

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 255.]

JUNE 1, 1814.

[5 of Vol. 37.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Gleanings a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Exactness the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction. — JOHNSON.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, on being questioned in regard to the cause of the inferiority of our Artists and Imitators, answered, "that their being copyists was of itself a proof of the inferiority of their power, and that while they continued to be so, it was impossible for them to attain superiority." "It was like a man's resolving to go back to another, whilst that resolution lasted, it would be impossible he should ever be on a par with him." — KATCOTE.

CONTINUATION of the ACCOUNT of the recent ERECTION of PUBLIC BUILDINGS in various PARTS of the BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE LONDON THEATRES.

IN spite of the late din of Bellona, the peaceful influences of Thalia and Melpomene have maintained their ascendancy in the British metropolis. The absurd modern dinner hours of 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, have doubtless interfered with the frequent attendance of a large portion of the population, at entertainments which take place between the hours of 6 and 11; yet two theatres, each capable of containing 3000 persons, are moderately filled, and often crowded, through a season of 200 playing nights.

It is a prevailing weakness of mankind to depreciate the merit of every thing contemporary, and to refer all greatness to past ages. This prejudice tinctures the writings of dramatic, not less than those of all other critics; yet we are convinced, that in all the varied and essential features of dramatic entertainments, no age has approximated the perfection of the present. We may not have as contemporaries a Shakspeare, an Otway, a Rowe, or a Congreve; nor were those men contemporaries of any single age; but we enjoy an equal degree of diverse genius in our contemporaries, SHERIDAN, COLMAN, CUMBERLAND, O'KEEFE, DIBDIN, TOBIN, MURPHY, INCHBALD, COWLEY, HOARE, MORTON, HOLCROFT, and REYNOLDS, names which characterize the age of George III. and which will be duly estimated by posterity when viewed in conjunction with their predecessors in the line presented by the common perspective of all past time.

In like manner, if in regard to actors we do not enjoy the contemporaneous talents of such phenomena as Garrick, Booth, Cibber, Quin, Woodward, Foote, Shuter, Pritchard, and Clive; yet no age could boast in their respective lines of acting, of powers greater than those exhibited by our own contemporaries—

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HENDERSON, KEMBLE, SIDMONS, EDWIN, LEWIS, MUNDEN, FAWCETT, COOKE, YOUNG, FARREN, KING, BANNISTER, JORDAN, EMERY, MATHEWS, LISTON, LOVEGROVE, ELLISTON, and KEAN. No single age ever possessed so great a variety of real excellence, or more originality, disciplined by education and by the improved taste of the public, which has reduced the business of the stage to the precision of a science.

Greater public encouragement was certainly never bestowed on dramatic genius in all its departments, than in our days. Mr. Sheridan realized 3000*l.* by the sale only of his altered play of *Pizarro*; and authors of successful pieces receive from the Theatre from 500*l.* to 250*l.* and of the purchaser of the copyright for publication, from 400*l.* to 100*l.* Each Theatre employs as actors, artists, musicians, and mechanics, from 200 to 250 persons, at salaries which vary from 30*l.* to 2*l.* a week. Many favourite performers receive 50*l.* a night as often as they perform, and thirty or forty performers belonging to each house, have benefit nights, by which many of them net 5 or 600*l.* Nor are the liberal profits derived from the London boards, the sole reward of favourite performers; for during the summer recess, they make from 30*l.* to 100*l.* per week by engagements at various provincial Theatres, many of which vie in size and splendour with the metropolitan establishments.

The present Theatres hold about 750*l.* each, when crowded, and a full house about 650*l.* The mighty expences arising from salaries, and various incumbrances on the proprietors, are about 200*l.* so that if the houses be taken at a mean of 400*l.* per night, the net profits of a season of 200 nights, can be little short of 40,000*l.* to the proprietors. Hence the reader will perceive, that if dramatic ge-

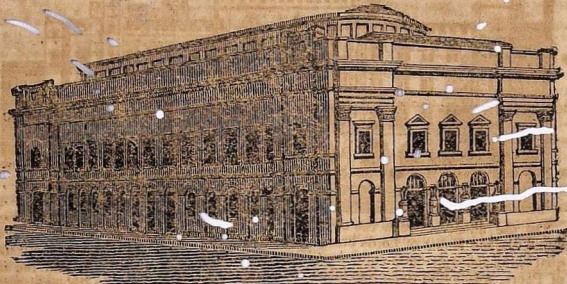
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nus were, not respectable in the present day, it would not be for want of recompence; for the Theatres in Goodman's Fields and Old Drury, in which Garrick

acquired his fame and fortune, did not hold above 200*l*. and could not therefore be expected to net to the proprietors above 10,000*l*. per annum.

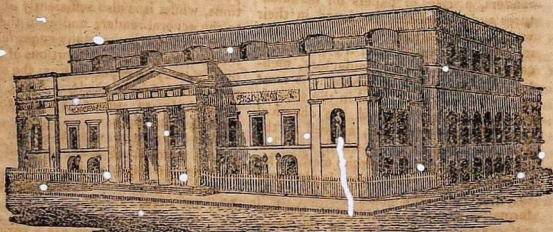
DRURY LANE THEATRE.



This externally substantial and internally superb and well contrived Theatre, was re-built in 1811, on the ruins of the former building, which had been burnt down in 1809. The architect was Mr. WYATT, and his skill was powerfully and liberally aided by an intelligent and public-spirited committee, of which Mr. WHITBREAD, the member for Bedford, was the chairman. We fully described it in our 258th number for November, 1811, and in addition to that description we have now to state, that under the general superintendence of the same committee, the acting managers, Messrs. ARNOLD and RAYMOND, have gratified

the metropolis during two winters with entertainments calculated to elevate the character of the scenic arts, and to improve the capital stock of the company. The unparalleled skill of the architect, filled the house during the first season, and the present season has been rendered highly productive by the judicious engagement of Mr. KEAN, whose powers of acting have rendered it extremely difficult to procure a seat in the Theatre on his nights of performance. This house is built to afford sitting room for 2,810 persons, 1,200 in the boxes, 850 in the pit, 420 in the lower gallery, and 230 in the upper gallery.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.



We are indebted for this architectural ornament of the metropolis to a similar catastrophe to that which produced the new Drury. It was burnt down in 1808; but by the extraordinary exertions

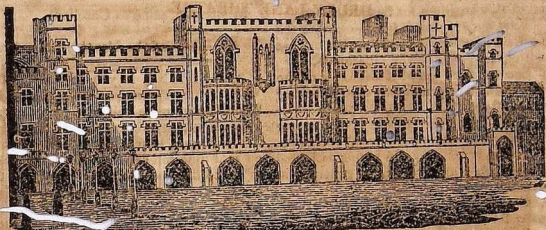
of its proprietors, was re-built and opened for performance in September, 1809. Its galleries hold somewhat more than Drury Lane, but its boxes and pit nearly the same. Under the active manage-

ment

ment of Messrs. HARRIS, jun. and FAWCETT, it is generally well filled with auditors. The splendour of Drury Lane, led the managers of this Theatre, during

last summer, to improve its internal decorations, than which nothing can be conceived more beautiful and more appropriate to its purposes.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



ON the union between the two kingdoms, the old House of Lords being unequal to the accommodation of the number of Peers, a splendid room was fitted up, which lay between the old House and the House of Commons, and Mr. WYATT, architect to the King, was employed to enlarge and improve the entire building.

He accordingly built a series of offices in front of the old house, and supported them by an elegant colonnade, which connects the external entrance of both houses. Within are found rooms for the great officers of state, and numerous committee rooms for the various business constantly requiring the attention of the Peers.

THE MANUFACTURER.

No. I.

UNDER the title of THE MANUFACTURER, I beg leave to offer to your readers, a series of papers on manufactures and the articles employed in their various processes; the plan I propose includes, in the first part, a plain practical account of each manufactory, mentioning also the places where it is most generally conducted; and in the second, the natural history, and the chemical analysis of every article, as well as the character and divisions which each has attained amongst commercial men. This part is that in which there is obviously the most novelty; a large portion of information useful to the chemist, the manufacturer, &c. is floating in the commercial world, unknown but to comparatively a small number of merchants; but which might be highly useful to a very large portion of the public. It is to

*The entire arrangement is deemed creditable to the architect, considered as a piece of patch-work; but it has for some time past been considered, that the architectural provision for the legislature, is unworthy of the dignity of those bodies, and plans have already been submitted for a new and magnificent public building on nearly the same site, which should contain a new House of Lords and Commons, on a more extended scale than at present.

✂ Communications from Architects and Committees are requested to this interesting Department of our Magazine.

induce general inquiry, discussion, and consequently general improvement, that this part will be particularly attended to; in it the language of the counting-house will be purposely retained, as it seems particularly adapted to commercial relations, whilst it is also sufficiently obvious to the general reader; and as in the progress of such a series many enquiries, objections, and additional portions of information, may be expected from the extensive circle of your readers, I beg leave particularly to solicit their remarks through your pages.

You will receive with this, the mercantile account of a dye drug of very considerable importance.

Homerton, JOHN CLENNELL,
May 18, 1814.

INDIGO.

OF this article there are a variety of qualities; the names and character which each bear in commerce are noted below, together with the foreign markets to which

which each are usually exported, or the particular colours to which they are applied at home.

Spanish, Guatimala, terceta, or finest flora; this kind is the purest of the whole; it will work in any spirits, and is employed in this kingdom for Saxon greens.

First flora if pure is nearly equal to the above; it generally brings in the market within 1s. per flk of the Guatimala.

Second flora very little inferior to the first flora; it is principally used for strong vats.

Third flora: this article is of a strong body, and is nearly equal to the foregoing.

Sobres is red, and of a strong and good body; this is therefore most generally in demand.

Coppers or Cortes; this is used principally for cold vats.

Carraccas, nearly the same as any of the above, but, if a preference can be given, the Guatimala tercetas are superior; in short, a very little difference indeed exists in the qualities of the kinds mentioned above.

East India square fine blue; almost equal to terceta Guatimala, could it be divested of the limey substance obtained in its manufacture; it is used, like the Guatimala, for Saxon greens, and has latterly been preferred.

East India square fine purple; a good quality, nearly equal to the above; in foreign markets it has the preference even to tercetas.

East India red violet; always in request for France, Vienna, Holland, Petersburg, and indeed throughout the whole of the continent of Europe.

Fine coppers, or good shipping copper, is of a red strong paste, and in great demand for France, Holland, and Vienna.

Low coppers, are exported principally to Sweden, Vienna, and Petersburg.

Pale or shewy coppers are of a weak body, and principally bought up by Jews for the Turkey, Petersburg, and Vienna markets, as well as most other parts of Europe: this quality is therefore in very general demand.

One remark it is necessary to make with regard to all the indigoes from the East Indies, which is, that the Persian buyers have the culling or creating of the Calcutta market prior to our merchants being supplied.

There are three other kinds of indigo mentioned below, but they are so very inferior that little of the first, and none of the two last, are at present to be met with in the London market.

Bourbon: this is now superseded by

the East India; this last being divested of the heavy weight of sand and limey substance which in general is attached to indigo of that inferior quality.

Carolina rose is now imported from thence.

Mississippi, same as Carolina.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your last magazine some animadversions, by Mr. Capel Loft, on a bill now pending in Parliament, to prevent the contagion of the small-pox, which appear to be founded in a misapprehension of the purpose of that bill, and therefore calculated to make an unfavorable impression on the public mind respecting it; I have been induced to send you a few observations thereon, considering them due to a subject of such private and public importance.

It is not a bill to prohibit all inoculation for the small-pox, as he supposes. It very properly, in my opinion, prohibits church-wardens, overseers, &c. from inoculating the poor maintained by parishes, at the parish expence, because they do not possess the same right of judging in the case of poor children, as the parents do; and because it is very possible, a child of a poor man might have the small-pox communicated by this means contrary to the parents' judgment, and death might ensue. Parents, both poor and rich, are still at liberty to have their children inoculated with the small-pox virus, under certain regulations and restraints, to prevent the contagion being communicated, which latter regulation Mr. Loft seems to approve.

Having rectified so material a mis-statement of the object of the bill, I shall avail myself of the present opportunity to make a few remarks on Mr. Loft's assertion, that a bill to "prohibit the small-pox, neither can, nor will, take place." I think this question, which is an important one, is not to be determined entirely by abstract, theoretical reasoning, but also by the circumstances of the case, which are these. In every nation of Europe, except England, inoculation for the small-pox is absolutely prohibited, and when the disease appears naturally, seclusion from intercourse is rigorously enforced by magisterial authority; the consequence of which has been, that this heretofore prevalent and very destructive disease has almost disappeared, and I am authorised to assert, that such is the disparity of mortality by small-pox, between

between England and the continent, that where one person dies by the small-pox on the continent, in a given number, there are ten deaths in England, notwithstanding the number of deaths in England are not half what they were twenty years ago. Such being the facts, is it to be wondered at, that the legislature should behold with great uneasiness the lamentable, the unnecessary, annual loss of from 12 to 15,000 valuable lives above the mortality of other countries? And, as the strength and even wealth of nations greatly depend on their population, does it not become a political as well as moral duty to endeavour, by every justifiable means, to prevent such a waste of human life?

Let us now consider the question, Whether in a free country the law may not prohibit a mortal disease? What are the quarantine laws? Their propriety and necessity has been universally admitted; they are a prohibition of the plague; they are a restraint on the personal liberty both of the infected and the uninfected; and if it has been necessary to interpose a restraint on the liberty of the subject, regarding the plague and yellow fever, Why, let me ask, should they not equally take cognizance of the small-pox, which is a plague? The three diseases mentioned are all highly dangerous, mortal, and infectious; the small-pox so much so, that it is computed to destroy one-third of those attacked by it in the natural way. And until Mr. Lofft can point out where it essentially differs from the plague and yellow fever, as an object of legislative interference, otherwise than in the degree of mortality it occasions, it will be too much to say that the legislature would not be authorised to prohibit it, or that such an act "neither can, nor will, take place." Through a very great tenderness and condescension to a supposed right of private judgment, and knowing the strong influence of long-established usages and customs, the legislature have not at present proposed altogether to prohibit the small-pox, by the bill now pending in parliament, but I am persuaded from no other reason. That such a measure may be ultimately necessary to get rid of this hideous disease, I think very probable; for so long as inoculation for the small-pox is tolerated, there is little chance of its extinction, it being well known, that persons inoculated are the greatest disseminators of the contagion, from their

ability to walk about, while those who have it naturally and more severely are confined at home. And, however inoculation for the small-pox may have been beneficial to individuals, by lessening the chance of death from 1 in 3 to 1 in 300, yet I am bold to assert it has been no benefit to the community at large, but the reverse; which is evident, both by the bills of mortality and the writings of respectable medical men, which concur in proving, that the disease of small-pox has increased in England since the introduction of inoculation, in the proportion of 19 in every 100.

I hope I am as much a friend to real beneficial liberty as Mr. Lofft can be, and would as strenuously resist every attempt to infringe that best of privileges; but then it must be a privilege to do good, and not, as is pleaded for in this case, a privilege to do mischief. The question will bear to be treated theoretically as well as practically. Mr. Lofft, as a lawyer, need not be reminded, that man, in entering into society, must necessarily relinquish some private rights for the public benefit; neither can he be unacquainted with the standard maxim of the law, that "*salus populi suprema lex.*"

J. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A POOR man (under the loss of sight) has some time been employed in studying arithmetic; he makes use of the palpable Notation, invented by Dr. Moyes, of Manchester, as inserted in several Encyclopædias; the description of pegs the Dr. used for letters and signs in Algebra are not mentioned. The person is now pursuing Algebra, but is at a loss to proceed for want of some palpable representation of letters and signs. He supposes the Dr. had some kind of pegs to denote them, in addition to those which served him for co-efficients. If any of your readers are acquainted with them, and would be kind enough to communicate it through the medium of your valuable Magazine, it would be esteemed a favour, and greatly facilitate the progress of the person for whose use it is solicited.

As the pegs the Dr. invented for the digits are so easy and preferable to any other method we are acquainted with, it is not improbable the Dr's invention for letters and symbols would be as excellent.

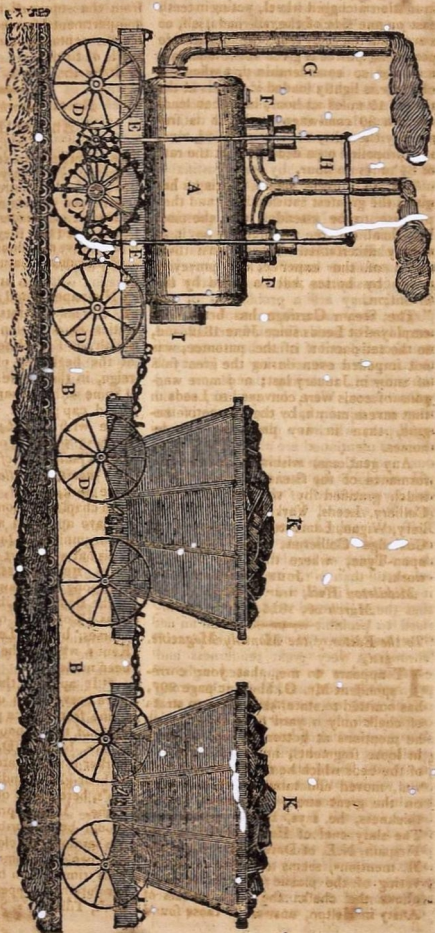
Wisbech, May 1, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to lay before the public, through the medium of your very valuable publication, a sketch, with

a description, of the Patent Steam Carriage, which gives great facility to the conveyance of coals, minerals, and other articles, and is attended with a material saving in the expense.



Description of the Plate.

- A. Boiler.
- B. Rail road.
- C. The propelling wheel, which is put in motion by the agency of steam, or any first mover.
- D. D. The carriage wheels.
- E. E. Connecting rods.
- F. F. Steam cylinders.
- G. Smoke chimney.
- H. Steam or discharging pipe.
- I. Fire place.
- K. K. Coal wagons, or carriages of any description.

The engine used on the rail-road at Leeds is four horses power, being the most powerful one used at present, and is so constructed that by the operating aid of cranks (fixed at right angles) it puts in motion a cogged wheel, acting in teeth cast on one side of the rail-road itself, or a separate rack, by which a considerable propelling power is given to the machine; a power so considerable that when the carriage is lightly loaded it travels at the rate of 10 miles an hour, but when loaded with 30 coal-waggons, which is frequently the case, each weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, it is propelled on a dead level at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour.

