent in prayer, that God may enable you to subdue your affections and lusts, and to bridle your roving imagination. You must watch against all temptations to sin or to vanity. You must observe and avoid all them that would ensnare you, tho' it be but by robbing you of your time; that loss is irreparable; but it rarely stops there. Idleness is the mother and nurse of most sins. Look to it, therefore, as you love your own happiness here and hereafter. If these things are not true, however, it concerns you to consider what occasion you have given for any reports of this kind; for it is scarce to be believed that they are raised without colour or occasion. If you keep idle company, that is more than a colour. For such as one's company is, such he is or will be in a short time.

"For my part, as if I finde you growe idle I shall cease to hope well of you, so long as this hope continues, I am concerned for you, and shall shew it as you give me encouragement by well doing. By my writing this to you, you may be very sure that I am

"Your faithful friend,

"W. WORCESTER."

"*From the same to the same.*

"*Letter of Reconciliation.*

"SIR,

1700, Jan. 6.

"Having other letters to write by this post, I can scarce allow myself time to answer yours. But I do it as well as I can in few lines, not to hold

you in suspense whether yours were received, or how it was entertained. I tell you in few words, I am very well satisfied with what you have written. I believe you have been misrepresented, and shall continue in that belief till I see reason to the contrary. But this, I hope, will make you the more diligent in your studies, and the more watchful over yourself, and the more cautious what company you keep, since you see there are those that observe you, and are ready to take occasion to raise ill reports to your prejudice. Above all things, be sure to keep your peace with God, and your own conscience, and then you need not fear any other. I am sorry your place in the library is so little worth, that it does not yield a maintenance. I will speak to the Bishop of Oxford to see whether he can get it made better to you. And if he cannot, we must think of removing you some whither else, where you may have a subsistence.

"I am, sir,

"Your assured friend,

"W. WORCESTER.

"Pray do not trouble yourself to guess whence I had my information. For you may mistake, and by talking of it you may make yourself enemies of them that are or would be your friends."

Letter CI. from Mr. Hearne to Browne Willis, exhibits the charity of the former in a very favourable light. He thanks his friend for a transcript from the Augmentation Office; and observes, that the pensions of the Abbots of Abingdon and Battle and the monks are considerable: and hence he infers the innocence of those places. In speaking of Burnet, he declares him to have written in post, or rather Scotch, haste, and thinks the arguments he made use of against the monasteries would have applied to the universities. Mr. H. admits that bad men might be found in all large societies, but doubts not the visitors were the most inveterate of enemies, and ready to forward the king's wishes by representing them in the blackest colours, that he might be justified before the public in seizing their revenues. Far from wishing to be supposed an enemy to the Reformation, the writer commends the correction of gross errors in the church, and praises Henry for opposing the Pope; but when he carried on the Reformation

with a view of destroying all the abbeys, and taking from them lands conferred in the most solemn manner, he looks upon the act as nothing better than decided sacrilege. On this head, Mr. Hearne considers him as exceeding in that sin any particular prince his predecessor. Referring to the introduction of Christianity into England, he observes, that the reformers demonstrated their views to be confined to the propagation of their faith alone, by converting the temples of the heathens into churches, and seizing upon nothing for their own emolument. "Neither," he proceeds, "did they employ any of those things that had been appropriated to religion to a profane use; but decreed in a synod, that they should continue for religious purposes, to which they were originally designed, though with this caution, that under the severest penalties, they should not be (as before) made use of upon any account, in promoting and advancing the heathen, but only in carrying on and establishing the Christian discipline. Had King H. 8th imitated them, he had left, in this point, a very great and glorious character behind him. But in this he very unhappily failed, and the nation groans to this day for the sins that were at that time committed, not only by himself, but by the agents employed by him, particularly by the visitors, who proceeded with the utmost rigour and violence against the monks, and stuck at nothing that they thought would expose them, and would serve as an argument to the king for dissolving the abbeys, and seizing on their lands and revenues, and afterwards employing them to such purposes as himself, by the advice of those visitors and other enemies to the monks, should judge proper."

The editor, we are pleased to find, coincides with Hearne in these liberal sentiments: and has added a note, tending to prove that they do equal credit to his head and heart.

The first letter in the Appendix, No. I. is of a very different complexion from the above, and was written by R. Knight to Lilly, the astrologer, relative to the probability of his success in a treaty of marriage. From this it appears, that the silly man had visited Lilly four times, and still remained his dupe. The lady who caused the application then lived south from the usual residence of Mr. Knight, and for the

greater part of her life had lived *south* or south-west from him. After some freaks performed by the planet Mercury, a place of treaty between the parties was appointed, which was *south-west* from him and *west* from the lady—but to conclude, he had not found the method of steering into the plans of his favourite, and wishes to know whether he may venture to sea. An 11s. piece accompanied this very ridiculous letter.

There are many entertaining, and some whimsical, anecdotes in Aubrey's lives: one of the latter, relating to Dr. Butler, a physician of Cambridge, may be worth repeating. "A gent' lying a dyeing, sent his servant with a horse for y^e Dr, the horse being exceeding dry, ducks downe his head strongly into y^e water, and plucks downe the Dr over his head, who was plunged in the water over head and eares. The Dr was mudded, and would returne home. The man swore he should not; drew his sword, and gave him ever and anon (when he would returne) a little prick, and so drove him before him."

This strange character had good qualities, and exhibited little partiality for money, unless it consisted of curious or rare gold coin; which is in some measure confirmed by his present of a chalice to the chapel of Clare Hall, valued by Aubrey at 2 or 300*l*.

"He kept an old mayd whose name was Nell. Dr. Butler would many times goe to the Taverne, but drink by himselfe; about 9 or 10 at night old Nell comes for him with a candle and lanthorne and sayes, 'Come home you drunken beast.' By and by Nell would stumble, then her master calls her 'drunken beast,' and so they did *drunken beast* one another all the way till they came home."

We cannot but smile at the eccentricities of Corbet, Bishop of Norwich; but the enemies of our venerable church establishment, fortunately, have it not in their power to bring a modern parallel to the following life of him:

"Richard Corbet, D.D. was the son of Vincent Corbet (better known by 'Poynter's name then by his owne')

Here lies engaged till the day
Of rayzing bones and quickninge clay:
No wonder, reader, that he hath
Two surnames in one epitaph.
For this one doth comprehend
All that both families could lend.

Europ. Mag. Fol. LXV. April 1814.

who was a gardner at Twick'nam, as I have heard my old cosen Whitney say. He was a Westminster scholar; old parson Bussey, of Alscott, in Warwickshire, went to schoole with him; he would say that he was a very handsome man, but something apt to abuse, and a coward. He was a student of Christchurch in Oxford. He was very facetious, and a good fellowe. One time he and some of his acquaintance being merry at Fryar Bacon's study (where was good beere sold), they were drinking on the leads of the house, and one of the scholars was asleepe, and had a paire of good silke stockings on: Dr. Corbet (then M.A. if not B.D.) gott a paire of cizers and cutt them full of little holes, but when the other awaked, and perceived how and by whom he was abused, he did chastise him, and made him pay for them.

After he was Dr of divinity he sang ballads at the crosse at Abingdon, on a market day. He and some of his comrades were at the Taverne by the crosse, (which by the way was then the finest of England; I remember it when I was a Freshman: it was admirable curious Gothique architecture, and fine figures in the niches: 'twas one of those built by King ***** for his queene) the ballad singer complained, he had no custome, he could not put off his ballades. The Jolly Doctor puts off his gowne, and puts on the ballad singer's leathern jacket, and being a handsome man, and had a rare full voice, he presently vended a great many, and had a great audience. After the death of Dr ***** he was made deane of Christ church. He had a good interest with great men, as you may find in his poems, and with the then great favourite, the D. of Bucks; his excellent witt was a letter of recommendation to him. I have forgott the story, but at the same time that Dr Fell thought to have carried it, Dr Corbet putt a pretty trick on him to lett him take a journey to London for it, when he had already the graunt of it. His conversation was extreme pleasant. Dr Stubbins was one of his cronies; he was a jolly fatt Dr and a very good housekeeper. As Dr Corbet and he were riding in Lob lane, in wet weather ('tis an ordinary deepe dirty lane) the coach fell, and Dr Corbet sayd that Dr Stubbins was up to the elbows in mud, he was up to the elbows in Stubbins. A^o Dni 1628 he was made Bp of

Oxford, and I have heard that he had an admirable, grave, and venerable aspect. One time as he was confirming, the country people pressing in to see the ceremonie, sayd he, '*Beare off there, or I'll confirme yee with my staffe.*' Another time being to lay his hand on the head of a man very bald, he turnes to his chaplaine and sayd, '*Some dust Lushington,*' (to keepe his hand from slipping). There was a man with a great venerable beard, sayd the bishop, '*You behind the beard.*' His chaplaine, Dr. Lushington, was a very learned and ingeniose man, and they loved one another. The B^p sometimes would take the key of the wine cellar, and he and his chaplaine would goe and lock themselves in and be merry. Then, first he layes downe his episcopall hat, — '*There lyes the Dr.*' Then he putteth off his gowne, — '*There lyes the Bishop.*' Then 'twas, — '*Here's to thee, Corbet,*' and '*Here's to thee, Lushington.*' He built a pretty house near the Cawsey beyond Friar Bacon's studie. He married She was a very beautifull woman, and so was her mother. He had a son (I think Vincent) that went to schoole at Westminster with Ned Bagshawe; a very handsome youth, but he is run out of all, and goes begging up and downe to gentlemen.

"He was made bishop of Norwich A.D. 1632. He dyed The last words he sayd were, '*Good night, Lushington.*' He lyes buried in the upper end of the choire at Norwich, on the south side of the monument of bishop Herbert the founder, under a faire gravestone of free stone, from whence the inscription and scutcheon of brasse are stolen.

"His poems are pure naturall witt, delightfull and easie."

Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, from the Accession of Philip the Fifth to the Death of Charles the Third: 1700 to 1788. Drawn from original and unpublished Documents. By William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. Archdeacon of Wilts, and Rector of Bemerton. Three vols. 4to.

THE beginning of the eighteenth century brought with it the developement of the views of Louis XIV. from which all Europe was convinced, that nothing less than an attempt would be made by him to attain universal dominion; as

Spain, a rich and powerful country, is situated, isolated by France from the rest of the Continent, it was his obvious policy to seat one of his own family on the throne, in which he fully succeeded.

Events such as occurred during the period alluded to in the title-page, belong only to the pen of the enlightened historian, who may be supposed possessed of the means to state facts with certainty, and arrange them in a clear and perspicuous manner. That this is the case with the reverend author, his numerous and valuable works abundantly testify: we shall, therefore, proceed with our remarks, satisfied that the name of the compiler is a guarantee for the excellence of these Memoirs.

We give the dedication to our readers with peculiar satisfaction, as it contains a glorious display of the courage and profound military skill of the illustrious Chief who has conducted the British army to so many victories as have procured it immortal praise, and him the proud and deserved titles enumerated: "To the most noble Arthur Wellesley, Marquess, Earl, and Viscount of Wellington; Baron Douro and Wellesley; Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Commander-in-chief of the British Forces in the Peninsula. Marquez de Torres Vedras, and Conde de Vimiero; Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Tower and Sword; and Marshall General of the Armies of the Prince Regent of Portugal. Grandee of Spain of the First Class; Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo; Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece; Commander of the Order of San Fernando; and Generalissimo of the Armies of Spain." These titles give Mr. Coxe an opportunity of making a highly honourable distinction between them, and such as are derived from ancestors, or the partiality of princes. "To no one," he adds, "could these Memoirs be inscribed with more propriety than to your Lordship, who will occupy so distinguished a place in the annals of Spain; and in presenting them to the public under your auspices, I feel an honourable pride in being permitted to add my tribute of individual admiration to the voice of grateful and applauding nations. The victories of Vimiero, Talavera, and Salamanca, recall to our recollection the glories of Cressy, Agincourt, and Blenheim; and Britain exults in associating with her Edward, her Henry, and her Marl-

borough, the immortal name of Wellington."

The preface contains the most satisfactory reasons for composing the work; and the nature of the materials, derived from the sources mentioned, establish their authenticity beyond a shadow of doubt. "In concluding this enumeration," says Mr. C. "I repeat my deep sense of obligation, and I trust I may likewise confidently anticipate the thanks of an enlightened public, to the noblemen and gentlemen whose kindness and liberality have furnished these communications. I have thus been enabled to fill up a great chasm in the modern history of Spain, and to present to the public the first full and authentic narrative which has appeared in print, of the period between the accession of Philip the Fifth and that of Charles the Fourth.

"I have adopted the form and style of Memoirs, because the nature of my materials, as well as the events and characters I describe, approach more to biography than to regular and formal history. It was my intention to have published the statement of Florida Blanca's administration, written by himself, and the statistical account of the Spanish Monarchy, in their proper place, at the close of the reign of Charles the Third; but the bulk of the third volume rendered it necessary to place them at the end of the first. The reader, therefore, will please to recollect, that these two are to be read at the end of the work."

The preface concludes with a handsome acknowledgment of the author's obligations to Mr. Hatcher, his faithful and intelligent secretary, from whom he reaped great advantages in preparing the Memoirs for the press, and through his knowledge of the Spanish and Portuguese languages. "His modesty," continues Mr. Coxe, "prevented me from making this acknowledgment in my former publications; but I can no longer withhold this tribute of esteem and gratitude, for his literary services during a period of sixteen years."

The historical introduction consists of sixty-nine pages, and is very necessary for the thoroughly comprehending of the succeeding facts. The Memoirs commence with a curious anecdote, which originated with the immediate decease of Charles the Second: the ministers and officers of state, with an anxious crowd of auditors, had assem-

bled to publish the royal will. Near the folding-doors were stationed the Austrian and French ambassadors, Blecourt and Harrach; those at length opened, and the Duke of Abrantes appeared to announce the nomination of a new monarch. "Blecourt advanced with the confidence of a man who expected a declaration in his favour; but the Spaniard casting on him a look of indifference, advanced to Harrach, and embraced him with a fervour which announced the most joyful tidings. Maliciously prolonging his compliment, and repeating his embrace, he said, 'Sir, it is with the greatest pleasure—Sir, it is with the greatest satisfaction—for my whole life—I take my leave of the most illustrious House of Austria.' The ambassador, who during this strange address had already begun to express his own satisfaction, and promise the future favour of his sovereign, was thunder-struck with the malicious and unlooked-for insult; and it required all his firmness to remain and hear the contents of the will, which overthrew the hopes and baffled the plans of his Imperial master."

The hateful intrigue and duplicity displayed by Louis XIV. in obtaining this disposition of the crown of Spain in favour of Philip Duke of Anjou, and the affected caution in receiving the ambassador despatched to him with the will, is well exposed by Mr. Coxe, who also notices the reception of the new king in Arragon and Catalonia, when on his way to Figueras to meet his queen, just before married by his proxy, in very lively terms: but we shall give her character in his own words:

"Maria Louisa (of Savoy) had scarcely entered her fourteenth year, and appeared still more youthful from the smallness of her stature; but her spirit and understanding partook of the early maturity of her native climate, and to exquisite beauty of person and countenance she united the most captivating manners and graceful deportment. Her character and disposition had been keenly scrutinized; and as her father's wily and ambitious spirit had become proverbial, Louis dreaded lest a court, the most adroit, refined, and enterprising in Italy, should attempt to rule by her agency. To prevent, therefore, the effects which might result from a confidential intercourse with Turin, the strictest, though secret, orders were given to dismiss all her Piedmontese attendants when she reached

the Spanish frontier, and to place her under the direction of her camerairamajor, the Princess Orsini, who had previously joined her on board the galley in which she had sailed from the coast of Genoa. The execution of this unwelcome order made a deep impression on the mind of the young princess, who was sensibly affected by the sorrow of her attendants, and gave way to the most bitter lamentations. Her excessive grief confirmed the vigilant jealousy of the French court; in conformity with their previous orders, the Princess and Marsin restrained the impatience of the youthful bridegroom; and even after the solemnization of the nuptials extorted from him his consent to a temporary separation, till the spirit of the queen had been subdued. The expedient produced its effect; and Louville was despatched to France to announce the marriage, as well as the victory which was thus supposed to have been gained over the machinations of the court of Turin."

One salutary effect of the ambition of France was the acquisition of Gibraltar by this country. This important rock and military position, which has defied every assault in the hands of the English, was taken without much exertion in 1704, because the Spaniards had given it a garrison of not more than one hundred effective men, who were nearly destitute of artillery and ammunition; as usual, a party of our sailors scaled the part considered least accessible, and by their sudden appearance caused an irrecoverable panic in the enemy, which ended in a capitulation.

Our readers will assuredly forgive us for merely referring them to the author for a detail of the numerous and interesting events of the last century; and, in our turn, we expect their thanks for the treat we now present them in Mr. Coxe's masterly character of Charles the Third.

"The character of Charles the Third has been as incorrectly represented by travellers, as his person by painters and engravers. By no means deficient in abilities, his talents, if properly cultivated, would have done honour to his exalted station. His memory was quick and tenacious; he conversed with ease, good sense, and acuteness, and spoke the Italian, French, and Spanish languages, with fluency. While on the throne of Naples, he displayed an intimate acquaintance with the

government and interests of that kingdom; and if he acquired not equal proficiency with regard to those of Spain, it was not owing to a want of talents, or laudable curiosity. Unlike his father and his brother Ferdinand, who were both strongly affected by trifles, Charles possessed a manly firmness of temper: he was unruffled under the severest trials, and neither elated by success, nor depressed by misfortune. He was impenetrably secret, and so perfectly master of his feelings and countenance, that neither his looks or language ever betrayed the slightest indication of his purposes. Hence, the family compact was divulged at Paris before it was known at Madrid; and the Jesuits were already on their way from Spain, even before the design was suspected, by the members of an Order, whose jealous curiosity had repeatedly frustrated the caution of individuals and the mystery of cabinets. The most distinguished feature in his character was a pertinacious adherence to his own opinions and resolutions. In no instance was this quality more strikingly displayed, than in his conduct towards his ministers. When they had once acquired his confidence, or were become familiar from habit, he trusted them implicitly, and firmly supported them, not merely against popular clamour, but even against well-founded accusations of incapacity or misconduct. Like most men of this character, he prided himself on his pertinacity; and in addition to the anecdote relative to d'Aranda, we may add another of a similar kind. When Muniaín, minister of war, in consequence of some petty pique, repeatedly absented himself from the palace, under pretence of indisposition, Charles observed, 'Don Gregorio Muniaín must greatly rely on my known aversion to change, otherwise he would never have ventured to provoke me by these proofs of disrespect.' He was irreproachable in his morals and conduct; and in the course of a long widowhood, never gave the slightest encouragement to licentiousness by his own example. Severe to himself, he was equally severe to others. He shewed no indulgence for the foibles of youth, and rigidly exacted from his children the same continence which he observed himself. He was scrupulously devoted to his religion, but never governed by his confessor, nor subservient to the see of Rome. On the contrary, he spurned at

the slightest encroachment on the civil authority; and far surpassed his two predecessors in his exertions to reform the morals, and restrain the power, of the clergy.

"Though rigid in exacting the most prompt and implicit obedience to his will, and though he retained his ministers, his household, and his subjects, in the greatest awe, he yet tempered his authority with equal benevolence and condescension. Respected and feared as a sovereign, he was beloved as a man; and those who attended on his infancy grew grey or died in his service."

"His defects were few, but strongly marked; and among them we cannot pass over his love of the chase, or rather of shooting, which degenerated into a ruling passion. It appeared to absorb every feeling, and to supersede all other pursuits. It was the whimsical, though not unapt, remark of a traveller, that as the Roman emperor considered the day lost which was not distinguished by an act of benevolence, so might Charles the Third the day of which part was not devoted to his favourite amusement. So high was the importance which he attached to his exploits as a sportsman, that he kept, in a diary, a regular account of the victims to his skill. A short time before his death, he boasted to a foreign ambassador, that he had killed with his own hand 539 wolves and 5323 foxes; adding, with a smile, 'You see my diversion is not useless to my country.' In the conduct of his government, Charles evinced unceasing anxiety to correct the national indolence of the Spaniards. He encouraged trade and agriculture, favoured the fine arts, for which he had acquired a taste in Italy, and is honourably distinguished as a patron and promoter of liberal knowledge. His reign gave birth to more literary and scientific institutions, and produced more cultivators of literature and science, than those of any of his predecessors. Under him the Spaniards also proved that the spirit of enterprise was not extinct, which three centuries before had impelled them to traverse unknown seas, and penetrate into new worlds. Before the memorable voyages of the British navigators, they undertook various expeditions to explore the shores and islands washed by the Pacific Ocean, particularly the northern, western, southern, and south-

eastern coasts of the American continent.

"If the names of Gonzales, De Monte, Ayala, and Maurelle, have not attained similar celebrity to those of Anson, Cook, and Vancouver, Bougainville and La Peyrouse, it was not owing to their deficiency of merit, but to the jealous policy of their government, in every transaction the most distantly connected with the American possessions.

"As a member of the House of Bourbon, Charles the Third shewed a strong and natural bias towards France: but as a Spaniard, and sovereign of a powerful monarchy, he was anxious at least to appear independent, and frequently expressed his apprehension, lest his cabinet, like that of his father Philip, should become subservient to French counsels. He entered, however, too little into the detail of business, and was too much wedded to his prejudices to counteract the perpetual intrigues and persevering policy of France. Hence, if we except the few last years of his reign, the principal operations of his government were directed by foreign views and foreign maxims, rather than by the real interests of that monarchy of which he was the head.

"Charles was of the middle size, and, though narrow-shouldered, was of a strong and athletic frame. His complexion, originally fair, was bronzed by the effects of his daily exercise: and the part of his face exposed to the weather, formed a striking contrast with that which retained its natural hue. His features were strongly marked by a prominent nose and projecting eyebrows, and became harsher in proportion as they were affected by the advance of age. But his eye was distinguished by an expression of peculiar benignity; and his smile and address were so captivating, that he was universally described with the epithet of the *good old king*."

An Essay on Medical Economy; Comprising a Sketch of the State of the Profession in England, and the Outlines of a Plan calculated to give to the Medical Body in general an Increase of Usefulness and Respectability. 8vo. pp. 160.

LONDON is certainly the metropolis of the most liberal and philosophic, as well as best governed, kingdom in

the world, the emporium of enlightened commerce, the nurse of arts, and patroness of science, under whose mild and well-guided constitution political safety is secured, and knowledge extends its influence; yet this great and justly-renowned city is miserably deficient in its local police with respect to the superintendence of one of its most important duties, namely, that of securing the health of its inhabitants by the salutary regulation of those to whom the medical department is entrusted; nay, it shamefully connives at empirical imposture, by countenancing the sale of pernicious nostrums; and even its revenue seeks a resource from poisons vended and authenticated by stamps and the King's patent!!! Nor is this all; many are the unlicensed and ignorant persons who, in this land of liberty and science, are permitted with impunity to administer to the diseased; so that the stranger and the unwary may well cry out with the Prophet, "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?"

Renowned as England deservedly is for its medical establishments, its numerous hospitals, dispensaries, &c.; famous as its physicians and surgeons are for their wisdom, learning, and liberality; there is no well-governed country where the unfortunate sick are so liable to mismanagement, and run so great a risque of falling a sacrifice to disease, no where is the uninformed or the stranger in such hazard of applying to the ignorant and presumptuous for medicinal aid, as where they can be attracted by the superficial glare of the large coloured bottles of a drug-vender's shop, or the specious boasting of a pompous advertisement.

A medical establishment is certainly enacted by the Statute Book; and the law recognises the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, as well as the Company of Apothecaries; but so loose are the respective powers of these bodies, and so little restraint exerted over pretenders, that it is difficult to designate the regular from the irregular practitioner, and to foreigners this is often impossible; neither is there any security to ensure the purchaser of any common domestic medicine, lest the ignorance or negligence of a shop-boy should vend arsenic instead of cream of tartar.*

Great as this evil is, and long as it has

* Several instances of this have even recently occurred.

been deplored, no steps have been attempted to effect a remedy, till, at length, somewhat about twelve months since, a scheme of reformation was proposed, but originating from very collateral motives.

The fees as established for the visits of a physician, however commensurate to the importance of the occasion and the respectability of the profession, are still too high, and prove too expensive for every petty occurrence, and much above the power of the majority of the population: hence it became natural to inquire of the apothecary (from whose shop a medicine was purchased) respecting the propriety and manner of its use, under the impression that the apothecary had innumerable opportunities of drawing just conclusions on the subject, from his observing the various forms prescribed by physicians, and which were dispensed at his shop. The apothecaries by this means became so frequent a source of medical advice, that they found it expedient to study the subject, and make themselves masters of the art of prescribing; until, at length, they have brought it so far, that a very considerable number have undergone a regular course of education, and have attained a very high state of professional knowledge; so that they may at this time be considered as equal to most physicians of the same stage of experience; to this must be added the acquisition of surgery, most of them being members of the College of Surgeons, under whose sanction they practise.

The more apothecaries became thus qualified, the more they were encouraged; and the greater the encouragement, the stronger was the stimulus for improvement; and at this period, the principal medical as well as surgical practice is conducted by them, or, as they call themselves, surgeon-apothecaries; who, by thus uniting the practice of medicine with surgery and pharmacy, to which some add obstetricism, may be said to practise on the plan of the ancient physicians, with all the advantages of modern improvements.

This enlarged and improved state of the profession being now followed by men of enlarged mind and liberal education, they began to cast their eyes around, and, contemplating the scene, found themselves in an unnatural and unpleasant situation; however caressed and rewarded by the public; they felt

it incumbent on themselves to endeavour establishing a respectability to their vocation, which, when narrowly examined, stood on very vacillating and fortuitous ground, and was incumbered by exuberances necessary to be cast off, and difficulties requisite to be overcome. It was a degrading reflection to be classed among mechanic tradesmen, when their education and practice placed them in the rank of liberal and scientific professionists; yet the existing laws recognized them in no other view.

This, and many other collateral circumstances, made the most enlightened among that body attempt to seek an ameliorated recognition from the legislature and the public; for which purpose a bill was introduced in Parliament, during the last session, but which, from its interference with the rights of the established medical authorities, met with great opposition; and as its real purport was, the general reformation of medical jurisprudence, the bill was respectfully withdrawn for an amended form, now submitted in the present session.

Numerous pamphlets have been published on this subject, some explanatory, and others in reprobation of the proposed system: one sent forth, under the title of "A Letter to Sir Francis Milman, President of the College of Physicians," is, perhaps, as temperate and judicious as could be composed on the subject. The one, however, under consideration is, unquestionably, the most logical and the most complete elucidation of the subject, to those out of the profession, that can possibly be produced: it is anonymous; but the author need not be ashamed to own the work; though, perhaps, his sentiments may be better received and appreciated than if it had appeared as the confessed production of some one whose situation made them appear as if influenced by personal interest; it is addressed to Sir James Mackintosh, and may be read with advantage by every member of Parliament and statist.

The Essay is prefaced by a full analysis of its contents, which is a masterpiece of correct and regular reflection on the subject: it begins with the consideration of "the medical establishment as regulated by law, of its principles, and of the defects arising out of them:" next follows, "the existing establishment which has gradually arisen

out of the former, such as is now established by custom, and its imperfections, as they affect physicians and surgeons and general practitioners, and as they affect the public:" it then proceeds to propose a scheme of amelioration, viz. the erection of a supreme college of superintendence, to regulate medical practice throughout the kingdom, without the license of which no one should be allowed to practise, and no such license to be granted but to those who have undergone a strict examination as to their capacity of completely acting as physicians, and that these licenses should comprehend various degrees, depending on the acquirement and experience of the several parties, to which certain gradations of fees and of titles should be allowed; as also the right of progressive advance from the lower to the higher degree, to be the result of increased knowledge and matured experience; which, however, must be sanctioned by the College, after a reiterated and rigid examination. Physicians of eminence to be allowed the employment of juniors as their assistants; which would lessen their own labour, and initiate, as well as introduce, the junior practitioners. Pharmacy to be left entirely in the hands of chemists; who must, however, be properly qualified and licensed, but by no means allowed to prescribe; and their assistants must likewise undergo examination as to their capabilities.

The author next proceeds to point out, that all this would be beneficial to the public, and endeavours to prove it would also be productive of good to the present various classes of the profession. In this, however, we think he has failed: the scheme is unquestionably correct; and if an institution were to be formed *ab initio*, we agree with him, that the principle is what it should be; but its immediate adaptation to the present existing state appears to us a measure of supreme difficulty, *evadere ad auras, hic labor, hoc opus est*: for example; in compliment, or perhaps out of tenderness, to the present practitioners, he proposes,* "that all the members of the College of Physicians or Surgeons who have been in practice twenty years, shall be appointed to the rank of seniors in the Medical College," and entitled to the

highest fees. Now, will any one acquainted with the real state of medical practitioners in this kingdom allow this sweeping regulation to be correct? Are all the practising apothecaries, although they may have been of twenty years standing, men of science, or of true medical erudition? or is it quite fair to degrade physicians of real and eminent talent to a level with every old country apothecary? or is it reasonable that even the expert, nay the scientific, surgeon, whose life has been devoted to anatomical and strictly surgical pursuits, can prescribe for fevers, jaundice, or such strictly medical cases, of which he can have but little experience, with the promptitude and acumen of a Bailie, Heberden, or Babington? The scheme is certainly excellent, but it is Utopian.

Yet so replete with correct statements, so clear the view of the subject, and so elegant and perspicuous is the author's elucidation of his principles, that we earnestly recommend the perusal, nay the absolute study, of this pamphlet to those who, in Parliament, will have their attention excited in the enactment of such regulations as are really indispensably requisite for the preservation of the health of the community, the honour of science, and the glory of the realm.