The use of these Steam Carriages has given the greatest satisfaction, and they promise to be attended with the most beneficial effects, particularly as it is clearly ascertained that at least five-sixths of the expence of conveying goods by horses will be saved by the invention.

The Steam Carriage has been fully employed at Leeds since June 1812, and, to the satisfaction of the patentee, was not impeded even during the great falls of snow in January last; and more waggons of coals were conveyed to Leeds in that severe month, by the locomotive engine, than in any preceding one by horses.

Any gentleman wishing to see the performance of the Steam Carriage will be much gratified by visiting Middleton Colliery, Leeds, Yorkshire; Orrell Colliery, Wigan, Lancaster; or Kenton and Colledge Collieries, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where they are daily at work.

JOHN BLENKINSOP.

Middleton Hall, near Leeds,

March 26, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears to me, that your correspondent Mr. G. Hall, at page 297, has omitted to state, that the two strata of chalk only a yard thick each, which he mentions at bottom of col. 1, were in loose fragments, and that the whole of the beds which he mentions, are alluvial, moved and mixed in matters, lodged on the great stratum of chalk, whose thickness, he says, is not ascertained. The slaty coal of Helton and Okeford-Fitzpaine, N.E. of Dorchester, which Mr. H. mentions, seems to belong to the covering of the plastic clay of Burbeck, above the chalk: the large oysters of Ansty in Helton, answer to those found

on the S.W. of Reading town, between the plastic red clay and the chalk. The supposed tortoisés of Lewis Melbury, are, I believe, only *Ludi Helmontii*, which used to be called turtle-stones, from the supposed resemblance of the compartments formed on their surfaces, by the septa therein, to those on the shells of turtles.

JOHN FAREY, SEN.,
Westminster, May 1.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Ancient Manners.

No. I.

[We are promised a series of papers, by an eminent Antiquary, similar to that of which we here introduce the first Number; and judging of the literary perceptions of our readers by our own, we are persuaded that they will anticipate, in his successive communications, a new source of periodical pleasure.]

I. HATS.

IN a paper found among Secretary Cecil's manuscripts, concerning the varieties, or confusion more properly, in which the English service was performed at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in the article of apparel, is this: "Some with a square cap; some with a round cap; some with a button cap; some with a *hat*; some in scholars' clothes; some in others." Bishop Madox's *Vindication of the Church of England against Neale*, p. 156.—In the same work, p. 187, one Mr. Cole, a puritan chaplain to some great lord, is said to have appeared at court at that time, the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in his hat and short cloak.

II. HOUR-GLASSES IN CHURCHES.

Among Dr. Rawlinson's Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, No. 941 contains a Collection of Miscellaneous Discourses, by Mr. Lewis, of Margate, in Kent; whence the following extract has been made:

"It appears that these hour-glasses were coeval with our Reformation. In a fine frontispiece prefixed to the Holy Bible of the bishops' translation, printed in 4to. by John Day, 1569, Archbishop Parker is represented in the pulpit with an hour-glass standing on his right hand; our's, here, stood on the left without any frame. It was proper that some time should be prescribed for the length of the sermon, and clocks and watches were not then so common as they are now. This time of an hour continued till the revolution, as appears by Bishop Sanderson's, Tillotson's, Sillingfleet's, Dr. Barrow's,

row's,

row's, and others, printed during that time."

The writer of this article was informed in 1811, by the Rev. Mr. Burder, who had the curacy of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, that the large silver hour-glass formerly used in that church was melted down into two staff-heads for the parish beades.

An hour-glass frame of iron, fixed in the wall by the side of the pulpit, was remaining in 1797 in the church of North Moor, in Oxfordshire.

III. CHOCOLATE.

• An advertisement in "The Public Adviser," from Tuesday June 16 to Tuesday June 22, 1657, informs us, that "in Bishopsgate-street, in Queen's-Head Alley, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink called *Chocolate* to be sold, where you may have it ready at any time, and also unmade at reasonable rates."

IV. COFFEE.

In a previous number of the paper just mentioned, from May 19 to May 26, 1657, "In Bartholomew Lane, on the back side of the old Exchange, the drink called *Coffee* is advertised as to be sold in the morning, and at three of the clock in the afternoon."

V. ANCIENT STRICTNESS OF DRESS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Among the papers inserted in what is called the Black-paper Book of the University of Cambridge, Mr. Cole found a letter from the Chancellor, Lord Burleigh, dated, "from my house in the Strande, this seventhe of Maye, 1588," against excess of apparel, and containing certain orders which he required to be observed.

The first of these orders was, "That no hatt be worne of anie graduat or scholler, within the said Universitie, (excepte it shal be when he shall journey owte of the towne, or) excepte in the tyme of his sicknes." All graduates were to wear square caps of cloth; and scholars, not graduates, round cloth caps, "saving that it maye be lawfull for the sonnes of noblemen, or the sonnes and heires of knights, to weare round caps of velvet, but no hats."

2d. All graduates shall wear abroade in the University, going owte of his colledge, a gowne and an boode of cloth, according to the order of his degree. Provided, that it shal be lawfull for everie D.D. and for the Mr. of anie coll. to weare a sarcenet tippet, or a tippet of velvet, according to the ancient customes of this realme, and of the saide Universitie. The whiche gowne, tippet, and

square caps, the saide Drs. and heads shal bedikewise bounde to weare, when they shall resorte eyther to the courte, or to the citie of London."

3d. "And that the excesse of shirte hands and ruffles, exceeding an ynche and halfe, (saving the sones of noblemen) the fashion and colour other than white, be avoyded presentlie; and no scholler, or fellowe of the foundation of anie howse of learninge, doe weare either in the Universitie or without, &c. anie hose, stockings, dublett, jackets, crates, or jerknees, or anie other kynde of garment of velvet, satten, or silke, or in the facing of the same shall have above 1/2 yarde of silke, or shall use anie other light kynde of colour, or cuts, or gards, or fashion, the which shall be forbidden by the chancellor, &c."

4th. "And that no scholler doe weare anie long lockes of beare vpon his head, but that he be notted, pouled, or rounded, after the accustomed maner of the gravest scholers of the saide Universitie."

The letter was addressed to Dr. Legge. The penalty for every offence against these orders, or any of them, was 6s. 8d. to be levied by one of the bedels if committed in public, and to be converted to the use of the University; and by masters and sub-heads in colleges for college use."—*MS. Cole, vol. xlii. p. 408.*

VI. TEA.

A folio sheet of the time of Charles II. entitled "An Exact Description of the Growth, Quality, and Vertues of the Leaf Tea, by Thomas Garway, in Exchange Alley, near the Royal Exchange in London, tobacconist, and seller and retailer of tea and coffer," informs us that "in England it hath been sold in the leaf for six pounds, and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight; and in respect of its former scarceness and dearness, it hath been only used as a regalia in high treatments and entertainments, and presents made thereof to princes and grandes till the year 1657. The said Thomas Garway did purchase a quantity thereof, and first publicly sold the said tea in leaf and drink, made according to the directions of the most knowing merchants and travellers into those eastern countries: and upon knowledge and experience of the said Garway's continued care and industry in obtaining the best tea, and making drink thereof, very many noblemen, physicians, merchants, and gentlemen of quality, have ever since sent to him for the said leaf, and daily resort to his house in Exchange Alley to drink the drink thereof."

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

[It is well known that Milton was very fond of Euripides, and imitated in his poems several of the best passages of his favourite author. It now appears, from a copy of Euripides preserved at Cambridge, that he undertook the part of a critic, and corrected several of the errors that disfigured the text. These emendations he wrote on the margin of a copy of the edition of P. Stephen; to which J. Barnes had access when preparing his edition. But Barnes only notices a few of the various readings suggested by Milton; having either neglected the remainder, or adopted them without mentioning the source whence he had derived them. The whole of them having, however, been transcribed by the late Professor Porson into a copy of Brubach's edition, they have lately been communicated to the learned world in the Museum Criticum, whence we have transferred them as a curiosity to the pages of the Monthly Magazine.]

IN HECUBAM.

V. 200. Οἶαν, οἶαν αὖ σοι λαβὰν ἐχθίσταν, Ἀρρίταν τ' ἀρτί τις δαίμων. *Corrigit Johannes Miltonius* Hecr.

208. ἴα' ὑποπειπομένην σκότον. σκότῳ ita Schol. M.

243. Ὡς τ' εἰσορᾷν φέγγος ἡλίου τόδε. ἰσορᾷν γε M.

265. Ἐλένην νιν αἰτεῖν χρεὶ τάφῳ πρόσφραγμα. Milton. πρόσφραγιον.

306. Ἐν ταῖς γὰρ ῥάμνουσιν αἱ πολλαὶ πέλεις. Eustratus in I. Nicomach. Aristot. legit ἐν ταύτῃ ἐλ πάσχουσιν. Milton.

470. Ἐν δαιδαλαῖσι πικίλλουσι ἀνδροκοῖσι πῆλαις. δαιδαλαῖσι M.

755. Δίμας προπύσσοντες. περιπύσσοντες M.

939. Πόλιν τ' ἰπποκοπόου, ἐπεὶ Νόστιμον ναὺς ἐκίπτε πόδα. ἐπεὶ γε. Vid. 7 vers. Stroph. Milton.

983. Φίλη μὲν ἡμῖν εἴ σὺ, προσφίλης δέ μοι τόδε Στρατεύμ' Ἀχαιῶν. τόδε delet Miltonus.

1042. Βούλεσθ' ἐπισπέντασιν. ἐπισπέντασιν M.

1051. Πολλὰ δὲ χεῖρες, αἱ μὲν ἔξ ἀριστεράς, αἱ δ' ἔξ ἐν κ. τ. λ. χεῖρες M.

IN ORESTEN.

873. Schol. καὶ ἐν Βιλλεροφόντῃ μνημονεύει εἰπὼν καὶ ἔσπον ὅχλῳ Δαναῶν ἰδρασμάτων. *Corrigit M.* ἔσπον ὅχθον.

920. Φθίρουσιν, ἀδρῶν εὐνίδας λαβόμενοι. λαβόμενοι M.

933. Ἐλεγε δ', ὃ γὰρ ἰνάχῳ κεκτημέναι. ἔλεγε M.

1260. Χωρεῖτ', ἐπειγόμεσθ'. ἐπειγόμεσθ' M.

1686. Ἐλένην Ζῆος μετὰφρος πέλας. "Διὸς (pro Ζῆος) Tzetzes in Lycophr."

IN PHŒNISSAS.

91. Σπράτευμ' ἰδὺν Ἀργείων ἱεστίαις σαῖς. ἱεστίαις M.

189. νομίζεις in Scholio. *Corrigit κομίζεις M.*

334. αὐτόχειρά τε σφαγῖον. σφαγῖον vel σφαγὴν M.

668. Ἰλασίηρος ἑλλέναις διχὺν βλάτῃ. ἑλλέναις Milton. et in versione, feram cidentis brachii.

739. Τί δ' εἰ καθισπούσασιν Ἀργείων στρατὸν; στρατον M.

877. δεργμάτων διαφραῖ. διαφραῖ M.

933. εὐ συνπύσαιμ' ἢ συνπύσαιμ' ἐνδ' M.

976. Θνήσκων ἑταῖρός τιμι, πατρίδος ἐκλυτρίων. θνήσκων delet Miltonus.

1328. Στέλλω ἀδελφῇ Ἰολάστῃ, ὅπως—τὸν ἰοκ. M.

1737. Ἄλῃς ἔχουσα ὀδυρμάτων ἑμῶν. ἔχουσι M.

IN MEDEAM.

212. πάντου κληῖδ' ἀπέραντον. ἀπέραντον M.

236. Ἀγρευτὶν οὐ μεθεῖσαν ἐκ γαίης ἐμέ. "μεθεῖσα in Canter." M.

941. Οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ πείσαιμι, πειράσθαι δὲ χρὴ οὐκ οἶδ' ᾧ M.

1078. Καὶ μανθάνω μὲν οἷα τομήσῃ κακὰ.

μέλλω δρῆν (pro τομήσῃ) Hierocles p. 75. Cantab. Ed. M.

1200. Σέρεος δ' ἀπ' Ἰσθμίου, ὥστε πυνιδὴν δάκρυ, Γναθμοῦ ἀδελφὸς φαρμάκοις ἀπέρπειν.

Puto rectius esse et elegantius Γναθμοῖς ἀδελφὸς φαρμάκων. M.

1285. Δάμαρ νιν ἐξέπεμψε δαίματων ἄλῃ. ἀλ' fort. M.

1344. Ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν σε μυρίας ἐνείδετε Δάμοις.

Ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀρ' ἂν σε M.

IN HIPPOLYTUM.

657. Εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἔρκοις θεῶν ἀφρακτοῦ εὐρέθην. μὲν pro μὴ M.

750. Ἴν' ἐδιδούκωρος ἄξει ζαθέα χθρὸν εὐδαίμοναν θεοῖς. ἄξει pro ἄξει corrigi M.

998. μὲν' ἀπαγγέλλειν κακὰ. ἐπαγγέλλειν M. "i. e. neque inhonesta petere."

1014. Ἥμιστά γ', εἰ μὴ τὰς φρένας διέφθορε θνητῶν, ὅσοιτιν ἀνέγει, μοναρχία. μὲν pro μὴ M.

IN ALCESTIN.

149. Γυνὶ γ' ἀρίστη τῶν ὕφ' ὅλης μακροῦ. Γυνὶ τ' M.

488. Κτανὸν ἀρ' ἦξει, ἢ θανάτῳ αὐτῷ μενέει; Vario. lectio in margine Ed. Brutiach. κτανεῖν—θανεῖν. Sic M. vel κτανὸν—θανόν.

524. ὦν' ἀντὶ τοῦ γε ἀποκαταθανεῖν ὑφαιμένῃ.

ἀπο—delet Miltonus.

IN ANDROMACHAM.

56. Δέσπον', ἐνδ' αἰῶνα' οὐ Φεῖω γὰρ πέδῃ καλεῖν σε. ἐνδ' γὰρ τοῖσιν—M.

81. Καὶ μὲν ἐπεμψ' αὐτὸν οὐχ ἅπαξ μῖνον. ἐς αὐτὸν M.

100. Χρὴ δ' ἔμπετ' εἶδέν' ἑλβὸν βροτῶν—οὐδέν' post εἶδέν' interponit M.

179. εἰς μέαν βλῆντοτος εὐναίαν Κύπριν—
ἀπείποντες M.

388. πύθου, pro πύθου, forte — M.

IN SUPPLICES.

129. ἴδῃ δοκούσαν σοι τὸδ', ἢ πάσῃ πόλει;
ἀπύσσαν M.

207. αἶθον ἐξαμύνεσθαι θεοί. αἰθέρ τ' M.

754-6-8, &c. Personam X.O. praefigit
his versibus Ed. Steph. Sed A.D. riele
Miltonus.

849. Καὶ ἡ παπίδων γὰρ ἔλει. Sic Steph.
κατά γ' M.

852. Σαφῶς ἀπηγγείλ' ἔστις ἔστιν ἀγαθός.
ἀγαθός M.

1086. ἐξορθούμε' ἄν. ἐξορθούμεθ M.

1110. Ναιτοῖσι, καὶ στραμναῖσι. Νωθροῖ-
σι M.

IN IPHIGENIAM IN AULIDE.

626. Ἀφ' ἣν τὸ Νηρηΐδες παῖδες ἰσέθεν γένος.
Νηριῶς M.

812. ἴψῃ γὰρ λιπὼν φάρσαον. Post
λιπὼν, μὲν aut quid ejusmodi inersceren-
dum. M.

1036. Τίς ἄρ' ὑμῖναιος διὰ λαυτῷ λίβυος—
τὴν ἄρ' ὑμῖναιος Portus, probante Miltono.

1151. προσουδίας pro προουδίας M.

1160. ὥστ' εἰσόντα τε χαιρεῖν. ὥστα
M.

1170. Τ' ἀχθίτα τ' ἴσι φιλτάτοις ἀνέμιστα.
π' ἄχθιστα M.

1221. γόνιαι pro γόνισι M.

IN IPHIGENIAM IN TAURIDE.

8. Ἐσφας' ἑλέτης οὐχ', ὡς δοκεῖ, πατὴρ
Ἀργεΐδης, κλειναῖς ἐν πτοχαῖς Αὐλίδος.

Ἐσφάζειν εἰ πτοχαῖς Miltonus.

58. βάλλω' ἔμαι pro βάλλω' με M.

62. παρ' οὖς ἀπόντι pro παρ' οὖσα παντὶ M.

189. τὴν ἐν τῶν ἑσθλῶν— τὴν πύθῃ M.

215. ἐκίβησεν forte. M.

394. Ἰστρος ὁ ποταμῆμος. Ἰστρος M.

603. Ἄλλ' ὡς γενέσθαι, γένεσθαι forte. M.

695. παῖδας [ἔξ] ἑμῆς ἡμισυφῶν Κητοάμα-
νας. ἔξ Euriplet M.

889. Μὴ στενωπέρεος Πέτρας. μὴ pro
μὲν. M.

953. Εἰς δ' ἄρκος ἴδω— ἄρκος M.

955. Κάτω γ' ἐξελέγξαι μὲν ξένους οὐκ ἔξιον.
ἔξ del. M.

1010. Ἦξω δὲ γ', ἔνπερ καὶ τὸς ἐνταυθοὶ σέσω,
Πρὸς οἶκον, εἰσοὺ καθανάν μὲν ἡμίττα.

ἔξω pro ἔξω εἰ ἢ pro εἰ corrigiit Miltonus.

1025. Ὡς δ' οὐ σέκος λαβόντες, ἐξελθόμεν ἄν.

ἐκπαυθόμεν Brod. Cant." M.

1046. Πυλάδης δ' ὅδ' ἡμῖν πού τετάχεται
φόνου;

"πόνου; Brod. Cant. Port." M.

1076. Ὡς ἐκ γ' ἑμοὺ πάντα σιγηθήσεται.
ἔξ ἑμοὺ εἰ M.

1080. τῆσδε τύχης γένος. ἢ καίματος
Cant." M.

1096. Πηλοῦ' Ἑλλάναν ἀγέρων. ἀγέρων M.

1118. Ἐν γὰρ ἰάγκαις οὐ κάματος σύντρο-
φος ἔμιν. Μεταβάλλει δυσδαμνέει. Κάμει
ἔμιν. M. in angustis enim non laborat,
qui his tanatritus est. Infelicitas est quae
in pejus mutat.

1212. Μυδόν' εἰς ὕψιν ἑλάζειν. "πέλάζειν
Cant." M.

1237. Φοῖβον ἐν κιθάρα σφῶν — ἔτεκεν
Euriplet M.

1258. Θέμιν δ' ἐπὶ γὰρ ἰὼν παῖδ' ἀπεινάσαστο.
"ἴσθαι Cant." M.

1264. Οἱ πόλεσιν μερόπων— "νῆξ. οὐεῖροι.
Brod." M.

1351. Οἱ δ' ἑνωτῶν Ἀγυῖρας ἐξαῖπτον.
ἑατῶν M.

1396. Πρὸς κύμα λακτίζοντες. γῆν δὲ πά-
λιν. "ἐξ δὲ γῆν πάλιν Cant." M.

1469. ἐκαστά σ' "ἐξέσασά σε
Cant." M.

IN RHESUM.

304. Ἐπὶ τὴν ἄλλην τῆσδ' ὄρεϊς πτόλιν;
"ἀπὶ τῆσδ' (Am.) M.

233. Μόλοι δὲ ναυκληρία. "ναυκληρία
Cant." M.

232. Πέραςσας Ἀχαιοὺς ἔρα. "πέραςσας τὸν
Ἀχαιοὺν ἄρα Cant." M.

323. Ἐφασος λαῖφρ— ἔθραυσσας f. M.

441. Παλινὸς τ' ἐπιζάτει. "ἐπιζάτει
Cant." M.

523. Ἑμῶς δὲ βάντας— ἑμῶς M.

565. Διόμ' ἔς, οὐκ ἤκουσας; [ἢ] καὶ νῆξ φέ-
φας. ἢ suppl. M.

789. Κλῶν δ' ἐπ' ἄρας κῶτα μυχθισμῶν
μυχθισμῶν M.

945. "ὦ ἔχει; pro οὐκενα Cant." M.

978. Οὐ βύσσαιτι νῦν Παλλάς, ἢ σ' ἀπέκ-
τειν. ἀπέκτανε M.

IN TROJADAS.

188. Ἦ πτολίαν ἔξειν χάρα— ἔξει M.

221. Φοινίκας— Φοινίκας i. e. Carthagi-
niensis. M.

275. φοινιβάμονος— "τριτοβάμονος Cant." M.

355. Καὶ πέμπετε, κἂν μὴ τέρμα σοι πρέ-
θυμά γ' αἰ. πέμπας M.

466. Personam EKABHES addit M.

587. σὺ τ' ὦ λῆμ' Ἀχαιοῖν. "λῆμ'
Brod." M.

892. Αἰρεῖ γὰρ ἑματ' ἀνδρῶν — ἀνδρῶν
ἑματ' M.

1038. Μενέλας, προγίναν ἄξιος τε, δέμας
τε σῶν. prius te del. M.

1321. Αἰστον οἶκον ἑμῶν μεθήσει. οἶκον
ἑμῶν M.

IN BACCHAS.

182. Διόνυσον, ὃς πέφην' ἀνθρώποις θεός. ἐν
ἀνθρ. M.

188. Ἰδέως forte pro ἰδέων M.

202. "πνιου τε λήθον τῶν καθημέραν κακῶν.
ὑπνον M.

310. "Deest ἔχειν." M.

592. διάτρομα pro διάδρομα M.

605. ἡσθεθ'. ἡσθεθ' corrigiit M.

865. Ἐπ' ἀζούσα λείμματος ἰδοιναῖς. ἐμ-
παζούσα M.

1046. Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ποτηρὸν ἔχμεν νάπας.
ἔχμεν M.

1065. περιφορῶν. περιφορον fortasse. M.

1325. Ἀρισταίου pro ἀριστί M.

1258. Personam Κάδμου addit M.

1383. Μήτε Κιβαιρῶν ὄσσοισιν ἴ' ἐγώ. For-
tasse μήγω *M.*

In CYCLOPEM.

33. ἀρπαγῇ. vel ἀρπάγῃ. *M.*
246. Οὗτος μὲν οὐδ' ἂν γινάσκ[ι]μ[εν] πλῆσειέ
μου.
ἐμ interserendum videtur. *M.*
272. "πᾶς pro τοῦδε Cant." *M.*
410. Εἰσῆλθέ μοι [τι] θεῖον. τι om Steph.
addit *M.*
421. Δράσιν τιν ὄνος. δράσι *M.*
432. τῇ κύλιν' λειημενός. λειηρμαί-
νος *M.*

In HERACLIDAS.

109. ἔλινω πρὸς τὸ πᾶν. ἔλινω προστρο-
πῶν *M.*
141. Ἐκ τῆς ἑμαυτῷ τούτους δραπίτας
ἔχων. τοῦσδε *M.*
191. φεύγειν δικαιοῦτ', ἂν τ' Ἄργος φύγοι;
ἥστις ἂν *f. M.*
575. Τοιοῦσδε παῖδας εἰς τὸ πᾶν [εἶναι] σο-
φοῦς. εἶναι supplet *M.*
602. δῖεται μῆλη Λύπη. λῦεται *M.*
649. "ποσούτων pro τὸ σὺν δ' Cant." *M.*
984. Μηδ' ἄλλο μινδὲν τῆς [μῆ] ψυχῆς πέρι.
Ita M.
999. Ἀκούσεται [τά] γ' ἐσθλὰ, χρηστὸς ὧν
ἄνθρωπος. *Ita M.*

In HELENAM.

94. Μαίνεται; ἔπει τις σωφρονῶν τλαῖν
τάδ' ἂν;
ἂρ videtur interserendum. *M.*
99. Οἰωνὸν δ' ὅπλων ἐριν εἴθηκε συμμάχοις.
ἔδ' ὅπλων *M.*
190. Πάτρινα μύχαλα γύαλα. "μύχαλα
Cant." *M.*
202. ΧΟΡΟΥ pers nam præfigit *M.*
293. Τοῖς πράγμασι — "πλάσμασι
Cant." *M.*
317. Καὶ τοῦμπαλιν γε τῶνδ' ἀληθείας ὁσφῇ.
"τῶν δ' ἀληθείας Cant." *M.*
593. Πᾶς οὐν ἄ. ἐνθάδ' ἥσθ', ἐν Τροίᾳ θ' ἄμα.
ἥσθ' ἄ γ' *M.*
626. ὡς ἄνθρωπος ἐν Ἰλίου Πόνους παρέχεις ὃ πόσει.
μαῖτην et σὼ πόσει *M.*
630. "ἢ σ' εἰς ἐμάς—Cant." *M.*
729. Λαμπαδων μεμνήμεθ'—καὶ om. Steph.
addit *M.*
794. Τόδ' ἐστ' ἐκεῖν' αἰαγμῇ, ὃ προσπόλου
κλύω. αἰνῆγμ' *M.*
809. Εἰφόος μὲν εἴσι μᾶλλον — μενεῖ
σε *M.*
998. Ἐλεεινὸς ἦν μᾶλλον—"ἦν ἂν Cant." *M.*
1023. Ὡς οὐν παραινῶ μὴ μακρὰν, σιγητομαῖ
περαινῶ *M.*
2236. Ὡς Πρίλαμ, καὶ γῆ Τροίας, ἔρρεις μαῖ-
την. ὡς ἔρρεις *M.*
1283. Νῦν δὲ παρεῖναι—Ναῦν pro νῦν *M.*
1342. Πάτρινα κατὰ ὄρμα—"ἔδα Brod." *M.*
1492. Πρὸς γὰρ ἐλάμψαν. "γάμον Cant.
et Port." *M.*
1503. "Ὅσποτα αἱ δολιχεύχοντες—ὦ ποτα-
μαί *M.*
1644. ἔλκ' ἀφίστασθ' ἐκπεδῶν. ἀφίσ-
τασθ' *M.*

1686. Οὐδ' ἄριστον σε πρῶτα Μαΐαδος τόκος,
οὐ δ' *M.*

In IONEM.

81. Ἴων ἐγὼ πρῶτος ὀνομάζω θεῶν. "μιν
post ἐγὼ Cant." *M.*
185. Οὐδ' ἀγιάτιδες—ἀγυιάτιδες *M.*
189. Καλλίφρον φῶς. καλλιβλέφρων *M.*
408. Μαντεύματ' pro μάντευμ' *MS.*
496. Ἀγραύλου κόραι τρίγονοι. ἀγραυλοί
f. M.
594. Μηδὲν καὶ οὐδὲν ὧν κεκρίσμαι, [πᾶ-
τερ] suppl. *M.*
632. Εἴη γ' ἐμοὶ μήτρια μὴ λυτουμενός.
ἐμοὶ μὲν *M.*
1097. Καὶ μούσος ἀνδρας ἴστωι. μούσ'
εἰς *M.*
1136. Ἀκτίνας—ἀκτίνος melins. *M.*
1171. [Ὁ μὲν] παρελθὼν πρεσβυς—ὁ μὲν
supplet *M.*
1187. ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντα δὲ Σπονδάς—ἐν χε-
ρσὶν *M.*
1369. οὐκ' delet Miltonus.
1364. ζητεῖσθαι χερῇ. "ζητεῖν σε χερῇ
Cant." *M.*
1003. Δειλία δὲ καὶ τάδε. δειλαῖα δὲ *M.*
- In HERCULEM FURENTM.*
149. Ὡς σύγγαμῶς σοι Ζεὺς τέκος νέον. σοι
παῖδα *M.*
245. οὐκ' οὐ κατθανόν, οἷχ ὁ κατα-
νών *M.*
328. μίαν in initio versus supplet Mil-
tonus.
474. Τρεῖς δ' ὄντας τριπτυχοῖς τυρανίσαι.
ὄντας ἡμᾶς *M.*
495. Ἰκανὸς pro ἰκανὸν *M.*
706. Ἐφ' οἷς ὑπέστυτε γ' αὐτεπαγγέλτοι
θανεῖν. ὑπέστυτ' *M.*
718. οὐ γὰρ μὴ μὲν ποτέ. "οὐν pro μὴ
Cant." *M.*
779. εὐνομία. "ἀνομία Cant." *M.*
1242. Δακρυῖ ἀπαιλῶν μέλειν τί δαίμονισιν;
ἀπαιλῶν σῶν *M.*
1362. δούς τ' ἐς ἀρχαλά. δδς *M.*
1370. Εὐκλειαν ἡμῶν πατρός, ἀπώλλουσιν κα-
λὴν. fortasse ἀπώλλουσιν *M.*

In ELECTRAM.

222. "Ἄλλους ἂν κτάνομι—"Ἄλλου; κτάνομι"
ἂν *M.*
448. Κόρας ματέουσ'. Κόραι ματέρους *M.*
475. Περιπαῖον βορῶσα τῶλον. θυρῶσα *M.*
769. Τί φησ', τίθηκε πατρός γ' ἐμοῦ στει-
γρὸς φρενός; γ' del. *M.*
1276. τὸν δ' Αἰγίπθου νέον—τὸν δ' *M.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE had many opportunities of men-
tioning, that your Journal is become
a repository of disquisitions on some
of the most important points of geology;
which is again the case with respect to
the subject of this paper.

In your number for last January, page
523, among the *Varieties, literary and
philosophical*, I have found the following

S F 2 article:—

article:—"The phenomenon of a fossile human skeleton will shortly be seen in London: Sir Alexander Cochrane lately sent this curiosity from Guadaloupe, and it has been deposited in the British Museum. It was found with some others, a few years since, in a bed of hard limestone or marble, in that island, and a part of one skeleton was sent to France, and is now in possession of M. Cuvier, the naturalist. The specimen sent to London is perfect from the neck to the ancles, and it is supposed to have been a female. Dextrous workmen have been employed in detaching the stone from the form of the skeleton, and a drawing has been made to accompany a memoir, which is to be laid before the society. A glass-case is making for it, and, when complete, the fossile will be exhibited to the public. This discovery of course disturbs the many fine-spun theories relative to the comparatively recent formation of the human species."

This conclusion has been already arraigned, as gratuitous and of a dangerous tendency, in a paper of Mr. John Farey, sen. which I have found in your next number for February, page 23, beginning thus:—"I am aware of no application which this remark can have, but to call in question the received Mosiac account of the origin and date of our species." He then shews how gratuitous is this conclusion, its being derived from a solitary spot, unknown to the author himself, and known to very few Europeans; when opposed to the demonstration which I have given in my geological works, that our continents themselves are not of a greater antiquity than is ascribed in Genesis to the descendants of Noah from the deluge. Which consideration would have been sufficient to repulse the conclusion of the author; but he will regret to have been so hasty in drawing this conclusion from an imperfect knowledge of the very object whence he has derived it, which is deposited in the British Museum; an exact description of which, and all the circumstances are now publicly known.

An article published in your last Magazine, states the real facts concerning that human skeleton, in a most indubitable manner; for it is in a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, by Mr. Koenig, belonging to the British Museum, in the department of mineralogy. I shall copy the whole of this important article, which will lead me to many other facts.

"A letter from Mr. Koenig to the

right hon. President was read, describing the fossile human skeleton brought from Guadaloupe to this country by Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane, and deposited in the British Museum. This singular fossile was found on the shores of Guadaloupe, below high-water mark, among calcareous rocks formed of madrepores, &c. and not very far from the volcano, called the Souffriere. The block containing the human skeleton is eight feet long, two broad, and weighs about two tons; it is a very hard granular calcareous stone, containing a few venus and other shells, some of which are unknown. The skeleton is tolerably perfect, with the exception of the skull and some vertebrae of the neck, which are wanting. Sir H. Davy found some phosphate of lime in the bones, proving the presence of animal matter. Mr. Koenig does not pretend to guess the age of this fossile skeleton; but Sir Jos. Banks, whose experience and observations are more extensive, considers it as of a very modern formation. Other fossile bones have been found in the same vicinity, and calcareous matter, or rocks, continue forming there. This circumstance seems to sanction the judicious opinion of the learned president."

From this exact description of facts, the object of the human skeleton in the British Museum assumes a very different aspect; and it is explained without the supposition of that length of time which the author whom I have in view thought to disturb the fine-spun theories of the comparatively recent formation of the human species; for we have in this account all the circumstances which explain this singular phenomenon.

The fact that Guadaloupe is a volcanic island, is attested by all the descriptions we have of it, and it is what explains a part of our phenomenon. That island was first discovered by Columbus, who gave it that name from some resemblance to a mountain of Spain: his landing was opposed by the natives, and especially by the women, who used bows and arrows; but the firearms of the Spaniards soon subdued them; however, they did not form there any settlement.

It was only in June 1635, that a first colony of Europeans settled there; they were Frenchmen belonging to Dieppe, five hundred and fifty in number: at their first landing, the natives (Caribs) used them with hospitality; but these men behaved so ill to them, that they were starved: they had not carried with them

them a sufficient quantity of provisions; and as they plundered the natives, instead of acting with civility what they wanted from them, they retired to a remote part of the island unknown to the invaders.

We know, therefore, that the island of Guadaloupe was inhabited at the time when it was discovered by Europeans; and it is probably before that discovery, that some of the natives, falling into the sea, were enveloped by the growing madrepores. We are also acquainted with a cause of their falling in that manner. The inhabitants of the shores lived probably by fishing, and some were there suffocated. It is recorded by the celebrated traveller, Labbat, that the sea on that coast is sometimes so hot as to boil eggs; and that in moving the sand with a stick, a strong smell of sulphur is perceived.

Such is very probably the cause of some of the natives falling from the shore into the sea, before Guadaloupe was in possession of Europeans; they fell on madrepores, and were enveloped by them. The formation of madrepores is a phenomenon common to the coast of all the islands of that sea; and with respect to the time elapsed since the skeletons were deposited into that calcareous substance, we must recur to what is known of its growth. On this object, I have quoted (page 284 of the third volume of my Geological Travels, first published in London) the account given by Denon in his Travels in Lower and Upper Egypt, in which he describes the rapid progress of these madrepores in the Red-Sea: they are the work of sea-polipi, which form a kind of rock called reef or coral; and from known times in the annals of navigation, they have rendered the access of the coasts of the Red-Sea dangerous, and have even filled up some of its ports.

This, therefore, being the nature of the calcareous substance on which the unfortunate inhabitants of the shores of Guadaloupe fell into the sea by being suffocated, it did not require much time for the madrepores to envelop them completely. It appears also that the sea-polipi fed on the decaying corps, and left their bones quite bare; since the madrepore work of these animals is immediately applied to the bones; they also cover every hard body which happens to fall or slowly move over them; and thus it is that some bivalve-shells, the motion of which over bodies is very slow, have been also enveloped.

• If the writer whom I have had in view in this paper, takes notice of the above facts, now publicly known, which for the time elapsed agree with all the other phenomena detailed in my works, I hope he will acknowledge that the records which he thought to be only a fine-spun theory relative to the comparatively recent formation of the human species, are the conclusion of all the geological facts which demonstrate, that our continents themselves are not more ancient than what can be deduced from the Mosaic chronology or the epoch of the deluge.

Windsor, April 18. J. A. DE LUC.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the list of books proper for servants halls and kitchens in large houses, also in infirmaries, &c. as given by your correspondent from Blackburn, permit me to recommend the following:

Books of Prudential Maxims.

Dr. Franklin's Poor Richard's Sayings.

Sandford and Merton.

Religious Tradesman (an excellent book).

Family Instructor.

Sturm's Reflections.

Religious.

Doddridge's Rise and Progress.

Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.

Watts's Scripture History.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Holy War, and Heavenly Footman, with other of his works.

Orton's Practical Discourses.

Discourses on Eternity.

These two last are perhaps some of the most useful practical discourses extant in our language.

D. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your widely circulating Magazine, to request of those of your readers who attend to the meteorology of their situation in the island, some information respecting the most brilliant *Aurora Borealis*, which was visible here last Sunday evening (the 17th) at 11 o'clock.

It would contribute, not only in this instance, but in many others, to the progress of meteorological science, and very much extend our view of the subject, if, through some general medium, we might have presented to our view accurate observations and memoranda on atmospheric phenomena, from different and distant situations. A friend of mine, an eminent meteorologist, performed a journey

ney from London to York, at the change of a fine season of some continuance to rain, and ascertained, as far as he was able by enquiries, the extent of rain, and he concluded that the whole of the island was irrigated at once by an Atlantic current.