The Rights of Literature; or, An Inquiry into the Policy and Justice of the Claims of certain Public Libraries on all the Publishers and Authors

of the United Kingdom, for Eleven Copies, on the best Paper, of every new Publication. By John Britton, F.S.A.

This pamphlet is well worthy of the attention of our Legislature. It places before us in a lucid order the origin, the impolicy, and the injurious tendency in many points of view, of the claims of the public libraries; and we cannot bring ourselves to think, that, after a serious perusal of this tract, any one can consider it wise or just to sanction a continuance of the obsolete law on this subject.

The Predestined Thief; or, A Dialogue between a Calvinistic Preacher and a Thief condemned to the Gallows: in which is represented, in a Copy drawn as it were from the Life, the Influence of Calvinistic Principles in producing Crimes and Impieties of every Sort, and the Impediments placed by those Principles in the Way of the Sinner's Repentance, and Amendment of Life. [With an Application to the recent Case of Robert Kendall, who was executed at Northampton, August 13, 1813.] 8vo.

This is a translation from the Latin published in 1651, and ascribed to Archbishop Sancroft. Its contents are very accurately indicated by the title-page which we have quoted; and the application of the arguments to the case of Kendall, the Mail Robber, is close, interesting, and unquestionable.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Concerto da Camera for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments, &c. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Bishop, by P. A. Corri.

The first movement of this piece is evidently modelled from Mr. Cramer's first concerto in the same key: the introductory tutti part presents nothing very striking, either in the melody or modulation: the first solo commences in the usual manner of piano-forte concertos, with a few full chords, and which has now become so trite, that some new mode of exordium has long been "devoutly to be wished."—In page 4, at the 13th bar is a good se-

quence of 5ths and 6ths, well relieved by the sudden and forcible effect of the minor key of B at the 16th bar; from which place all is extremely well conducted to the conclusion of the solo. The modulation at the 6th bar of page 5 is good and effective. The modulation in page 6, at the 16th bar, is happy, and produces a sweet effect, as also into the major of F at the 35th bar in the same page. The return into the original key is also perfectly natural, and well managed. It is worthy remark, that only one instance occurs throughout the whole movement of the hacknied trick of running a string of semitones (in the 8th page).

The subject of the minuetto is soothing, and somewhat plaintive also; the first *base* note in the 5th bar had better have been F (forming $\frac{6}{3}$) than B, as the ear perceives the effect of 5ths by its remaining B, after the A chord. Well managed sequences in harmony always produce a good effect: that at the 13th bar of page 10 is very impressive. At the 45th bar is a passage entire of J. B. Cramer.

A similar error in harmony before noticed (regarding 5ths) we meet at the 8th bar of page 11. This movement is, on the whole, very graceful and affecting.

In page 12 is an instance of false rhythm at the conclusion of the 1st tutti of the rondo: there is a bar too much, 17 instead of 16. Either 18 or 20 bars (reckoning from the 49th bar of the page) would have made the measure right. In the minore are several able touches of mastership; but the sequence of 3ds in p. 17, beginning at the 18th bar, is continued too long.

This rondo is of an inferior cast to the other movements, but has sprightliness appropriate to the theme *alla Waltzen*; and the Concerto is altogether justly entitled to commendation.

Petite Recreation (N. 2), containing a March and Valce for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Lady Charlotte Hood, by L. Von Esch.

THE theme of this march is pleasing, and in the true style of the *old* march: but the whole of the melody ought to have been given *faithfully*, and symmetry of subject preserved throughout it, before the author diverged into variation, such as we find in bars 15 and 16, which are wholly heterogeneous, and impertinent to the commencing melody. These two bars ought to have been marked in the measure of $\frac{12}{8}$

and the two crotchets in the treble should have a dot added to each, otherwise the sum total of the notes is entirely erroneous. The same is to be observed in the 4th and 5th bars of page 3; the 7th, 8th, and 9th bars also. The 12 bars of the *Minore* are very good: the two G flats at bar 9 and 10 are superfluous, being already in the signature.

Why the author spells *Grazioso* *Gracioso* is not very easy to determine. *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXV. April 1814.*

mine, or *Valce* instead of *Waltzen* or *Waltz*;—the subject of which is common and puerile, and the 6th and 7th bars are totally foreign to the style of *Waltz*. The trio at page 5 is good and pleasing throughout.

In page 6 the character of *Waltz* is again wholly lost, and a series of common and thread-bare piano forte passages introduced, and continued to the end, excepting where the original paltry subject is once more brought in at the 5th bar of the 7th page.

An Original Spanish Air, with Variations for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Joseph Dixon, by S. Webbe, Junior.

THIS air is sweetly plaintive, particularly from the 17th to the 24th bar.—In the first variation the E at the 8th bar of page 3 should be C, not E, which would be avoiding the two consecutive octaves.—The second variation is very ingenious, with excellent practice for the left hand: the 3d var. highly masterly, particularly in the imitative points beginning at the 8th bar of page 5.—The 4th var. is extremely brilliant, and requiring very correct execution to do it justice in the performance.—The whole composition bears the sign manual of the thorough master.

Overture to Lodoiska. Composed by Cherubini; arranged by J. B. Cramer.

MOST excellently arranged. The piece is very spirited, and produces much contrasted effect, and such as is not easily given upon a single instrument in a composition constructed for an orchestra. Mr. Cramer has certainly made the most of it, and probably more than any one else could have done.

Mozart's favorite Air of "Non più andrai," with brilliant Variations for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Elizabeth Cundell, by Ferd. Ries.

THE introduction to this air is characterized by good and masterly chromatic modulation.

In the first variation is a pleasing originality of figure, in what may be called a struggle to maintain the ba-

lance of power between the right and left hands till the conclusion of the 4th bar, wherein they become *allies*, and join in unison.

At the beginning of the second variation the E natural immediately followed by the 5th (B and E flat) has an unpleasant and harsh effect: the same may be remarked of the D followed by A, and D flat in the 3d bar. One of the nicest points to manage in composition is the license of what are called *passing* notes: the utmost skill and discretion are requisite to avoid such transitions as divert the ear from the harmony of the real chord, and force it to attend to the connecting particles instead, which whenever they are not melodious, as in the present instance, cannot but prove offensive. Perhaps no composer ever hit the golden mean, in this respect, more happily than Mozart: certain it is, that those who have attempted to *wire-draw* their harmonies and modulation beyond him, in the attempt to produce novelty, have usually failed, and created more disgust than admiration.

The third variation is, indeed, florid in the extreme, requiring much command of finger to execute with precision: the resolution of a 7th upward instead of downward is never good, as it always gives the effect of 5ths in the same direction: this the author has done in the 2d part between the first and second bars, and the third and fourth again.

The fourth variation is full of taste and elegance throughout, and the passages are very happily diversified.

The entrée of the fourth variation is quite new and original, and the measure ingeniously embroiled for the first 6 bars. The effect of running down the chromatic scale twice in the 2d part is not agreeable to the ear, although a good exercise for the finger: ingenuity can seldom, if ever, atone for want of melody, and a rapid succession of semitones, we know, is a direct antithesis to it.

The sixth variation in minor is highly elaborate, and forms a soothing and pathetic contrast to the preceding dexterities.

The seventh and last variation (erroneously marked 3 at page 10) is highly wrought, and conducted throughout in

a masterly manner. The modulation into the major D flat at the 5th bar of page 11 is quite unexpected, and strongly effective, and the gradual progression towards the original key of B skillfully and gracefully conducted. The chromatic march of the harmony beginning at the 8th bar from the conclusion is extremely impressive.—The whole piece is a masterly specimen of Mr. Ries's great musical talent.

La Strenna. A Divertimento for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Edmond S. P. Knox, by J. B. Cramer.

THE prelude is brilliant and interesting, the theme of the *grazioso* at p. 4 very pleasing and graceful; the effect produced by the D flat at the 21st bar (leading into the chord of the sub-dominant) is very impressive. The whole movement is very equally and ably managed all through.

The subject of the rondo possesses no novelty, but is yet agreeable. In page 10, the sequence at the 13th bar, continued to the 17th, is constructed with an elegant series of semiquavers in the treble part. The piece is a very pretty one, and calculated to improve smooth execution in the right hand.

Aria. Punge la Spina. Composed, and inscribed to Miss Aston, by Samuel Webbe, Junior.

THIS is an elegant little composition in the best Italian style, and decorated with such modulation as modern Italian masters very seldom vouchsafe to introduce. The B sharp at the bar, as an *apoggiatura* with the G sharp D and A naturals, has rather a hard bearing upon the ear, but has frequent precedents in Italian authors. The transition in page 3 at the 3d bar, from A minor into F major, and thence into B flat, is beautiful and masterly, and the modulation meanders sweetly back to the original key.—The same remark on the *apoggiatura* at the 2d bar of page 4 is to be made. An excellent transition into G minor occurs at the 7th bar of this last page; and it is but barely justice to observe, that more elegance, delicacy, and variety, could not have been combined or compressed into so narrow a compass as 63 bars.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, April 11.—A new Asiatic spectacle, called "SA-BAK AND KALASHADE, or, *The Waters of Oblivion*," was performed for the first time. It is founded on a well-known story, bearing the same title, in *The Tales of the Genii*; and the merits of the piece are chiefly comprised in the excellence of its scenery, the ingenuity of its machinery, and the splendour of its dresses and decorations; in which particulars it rivals, and, in some instances, exceeds, any stage spectacle that we have ever before witnessed. It was received with the loudest testimonies of applause, and promises much profit to the concern. The music by Messrs. Bishop and Ware is very good.

DRURY-LANE, April 12.—A new melo-dramatic Romance was brought forward under the title of "THE WOOD-MAN'S HUT."

The general bearing of the story runs thus: Amelia (Miss Kelly) has been cast into a dungeon, long before the beginning of this play, because she would not marry some detested suitor, who deposes Wolfender (Mr. Raymond) to seize Count Ferdinand (Mr. Rae), to whom she is betrothed; and the consequent business of the piece depends upon the hair-breadth escapes of Ferdinand from his pursuers. At length he contrives to elude the assassins, in company with his beloved Amelia, and Maria (Miss Bristow), her foster-sister; when they take refuge in the hut of Bruhl, a woodman (Mr. Lovegrove). At this perilous instant, a neighbouring wood is set on fire by the ruffians, in order to consume the fugitives, who, notwithstanding, rush through the flames: and the drama concludes with the overthrow of the pernicious agents. The last scene, which displays the consummation of the combined talents of the author, the painter, the musician, and the actor, was admirably managed, and warmly applauded. It offered a rare and impressive specimen of the terrific. The piece was ably supported by the performers, and will, no doubt, prove highly attractive. The music, which is principally by Mr. Horne, is distinguished by several excellent traits of national melody.

COVENT-GARDEN, April 20.—A new

Comedy, entitled "DEBTOR AND CREDITOR," was performed; being the production of Mr. Kenney, author of *Raising the Wind*, and other popular dramatic pieces.

Mr. Charlton	Mr. TERRY.
Arthur Rushford	Mr. JONES.
Etherington	Mr. ABBOTT.
Mr. Hearty	Mr. BLANCHARD.
Bob Goslin	Mr. LISTON.
Balance	Mr. SIMMONS.
Sampson Miller	Mr. EMERY.
Mr. Hammond	Mr. CHAPMAN.
Jenkins	Mr. HAMERTON.
Barbara	Mrs. JORDAN.
Mrs. Wallace	Mrs. POWELL.
Jessy Wallace	Miss BRISTOW.

Barbara, a spirited country girl, and the ward of Hearty, a rich London Merchant, is designed by her guardian as a wife for his step-son, Bobby Goslin, a young citizen, who fancies that "the gods have made him poetical," but who is an arrant fool, in all things, except the very essential one, of taking care of his money. The young lady has, however, formed a tender connexion with Arthur Rushford; whose heart, though naturally good, has been led away from its real bias by a series of dissipation, which has swallowed up his fortune, and brought upon him the displeasure of his uncle, Charlton; a species of eccentric, who, with a very misanthropic outside, possesses a very benevolent disposition. Rushford, by chance, discovers that his mistress is the ward of Hearty, and is most anxious to be received on a footing of intimacy in the house: but, unfortunately, Goslin, who occasionally frequents the west end of the town, has got a bill of his for 300*l.* which he deems it advisable to pay, that he may, with a better grace, commence his visits. To procure this sum he applies to his uncle, who receives him with indignation, having been informed that he had contracted debts to a considerable amount with Mrs. Wallace, a poor widow, for the purpose of reducing her to penury, and by that means giving his bosom friend, Etherington, a vicious young officer, a more favourable opportunity for attempting to debauch Jessy Wallace. In the mean time, Hearty, disgusted with the impertinence and ignorance of his step-son, Goslin (who has discovered that Rushford is the favourite lover of Barbara, and ineffectually endeavours to have him arrested), gallantly determines to make love to his ward: who, having heard of Rushford's conduct to Mrs. Wallace, which is fully corroborated by a letter from his uncle, in which he warns her to beware of the unprincipled libertine, is perfectly convinced of his baseness. She seemingly fa-

yours Hearty's addresses, for the purpose of getting out of his house; and having effected that point, she calls upon her friend, Jessy, whom she had protected after Etherington's attempt on her virtue had failed. She here encounters old Charlton, who had previously discovered that his nephew was not an accessory to the villany of Etherington (with whom, in fact, he had been on the point of fighting a duel, which was only prevented by the young officer proving that he had made the *amende honorable* to Mrs. Wallace and the innocent Jessy); when a complete *eclaircissement* takes place: Rushford receives the hand of Barbara, with the consent of her guardian; and, except the poetical Bobby Goslin, all parties are satisfied.

The dialogue of this play is, in general, neat and pointed. The chief attempt at novelty of character is *Sampson Miller*, a prize-fighter from Yorkshire; to whom the author has given all the virtues supposed to characterise the northerns, without any of those vices which his profession generally induces. The object of the piece seems to be, to point out the most glaring vices of fashionable life; and the author has certainly displayed, in a forcible manner, the meanness of contracting debts, without reflecting on the ability to discharge them; the infamy of seducing those who claim our protection, and the gross folly of squandering estates in the encouragement of prize-fighting.

The comedy was well received, and announced for repetition with great applause.

The following epilogue by Messrs. Liston and Emery (*Goslin* and *Sampson Miller*) was much applauded; it was written by Mr. C. Lamb.

Gos. False world!

Samp. You're bit, Sir!

Gos. Boor! what's that to you?

With Love's soft sorrows what hast thou to do?

Tis here for consolation I must look.—

[Takes out his pocket-book.]

Samp. Nay, sir, don't put us down in your black book.

Gos. All Helicon is here.

Samp. All Hell—

Gos. You clod!

Didst never hear of the Pierian God,

And the Nine Virgins on the sacred Hill?

Samp. Nine Virgins! sure!

Gos. I have them all at will.

Samp. If Miss fight shy then—

Gos. And my suit decline—

Samp. You'll make a dash at them;

Gos. I'll tip all nine.

Samp. What, wed 'em, Sir?

Gos. O no! that thought I banish:

I woo—not wed,—they never bring the Spanish;

Their favours I pursue, and court the bays,

Samp. Mayhap you're one of those who write the Plays?

Gos. Bumpkin!

Samp. I'm told the Public's often cramm'd

With such like stuff.

Gos. The Public may be damn'd.

Samp. They ha'nt damn'd you?—

[Inquisitively.]

Gos. This fellow's wond'rous shrewd!

I'd tell him if I thought he'd not be rude—

Once in my greener years I wrote a Piece.

Samp. Aye, so did I—at school like—

Gos. Booby, cease!

I mean a Play.

Samp. Oh!

Gos. And to crown my joys,

'Twas acted.

Samp. Well, and how?

Gos. It made a noise;

A kind of mingled—[as if musing.]

Samp. Aye, describe it, try.

Gos. Like—were you ever in the pillory?

Samp. No, Sir, I thank ye, no such kind of game.

Gos. Bate but the eggs, and it was much the same;

Shouts, clamour, laugh, and a peculiar sound, Like—like—

Samp. Like geese, I warrant, in a pound.

I like this mainly!

Gos. Some began to cough;

Some cried—

Samp. Go on!

Gos. A few, and some "Go off!"

I can't suppress it—Gods! I hear it now;

It was, in fact, a most confounded row.

Dire was the din, as when some storm confounds

Earth, sea, and sky, with all disgusting sounds.

Not hungry lions send forth notes more strange;

Not Bulls and Bears, that have been hoax'd on 'Change.

Samp. Exeter 'Change you mean? I've seen they bears.

Gos. The beasts I mean are far less tame than theirs;

'Change-alley Bruins, nattier though their dress,

Might at Porrito's study politesse.

Brief let me be,—my gentle SAMPSON, pray,

Fight LARRY WHACK—but never write a Play.

Samp. I won't, Sir;—and these Christian souls petition

To spare all wretched folks in such condition.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AT the present time of enthusiasm which every breast feels at the glorious victories which our brave troops are weekly gaining, the following trifle may not be inapplicable to the subject which engrosses the thoughts of almost every individual; the insertion of which in your publication will much oblige,

Yours, &c. H. W.
P.S. I have to acknowledge, with thanks, the promptness with which you acceded to my request of inserting the Essay on the Bibliomania, and the Verses in your last.

A SEQUEL TO "RULE BRITANNIA."

I

When Neptune saw Britannia rise
So glorious from her coral bed;
The isle so lovely, so lovely charmed his eyes,

Benignant thus the power said:
Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves;
Thy gallant sons shall ne'er be slaves!

II.

Her chieftains thus from earliest days,
In bulwarks of their stubborn oak,
Have claim'd dominion, dominion o'er the seas,
And every foe has felt their stroke.
Then rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves;
Thy ships shall ne'er be mann'd by slaves!

III.

Yet not alone the stormy deep
The thunder of her arms shall know;
Her sword of vengeance, of vengeance wide shall sweep
O'er every land that holds a foe!
Rule Britannia o'er the hostile plain
And high exult o'er foemen slain!

IV.

When dark o'er Europe threat'ning hung
The clouds of ruin stern and dread:
When fear had palsied, had palsied every tongue,
And all despondent droop'd the head:
Then 'rose Britannia, empress of the main,
And pour'd her legions o'er the plain!

V.

The western Tyrant sick'ning saw
His new-form'd kingdoms melt in air;
Saw Britons rise to claim the war,
And from him all his conquests tear:
Rule Britannia o'er the sanguine plain,
And crush the Despot's guilty reign!

VI.

Still more renown'd her arms shall grow,
More dreaded shall her heroes be;
Since now each ruin'd, each ruin'd state must know
Her strength as great on land as sea.
Rule Britannia o'er the subject main,
And ride triumphant o'er the plain.
Bath, April 6th, 1814. H. W.

TO MRS. S——H,

On the Thirty-eighth Anniversary of her Wedding Day, with a new Gold Ring; her original Wedding Ring being worn in pieces.

BY HER HUSBAND.

REVOLVING seasons mark the lapse of years,

Whilst ev'ry season in its turn appears;
Spring, summer, autumn, cloath'd with lively green,

Or fruits, or flow'rs, enrich the varied scene:
Now winter reigns in icy fetters bound,
And holds in frozen chains the sterile ground.

So 'tis with us, the spring of life is past,
And summer's pleasing scenes no longer last;
Autumn succeeds, by ripen'd wisdom known,

Rich in experience, is by prudence shewn:
Then comes our winter with a joyless train,
And with it brings infirmities and pain;
Thus life declines, nor will revolving years,
Renew our vigour when the spring appears,
'Tis nature's doom; then let us not repine,
'Though mem'ry fail and mental powers decline.

As life is short and time can not be stay'd,
Let the commands of Heav'n be now obey'd;
Improve the passing moments as they rise,
Enjoy what's giv'n, nor crave what Heav'n denies:

Let us again our marriage vows renew,
Recall that period and past time review;
Say, does affection dwell within each breast,

Does love in all our actions stand confess'd,
Does yet some spark of youthful love remain,
And hold us captive still in silken chain;
Say does it not from length of years decrease,
And will it last 'till Time with us shall cease?

Years have revolv'd, yet has my love for you

Been like the shadow to the dial true,
And will continue to the end of life,
For what's so lovely as a virtuous wife,
Whose conduct has for eight and thirty years
Been such as ev'ry prudent man reveres.

This second Ring I now present to you
With due respect, and with affection too,
Proves my sincerity has not grown old,
And that affection stronger is than gold.

Pleasure and pain, the common lot of all
Has mingled with our sweets the cup of gall,
Thankful for each, for each have blessings been,

Joy has lain hid in sorrow unforeseen,
And that which for a time our peace destroys,

May prove the parent of an hundred joys.
Should Heav'n propitious smile on future years,

And grant us health, free from domestic cares,
We yet may some few years in comfort live,
To share the blessings Providence may give.

Ambitious thoughts shall ne'er our bliss annoy,

Nor fears of poverty our peace destroy ;
Let mediocrity through life be ours,
We care not who may pluck ambition's
flow'rs :

Careless of all things that on Time depend,
With pleasure contemplate our latter end :
Thus will tranquillity surround our cot,
'Till times keen scythe shall cut the gordian
knot,

Remove us to the place by Heav'n decreed,
Where Time shall end !—Eternity succeed !
S. S.

London, Aug. 13, 1813.

ANACREON'S 16TH ODE.

TRANSLATED FREELY.

Addressed to Celestina.

WHATEVER arms sweet woman wields
Man pow'rless falls, and vanquish'd
yields !

—Proudly *this* youth of *Theban* things,
And *that* of *Trojan* battle sings ;

But I, tho' grac'd with warlike fame,
Can but *my own defeat* proclaim !

Ne'er was I spoil'd by troop of horse,
By armed foot or naval force ;

And yet in force of *minor* kind

A pow'r superior I find :

—For, smitten but by thy bright eyes,
I find myself perforce a prize !

R. S. W.

AN ODE.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the JEWS' HOSPITAL, Held at the City of London Tavern, 24th March, 1814, recited by One of the Girls of the Institution.

WHEN o'er the world the Orphan
train,
Thrown helpless on its stormy tide,
Look trembling round, and seek in vain
Some guardian power their path to
guide :—

When wearied friends no longer stretch
The hand which once its bounty gave,
And want and woe assail the wretch
Whom age is bending to the grave :—

Then, Charity, thy parent smile
The Orphan's sorrow can assuage,
And with a filial love beguile
The miseries of childless Age.

Parents to unprotected Youth,
And Sons to the deserted Old,
'Tis yours to prove this double truth,
And all its fruits of love unfold.

For you the infant voice aloud
Is daily rais'd to bless your care ;
For you the hoary head is bow'd,
In gratitude of silent pray'r.

Hence, studied phrase and trite appeal..
The wailing tone—the tale of woe !—
A scene like this your hearts must feel,
And bounty from such hearts must flow.

H. S.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 21 ; **TUESDAY**, March 22 ; and **WEDNESDAY**, March 23 ; no business of public interest transacted. Green and Best's Divorce Bills were read a first time.

THURSDAY, March 24.—Earl Bathurst prefaced his motion for a Vote of thanks to Lord Wellington, and the army under his command, by adverting to the difficulties which he had to encounter in passing the Adour. That river was 400 yards in width and could be crossed only by a bridge of boats, which was liable to be destroyed by the garrison of Bayonne sending down floating timber. The river was at this time uncommonly swollen and rapid, and the passage was opposed by Soult at the head of 40,000 men, strongly posted. The British army was nearly the same amount. His Lordship then described the movements as they are related in the *Gazette*—Extraordinary, noticed the great exertion of admiral Penrose and the officers under him in crossing the bar of the Adour, to the great astonishment of the enemy ; and of the passage of the Adour above Bayonne, by Sir J. Hope, which had been deemed utterly impracticable by the French ; observed that the result

of the battle of Orthes was the capture of the enemy's magazines which was of great importance, as the heavy rains rendered it difficult to bring up supplies for our army. The defeat of Soult paved the way for the occupation of Bourdeaux, where Sir W. Beresford had been received with enthusiasm, not as conquerors but as friends. The occupation of Bourdeaux was of so much more importance, as it gave our armies the command of supplies of every kind, and facilitated the communication with this country, which was endangered through other channels by the weather, and even many vessels lost. After a few words from Earl Grey, the motions were carried *nem. diss.*

FRIDAY, March 25.—Nothing of interest, Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, March 28, and **TUESDAY**, March 29.—The Royal Assent was given to the Kenilworth Road, and Page's Name, Bills—likewise to Mr. Grant, jun. Indemnity Bill, for omitting to take according to form certain oaths.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.—Judgment was affirmed in the following cases of Appeal, viz. Goodright v. Rigby—Meade v. the Earl of Bandon—Sir W. Johnstone v. Jewdine

—*Lamont v. Lamont*, with 60l. costs.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 31.—The Clergy Penalties Bill was read a second time.—A petition was presented by the Duke of Norfolk from Mr. N. W. Cundy, on the subject of the Pantheon Theatre.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 1.—The Bills forwarded each a stage.

MONDAY, April 4.—The Earl of Liverpool stated that he was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform their Lordships that the Negotiations for a General Peace with France had failed; and that a communication on the subject would shortly be made to parliament by his Royal Highness. He felt happy in stating, that in the principles, the conduct, and the termination of the negotiations all the Allies had most perfectly concurred. It was their intention to

submit shortly to Europe, and to the world, a joint public declaration, in which their principles, conduct, and views would be shewn; and which, as soon as it should arrive in this country, his Majesty's Government would lose no time in laying before Parliament, accompanying it with such other papers as might appear necessary for the explanation of the whole subject. It was not expected that Ministers would be in a situation to lay these documents before their Lordships until Parliament had met subsequent to the Easter holidays.—Earl Grey hoped it would appear that the rupture of the negotiations was owing to the ambition and injustice of the enemy, and that on our side and that of our Allies, there was nothing but justice and moderation.—Their Lordships adjourned on Wednesday, till Tuesday the 19th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 21.—Mr. Vansittart in reply to Mr. Whitbread, said, that sums of money had, during the intervals of the houses adjournment, been sent to the Continental Powers, but not without the sanction of Parliament, under the Vote of Credit of last year.—Lord Ossulstone, adverting to the possibility of an immediate peace, wished that instructions should be sent to the Plenipotentiaries at Chatillon, not to conclude any treaty of peace which should not contain an amnesty in favour of the adherents of the Bourbon family: the motion was negatived as being too delicate, and interfering with the negotiations.

TUESDAY, March 22.—Mr. Cochrane Johnstone made a solemn declaration of his having had no participation in, or previous knowledge of, the late scandalous fraud on the Stock Exchange, and promised to publish a refutation of the calumnies against him.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—Sir S. Romilly presented a petition from 2000 ship-builders, complaining of the annihilation of their business, and that in 41 slips for building ships, only a single ship was building: and that out of 51 double and 11 single docks for repairing ships, only 18 were occupied in repairs. The petitioners ascribed the evil to the encouragement given to ship-building in India, which induced their fellow workmen to emigrate, and praying that no extension of time would be given to India built ships being admitted to British registers.—Sir S. Romilly moved for leave to bring in a bill to take away the corruption of blood consequent on the attainder for felony and treason, and another bill to alter the punishment of high treason.

THURSDAY, March 24.—Votes of thanks to the Marquis of Wellington, and the officers and men under him, were moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and carried after a few words in support from Mr. W.

Keene and Sir F. Flood.—A Bill brought in by Mr. Bathurst, to relieve certain Clergymen from the prosecutions for non-residence instituted by a Mr. Wright, was read a first time. Another bill was then read to extend the act suspending the proceedings against the Clergy for a time to be limited.