Οὐρανός Φωτός.

Kennington, 2 miles S. of London, Ap. 23.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the parishes of Braintree and Bocking, in Essex, there have been societies formed, time immemorial, among the members of the established church, for reading the Scriptures, and the works of eminent commentators. These meetings are held at Braintree, in a room in the church, set apart for the purpose, on every Thursday evening throughout the year; and at six o'clock on Sunday mornings from Easter till Michaelmas. Each person contributes one penny per week to defray the expenses of fire and candle during the winter months, and to present a gratuity to the minister for preaching a funeral sermon at the death of a member. I have never heard of any other parish where this custom is observed: it seems to have been originally borrowed from the early practice of the reformed church of Scotland; where, as there was not a sufficient number of ministers to supply the different parts of the country, certain pious persons, who had received a common education, were appointed to read the Scriptures and the Common Prayers, that the people might not be left altogether destitute of public worship and instruction.* They had also in Scotland, at the same time, a weekly exercise on the Scriptures, intended for the improvement of ministers, the trial of the gifts of those who might be employed in the service of the church, and the general instruction of the people. Those who conducted this exercise, alternately expounded a passage of Scripture; and others who were present were encouraged to deliver their sentiments. Similar associations were formed in England, and were patronised by the bishops of London, Winton, Bath and Wells, Litchfield, Gloucester, Lincoln, Chichester, Exeter, and St. David's; by Sandys Archbishop of York, and Grindall Archbishop of Canterbury. But they were suppressed by an imperious mandate of Elizabeth.†

Braintree, April 13, 1814. D. CORSEY.

* *McCrie's "Life of Knox,"* vol. ii. page 6.

† *Ibid.* page 285. Note a.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN this neighbourhood is a person who for years has laboured under the excruciating pains usually attendant on a cancer, which having baffled medical skill, induced the patient to come to a determination to submit to amputation. Being, however, advised previously to try the following experiment, it had the desired effect, *viz.* Make a poultice of white bread and milk, on which spread a quantity of yeast, after having laid it on a hair sieve, in order to obtain it as thick as possible, and apply the same to the part affected. This was accordingly done at first three times a-day, but twice a-day was soon found sufficient, and at length it was reduced to once in that time.

By following this process, a perfect cure was speedily effected.

Hitchin, April 1814.

PALEAMON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL relate an experiment I made, though I do not claim any credit for its invention, as it is acknowledged that it is a difficult matter to get the world generally to adopt any thing, let it be ever so useful. I took a ball sewed in canvas, to which I attached a line and fired it from on-board a ship, which carried the line several score yards, and was acknowledged, by all present, to be a good expedient. What I would wish to inculcate is, that innumerable lives might be saved in case of wrecks, if each ship had in readiness such means of communication with the shore. It is a principle perhaps not generally known, that a small line will draw the largest rope when a float in the water. It may not be needless to hint, that twenty yards of rope, with a weight at one end, placed where it might easily be got at, as it might be thrown into any window, might prevent the dreadful necessity people are often under in case of fire in London, to throw themselves out.

C. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Mr. Smart, in your Magazine for April, No. 353, very justly censures the filling up of a book on the subject of *shall and will*; yet I cannot compliment Mr. Smart on the conciseness and perspicuity of his own explanations. The etymology of *shall and will* has long been known; and had it been well considered, little difficulty

culty could have arisen in the proper use of those words.

Shall, when not denoting simple futurity, expresses command, or intention with implied authority; now *intention* and *volition* must not be confounded, for, though nearly allied, they are often very distinct: as "I will go there, though much against my inclination." The phrase, "you shall go whether you like it or not," marks *command*; but the phrase, "if you are a good girl you shall go to the play," marks *intention* only, though in the second person; still with an implied authority in the speaker to permit or deny: the same may be predicated, when *shall* is used interrogatively, "shall I go? shall he go?" in the second person: instead of *shall*, "*will* you go?" is used, because the appeal is made to the intention only of the person addressed, without any reference to authority.

Will, when not denoting simple futurity, implies volition, as, "I will do it in spite of you;" or simple intention, as "I will call on you to-morrow:" it must be remembered, that *will*, in the first person, always implies volition, or intention, and therefore cannot be used where simple futurity alone is meant. Thus a little attention to the tenor of the sentence, and to the original derivation of the above words, will point out the proper use of them better than all the profuse and obscure rules and explanations that ever were produced. I once intended to answer your correspondent Dr. Shaw, on his theory of the English verb; but as it forms a part of a work on the English language, which I purpose giving to the public, I shall only observe, that it appears to me extremely erroneous.

E. S. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE having been much speculation respecting the interment of King Charles, I am induced to send you the following particulars, extracted from an old book in my possession, entitled "England's Black Tribunal set forth in the Trial of King Charles I." printed in the year 1658, ten years after the death of the King, and which will, no doubt, clearly elucidate every circumstance:—"After a little pause, the King stretching forth his hands as a signal, the executioner at one blow severed his head from his body: the head being off, the executioner held it up, and shewed it to the people; which done, it was with the body

put in a coffin covered with black velvet, for that purpose, and conveyed to his house in St. James's, where his body was embalmed and put in a coffin of lead; laid there a fortnight to be seen by the people; and on the Wednesday sevennight after, his corps embalmed and confined in lead was delivered chiefly to the care of four of his servants, viz. Mr. Herbert, Captain Anthony Mildmay, his servers; Captain Preston and John Joyner, formerly cook to his Majesty. They attended, with others, clothed in mourning suits and cloaks, accompanied the hearse that night to Windsor, and placed it in that which was formerly the King's bed-chamber; next day it was removed into the Deane's hall, which room was hanged with black and made dark, with lights burning round the hearse; in which it remained till three in the afternoon, about which time came the Duke of Lennox, the Marquis Hertford, Marquis of Dorchester, and the Earl of Lyndsey, having obtained an order from parliament for the decent interment of the king, their royal master, provided the expence thereof exceeded not five hundred pounds. At their coming into the castle they shewed their order of parliament to Colonel W. Lichcott, governor of the castle, desiring the interment might be in St. George's chapel, and by the form in the common prayer of the church of England. This request was by the governor denied, saying it was improbable that the parliament would permit the use of what they had so solemnly abolished, and therein destroy their own act. To which the lords replied, there is a difference between destroying their own act and dispensing with it, and that no power so binds its own hands, as to disable itself in some cases: all could not prevail, the governor persisting in the negative. The lords betook themselves to the search of a convenient place for the burial of the corps, the which after some pains taken therein, they discover a vault in the middle of the quire, wherein, as is probably conjectured, lieth the body of King Henry VIII. and his beloved wife, the Lady Jane Seymour, both in coffins of lead; in this vault, there being room for one more, they resolve to inter the body of the King. The which was accordingly brought to the place born by the officers of the garrison, the four corners of the velvet pall born by the aforesaid four lords: the pious bishop of London, (Dr. Juxon,) following next, and other persons of quality. The body was committed

mitted to the earth with sighs and tears, especially of the Rev. Bishop, to be denied to do the last duty and service to his dear and royal master; the velvet pall being cast into the vault, was laid over the body: upon the coffin were these words set—**KING CHARLES, 1648.**"

The above is a literal copy. I see no account of the ring sun-dial mentioned by your correspondent in your last number. The King gave his *George* to Dr. Juxon on the scaffold, to give to the Prince. There are a number of interesting anecdotes and remarks contained in the book, particularly the King's speech upon the scaffold; with the speeches and behaviour of seventeen noblemen and others, who suffered for and after him.

Harwich, April 10, 1814.

J. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE reaping and harvesting of the wheat is attended with so heavy an expense, and with practices of so disorderly a nature, as to call for the strongest mark of disapprobation, and their immediate discontinuance, or at least a modification of the pastime after the labours of the day. The wheat being ready to cut down, and amounting from 10 to 20 acres; notice is given in the neighbourhood that a reaping is to be performed on a particular day, when, as the farmer may be more or less liked in the village, on the morning of the day appointed a gang, consisting of an indefinite number of men and women, assemble at the field, and the reaping commences after breakfast, which is seldom over till between eight and nine o'clock. This company is open for additional hands to drop in at any time before the twelfth hour to partake of the frolic of the day. By 11 or 12 o'clock the ale or cyder has so much warmed and elevated their spirits that their noisy jokes and ribaldry are heard to a considerable distance, and often serve to draw auxiliary force within the accustomed time. The dinner, consisting of the best meat and vegetables, is carried into the field between twelve and one o'clock; this is distributed with copious draughts of ale and cyder, and by two o'clock the pastime of cutting and binding the wheat is resumed, and continued, without other interruption than the squabbles of the party, until about five o'clock; when what is called the drinking, are taken into the field, and under the shade of a hedge-row, or large tree, the panniers are examined, and

buns, cakes, and all such articles are found as the confectionary skill of the farmer's wife could produce for gratifying the appetites of her customary guests at this season. After the drinkings are over, which generally consume from half to three quarters of an hour, and even longer, if such can be spared from the completion of the field, the amusement of the wheat harvest is continued, with such exertions as draw the reaping and binding of the field together with the close of the evening. This done, a small sheaf is bound up, and set upon the top of one of the ridges, when the reapers retiring to a certain distance, each throws his reap-hook at the sheaf, until one more fortunate, or less inebriated, than the rest strikes it down; this achievement is accompanied with the utmost stretch and power of the voices of the company, uttering words very indistinctly, but somewhat to this purpose—*we ha in! we ha in! we ha in!*—which noise and tumult continue about half an hour, when the company retire to the farm-house to sup; which being over, large portions of ale and cyder enable them to carouse and vociferate until one or two o'clock in the morning.

At the same house, or that of a neighbouring farmer, a similar scene is renewed, beginning between eight and nine o'clock in the morning following, and so continued through the precipitous season of the wheat-harvest in this county. It must be observed that the labourers thus employed in reaping receive no wages; but in lieu thereof they have an invitation to the farmer's house to partake of a harvest frolic, and at Christmas, during the whole of which time, and which seldom continues less than three or four days, the house is kept open night and day to the guests, whose behaviour during the time may be assimilated to the frolics of a bear-garden.—*Vide Van. Surv. Devon.* pp. 145.

Z. X.

Awliscombe, April 15, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your interesting article relative to the public buildings now erecting in the metropolis and its environs, for February last, you have made an assertion the truth of which I am particularly interested in ascertaining.

Having collected materials for a long delayed publication, relative to the objects on the banks of the Thames, from Westminster to Windsor, called the Aquatic Tourist, (which will be produced in the course

course of the summer,) I have reason to believe that the Strand Bridge, which you, I think, erroneously state to have been designed and executed by Mr. Rennie, was on the contrary designed by Mr. George Dodd, an engineer, resident, I believe, at Newington.

Mr. Rennie, indeed, as I am informed, upon Mr. Dodd's resignation, succeeded him in superintending the execution of this magnificent structure; but the whole of the plan, from the stupendous bridge itself, down to the very seal and motto of the Strand Bridge Company, from the documents I have collected, appears to have been the original design of Mr. Dodd.

23, Castle-street. J. I. MAXWELL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I WISH you to apprise your readers, that they may rely on the efficacy of the insertion of a piece of gall-nut in a decayed tooth, as a means of relieving its pain.

Let me suggest to conductors of seminaries of education, the propriety of causing a regular weekly inspection of their pupils by a medical man, as a means of guarding against contagious diseases, and to charge for the same 50s. per annum to each pupil. How much anxiety and affliction would such a system prevent! C. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I SHALL not detain you by a profusion of apologies for the liberty I take in intruding myself upon your attention; I shall therefore immediately lay before you the opinions which I had formed regarding the right that we assume of living upon animal food.

If man can subsist without animal food it is evident, according to plain natural reasoning, that he has no right, merely for the sake of his own insatiable and blood-thirsty appetite, to kill the harmless and innocent brutes, fowls, and fishes. I know by experiment that man can subsist in a healthy state without animal food. His diet ought to be composed of the produce of the earth, such as rice, flour, and vegetables.

Those animals whom we do not murder, on account of the great services which they render us, are oppressed in a most wanton and cruel manner. But as man is able to walk and to labour he ought not to require the assistance of horses. Man would fain have himself believed to be a humane and generous creature, that al-

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ways relieves the sufferings of those who stand in need of his assistance. He is always quick to feel for our sorrows, and to paint in strong colours our own grievances, while we are too often insensible to the sufferings of helpless animals.

M. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OUTLINES of a DISCOURSE on the HISTORY and THEORY of PROSPECT-PAINTING, delivered at the NORWICH PHILOSOPHIC SOCIETY; by W. TAYLOR, jun.

EITHER I have not had time to seek, or know not where to look, or no accounts exist, which deserve the name of records, concerning the state of prospect-painting among the Greeks. This last I believe to be the fact.

* Pausanias mentions but fifteen painters, though he has enumerated one hundred and sixty-nine sculptors, who flourished in Greece; so that only about one-tenth of the whole number of artists, attended to any kind of painting. Pliny, who takes in a wider range of country, and reckons as Greeks all those who practised in Sicily, at Alexandria, or on the Asian coast, mentions one hundred and thirty-three Greek painters; but, although he abounds with anecdotes of the figure or person painters, neither he, nor Pausanias, notice any one celebrated picture, or painter, of landscape.

† The first drawing-schools instituted by the magistrates, were established at Sicione, from the instigation of Pamphilus. On boards of box, with black and white chalks, the pupils were taught to draw from life. Sicione became in consequence the most celebrated school of painting in the ancient world. Pamphilus grew up there, and his pupils, Apelles and Melanthus. Many of the paintings are mentioned which Aratus procured at Sicione for Ptolemy's collection: others, which Attalus acquired there, have been specified; but no mention occurs of any views from nature. The work of the geographer, Ptolemy, *περί των ἐν Σικωνί πινυκων*, quoted by Plutarch (Life of Aratus,) and by Athenæus, (xiii. 2.) has indeed not descended to us.

Among the Romans there were painters of landscape. Pliny says, § (xxxv. c. 10.) that Ludius, in the time of Augustus,

* Antiquités de Caylus, vol. vi.

† Junius De Pictura Veterum, p. 51.

‡ Winkelmann, Geschichte der Kunst.

§ Ludius D. Augusti ætate primus instituit amenissimam parietum picturam villas et portus ac topiaria opera lincos nemora colles piscinas euripos annes litora qualia quis optaret: varias ibi obambulatum

introduced that agreeable way of painting on the walls of apartments and galleries, "towns, porticoes, shrubberies, groves, hills, pools, cascades, rivers, and pleasant shores." Here are all the elements of landscape. By the same artist, he continues, also painted in alcoves, at a small expense, views of sea-port towns, pleasingly executed.

Prospective painting then began with the decoration of walls of rooms, as if man was born to live abroad, and can only banish from his home the idea of its being a prison, by giving to its boundaries a semblance of the horizon of nature.

Vitruvius names Apaturius as a good painter of architectural scenery; and another prospective painter of the Romans is characterized by Pliny,* one Serapion, who painted scenes well but could not paint a human figure. The name Serapion announces a native of Alexandria—probably to the mathematicians there we owe the first principles of perspective, and these were applied in stage-scenery before they travelled to the canvas of the artist. At least in those remains of ancient painting which occur in the Thermæ of Vespasian, and the apartments at Pompeii, the pannels, which include landscape, exhibit a most imperfect perspective. Nor was any praise attached to such works.

One observation deserves notice—the earlier writers on art, by which I mean those who flourished before the age of Trajan and the Antonines, constantly entitle their books on zoographers, on zoography—this was their only usual denomination for painting, as if still life did not merit the name: but the later writers on art (see the list in Junius De Picturâ Veterum, p. 57.) such as Hypsicrates, Protogenes, &c. treat *πρωτόγονοι*, which substitution of the word *design* to the word *life drawing*, announces that art was got to include in its range other than living nature; and of these writers so great a number flourished at Constantinople, that one may infer that city to have become, instead of Rome, the seat of fine

art, and to have cultivated a branch of it which never attained much rank at Rome.

Indeed no circumstance seems so adapted to give a fashion to prospective painting as the transfer of a seat of empire. The personal reminiscences of the migrated, the historic curiosity of their descendants, must have given at Constantinople a high value to every representation of what was dear to personal affection, or beautiful, or celebrated, in the old country.

These notices of the state of prospective painting among the ancients are very scanty—yet I have not omitted to consult Junius De Picturâ Veterum, Winkelmann Geschichte der Kunst, the Antiquités de Caylus, and the Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions—to say nothing of the domestic sources of information with which, gentlemen, you are all familiar. No inferences can satisfactorily be drawn from them as to the natural progress of art, and the means most conducive to its perfection. The general law of progress must be sought in the history of modern painting.

In order to form some idea of the probable course of practice, let us single out an individual artist, who had regular opportunities of study, and habits of industry; one who is alike connected with the Italian and the Flemish school.

Paul Brill was born at Antwerp in 1554. Formed under Voltelman, his first delineations* were of rustic objects, imitations of the ordinary nature which surrounded him. Invited by his brother Mathew, who was employed at the Vatican, into Italy, he there attached himself to Apennine scenery, to views of mountainous and woody expanse, whose natural sublimity and effect he heightened by the strength of his light and shadow. In a third stage of his progress, he was remarked as a painter of gardens the most green, of paradisaical groves, where nymphs were seeking sequestered baths in shaded rivulets.†

I still recollect in the gallery at Florence, a painting of his on alabaster, which represents Christ healing the blind Bartimeus. The figures stand on an elevated foreground—in the distance—purple mountains peering above forests of palm—hills clad with the olive and the vine—the brook Kédron, shining as it winds, and bordered with dwellings of a beautiful architecture—a remote view of the majestic holy city—altogether

tium species aut navigantium terraque villas advenantium asellus aut vehiculis.

Idemque subdialibus maritimas urbes pingere instituit blandissimo aspectu minime impendit: sed nulla gloria artificum est nisi eorum qui tabulas pinxere, eoque venerabilior appareat antiquitas.

* Meniana, inquit Varro, omnia operiebat Serapionis tabula sub veteribus: hic scenas optime pinxit, sed hominem pingere non potuit.

* Pilkington's Dictionary.

† Hagedorn Ueber die Malerey, vol. i, p. 373, &c.

formone of the richest landscapes on which the eye of man can rest—and all contribute to enhance the value of the miracle, and to inspire gratitude to the giver of sight. Few subjects are so well adapted for the prospect-painter, as this, to sink the figures in the scene serving to impress the topic.

Finally, Paul Brill chose to delineate temples, columns, triumphal arches, classical ruins, and edifices, a taste which he bequeathed to his friend Nieuland, who completed his last productions.

Now this progress of the individual may, I think, also be traced in each entire school of art.

Each school of art begins with (1) the rustic.—The ignoble is of easier attainment than the beautiful, its very essence consisting in impropriety of outline, which may err in either direction. A degraded nature is imitated with less trouble than the entire—if a cottage is drawn out of perspective, the jagged thatch hides the undue convergence of the lines—downfallen buildings, pollard trees, conceal imprecision of outline.

It proceeds to (2) the sublime.—Contortion is more easily seized than grace; caricature than the middle form; huge than minute inflections; violent shapes of mountains and rocks, than the graceful outline of gently swelling hills; frothy cataracts, than mirrors of water, where the reflections are difficult to copy.

It attempts (3) the beautiful.—As in poetry, there is many an energetic for one beautiful writer, so in landscape there are several Pietro Tempestas, for one Claude Lorrain. A delicacy of observation, a nicety of discrimination, which seizes almost imperceptible causes of delight, is requisite to depict with effect—arcadian scenery—its mild sunshine—glittering waters—soft verdure—and lovely inhabitants.

Lastly, art pursues (4) the artificial.—Instead of painting after nature, it paints after art; and chooses for its topics—palaces, bridges, temples, perspective views of streets and canals, monuments of antiquity, insides of cathedrals, towns, and their ornamental edifices.

Now this last being the most difficult department of art, ought to rank highest. It requires greater precision of outline, greater knowledge of perspective, greater dexterity to impicture. And it brings the art of the painter nearest to its proper destination, which is to bestow on stationary persons (1) the pleasures, and (2) the information to be gotten by travelling.

Among the Italians the earliest land-

scape-painters were—Bernazzano, of Milan; and Muziano, of Brescia. * Both were remarked for the rusticity of their scenery, insomuch that the latter got the nick-name of the country-boy, *il giovane dei paesi*. Fabrizio Parmegiano and Giorgione Barbarelli have also left something of a name for imitating ordinary objects, and making trees distinguishable from one another.

Titian, by the accidental use of his pencil in the delineation of mountain-scenery, became the founder of heroic landscape. Fiorillo enumerates Viola and Angoli among those who first profited by the nobleness of his manner, and who carried aerial perspective, or the art of bedimming distances, to a new perfection. But Salvator Rosa, born in 1614, was in this line of art to attain the highest rank. Simplicity of design and sublimity of impression mark his every composition. In his landscapes he aims at exciting a shudder, a sort of panic fear, by the wild horrors of the scene. His forests have a gloom which announces to the passenger a homeless and inextricable labyrinth full of abysses. His mountains look like decaying pillars of the world. The approach of night is his darling hour, banditti his favourite company. Salvator Rosa also excelled as a good-humoured satiric poet, and speaking of one of his own productions, exposed in the exhibition at the Rotunda, he says,

Questo anno non ci ho messo altro che un sasso.

But his single rock could supply stuff and station for a temple of Fame.

A Dutch artist named Peter Molyn attempted to compete with Salvator Rosa, and acquired among the Italians the nickname of *il cavalier Tempesta*, from his rage for painting storms, and violent accidents of light.

In the time of Salvator Rosa two other artists acquired a rival celebrity. Gaspar Dughet, called also Poussin, after his relation and master, was born at Rome in 1613. He studied the bolder phenomena of nature, and imitated them successfully; but quitted this romantic scenery for a softer character of landscape, acquired by taking views at Tivoli, Albano, Frascati, and in such enchanted grounds. His verdure is too uniform and diffuse; the shapes of his leaves he varies more than the moderns who study gross effect; but the dingy colouring, especially of his foregrounds, delays the effect of his beautiful compositions. His figures are commonly heroic or mythologic, and ope-

* Fiorillo Geschichte der Malerey.

rate, like a poetic inscription at the bottom of an engraving, in attuning the fancy to the scene. He made written descriptions of the pictures he exposed for sale; and his price, though moderate, was inexorable. The third man of this illustrious triumvirate, and now the most admired of the three, was Claude Gelée, called the Lorrain, from the province in which he was born, about the year 1600. He has all the grace and classical taste of Duguet, with a brighter and more various colouring; and he especially excels in the effects of sunshine. He willingly completes his views by inventions. In his works, to borrow Tasso's description of the garden of Armida,

The moving crystal from the fountain plays,
Fair trees, and various shrubs, and flowers
 rets new,

Sun-shiny hills, dales hid from Phoebus' rays,

Groves, arbours, mossy caves, at once they view,

And that which beauty most, most wonder brought,

No where appear'd the art which all this magic wrought.*

In the school of *Salvator Rosa* was formed *Ghisolfi*, who deserted natural landscape for views of edifices; but he was surpassed in perspective by his contemporary *Viviani*, and by his successor *Ricci*. After the death of *Claude* we scarcely find the name of an eminent painter of natural scenery in the whole Italian school, but a long catalogue of *Calliavari's*, *Canaletto's*, *Pozzo's*, *Zaccolini's*, *Caroli's*, *Codagora's*, *Vanvitelli's*, *Piranesi's*, &c. who all cultivated edifice-painting, or perspective art.

The French school of painting† begins with the mountain-scenery of *Mompert* and *Savery*; it attains the beautiful under *Fouquieres* and *Milé*, and *Jardin*; it proceeds to imitate architectural works under *Moucheron*, *Griffier*, and *Clerisseau*.

In the Flemish school,‡ the same law of progress may be tracked, not however so distinctly, because many of the Flemish painters studied at Rome, and adopted the form of toil there in vogue; thus anticipating that state of the art, to which domestic progress did not yet invite. Yet at the earlier period you find *Mos-taert*, *Matthew Brill*, *Coningsloo*, *Vadder*, faithful to nature, but abounding with rustic and ignoble delineations. The next generation of artists, such as *Poe-*

lemburg, *Schönefeld*, *Everdingen*, *Ga-noels*, *Sachtleven*, *Glauber*, imitate the romantic scenery of Italy first in its colossal, then in its delicate features. And at length *Lingelbach*, *Breenberg*, *Neef*, *Delen*, direct their attention to the imitation of domestic works of art. Some have sought reputation by painting all the good scenery on a given stream; so *Twicke* has given views of the *Elbe*, *Sacht-leven* of the *Upper Rhine*, *Griffier* of the *Lower Rhine*; each making himself as it were a priest of the genius of the stream, whose works are to convene successive generations of men to the worship of its beauties.

Be it however acknowledged that the name of *Stenwyk*, who excelled in perspective art during the infancy of the Flemish school, forms an apparent anomaly. Some critics suspect that his grandson, *Nicholas*, sold, as works of *Henry Stenwyk the elder*, many insides of cathedrals of his own painting; in this case, his antedated excellence should be likened to that of *Rowley*, and is as orderly a phenomenon.

Thus the history of prospect-painting may be compared with the progress of the Rhine; on whose banks originated so many of the chief ornaments of this school of art. Its course begins among rugged rocks and swelling cataracts, where nature, magnified in every limb, astonishes the most indifferent. In the middle of its progress, after marriage with the *Mozelle*, it flows through a gracefully hilly region, rich in trees, and studded with villas, and reflects the beauties of a cultivated landscape. At length it renounces, subsides, or evaporates, among the cities of opulence, the havens of commerce, and the edifices of policy.

There is in all this order and succession of pursuit so much of the natural progress of the human mind, that analogous steps may be observed in almost every line of exertion. Take old travellers, in *Hakluyt's* collection, you will find their engravings represent the enormous, monstrous, prodigious features of nature, Norway rocks, or the boiling jet-d'eaux of Iceland. You will find a middle generation of travellers intent on the graces of scenery and the beauties of artful gardening, on describing *Juan Fernandez*, or *Sidney-Cove*. You will find, in this maturer age of our literature, that the works of man, and the monuments of antiquity, form the favorite subjects of representation and illustration. What is a port-folio of views, and sketches, and drawings, but an *orbis pictus*; and who does not progressively cast out whatever represents the insignificant or the unreal?

Biographical

* Fairfax's *Jerusalem Delivered*.

† *Biographie Universelle*.

‡ *Birkington's Dictionary*. Hagedorn
Ueber die Malerey.

Biographical Chart of Prospect-Painters. — The line represents the period of their activity, the date of their bloom.

1550 60 70 80 90 16 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 17 10 20 30 40 50

Molyn

Bernazzano

S. Rosa

Muziano

Castiglione

Titian

Assèbyn

Torregiani

Viola

B. Torregiani

Angeli

Ghisolfi

Caliavari

F. Albano

Milé

Mompert

Everdingen

R. Savery

N. Poussin

Fouquieres

G. Poussin

Claude Gélée

Glauber

Canalet

Zaccolino

Patel

Ricci

Viviani

F. Moucheron

Schönefeld

J. Moucheron

Mostaert

Elzheimer

Bergham

I. Griffier

R. Griffier

M. Brill

Thomas

Jardin

P. Brill

Genoels

Breydel

J. Both

Rackhuysen

Vadder

Ruysdaal

Begcyn

Vinkenboom

Kabel

Coningsloo

Pynaker

Delen

Rubens

Vandervelde

Poelenburg

Heusch

Kysbraek

A. Neer

P. Neef

Waterloo

Faistenberger

Bailli

Weenix

F. Meyer

Wouvermans

Meyering

Stenwyk

H. Sachtleven

Lingebach

Schellink

Ferg

1550 60 70 80 90 16 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 17 10 20 30 40 50

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
SEVERAL of your correspondents have quoted passages from the New Testament, to prove that a state of warfare is incompatible with the principles of Christianity: the truth of this I readily admit, but the injunctions to abstain from war can never be safely adopted by any nation, unless these principles are universally acted upon. The people, for instance, denominated Quakers are a sect who strictly and conscientiously adhere to the pacific tenets of Christian theology; but should the population of this country consist of quakers only, nothing can be more evident than that we should exist merely as a colony to some less scrupulous power, and in a state of complete subordination; an idea very congenial to the feelings of our neighbour upon the opposite coast, but not likely to be much relished by the generality of Englishmen.

The fact is, that the precepts to "love our enemies," to "do good to them that hate us, and despitefully use us," &c. are, like many abstract theories, only practicable upon a limited scale, and in the very nature of things impossible to be made the rule of national conduct, or to be consistent with national security. The truth of this remark, as also the difference between theory and practice, is strongly evinced by the known fact, that countries professing Christianity, and having for their motto, "Peace on earth and good-will towards men," are perpetually at war with each other, and constantly invoking the Supreme Being to "go forth with their fleets and their armies!"

Woburn.

E. T. PILGRIM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
NO man can be a greater admirer of Lord Byron's poetical talents than myself, but I am not blind to his faults; and I grieve to see a genius so noble and original condescend to borrow the ideas, and frequently even the very words, of another. In an inferior poet this might be passed over, and thought of no more; but what shall we say of one, possessing the highest poetic genius, thus arraying himself in borrowed plumes, and not candid enough to acknowledge his obligations? In the very confined circle of my own reading I have detected numberless plagiarisms; and I doubt not persons of more extensive erudition must be aware of many more equally striking.

In the *Bride of Abydos* the very first line is evidently a literal translation from M. de Stael's "*De l'Allemagne*," where she mentions a German romance, "*Wilhelm Meister*," by Goethe, in which she says there are some charming verses, "*que tout le monde sait par cœur en Allemagne*," commencing with,
"Connois-tu le terre on les citronniers fleurissent."

Every reader will immediately recognise in this the original of

"Know'st thou the land where the cypress and myrtle."

How much further his lordship's plagiarism may in this case extend I am ignorant, as I do not understand German, and M. de Stael has not translated Goethe any further.

The description of Zuleika, beginning,
"Who hath not proved—how feebly words
essay,
To fix one spark of beauty's heavenly ray,"
&c.

reminds me much of the opening of the second canto of Campbell's "*Pleasures of Hope*." In the same part of the last-named beautiful poem, one line,

"The power of grace—the magic of a name."

will recal to the remembrance of my readers, part of the description of Conrad, in the *Corsair* :

"The power of thought—the magic of the mind."
Line 184.

For the expression of,

—"The music breathing from her face."
Line 179.

in the *Bride of Abydos*, his lordship has expressed his obligations to M. de Stael; but, even if he had not, the note which he has written on that passage, more touchingly poetical than poetry itself, must have saved it from my animadversions.

In the description of Leander's crossing the Hellespont,

—"the beautiful—the brave."
Bride of Abydos, Canto 2, Line 4.

is only altered from Lady Randolph's lamentation over the body of her son, by substituting the article for the pronoun,

"My beautiful—my brave." Douglas.

In the *Corsair* we are reminded of our immortal Shakespeare,

"What—is my beaver easier than it was."
Richard III. Act 5.

by

by Conrad's orders to Juan,

"See that free from rust
My carbine-lock springs worthy of my
trust;
Be the edge sharpened of my boarding-
brand,
And give its guard more room to fit my
hand."

Lines 163-166.

"Then give me all I ever ask'd—a tear."

The Corsair.—Line 359.

and,

"I gave to misery all I had—a tear."

Gray.

bear a very striking similitude.

In the last canto of the *Corsair*, Conrad's feelings, when he thinks of Gulnere, remind the reader of Marmion's remorse when the remembrance of Constance crossed his mind.

"And he was free, and she for him had
given

Her all on earth, and more than all in
heaven!" *The Corsair, Line 1636.*

"And I the cause—for whom were given
Her peace on earth—her hopes in heaven!"

Marmion.

Many of the most beautiful similes in "The Giaour," "The Bride of Abydos," and "The Corsair," are taken from "The History of the Caliph Vathek;" but the notes to that extraordinary, but in some parts beautiful, tale. The idea of the three-winged butterfly of Kashmere, and the allusions to the eye of the gazelle, and the blossom of the pomegranate, are also mentioned by Sir William Jones to be almost universal in all the poetry of the East.

An idea which Lord Byron has thrown into "Childe Harold," also owes its origin to the eastern world. The Caliph Omar ben Abdalaziz, the most temperate and self-denying of the race of the Abbassides, declared that "to merit heaven it was necessary to make a hell of earth."

"Deep in yon cave Honorius long did
dwell,

In hope to merit Heaven by making earth
a hell!"

Childe Harold, Canto 1, Stanza 20.

Though I think it right to mention these manifest plagiarisms of a genius, whose greatness should disdain any borrowed assistance, I must again repeat my admiration of Lord Byron's poetical talents, an admiration, I fear, too great, considering the pernicious tendency of his writings. It is a weak and foolish pride, to bazon forth opinions which go

against the established feelings of others, merely because they are singular. If these opinions be sincere, the publication of them can only excite pity for the inevitable wretchedness of a mind harbouring such sentiments; but if otherwise, is there language strong enough to express the indignation which every good mind must feel against one, who, from the mere frenzied love of singularity, can promulgate such sentiments? None can write better than his lordship; and I will conclude by a quotation from the preface to one of his own works,* which at once condemns himself, and offers an apology for a humble individual venturing to censure this Goliath of literary fame. "The unquestionable possession of considerable genius, by several of the writers here censured, renders their mental prostitution more to be regretted. Imbecility may be pitied, or, at worst, laughed at and forgotten; perverted powers demand the most decided reprehension. No one can wish more than the author, that some known and able writer had undertaken their exposure; but in the absence of the regular physician, a country practitioner may, in cases of absolute necessity, be allowed to prescribe his nostrum to prevent the extension of so deplorable a malady."

CANDIDUS.

March, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION of the SKETCH of a TOUR
round NORTH WALES, AUGUST 1813.

Third Day.

DOLGELLY to Tany-Bwlch. After leaving the giant Cader and his satellites, and viewing, at six mile distance, (half a mile out of the road) the fine fall of a small river, which rushes down a considerable precipice in the bottom of a most romantic and richly-wooded glen, we enter upon a region of sterility and desolation, and travel many miles through the worst part of Merionethshire. The high road now runs through an unclosed moor, bounded (though at a greater distance from the traveller than before,) by huge mountains, probably the nearest of them five miles from the road—no trace of cultivation even on the flat below—piles of peat stacked, or fresh cut, the only mark of human labour—the mountain grey, black, and stony—from the very summit to the base

* "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." large

large blocks of stone start out in every variety of configuration from amidst the scar and scanty coat of heath—no sheep appear at present on them—the road walled off by a loose stone barrier—the fields on the flat enclosed in the same way—but the midst of even these is thickly sown with huge masses of rock. This gloomy country terminates at Trawsfynydd, where we breakfast at a complete Welsh inn, where not a word of English is spoken or understood—you see, none but women, and hear nothing but the perpetual *Dinifasnich*.

In the church a few benches—no pews—no other records of the illustrious dead than a duplicate of the coffin-plate nailed against the wall!—The cemetery is walled in with a high wall, and the gate locked—all solemn stillness!—the inscriptions all in Welsh. The huts (they are no more) exhibit comely women, and healthy well-looking children—the feet of the former are bare, but never the legs—they wear a stocking which has no foot, but loops on to the toe.—Every man you meet salutes you, but not a word of English.—A simple race, apparently far removed from all temptation to evil: we had heard in *Dolgelly* that the English judge was arrived to try —, the only criminal on the list!—Five miles before we arrive at *Tan-y-Bwlch* the sterile scene gives place to others of greater interest than any that have yet occurred on the tour—the mountains become still more huge and diversified in their outline and relative situation, throwing huge black shadows on one another in all directions. In a few miles descend by a steep serpentine road, itself picturesque, into the midst of a small elliptical valley, opening at one extremity to the sea by *Tre-Madoc*, and surrounded by a magnificent amphitheatre of mountains. This delicious vale, called *Maentrog*, abounds in wood, water, meadows, and fertility—is of small diameter (a basin as it were of hills); the beautiful grounds of Mr. Oakley occupied us for three hours, till dinner time—the inn a handsome building, erected at the expense of Mr. Oakley—the roads to it very fine—the bridge handsome—close to it two handsome turnpike-gates, built like lodges, at the entrance of the vale. After dinner rode over the opposite hill to see two very fine cataracts.—The vale of *Festiniog*, celebrated by Lord Lisleton, is but two miles from the inn—some of our party rode there to see a third cataract, and they saw it by candle-light.