FRIDAY, March 25.—In a Committee of Supply an additional ten millions were voted for the Army Extraordinaries of 1814.—The Clergy Penalties Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, March 28. A New writ was ordered for the county of Nottingham, in the room of Lord Wm. Bentinck, who had resigned.—The Royal Clarence Ship Canal Bill (from Woolwich to Erith) was read a first time.—A Bill for compelling the holders of places in the Colonies to reside there, and discharge the duties, instead of doing it by deputy was opposed by Mr. Stephens, who considered it as a great violation of justice to deprive a man of an office which he held by commission, or to destroy a right given by patent. Officers of the navy and army were commissioned; but it would be unjust to deprive them of their rights without cause. He himself held an office during good behaviour, and his feeling would be the same were he excluded from it. Mr. Creevey replied, if the Learned Gentleman were to reside abroad, he would very properly be deprived of his situation: the bill professed to do no more, though he thought it should abolish all patent places, after the deaths of the present holders.—The bill was read a second time.—Mr. Eden said, that having visited the Jails of the City of London and borough of Southwark, he had found the prisoners, especially the women, almost without clothing. Sir W. Curtis said, that rugs were sent to them the day after the Hon. Gentleman visited them. Mr. Whitbread, in support of Mr. Eden's motion for the appointment of a Committee, observed

that a grievance which had long existed, was remedied immediately, upon its being brought under the notice of the public. In reply to Sir J. Shaw, he said he thought it too much for the House to wait till the good plans of the City Gentlemen should be carried into execution. The Committee was then appointed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 29.—Mr. Creevy moved for an account of certain appointments in the Colonies. His motion arose out of a Bill which was now in progress through the House to enforce residence in the Colonies. A former Act had provided, that all persons possessing patent offices should reside. There were about 100 offices of this sort in the Colonies; 90 and upwards had been appointed since the passing of the Act, yet not one of the 90 persons resided. Five or six existed before the Act, namely, the offices of Lord Braybrooke, the two Messrs. Wyndhams, and two other gentlemen. These were not intended to be affected by the Act, and he did not mean to interfere in the life time of their present possessors; but with the others, —if they were patent places, the holders ought to be at their posts; or if they were held by commission, they ought to be compelled to reside, or the places abolished. He concluded by moving for an Address to the Prince Regent, to know whether the following offices he held by patent or by commission; namely the offices of Sir E. Nepean, of John King, and his Secretary of Jamaica, of John Sullivan and Charles Grenville of Demerary, of L. G. Seymour, and Adam Gordon, and several others: the motion was agreed to.—A Bill was brought in by Mr. Douglas, and read a first time, to prevent candidates paying the expences of non-resident electors.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.—On the motion of Mr. Mellish, a Bill for compelling the Landlord to pay Poor's Rates at Hackney, and to recover them from his tenants, was read a second time by 37 to 36.—Mr. Brand put two questions to Mr. Vansittart,—1st, whether a frigate had been sent to convey the Duke de Berri, from Jersey to Bourdeaux; and 2d, whether negotiations were, still carrying on at Chatillon.—To the first question Mr. Vansittart answered in the negative, and said, he was sure the House would not expect him to give an answer to the second.—Mr. Ponsonby said, that his Noble friend, Lord Morpeth, had requested him to fix Friday, the 22d of April, for his motion respecting the Speaker's (Mr. Abbott) Speech to the Throne.—Mr. Bankes thought the purport of the intended motion ought to be communicated to the Hon. Gentleman as well as to the House.—Mr. Tierney said it was the intention of his Noble friend in due time to communicate personally to the Speaker, the nature of the motion he intended to submit.—Mr. Bathurst wished it should be made now.—Mr. Vansittart said, it was the first time any member

was allowed to bring forward a personal charge, without declaring the nature of the motion he intended to make.—[The word "allowed," was re-echoed from many parts of the house, and created some confusion.]—Mr. Wynne rose to order, and said it was not to be endured that a Member should not be allowed to make any motion at any time he thinks proper.—Messrs. Whitbread and Ponsonby considered what had passed as an invasion of the privileges of the House, and declared if they were placed in the situation of the Noble Lord they would not even make the communication which courtesy demanded, lest it should in future be construed into a duty.—Messrs. Cartwright, Wallace, and Courtney said a few words;—after which Mr. Vansittart said he had been misrepresented; he meant to make a distinction between a notice and a charge; notices were undoubtedly mere matters of courtesy; but he apprehended that a personal charge was never discussed on the very day.—The house was then ordered to be called over on the 22d of April.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 31.—A Bill rendering it penal to purchase gold coin above its nominal value in Ireland, was read.—A petition from Mr. Wright, the informant against non-resident Clergy, was received. It stated that the grounds on which he had proceeded in certain specific cases had received the approbation of the Bishop of Norwich, and concluded with soliciting liberty to adduce such evidence as might tend to his exculpation, &c.—A Bill was brought in by Sir S. Romilly, to enact that the freehold property of persons who die intestate be subjected to the payment of their real debts.—An amended motion of Sir J. Newport's, for a return of the fees (if any) raised in the superior Courts of Justice in the United Kingdom for the last 20 years, were agreed to. The Clergy Penalties Bill was read a second time, Lord Folkstone contending that Mr. Wright was entitled to the penalties he sued for under a former Act.—A Bill, subjecting India built ships, on their arrival in this country, to the same restrictions as other plantation ships, was read a first time: to be read a second time, April 19. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 1.—The Bills forwarded each a stage.

MONDAY, April 4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made the same notification respecting the rupture of the negotiations at Chatillon, as Lord Liverpool in the Upper House.

TUESDAY, April 5.—A Bill for the better regulation of Mad-houses, was read a first and second time.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—A Bill for constructing a New Street near St. Martin's-le-Grand, and for building a New General Post Office, was read a first time. After some other business, the House adjourned till Monday the 18th.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, FEB. 26, 1814.

The Right Hon. Frederick Robinson has arrived at this Office with Despatches, of which the following are Copies and an Extract.

Despatch from the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, dated Chatillon, Feb. 17, 1814.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, several reports which I have received from Colonel Lowe, of the operations of Marshal Blücher's army.

I have, &c. C. S.

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

The first report from Colonel Lowe is dated head-quarters of the army of Silesia, Sandren, February 6, and mentions, that Marshal Macdonald had capitulated for the surrender of the town of Chalons. The stores and magazines to be left untouched, on condition that the troops retired unmolested. The French did not scrupulously observe the engagement, as the bridge over the Marne had been blown up, and the casks which had held brandy in the stores had all leaked out. Macdonald took the direction of Meaux with his own corps (the 11th), besides those of Sebastiani and Arrighi.

The second report is dated Vertus, February 8, and states, that Macdonald had been heard of, retiring with 100 pieces of artillery, drawn by peasants' horses, and hopes were entertained of coming up with them.

The third report is dated from Vertus, on the 9th, and notices the removal of Marshal Blücher's head-quarters from Vertus to Etoges, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Baye. The advanced posts of D'Yorck from Dormont, and of Sacken from Montmirail, now reached as far as Chateau Thierry and La Ferte. Accounts having been received of the grand army at Troyes, it was considered that no significant movement would be made in that transverse direction, and that the corps pushed forward must have come from Sezanne, and have belonged to Marmont.

The fourth report is dated from Bergeres, February 11, and gives the following account of the surprise and defeat of General Alsufief. "The Russian division of General Alsufief suffered very considerably on yesterday afternoon, by an attack of the enemy. My report of yesterday will have mentioned the information that had been received of Buonaparte being at Sezanne. General Alsufief had his division, consisting of about 3500 infantry, posted at Champaubert. He was attacked by a very superior corps of the enemy, 5 or 6000 of which

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXV. April 1814.

were cavalry, and though he formed squares, and resisted most obstinately for a long time, the enemy finally succeeded in compelling him to fall back, after suffering a very considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. He had twenty-four pieces of cannon with him, of which fifteen were saved, and nine fell into the hands of the enemy. Fifteen hundred men are announced to have got off unmolested; the remainder must have suffered or been dispersed, but great hopes are entertained that many of the latter will have been enabled to regain their corps."

The fifth report from Colonel Lowe is dated from Marshal Blücher's head-quarters at Bergeres on the 12th. On the preceding day, the corps of General D'Yorck and Baron Sacken had marched in the direction of Montmirail against the enemy, when an action took place, of which the following account is given. The corps of Baron Sacken, and three brigades, of that of General D'Yorck, engaged, and after an action of several hours, both armies remained on the ground in the same positions they had occupied at the commencement. Six pieces of cannon were at one time taken by Gen. Baron Sacken; but they were left from the difficulty of the roads, as well as four pieces of his own, which he had advanced in the attack, and could not again withdraw. The force opposed was the old guard and other detached corps, amounting to about 30,000 men, commanded by Buonaparte in person. General Baron Sacken attacked the enemy in the village of Marchais, which was taken and retaken three times. The enemy made a movement on his right flank, which compelled him to fall back on Gen. D'Yorck. The enemy attacked again, but could make no impression, night leaving both him and the allied troops in the same position. Gen. Baron Sacken had his head-quarters this morning at Chateau Thierry, and General D'Yorck at Bifort. Buonaparte was to have returned to Montmirail last night, but bivouacked on the ground.

Marshal Marmont, with the 6th corps, is at Etoges. Field Marshal Blücher, with the corps of General Kleist and General Kapsiewitz, is in position at this place. Marshal Marmont sent in an officer with a flag of truce this morning, with a letter to the Field Marshal, which he was directed to deliver personally, but he was not received.

The sixth report, dated from Champaubert, February 13, states, that Marshal Blücher, finding the enemy had made no movement from Etoges, determined to attack Marmont at the latter place. The latter showed 9 or 10,000 men, who gradually retired, under a brisk fire, from Etoges to Champaubert, where he halted for the night.

X x

The army bivouacked in front of Fromentieres, and was to be attacked next day.

*Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated
Head-quarters, Army of Silesia, Chalons,
February 15, 1814.*

SIR,

Field Marshal Blücher has had to sustain another and most obstinate contest against a superior force of the enemy, under the command of Buonaparte in person. After having driven Marshal Marmont from the position of Etoges, on the 13th, he there learnt that Buonaparte had marched with his guards, on the preceding day, to Chateau Thierry: Gen. D'York and General Baron Sacken having previously quitted that town, and retired behind the Marne.

Yesterday morning Marshal Marmont was announced to be in retreat from the village of Fromentieres, Field Marshal Blücher, who had bivouacked the night preceding at Champaubert, resolved on pursuing him. He had under his orders only the corps of General Kleist and General Kapiewitz's division of General Count Langeron's corps. The enemy retired until he came near the village of Janvilliers, where a considerable body of cavalry was observed to be collected. In the ardour of pursuit, six guns, which had been carried forward, were suddenly rushed upon and seized by them. The Prussian cavalry, under General Zieten and Colonel Blücher, son of the Field Marshal, immediately charged, and retook them. Several prisoners fell into his hands, and from them it was learnt that Buonaparte was on the ground, having just arrived with the whole of his guards, and a large body of cavalry. They had made a forced march during the night from Chateau Thierry.

The infantry of Field Marshal Blücher was at this time advancing in columns of battalions on the open grounds on each side of the chaussee, leading through the village.

The cavalry, which was observed to be increasing, suddenly came forward in a large mass, broke through the cavalry of the advanced guard, divided itself, and attacked with the greatest fury the columns of infantry on the plain. The movement was observed. The columns formed into squares, which remained firm on their ground, and commenced a heavy fire from their front, flanks and rear. In a large field, on the right of the village, six squares were attacked at the same time; all succeeded in repelling the enemy, the cavalry of the advanced guard in the mean time retiring in the intervals, forming in the rear, and advancing again to charge the enemy's cavalry, after it had been thrown into disorder, and compelled to retire from the destructive fire of the squares. The enemy's numbers, however, increased, and large bodies of cavalry were seen to be moving round on either flank. Two battalions of infantry of the advanced guard, which had entered the vil-

lage, could not form in time, and suffered considerably. Field Marshal Blücher, who had little cavalry with him, resolved on withdrawing his force from a position where such an unequal contest must be waged.

The infantry were directed to retire in columns and squares, with artillery in the intervals, covered on the flanks and rear by skirmishers and cavalry. The enemy lost no time in making the boldest and most direct attacks. The country through which the line of retreat lay, was generally open, without inclosures, but with small woods and copses, which enabled the enemy's cavalry to conceal its movements. The infantry avoided in general entangling themselves in them, and were thus the better enabled to preserve their perfect formation, and hold the enemy in greater respect. From the village of Janvilliers to about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, a distance of nearly four leagues, it was one incessant retiring combat, not a single column or square of infantry that was not either charged by or exposed to the fire of the enemy, while a constant fire was kept up by them without any interruption of their march, firing and loading as they moved on, and still preserving the most perfect order. It frequently happened that the enemy's cavalry were intermixed with the squares, and always, in such case, compelled to retire with great loss. Various charges were attempted without any effect. At sunset it was observed, that the corps of cavalry which have been seen to take a circuit round the flanks had thrown themselves into the line of our retreat, about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, and formed themselves into a solid mass on the chaussee and on each side of it, with the evident determination to bar the passage. At this moment Field Marshal Blücher found himself surrounded on every side. His decision was as prompt as the resolution determined to execute it—to continue his march, and break through the obstacle opposed to it.

The columns and squares, assailed now on every side, moved on in the most firm and perfect order. The artillery opened a heavy fire on the cavalry that had planted itself on the chaussee, which was succeeded by volleys of musketry from the advancing columns of infantry. The enemy's cavalry could not stand against such determination. They were forced to quit the chaussee, and leave the passages on each side of it open, and to limit their further attacks solely to the flanks and rear. The columns and squares on the flanks and rear were equally assailed, and not a single one during the whole of the time was broken or lost its order. As night came on, the infantry attacks succeeded to those of the cavalry. As the troops were entering the village of Etoges, they were assailed by volleys of musketry from a body of infantry that had penetrated by by-roads on both flanks of their march. Genl.

Kleist and Kapsiewitz, with their respective corps, however, again broke through the obstacles opposed to them, forced their way through the village, though with considerable loss, and brought in their corps, without further attack or molestation, to the position of Bergeres, where they bivouacked for the night.

The loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, during this long and arduous struggle, is estimated at about three thousand five hundred men, with seven pieces of artillery. The enemy evidently contemplated the destruction of the whole corps. His force must have been double; his cavalry in more than a treble proportion, probably 8000 horses. Field Marshal Blucher's artillery was more numerous and better served. The enemy's loss from its fire, and from the constant repulses of his cavalry by the fire of the squares, must have been excessive.

I want words to express my admiration of the intrepidity and discipline of the troops. The example of Field Marshal Blucher himself, who was every where, and in the most exposed situations; of Generals Kleist and Kapsiewitz; of General Guisenau, who directed the movement on the chaussee; of General Zieten, and Prince Augustus of Prussia, always at the head of his brigade, animating it to the most heroic efforts, could not fail to inspire the soldiers with a resolution that must have even struck the enemy with admiration and surprise.

The position of Chalons presenting the advantage of forming a junction of the different corps of his army, Field Marshal Blucher resolved on marching thither, having received reports during the battle, that Generals D'York and Sacken had arrived at Rheims, and that General Winzingerode was within one or two days march of it. The whole of the army of Silesia will thus soon be united, and be enabled to advance against the enemy with that confidence of success which numbers and union afford.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. Lowr.

*Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir
C. Stewart, K.B.*

P.S. Your Aid-de-Camp, Captain Harris, has been constantly with the advance or rear guards, as occasion has pointed out. He accompanied the Prussian cavalry in their charge in the morning, and I am indebted to him for his assistance and reports.

*Despatch from Lord Burghersh, dated
Troyes, Feb. 13, 1814.*

MY LORD,

The army under the immediate orders of Prince Schwartzenberg has continued the movement, the details of which I had the honour of transmitting to you in the last despatch. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg summoned the commandant of Sens, on the 11th, to surrender; upon the refusal of that

officer, the barricades of the place were forced, and after considerable resistance the town was taken.

The Prince Royal afterwards directed his force on Pont-sur-Yonne, from whence he has marched upon Bray. On the 9th, at night, a report was received from General Wittgenstein, at Mery, that Villenox was occupied by a considerable force of French, and that Buonaparte was there in person. Prince Schwartzenberg proceeded himself the next day to reconnoitre Nogent, and make a movement upon it calculated to attract the attention of the enemy. On the 9th General Count Hardegg had attacked the rear-guard of the enemy, in a position between Romilly and St. Hilaire, and had driven it with some loss towards Nogent. Prince Schwartzenberg upon his arrival near that town, directed another attack to be made upon this rear guard, which occupied a position between Marnay, St. Aubin, and Macon. General Hardegg attacked, upon the road towards St. Aubin, the advance of General Wittgenstein upon the road to Marnay. The enemy was driven from his position, and forced to retire into Nogent. Count Hardegg pursued him into that town, and established himself, on the 10th, in a part of the place.

General Wittgenstein was ordered to assemble his corps near Pont-sur-Seine; General Wrede to advance from Nogent towards Bray. In consequence of these movements, the enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges over that river. In pursuance of Prince Schwartzenberg's directions, General Wittgenstein has already crossed the Seine near Pont. Gen. Wrede has re-established the Bridge at Bray, has passed a part of his force on the right bank of that river, and has directed it towards Proyins.

General Bianchi is marching upon Montereau; General Gyulay will support him; the remainder of Prince Schwartzenberg's army will be assembled on the left of the Seine.

Your Lordship will already have been informed that Buonaparte marched with a considerable portion of his army against the corps under the orders of Marshal Blucher. You will be acquainted with the result of his operations. I fear they have been, to a certain degree, unfavourable to the Allies. The separation of the army of Silesia from that under the orders of Prince Schwartzenberg, is likely to follow, from the efforts of Buonaparte.

With a view, however, of stopping the pursuit of any advantages he may have gained, Prince Schwartzenberg has determined to carry the corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, to Provins and Villenox. The corps of Russian reserves will be placed between Mery and Nogent, and the whole army will stand in position, the right at

Mery, the left at Montereau, with the corps at Provins and Villenox ready to push forward, if necessary, upon the rear of Buonaparte's present line of operations, or within reach to protect the movements of Prince Schwartzberg's army along the left of the Seine, towards Fontainebleau.

Prince Lobemirsky, with a corps of cavalry, occupies Sezanne. Plancy is occupied by a detachment from the corps of reserve.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHESH,

Lient.-Col. 63d Reg.

The Rt. Hon. Visc. Castlereagh, &c.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Nogent, Feb. 10, 1814.

Since I had the honour of addressing you last night, a report has been received by Prince Schwartzberg from General Debitch, containing the satisfactory intelligence that Marshal Blucher had repulsed the enemy that was moving against him beyond Etoges. General Debitch was already in communication with Marshal Blucher, and at the time his despatch was dated, entertained no doubt of the enemy's retreat. In consequence of this information, Prince Schwartzberg has suspended the operation, the detail of which I transmitted to your Lordship in my last despatch, and will resume the offensive movement, before in progress. The head-quarters will this day be removed to Bray. The corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein will advance by Nangis towards Melun. General Bianchi will push upon the road towards Fontainebleau.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson to Earl Bathurst, dated London, Feb. 24, 1814.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I left Chatillon on the night of the 18th instant, on my way to England. Having been detained for some hours at Troyes on the 19th, I there received information of some events which had occurred, of a date later than that of the despatches of which I was the bearer. It appeared that on the 16th or 17th (I believe the latter) the corps of Count Hardegg and Count Thurn (Austrians), and the Cossacks under Count Platow, had succeeded in capturing Fontainebleau, where they took one general, some cannon, and several prisoners. On the 17th, Buonaparte (who, upon the advance of Prince Schwartzberg across the Seine had desisted from his operations against Marshal Blucher) fell, with a very considerable body of cavalry; upon the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein's corps at Nangis, under the command of Count Pahlen. This advanced guard, which consisted of several regiments of cavalry, was driven back with considerable loss, both of

men and artillery, and Prince Schwartzberg determined to withdraw the greater part of his army across the Seine. He still, however, occupied the bridges over that river at Montereau, Bray, and Nogent. In the morning of the 18th the two former posts were attacked with considerable vigour, but without effect; and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who commanded on Montereau, not only repulsed three attacks made upon him, but took both prisoners and cannon. Late, however, in the evening, the attack was renewed with increased force, and the enemy finally succeeded in driving the Prince Royal across the river, and pressed him so severely, that he had not time to destroy the bridge. He retired in the direction of Bray, and it was understood that the enemy passed a considerable part of his army across the river. The result of this affair induced Prince Schwartzberg to withdraw the grand army from their advanced position upon the Seine, and I understood that his head-quarters were to be established at Troyes in the night of the 19th.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that, on the morning of the 20th, I had an opportunity of seeing the whole of Marshal Blucher's army reunited, and on its march from Chalons to join the grand army. It was moving upon the high road to Troyes; and the head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, between eighteen and twenty English miles from Prince Schwartzberg's head-quarters. After the severe action in which this incomparable army had recently been engaged, it was a matter of infinite gratification to me to observe the admirable condition of the troops composing it, who amounted to nearly 60,000 men.

I have, &c.

F. ROBINSON,

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 26, 1814.

Copies of three Letters received at this Office, from Rear-Admiral Durham, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, addressed to J. W. Croker, Esq.

Venerable, at Sea, Jan. 16, 1814.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction of stating, that this day, at nine A.M. the Cyane made the signal for two stragglers in the north-east, which were immediately given chase to, and owing to the very superior sailing of the Venerable, I was enabled to come up within gun-shot of them at the close of the day, leaving the Cyane far astern. On ranging up with the leewardmost (the night was too dark to distinguish her colours) desirous of saving her the consequences of so unequal a contest, I hailed her twice to surrender, but the evasive answer returned, obliged me to order the guns to be opened as they would bear; upon this the enemy immediately put his helm up, and, under all sail, laid us on

board, for which temerity he has suffered severely. The promptitude with which Capt. Worth repelled the attempt to board, was not less conspicuous than the celerity with which he passed his men into the enemy's frigate, and hauled down her ensign. I have much pleasure in naming the petty officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion, Messrs. Maltman, Walker, and Nevill, masters' mates, and Mr. Grey, midshipman. This ship proves to be the *Alcmene*, a beautiful French frigate of 44 guns, having a complement, at the commencement of the action, of 319 men, commanded by Captain Ducrest de Villeneuve, an officer of much merit, and who was wounded at the time of boarding. To his determined resistance, aided by the darkness of the night, the other frigate for the present owes her escape, but I have reason to hope that the *Cyane* will be enabled to observe her until I have shifted the prisoners, and repaired the trifling injury done to the rigging, during the period of the enemy being on board. Our loss consists of two seamen killed and four wounded, that of the enemy two petty officers and thirty seamen killed, and fifty wounded. Lieutenant G. Luke, whom I have placed in the frigate, is an old and very deserving officer, who has served twenty years under my command.

I have, &c.

P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral.

SIR, *Venerable, at sea, Jan. 20.*

It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you, for their Lordships' information, the capture of the French frigate that escaped on Sunday night. The vigilance of Captain Forrest enabled him to keep sight of her during the night, and two following days, when, having run one hundred and fifty-three miles, in the direction I judged the enemy had taken, the *Venerable's* superior sailing gave me the opportunity of again discovering the fugitive, and, after an anxious chase of nineteen hours, to come up with and capture. She is named the *Iphigenia*, a frigate of the largest class, commanded by Captain Emeri, having a complement of three hundred and twenty-five men, and, like her consort the *Alcmene*, perfectly new. Every means to effect her escape were resorted to, the anchors being cut away, and her boats thrown overboard. On our coming up we had run the *Cyane* out of sight from the mast head.

These frigates sailed in company from Cherbourg on the 29th of October last, and were to cruise for six months. It becomes me now to notice the very meritorious conduct of Captain Forrest, not only in assiduously keeping sight, but repeatedly offering battle to a force so superior; nor less deserving of my warmest approbation is Captain Worth of this ship, whose indefatigable attention during the many manœuvres at-

tempted by the enemy in this long and arduous chase, was equalled only by the exemplary conduct of every officer and man under his command.

I have the honour to be, &c.
P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral.

Another letter mentions the capture, by the *Venerable*, of the French letter of marque brig *Le Jason*, of 14 guns, with a cargo of silks, wines, &c. bound from Bourdeaux to New York; also the capture, by the *Pyramus*, of *La Ville de L'Orient*, of 14 guns and 97 men.

This Gazette, likewise contains copies of Despatches from Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost, with inclosures from Lieut.-Gen. Drummond, Col. Murray, and Major-Gen. Riall, containing the details of the capture of Fort Niagara, the attack on Black Rock, Buffalo, &c. the principal particulars of which have already been made known. The storming of Fort Niagara, by Lieut. Gen. Drummond was a singularly well executed enterprise. The commandant, Captain Leonard, imagined the British had quitted the neighbourhood, and while reposing in full security, two picquets were cut off, his sentries on the glacis at the gate surprised, the watchword obtained, and the fort carried at the point of the bayonet. Sixty-five of the enemy were killed, 15 wounded, three hundred and fifty regulars made prisoners, besides the loss of the artillery, and seventy-five pieces of ordnance. The British loss was Lieutenant Nowlan of the 100 regiment, and 8 men killed: Lieutenant Colonel Murray severely, but not dangerously; Assistant-Surgeon Ogilvie, slightly; and three privates wounded. The attack subsequently on Black Rock and Buffalo, at the former of which places the enemy had 2000 men advantageously posted, and from whence he was driven by 1000 men under Major-Gen. Riall, was equally distinguished. The enemy suffered severely, and abandoned in his flight 7 field-pieces, 4 schooners, and a sloop, with a considerable quantity of ordnance and other valuable stores. No British officer fell on this occasion: Lieut.-Colonel Ogilvie, of the 8th, and Captain Fawcett, of the 100th Grenadiers, were both severely, but not dangerously, wounded. Black Rock and Buffalo were burnt, in retaliation for similar acts of wanton barbarity committed by the enemy at Newark.

A supplementary report transmitted by Lieut. Col. Drummond, from Col. Murray, at Fort George, corrects the misstatement of the enemy having conveyed away his cannon, stores, &c. which had since been discovered in the ditch of the fortification, with a large supply of shot. Some of the temporary magazines, with camp equipage for 1500 men, had fallen into our possession. The new barracks had escaped being burnt.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 5.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH, 5, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K.B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship York, in Cawsand Bay, the 2d instant.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Phillimore, reporting the capture of *La Clorinde*, French frigate, after a most severe conflict, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, between her and the *Eurotas*; an action which reflects the highest honour upon the bravery and professional skill of Captain Phillimore and his officers, and upon the valour and good conduct of his crew. Captain Phillimore has been severely wounded on the occasion, but I entertain a flattering hope that his Majesty's service, and the country at large will not long be deprived of the services of so valuable an officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH, Adm.

*H.M.S. Eurotas, Plymouth Sound,*MY LORD, *March 1.*

I have the honour to inform your lordship that his Majesty's ship under my command, parted company from the *Rippon* on Monday night, the 21st ult, in chase of a vessel, which proved to be a Swedish merchant ship, and, on Friday, the 25th, in endeavouring to rejoin the *Rippon*, being then in lat. 47. 40. north, and long. 9. 30. west, we perceived a sail upon the lee beam, to which we gave chase. We soon discovered her to be an enemy's frigate, and that she was endeavouring to outmanoeuvre us in bringing her to action; but, having much the advantage in sailing, although the wind had unfortunately died away, we were enabled, at about five o'clock, to pass under her stern, hail her, and commence close action. When receiving her broadside, and passing to her bow, our mizen-mast was shot away. I then ordered the helm to be put down to lay her aboard, but the wreck of our mizen-mast lying on our quarter, prevented this desirable object from being accomplished.

The enemy just passed clear of us, and both officers and men of the *Eurotas* renewed the action with the most determined bravery and resolution, while the enemy returned our fire in a warm and gallant manner. We succeeded in raking her again, and then lay broadside to broadside; at 6. 20. our main mast fell by the board, the enemy's mizen-mast falling at the same time; at 6. 50. our fore-mast fell, and the enemy's main-mast almost immediately afterwards. At ten minutes after seven, she slackened her fire, but, having her foremast standing, she succeeded with her foresail in getting out of range. During the whole of the action,

we kept up a heavy and well-directed fire; nor do I know which most to admire, the seamen at the great guns, or the marines with their small arms, they vying with each other, who should most annoy the enemy.

I was, at this time, so much exhausted by loss of blood, from the wounds I had received in the early part of the action from a grape-shot, that I found it impossible for me to remain any longer upon deck. I was, therefore, under the painful necessity of desiring Lieutenant Smith, first lieutenant, to take the command of the quarter-deck, and to clear the wreck of the foremast and mainmast, which then lay nearly fore and aft the deck, and to make sail after the enemy; but, at the same time, I had the satisfaction of reflecting, that I had left the command in the hands of an active and zealous officer.

We kept sight of the enemy, during the night, by means of boats, sails, and a jigger, on the ensign staff; and, before twelve o'clock the next day, Lieutenant Smith reported to me, that, by the great exertion of every officer and man, jury courses, top-sails, stay-sails, and spanker, were set in chase of the enemy, who had not even cleared away his wreck, and that we were coming up with her very fast, going at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ knots; that the decks were perfectly clear, and that the officers and men were as eager to renew the action, as they were to commence it; but, to the great mortification of every one on board, we perceived two sail on the lee-bow, which proved to be the *Dryad* and *Achates*, and they having crossed the enemy (we only four miles distant) before we could get up to her, deprived us of the gratification of having her colours hauled down to us.

The enemy's frigate proved to be the *Clorinde*, Captain Dennis Legard, mounting 44 guns, with four brass swivels in each top, and a complement of 360 picked men.

It is with sincere regret I have to state, that our loss is considerable, having twenty killed, and forty wounded; and I most sincerely lament the loss of three fine young midshipmen; two of whom had served the whole of their time with me, and who all promised to be ornaments to the service. Among the wounded is Lieutenant Foord, of the royal marines, who received a grape-shot in his thigh, while gallantly heading his party.

I learn from Monsieur Gerrard, one of the French officers, that they calculate their loss on board the *Clorinde*, at 120 men. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to particularize the exertions of every individual on board this ship, or the promptness with which every order was put into execution by so young a ship's company; but I must beg leave to mention the able assistance which I received from Lieutenants Smith, Graves, Randolph, and Beckham, Mr. Beadnell, the master, and Lieutenants

Foord and Connell, of the royal marines; the very great skill and attention shewn by Mr. Thomas Cooke Jones, surgeon, in the discharge of his important duties; the active services of Mr. J. Bryan, the purser, and the whole of the warrant officers, with all the mates and midshipmen, whom I beg leave most strongly to recommend to your lordship's notice. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, &c. J. PHILLIMORE, Capt.

Adm. Lord Keith, K. B.

[Here follows a list of twenty killed, including Messrs. Jer. Spurking, and C. Greenaway, midshipmen, and Mr. J. T. Vaughan, volunteer; and thirty-nine wounded, including Captain Phillimore, and Lieutenant Foord, of the marines, severely; and J. R. Brigstocke, midshipman, slightly.]

A letter from Captain Byron, of his Majesty's ship *Belvidera*, dated Bermuda, Jan. 3, states the capture, on Christmas day, of the United States schooner *Vixen*, while endeavouring to make her passage from Wilmington, N. C. to Newcastle, Delaware.

Admiral Sir John Warren has also transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Pechall, acting commander of his Majesty's sloop *Recruit*, giving an account of his having on the 2d of November last, in company with the *Dotrel* sloop, run aground on Cape Roman Shoals, the *Inca*, American letter of marque schooner, of six guns, and thirty-five men.

The undermentioned letters have been transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. viz.

From Captain Napier, of his Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, dated off the Bay of Calvi, 23d December, 1813, giving an account of his having run on shore in the bay, where she bilged on the rocks, the *Baleine* French store-ship, of twenty-two guns, and one hundred and twenty men, bound from Toulon to Ajaccio.

From Captain Coglan, of his Majesty's ship *Alcmene*, dated at sea, the 23d December, 1813, stating the capture, between Corsica and Cape Delle Molle, of the French national schooner *La Fleche*, carrying twelve guns, and ninety-nine men, with twenty-four soldiers, from Toulon, bound to Corsica.

From Captain Dilkes, of his Majesty's ship *Castor*, dated off Barcelona, the 15th January last, stating that her cutter, commanded by Lieutenant Loveless, had boarded and captured the *Heureux*, French privateer, carrying one twelve-pounder, and twenty-five men, close under Monjui. Lieutenant Loveless and one seaman were severely wounded.

Another, from Captain Dilkes, dated off Barcelona, 23d January, stating, that her boats, under Lieutenant Stanhope, had captured another privateer, called *Le Minuit*,

carrying one gun and small arms; her crew escaped on shore.

TUESDAY, MARCH, 8.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MARCH 7, 1814.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been this day received from Lieutenant-general Sir C. W. Stewart, and Lord Burghersh.

[Here follow five military reports from Colonel Lowe, detailing the operations of the Silesian army under Marshal Blucher, and transmitted by Sir C. Stewart. The first report, dated Feb. 22, states, that the army had, in consequence of information, changed the direction of its march, and proceeded to Arcis-sur-Aube, to put itself in communication with, and form the right wing of the grand army, supposed to be assembled at or near Troyes. The account of Blucher's operations commences on the 19th ult. when the whole of his army, consisting of the corps of Sacken, Langeron, Yorck, and Kleist, were united and bivouacked at the village of Sommesous, about ten miles west of Vitry, and forty north of Troyes. On the 20th, it proceeded to Arcis, from which place General Guisenau, the chief of General Blucher's staff, went in person to Troyes, to concert operations with Prince Schwartzberg. It may be presumed, that the succeeding measures were all taken in pursuance of the plan then settled, with such adaptation to circumstances as might be found necessary. On the 21st Blucher moved to Mery, on the Seine, and the enemy learning that Prince Schwartzberg had determined to retire from Troyes, sent a strong corps under Marshal Oudinot to attack Blucher, at Mery, when an accidental fire having broke out in the quarter of the town he occupied, he was forced to abandon it, and to form at a short distance from it in the plain. The enemy passed over his advanced-guard, with a view to commence an attack, but was driven back through the town with loss. In the afternoon Marshal Blucher, whilst reconnoitring the enemy's position in the town, was struck by a musket ball, which passed through his boot, without doing him any material injury. Colonel Valentine and Prince Schabatoff were wounded. On the 23d, Blucher remained in position there; but the enemy having sent a considerable force of cavalry and infantry towards Troyes, he on the following night marched off unperceived, crossed to the northern bank of the Aube at Baudemont, about 10 miles from Mery, and bivouacked at Anglure. On the 25th he proceeded to Sezanne, where Marmont had been stationed with about 10,000 men to observe Winzingerode, whose advance was, on the 22d, at Epervay, on the Marne, 30 miles north of Sezanne. Having driven the enemy's corps across the

Marne, Blucher now united himself on the right bank of that river with Winzingerode, Bulow, and Woronzoff. The subsequent operations, with the junction of Marmont and Macdonal, at Ferte sous Joularre, their operations and flight from thence, by which Chateau Thierry, Epernay, Chalons, and Vitry, became possessed by the Allies, will be found detailed in the subjoined despatch].

Military Report from Col. Lowe, dated Head-quarters, Army of Silesia, Ferte Sous Jourre, Left Bank of the Marne, Feb. 27.

SIR,

A line I addressed to you on the afternoon of the 25th will have informed you of the retreat of Marshal Marmont from Szanne, and of this army being in pursuit of him, with the intention of following him on the next day to Ferte Gaucher. On arrival at Ferte Gaucher, Field Marshal Blucher learnt that the enemy had taken the direction of Rebais, to which place he followed him, and halted for the night. Marshal Marmont had continued his route to Ferte Souarre: the peasantry represented him to be flying in disorder, and his troops seeking shelter in the woods. At Rebais, however, it was learnt that Marshal Mortier, with the Young Guard, had marched from Chateau Thierry, where he had been some time in observation of General Winzingerode, to effect a junction with Marshal Marmont, their joint force amounting to somewhat between 16 and 20,000 men. To pass the Marne, therefore, in presence of such a force, with the probability that Buonaparte, hearing of the march of the army of Silesia in this direction, would detach a force to the rear of it, became an operation of great delicacy. The following disposition was made: the corps of General Baron Sacken, and General Count Langeron were directed to march upon Coulommiers and Chailly, and to pursue their route this morning towards Meaux. The corps of General D'York and General Kleist, after halting for the night at, and in the vicinity of Rebais, were ordered to march this morning to Ferte Sous Joularre. General Korf, with a reserve of 3000 cavalry, formed the rear-guard at Ferte Gaucher. The demonstration towards Meaux had all the effect desired. The two French Marshals, who had united their force at Ferte Sous Joularre, precipitately abandoned the town, leaving the river in front of it open to the establishment of pontoon bridges in every direction. Some yagers got over in small boats, and took possession of the town. Had the enemy made his stand in this point, Meaux, or Triport in the vicinity of it, would have been that where the passage would have been effected, this army, by its dispositions, having been equally prepared for either. Two pontoon bridges have been thrown

over the river, and the army is already a *cheval* on it. The dispositions for to-morrow will result from the reports received during the night. In the mean time information has been received of Gen. Winzingerode and General Bulow having been about to form a junction, and it is supposed they are both now near Soissons. General Winzingerode had detached 2000 cavalry to Arcis sur-Aube. The advanced-guard of Gen. Baron Sacken's corps has occupied the suburbs of Meaux, on the left bank of the river. The enemy, it is reported, has abandoned the opposite side of the river to Triport, where Gen. Baron Sacken has at present his head-quarters. Strong cavalry reconnoissances are made on every point of the rear.

H. LOWE, Col.

[The first despatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, is dated Troyes, Feb. 21, and notices the arrival of Blucher, at Mery, and the receipt of intelligence that the army assembled at Lyons, under Marshal Augereau, amounting to 25,000 men, had commenced offensive operations, and taken possession of Macon and Bourg, Prince Schwartzberg had determined to send the corps of Gen. Bianchi, reinforced by the Austrians in the neighbourhood of Dijon, and the 1st corps of reserve under the Prince of Hesse, to oppose this army. The Russian guards and reserves had arrived near Langres. The contents of the second Despatch will be found in the following

Despatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Heights in front of Bossancour, 21th of February, 1814, seven o'clock; P. M.

MY LORD,

I yesterday had the honour of informing you, that Bar sur Aube had been taken possession of by the enemy, it was retaken by the corps of General Wrede. The town was afterwards again taken by the French, the suburbs remaining in possession of the Bavarians. I stated to your Lordship, that it was Prince Schwartzberg's intention to attack the enemy this day, on the road to Vandœuvre. I have now the satisfaction of reporting to you a victory which he has obtained. In the early part of the morning, Prince Schwartzberg found the enemy in possession of Bar sur Aube, having passed a considerable column on the heights in the direction of Levigni. The object of this movement was to envelope the corps of Gen. Wrede, in position in rear of the town of Bar sur Aube. The corps of Gen. Wittgenstein was assembled, as I have already informed your Lordship, in front of Colombe. Prince Schwartzberg directed it to pass in rear of the position occupied by the corps of Gen. Wrede, and to attack the corps of the enemy moving towards Levigni, on the right of Gen. Wrede. Gen. Wittgenstein arrived on the heights on which he was directed, about twelve o'clock; the contest

he had to maintain for the possession of them was most severe.

Prince Schwartzberg, in many instances, himself directed the attacks of the Russian troops; in one of them, I am sorry to inform you he was wounded, I hope slightly; but in any case the glory of the day has remained with him. The French troops have been driven with considerable loss from all their positions on this side of the Aube. Count Pahlen succeeded in doing them most material injury while passing at the bridge of Doulanecour. Gen. Wrede has established his advanced guard at Spoy, upon the old road to Vandoeuvre. The enemy appear to have had Marshal Victor's, Marshal Oudinot's, and part of Marshal Macdonald's corps, engaged in the action of this day; their loss has been from 2 to 3000 men. Their discomfiture, after the victories which of late they have boasted, has been most complete. The enemy will be pushed to-morrow in the direction of Vandoeuvre. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and Gen. Giulay, have arrived near Bar sur Seine, and will attack that place to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHESH.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Burghersh, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Colombe, March 1, 1814.

After the capture of Bar on the 27th, and of the whole of the position of the enemy on this side the Aube, Prince Schwartzberg yesterday pursued the French across that river, and established his advanced posts of cavalry near Magny on the left, and Val Sozenay on the right.

On the evening of the 27th, a report was received from the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, that the corps of Marshal Macdonald was in position at Clairvaux and La Ferte sur Aube. Prince Schwartzberg directed the Prince Royal, notwithstanding, to continue the movement which had already been prescribed to him upon Bar sur Seine, and to attack the enemy either at La Ferte, or in any other situation in which he should find him. Till the success of this operation was known, Prince Schwartzberg determined not to risk the infantry of the corps which had fought in the battle of the 27th, across the Aube. This obstacle has, however, now been removed. The Prince Royal succeeded yesterday in driving the French from their positions. The corps of Gen. Giulay, which was placed under his orders, attacked and carried the town of La Ferte. The Prince Royal took possession of Clairvaux. These successes having been obtained, the two corps advanced upon Pontette and St. Usage, where the enemy occupied a position of considerable strength, but which he abandoned on the appearance of the Allies. The headquarters of the Prince Royal were yesterday at Champignolle; he has advanced this day towards Bar sur Seine. The result of

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXV. April 1814.

his operations upon that place is not as yet received.

In a letter from Gen. Tettenborn, dated the 27th, from Vertus, it appears that officer was attacked on that day by 4000 of Buonaparte's guards at Pere Champenoise: he had retired from that place to Vertus. Buonaparte himself was at Arcis, and a considerable corps of his army was marching upon Sezanne.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence, Prince Schwartzberg determined to push the corps of Generals Wittgenstein and Wrede upon Vandoeuvre. They will arrive at that place to-morrow, and will afterwards advance upon Troyes. If the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and Gen. Giulay have succeeded in establishing themselves this day at Bar sur Seine, they will be directed, by the left of the Seine, to act also upon Troyes. I forgot to report to your Lordship, in my last despatch, that the fort of Salines had surrendered to the Allies. The corps of Gen. St. Priest is arrived at Vitry sur Marne. Gen. Jago was at Joinville, with orders to join Gen. St. Priest. A report has just arrived from Gen. Frimont, detailing the success of an attack he this day made with the cavalry under his orders, upon the rear-guard of the enemy near Vandoeuvre. Gen. Frimont pushed the enemy beyond that town, and established his head-quarters there.

[This Gazette contains a list of 25 American vessels taken and destroyed by the Plan-tagenet, Capt. Lloyd, off Bermuda, between Sept. 8. and Dec. 17. Also the nomination of Sir C. Cotterell to be Sheriff of Gloucestershire; and T. P. Phipps, of Compton, Esq. to be Sheriff for Sussex.]

SATURDAY MARCH 12.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 11.

A Despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 20, 1814.

In conformity with the intention which I communicated to your Lordship in my last despatch, I moved the right of the army, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill, on the 14th; he drove in the enemy's picquets on the Joyeuse river, and attacked their position at Hellete, from which he obliged Gen. Harispe to retire, with loss, towards St. Martin. I made the detachment of Gen. Mina's troops, in the valley of Bastan, advance on the same day upon Baygorey and Bidarray; and the direct communication of the enemy with St. Jean Pied de Port being cut off by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, that fort has been blockaded by the Spanish troops above mentioned.

Y y

On the following morning, the 15th, the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill continued the pursuit of the enemy, who had retired to a strong position in front of Garris, where Gen. Harispe was joined by General Paris's division, which had been recalled from the march it had commenced for the interior of France, and by other troops from the enemy's centre.

Gen. Murillo's Spanish division, after driving in the enemy's advanced posts, was ordered to move towards St. Palais, by a ridge parallel to that on which was the enemy's position, in order to turn their left and cut off their retreat by that road, while the 2d. division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Stewart, should attack in front. Those troops made a most gallant attack upon the enemy's position, which was remarkably strong, but which was carried without very considerable loss. Much of the day had elapsed before the attack could be commenced, and the action lasted till after dark, the enemy having made repeated attempts to regain the position, particularly in two attacks, which were most gallantly received and repulsed by the 39th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Col. O'Callaghan, in Major-General Pringle's brigade. The Major-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, of the 39th, were unfortunately wounded; we took ten officers, and above 200 prisoners.

The right of the centre of the army made a corresponding movement with the right on these days, and our posts were on the Bidouze River on the evening of the 15th. The enemy retired across the river at St. Palais in the night, destroying the bridges, which however were repaired, so that the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill crossed on the 16th; and on the 17th the enemy were driven across the Gave de Moullion. They attempted to destroy the bridge at Arriverete, but they had not time to complete its destruction; and a ford having been discovered above the bridge, the 92d regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, supported by the fire of Captain Beane's troop of horse artillery, crossed the ford, and made a most gallant attack upon two battalions of French infantry posted in the village, from which the latter were driven with considerable loss. The enemy retired in the night across the Grave d'Oleron, and took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sauveterre, in which they were joined by other troops.

On the 18th, our posts were established on the Gave d'Oleron. In all the actions which I have above detailed to your Lordship, the troops have conducted themselves remarkably well; and I had great satisfaction in observing the good conduct of those under Gen. Murillo, in the attack of Hellete on the 14th, and in driving in the enemy's advanced posts in front of their position, at Garris on the 15th. Since the 14th, the enemy have considerably weakened their force in Bayonne; and they have withdrawn

from the right of the Adour, above the town. I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last; but I have this day received a report from the Governor of Pamplona, stating that the fort of Jaca had surrendered to Gen. Mina by capitulation, on the 17th instant. I am not acquainted with the particulars of this event, but I know that the place contained 84 pieces of brass-cannon.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 11.

A Despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this Office from the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh, dated

My Lord, Troyes, March 4, 1814.

Troyes is again occupied by the Allies. The defeat of the enemy yesterday, the rapidity with which he was driven from all the positions defending the approach of this town, secured us the unopposed possession of the place.

I stated to your Lordship, in my last despatch, that, after several successful affairs with the rear-guard of the French army, Gen. Frimont had established his headquarters at Vandœuvre.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg pursued the advantages he had obtained over the corps of Marshal Macdonald, at La Ferte and Clairvaux, on the 28th, took possession of Bar sur Seine on the 1st and followed the retreat of the enemy to La Maison Blanche on the 2d.

By a reconnaissance made on that day it was ascertained the French army was in position along the Barce, on the right of the Seine, and at La Maison Blanche, on the left of it.

Prince Schwartzberg, determined to attack on the 3d. The corps of Gen. Wittgenstein was directed by Piney to turn the left of the enemy at the village of Laubrusel, and to threaten his communication with Troyes, by marching in the direction of St. Parre. Gen. Wrede was to wait the movement of Gen. Wittgenstein, was then to attack the bridge of La Guillotiere, and to move upon the enemy's front. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg was at the same time to attack the enemy's position at La Maison Blanche. The circuitous road by which the corps of Gen. Wittgenstein was directed, prevented its arrival on the flank of the enemy till near three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg (who commands one of its divisions) immediately commenced the attack, by moving along the heights towards Laubrusel, driving the enemy before him, and at last by storming and carrying the village.

Gen. Wittgenstein supported this attack by all the artillery of his corps. Count Pahlen upon the right, began already to threaten the enemy's rear.

At this moment Prince Schwartzberg directed five battalions of Bavarians to pass the Barce near Courteranges, establish them-

selves in the wood on the right of that river, and place themselves in communication with the Russians at Laubrusel. This movement was immediately carried into execution. Gen. Wrede then stormed the bridge of La Guillotiere, drove the enemy from it with loss, and thus carried the whole of his position.

Threatened on every side, Marshal Oudinot retired his army along the road towards Troyes. Several successful charges were made upon him in his retreat, by the cavalry of Gen. Wittgenstein. Ten pieces of cannon, fifty-four officers, and three thousand prisoners are the results of the action. The enemy was driven to the village of St. Parre; his rear-guard only remained there, the rest of his force defiled during the night through this town.

At nine o'clock this morning, Gen. Wrede advanced upon the enemy, who retired, and upon being summoned to surrender this place, capitulated, on being allowed half an hour to evacuate it.

Prince Schwartzberg, as soon as the stipulated time was passed, directed all the cavalry to pursue upon the road towards Nogent.

The Cossacks and Bavarians made several most gallant charges; Prince Schwartzberg himself conducted their advance, which was done with great spirit and activity. Several prisoners were the result of the affairs; the enemy was driven beyond Les Greys.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg carried the position of La Maison Blanche, with little opposition. His corps is already in the neighbourhood of this place; his cavalry is upon the road to Sens.

It is most gratifying to me to have to report to your Lordship, the successes of the troops under the orders of Prince Schwartzberg.

Although struggling with the privations necessarily attendant on an army, where from the rapidity of its movements, the establishment of magazines has been impossible, yet the exertions and enterprise both of officers and men are unabated. In the actions of these last days, the Prince Marshal has expressed his warmest approbation of the conduct of his army.

General Wittgenstein and Gen. Wrede have particularly received his thanks. To the Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, not only for his conduct on these late occasions, but for his gallantry and enterprise in every action in which he has seen him engaged against the enemy, Prince Schwartzberg has returned his warmest acknowledgments, and the most cordial tribute of his admiration.

Your Lordship is already informed, that the head quarters of Marshal Blucher were at La Ferte on the 28th of February; no advices have since been received from him. To keep up the communication with that officer, and to threaten the rear of Buona-

parte now marching against him. Prince Schwartzberg has directed Count Platoff to move upon Sezanne. In his progress to that place, he has already captured the town of Arcis, with the French garrison which occupied it.

I have the honour to be, &c.
BURGHESH, Lieut.-Col. 63d Regt.
The Right Hon. Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, MARCH 14.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 14.
Despatches, of which the following are Copies, were received last night from General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B.
Head-quarters, Calmhout,
March 10, 1814.

MY LORD,

It becomes my painful task to report to your Lordship, that an attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, which seemed to promise complete success, ended in failure, and occasioned a severe loss to the 1st division, and to Brig-Gen.-Gore's brigade.

It is unnecessary for me to state the reasons which determined me to make the attempt to carry such a place by storm, since the success of two of the columns, in establishing themselves on the ramparts, with very trifling loss, must justify the having incurred the risk for the attainment of so important an object, as the capture of such a fortress.

The troops employed were formed in four columns, as per margin*. No. 1, the left column, attacked between the Antwerp and Water Port Gates. Number 2, attacked to the right of the New Gate. No. 3, was destined only to draw attention by a false attack near the Steenberg Gate, and to be afterwards applicable according to circumstances. No. 4, right column, attacked at the entrance of the harbour, which could be forded at low water, and the hour was fixed accordingly at half-past ten, P. M. of the 8th inst.

Major-Gen. Cooke accompanied the left

* 1st column—Brigade of Guards, 1000, Col. Lord Proby.

2d column—55th foot, 250; 69th foot, 350; 33d foot, 600.

—Total, 1200; Lieut.-Col. Maurice, 69th foot.

3d column—91st foot, 400; 21st foot, 100; 37th foot, 150.

Total 650; Lieut.-Col. Henry, 21st regiment.

4th column—44th foot, 700; flank companies of the 21st and 37th foot, 200; Royals 600—Total, 1100; Brig.-Gen. Gore, and Lieut.-Col. Carleton.

Total force—1st column, 1000 rank and file; 2d column, 1200 rank and file; 3d column, 670 rank and file; 4th column, 1100 rank and file.—Grand total, 3950.

column. Major-Gen. Skerrett and Brig.-Gen. Gore, both accompanied the right column; this was the first which forced its way into the body of the place. These two columns were directed to move along the rampart, so as to form a junction as soon as possible, and then to proceed to clear the rampart and assist the centre column, or to force open the Antwerp Gate.

An unexpected difficulty about passing the ditch on the ice, having obliged Major-general Cooke to change the point of attack, a considerable delay ensued, and that column did not gain the rampart till half-past eleven.

Meanwhile the lamented fall of Brigadier-general Gore, and Lieutenant-colonel the Honourable G. Carleton, and the dangerous wound of Major-general Skerrett, depriving the right column of their able direction, it fell into disorder and suffered great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The centre column, having been forced back with considerable loss by the heavy fire of the place (Lieutenant-colonel Morrice its commander and Lieutenant-colonel Elphinstone, commanding the 33d regiment, being both wounded), was re-formed under Major Muttlebury, marched round and joined Major-general Cooke, leaving the left wing of the 55th, to remove the wounded from the glacis. However, the guards too had suffered very severely during the night, by the galling fire from the houses on their position, and by the loss of the detachment of the 1st guards, which, having been sent to endeavour to assist Lieutenant-colonel Carleton, and to secure the Antwerp Gate, was cut off, after the most gallant resistance, which cost the lives of many most valuable officers.

At day break the enemy having turned the guns of the place, opened their fire against the troops on the unprotected rampart, and the reserve of the fourth column (the Royal Scotch) retired from the Water Port Gate, followed by the 33d. The former regiment getting under a cross fire from the place and Water Port redoubt, soon afterwards laid down their arms.

Major-general Cooke, then, despairing of success, directed the retreat of the guards, which was conducted in the most orderly manner, protected by the remains of the 69th regiment, and of the right wing of the 55th (which corps repeatedly drove the enemy back with the bayonet) under the Major-general's immediate direction. The general afterwards found it impossible to withdraw these weak battalions, and having thus, with the genuine feelings of a true soldier, devoted himself, he surrendered to save the lives of the gallant men remaining with him.

Major-general Cooke reports to me his highest approbation generally of all the officers and men employed near him, particularly mentioning Colonel Lord Proby, Lieutenant-colonels Rooke, commanding the

Coldstream Guards, Mercer, of the 3d guards, commanding the light companies of the brigade (the latter unfortunately among the killed), Majors Muttlebury and Hog, of the 69th and 55th, as deserving of his warm praise; he laments, in common with the whole corps, the severe loss to the service of these distinguished officers, Lieutenant-colonel Clifton, commanding the 1st guards, and Lieutenant-colonel Hon. James Macdonald, of that regiment. These officers fell, with many others, at the Antwerp Gate, all behaving with the greatest intrepidity; and Lieutenant-colonel Jones, with the remainder of the detachment was forced to surrender.—The service of conducting the columns was ably provided for by Lieutenant-colonel Carmichael Smyth, of the royal engineers (he himself accompanied Major-general Cooke, as did also Lieutenant-colonel Sir G. Wood, commanding royal artillery) who attached officers to lead each column, viz. Captain Sir G. Hoste, and Lieutenant Abbey, to the left; and Lieutenant Sparling to the right, and Captain E. Michell, royal artillery, who volunteered his services, to the centre column, each having a party of sappers and miners under his command.—Lieutenant Abbey was dangerously wounded, and Captain Michell was covered with wounds, in the act of ascending the scarp wall of the place, but I trust there are good hopes of his not being lost to the service.—Your Lordship will readily believe, that, though it is impossible not to feel the disappointment of our ultimate failure in this attack, I can only think at present with the deepest regret of the loss of so many of my gallant comrades.

I have the honour to be &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

Bergen-op-Zoom,

March 10, 1814.

SIR,

I have now the honour of reporting to your Excellency, that the column which made the attack on the Antwerp side got into the place about eleven o'clock on the night of the 8th, by the clock of this town; but at about half past eleven, by the time we were regulated, by a delay having occurred at Bourgbluet, occasioned by my finding it necessary to change the point of attack, on account of the state of the ice at the first intended spot. Every exertion was made by Lieutenant-colonel Smyth and Captain Sir G. Hoste, of the royal engineers, in getting on the ladders and planks requisite for effecting the enterprise, and in directing the placing them for the descent into the ditch, the passing the feet in the ice, and ascending the ramparts of the body of the place: during which operation several men were lost by a fire from the rampart. After we were established on the rampart, and had occupied some houses, from whence we might have been much annoyed, and had sent a strong patrol towards the point at which

Major-general Skerret and Lieutenant-colonel Carleton had entered. I detached Lieutenant-colonel Clifton with part of the 1st guards, to secure the Antwerp Gate, and to see if he could get any information of the column under Lieutenant-colonel Morrice. Lieutenant-colonel Clifton reached the gate, but found that it could not be opened by his men, the enemy throwing a very heavy fire up a street leading to it. It was also found that they occupied an outwork, commanding the bridge, which would effectually render that outlet useless to us. I heard nothing more of this detachment, but considered it as lost, the communication having been interrupted by the enemy.

Lieutenant-colonel Rooke, with part of the 3d guards, was afterwards sent in that direction, drove the enemy from the intermediate rampart, and reached the gate, when he found it useless to attempt any thing, and ascertained that the outwork was still occupied. We were joined in the course of the night by the 33d, 55th, and 2d battalion of 69th regiment, but the state of uncertainty as to what had passed at other points, determined me not to weaken the force now collected, by attempting to carry points which we could not maintain, or penetrate through the streets with the certain loss of a great number of men, particularly as I heard that the troops at the Water Port Gate, under Lieutenant-colonel Müller, were very seriously opposed, I sent the 33d to reinforce him.

The enemy continued a galling fire upon us, and at one time held the adjoining bastion, from the angle of which they completely commanded our communication with the exterior, and brought their guns at that angle to bear against us. They were charged and driven away by Majors Muttelbury and Hog, with the 69th and 55th, in a very spirited and gallant style.

Finding that matters were becoming more serious, and being still without any information from other points, excepting that of the failure of Lieutenant-colonel Morrice's column near the Nour Gate, I determined, at the suggestion of Colonel Lord Proby, to let part of the troops withdraw, which was done at the ladders where they entered.

About day-light, the enemy having again possessed themselves of the before-mentioned bastion, they were again driven from it by Majors Muttelbury and Hog, with their weak battalions, in the same gallant manner. I soon afterwards began sending off some more men, when Lieutenant-colonel Jones, who had been taken prisoner in the night, came to me, (accompanied by a French officer, who summoned me to surrender) and informed me that Lieutenant-colonel Müller, and the troops at the Water Port Gate, had been obliged to surrender, and were marched prisoners into the town, when I also learnt the fate of Lieutenant-colonel Clifton's detachment, and of Major-

general Skerrett, Major-general Gore, and Lieutenant-colonel Carleton, and that the troops which had followed them had suffered very much, and had been repulsed from the advanced points along the rampart where they had penetrated to. I was convinced that a longer continuance of the contest would be an useless loss of lives, and without a prospect of relief as we were situated. I therefore consented to adopt the mortifying alternative of laying down our arms.

[The Despatch concludes with praises of the officers, whose gallantry and services are noticed in Sir T. Graham's letter.]

I have, &c.

J. G. COOKE, M. G.

Gen. Sir T. Graham.

List of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Sir T. Graham, K.B., in the Attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom, by Storm, on the Night of the 8th the Morning of the 9th of March, 1814.

Killed. Staff—Brigadier-general Gore, 33d reg.—1st Foot Guards—Lieutenant-colonel Honourable J. Macdonald.—3d ditto—Lieutenant-colonel Mercer.—4th batt. Royal Scots—Captains M'Nicol and Wetherall; and Lieutenant Henry Miles.—37th reg. 2d batt.—Ensign Sandes.—44th reg. 2d batt.—Lieutenant-colonel the Honourable G. Carleton; and Ensign James Maxwell.—91st Foot, 2d batt.—Ensign Hugh M'Donald.—Royal Sappers and Miners—Sub-Lieutenant Adamson.