Fourth Day.

Tan-y-Bwlch to

Bethgellart . . 10

Carnarvon . . 13

Bangor . . 9

In all . . 32 post miles.

The ride of ten miles to Bethgellart, on the whole, superior to any former part of our journey—the scenery is still more grand, and now diversified with frequent views of the sea—one of these very remarkable—a rock by the road covered with *Lichen Geographicus*—several large rocks are seen in the midst of some green meadows, which have been recovered from the sea. It happens as with *Cader Idris*, that *Snowdon* and his satellites burst suddenly on the view (on turning a point which concealed them), when only five or six miles distant—the picture was presented to us half veiled, in rapidly moving black clouds and fleecy vapour skidding round the sides, and overhanging the summit, of the mountains; its peak was visible for only five minutes, when the half of the mountain was again enveloped in dark clouds, and we saw it no more.—We now rode along the side of an almost perpendicular rock, and approach the pass of *Aberglasslyn*.—Here you enter *Carnarvonshire* from *Merioneth*, between two precipitous cliffs of vast height, not more distant than the houses of a moderate street from their opposites. The road at the entrance of this pass makes a turn at right angles with the former; immediately before the turn is the Pont, which, consisting of an arch thrown over a brook, completes the continuity of the road—the bridge as little remarkable as the pass is the reverse. One mile further *Bethgellart*—the foot of *Snowdon*—the harp playing at the door on the triple-stringed harp of the country—the church—story of *Llewellyn* and his hound—rock crystal sold in the streets, and specimens of copper ore.—Clouds continue to encrease, no hope of ascending *Snowdon* to-day—determine therefore to proceed along its base to *Carnarvon*, and attack its opposite side next day.—In five miles the mountains became less picturesque, and there is more of sterility than of the sublime.—In two more they cease altogether—then for six miles, towards *Carnarvon* and the *Menni Strait*, the country is a very uninteresting flat, except where, on ascending a slight eminence, you get a view of the water—*Isle of Anglesea* and *Beaumaris* at a distance, and more near the

the town of Carnarvon, with the high turrets of its castle.

Carnarvon—market day—women, old and young, all in men's beaver hats—poor market—town inconsiderable and stupid, except the walk round the walls and along the quay. The castle fine and extensive, but harsh and angular for the most part, not "ivy-mantled towers"—left it after dinner, and proceeded, "by a fine road of nine miles, along the bank of the Menai to Bangor—Beaumaris, in Anglesey, were conspicuous—the houses, churches, woods, mills, and shore of the island (which is indeed but three miles distant) present a continually amusing scene.—The Roman horse might certainly be credited to have swam the strait from one of the banks of sand to the opposite at low water. Approach to Bangor beautiful—turn of the strait—view of Beaumaris distinct—much like Cowes and the Isle of Wight, from the opposite side of the Southampton water—but the Anglesey view is the most distinct and beautiful.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR desire of circulating plans of successful library associations in provincial towns, induces me to offer for insertion a sketch of the *Hampshire Library-society* of Portsmouth and Portsea; of which I had the pleasure to be the first projector, and, with two friends, selected its laws and regulations, from those of many similar institutions. It was established in October 1804, until which time, this first sea-port town in the kingdom was totally unprovided with such rational and beneficial resource. It had of course to overcome much prejudice and opposition; and, excepting the worthy (and lamented!) Sir John Carter and his nephew, had not an individual *corporate* name, among the 130 members with which it opened. That it overcame all difficulties in its formation, I attribute to the sole measure of vesting its legislation and entire future guidance at once in *open committees* of all the subscribers, assembled at the given hour of business: this popular attempt was by many considered as insufficiently complimentary to the *graduations of society*, but not any inconvenience has ever resulted from such general admission to power; and so far from its producing crowded meetings, not always could the number of *seven* be found to form a board for business. The amount of members has been nearly stationary, though now risen to 164. The library

has advanced to 3000 well-selected volumes, and was enabled to open with 700, under the precaution of repressing (at first) expensive works; and by purchasing principally, for the foundation stock, used books: magazines and reviews are received; but the question of *newspapers* has always been carried in the negative, as articles beneath the honest pride of literature! The subscription was two guineas, (now increased, with the property, to nearly double,) with an invariable annual payment of *one guinea*, and half-a-crown to the library-keeper. The officers of the society are, a *president*, a *treasurer*, an *actuary*,—all undertaken gratuitously; and a library-keeper, at a stipend: these are chosen, or else re-elected, every year. The library-keeper lets to the society two rooms in his house, for the purposes of the institution; by which moderate expence, the funds have not been appropriated and wasted, upon the pomp and *paraphernalia* of the establishment, which ill-planned direction of means, has shortened the original and intended purposes of so many *magnifico's* of this kind.

The following are some of the principal laws and regulations:—The library is for the open and free use of subscribers, six hours every day, at the rooms; with the right of having *two books* at one time at their own houses, a certain number of days; new publications for shorter periods than old ones. Forfeits are established and rigorously enforced (by attaching the responsibility upon the library-keeper) for detaining books, and for non-attendance at quarterly-meetings. Which forfeits have proved a lucrative addition to the yearly receipts, as well as an infallible preservation of the library from spoliation or incompleteness; as unpaid forfeits double every month, till they attain the whole value of the defaulter's share, which then sinks into the general stock.

Shares are transferable upon death or removal, at the prices last fixed by the committee; any collusion between parties vitiates the purchaser's right. Five members are annually chosen as a committee of revision, who may cast out any books not worthy of being retained: this has hitherto only been done at a re-print of the library-catalogue. The method of admitting books, is for any member to write down the title and price at the library, with his signature, one clear week before either of the two monthly purchasing meetings; (there are some variations as to works of large expence;) when, if the list is beyond the reach of the sum of

money to be appropriate, their precedence is drawn by lot: each work is then separately ballotted for, and ordered, or not, for purchase: the surplus books stand first for nomination on the next ensuing purchase night. Ten pounds is the sum disposed of, when no specific sum has been ordered by a previous committee. With such very moderate subscription carefully employed, the society now possesses a valuable mass of general literature in every department. In the selection, utility has been preferred to splendour, and general information to abstract opinion. Neither divinity nor law have been permitted to load the shelves: in the matter of that great stumbling block of mixed associations, *politics*, the due regard to that invaluable maxim "*audi alteram partem*," has never been forgot or violated; and diversity of opinion has only promoted the successful progress of the establishment.

Should the above delineation have the effect to instigate similar attempts in districts, at present unprovided with such easy resource for information and general knowledge, through the insertion of your distinguished and valuable miscellany, it will very pleasingly gratify,

Chelms,

J. P. ROBERDEAU.

March 25, 1814.

P.S. The great error of those institutions in the metropolis which are reported to be fast sinking into premature decay, has arisen from not sufficiently perceiving that such establishments require *income*, quite as much as *capital*; and cannot succeed without a due mixture of share-price, and annual subscription.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time ago, I observed in a periodical publication, a method of cure for a bleeding in the nose, practised by the peasants in a district of Sweden, which, contrary to expectation, turned out to be complex; but which brought to my mind an extremely easy and simple cure, which I had seen practised in my younger years, that of placing a key, or any piece of cold iron, or, no doubt, any other metal, to the back part of the neck. This application, I think invariably, in a short time stopped the effusion.

I cannot but think that tar-water, which was so much extolled about the middle of the last century, the good effects of which are also so confidently mentioned in the letters of Dr. Young, with which you continue to favor us, ought not to be so much neglected. Mankind are seldom altogether mistaken about the

virtues of a simple; and one, too, where the interested arts of the quack cannot well be practised. If tar be wholly inefficacious as a medicine, it is to be lamented that the good rector of Wellwyn swallowed whole casks of this, I suppose, unpalatable material.

W. N.

Bedford Row, May 8, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the press ought at all times to be open for the vindication of character as well as the promotion of truth, and as your extensively circulating miscellany has been made the vehicle for diffusing a very injurious and unjust calumny, I trust that you will readily admit a short and temperate reply to your correspondent D. B. P. ECCLESTON.

Mr. E. in a letter dated Lancaster, December 1813, has thought proper to attack in very virulent language a worthy and respectable clergyman for having "refused the *rites and right of sepulture*" to "a poor innocent child;" and, in the enthusiasm of his indignant zeal, demands "Is this Christianity? is this the established religion of a civilized people?" Yes, Mr. Editor, I answer, it is.—It is more; it is consistency,—it is propriety,—it is a just and respectful obedience to the laws of the land; and a becoming submission to the wholesome regulations of ecclesiastical polity.

Is Mr. E. so ignorant as to require to be informed, that if the "*worthy, worthy, worthy vicar*," as he has sneeringly termed the reverend gentleman who is the object of his illiberal attack, had admitted to the right of Christian burial the corpse of a person (whether infant or adult it is alike unimportant) who had never been admitted into any society or any denomination of Christians, he would have been guilty of the profanation of a *rite*, which, as a clergyman, he is bound to observe; and would have subjected himself to ecclesiastical censure, or even deprivation?

The case, according to Mr. E.'s own statement, fully exculpates the clergyman from any degree of blame, for it admits that this "poor innocent child" had been already refused interment in the parish where its parents resided. Why then it should have been thought incumbent upon the minister of another parish to permit its burial in his parish, and in that ground which is expressly set apart by a prescribed ceremonial of the church, called consecration, for the interment of its members, it would be difficult for him

to prove. Perhaps equally so as to justify the ridiculous rhodomontade of the aforesaid child being *therefore* "left to rot on the surface of the earth, be worried by dogs, or devoured by crows!"

Upon my word, Mr. Editor, I cannot but admire your transcendent good nature to have indulged Mr. E. in his strange desire to appear in print, and to "extend beyond the limits of the circulation of a provincial paper" such absurdity.

After asking Mr. Eccleston whether he seriously believes that the "poor innocent child" did in reality "*rot on the surface of the earth,*" or was "*devoured by crows,*" in consequence of the vicar's refusal to bury the corpse *in his church-yard*? I am inclined to suggest to him the propriety of being in future rather more cautious in his language than to assert that a dead child was "*worried by dogs!*" For although Mr. Eccleston, who boasts of his reading respecting "the *humanity* of the Hottentots," might peradventure have added his *experience*, that not only dogs but even *puppies* sometimes *worry* parsons, it really staggers my belief that they ever *worry* the dead!

But, Mr. Editor, to be serious, on a subject which required all Mr. E.'s powers of intellect and *fancy* to produce a smile, I cannot but express my regret that such an occasion as the present should have been seized with so much avidity, for the purpose of bringing a *clergyman* into contempt. When Mr. E. says, in the hackneyed phraseology so often resorted to by declaimers, "tell it not in Westmoreland," &c. it is so evident, by the very method which he has taken of giving universality to his narration, that he is desirous of its being not only told "*in Westmoreland*" but published before the whole world, and "*every creature*;" and, for the purpose of exciting the scoffs of the malignant, and the sarcastic illiberality of all who feel pleasure in the debasement or humiliation of the clerical character; that it immediately occurs to me to be the duty of every consistent friend of the church to point out the following fact: That if any person within this realm of England, belonging to, and accredited by any tolerated sect or branch of the Christian religion, shall wilfully avoid or prevent his children from being admitted by baptism into the communion of Christ's church; such persons have no legal right to any of the privileges of the church, and may not be interred by the ministration of any rite or ceremony incident to those only who have been baptised. The vicar alluded

to, knew his duty, and he would have deserved not only the censure of his superiors in the church, but the reprobation of his parish and neighbourhood, and the contempt of "*Philistines, Infidels, Heathens, and Turks,*" to quote Mr. E.'s climax, (if any such there be in "*Kendal or Westmoreland,*") if he had acted otherwise. He who endeavours to excite disrespect towards the sacred order on so unreasonable, so frivolous, and unjust a pretext, ought therefore to be admonished of the great impropriety of his conduct, and be he "*hereby admonished accordingly.*"

L.

Chelsea, April 6th, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE discussions relative to the CORN LAWS involve the immediate interests of the whole population of the British empire, partly as growers, or entirely as consumers. To subsist, is the first of all considerations; and to be able to subsist, by moderate exertions of labour, is the result of all social wisdom.

In the agitation of this momentous question, it will appear that the several parties are anxious to reconcile inconsistent and impossible conditions.

I.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST demands that the English farmer, or landlord, may be on the footing of the Polish or American farmer, or landlord, and meet them at the same price in the market; forgetting all the differences of their circumstances, that the price of land, labour, horses, and implements, is in England four times as great as in those countries, and that an incompetent recompence for agricultural labour and capital would ultimately be the means of turning them to manufactures; thereby unduly increasing the stock, creating a glut in the market, and sinking the price of manufactured articles to the reduced level of farming capital and labour.

II.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST, on the contrary, requires that the present high prices may be maintained as an indemnity for high rents and increased wages, which are required to meet heavy taxes and the diminished value of money, and to counterbalance the consequent increased price of land, labour, horses, and implements; forgetting that if subsistence is high our manufacturers cannot meet the competition of other nations in the market, and that if the importation of corn is embarrassed by high duties, various nations who

have no other staple cannot import and consume our manufactures.

III.

THE STATESMAN desires to see the country grow corn enough for its consumption, so as to make its subsistence independant of foreign nations; but he is anxious at the same time to increase the export of manufactures, and to enable them to meet all competition in foreign markets, and desirous of keeping down the price of bread, for the subsistence of the manufacturers and the benefit of the poor; yet he cannot abate his assessments or abridge the currency while his budget exhibits so enormous a single item as forty millions for the interest of the public debt; and he is anxious to extend the commerce of the country to those great countries whose staple is corn, though to allow the free importation of their staple would be to put an end to the growth of corn in England, to destroy the landed and farming interests, and in them to cut off his most substantial sources of revenue.

Such is the social DILEMMA in which the people of England are placed. For the purpose of removing it, let us examine the causes and the circumstances which have tended to produce it.

What would be the situation of any individual whose estate was charged with mortgages double its proper rental?

What would be the situation of any merchant who paid interest for the capital sunk in remote speculations double the amount of his annual profits?

Yet in what do the incumbrances of a nation differ from those of such individuals? Is not the wealth of a nation made up of that of individuals? Does not the power of a nation grow out of the accumulated contributions of all its members? Is any other property than that of individuals pledged for the public debt? Expedients and shifts may be resorted to in public borrowing as well as in private borrowing.—The load in the former case may be thrown by A, B, and C, for a season on D, E, and F, and these may contrive to divide it with G, H, and I.—So also a man may borrow on one estate to relieve another, and he may sell a third to pay the loan. Yet in all such cases the collective community and the total means of the individual must eventually suffer. Each will naturally seek to reimburse himself by the expedient of higher prices, but then we return to the present difficulty—for none will buy of a dear manufacturer or high-priced baker if they can avoid it.

It appears too that the TAXES, the consequences of a twenty years' crusade against the principles of liberty in France, must be collected out of an ARTIFICIAL AND BLOATED CURRENCY. Yet the manufacturing interests, one of their two sources of supply, are endangered by the consequent high price of subsistence—and if this is brought down to the desired level, then the agricultural interests, their other source, must be nearly, if not entirely, annihilated.

The difficulty then is created proximately by TAXES and PAPER MONEY, and remotely by WAR and DEBT. It is absurd therefore in the manufacturing interests to complain of the agricultural interests; because no distinct class of the community merit reproach, but only those of each class who have abetted the late wars, and thereby created an intolerable load of debt, and an amount of interest, which of itself equals the whole rental of the kingdom before the war began.

If laws and administrations of governments did nothing more than restrain bad passions and punish crimes, all the interests of society would find their own level, and the force of natural circumstances, in regard to points of the first necessity, would regulate and govern the labours, pursuits, and relations of the people. They seek however to regulate the force of circumstances, to controul nature, and to direct the combinations which produce events, although they are unable to foresee all the consequences of their regulations, and in many complex arrangements can only discover their errors by experience. It is true, the comparative prosperity of Britain affords evidence of the success of its thousand legislators in applying palliatives to every social disease; though it cannot be disputed that our bulky statute books are composed in many instances of mere nostrums, which seldom reach the seat and origin of the disorders to which they are directed; and though every such nostrum generates, or lays the foundation of some new disease, till it is difficult or impossible to trace the complicated and multiplied causes of new symptoms of derangement—and dilemmas are created such as that in which the country finds itself in regard to the Corn Laws?

The simple and undisturbed course of nature, would confer on all men of the same nation the same recompense for equal quantities of useful labour, or combinations of labour and skill; and the unchecked and unrestricted inter-
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course of nations, would leave the relations between labour and the necessities of life, simply that of the productive powers of their soil. As it is in the same parish, so would it be in the same nation, and in all nations. But how numerous are the circumstances and municipal regulations which disturb these general laws!—How many custom-houses must all articles pass through between nation and nation!—How many restrictive and prohibitory laws must they encounter!—How arbitrary is the creation of that currency which is the measure of their price!—In fine, how differently is every article of produce and manufacture presented to the consumer from its exhibition by nature, on the spot which gave it existence!—Yet as often as it suits our humour, or interests, we endeavour to break through all the fences, laws, and regulations of society, and to exhibit particular articles to the consumer just as they come from the hands of nature!

Whether, in England, the farmers or manufacturers are better paid for their respective labour, skill, or capital, is a point which introduces much personal feeling into the discussions relative to the Corn Laws; but, in truth, is a question of little ultimate importance in the calculations of well-informed economists. The simple and unerring test of the condition of every branch of useful labour is the condition of the labourers. If the agricultural labourer is better paid in proportion to his skill than the mechanic, if the farmer gets more than the shop-keeper, or if the landlord is better paid for his capital than the merchant, the fact is to be discovered in their relative appearance and means of living. And so it is in every particular branch of trade. If we wish to know whether it is more desirable to be a smith than a carpenter, a lawyer than a physician, a manufacturer of broad cloth than of cutlery-ware, other things alike, we must look to the fire-sides of the several classes.