Wounded. Royal Artillery—Captain E. Michell, B.M. (severely).—Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Abbey, severely, since dead.—1st Foot Guards—Lieutenant-colonel Clifton, severely, since dead; Captains Lindsey, Duckensfield, and Trelawny, severely, not dangerously, prisoners; Captain Bulteel, severely, since dead; Ensign Pardoe, severely, not dangerously, prisoner.—Coldstream Guards—Captain Shawe, severely, not dangerously.—3d Foot Guards—Captain Stothert, (B.M.) severely not dangerously.—Royal Scots, 4th batt.—Captain Purvis, severely, prisoner; Lieutenants Stoyte, Robertson, and W. Midgley, severely.—21st Foot, 2d batt.—Major R. Henry, (Lieutenant-colonel) severely, not dangerously; Captain Darragh, severely, not dangerously; Captain Donald M'Kenzie, severely, leg amputated; 1st Lieutenants, Honourable F. H. Morris, slightly; H. Pigou, slightly; 2d Lieutenants, John Bulteel, severely, since dead; D. Moody, severely, prisoner; D. Rankin, severely, prisoner; Ensign Sir W. Crosby, severely.—33d reg.—Lieutenant-colonel Elphinstone, severely, not dangerously; Captain Guthrie, ditto; Lieutenant M'Quarrie, slightly; Lieutenant Kerr, severely; Lieutenant Buck, slightly; Lieutenant Pote, severely, prisoner; Ensign Bannatyne, severely; Ensign Canning, ditto; Ensign Howard, slight-

ly; Adjutant Priestley, ditto.—37th reg. 2d batt.—Lieutenant Dyer, severely, prisoner; Ensign W. Ralph, slightly; Ensign T. Butler, ditto; Adjutant John Lang, severely.—44th reg. 2d batt.—Major G. Harding, (Brevet Lieutenant-colonel) severely, not dangerously, prisoner: Captain J. C. Guthrie, slightly; Captain David Power and J. Ballard, severely, prisoners; Captain J. Dudie, severely; Lieutenant G. C. Beatty, slightly, prisoner; Lieutenants John O'Reilly and O. Tomkins, severely, prisoners; Ensign H. Martin and Gilbert Dunievie, severely; Adjutant Meade and Ensign Whitney, severely, prisoners.—55th reg.—Captain Campbell, severely, prisoner; Captain Macdonald, slightly; Lieutenant Friend, slightly, prisoner; Lieutenants Gardner, Adams, and Sinclair, severely, prisoners; Lieutenant and Adjutant Delgairns, severely, prisoner; Ensigns Marshall, Revely, Goodall, and Ring, severely, prisoners.—69th reg. 2d batt.—Lieutenant-colonel Morrice, severely, not dangerously; Ens. Ryan, severely, prisoner.—91st reg. 2d batt.—Lieutenant-colonel Otley, severely, not dangerously, prisoner; Captain Arch. Campbell, slightly, prisoner; Lieutenant J. Campbell, severely, not dangerously; J. M'Donald, slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant Scott, slightly, prisoner; Ensign D. V. Machen, slightly, prisoner; Ensigns, J. Briggs, Horsley, and Gage, severely, prisoners; Quarter-master Ferguson, severely, not dangerously, prisoner.—General Staff—Major-general Skerret, severely, prisoner; Captain Desbrow, Aide-de-Camp, slightly, and prisoner.

Missing. 1st Foot Guards—Major-general Cooke; Lieutenant-Colonel Jones; Ensigns, Masters and Honyman; Surgeon Curtis.—Royal Scots, 4th batt.—Lieutenant-colonel Müller; Lieutenant Macartney.—44th Foot, 2d batt.—Captain Geo. Crozier; Lieutenants, Fred. Hemming, R. J. Turnbarrow, J. S. Sinclair.—33d Foot, 2d batt.—Captain G. Colclough, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-general Gore.—55th Foot—Major Hogg.—69th Foot, 2d batt.—Major Muttelbury; Surgeon G. Reeve.—91st Foot, 2d batt.—Surgeon W. Young; Assistant-surgeon H. J. O'Donnell.—Captain Coyer, Aide-de-Camp to Major-general Skerrett.

A. MACDONALD,

Lieut.-Col. Deputy Adj.-Gen.

Those returned missing, are all prisoners in Bergen-op-Zoom.

The list of the remaining missing not obtained.

[Here follows a despatch from Sir T. Graham, dated Calmhout, March 10, stating that General Bizanet, the Governor of Bergen op-Zoom, having allowed Lieutenant-colonel Jones to proceed to head-quarters, with letters from General Cooke, Major Stanhope had been sent into the fortress, and an agreement for an exchange of pri-

soners had been concluded: agreeable to which all, except the wounded, were marched out from Bergen-op-Zoom on the 10th, and would embark for England as soon as the navigation of the river should be open. The condition of this liberation was, an immediate release of French prisoners of corresponding ranks in England. The wounded officers and soldiers who remain in Bergen, are to be attended by British surgeons, are to be supplied with provisions and necessities from head-quarters, and to receive passports, when sufficiently recovered to quit the fortress and join the British army.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 15.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted a letter from Rear Admiral Penrose, dated on board the Porcupine, off the Bar of the Adour, Feb. 25, stating that the boats and small vessels destined to assist the operations of the army under the Marquis of Wellington, succeeded in crossing the bar of the above river on the preceding day. Captain O'Reilly, in a Spanish-built boat, selected as the most safe for the service, and having with him the principal pilot, was overset in his attempt to enter, but escaped on shore. Lieutenant Debenham, in a six-oared cutter succeeded in reaching the beach; the other boats returned to wait the result of the next tide, it being scarcely possible that one in fifty could then have crossed.

A pilot was sent to land to the south-west of the river and walk from thence to the Adour, in order to make a concerted signal from within the bar, to guide the vessels through the safest parts. Without the bar there appeared no interval; a long and heavy line of surf alone presenting itself. Rewards were offered to the leading vessel, the second, third, &c.

Lieutenant Collins, Flag-lieutenant to Rear Admiral Penrose, was despatched also to endeavour to land, and walk to the army; and the Rear Admiral was informed about that time, by Sir John Hope, of the progress made by the troops, and the great utility of which the boats would prove, if they could join.

The tide being at length at a proper height, and all the vessels up for the attempt, several drew near the bar, but hauled off again, till at last Lieut. Cheyne (of the Woodlark sloop,) in a Spanish boat with five British seamen, crossed the surf and run up the river. The next was a prize boat, manned from a transport, closely followed by a gun-boat, commanded by Lieutenant Cheshyre, who was the first that has hoisted the British colours in the Adour. The rest of the boats and vessels followed in rapid succession, and with extraordinary success; the zeal and science of the officers triumphing over all the difficulties of the navigation.

The Rear-Admiral was not yet enabled to transmit a return of the casualties; it is hoped from the nearness of the shore that they would fall mostly on the vessels. [The

private accounts mention our loss to have amounted to 50 men, including Captain Elliot, of the *Surveillante*, his surgeon and boat's crew, who were drowned.]

STATE PAPERS.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS ON THE BREAKING OFF OF THE NEGOTIATIONS AT CHATILLON.

THE allied powers owe it to themselves, to their people, and to France, as soon as the negotiations at Chatillon are broken off, publicly to declare the reasons which induced them to enter into negotiations with the French government, as well as the causes of the breaking off of the negotiations.

Military events, to which history can produce no parallel, overthrew, in the month of October last, the ill-constructed edifice known under the name of the French empire; an edifice erected on the ruins of states lately independent and happy; augmented by conquests from ancient monarchies, and held together at the expence of the blood, of the fortune, of the welfare of a whole generation. The allied sovereigns, led by conquest to the Rhine, thought it their duty to proclaim to Europe anew their principles, their wishes, and their object. Far from every wish of domination or conquest, animated solely by the desire to see Europe restored to a just balance of the different powers, resolved not to lay down their arms till they had obtained the noble object of their efforts, they made known the irrevocableness of their resolution by a public act; and they did not hesitate to declare themselves to the enemy's government in a manner conformable to their unalterable determination. The French government made use of the frank declarations of the allied powers to express inclinations to peace. It certainly had need of the appearance of this inclination; in order to justify in the eyes of its people, the new exertions which it did not cease to require. But every thing, however, convinced the allied cabinets that it merely endeavoured to take advantage of the appearance of a negotiation, in order to prejudice public opinion in its favour; but that the peace of Europe was very far from its thoughts.

The powers, penetrating its secret views, resolved to go and conquer in France itself the long desired peace; numerous armies crossed the Rhine; scarcely were they passed the first frontier, when the French minister for foreign affairs appeared at the out-posts.

All the proceedings of the French government had henceforth no other object than to mislead opinion, to blind the French people, and to throw on the allies the blame of all the miseries attendant on an invasion.

The course of events had given the allies a proof of the full power of the European

league; the principles which, since their first union for the common good, had animated the councils of the allied sovereigns, were fully developed, nothing more hindered them from unfolding the conditions of the reconstruction of the common edifice; these conditions must be such as were no hindrance to peace, after so many conquests.

The only power calculated to throw into the scale indemnifications for France, England, could speak openly respecting the sacrifices which it was ready to make for a general peace. The allied sovereigns were permitted to hope that the experience of late events would have had some influence on a conqueror exposed to the observations of a great nation, which was, for the first time, witness, in the capital itself, to the miseries he had brought on France. This experience might have convinced, that the support of thrones is principally dependant on moderation and probity.

The allied powers, however, convinced that the trial which they made must not endanger the military operations, saw that these operations must be continued during the negotiations. The experience of the past and afflicting recollections, showed them the necessity of this step. Their plenipotentiaries met those of the French government. Meantime the victorious armies approached the gates of the capital. The government took every measure to prevent its falling into the enemies hands. The plenipotentiary of France received orders to propose an armistice, upon conditions which were similar to those which the allies themselves judged necessary for the restoration of general peace. He offered the immediate surrender of the fortresses in the countries which France was to give up, all on condition of a suspension of military operations.

The allied courts, convinced, by twenty years' experience, that in negotiations with the French cabinet it was necessary carefully to distinguish the apparent from the real intention, proposed instead of this immediately to sign preliminaries of peace. This measure would have had for France all the advantages of an armistice, without exposing the allies to the danger of a suspension of arms. Some partial advantages, however, accompanied the first motions of an army collected under the walls of Paris, composed of the flower of the present generation, the last hope of the nation, and the remainder of a million of warriors, who, either fallen on the field of battle, or left on

the way from Lisbon to Moscow, have been sacrificed, for interests with which France had no concern. Immediately the negotiations at Chatillon assumed another appearance. The French plenipotentiary remained without instructions, and went away instead of answering the representations of the allied courts. They commissioned their plenipotentiaries to give in the *projet* of a preliminary treaty, containing all the grounds which they deemed necessary for the restoration of a balance of power, and which a few days before had been presented by the French government itself at a moment, doubtless, when it conceived its existence in danger. It contained the ground work for the restoration of Europe.

France restored to the frontiers, which, under the government of its kings, had insured to it ages of glory and prosperity, was to have, with the rest of Europe, the blessings of liberty, national independence, and peace. It depended absolutely on its government to end, by a single word, the sufferings of the nation, to restore to it, with peace, its colonies, its trade, and the restitution of its industry; what did it want more? The allies now offered, with a spirit of pacification, to discuss its wishes upon the subject of mutual convenience, which should extend the frontiers of France beyond what they were before the wars of the revolution.

Fourteen days elapsed without any answer being returned by the French government. The plenipotentiaries of the allies insisted on the fixing of a day for the acceptance or rejection of the conditions of peace. They left the French plenipotentiary the liberty to present a *contre projet*, on condition that this *contre projet* should agree in spirit and in its general contents, with the conditions proposed by the allied courts. The 10th day of March was fixed by the mutual consent of both parties. This term being arrived, the French plenipotentiary produced nothing but pieces, the discussion of which, far from advancing the proposed object, could only have caused fruitless negotiations. A delay of a few days was granted at the desire of the French plenipotentiary. On the 15th of March he at last delivered a *contre projet*, which left no doubt that the sufferings of France had not yet changed the views of its government. The French government, receding from what it had itself proposed, demanded in a new *projet*, that nations, which were quite foreign to France, which a domination of many ages could not have amalgamated with the French nation, should now remain a part of it; that France should retain frontiers inconsistent with the fundamental principles of equilibrium, and out of all proportion with the other great powers of Europe; that it should remain master of the same positions and points of aggression, by means of which its government, to the misfortune of Europe and that of France, had effected the fall of so many thrones, and so many revo-

lutions; that members of the family reigning in France should be placed on foreign thrones; the French government, in short, that government which, for so many years, has sought to rule, no less by discord than by force of arms, was to remain the arbiter of the external concerns of the powers of Europe.

By continuing the negotiations under such circumstances, the allies would have neglected what they owed to themselves, they would, from that moment, have deviated from the glorious goal they had before them, their efforts would have been turned solely against their people. By signing a treaty upon the principles of the French *projet*, the allies would have laid their arms in the hands of the common enemy; they would have betrayed the expectations of nations, and the confidence of their allies.

It is in a moment so decisive for the welfare of the world, that the allied sovereigns renew the solemn engagement till they shall have attained the great object of their union.

France has to blame its government alone for its sufferings. Peace alone can heal the wounds which a spirit of universal dominion, unexampled in history, has produced. This peace shall be the peace of Europe, no other can be accepted. It is at length time that princes should watch over the welfare of the people without foreign influence, that nations should respect their mutual independence, that social institutions should be protected from daily revolutions, property respected, and trade free.

All Europe has absolutely the same wish, to make France participate in the blessings of peace; France, whose dismemberment the allied powers neither can nor will permit. The confidence in their promises may be found in the principles for which they contend. But whence shall the sovereigns infer that France will take part in the principles that must fix the happiness of the world, so long as they see that the same ambition, which has brought so many misfortunes on Europe, is still the sole spring that actuates the government: that, while the French blood is shed in torrents, the general interest is always sacrificed to private. Whence, under such circumstances, should be the guarantee for the future, if such a desolatory system found no check in the general will of the nation? Then is the peace of Europe insured, and nothing in future shall be able to disturb it.

DISCOURSE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE SOVEREIGN OF THE NETHERLANDS, DELIVERED TO THE ASSEMBLY OF THE NOTABLES, ON TAKING THE OATH TO THE CONSTITUTION, OF THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1814.

Gentlemen,

I experience a lively satisfaction in perceiving my opinion with regard to the con-

stitution confirmed by the declaration of so numerous an assemblage of honourable and enlightened men.

I feel equally sensible of the testimonies of zeal and of attachment which I have received on this solemn occasion, from this illustrious assembly.

The national honour, our interests well understood, the manifest protection granted to us by the Almighty, every thing, in short, must encourage us to persevere without relaxation in our efforts for the welfare of the country.

Precisely four months have expired this day since my return to the Netherlands; and during that short period, the progress which we have made in the important work of the restoration of the state, has greatly exceeded all that we might have dared to expect.

The most important of our foreign relations—those which subsist between us and the generous British nation, will soon acquire, by the marriage of my eldest son, a new degree of intimacy and of reciprocal regard.

But what gives me the chief hope for the future, is the experience which I have acquired of the sentiments and of the good disposition of the nation itself.

As long as no inroad shall be made on the spirit or the letter of the constitution, the country will be sheltered from all dissensions, from all contests about authority, and all rivalry between the provinces. It allots to reasonable citizens all the liberty, to the sovereign all that extent of power, which they can respectively desire; at the same time that the people and the prince, the governors and the governed, find in its equitable and liberal arrangements, what is calculated to establish and secure their mutual agreement and co-operation.

In these sentiments, the fruits of a long and deliberate examination, and which are still farther fortified and exalted by the solemnity of this memorable moment, I declare myself ready, in presence of this assembly, as representing the United Netherlands, to take the oath which the constitution has prescribed to the Sovereign Prince.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From the *Ephemerides*, No. I.)

Account of what has happened at Paris, from the 28th of March to the 3d of April, followed by the Official Documents.

MARCH 28.—The Empress and the King of Rome leave Paris, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.

28th, Evening.—Proclamation of Prince Joseph, who says, “*I shall not quit you.*”

30.—Order of Prince Joseph to defend Paris, and for the national guard to march.

At 10 o'clock he renews the order.

At 11 he flies.

At 11½ he sends his aides-de-camp to repeat, “*I am with you; defend yourselves!*”

The national guard, full of courage, take up arms.

At noon the most experienced generals see that Paris is about to be taken.

Gen. Marmont, full of honour and goodness, resolves to avoid useless evils, and makes the most honourable armistice that circumstances could allow. During the armistice a capitulation is made.

31st, Morning.—Paris hears no more the sound of cannon. The morning passes in reflections on the dangers of the preceding day; on the desertion of the sovereign; on the flight of his brother; on a plan of defence founded on the destruction of the city; on the intended pillage of the houses.

While people's minds were thus disposed, the allied sovereigns, the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by Prince Schwartzberg as representative of the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, enter the city.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXV. April 1814.

The enemies become the saviours of the city. The three chiefs, before they enter any house, remain in the square to make their troops file off before them, to make discipline be observed, and to prevent all disorders.

At one o'clock these great military and civil cares are fulfilled. The chiefs of the three armies enter the house of the Prince of Benevento. Sovereigns born upon the throne, instead of taking pleasure, like Buonaparte, at Vienna, Berlin, and Moscow, in imperial and royal palaces, ask for private houses.

The Emperor of Russia lodges in the house of the Prince of Benevento.

The King of Prussia in that of M. de Beaucharnois.

Prince Schwartzberg at General Sebastiani's.

Security increases.

Declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

“The armies of the allied Powers have occupied the capital of France; the allied sovereigns receive favourably the wish of the French nation.

They declare, that if the conditions of peace ought to contain stronger guarantees when the question was to bind down the ambition of Buonaparte, they may be more favourable, when, by a return to a wise government, France herself offers the assurance of this repose.

“The sovereigns proclaim in consequence, that they will no more treat with Napoleon Buonaparte, nor with any of his family.

“That they respect the integrity of ancient France, as it existed under its legitimate

Z z

mate kings: they may even do more, because they profess it as a principle, that, for the happiness of Europe, France must be great and strong.

That they will recognise and guarantee the constitution which France shall adopt. They, therefore, invite the Senate to name immediately a Provisional Government, which may provide for the wants of the administration, and prepare the constitution which shall suit the French people.

The intentions which I have just expressed, are common to all the allied powers.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Paris, March 31, 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

This piece opens the eyes of every body; it shows on whom war is made, and on whom it is not made. There is only one enemy in the world.

On the 1st of April, 1814, at half past three, the members of the Senate met in consequence of an extraordinary convocation. His serene highness the Prince of Benevento, Vice grand Elector, president.

His serene highness the Prince Vice-elect, president, then spoke as follows:

Senators!—The letter which I have had the honour of addressing to each of you, to inform you of this extraordinary convocation, acquaints you with the objects of it. It is intended to lay proposals before you. This one word sufficiently points out the liberty which each of you brings into this assembly. It gives you the means to give a generous flow (*essor*) to the sentiments with which the soul of each of you is filled—the desire of saving your country, and the resolution of hastening to the assistance of a forsaken people.

Senators—Circumstances, however difficult they may be, cannot be above the firm and enlightened patriotism of all the members of this assembly. You have, doubtless, all equally felt the necessity of a deliberation which may shut the door against all delay, and which may not let a day pass without re-establishing the action of the administration, the first of all wants, for the formation of a government, whose authority, founded on the necessities of the moment, cannot but reassure people's minds.

The Prince Vice-elect having ceased speaking, several proposals were made by different members; the question being put, the senate decrees:—

1st, That there shall be established a provisional government, charged to provide for the wants of the administration, and to present to the senate the plan of a constitution which may suit the French people.

2d, That the government shall consist of five members; and then proceeding to their nomination, the senate elects for members of the provisional government, M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento; Count de Beurnonville, senator; Count de Jaucourt, senator; Duke of Dalberg, councillor of state; M.

de Montesquieu, ancient member of the constituent assembly.

They are proclaimed in this quality by the Prince Vice-grand Elector, president.

His serene highness added, that as one of the first cares of the provisional government ought to be the drawing up of the plan of a constitution, the members of the government, as soon as they shall employ themselves on this plan, will give notice of it to all the members of the senate, who are invited to contribute, by their wisdom, to the perfection of so important a work.

Some senators demand that this act shall contain an account of the motives which have determined the Senate, and rendered this meeting indispensable.

Other members, on the contrary, demand that these motives shall form a part of the address, which will be published by the members of the Provisional Government.

The Senate adopt this last proposal.

A member proposes to lay down as a principle, and to charge the members of the provisional government to comprehend in substance, in the address to the French people—

1. That the Senate and the Legislative body are declared integral parts of the intended constitution; subject to the modifications which shall be judged necessary to insure the liberty of the suffrages and opinions.

2. That the army, as well as the retired officers and soldiers, shall retain the ranks, honours, and pensions which they enjoy.

3. That the public debts shall be inviolable.

4. That the sale of the national domains shall be irrevocably maintained.

5. That no Frenchman shall be made answerable for the public opinions which he may have expressed.

6. That the liberty of worship and of conscience shall be maintained and proclaimed, as well as the liberty of the press, subject to the legal repression of the crimes which may arise from the abuse of that liberty.

7. These different proposals, seconded by several members, were put to the vote by the Prince Vice-grand Elector, president, and adopted by the senate.

A member demanded that to reconcile the adoption of these proposals with the confidence due to the members of the Provisional Government just established, the address to the French people, which this government is to draw up, shall announce that they are charged to prepare a constitution, such as shall not in any manner violate the principles which are the bases of these propositions. The Senate adopts this amendment. The Senate adjourns till nine o'clock this evening, to hear and adopt the definitive reduction of the *proces verbal*, and to sign it individually.

Senator Count Barthelemy, ex-president of the Senate, is appointed president in the absence of the Prince Vice-grand Elector, who cannot be present at this sitting.

It is decreed that the extract of the *proces*

verbal containing the nomination of the members of the provisional government, shall be immediately made out under the signature of the president and secretaries.

The senators who, for want of being informed in time, have not been able to attend this sitting, are to be again convoked for the sitting this evening.

These deliberations being finished, the Prince Vice-grand Elector put an end to the sitting.

The same day, April the 1st, 1814.

At nine in the evening the sitting is resumed; Senator Count Barthelemy, president. The senate hears the *proces verbal* of this day read, and adopts it with some amendments.

It is demanded that this *proces verbal* shall be printed, and six copies distributed to each of the members. This proposal is adopted.

The members then proceeded to sign the *proces verbal* as follow—

M. M. Abrial, Barbe de Marbois, Barthelemy, Cardinal de Bayanne, Belderbush, Bertholet, General Beurnonville, Buonacorsi, Carbouara, General Count Chasseloup, Laubat, Cholet, General Colaud, Cornet, Davous, de Gregory Marco-rengo, General Dembarrere, de Pere, Destut de Tracy, General Dharville, Daubersaert, General d'Hedonville, Dubois Debay, Emnery, Fabrede l'Aude, General Ferino, Fontanes, Garat, Gregoire, Herwin, de Jaucourt Jourru Aubert, General Klein le Jeas, Lambreschts, Lanjuinais, Lannoy, Le Brun de Rochemont, General Lespinasse, Le Mercier, Maleville, Meermann, Monbadon, Pastoret, Pere, Pontecoulant, Porcher, Rigal, Roger Ducos, St. Martin de Lamothe, General Sainte Suzanne, Saur, Schimmelpenninck, Marshal Serrurier, General Soules, Tascher, General Valence, Marshal de Valmy, Vandeden, Vandepoll, General Vaubois, General Villetard, Vimar, Volney.

The members absent from indisposition sent their adherence.

The senate met again on Saturday the 2d of April, at nine o'clock in the evening.

Letter of Mr. Senator Barthelemy, on the (Decheance) Forfeiture of the Throne.

Gentlemen, members of the Provisional Government.—The Senate commissions me to request you to signify to the French people to-morrow, that the Senate, by a decree passed in its sitting this evening, has declared, that the Emperor Napoleon and his family have forfeited all right to the throne, and consequently absolved the French people and the army from their oath of allegiance. This act will be sent to you to-morrow, with the motives and reason of it.

I have the honour to salute you,

The President of the Senate,

BARTHELEMY.

Paris, April 2, half-past nine in the evening.

Nothing is more interesting or more affect-

ing than what has passed this evening, at the audience which the Emperor of Russia has given to the Senate. After having received the homage of this body,

"A man who called himself my ally," said the Emperor Alexander, "entered my states as an unjust aggressor; it is against him that I have made war, not against France; I am the friend of the French people; what you have just done redoubles this sentiment; it is just, it is wise to give to France strong and liberal institutions which may be conformable to the present state of knowledge; my allies and myself come only to protect the liberty of your decisions."

The Emperor stopped a moment; then his majesty continued with the most affecting emotion—

"As a proof of the durable alliance which I mean to contract with your nation, I restore to it all the French prisoners which are in Russia*; the Provisional Government had already asked this of me; I grant it to the Senate in consequence of the resolutions which it has taken to-day."

The Senate withdrew, penetrated with sentiments of gratitude and of the highest admiration.

(From the Journal des Debats, No. IV.)

Paris, April 3.

General Order issued by Marshal Count Barclay de Tolly, General-in-Chief of the combined Russian and Prussian Armies.

Soldiers!—Your perseverance and bravery have delivered the French nation, oppressed by a tyrant who acted only for himself, and who forgot what he owed to an esteemed and generous people. The French nation has declared itself for us; our cause is become their's; and our magnanimous monarchs have promised them protection and support. From this moment the French are our friends: let your arms destroy the small number of unfortunates who still surround the ambitious Napoleon; but let the cultivator and peaceable inhabitant be treated with consideration and friendship, as allies united by the same interests. Given at head-quarters, Paris, April 2, 1814.

Acts of the Provisional Government.

Address to the French Armies.

Paris, April 2, 1814.

Soldiers,—France has just broken the yoke under which she has groaned with you for so many years.

You have never fought but for the country; you can no longer fight, unless against it, under the colours of the man who leads you.

Behold all that you suffered from his tyranny; you were lately a million of men;

* The number of the prisoners amounts to near 200,000 men.

nearly all have perished: they were delivered up to the sword of the enemy, without food, without hospitals; they were condemned to perish of misery and hunger.

Soldiers, it is full time to end the calamities of the country; peace is in your hands. Will you refuse it to desolated France! Your enemies themselves demand it of you; they regret to ravage these fine countries, and wish only to take up arms against your oppressor and ours. Shall you be deaf to the voice of the country which summons and entreats you? It addresses you by its Senate, by its capital, and, above all, by its misfortunes; you are its noblest children, and cannot belong to him who has ravaged it, who has delivered it up without arms, without defence; who wished to render your name odious to all nations, and who would have compromised your glory, if a man, who is not even a Frenchman, could have weakened the glory of our arms, and the generosity of our soldiers.

You are no longer the soldiers of Napoleon: the Senate and all France absolve you from your oaths.

(Signed) Prince of BENEVENTO,
FRANÇOIS DE MONTESQUIEU,
DALBERG,
BEURNONVILLE,
JAUCOURT.

Restoration of the Bourbons.

Paris, April 7.—The constitution has been presented to the Senate. It was read twice, and a commission appointed to consider it.

The commission having made its report on the 5th of April, at eight o'clock in the evening, the constitution was adopted unanimously.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier is restored to the wishes of the French by a constitutional charter, equally advantageous to the people and the royal family destined to govern them.

Before such great news all other intelligence fades away. But it is our duty to give an account of the events that preceded it.

Correspondence with Marshal Marmont.

Here follows a letter, dated April 3, from the Prince of Schwartzberg to Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, inviting him to accede to the decree by which Napoleon Buonaparte is declared to have forfeited the throne, and to pass with his troops under the new government.

Marshal Marmont, in his reply to the Prince, expresses his willingness to contribute to the interests of France, which have ever been his first wish, but requires as a guarantee:

“That all troops quitting the standard of Napoleon Buonaparte shall have leave to pass freely into Normandy:

“And that, if the events of the war shall

place Buonaparte a prisoner in the hands of the allies, the prince shall guarantee his life and safety, and that he shall be sent to a country chosen by the allied powers and the French government.”

In reply to this letter the Prince of Schwartzberg accedes to the demand of a guarantee, promises life and safety to Napoleon Buonaparte, and compliments the Marshal upon the generosity of his character.

Marshal Marmont then passed with his corps of 12,000 men within the lines of the allies.

Next follows a letter from General Lucotte to his corps, dated Corbeil, 5th April, in which he says, “the Emperor Napoleon has announced to the army, that being considered as the only obstacle to peace, he is ready to renounce his crown in favour of his son and the Empress Regent: he therefore requires his troops to preserve order and wait the event.”

Letter of Marshal Ney to Talleyrand.

This is succeeded by the following letter from Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa, to the Prince of Benevento, chief of the Provisional Government:—

MY LORD,

I proceeded to Paris yesterday with Marshal the Duke of Tarentum and the Duke of Vicenza, with full powers, to the Emperor of Russia, to defend the interests of the dynasty of the Emperor Napoleon. An unforeseen event broke off the negotiations which seemed at first to promise a favourable termination. From that time I saw that, to save our dear country from the frightful evils of civil war, it remained only for the French to embrace the cause of our ancient kings, and I repaired to-night to the Emperor Napoleon, to manifest this wish.

The Emperor, convinced of the critical situation in which he had placed France, and the impossibility of saving her himself, has appeared disposed to resign, and to give in his full and entire abdication. To-morrow I hope to have from him the formal and authentic act, and shall soon afterwards have the honour of waiting upon your lordship.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Prince of MOSKWA.
Fontainebleau, April 5,
Half-past eleven at night.

To the above letter succeeds the act of adherence of the Metropolitan Chapter to the decree of forfeiture. The first signature is that of Cardinal Maury!! Archbishop of Paris.

Address of the Provisional Government to the People.

PEOPLE OF FRANCE,

When you came out of a state of civil discord, you chose for your chief a man who appeared upon the stage of the universe with the character of grandeur: you placed

in him all your hopes. Those hopes were vain. Upon the ruins of anarchy he built only despotism.

He ought at least from gratitude to have become French with you. He never was. He never ceased to undertake, without motive and object, unjust wars, like an adventurer who would become famous. In a few years he has devoured your wealth and your population.

Every family is in mourning; all France is in tears: he is deaf to our miseries. Even yet perhaps he dreams of gigantic designs, though unheard of reverses punish so signally the pride and abuse of victory.

He never knew how to reign either in the national interest, nor even in the interest of his own despotism; he has destroyed all that he ought to create, and re-created all that he ought to destroy: he relied only upon force: force now overwhelms him—just reward of senseless ambition.

At length this unexampled tyranny has ceased. The Allied powers have entered the capital of France.

Napoleon governed us like a king of barbarians; Alexander, and his magnanimous allies, speak only the language of honour, justice, and humanity. They have just reconciled Europe to a brave and unhappy people.

People of France, the Senate has declared that *Napoleon has forfeited the throne*. The country is no longer with him. Another order of things can alone save it. We have known the excesses of popular licentiousness and absolute power: let us restore the real monarchy in limiting, by wise laws, the different powers that compose it.

Let exhausted agriculture re-flourish under a paternal throne; let commerce, bound in fetters, resume her freedom; let our youth be no longer cut off by arms before they have the strength to bear them; let the order of nature be no longer interrupted; and let the old men hope to die before their children! Men of France, let us rally; past calamities are finished, and peace will put an end to the subversion of Europe. The august allies have given their word—France will rest from her long agitation, and, better enlightened by the double proof of anarchy and despotism, will find happiness in the return of a tutelary government.

Extract from the Registers of the Conservative Senate. Sitting of April 3, under the Presidency of Senator Count de Barthélemy.

The sitting which had been adjourned was resumed at four o'clock, when the Senator Count Lambrechts read the revised and adopted plan of the decree which passed in the sitting of yesterday. It is in the following terms:—

“ The Conservative Senate, considering that in a constitutional monarchy, the monarch exists only in virtue of the constitution or social compact;

“ That Napoleon Buonaparte, during a certain period of firm and prudent government, afforded to the nations reasons to calculate for the future on acts of wisdom and justice; but that afterwards he violated the compact which united him to the French people, particularly in levying imposts and establishing taxes otherwise than in virtue of the law, against the express tenor of the oath which he had taken on ascending the throne, conformable to article 53 of the act of the constitutions of the 28th Floreal, year 12;

“ That he committed this attack on the rights of the people, even in adjourning, without necessity, the Legislative body, and causing to be suppressed, as criminal, a report of that body, the title of which, and its share in the national representation he disputed;

“ That he undertook a series of war in violation of article 50, of the act of the constitution of the 22d Frimaire, year 8, which purports, that declarations of war should be proposed, debated, decreed, and promulgated in the same manner as laws;

“ That he issued, unconstitutionally, several decrees, inflicting the punishment of death; particularly the two decrees of the 5th of March last, tending to cause to be considered as national, a war which would not have taken place but for the interests of his boundless ambition;

“ That he violated the constitutional laws by his decrees respecting the prisoners of the state;

“ That he annulled the responsibility of the ministers, confounded all authorities, and destroyed the independence of judicial bodies;

“ Considering that the liberty of the press, established and consecrated as one of the rights of the nation, has been constantly subjected to the arbitrary controul of his police, and that at the same time he has always made use of the press to fill France and Europe with misrepresentations, false maxims, doctrines favourable to despotism, and insults on foreign governments;

“ That acts and reports heard by the Senate have undergone alterations in the publication;

“ Considering that, instead of reigning according to the terms of his oath, with a sole view to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the French people, Napoleon completed the misfortunes of his country by the refusal to treat on conditions which the national interests required him to accept, and which did not compromise the French honour;

“ By the abuse which he made of all the means entrusted to him in men and money;

“ By the abandonment of the wounded

without dressings, without assistance, and without subsistence;

"By various measures, the consequences of which were the ruin of the towns, the depopulation of the country, famine, and contagious diseases;

"Considering that for all these causes, the imperial government established by the *Senatus Consultum* of the 28th Floreal, year 12, has ceased to exist, and that the wish manifested by all Frenchmen calls for an order of things, the first result of which should be the restoration of general peace, and which should also be the era of a solemn reconciliation of all the states of the great European family;

"The Senate declares and decrees as follows:

"Art 1. Napoleon Buonaparte has forfeited the throne—and the hereditary right established in his family is abolished.

"2. The French people and the army are released from their oath of fidelity towards Napoleon Buonaparte.

"3. The present decree shall be transmitted by a message to the Provisional Government of France, conveyed forthwith to all the departments and the armies, and immediately proclaimed in all the quarters of the capital."

Sitting of 3d April.

The Legislative body met in its palace, and in the usual hall of its sittings, in virtue of the invitation received this day from the members composing the provisional government. M. Felix Faucher took the chair. Messrs. Bois-Savary, Laborde, and Faure, secretaries.

The President read an *arrete* of the Provisional Government, under the date of the 2d of this month, by which it announces, that the Senate has pronounced the forfeiture of Napoleon Buonaparte and of his family, and has declared, that Frenchmen were disengaged towards him from any civil and military ties, and from all obedience. To this *arrete* was annexed, a copy of the letter written the same day, in the evening, to the members of the Provisional Government, by the President of the Senate, to communicate that act.

The Legislative Assembly, after having deliberated in close sitting, and in the usual form, on that important communication, did open the gallery to strangers, and adopted a resolution, of which the following is the substance:

"Considering the act of the Senate of the 2d of this month, by which it has pronounced the forfeiture of Napoleon Buonaparte and of his family, and has declared all Frenchmen free from civil and military ties towards him, and from all obedience; considering the *arrete* of the Provisional Government, by which the Legislative body is invited to co-operate in that important measure: the Legislative body, considering that Buonaparte has violated the constitutional com-

pact, and adopting the act of the Senate, acknowledges and declares the forfeiture of Napoleon Buonaparte, and of the members of his family.

"The present resolution shall be transmitted by message to the Provisional Government, and to the Senate."

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Extracted from the Registers of the Conservative Senate of Wednesday, 6th April.

"The Conservative Senate, deliberating upon the plan of the constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government, in execution of the act of the Senate of the 1st instant;

After having heard the report of a special commission of seven members,

Decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The French government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last King, and after him the other members of the house of Bourbon, in the ancient manner.

3. The ancient nobility resume their titles. The new reserve theirs hereditary. The legion of honour is maintained with its prerogatives. The King shall fix the declaration.

4. The executive power belongs to the King.

5. The King, the Senate, and the Legislative body, concur in the making of laws.

Plan of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the Legislative body.

Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the Legislative body.

The King can invite equally the two bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper.

The sanction of the King is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 senators at least, and 200 at most.

Their dignity is immoveable, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the King.

The present senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizen, are maintained, and form part of this number. The actual endowment of the Senate and the senatorships belong to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasure. The senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The princes of the royal family, and the princes of the blood, are by right members of the Senate.

The functions of a senator cannot be exer-

cised until the person has attained the age of 21 years.

8. The Senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each department shall send to the Legislative body the same number of deputies it sent thither.

The deputies who sat in the Legislative body at the period of the last adjournment, shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay.

In future they shall be chosen immediately by the electoral bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization.

The duration of the functions of the deputies to the Legislative body is fixed at five years.

The new election shall take place for the session of 1816.

10. The Legislative body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The King may convoke it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may also dissolve it: but in the latter case another Legislative body must be formed, in three months at the latest, by the electoral colleges.

11. The Legislative body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public, unless in cases where it chuses to form itself into a general committee.

12. The Senate, Legislative body, electoral colleges, and assemblies of cantons, elect their president from among themselves.

13. No member of the Senate, or Legislative body, can be arrested without a previous authority from the body to which he belongs.

The trial of a member of the Senate or Legislative body belongs exclusively to the Senate.

14. The ministers may be members either of the Senate or Legislative body.

15. Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right; no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the Legislative body and the Senate. The land-tax can only be established for a year. The budget of the following year, and the accounts of the preceding year, are presented annually to the Legislative body and the Senate, at the opening of the sitting of the Legislative body.

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural judges.

The institution of juries is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters.

The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished.

The King has the right of pardoning.

18. The courts and ordinary tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in

virtue of a law. The judges are for life and irremovable, except the justices of the peace and the judges of commerce. The commissions and extraordinary tribunals are suppressed, and cannot be re-established.

19. The court of cassation, the courts of appeal, and the tribunals of the first instance, propose to the King three candidates for each place of judge vacant in their body. The King chooses one of the three. The King names the first presidents and the public ministry of the courts and tribunals.

20. The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half-pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honours, and pensions.

21. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All acts of the government, are signed by a minister. The ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The senatorial commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty, are preserved.

24. The public debt is guaranteed.

The sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigour, until they be legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled "Civil Code of the French."

29. The present constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating, "I accept the constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed."

This oath shall be repeated in the solemnity, when he shall receive the oath of fidelity of the French.

(Signed) Prince of Beneventum, President; Counts Valence and de Pastoret, Secretaries; the Prince Arch Treasurer, Counts Abrial, Barbe Marbois, Emmercy, Barthelemy, Baldersbuck, Bournonville, Cornet Gabenara, Legrand, Chasseloup, Chollet, Coland, Devous, de Gregory, Decroix, Depere, Dembarrere, Dhaubersaert, Destatt Tracy, d'Harville, d'Hedonville, Fabre, (de l'Aude), Ferino, Dubois, Dubais, de Fontanes, Garat, Gregoire, Herwyn de Neville, Jaucourt,

Klein, Journu, Aubert, Lambrecht, Lanjuinais, Lejeas, Lebrun de Rochemont, Lemercier, Meerman de Lespenasse de Mauthaudon, Lenoir Laroche, de Mailleville, Kedon, Roger Ducos, Pere, Tascher, Porcheri de Rechebourg, de Point Coulant, Saur, Rigal, St. Martin, de Lamotte, Sainte Suzanne, Sieyes, Schimmelpeninck, Van-de-Vandegelder, Van de Pol, Venturi, Vaubois, Duc de Valmy, Villetard, Vimar, Van Zaylen, van Nyevelt."

PARIS, April 14.—Monsieur received this day, at eight in the evening, the Senate and the Legislative body.

The Senate was presented to his Royal Highness by the Prince of Benevento, who presides over it, and who said :—

" Monseigneur,—The Senate presents to your Royal Highness the homage of its respectful devotion.

" It has proposed the return of your august house to the throne of France. Too well instructed by the present and the past, it desires, with the nation, to confirm for ever the royal authority upon a just division of power, and upon public liberty, the only guarantees of the happiness and interest of all.

" The Senate, persuaded that the principles of the new constitution are in your heart, conveys to you, by the decree which I have the honour to present to you, the title of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, until the arrival of your august brother. Our respectful confidence cannot better honour the ancient loyalty which was transmitted to you by your ancestors.

" Monseigneur, the Senate, in these moments of public joy, obliged to remain more calm in appearance relative to the limit of its duties, is not the less penetrated with the universal sentiment. Your Royal Highness will read our hearts through the reserve even of our language. Each of us, as Frenchmen, is associated to those touching and profound emotions which have accompanied you from the moment of your entrance to the capital of your forefathers, and which we feel still deeper under the dome of the palace, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis and of Henry IV.

" For myself, Monseigneur, permit me to congratulate myself upon being the interpreter to your Royal Highness of the Senate, which has done me the honour to choose me for its organ. The Senate, which knows my attachment to its members, has wished to afford me one sweet and happy moment more. The sweetest indeed are those in which one approaches your Royal Highness to renew to you the testimony of one's respect and love."

The following is the decree passed by the Senate :—

Extract from the Register of the Senate, of Thursday, April 14, 1814.

" The Senate, deliberating upon the proposition of the Provisional Government :

" After having heard the report of a special commission of seven Members,

" Decrees as follows :—

" The Senate conveys the Provisional Government of France to his Royal Highness Monseigneur Comte D'Artois, under the title of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, until Louis Stanislaus Xavier of France, called to the throne of the French, has accepted the constitutional charter.

" The Senate resolves, that the decree of this day, concerning the Provisional Government of France, shall be presented this evening by the Senate in a body to his Royal Highness Monseigneur the Count D'Artois.

" The President and Secretaries,
" Prince of BENEVENTO.
" Count de VALENCE, } Secs."
" Count de PASTORET, }

His Royal Highness replied :—

" Gentlemen,—I have taken cognizance of the Constitutional Charter which recalls to the throne of France the King my august brother. I have not received from him the power to accept the Constitution; but I know his sentiments and principles, and I do not fear being disavowed when I assure you in his name that he will admit the bases of it.

" The King in declaring that he would maintain the existing form of the Government, has thereby acknowledged that the Monarchy ought to be balanced by a Representative Government, divided into two Houses (these two Houses are formed by the Senate and the Deputies of the Departments); that taxes shall be freely assented to by the Representatives of the Nation: public and individual liberty assured; the liberty of the press respected, with the exceptions of the restrictions necessary for order and public tranquillity; the liberty of worship guaranteed; property rendered sacred and inviolable; Ministers responsible and liable to be accused and prosecuted by the Representatives of the Nation; that the Judges shall be irremovable, and the judicial power independent, no one being subject to be withdrawn from his proper judges; that the public debt shall be guaranteed; the pensions, ranks, and military honours preserved, as well of the ancient as of the new nobility; the Legion of Honour maintained, of which the King shall determine the decoration; that all Frenchmen shall be admissible to civil and military employments; and that no individual shall be disturbed on account of his opinions or vote; and that the sale of the national property shall be irrevocable. Such, Gentlemen, appear to me the bases which are necessary and essential for consecrating all rights, tracing all duties, assuring all existing things, and guaranteeing our future condition."

After this speech Monsieur added—

"I thank you, in the name of the King, my brother, for the part which you have had in the restoration of our legitimate Sovereign, and for having thereby secured the happiness of France, for which the King and all his family are ready to sacrifice their blood. There can no longer be among us but one sentiment; the past is no longer to be recollected. We must henceforth form only a people of brothers. During the period in which power shall be placed in my hands, a period which I hope will be very short, I shall exert all my endeavours to promote the public good."

One of the Members of the Senate having exclaimed, "This is a real son of Henry IV."

"His blood indeed flows in my veins," replied Monsieur; "I wish to have his talents, but I am certain I possess his heart and his love for the French."

After the Senate, the Members of the Legislative body who were at Paris at the moment of the happy event which restored to us our King, and the Deputies of the neighbouring departments who had eagerly repaired to the capital, were admitted to an audience of his Royal Highness.

The Vice President, M. Felix Faulcon, expressed himself in the following terms:—

Monsieur, — The misfortunes which have oppressed France have at last reached their close. The throne is about to be re-occupied by that good Henry whom the French people, with pride, as well as with affection, appropriate to themselves. The Members of the Legislative body glory in being this day the interpreters to your Royal Highness, of the joy and hopes of the nation.

"The deep wounds of the country never could be healed but by the tutelar concurrence of the will of all.

"No more divisions were the words you uttered, Monseigneur, on your first entrance into this capital. It was worthy of your Royal Highness to pronounce those delightful words, which have already vibrated through all hearts."

Monseigneur expressed the happiness he experienced on finding himself in the midst of the Representatives of the French people.

"We are," said his Royal Highness, "all brothers.—The King is about to arrive among us. His sole happiness will consist in securing the prosperity of France, and in causing to be forgotten all past evils. Think only on the future. I congratulate you, Gentlemen of the Legislative body, on your courageous resistance of tyranny at a moment when there was great danger in that resistance: at last we are now all French."

The words of his Royal Highness were followed by universal acclamations. The *Europ. Mag.* Vol LXXV. April 1814.

Deputies of the Departments will report to their fellow-citizens the lively impressions which they experienced when they, for the first time, presented the wishes of France to a son of our Kings, in the palace of Louis XIV.

PARIS, April 15.—The Provisional Government has published the following address to the army:—

Soldiers!—You are no longer the soldiers of Napoleon, but you are still the soldiers of the country; your first oath of fidelity was to her; this oath is irrevocable and sacred.

The new Constitution secures you your honours, your ranks, your pensions.

The Senate and the Provisional Government have recognised your rights. They are certain that you will not forget your duties. From this moment, your sufferings and your fatigues will cease. Your glory remains entire. Peace will secure you the reward of your long labours.

What was your fate under the government which is now no more? Dragged from the banks of the Tagus to those of the Danube, from the Nile to the Dnieper, by turns scorched by the heat of the desert, or frozen by the cold of the North; you raised, uselessly for France, a monstrous greatness, the weight of which fell back upon you as upon the rest of the world. So many thousand brave men have been but the instruments and the victims of a force without prudence, which wanted to found an empire without proportion. How many have died unknown, to increase the renown of one man! They did not even enjoy that which was their due. Their families, at the end of a campaign, could not obtain the certainty of their glorious end, and do themselves honour by their deeds in arms.

All is changed: you will no more perish 500 leagues from your country, for a cause which is not her's. Princes born Frenchmen will spare your blood, for their blood is your's. Their ancestors governed your ancestors. Time perpetuated between them and us, a long inheritance of recollections, of interests, and reciprocal services. This ancient race has produced kings who were named the fathers of the people. It gave us Henry IV. whom warriors still call the *valiant king*, and whom the country people will always call the *good king*. It is to his descendants that your fate is confided. Can you still entertain any alarm for it? They admired in a foreign land the prodigies of French valour; they admired, while they lamented that their return was delayed, by so many useless exploits. These Princes are at length in the midst of you; they have been unfortunate like Henry IV.; they will reign like him. They are not ignorant that the most distinguished portion of their great family is that which composes the army;

they will watch over you as over their first children.

Remain, then, faithful to your standards. Good cantonments shall be allotted to you. There are among you young warriors, who are already veterans in glory. Their wounds have doubled their age. These may, if they please, return and grow old in the places of their nativity, with honourable rewards. The others will continue to follow the career of arms, with all the hopes of advancement and stability which it can offer.

Soldiers of France!—Let all French sentiments animate you. Open your hearts to all family affections. Keep your heroism, but for the defence of your country, not to invade foreign territories. Keep your heroism; but let not ambition render it fatal to France, fatal to yourselves; let it no longer be a source of uneasiness to the rest of Europe.

PARIS, April 16.—At 10 o'clock his Majesty the Emperor of Austria entered Paris by the barrier du Trone; discharges of artillery announced his arrival in the capital. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia went out to meet his Majesty. His Royal Highness Monsieur, escorted by the National Guard on horseback, received the Sovereigns upon the Boulevards of the Temple.—They were accompanied by the Prince Royal of Sweden, by the Prince of Schwartzberg, and followed by numerous and brilliant Staffs, and strong detachments of infantry and cavalry. The National Guard formed a line on each side.

The cortege proceeded along the Boulevards, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, whose acclamations testified to the august Allies all the sentiments which their presence inspired. At the sight of Monsieur the reiterated cries of *Vive le Roi* rang the air.

Acts of the Provisional Government.

Decree of the 13th of April, 1814.

The Provisional Government orders all Prussian prisoners of war to be set at liberty.

(Signed) Prince of BENEVENTO, &c.

The Provisional Government, considering how important it is to put an end to the scourge of war, and to repair as much as depends upon them its terrible effects, decree considering the urgency:—

Art. 1. All the prisoners of war detained in the French territory shall be immediately restored to their respective powers.

2. This measure shall be communicated to the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the different powers, with an invitation to guarantee a reciprocity to France.

3. The Provisional Commissary for the Department of War shall concert with the Provisional Commissioners of the Navy and of Foreign Relations the execution of the French decree.

The General of Division Flabaut, stationed at Fontainebleau, General Louis Gerard, Commander of the department of the Sarthe, and his corps, Baron de Leny, and other officers and troops have sent in their adhesion.

Senator Cambaceres, Prince Arch-Chancellor, took his seat in the Senate on the 14th.

French Funds.

April 15—61 francs 75 cents.

The Provisional Government has decreed, that all the Dutch Guards of Honour, detained in the cities of Bruges, Metz, and Grenoble, shall be set at liberty. The Commissary of the War Department is charged with the execution of this order.

Berthier's Letter of Adherence is couched in the following terms:—

"The Army, essentially obedient, has not deliberated; it has manifested its adherence as soon as duty permitted. Faithful to its oath, the Army will be faithful to the Prince which the French nation calls to the throne of his Ancestors. For myself, and my Staff, I adhere to the Acts of the Senate, and to those of the Provisional Government."

PARIS, April 16.—Monsieur, Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, has appointed the following persons to be Members of the Provisional Council of State:—

The Prince of Benevento; the Duke of Cornegliano, Marshal of France; the Duke of Reggio, ditto; the Duke of Dalberg; the Count de Jaucourt, Senator; General Count Beurnonville, Senator; L'Abbe de Montesquieu; General Dessolles.

Baron Vitrolles, Provisional Secretary of State, will perform the functions of Secretary to the Council.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 11.

THE Easter fete at the Mansion House was rendered more than usually joyous and interesting by the memorable and glorious events which have recently occurred.—The Lord Mayor was honoured at dinner with the company of his Royal Highness the

Duke of Sussex, Viscount Sidmouth, the Austrian, Portuguese, Prussian, and Hessian, Ambassadors; the Count de la Garde, the Baron Vanderduyn, Baron Nollcken, Duke of Devonshire, Marquesses of Lansdowne and Ely, Marchionesses of Lansdowne and Ely, and a number of others of

the Nobility.—The table was graced as usual by a baron of beef, which was a present from Mr. Sheriff Magnay to the Lord Mayor. It weighed *twenty-six stone*, and was part of a Highland Ox, sent to the Sheriff by his friend, James Gibson, Esq. on whose estate, at Ingliston, near Edinburgh, it had been fed.—The ladies retired from the dinner table at nine; and at half-past ten o'clock the Lady Mayoress (Miss Domville) and his Excellency the Count de la Garde opened the Ball, and dancing was kept up till a late hour.

In consequence of a notice given by Lord Bathurst, that the public offices would be illuminated on the 11th, at night, to celebrate the overthrow of Buonaparte and the restoration of happiness to the civilized world, the metropolis was very generally illuminated on that and the two following evenings. The streets were crowded to excess by persons of all ranks, in whose hats and bosoms the white cockade and sprigs of laurel were conspicuous. Thousands of the carriages of the Nobility and Gentry were also seen parading the principal avenues of the town, their servants and their horses decorated with a profusion of white ribands and laurel branches. From many houses too were displayed the colours of France and England united. Nothing, in fact, could exceed the enthusiastic delight which seemed to be felt by all orders, in the prospect of once more seeing the lily of France and the lion of Great Britain, united in bonds of mutual friendship and peace. The illuminations at Carlton House were among the most splendid exhibited. The columns in front were encircled with spiral lines of lamps. The cornices and other parts of the building were also studded with lamps; along the front were the following words: "*Russia, Austria, Vivent les Bourbons, Prussia, England.*"—Transparencies were very numerous. Among others which attracted particular attention was one at the Rev. Rowland Hill's chapel, in Blackfriars-road. A large scroll, headed with the words, "*The Tyrant is fallen,*" gave the following quotations from sacred writ:—

"And the pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high, that saith in his heart, who shall bring me down to the ground? Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the clouds, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord." Obad. 3, 4.

"Therefore, O ye Judges, be just: learn righteousness, ye Princes of the earth."

Underneath was a representation of the emblems of peace; the lion sitting down with the lamb, the implements of agriculture, the view of a village church, and the sea in the back-ground, covered with commerce; the whole denoting the repose to which the world may now look forward.

LOUIS XVIII'S PUBLIC ENTRANCE INTO LONDON.

The delay which took place in Louis XVIII.'s leaving Hartwell, to proceed on his way to France, was owing to his indisposition and infirm state. However, on Monday, the 18th inst. his Majesty felt himself so much better, that he sent an express to the Prince Regent and his own relatives in this country, that he would undertake the journey on Wednesday, and arrangements were made accordingly for this memorable, unprecedented event, of a King of France making his public entry into the metropolis of Great Britain, accompanied by the ostensible Sovereign of these realms in the person of the Prince Regent.

At four in the morning the Prince Regent's state-carriage, with seven of the usual royal equipages, with out-riders, had set out for Stanmore, where his Majesty was to breakfast. At eleven o'clock two troops of the Oxford Blues, in their state uniforms, arrived at Kilburn turnpike, to escort the Prince Regent to Stanmore.

Her Majesty and the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor. The Prince Regent left Carleton House in his travelling carriage, for Stanmore, at half-past twelve o'clock, attended by the Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse, and Viscount Melbourne, the Lord in Waiting. His Royal Highness's postillions were dressed in white jackets, with white hats and cockades.

The Duchess of Oldenburg sent invitations to the Queen, and the Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, Charlotte of Wales, and Sophia of Gloucester, to come to the Pulteney Hotel, to see the Royal procession: they all went except her Majesty; and there the Royal party were also joined by the Russian Ambassador, the Countess Lieven, Gen. Taikescoff, the Baron Nicolai, &c.

The Prince Regent arrived at the Abercorn arm's inn, at Stanmore, about two o'clock, from whence the procession was to pass. The town of Stanmore exhibited the most novel sight: there was hardly a house that did not display tokens of respect, by means of flags, ribands, &c. Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry of that part of the country, and in fact every person who could procure a horse, went a mile out of the town to accompany the King of France into Stanmore; and when his Majesty had got within a short distance, the populace, who had become extremely numerous, took the horses from his carriage, and drew him into the village. The Prince Regent was at the door of the inn in readiness to receive his Majesty, which his Royal Highness did according to the custom of the French nation, by embracing him: they conversed in the French language. The King was dressed in blue and gold, resembling the Windsor uniform. The Prince Regent was in full regimentals, with his Russian and English Orders.

The procession being formed, it began to move in the following order, at twenty minutes past three o'clock:—

One hundred Gentlemen on Horseback.
Horse Trumpeters.

A numerous party of the Royal Horse Guards.

Six Royal Carriages, each drawn by six bays, the servants with white cockades; an outrider to each carriage.

A party of the Royal Horse Guards.

Lastly came the State Carriage, in which were the King of France, the Dutchess D'Angouleme, and the Prince Regent, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses.

An officer of the Royal Horse Guards rode at each window, and a numerous party of horse closed the procession.

Though, from some changes in the arrangements, it became generally known in the morning, that the train could not reach town till between five and six o'clock, such was the impatience of the multitude, that the principal avenues were crowded by noon. But this multitude was not the mere populace; persons of the first distinction lined the road with their equipages; and perhaps not the least delightful and admirable part of the day's exhibition was to be found among the spectators. The day was fine, a temperate sun, a summer air, a sky almost without a cloud: wherever the eye ranged, it fell on splendour and beauty, attitudes and countenances of loveliness and joy. From Albemarle street to the Park was almost one mass of carriages, with females of the first fashion standing on the seats. Every balcony and window in that stately range of buildings was full, waving with the Bourbon flag or wreathed with white. About one o'clock a troop of the Life Guards took their stand opposite the Pulteney Hotel, with the band of the regiment. This spot attracted an unusual concourse.

From noon the gates of the Park had been, by a very proper precaution, shut to carriages, and the people had room to wander without fear. The road to Cumberland gate was thick set on both sides with every rank and age. Park-lane was equally full, and double and triple lines of carriages were drawn up wherever the intervals in the railing admitted a view. The pressure at Cumberland-gate was excessive, however obviated by the patrols of peace-officers which were on duty there as at all the other gates. It would look like exaggeration to attempt to calculate the numbers that formed the cordon down the Paddington and Edgeware roads; but the number was even less astonishing, than the decency, the harmless and well-ordered exultation, the evidence of wealth, and the native beauty.

About one mile from Kilburn Wells, and five from town, the procession met the line of vehicles which preserved even so far a nearly unbroken continuity. The villas on each side were decorated; scaffoldings raised, and even the trees hung with the flag of the

lilies. As it advanced, couriers were dispatched to announce its approach. At half-past five it entered the Park by Cumberland Gate. On its opening out into Piccadilly, the whole view was eminently striking. From the ascent near the Green Park the total pomplay under the eye; and the combination of military splendour, stately movement, and countless multitude, gave a *coup d'œil* of unrivalled richness, interest, and variety. A troop of gentlemen on horseback, with white cockades, led the way. The carriages followed, escorted by detachments of the Life Guards. A strong body of the 14th Light Dragoons and London Volunteer Horse brought up the rear. The ceremonial moved slowly on, impeded by the eagerness of the multitude.

A little before six o'clock the cavalcade arrived at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street. The band of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was stationed near the hotel, who played "God save the King," as the distinguished personages alighted. As the carriage with the cream-coloured horses approached, the people huzzaed, the ladies from the windows waving their handkerchiefs. His Majesty had hold of the Prince's arm, who conducted him to the principal parlour; on his arrival there he found himself much overcome with fatigue; an arm chair was brought, in which his Majesty seated himself, the Duke of York on his left, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Dutchess D'Angouleme on his right, the Prince de Conde and the Duc de Bourbon facing him, with all his suite surrounding him. The Marquis of Hertford and the Earl of Cholmondeley were behind the chair; the Austrian, Spanish, Russian, and Portuguese Ambassadors, with all the Ministers were present. About 150 of the French Noblesse were also assembled at the hotel, to greet the arrival of their Sovereign, and an interesting scene took place. The Prince Regent then addressed his Majesty to the following effect:—

"Your Majesty will permit me to offer you my heartiest congratulations upon that great event which has always been amongst the warmest of my wishes, and which must eminently contribute to the happiness not only of your Majesty's people, but to the repose and happiness of all other nations, I am sure I may add, that my own sentiments and feelings are in unison with those of the universal British nation, and that the triumph and transport with which your Majesty will be received in your own capital can scarcely exceed the joy and satisfaction which your Majesty's restoration to the throne of your ancestors has created in the capital of the British empire."

His Majesty's reply.—"Your Royal Highness will accept my most sincere and grateful thanks for your Royal Highness's congratulations—for the invariable kindness with which I have been treated by your Royal Highness and by every member of

your illustrious House. It is to your Royal Highness's Councils—to this great Country, and to the constancy of its people, that I shall always ascribe, under Providence, the restoration of our House to the Throne of our ancestors, and that state of affairs which promises to heal the wounds, to calm the passions, and to restore the peace, tranquillity, and prosperity of all Nations."