But if great differences arise from any accidental causes, and one class rears its head above another, the remedy, if no bad laws intervene, is simple and universal, namely, those who are engaged in a branch of labour for which there is no demand, employ themselves in that for which there is one. The increase of hands keeps down the high price which scarcity would otherwise occasion; and when the produce begins to exceed the demand, competition lowers its value, the labourer sinks below the level of other labourers, and he then turns his attention as before

to some other employment which pays him better, the same causes producing the same effects under every variety of circumstances.*

If therefore the manufacturing were on this occasion to prevail over the agricultural interest what would be its ultimate gain? Not only would agricultural labour and capital be instantly directed towards trade and manufactures, so as to increase the competition and diminish the profits, but the taxes, which could not then be borne by the agricul-

* Labour in society is, in truth, like water in nature, and will always find its own level if unobstructed. It seeks, like the motion which vivifies all things, to be constant in its quantity, whatever be the variety of its purposes. How monstrous then are all laws which seek to confine men in casts, classes, or particular trades! Which say, that although a man's trade has failed from the caprice of fashion, or public policy, he shall not be allowed to exert his best skill in another which wants labourers, and in which he may earn a subsistence! It is forgotten that this feature of the economy of labour obeys the general law, and will find its own level; that no man will turn his attention to a new trade in which there are already a superfluity of labourers; that he who has served a regular apprenticeship is likely to possess more skill than he who has not, and therefore must enjoy a preference; that the injustice of the principle would be intolerable if universally applied, and if the manual labourer were to be protected from the intrusion of decayed mechanics, just as particular mechanics are now protected from the intrusion of labourers or other mechanics; and that, as the benefit of free employment would be universal, it would be reciprocally enjoyed by all, in the degree in which their health, wants, taste, and genius, might render a change desirable.

In regard to the industrious classes of society, this system of monopoly is a sinking ore, because if a man's trade fails, he is prohibited from pursuing another however analogous to his own, or agreeable to his taste; but he must sink at once to the workhouse, go for a soldier, or employ himself as a mere manual labourer. This seems to be a hardship imposed on mechanical labourers, by the apprentice-laws, which must be often felt, and be productive of much complicated misery: while they secure no advantages of corresponding worth which can be considered certain or permanent; operate with aggravated severity in a country where so much labour is affected by fashion or foreign connections; and violate all those principles of general policy which best promote the welfare of every part of the community by meeting the wants of the whole.

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tural interests, would fall wholly on the manufacturing interest.

If it be objected that it is the high rents of land which produce the effect on bread, it is not duly considered that an increase of rent of a pound an acre adds but 5s. or 6s. 8d. to a quarter of wheat, or only 3 farthings to the quartern loaf; and that if rents are double, the general effect of a war-system, of paper money, and of taxes, has been to treble the price of all commodities, so as to leave the landlord, not so well off with a double income as he was before the war.

And if it be urged that the grazing system is still open to the farmer, and that we may eat our corn at the Polish and American price, and our meat at the English price, it is not duly considered that one sort of food bears a regular proportion to the price of every other—that meat regulates the price of labour as well as bread,—that if meat is sold in an undue proportion to corn, its consumption would be lessened, while by turning the arable land into pasture the quantity could be increased, and the eventual destruction of the agricultural interest be equally certain.

Or, if it be conceived that the same causes which oppose a free trade in corn operate in like manner on manufactured produce, it should be remembered that there is no Polish or American price for many important articles of our manufactures, and that we at present enjoy a monopoly in our ingenuity, arrangements, connexions, and capital, which it is to be hoped will continue till we have disengaged ourselves from our burden of debt and taxes!

It is therefore manifest that at this crisis we cannot remove these public difficulties by removing their cause; consequently our statesmen, if they act wisely, will pursue, in regard to the body-politic, the analogous course of experienced physicians, when they encounter a similar complication in the body-natural. These have recourse to palliatives; they endeavour to relieve pain wherever it takes place; and they assuage exasperated symptoms as often as they appear, leaving the cure to nature and the chapter of accidents! This is all that human foresight and power can in such cases effect; and it is all that a reasonable patient can desire. He will, however, expect, that his physicians should, on every indication of amendment, use the most efficacious means to prevent a relapse; and in this feature of their prac-

tice, our political physicians ought also to pursue the analogy, and to take such measures as shall secure the constitutional representatives of the people of England from again becoming the dupes of passions, which were excited by the stimulus of malignity, and kept alive by the spirit of avance.

At this moment, the only question is one of PRICE, and this question of price is a consequence of the difference of the value of money, occasioned by wars, undue expenditure, debt, paper money, and taxes. Of these causes the primary one is removed, and time and perseverance may perhaps remove the others. We shall then be on a level with other nations, or in the situation in which we stood before the *first crusade against liberty* in America, and we may then grow corn and make bread on the terms of other nations, and may freely import or export as suits our pleasure. But till the causes of the disease are removed, it is absurd and useless to expect or desire a radical cure, and we must be content with palliatives, such as those recommended by the committee of the House of Commons, which simply oppose one change of price by another.

As a bonus to the English farmer, it is proposed, that all foreign wheat, (and other grain in proportion) shall be liable to a duty of 24s. when the average price of the maritime districts exceeds 63s. and that as the price advances 1s. the duty shall be reduced 1s., and when above 87s. shall be only 6d. per quarter. Foreign grain can, however, be always brought into the English market on paying the duty, while our own cultivation is protected against advanced prices by a fine of 24s. per quarter, when the price is under 63s.—thus, if our price is 54s. and the Polish or American farmer can afford his wheat at 30s. he is still at liberty to import it in any quantity.* The first propositions of the committee were

* The following resolutions were passed by the House of Commons on the 5th of May.

1.—*Resolved*. That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient, that the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt and flour, from any part of the United Kingdom, should be permitted at all times, without the payment of any duty, and without receiving any bounty whatever.

2.—*Resolved*. That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient that the several duties now payable, in respect of all corn, grain, meal and flour, imported into

were to make the price 103s. and they afterwards reduced it to 84s. both of which alarmed the country; but the graduated scale from 63s. to 87s. is a middle measure which is not calculated to excite particular jealousy, *if it answer the purpose*. It cannot be doubted, that we ought to grow wheat in England, but this cannot be done, unless the grower meet with fair remuneration for his labour and capital, and is protected from low foreign prices by some judicious laws. Whenever circumstances leave us only a choice of difficulties, the only benefit to be derived from experience and wisdom, is to choose the least.

The source of the disease being evidently in the war system, and in the expenditure during the last twenty years of a thousand millions beyond the public income, the radical remedy would be to remove the debt, and with it the taxes raised to pay its interest. God forbid, however, that this should be done by any means inconsistent with the good faith which ought always to characterize the conduct of debtors towards creditors. Time alone, and a more pacific spirit can cure this evil. We must cease to be the dupes of *wicked newspapers*; and we must not allow ourselves to be excited to projects of revenge, aggrandizement, or conquest, either against the Americans, Norwegians, or any other people who are asserting their rights and liberties, by demoniacal writers who seek only to gratify

into the United Kingdom, should cease and determine; and that the several duties in the following schedule shall be paid in lieu thereof.

When imported from any foreign country, except the province of Quebec, or the other British colonies or plantations in North America.

Wheat,		Rye, Beans, and Peas,		Barley.	
Price.	Duty.	Price.	Duty.	Price.	Duty.
S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.
63 to	24 42	- -	22 32	- -	13
63 to 64	24 42	to 43	22 32	to 33	13
64 to 65	23 43	to 44	21 33	to 34	12
65 to 66	22 44	to 45	20 34	to 35	11
66 to 67	21 45	to 46	19	and so on to	
67 to 68	20 46	to 47	18	44s.	
68 to 69	19 47	to 48	17	Oats.	
69 to 70	18 48	to 49	16	21 - -	13
70 to 71	17 49	to 50	15	21 to 22	12
and so on to	and so on to	22 to 23	11		
86s.	63s.	23 to 24	10		
		and so on to			
		32s.			

their hellish spirit, or their insatiable avarice. Justice must govern the mind and actions of the nation; and then peace, freedom from debt and taxes, plenty, prosperity, and true glory, will be the consequence of her ascendancy.

On this subject of domestic discord, excited by the mutual jealousies of the landed and commercial interests, the people of England should peruse the fable of Menenius Agrippa, delivered on the occasion of a similar dispute to the people of Rome; and in regard to their foreign policy, they should never forget that a nation which seeks glory, prosperity, or advantages, from the chances of war, is like a man who has recourse to DRAM DRINKING to keep his spirits; who goes to LAW to protect his peace, rights, and property; and who frequents the GAMING TABLE for the purpose of bettering his condition.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS very glad to see in your 247th number, page 311, Dr. Shaw's scheme of the seven duplicate vowels. I have for some time been convinced of the truth of that system, but I have looked in many a grammar and spelling-book without ever having had a glimpse of it in print. I must, however, beg leave to correct (as it seems to me) the Dr. in a point or two. In the first place, I think the Dr. wrong in considering the *o* to have a short sound. Every other vowel has a real and perceptible difference between its long and short quantities, but in pronouncing this *o* with the utmost attention, I cannot perceive any difference.

Closest palatal	will	wheel	i
Palatal	pen	pane	e
	cut	cur	u
Vowels	hat	hart	a
Labial	sol	Saul	o
Vowels	no	known	o
Closest labial	pull	pool	oo

There is indeed a small difference between *o* final, and *o* followed by a consonant, (as in the scheme) but this difference arises from this—that when *o* is final, the mouth having nothing more to pronounce, falls into the position for pronouncing *oo*; and thereby the *o* final is slightly tinged with the sound *oo*; but when *o* is followed by a consonant, the mouth does not fall into that position, but proceeds immediately to pronounce the consonant. That this does not constitute a short quantity, is evident from

the vowel *a*, which has the like difference with respect to *i*, as *ba*:—*bane*, and yet it has another sound which is the real short sound, as *Ben*.

I conceive that *u* has a long sound, for instance, pronounce *hut* and *hurt* without the *r*, (as we Londoners generally do) and the difference will be strikingly obvious.

Although the Dr's remarks apply closely to the English tongue, yet I think he should not have extended them to other languages, some of which may, and do have more than seven vowels. For instance, the French language has two vowels, (four reckoning the short sounds) above the seven, and which are wholly wanting in English. I do not mean the nasal vowels, as they are called, which are nothing more than common vowels with the consonant *n*, imperfectly pronounced after them; but the vowels *ü*, in *flüte*; and *éü*, in *jeune*, (see *Levizac's grammar*, page 17.) It is true, that these, though simple vowels, are not simply but complexly formed; that is, the mouth is in two positions at once in pronouncing them, and it may be this that restricted the Dr. to seven; but I do not consider this a sufficient reason, for though there can be but seven simply formed, yet there may be a number of other equally real vowels, formed in a complex manner. And here I shall end, only premising that I am as unwilling as the Dr. that this should degenerate into mere controversy, and as willing to give and receive information.

W. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Beck, says, (page 31 of your last volume,) "Indignation always arises in my bosom, when I view in the Royal Exchange the statue of that most profligate monarch, Charles II." adding, "that he was a drunkard and a profligate, and that he sold Dunkirk to Louis XIV. of France."

I may truly say, I have a thousand times felt disgust and astonishment at seeing the statue above-mentioned; it was taken down a few years ago, and I was in hopes it would never have been replaced. Excepting that the Royal Exchange was built in the reign of Charles II. a statue of Wat Tyler might, in my humble opinion, with equal propriety have been placed in its centre.

When, in the parliament that voted the restoration of the royal fugitive, Mr.

Hale, (afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench,) rose to move for a committee to examine into the causes of the late civil war, and to form a digest of the rights of the crown, and the privileges of the people, the majority of that parliament, smitten with the *mania* of loyalty, stifled, as it were, by acclamation, every attempt of the discerning few, who would gladly have promoted an enquiry, with a view to prevent the recurrence of similar misfortunes.

"O!" (said they,) "the Prince has suffered so long and humiliating an exile, he can never fail to be grateful and just!" Whereas, if parliament had done their duty at that favourable conjuncture, much future mischief would have been prevented, and even the revolution of 1688 might perhaps have been rendered unnecessary.

Regardless of his oaths, Charles II. treated the Scotch covenanters with great barbarity; he destroyed several of those who were accused as regicides, although he had pledged himself to pardon; and he repaid the services of the presbyterians with persecutions.

When a bill had passed both houses of parliament, to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts, so far as respected protestant dissenters, it was stolen, while it lay with other bills to receive the royal assent; and before another bill could be passed to re-place it, the king prorogued parliament, and did not assemble another for several years; nay, his most strenuous endeavours were exerted to exercise a despotic power, by governing without ever calling for the advice or assistance of parliament.

He acted with unjust severity, sometimes even with cruelty, to those whom he regarded as his enemies; yet his friends had occasion to complain of the most contemptuous neglect; and among others, he treated his avowed and steady supporter, the Earl of Clarendon, with the basest ingratitude.

Charles II. violated his engagements with the creditors of the crown, by shutting up the Exchequer, a measure which ultimately formed the germ of that mighty debt, that now threatens to involve us in one extensive ruin. For something like droits of admiralty, that monarch went to war with the Dutch, chiefly with a view to plunder them. He was a traitor to his country, by being a pensioner of France. In fine, surrounded by the H—s of that day, he lived a profligate and died a papist, "vainly hoping to secure a passage to the realms of

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of bliss, from the merits of a submission extorted by the terrors of an alighted conscience."

Those who caused a statue of this princely ingrate to be erected in the centre of the city of London, surely did not know that he suspended the charter of the city, which was not restored till after the revolution; they must have forgotten his meanness and utter disregard of his father's memory, by accepting a sum of money for defraying the expence of his unfortunate parent's funeral, which he (being the constant dupe of his amorous inclinations) expended in licentious gratifications.

The following correct, but disgusting picture of Charles II. was drawn by Bishop Burnet, viz. "That he had enormous vices without the tincture of any virtue to correct them; that under the appearance of gentleness, he concealed a cruel and unrelenting heart; and under the mask of sincerity, the highest degree of hypocrisy and dissimulation: that he was void, not only of every princely but of every manly sentiment; that he was incapable of friendship as of integrity; that he considered power and the trust which accompany it, in no other light than as the means to gratify the criminal and selfish passions; that he acted as the foe, rather than the protector of his people; and that it was lewdness, indolence, and the love of ease, which were the single correctors to that rage for absolute power, which infects almost all princes; and which, but for the predominancy of less exalted passions, Charles would have pursued with a vigilance equal to the importance of the undertaking; and which, notwithstanding the indolence of his temper, the depravity of the times had, in a great measure, enabled him to effect."

Islington,
Feb. 8, 1813. AN OLD LIVERYMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March, is a plan proposed by Common Sense, and urged with great force and eloquence, by which, from a slender beginning, immensely beneficial effects will certainly ensue. This plan, so striking and splendid, will no doubt make an impression on the public; and will not, like many others, be viewed as an amusing novelty and then forgot. It is not only plausibly argued by this indefatigable writer, but clearly demonstrated, that, 1*l*. deposited at birth, will produce to survivors at sixty, an annuity of 20*l*.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 255,

Such an idea, by brightening the prospects of the labouring poor, and removing from old age the horrors of poverty, may be said to disperse at once half of the evils of human life.

At the same time I will not deny, that there may be some difficulty at first, in accomplishing this grand plan to its full extent. The sum of 1*l*. small as it is, will not be easily afforded by working people at the birth of children, when their family expenditure is increased. That the parish should disburse it is not to be wished, as it will cause an undue pressure on the present generation; and, although it may at a distant period tend to annihilate, it will at present enlarge the boundaries of pauperism. This degrading principle is extremely contagious; when a benefit can be procured gratis, (as was seen in last winter's charitable distributions) almost every one will eagerly grasp at it, rather than resort to parochial assistance; it were better, I think, that the universality of the plan be not at first insisted on. When once it was commonly practised by the more respectable class, few of the poorer sort but would exert themselves to place their children on an equal footing; and no doubt, associations for this purpose would be formed among them. I have mentioned what will be thought the greatest objection to this excellent plan, not with any view to obstruct it, but because I think it will be the most effectual way to promote its introduction.

Bedford Row, May 10, 1814. W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE paper subscribed Common Sense, in your interesting publication for March last, will, I trust, meet with the attention which it so well deserves. The enlightened benevolence and practical good sense which it discovers, together with the beautiful and imposing allegory by which the subject is illustrated, place it in the very first rank of useful and interesting communications. A very principal advantage resulting from the proposed tonfines for old age is that of their superseding, to the extent of their influence, the present degrading system of parochial relief; a provision, contemplated by the more virtuous classes of the poor with that mixture of dread and aversion which is always associated with the prospect of infamy and dependance.

Of two plans suggested with reference to the employment of the funds of tonfines, the one the ordinary operation of compound interest, the other the planting

of trees, your correspondent recommends the latter as the most productive; although, on account of the mismanagement to which planting is liable, he finally decides in favour of compound interest.

In addition to a desire of recommending the plan of Common Sense to general adoption, I am actuated, I confess, by a subordinate motive in addressing you. Considering the great importance of a luminous theory of planting, inclu-

ding practical directions for management, as well as the superior ratio of profit (compared with compound interest) made out by induction; I am induced to invite your valuable correspondent to furnish the public, through your medium, with those details to which he has alluded, and thus to impart to his countrymen a two-fold benefit.

JOHN MACKENZIE.

Godmanchester, March 28, 1814.

POPULATION OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, by the Returns of 1811.