The Prince Regent.—"Your Majesty indeed views my conduct with two partial an eye. I can claim no merit but the performance of a duty to which inclination and every consideration prompted me. And surely your Majesty will allow that the performance of it has been well rewarded by those events which call forth our present congratulations. May your Majesty long reign in peace, happiness, and honour!"

The King of France.—"Your Royal Highness must allow me to add that I have but feebly expressed all the grateful feelings of my heart, feelings which I shall retain to the last moment of my life, for the unabated kindness and the generous protection with which your Royal Highness and your Noble Nation have honoured me and all the Mem-

bers of my House, and all those loyal men attached to it, during our residence in this great and happy country. May its greatness and happiness be eternal!"

His Majesty and the Prince Regent both spoke in French, and it was impossible for any one who heard them not to admire the feeling and expressive manner of the former, and the grace and animation of the latter.

His Majesty then, assisted by the Prince de Conde, and the Duke de Bourbon, taking the riband of the Order of *Saint Esprit* from his own shoulder, and the star from his breast, invested the Prince with it, declaring his happiness, that it should be upon his Royal Highness he should first have the honour of conferring that ancient order, upon his restoration.

His Royal Highness soon after took leave, and entered his carriage, amidst cries of *God bless the Prince! Vivent les Bourbons! the Prince and Old England for ever!*

ANAGRAM.

"ABLE" no longer human kind to curse,
"ELBA" proclaims his exile and reverse.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. DUNCAN FORBES, of Culloden, is printing, in quarto, from originals in his possession, Culloden Papers, consisting of an extensive correspondence, from 1625 to 1748, including many letters from Lord Lovat and other distinguished personages; embellished with engravings and facsimilies.

J. G. Dalryell, Esq. has in the press, in octavo, *Observations on some interesting Phenomena in Animal Physiology*, exhibited by various species of Planariæ, and illustrated by coloured figures of living animals.

Mr. Duncan speedily will publish, an *Essay on Genius, or the Philosophy of Literature*; containing a complete analysis of the human mind, with characters of the most eminent authors.

The Rev. W. Gunn is printing, in royal octavo, an *Inquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture*, illustrated by engravings.

Mrs. Maria Graham, author of a *Journal of a Residence in India*, will speedily publish, *Letters on India*, with engravings.

Dr. J. P. Smith will soon publish, in duodecimo, a *Manual of Latin Grammar*; with prefatory advice to solitary students on the best method of self-improvement.

Mr. Playfair's second volume of *Outlines of Natural Philosophy* is in great forwardness.

Mr. Clifford, editor of *Tixall Poetry*, has in the press, in two duodecimo volumes, *Tixall Letters, or the Correspondence of the Aston Family and their Friends during the seventeenth century*.

Miss A. M. Porter has in the press, the *Maid of Norway*.

Mr. R. Brown, architect and drawing-master, is printing, in royal quarto, the *Principles of Practical Perspective, or Scenographic Projection*; exemplified on fifty plates, with appropriate descriptive letter-press.

Mr. Wardrop is printing a second volume of *Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye*, with numerous coloured engravings.

Mr. Sawrey is preparing for publication, the *Morbid Anatomy of the Brain, in Mania and Hydrophobia*; collected from the papers of the late Dr. Andrew Marshall, lecturer on anatomy.

Mr. John Dunlop speedily will publish, in three post octavo volumes, the *History of Fiction*; being a critical account of the most celebrated prose works of fiction, from the earliest Greek romances to the novels of the present age.

The Rev. H. S. Boyd has in the press, in crown octavo, a *Selection from the Poems and Orations of Gregory Nazianzen*.

The Rev. Alexander Smith has in the press, in four octavo volumes, *Commentaries on the Laws of Moses*, from the German of the late Professor Michaelis.

A work by a French gentleman is printing, in two octavo volumes, with numerous engravings, entitled, *Voyage d'un François en Angleterre, ou Journal d'un Tour et d'une residence de deux ans dans différentes parties de la Grande Bretagne, avec des remarques sur l'aspect, les arts, la littérature, et la politique de ce pays*.

C. Broughton, Esq. of Edinburgh, has in the press, a Synthesis and Analysis of the First Ten Powers of Numbers, forming the Introduction to a New Theory of Numbers.

Mrs. West's historical novel of Alicia de Lacy will appear early in next month, in four volumes.

British Pulpit Eloquence, a selection of sermons, in chronological order, from the works of the most eminent divines in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with biographical and critical notices, is printing in three octavo volumes, and will be published in parts.

The Rev. Sir H. M. Welwood, Bart. has in the press, in octavo, Discourses on the Evidences of Christianity, connected with some of its practical results.

The Rev. R. Morehead is printing a second volume of Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief.

The Rev. William Potter proposes to publish, in octavo, Essays illustrative of the Principles, Dispositions, and Manners of Mankind, portraying the horrors of human depravity, and the beauties of genuine religion.

Dr. H. H. Southey is printing, in octavo, Observations on Pulmonary Consumption.

Mr. Busby, architect, is preparing to publish a Statement of the Advantages of his Practice of forming Models for intended buildings, in preference to Plans, Elevations, and Sections.

The Captivity and Death of the late Pope Pius VI. in French, will soon be published, in octavo, by the widow of General de Merck, who was governor of Valence at the period of the pontiff's captivity.

Mr. Verral, author of the Pleasures of Possession, will soon publish a volume of Poems, including a tragedy and another dramatic piece that have been rejected by the theatres.

The First Part of Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary, with corrections and additions by the Rev. H. J. Todd, will appear in a few weeks.

The Works of Sir Walter Raleigh are printing in seven octavo volumes; edited, with introductory notices, and an account of his life and writings, by Macvey Napier, Esq.

Mr. Walter Scott's edition of Swift's Works, in nineteen octavo volumes, will appear before the end of the month.

The Fourth Number of Daniel's Voyage round Great Britain will appear on the 2d of May. As will

Mr. Pinkerton's General Collection of Voyages and Travels, in 17 vols. 4to.

Epicure's Almanack, or Guide to Good Living.

Mr. Dyer's History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, including notices of the founders and eminent men.

Captains Lewis and Clarke's Travels to the Source of the Missouri River and across the American Continent to the Pacific Ocean.

A new edition of Dr. Hutton's Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, from the earlier Teutonic and Scandinavian Romances.

Essays, Moral and Entertaining; on the various Faculties and Passions of the Human Mind. By the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Clarendon.

A Descriptive Guide of Leamington Spa. By Mr. Bisset; illustrated with plates.

The Portraits of the most distinguished Characters in the Reign of George III. from the Pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds, are engraving in the line manner, and will be published under the title of Ichnographia Reynoldsiana, by Mr. Sharpe of Piccadilly.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN APRIL,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed, which may be had on the shortest notice of

J. ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL.

FOREIGN ORDERS EXECUTED, AND BOOK-SOCIETIES SUPPLIED, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

It is earnestly requested, that Authors, and Publishers, will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

TRAVELS at Home, 2 vols. 6s.

The Wanderer, 5 vols. 2l. 2s.

Spirit of the Public Journals 1813, 7s.

Davis's Olio, 5s.

Mrs. Rundell's Letters to Two Absent Daughters, 8s.

Court Martial on McDonald, 7s.

Wellington, a Poem, 16s.

Pope's Abridgment of the Custom and Exercise Laws, 2d edit. 1l. 5s.

Richman's Annals of the Poor, Vol. I. 7s.

Mornton, a Novel, by Miss Cullen, 3 vols. boards, 18s.

Nicholls's Literary Anecdotes, Vol. VIII. 1l. 7s.

Chateaubriand on the Bourbons, French and English, 4s.

New Annual Register, 1813, 1l.

Colman's Poetical Vagaries, foolscap, boards, 10s. 6d.

Narrative of the Battle of Hanau, 4s. 6d.

Debrett's Peerage, 2 vols. 1813, 1l. 1s.

Brown's Principles of Practical Perspective, Part I. 10s. 6d.
The Letters of Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s.
Dr. Sutton's Letters to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent on Consumptions, 2s. 6d.
Trapp on Popery, 3s. 6d.

Anacreon in Dublin, 8s.
Dr. Adam Clarke's Bible, Part VIII. (Acts), 13s.
Raithby's Index to the Statutes at Large, 1 vol. 4to. and 3 vols. 8vo.—4to. boards, 3l. 3s. 3 vols. 8vo. 3l. 6s.

BIRTHS.

AT Monmouth, Lady William Somerset, of a daughter.——At Minto, Lady Melgund, of a son.——At the Bishop of Lincoln's, Great George-street, Westminster, the lady of W. E. Tomline, Esq. M. P. of a son.——At the Duke of Devonshire's, at Chiswick, Lady Morpeth, of a son.——The wife of the Rev. W. J. Burford, of Chigwell, Essex, of a son and two daughters.——At Hull, the wife of W. Wilkinson, carpenter, of two girls and a boy: she is also the mother of a large family.——At Newton-upon-Ayr, Scotland, Mrs. Cuthbert, wife of A. Cuthbert, fisher, of two sons and one daughter, who are all doing well.——The Countess of Albemarle of a daughter.——The lady of the Rev. T. B. Johnson, of Holbrook, near Ipswich (daughter of Mrs. Adm. Griffith), of three fine children, who, with the mother, are doing very well: they are her first children.——At Stamford, Mrs. Congreve, of

twins, making four children at two births. It is remarkable, that her mother, who lives at Billingborough, had eight children at four births, and her sister has lately had twins.——Of a daughter (being the 28th time) Mrs. Stokes, wife of Mr. Stokes, proprietor of "The Sunday Monitor" and "The Westminster Journal."

We take from a Dublin paper the following remarkable instance of good fortune in one family:—

BIRTHS.—On the 24th March, at Belmont, county of Wexford, the lady of William Eden Lees, Esq. of a son.

On the 25th March, the lady of Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart. of a daughter.

On the 25th March, the lady of John Cathcart Lees, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 25th March, at Fitzwilliam-square, the lady of Thomas Orde Lees, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LORD VISCOUNT ALTHORP, to the only daughter and sole heiress of the late R. Acklam, Esq. of Weston-hall, Bawtry, Yorkshire.——Lieutenant E. Young Hancock, East India Company's service, to the second daughter of the late J. Cartwright, Esq. of Ixworth-abbey, Suffolk.——Mr. Jackson, of the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand, to Miss Rich, of Ludgate-street.——At Hackney, J. A. Lamb, Esq. to the third daughter of the late Mr. G. Robinson.——Rev. G. Tower, of Brentwood,

Essex, to Fanny, the daughter of G. Hibbert, Esq. of Clapham common.——Mr. W. Neville, of Fleet-street, to Miss Walker, of Brixton.——Mr. J. Robins, son of Mr. R. of the Piazza, to Miss M. Whitaker, of Seven Stoke, Worcestershire.——Mr. Martin Drew, aged 52, to Miss Thunder, aged 45, both of Wapping. The bride, whose nerves were weak, fainted thrice during the ceremony; the bridegroom was supported at the ceremony by two sons of mature years.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Bath, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. Robinson, rector of Swinnerton. She met her untimely death by her clothes taking fire during the absence of her mother, for a few minutes only, from the parlour, in which she had left two children, on her return she found them both in flames.

17. In his 59th year, the Rev. John Bidlake, D.D. of Christ-church Oxford, a native of Plymouth, and formerly master of the grammar school, Plymouth.

18. At Kerse, Scotland, in her 99th year, Mrs. Jean Higgins, widow of Mr. Andrew Longmoor.

21. At Bognie, aged 86, R. Shand, one,

perhaps, of the most extraordinary pedestrians in this pedestrian age. He continued to possess all his faculties, especially his activity, to the last hour of his existence. In his 85th year, he was employed as runner from the parish of Forgue to the post-office at Huntley, where he went three times a week, sometimes oftener; which distance (14 miles going and returning) he accomplished with ease in less than four hours. The same year he offered, for a bet of 20s., to walk to Aberdeen and return, within 24 hours, a distance of at least 70 miles. He was originally bred a shoemaker, but, for several years past, worked as a day labourer, and, last summer, was occasionally employed

in casting divots, a work that requires considerable strength and exertion; and has been known to go to Banff, distant 15 miles, upon a trifling errand, after performing a hard day's labour. The last day of his life he ate his breakfast as usual, and was arrested by the hand of death while enjoying his favourite exercise of walking some distance, carrying a bundle of sticks he had collected for fuel.

22. At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, in her 81st year, Mrs. Broomfield, relict of the late Robert Broomfield, M. D. and F. R. S. of Gerrard-street, London.

26. R. Fell, Esq. author of "The Life of Mr. Fox," "A Tour through Holland," &c.

MARCH 1. G. Craggs, jun. of Easington, farmer. Being employed in delivering a load of wheat at Dale-house, near Staiths, he complained of a pain in his head, and immediately placed his hands on each side of his head, dropped down, and instantly expired.

3. At Folkestone, Sydenham Rutherford, Esq. of Marston Magna, Somersetshire.——At Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, aged 87, the Rev. Henry Wray, M. A. rector of that place, and vicar of Hadfield Broad oak, Essex, and a deputy lieutenant for the west riding.——In Queen Anne-street, Cavendish square, in her 83d year, the Right Hon. Frances Viscountess Montague, relict of Anthony Joseph, 8th Viscount Montague, and sister of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart.——In his 40th year, Mr. J. Horseman, of the Salopian coffee-house, Charing-cross.

4. Aged 64, Edward Drakeford, Esq. of Charnes-hall, Staffordshire.——In Gower-street, Bedford-square, J. Sales, Esq.——At Maize-hill, Greenwich, Major-general Sir John Douglas, whose death was occasioned by a complaint from which he has never since been free, contracted whilst serving with the Turkish army in the deserts of El Arish, arising from the quantity of sand in the water which the army was constrained to use, in consequence of the enemy having possession of the wells.

5. At Willingham, Cambridgeshire, Mr. P. Reed, an opulent farmer of that place,——Aged 70, W. Briggs, Esq. of Caroline-street, Bedford-square.——Aged 91, D. Bristow, Esq. of York-row, Lambeth.

6. At Reading, aged 71, John Ramier, Esq. brother of the late Admiral Peter Ramier.——In Upper George-street, Portman square, Mrs. Van Gelder, widow of the late P. M. Van Gelder, Esq. of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.——The corner of Portman-square, B. Dickenson, Esq. of Bowden-park, Wilts.

8. In his 82d year, Alexander Cumming, Esq. F. R. S. Ed. of Pentonville; eminent for his genius and knowledge in the mechanical sciences.

17. Aged 27, Mary, wife of Mr. R. Nel-

son, of the White Lion Inn, Miltthorp.——She lived to give birth to four daughters, all of whom were born within a few days.——

At Ponders-end, aged 80, Mrs. Hamilton.——In New London-street, Crutched-friars, in his 76th year, Joseph Ainsley, Esq.——At Brighton, suddenly, Rich. Miles, Esq. late of Bishopsgate-street.

18. T. M. Carty, Esq. of Chapel-street, Bedford-row.——At the Cove of Cork, Capt. Hargrave, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Teazer, youngest son of F. Hargrave, Esq. one of His Majesty's Counsel.——At Dearham in Cumberland, aged 85, Mrs. Ann Bell, widow of the late Mr. John Bell, who circumnavigated the globe with Lord Anson.

20. At Bury St. Edmund's, in his 88th year, Sir William Dolben, Bart. Sir William was educated at Westminster School. He went from thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he continued his studies with the reputation of an elegant and sound Scholar. It fell to his lot, afterwards, to represent the University, of which he had been thus a member, in Parliament, where he sat between forty and fifty years. On the first agitation of the great question of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, he came forward with Mr. Wilberforce and others, and was the first to bridle, by legislative authority, this cruel traffic. He was a zealous supporter of the Established Church, but yet a genuine friend to Toleration. He amused himself occasionally, in the latter part of his life, by composing in Latin Poetry, in which he displayed great taste, as well as classical accuracy. He was lively in his conversation, which he rendered yet more agreeable by the facility he had of introducing apt quotations from those authors of eminence, both ancient and modern, which he had read. He was of a calm, yet cheerful spirit—his heart overflowed with benignity; and he possessed an uncommon softness and suavity of manners. We may sum up these, and his other estimable qualities, in a few words, by saying, that he was the model of a man, a gentleman, and a Christian.

22. At Islington, in her 87th year, Lady Lyde, relict of the late Sir Lionel Lyde, Bart. of Aynot St. Lawrence, Herts.——In North-street, Gosport, aged 109 years, J. Jennings. His services in the royal navy commenced in the last year of the reign of Queen Anne, as a boatswain's boy, and continued till 1792, when he was superannuated as a cook. He constantly followed his daily labour until he was 105 years old, and retained his faculties almost to the hour of dissolution.

23. In the Excise-office, Mrs. Thesiger.——William Blewett, Esq. of Miltthorp, Westmoreland, formerly of Priors Ougar, Essex.——At Mount-pleasant, near Southampton, Colonel Barétti.

25. At Barnbougle-castle, his lordship's seat, in the county of Linlithgow, in the 86th year of his age, the Right Hon. Neil Earl of Roseberry, knight of the Thistle. He succeeded his father in 1755; married first, in 1764, Susan, only sister and heiress of Sir Randal Ward, of Bixley, in the county of Norfolk, Bart. who died in 1771, without issue; and, secondly, in 1775, Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. by whom he has left two sons and three daughters.——In his 73d year, Lewis Berger, Esq. of Homerton.——Mrs. Winstanley, wife of Thomas Winstanley, D.D. principal of St. Alban's-hall, Oxford.

26. In his 73d year, Mr. Robert Lewis, of Bond-court, Walbrook.——At Lady Smythe's, in Warwickshire, the Rev. Mr. Kendall, many years chaplain to the late and present Sir Edward Smythe.

27. In her 22d year, Martha Nichols, daughter of Mr. Bentley, of Paternoster-row.——In Grosvenor-place, Emilia, Duchess of Leinster. Her grace was the sister of the late Duke of Richmond, was born the 6th of October, 1731, and married February 7, 1747, to James, the first Duke of Leinster, grandfather of the present duke, the only nobleman of that rank in Ireland. Her grace was also the mother of the late Lord Lecale and Lord Henry Fitzgerald. By her death, the noble houses of Richmond, Bathurst, Holland, Kinnaird, Foley, and the many others immediately connected with the houses of Leinster and Richmond, will be thrown into mourning.——In his 76th year, E. Warren, Esq. of Ware, Herts.——At Heaton-house, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, in her 12th year, Lady Amelia Grosvenor, the only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Grosvenor.——In his 77th year, the Rev. C. Alderson, B.D. rector of Eckington, Derbyshire, and for many years rector of Aston, Yorkshire.——Aged 65, John Lane, gent. On Friday preceding his death, he had been elected mayor of Boston for the ensuing year.——At Chelsea, Mrs. Lewis, wife of J. Mason Lewis, Esq. commissioner of his Majesty's navy at Antigua.——At Peckham, Mrs. Hope, wife of R. W. Hope, Esq. of the ordnance-office, tower.

28. At Burnham, Bucks, Thomas Thornton, Esq. brother to the English minister at Sweden. He was the author of a work, entitled, "The present State of Turkey," the second greatly improved edition of which was published in 1809, in two volumes 8vo. Mr. Thornton had resided fourteen years in the British factory at Constantinople, and about fifteen months at Odessa, on the coast of the Black Sea. He made several excursions to the Provinces of Asia Minor, and to the Islands of the Archipelago. He had particularly viewed the Troad with a critical eye; and he made some remarks on that subject, in one of the periodical jour-

nals, which the most profound scholar need not have blushed to own. Though he had been educated in mercantile habits, his mind was of a higher cast than those habits are usually found to supply. He was fond of literary research, and was not satisfied with a desultory or superficial inquiry after truth. If he was ever led into error, it was never for want of patient investigation. His "Present State of Turkey," which is by far the best book ever published on that country, will bear ample testimony to the extent of his knowledge, as well as the acuteness and nicety of his observation. Most travellers take only a cursory view of the countries which they describe; and they usually substitute the second-hand information, which they acquire by reading, for that which is the result of personal experience, and actual observation; but Mr. Thornton had not taken only a rapid or casual glance at Turkey, or the Turks, but had resided many years in the country, and had studied the civil and religious institutions, the manners and customs of the people, with a very vigilant and philosophical eye. He had at the same time, not been inattentive to the works of former travellers; but had read all that his predecessors had written upon the subject. In most of these he discovered nothing but crude and imperfect information, or a tissue of the grossest blunders and misrepresentations, the effect of ignorance, partiality, or prejudice. But Mr. Thornton had profoundly studied the Turkish character; and hence there is more truth, and less error, in his details respecting that singular people, than in all the books which had been previously written upon the same subject.

A few months before his death, Mr. Thornton had been appointed Consul to the Levant Company; and he was about to take his departure for Alexandria, when a pulmonary complaint, which had for some time previously to his decease assumed a menacing appearance, plunged him into an untimely grave. Whilst at Constantinople, he had married the daughter of a Green merchant, who accompanied him to this country, and by whom he has left a numerous family.——Of an apoplectic fit, M. Higgin, Esq. of Bengown, county of West Meath Ireland.——At Exmouth, Mr. G. Cullum, of Old Bond-street.——At York, in her 78th year, Mrs. Long, formerly of the Theatres Royal York and Hull.

29. Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Mosse, of the Royal Navy, who fell in the battle off Copenhagen, under Lord Nelson.——Aged 81, Edw. Thorpe, Warden of St. Martin's Hospital, Stamford Baron.——At Exeter, Capt. Hardy, of the Royal Navy.

30. At Camden Town, aged 68, Mrs. Alcock.——Aged 62, the Lady of Sir Wm. Herne, of Maidenhead-bridge.——Mrs. Peacock, wife of Mr. Peacock, of New Bond-street.——The

Rev. W. Preston, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late T. Preston, Esq. of Kennington.——Mrs. Hanson, wife of J. Hanson, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square. She was niece to the late John Butler, Esq. formerly Member of Parliament for the County of Sussex, and mother of the present Countess of Portsmouth.

31. Rachael, wife of Col. J. Bladen Taylor, of Devonshire-place, Mary-le-bone.

APRIL 1. At Tottenham, aged 46, Capt. J. Kerbey, late Commander of the Augustus Caesar, in the Jamaica trade.

2. At Milford, suddenly, on board the Leda transport, (lately arrived from Passages, with French prisoners, bound to Portsmouth), aged 52, Capt. Willmott; after writing two letters, one to his wife, and another to his owners, and eating a hearty dinner, he complained of being poorly, said he would lie down, and requested to be called at five o'clock; but on one of his people going to awaken him, it was found that he had lain down to rise no more—being a corpse.——At the house of a relative in Charlotte-street, Thos. Wood, Esq. late of Calcutta.——He had but recently returned to England, and has left a wife and eight children (now on their passage home) to lament their loss.——At her brother's, (the Rev. Dr. Bell, Prebendary of Westminster), in Dean's-yard, Westminster, Mrs. Mary Bell.——At Gloucester, the Lady of the Rev. W. Wilbraham, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Rudge.——In Union Crescent, Margate, in his 71st year, Sir Horace Mann, Bart. some years since, and during five successive Parliaments, Representative for the town and port of Sandwich.

4. At Lancaster, Geo. Best, Esq. jun. of Chilton Park, Kent.——At Provender, Kent, suddenly, the Lady of Edward Knatchbull, Esq.

5. At Polvellan, Cornwall, John Lemon, Esq. Colonel of the Royal Miners, and many years M. P. for Truro.——Aged 67, J. Newnham, Esq. of Maresfield, Sussex.——At Kentish Town, in her 77th year, Mrs. Dallas, wife of Duncan Dallas, Esq.——After a long illness, in his 24th year, Henry, youngest son of Francis Rivington, Esq. of Tyndale Place, Islington.

6. C. T. Cobb, Esq. of Tudor-street, second surviving son of Thomas Cobb, Esq. Banker, in Lombard-street.——At Stokesley, aged 89, J. Preston, Esq. deservedly respected for his benevolence, which he has crowned by bequeathing £2000. for the establishment of a charity school at that place.

7. In her 31st year, Mrs. Stanton, wife of Mr. Stanton apothecary, of the Strand.——In Piccadilly, Mrs. Grimstone, widow of the late Hon. George Grimstone.

8. In Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Jenkinson.——In the Circus, Bath

aged 84, Mrs. Margaret Plunket.——Aged 64, the Rev. W. Smith, A. M. Rector of Swinford, and one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the Counties of Worcester and Stafford.——In Great Prescott-street, in his 69th year, Mr. Dan. Simpson, formerly of Watling-street, merchant.

9. In Tanner-street, Faversham, aged 72, Mr. John Stevens Minter, refiner of salt-petre at the Royal Powder Mills, at that place, who for 59 years served his country without a blemish. He was gunner of the garrison of Gibraltar during the late ever memorable siege.

10. At Chelsea College, in his 88th year, the venerable Dr. Burney, Author of "The History of Music."——Susannah, wife of Wm. Child, Esq. of Clapham common.——In St. Michael's-square, Southampton, aged 96, Mrs. Weaver.——In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, in his 89th year, Vincent Newton, Esq.

11. In her 26th year, Lucy, wife of Mr. Armstrong, auctioneer, of Newgate-street.——At Kingsdown, near Bristol, S. Barry, M. D. formerly of Dowry-square, Hotwells.

12. In Portland-square, Bristol, the Rev. Dr. Small, Prebendary of Gloucester, Vicar of Congressbury, and Minister of St. Paul's, Bristol.——At Southgate, the Lady of J. Schnieder, Esq.——At Oak-ingham, Berks, aged 63, Mr. John Waddy, of Wexford, Ireland, late of Covent-Garden Theatre.——John Andrews, Esq. of Old Brentford.——In Grosvenor-place, Mary, wife of J. Payne, Esq. of Droxford, and relict of J. Hyde, Esq. formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

13. Jos. Blandford, Esq. of King's Bench Walks, Inner Temple.——Mrs. Green, of Camberwell Terrace, Surrey.

14. At Knightsbridge, Bernard Colagan, Esq. of the island of Teneriffe.——In Allsop's-buildings, New road, Col. Kennedy, formerly of the 19th Light Dragoons.——As he was sitting at breakfast he fell back suddenly in his chair, and almost instantly expired.——Aged 53, Miss M. Magdalen Barnes, daughter of John Barnes, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.——In Hill-street, Lady Glyn, relict of Sir R. Glyn, Bart.

15. In Clay-street, Walthamstow, Mrs. Harriet Long, last surviving daughter of the late Deputy Long, of Bishopsgate-street.——At Brighton, Mrs. Lukin, widow of the late Reverend the dean of Wells.——In his 84th year, Mr. J. Snelling, of St. Mary Cray, Kent.——The Lady of Sir Alex. Wilson, M. D. of Bath.

17. At Stockwell, George Vandiest, Esq.——At Turner's-hill, Cheshunt, in his 79th year, John Shepherd, Esq.

18. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. G. Ferguson, of the Royal Navy, and only daughter of

the late J. Woodhouse, Esq. of Aramstone-house and Yatton-court, Herefordshire.

18. At Butchcott House, near Ludlow, in her 31st year, Eliza, wife of the Rev. R. F. Halifax, Rector of Richard Castle.

—Eliza, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hewat.

—At Windsor, aged 66, Lady Mannock, relict of the late Sir T. Mannock, Bart. of Gifford's Hall, Suffolk.

19. In Seymour-place, Thomas Bruce Brudenel, Earl of Aylesbury, Baron Bruce, and Knight of the Thistle.—His Lordship was born in 1730; and married February 17, 1761, Susannah, daughter of H. Hoare, Esq. and widow of C. Boyle, Viscount Dungarvon, by whom (who died Feb. 4, 1783) he had issue Charles Lord Bruce, born Feb. 14, 1773, who married April 10, 1795, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Noel, first Lord Berwick.—Lord Bruce will succeed his father in his titles and estates.—In Dartmouth-street, Westminster, Mr. Pilliner, apothecary.

20. At his sister's (Lady Calder) in Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, W. Osborn, Esq. late Lieut. Colonel of the 7th Light Dragoons, and son of the late Admiral Osborne.—In Bartholomew Close, in his 84th year, the Rev. O. P. Edwardes, 45 years Rector of St. Bartholomew the great.

21. Aged 78, Mrs. Ann Chetwode, relict of the Rev. Philip Chetwode, formerly Rector of Stoke and Ramsden, Essex.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris aged 76, the celebrated Abbe Geoffery, one of the Editors of "The Journal de l'Empire." He was considered the best theatrical critic in France; he was even supposed to be superior in that branch of literature to Freron, the successful antagonist of Voltaire. Geoffery, like Freron, combated the modern philosophy; in all his criticisms, Geoffery, constantly attacked the Revolution, which occasioned "The Journal de l'Empire" to have a greater sale than any other French Journal. Its sale was 22,000 daily; but it must be recollected that the price of a French Newspaper is only three halfpence sterling. Geoffery had a rooted dislike to Talma, the great tragic performer, and never ceased to attack him; most likely because Talma was formerly a great partizan of the Revolution. It was Geoffery who, in one of his theatrical criticisms, called Shakespeare "an author for ale-houses."—(un auteur pour des cabarets). He was a very excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and was well read in the Belles Lettres; yet, with all his knowledge he was very intolerant. It was remarked, that Geoffery, when Professor at the College de France, had two disciples under his immediate care, who afterwards turned out to be the most sanguinary Jacobins, viz. Chenier, the Poet,

and Freron, the son of Geoffery's friend above-named, but whose principles were not like his father's.

At Paris, M. de Lusignan, formerly Mareschal de Camp, and a Member of the Constituent Assembly.—He was the last branch of a House which once gave Kings to the thrones of Cyprus and Jerusalem.

At his head-quarters in Chambery, the Sardinian General Count Sennaz.

At Bergen-op-zoom, Major-Gen. J. Byne Skerrett (son of the late Lieut. Gen. J. Skerrett), of the wounds he received in the unfortunate attack on that fortress.—This gallant and distinguished officer, whose leg had been broken not many weeks before, when proceeding to the siege of Williamstadt, was the first of his party who mounted the walls; when he was wounded in the hand, then in the thigh; still he went on, at last in the head; when, to use the hasty, but expressive, report of an officer present, to the most afflicted of his survivors, "any other man would have been safe in his room, his leg retarded his progress."—He received the fatal wound at nine in the evening of the 9th of March, and expired at 12 the following night.

In Spain, Major Seton, of the 92d regiment, in consequence of a wound in the thigh—he lived only three days after suffering amputation. He was the son of Sir J. Seton, and had suffered from various and severe wounds received in the course of arduous service.

During the march of the British army upon Vic, Col. Sturgeon.—This place is surrounded for nearly two miles by vineyards; among which the gallant officer in question having unguardedly advanced, a shot from a concealed enemy terminated his existence.

At Tauste, in Spain, G. Hulton, Esq. Captain in the 1st, or Royal Dragoons.

By the upsetting of a boat, off Brindisi, in the Adriatic, where he had lately caused the destruction of the French frigate Uranie, Captain B.W. Taylor, of the Apollo frigate youngest brother of Gen. Taylor, Secretary to the Queen.—He was an excellent and meritorious officer, much beloved in the service, in which he had held the rank of Post Captain near 12 years, though not 35 years old.

At St. Maure (one of the Grecian islands), Major-Gen. Hen. Davis, Adj. General of his Majesty's Forces in the island of Sicily, and Lieut. Col. of De Meuron's Regiment.

At Narva, aged 82, Rob. Thorley, Esq. formerly of Hull.—He was the oldest English resident in Russia, having lived there upwards of 60 years.

At Kingston, Jamaica, in his 36th year, T. B. Price Hardy, of the Royal Artillery.

At Barbadoes, John Hampleby, Esq. merchant.

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH, TO SATURDAY, 26D APRIL, 1814.

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed.

MARCH 29, 1814.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Waldron, J. Castle Bromwich, maltster.

Bankrupts.

Hays, J. Lower East Smithfield, collar maker, May 10 and 12. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-build.]

Rye, S. Egham, brewer, May 10. [Taylor, Gray's-inn.]

Moxon, J. Marlpit-house, Pontefract, corn-factor, May 10, Elephant and Castle, Pontefract. [Batty, Chancery-la.]

Smallbone, J. Basingstoke, corn factor, May 10, Crown, Basingstoke. [Bishop and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.]

Parker, J. Norwich, linen draper, May 10, Angel, Norwich. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]

Hall, S. Little Bolton, inn keeper, May 10, Swan, Bolton. [Windle, John-st.]

APRIL 2d.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Cooper, C. Langley-hall, Warwick, coal master.

Bankrupts.

Willett, M. Chepstow, Monmouth, druggist, May 14. [Jessop, Jewin-st.]

Offer, I. Bath, hosier, May 14, Full Moon, Bath. [Young, Scott's-yard.]

Wallis, M. Hemmiford Gley, Huntingdon, merchant, May 14, George, Huntingdon. [Clennell, Staple-inn.]

Matthews, J. and W. Worcester, ironmongers, May 14, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Chilton, Lincoln's-inn.]

Poole, R. Macclesfield, Chester, timber merchant, May 14, Old Angel, Macclesfield. [Hurd, Temple.]

Dan, J. Earl's Colne, Essex, dealer, May 14, Red Lion, Colchester. [Wilson, Temple.]

Dudfield, T. St. Martin's-st. Southwark, shoe maker, May 14. [Bayley, Wapping.]

Stewart, J. Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. wine merchant, May 14. [Allen and Co. Carlisle-st.]

Parratt, J. Enfield, smith, May 14. [Meymot, Blackfriars road.]

Todman, R. Wood-st. warehouseman, May 14. [Walton, Basinghall-st.]

APRIL 5th.

Bankrupts.

Lovell, T. Portsmouth, rope maker, May 17, Star, Gosport. [Briggs, Essex-st. Strand.]

Watson, S. Ilkeston, Derby, chandler, May 17, Flying Horse, Nottingham. [Alsopp and Co. Nottingham.]

Smedley, W. Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, grocer, May 17, White Hart, Burton. [Cockney, Castle-st. Holborn.]

Gamson, J. Camden Town, Middlesex, victualler, May 17. [Aldridge and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]

Huson, J. Cock-hill, New-st. Bishnsgate, bricklayer, May 17. [Eyles, Castle St. Houndsditch.]

Barnett, H. Portsea, mercer, May 2, 3, and 17, George, Portsmouth. [Isaacs, Bury-st. St. Mary-axe.]

Howell, R. Nottingham, tailor, May 17, Flying Horse, Nottingham. [Eyles, Field-co. Gray's-inn.]

Ward, J. Banbury, grocer, May 17. [Tilbury, Falcon-st. Aldersgate-st.]

Brown, J. Banktop, Westoe, Durham, inn keeper, May 17, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Bailland Co. Bow-church yard.]

APRIL 9th.

Bankrupts.

Gerron, W. Topsham, cornfactor, May 21, Hotel, Exeter. [Isaacson, Cannon-st.]

Dowd, J. John-st. Oxford-st. victualler, May 21. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.]

Henry, H. B. Bread-street-hill, merchant, May 21, [Alliston and Co. Freeman's-co. Cornhill.]

Wild, R. Craven-st. tailor, May 21. [Pasmore, Warrford-co. Throgmorton-st.]

Newman, J. Hanway-st. Oxford-st. linen draper, May 21. [Hill, Coleman-st.]

Phillips, G. Burbridge-st. Lambeth-marsh, timber merchant, May 21. [Hutton, Dean-st. Southwark.]

Taylor, J. Oxford, coach master, May 21. [Chester, Melina-pl. Westminster-ro.]

Greenstreet, J. Black-friars-road, wheelwright, May 21. [Dyne and Son, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]

Phillips, T. Norwich, brandy merchant, May 21, Castle, Norwich. [Longdill and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.]

Wye, G. W. London, merchant, May 21. [Walton, Girdlers'-hall, Basinghall-st.]

Bendy, E. Charles-st. Hoxton, factor, May 21. [Williams, jun. Mayors' Court Office, Royal-Ex.]

Anness, W. Cheapside, watch maker, May 21. [Nind, Throgmorton-st.]

APRIL 12th.

Bankrupts.

Brook, J. Longroyd Bridge, Huddersfield, cloth dresser, May 2 and 7, Packhorse, Huddersfield. [Batty, Chancery-la.]

Hartley, W. Longroyd, cotton manufacturer, May 4, 5, and 24, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Huxley, Temple.]

Caldwell, W. Sheffield, merchant, May 24, Tontine, Sheffield. [Wilson, Greville-st.]

APRIL 16th.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Harvey, J. Sewstern, horse dealer.

Bankrupts.

Waters, E. Merthyr-tydfil, shopkeeper, May 28, Rear, Cowbridge. [Gregory, Clement's-inn.]

Pearson, R. Skelton, dealer, May 28, Saracen's Head, York. [Bell and Co. Bow-church-yard.]

Matthewman, J. Lee Bridge Mills, Halifax, cotton spinner, May 11, 12, and 28, Saville's Arms, Elland. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-st.]

Stokoe, J. P. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, money scrivener, May 10, 11, and 28, Turf Hotel, Newcastle. [Hartley, New Bridge-st.]

Islip, T. Coningsby, victualler, May 28, Green Dragon, Boston. [Lodding and Co. Temple.]

Smith, J. Bradford, grocer, May 3, 4, and 28, Bull's Head, Bradford. [Edge, Norfolk-st.]

Hewitt, W. Polesworth, grocer, May 4, 5, and 28, Flitch of Bacon, Wichnor Bridge. [Turner, Bloomsbury-sq.]

APRIL 19th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Fletcher, J. and Smethurst, Stock-Brook-Mill, spinners.

Mills, W. A. Kempsey, Worcester, miller.

Bankrupts.

Ellis, J. Haverfordwest, mercer, May 31, Lion, Shrewsbury. [Griffiths, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-la.]

Mills, W. A. Kempsey, Worcester, miller, May 9, 10, and 31, at the House of John Baucher, Worcester. [Blatt, Boswell-co. Lincoln's-inn.]

Herbert, J. Seaford, Sussex, butcher, May 9, 10, and 31, White Hart. [Palmer, Doughy-st.]

Warrington, A. Shrewsbury, Salop, bricklayer, May 31, Lion, Shrewsbury. [Griffiths, Southampton-buildings.]

Allen, B. Trent Lock Sawley, Derby, victualler, May 3, 4, and 31, Flying Horse, Nottingham. [Barbory, Fetter-la.]

Harrison, E. and Walkington, J. New Malton, Yorkshire, curriers, May 28, 30, and 31, Cross Keys, New Malton. [Morton, Gray's-inn-sq.]

Collins, S. Witney, Oxford, blanket manufacturer, May 3 and 31. [Foulkes and Co. Southampton-st. Covent-garden.]
 Cogan, S. Gun-sq. Houndsditch, salesman, May 31. [Rope, Modford-co. Fenchurch-st.]
 Sinhorn, B. Walbrook, and Jolliffe, J. H. Quebec, merchants, May 3 and 31. [Page and Co. New Bank-buildings.]
 Saville, G. W. Grecian Coffee-house, Devereux-co. merchant, May 7 and 31. [Bell, Holborn-co.]
 Firth, W. Liversedge, York, clothier, May 7 and 31. [Butler, Ave-maria-la.]

APRIL 23d.

Bankrupts.

Crawford, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, May 5, 16, and June 4, George, Newcastle. [Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.]
 Neeld, G. Winchester, mealman, May 7 and June 4. [Pike, Air-st. Piccadilly.]

Cock, W. Foxearth, Essex, shoemaker, May 7 and June 4. [Lewis, Mark-la.]
 Selwood, J. North Petherton, Somerset, innkeeper, May 19 and June 3, Talbot, Bristol. [Blandford and Co. Temple.]
 Crisp, J. Nicholas-la. merchant, May 3 and June 4. [Glegg and Co. Skinners'-hall.]
 Redpath, C. Keppel-row, Pancras, painter, May 3 and June 4. [Booth, Queen-st. Bloomsbury.]
 Rowney, W. E. Walham-green, victualler, May 7 and June 4. [Vandercom and Co. Rush-la. Cannon-st.]
 Hewitt, W. Brokers'-row, Moorfields, trimming manufacturer, May 10 and June 4. [Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.]
 Hampshire, G. Butt-la. Deptford, cabinet maker, May 3, 7, and June 4. [Young, Broad-way, Deptford.]
 Porcas, T. King's-row, Mile-end-road, compressor of hay, May 7 and June 4. [Goodchild, Commercial-chambers, Minories.]
 Raybould, W. Goswell-st. brass founder, May 7 and June 4. [Tilbury, Falcon-st. Falcon-sq.]

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

From the 26th of March to the 26th of April, 1814.

DRURY-LANE.

March 26. Hamlet—The Deuce is in Him.
 28. King Richard III.—The Mock Doctor.
 29. Merchant of Venice—Illusion.
 30. Oratorio.
 31. Hamlet—Honest Thieves.
 April 1. Oratorio.
 2. Every One has his Fault—Lodolska.
 11. George Barnwell—Illusion.
 12. Woodman's Hut—Mayor of Garrat—and The Children in the Wood.
 13. Ditto—Modern Antiques.
 14. Ditto—Blue Devils—The Deuce is in Him.
 15. Wild Oats—Woodman's Hut.
 16. Narensky—Midnight Hour—Woodman's Hut.
 18. Richard III.—The Citizen.
 19. Three and the Deuce—Woodman's Hut—Turn Out.
 20. Every One has his Fault—Woodman's Hut.
 21. Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
 22. The Honey Moon—Ditto.
 23. Hamlet—Matrimony.
 25. Richard III.—Two Strings to your Bow.
 26. Narensky—Intrigue (1st time)—Woodman's Hut.

COVENT-GARDEN.

March 26. Hamlet—The Sleep Walker.
 28. King Richard III.—Harlequin and the Swans.
 29. Pizarro—Escapes.
 30. Oratorio.
 31. Woodman—Miller and his Men.
 April 1. Oratorio.
 2. Hamlet—Miller and his Men.
 11. King Henry Vth—Sadak and Kalasrade (1st time).
 12. Revenge—Ditto.
 13. Stranger—Ditto.
 14. As You Like It—Ditto.
 15. Trip to Scarborough—Bombastes Furioso—Ditto.
 16. Hamlet—Ditto.
 18. Richard III.—Ditto.
 19. Woodman—Ditto.
 20. Debtor and Creditor—Ditto.
 21. Ditto—Ditto.
 22. Ditto—Ditto.
 23. Ditto—Ditto.
 25. Ditto—Ditto.
 26. Ditto—Ditto.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF APRIL.

Stations.	Line.	44' 50"	Frigates.	Sloop and Yachts.	Bombs. Fire Ships.	Brigs.	Cutters.	Sch. G. V. Lug. &c.	Total.
Downs - - - - -	1	0	1	4	1	12	5	4	28
North Sea and Baltic - - - - -	3	0	3	5	0	21	10	4	46
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	23	0	24	19	1	39	9	9	121
Irish Station - - - - -	0	0	2	5	0	8	0	4	19
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	6
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	9	0	19	5	1	16	4	5	59
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	32	3	50	14	1	20	1	1	93
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	9	1	16	9	0	11	0	0	53
West Indies, Leeward Islands, Jamaica, and on Passage - - - - -	2	0	3	6	0	4	1	2	18
South America - - - - -	6	1	11	9	0	13	0	1	41
Cape of Good Hope and Southward - - - - -	3	2	10	3	0	9	1	1	29
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	5	0	13	4	0	3	0	0	25
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	94	7	192	85	5	159	32	40	544
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	21	11	19	32	3	25	7	9	127
Guard Ships - - - - -	7	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	17
Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c. - - - - -	35	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	39
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	157	21	145	124	8	184	39	49	727
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	70	12	82	44	4	17	1	4	234
Building - - - - -	23	4	15	19	0	2	0	0	61
TOTALS - - - - -	250	37	240	187	12	203	40	53	1022

Weekly Statement of the London Markets.
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,
 FROM THE 28TH OF MARCH, TO THE 25TH OF APRIL, 1814.

	March 28 to April 4.	April 4 to April 11.	April 11 to April 18.	April 18 to April 25.
BREAD, per quartern	1 14	1 04	1 04	0 114
Flour, Fine, per sack	70 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
—, Seconds	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
—, Scotch	50 0 a 56 0	46 0 a 54 0	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0
—, American, per barr. 196lbs.	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Wheat, White, per quarter	63 0 a 86 0	60 0 a 80 0	56 0 a 76 0	56 0 a 76 0
—, Red	55 0 a 82 0	50 0 a 76 0	46 0 a 70 0	46 0 a 70 0
—, Foreign	50 0 a 78 0	45 0 a 72 0	43 0 a 68 0	45 0 a 68 0
Barley, English	34 0 a 44 0	36 0 a 42 0	32 0 a 41 0	32 0 a 41 0
Oats, Feed	18 0 a 27 0	16 0 a 25 0	15 0 a 24 0	14 0 a 23 0
Rye	36 0 a 42 0	30 0 a 42 0	34 0 a 40 0	34 0 a 40 0
Malt	60 0 a 82 0	60 0 a 80 0	56 0 a 76 0	56 0 a 78 0
Pollard	18 0 a 34 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0
Bran	10 0 a 12 0	10 0 a 12 0	10 0 a 12 0	10 0 a 12 0
Beans, Pigeon	46 0 a 50 0	44 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 45 0	42 0 a 45 0
Pease, Boiling	54 0 a 72 0	54 0 a 70 0	54 0 a 70 0	54 0 a 70 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	16 0 a 26 0	16 0 a 26 0	16 0 a 22 0	16 0 a 22 0
—, White	0 0 a 0 0	12 0 a 27 0	12 0 a 19 0	12 0 a 18 0
Tarcs	8 0 a 11 0	8 0 a 11 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0
Turnips, Round	15 0 a 20 0	15 0 a 22 0	16 0 a 20 0	16 0 a 20 0
Hemp, per quarter	65 0 a 76 0	65 0 a 76 0	70 0 a 78 0	70 0 a 78 0
Cinque Foil	54 0 a 64 0	54 0 a 64 0	58 0 a 65 0	58 0 a 65 0
Cloves, English, Red, per cwt.	65 0 a 95 0	65 0 a 95 0	60 0 a 90 0	60 0 a 90 0
—, White	92 0 a 130 0	92 0 a 130 0	84 0 a 120 0	84 0 a 120 0
Trefoil	13 0 a 33 0	13 0 a 33 0	12 0 a 32 0	12 0 a 32 0
Rape Seed, per last	42 0 a 48 0	42 0 a 50 0	42 0 a 50 0	42 0 a 50 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	17 0 a 18 0	18 0 a 0 0	18 0 a 0 0	17 0 a 18 0
Rape Seed Cakes	9 15 a 10 0	9 15 a 10 0	9 15 a 10 0	9 15 a 10 0
Onions, per bushel	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0	10 0 a 12 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0
—, Champions	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 4 10	4 0 a 5 0
Beef	4 8 a 6 0	4 8 a 6 0	4 4 a 5 8	4 8 a 6 0
Mutton	5 4 a 6 8	5 0 a 6 8	5 4 a 6 4	6 0 a 6 8
Lamb	0 0 a 0 0	2 0 a 10 0	7 4 a 9 4	8 0 a 10 0
Veal	5 5 a 7 4	6 0 a 7 8	5 0 a 7 8	5 4 a 7 4
Pork	7 0 a 8 0	7 4 a 8 8	7 8 a 8 4	7 0 a 8 0
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. averaged	4 11 44	4 10 3	4 4 10	4 9 94
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	144 0	142 0	140 0	156 0 a 158 0
—, Carlow	152 0	150 0	150 0	145 0 a 148 0
—, Dutch	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
—, York	70 0	68 0	68 0	68 0
—, Cambridge	76 0	78 0	72 0	72 0
—, Dorset	84 0	80 0	78 0	78 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
—, Ditto, New	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
—, Gloucester, double	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 90 0
—, Ditto, single	72 0 a 78 0	70 0 a 76 0	70 0 a 76 0	72 0 a 76 0
—, Dutch	72 0 a 78 0	72 0 a 78 0	70 0 a 74 0	72 0 a 74 0
Hams, Westphalia	116 0	116 0	112 0	126 0
—, York	112 0	116 0	116 0	128 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0
—, Irish	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0
—, York, per cwt.	100 0	100 0	100 0 a 110 0	100 0
Lard	116 0	112 0	116 0	112 0
Tallow, per cwt.	111 0	111 0	111 0	108 0
Candles, Store, per dozen	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
—, Moulds	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	112 0	112 0	112 0	112 0
Ditto, Mottled	124 0	124 0	124 0	124 0
Ditto, Curded	128 0	128 0	128 0	128 0
Ditto, Windsor	158 0	156 0	158 0	158 0
Starch	5 0 a 5 5	5 0 a 5 5	5 0 a 5 5	5 0 a 5 5
Coals, Newcastle	61 0 a 78 0	60 0 a 0 0	45 0 a 54 0	40 9 a 52 0
—, Sunderland	58 0 a 69 0	60 0 a 0 0	45 0 a 49 0	40 6 a 0 0
Hops, in bags	5 15 a 9 9	5 5 a 9 9	6 0 a 9 0	6 0 a 9 0
—, Kent	5 10 a 8 15	5 10 a 8 15	5 10 a 8 10	5 0 a 8 10
—, Essex	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
—, Kent	6 6 a 11 11	6 6 a 11 11	6 6 a 10 15	6 6 a 10 15
Ditto, in pockets	6 0 a 10 10	6 0 a 10 10	6 0 a 10 0	6 0 a 10 0
—, Farnham	13 0 a 16 0	13 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 15 0
Hay	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 4 0
Clover	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw	2 6 6	2 4 3	2 4 3	1 10 0
Hay	4 12 6	4 12 6	4 12 6	4 12 6
Clover	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
Straw	1 18 6	1 18 6	1 18 6	1 18 6
Hay	4 10 0	4 12 6	4 12 6	4 17 6
Clover	6 2 6	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 13 0
Straw	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

RETURN OF WHEAT.

March 14 to 19	10,016 quarters, average 77s. 8d. per quarter, or 1s. 9d. higher than last return.
March 21 to 26	6,739 quarters, average 80s. 9d. per quarter, or 8s. 1d. higher than last return.
March 28 to April 2	6,857 quarters, average 77s. 3d. per quarter, or 3s. 8d. lower than last return.
April 4 to 9	9,098 quarters, average 75s. 5d. per quarter, or 1s. 7d. lower than last return.

RETURN OF FLOUR.

March 19 to 25	14,032 sacks, average 75s. 61d. per sack, or 1s. 6d. higher than last return.
March 26 to April 1	9,714 sacks, average 60s. 0d. per sack, or 4s. 01d. lower than last return.
April 2 to April 8	9,969 sacks, average 69s. 01d. per sack, or 2d. lower than last return.
April 9 to 15	13,221 sacks, average 64s. 6d. per sack, or 4s. 9d. lower than last return.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mines, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.	
Coventry, div. 40l. - - -	810l. per share.
Ellesmere - - - - -	75l. ditto.
Grand Junction, div. 7l. - - -	832l. a 228l. ditto.
Grand Union - - - - -	85l. a 90l. ditto.
Grand Western, 70l. paid - - -	26l. ditto.
Huddersfield - - - - -	14l. 10s. per share.
Kennet and Avon - - - - -	21l. 10s.
Lancaster - - - - -	17l. 10s. a 18l. per sh.
Leicester and Northampton, or Old Union, div. 4l. - - -	130l a 127l. ditto.
Monmouthshire, div. 8l. - - -	140l. ditto.
Oxford, div. 28l. - - - - -	530l. ditto.
Thames and Medway - - - - -	23l. a 24l. ditto.
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk, div. 50l. - - - - -	1180l. ditto.

Docks.	
Commercial, div. 8l. per cent.	150l. per cent.
Ditto (New) - - - - -	17l. prem.
East India, div. 6l. per cent.	122l. a 124l. ditto.
London, div. 5½l. per cent.	107l. a 106l. ditto.
West India, div. 9l. per cent.	162l. a 159l. ditto.

Insurance Companies.	
Albion, 500l. sh. 50l. paid. div.	6l. per cent.
- - - - -	42l. per share.
Atlas, 50l. sh. 5l. paid - - -	5l. 10s. ditto.
Eagle, 50l. sh. 5l. paid, div. 6½l. per ct.	2l. 6s. ditto.
Globe, 100l. sh. all paid, div. 6l.	113l. a 112l. ditto.
Hope, 50l. sh. 5l. paid - - -	2l. 7s. 12d. ex div.

Imperial, 500l. sh. 50l. paid, div. 2l. 11s. 8d. per share - - -	48l. ditto.
Rock, 20l. sh. 2l. paid. div. 5l. per cent. - - - - -	2l. 10s. a 2l. 12s. 6d.
Royal Exchange - - - - -	235l. ditto.

Water-Works.	
East London, 100l. sh. all paid	65l. a 70l. per share.
Grand Junction, 30l. sh. all paid	50l. ditto.
Kent, 100l. sh. all paid - - -	- - -
Portsmouth and Farington, 50l. sh. 25l. ditto.	- - -
West Middlesex, 100l. sh. all paid	32l. ditto.

Mines.	
Beerstone Lead and Silver 100l. sh. 15l. pd. div. 5l. 3 year 50l. per sh. pr.	- - -
Butspil, 100l. sh. 5l. paid - - -	20l. ditto pr.
Comb Martin, 100l. sh. 7l. 10s. pd	- - -
Garras, 7l. 10s. paid - - - - -	20l. ditto pr.

Bridges, &c.	
Strand, 100l. sh. all paid	- - -
Ditto Annuities - - - - -	15l 10s. prem.
Vauxhall, 100l. sh. 95l. paid	- - -

Literary Institutions.	
London, 75 gu. sh. - - - - -	43l. per share.
Russell, 25 gu. sh. - - - - -	18l. 13s. ditto.
Surrey, 30 gu. sh. - - - - -	13l. 10s. ditto.

Miscellaneous.	
Highgate Archway, 50l. sh. - -	- - -
Gas Light and Coke Company, 5l. 5s. per share.	- - -
London Flour Company, 25l. sh. 14l. pd. 5l. per sh.	- - -

R. L. PERCY,

London, 26th April 1814. Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street,

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stocks being now 66 and under 67.	
A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 16 0 average-rate 100l. money 7 4 4
40	5 2 0 7 13 5
45	5 9 0 8 3 11
50	5 18 0 8 17 5
55	6 10 0 9 15 6
60	7 4 0 10 16 6
65	8 5 0 12 8 1
70	9 18 0 14 17 9
75 and upwards	12 10 0 18 15 11

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

••• Annuities are granted on Joint Lives also.

Particulars may be had, gratis, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank-street; or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

LOAN of £22,000,000. for the Service of the Year 1814,

PAYMENTS.

7th Payment, 6 May, 10l. per cent.—The Discount ceased on April 14.

April 7, 1814.—Notice was given at the Stock Exchange, by Mr. Hase, that the Hon. Directors of the Bank of England had resolved to extend the time for the redemption of the Loan of 22,000,000l. as follows, viz.—50l. per cent. on May 13, and 5½l. per cent. on May 20.—The Proprietors nevertheless make the last payment on the Omnium of 10l. per cent. on Friday, May 6.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from March 25th, to April 22d, 1814, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, 2 U.	30—8 a 31—8	Gibraltar	45 a 44
Ditto at sight	30—0 a 31—0	Leghorn	62 1
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U.	9—6 a 9—12	Genoa	54
Hamburg, 2½ U.	29—0	Venice, n. c. Liv. Pic. ineffect. per	- - -
Altona, 2½ U.	29—1	Pound sterl.	59
Paris, 1 day's date	19—30 a 21—0	Malta	64 a 65
Ditto, 2 Usance	19—50 a 21—20	Naples	42
Bordeaux, ditto	19—50 a 21—20	Palermo per oz.	145d.
Madrid, effective	50 a 54	Lisbon	73 a 74
Cadiz, effective	48½ a 50	Oporto	72 a 74
Ililboa, effective	50 a 54	Rio Janeiro	79 a 79½
St. Sebastian	50 a 54	Dublin	5 a 5½
Corunna	48½ a 50	Cork	5½ a 6

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 3½ per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	5l. 5s. 0d. a 5l. 6s. 0d.	New Dollars	6l. 6s. 11d. a 6l. 6s. 0d.
Gold in Bars	5l. 5s. 0d. a 6l. 0s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 0s. 0d.
New Doubloons	5l. 10s. 0d. a 5l. 11s. 0d.	New Louis, each	- - -

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

25th April, 1814.

JAMES WETENHALL.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM MARCH 26, TO APRIL 23, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt 3perCt 3perCt 4perCt 5perCt	Long 1797.	Irish 5perCt	Imp. 3perCt	Imp. 4½	New Omn.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	So. Sea Anns.	Nw So. Sen Anns.	5perCent	3perDay	Consol	St. Lot.
1814															Tick.
*Mr. 26	67½	64½	54½	96½	4½	65	22½ 16½p					8s 3s pr. 6s 1s pr. 68½ 54½ 231 3s			
*28	67	64½	54½	95½	4½	64½	19 17½p				66½	6s 4s pr. 5s 1s pr. 67 54½ 231 3s			
*29	66	66½	55½	94½	4½	63½	18½ 17½p				65½	4s 3s pr. 4s pr. 66½ 66½ 231 3s			
*30	64½	65	63	93½	2		15½ 13p					4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 65½ 63½ 231 3s			
*31	63½	64	61½	92	00		11½ 10½p					4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 64½ 61½ 231 3s			
*Apr. 1	62½	63½	61½	91½	00		13½ 10p					4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
*2	62½	63½	61½	91½	00							4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
4												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
5												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
6												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
7												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
8												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
9												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
10												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
11												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
12												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
13												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 63½ 61½ 231 3s			
14	259 a 57½	65½	69½	84½	97		19½ 24p					4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 65½ 69½ 231 3s			
15	258½ a 7½	65½	69½	84½	97		25½ 19½p					4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 65½ 69½ 231 3s			
16												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 65½ 69½ 231 3s			
17												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 65½ 69½ 231 3s			
18												4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 65½ 69½ 231 3s			
19	257½	52	65½	80½	95½		19½ 16½p					4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 52 65½ 80½ 95½ 231 11s			
20	252	50	61½	80½	95½		19½ 16½p					4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 50 61½ 80½ 95½ 231 11s			
21	251½	50	61½	80½	95½		17½ 16½p					4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 50 61½ 80½ 95½ 231 11s			
22	252	50	61½	80½	95½		18½ 17½p					4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 50 61½ 80½ 95½ 231 11s			
23							18½ 18p					4s 2s pr. 4s pr. 50 61½ 80½ 95½ 231 11s			

* 3 per Cent. Reduced, and 4 per Cent. Consols. with the dividend for the Opening,

+ India Stock for the Opening.

. All Exchangeer Bins dated prior to May 1813, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.
On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.