HUNDRED OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprized in the two preceding Classes.		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL of PERSONS.
Chipping-Warden	818	868	5	15	601	206	61		1,898	1,991	3,889
Cleley	1,174	1,516	7	24	672	439	215		2,665	3,137	5,802
Corby	1,976	2,071	1	42	870	781	420		4,511	4,759	9,270
Fawsley	2,244	2,467	11	54	1,238	897	332		5,449	5,759	11,208
Greens-Norton	921	1,033	1	16	671	307	52		1,949	2,267	4,216
Guildenburgh	1,719	1,905	4	29	910	820	175		4,101	4,301	8,402
Hamfordshoe	1,324	1,488	10	12	521	890	77		3,178	3,779	6,957
Higham-Peters	1,230	1,405	6	7	624	593	183		3,121	3,506	6,627
Huxley	2,113	2,260	10	38	1,086	1,063	111		4,815	5,275	10,090
Kings-Sutton	2,010	2,220	9	32	1,460	562	198		4,529	5,390	9,919
Navisford	402	441	9	9	247	158	36		941	1,047	1,988
North-Grove	1,440	1,516	6	34	806	392	318		3,500	3,553	7,053
Orlbury	912	988	2	25	593	316	79		2,101	2,240	4,341
Polebrook	668	769	3	29	342	359	66		1,646	1,874	3,520
Rothwell	1,449	1,506	1	35	803	584	114		3,046	3,486	6,532
Spelhoe	966	1,003	3	11	573	290	140		2,236	2,438	4,674
Towcester	834	999	8	25	455	407	137		1,887	2,171	4,058
Willybrook	972	1,046	5	24	619	323	84		2,276	2,364	4,640
Wymorsley	1,409	1,515	8	29	940	396	182		3,243	3,691	6,934
Northampton (Bor.)	1,576	1,657	23	24	29	1,421	207		3,974	4,453	8,427
Peterborough (Cit.)	820	862	9	9	219	585	58		1,636	2,038	3,674
Peterborough (Liberty)	1,341	1,511	1	25	943	321	275		3,475	3,554	7,029
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2,099	-	2,099
Totals	28,318	30,860	138	539	15,235	12,100	3,525		68,279	73,074	141,353

POPULATION OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Bambrough -	1,778	1,896	3	101	1,025	430	443	4,106	4,557	8,663
Castle - - -	8,109	11,064	74	252	1,734	5,475	3,855	23,379	26,387	49,766
Coquetdale -	3,302	3,976	12	165	1,801	996	1,179	8,862	9,841	18,703
Glendale - -	2,067	2,184	15	53	1,321	494	369	5,144	5,534	10,698
Morpeth - -	2,132	2,639	15	159	1,175	976	488	5,389	6,194	11,783
Tindale - -	6,790	7,732	38	268	3,704	2,022	2,006	18,044	19,171	37,215
Berwick-upon-Tweed }	934	1,789	2	21	169	1,099	52	3,325	4,421	7,746
Newcastle-upon-Tyne }	3,134	6,461	10	105	16	5,055	1,390	11,916	15,671	27,587
Totals -	23,258	37,746	166	1,126	10,945	16,547	10,251	80,385	91,776	172,161

ORIGINAL OR NEGLECTED DOCUMENTS,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY:

From Letters, State Papers, Scarce Tracts, &c. &c. found in Public or Private Libraries at Home or Abroad. To be continued Occasionally.

ACCOUNT of the NEGOCIATION of MONSIEUR DE LOMENIE, then SECRETARY of STATE of NAVARRE, with ELIZABETH, QUEEN of ENGLAND, in 1595; from a MS. in the NATIONAL LIBRARY of FRANCE, marked Manuscrits de Bienne, No. 37: now first published in ENGLAND.

[The restored communication with Paris will enable us to lay before our readers many other valuable articles from the same important source.]

TO understand the object of this embassy it is necessary to premise in a few words the state of French affairs, and the chief political and military operations of Henry IV. from his accession to the end of 1595, the year of the journey of M. Lomenie to England. Spain was the common enemy both of France and England; Henry the Fourth had a useful ally in Queen Elizabeth; their general interest was to combine their powers against Philip II. and resist the League* and Spain; but as to the plan of operations, both in relation to time and place, there was occasionally a difference, and even an opposition, between the respective interests of Elizabeth and Henry. In fact, the interest of Henry was first to reduce his capital, and then to drive his enemies from the centre of the kingdom to the frontiers; that of Elizabeth was,

* The Holy League, of a large party in France, supported by the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the Dukes of Parma and Savoy.—*Transl.*

on the contrary, to commence operations by driving the leaguers and Spaniards from the maritime provinces nearest to England, whence they could make expeditions and descents upon that island; among others from Normandy, part of which they possessed, and especially from Brittany, of which the Duke de Mercœur, Prince Lorrain, brother-in-law of Henry III. had made himself master, by the aid of the Spaniards. Thus in all the treaties which Elizabeth made with Henry IV. she took especial care to exact that the first operation should be to clear the provinces of the Spanish troops, who had obtained a footing there. In consequence the first step which Henry found himself obliged to undertake, upon the death of his predecessor, was to raise the siege of Paris, and go into Normandy, in order to be near the succours which he expected from England. It was then that he gained the battle of Arques, and that without the English, who did not arrive till afterwards. With their assistance, and the title of Conqueror of Mayenne, he thought himself strong enough to appear again before Paris. He forced some of the *fauzbourgs*, but content with having alarmed that capital, and beheld the terror of the inhabitants from the top of the towers of the Abbey of St. Germain des Prez, he re entered Normandy, to gratify the wishes and urgent solicitations of Elizabeth. After some petty expeditions in that province the English returned home; and Henry,

without their assistance, in the year following (1590) gained the victory of Ivry.

Henry, twice conqueror without the aid of the English, who did not come till after the battle of Arques, and returned before that of Ivry, appeared again before his capital, and a second time without the English. The arrival of the Prince of Parma having compelled him to retreat, he solicited new succours from England, and as it was utterly vain to propose any project to Elizabeth in which there was no advantage to herself, he suggested the siege of Rouen.

Elizabeth sent purposely for this expedition 4000 men, commanded by the Earl of Essex, and steadily following up her design of driving the Spaniards out of the provinces of France, opposite the coasts of England, or adjacent to the Low Countries, she sent other bodies of troops into Brittany and Picardy.

Henry, always dependant both upon friends and enemies, persons and events, could not assist in any of these operations. The Earl of Essex upon his arrival found Henry occupied in more pressing expeditions than the siege of Rouen. He received his excuses; but Elizabeth, glad to have a pretext for refusing the perpetual urgency of Henry for further aid, bitterly complained of his breach of faith, and threatened to recall the English. Henry, affrighted at this menace, hastened to invest Rouen. The English were of eminent service to him in this siege. The Duke de Sully even attests that they were the only persons who served Henry *de bonne foi*. Elizabeth, who loved to grumble about her allies, and perpetually sought pretences for refusing them succour, reproached Henry with ill-treating her English, and putting them particularly in situations of the greatest danger. She wronged them; they voluntarily exposed themselves for her glory and their own. [It appears from the many volunteers which accompanied the Earl of Essex, that this was a popular expedition. *Thoul.*]

Henry IV. could not enter into Paris and Rouen but by the way of negotiation and treaties, for which the road could only be smoothed by his adjuration. This adjuration further damped the zeal of Elizabeth, already somewhat lukewarm; the success of Henry still further chilled it. In proportion as this prince conquered his kingdom, and strengthened himself upon the throne, he withdrew from the protection of Elizabeth, and freed himself from dependance upon her.

Still Elizabeth beheld with inquietude Brittany in the hands of the Duke de Mercœur, the leaguers, and the Spaniards. *She dreaded lest Spain, which had always more than France turned its views and efforts to the sea-coast, should, from possession of the parts of that province, desire to found there a marine, a rival of the British navy, and which, blocking up England in its ports, might cramp its commerce.* She always engaged Henry above every thing to reduce that province; she expressly charged him with this task in all her treaties with him; but he had for a long time business more urgent; the Spaniards were pressing him in all the provinces of his kingdom, and from being at first only auxiliaries of the league, very soon became direct enemies. At the commencement of the year 1595 Henry declared war against them; and reckoning rather too sanguinely upon the interest which Elizabeth would take in stopping their progress in Picardy, which the *Comte de Fuente* had entered with considerable forces, he occupied himself with Burgundy, where the progress of the league demanded his presence. He was victor at the battle of *Fontaine-Françoise*; he reduced that whole province, and some adjacent. He obliged the Duke de Mayenne to solicit a treaty; but the Spaniards took their revenge in Picardy. D'Hunieres was killed before the town of Hans, at the moment when he was introducing the French into the place: the Count de Fuente had seized Catelet la Capelle, Dourlens, and Cambrai. The Admiral de Villars, who had surrendered Rouen to Henry the Fourth, was killed in cold blood before Dourlens, and the Spaniards put to the edge of the sword, in that place, even the women and children.

A feeling of resentment, that Henry was not still occupied in person in Brittany, prevented Elizabeth from assisting him promptly enough to prevent these losses. The Spaniards had in effect partly confirmed the apprehensions of the queen. Some ships, equipped in the ports of Brittany, had just attempted a descent in England, and the troops in their debarkation had burned some villages in the county of *Gornovailles* (Cornwall). The *Marechal d'Aumont*, whom Henry had left to continue the war in Brittany, had been mortally wounded before the town of Comper.

In consequence of all these events the queen dispatched to Henry a *Sieur* [for Sir!] Roger Willems, [or Williams!] whose instructions

instructions to which answer those given Oct. 5, 1595, to the *Sieur de Lomenie*, is the second article of the MS. and should have been the first. These instructions of Williams begin with some complaints: "You shall faithfully cause the king to know how much it grieves us to see him so continually occupied in distant quarters, leaving so large a part of his dominions open to the invasion of the very numerous forces of his enemies, the Spaniards, whom his absence so much encourages."

The king, in a letter addressed to the Queen of England, and in the instructions given to the *Sieur de Lomenie*, announces that the *Sieur Williams* met him upon the high road from London to Paris, hastening to the succour of Cambray, which was not yet surrendered, though closely pressed by the Spaniards. He declares that his journey to Burgundy was absolutely necessary; congratulates himself upon the success that he had received; thinks that by such success he had well served the common cause, and that the said lady should consider, if she pleased, that the forces and favourable succours wherewith she had heretofore assisted his majesty had been employed against the Spaniards and their adherents, the common enemies of their kingdoms; and that the said lady could not avoid participating in the advantages which resulted from it, because the progress and designs of the said enemies were diverted and interrupted by means of the said forces.

Elizabeth reproaches him with sufficient bitterness in her instructions to Williams, and observes that her enemies have never been more powerful in the provinces, in which the most lively interest; she redeems of him the blood of her subjects: *she at least asks him where was the payment for it; since fresh applications for new succours succeeded each other without interruption, she was afraid that she should wear out the patience of her subjects; she wished to preserve for the defence of her menaced states, the troops which she reproaches herself for having too often and too lightly granted to the King of France to conquer his own kingdoms; she does not like that her subjects should complain that they lavished their blood for the interest of strangers, whilst she neglected the real interest of the nation, "for (says she) though we do not speak as a prince who is constrained to give an account of his conduct to his sub-*

jects, yet at all times all princes, and the king himself, cause the greater part of their actions to have a relation to the satisfaction of their subjects, we, who are not inferior to any prince in the possession of the hearts and inclinations of our subjects, cannot despise these sentiments."

The attestation which Elizabeth pays to herself, of not being inferior to any prince in popularity, not only is a sentiment virtuous and respectable in a sovereign, but is also true, and this desire of pleasing her nation was in fact the sentiment which reigned in her bosom, and regulated all her conduct. We further see by this same discourse, *that she piqued herself upon being as absolute as any sovereign of Europe, and she in fact was so, through this desire and art of pleasing.*

Henry answered her like a prince who owed her thanks for the past, and was desirous of asking favours for the future: but he was not only a king, who was speaking of politics to a sovereign, but a gallant man, who was talking to a lady; he puts in his dispatches a more affectionate tone, than usual in diplomacy. He alarms himself with the coolness which he thinks he observes in the friendship of Elizabeth, and the refusal which she has made to his requests for succours, of which he laboured under extreme want, but appears to be less concerned by the injury which her refusal gave to his affairs, than the demonstration which it betrayed of the coolness of which he complains. "I must tell you, Madam, (he says) that I think I have seen some coolness in your good will towards me, without any consciousness on my part of having given occasion for it. The aid which you have been requested to furnish for the business of my province of Picardy, by the persons of my council, whom I had placed there, during my absence, and which I had long ago solicited by the dispatches of which the *Sieur de la Baroderie* has brought you, was so necessary, that from your not having granted it, I have perceived some diminution of the kind offices, which you have usually shown me. In these I cannot feel the smallest alteration, without the greatest regret and vexation, there being nothing in the world which I desire more than the preservation of your kind offices and good will, which are so dear to me, that I shall strive to preserve them by all the means and good offices which shall be in my

my power. I must indeed, Madam, confess, that I should be jealous if your good will towards me was not reciprocal: inclination led us to this correspondence, &c."

[This letter presents some reflections. Henry had known constant domestic difficulties, and war with England would have ruined him; but have been of no service to Great Britain, in fact, only raised the Spaniards and Emperor upon the ruins of Henry's fortune. His answer about Calais shows, however, that these were more professions from policy: but they also show one remarkable fact, that Elizabeth's weakness about her person was not known so much as historians have conceived, for Henry would otherwise certainly have impressed that foible into his service. *Trans.*]

As to his conduct, he justifies it by saying, that he has done all he could: that if he had not entirely cleared the provinces adjacent to England, that he has done at least a part of that work: that he has subdued all Normandy, which is one of those provinces: that he hoped to do as much in Brittany; if, after the conquests and good success which the Marechal d'Aumont had had the last year in the Lower Brittany, the said lady had not recalled her forces, which occasioned a stoppage of the prosperity which the affairs of his Majesty were taking in that country: in consequence he solicited, that she would send again those forces which she had recalled. He also demands succours for Picardy, where he proposed to retake all that the Spaniards had taken that year, through the opportunity of his absence. In relation to that province, the instructions of Williams ended by a proposition, which was the great object of the politics of Elizabeth, and the grand motive of the embassy of Williams to France. Elizabeth regretted Calais, lost under the reign of her sister: she wished to regain for England, either this key of France or some other, which would be equally at her controul: she did not give her succours, she sold them: when at the beginning of the civil wars of France, in the reign of Charles IX. the protestants had implored the support of England, Elizabeth made them surrender Havre de Grace, and would not engage but upon this condition, to assist them in defending the rest of the province. The treaty concluded between the two parties, (Henry and the protestants) before Orleans in 1563, engaged, that the English should evacuate Havre and return into

their island;* but to make them consent, they proposed to Elizabeth to restore Havre, in lieu of which they offered Calais: to this she answered, that she could not think of such a compensation, as the surrender of such a place as Havre for a mere fishing-town, like Calais: besides, that it was more simple, for each party to keep what they possessed. They declared war against her: they besieged Havre, catholics, protestants, all burned with the desire of expelling the common enemy. The protestants showed even the more ardour, because they had to efface the error of having introduced the English. Havre was retaken,† and Elizabeth repented that she had refused Calais. In 1595 she thought, that there was a favourable opportunity for re-demanding it, by making it the price of the succours, which she consented to grant to Henry IV. for the defence of Picardy against the Spaniards.

Upon this proposition, Henry did not answer a single word in his letter, but in the instructions given to the Sieur de Lomenie, he quitted a gallant and affectionate tone, for an answer dry enough, and rather resentful, "that he could not imagine that it had entered into her views to demand the said town of Calais, which his Majesty would not take less pains to preserve than the other parts of his kingdom."

In a word, he asked her for new succours, but he wished her to grant them in consideration only of the common interest, which he thought ought to have full sway over her mind, without any views of private interest, which could only tend to loosen the knots, which it was of importance to draw closer. He gave her to understand, that confiding upon her assistance, and her zeal for the common cause, he had refused propositions of peace and alliance, where the interests of England were not sufficiently consulted. He proposed to Elizabeth to send plenipotentiaries to some convenient place, where they would also meet those of his Majesty, in order to confer of affairs common to both Kingdoms. He gave her the choice of Calais, Abbeville, Dieppe, Saint Vallery, or Crotoy: he preferred Abbeville, because, from vicinity, he could more easily com-

* The Protestants deserted the English, who were no parties in the treaty. *Camd. Annal.* p. 81, Ed. 1615. *Transl.*

† Chiefly by the prevalence of a pestilential disease. *Camd.* 82, 83. *Transl.*

municate his intentions to his envoys. He thought also to be nearer Abbéville, because he was going to succour Cambray: this instruction is dated Oct. 5. Cambray surrendered on the 9th, and the King, who was on the road, received the news before his arrival.

By another letter of Henry IV. to Queen Elizabeth, which was brought by Williams, upon his return to England, it appears that the Queen took it ill, that he had granted a truce to the Duke of Mayenne, and had treated with him and other leaguers who wished to return to his government. I have given directions, (he says) to the Sieur Williams, to tell to you the reasons which dispose me to open my arms to the Duke de Mayenne, and others of my subjects who desire my favour, and wish to return to my service.

Lomenie, besides his instructions and credentials, brought with him different letters of the King, addressed to the Earl of Essex, to the Lord High Treasurer and Lord High Admiral of England, and the Sieur de la Fontaine, chargé des affaires for France to this nation. [Such a correspondence of members of the council would now be the cause of impeachment, but it appears from Phil. de Commynes, vol. ii. *passim*, to have been usual, and the means by which a former French king kept perpetual peace with Edward IV.] In the MS. all these letters appear, the object of which is to order the Sieur de la Fontaine to concert matters with Lomenie, and to beg the English to back his requests to the queen. The Earl of Essex was in the interests of France, but as the negociation became very delicate, through the refusal which the king made of satisfying Elizabeth on the subject of Calais, we see by a letter of the Earl of Essex to M. de Lomenie, that he could not treat with him but mysteriously, and by the intervention of a third person, in order, he says, to avoid the jealousies of our court. [This important passage shows the dangerous indiscretion of Essex, and that he was not merely sacrificed to the statements of his enemies. Elizabeth charged him with tampering with Tyrone, in Ireland, and his ambition of popularity and consequence produced that distrust concerning his integrity in the mind of his sagacious mistress, which in the end ruined him.]

The Sieur de Lomenie, who had left Paris, Oct. 7, for his voyage to England, quitted London the 23d of the same month, without having obtained any thing.

Different letters, which were addressed to Dover by the Sieur de la Fontaine, in the hope that the winds would have detained him there some time, show us that the court of England was in fact excessively agitated, and very irresolute on the subject of the propositions of Henry, — sometimes the Earl of Essex carried it in favour of France; sometimes the contrary party triumphed. "I see, says the Sieur de la Fontaine, in one of his letters, much surprise (*détonnement*) and distraction in this court, to which I have added every new engine in my power: nor should I have desired this delay unless in the hopes of making you the bearer of better news." In another letter of the 30th of October, he says, "All things are changed in this court; and, in short, they will do nothing which we have asked. M. le Comte d'Essex sends on purpose and by command this gentleman. I think, that if you stay two days longer, they will send some one to you, who may be with you the partaker and bearer of better news. If my office did not detain me, I would come to you in order to explain what the shortness of the time does not permit me to write."

In another letter of the 8th of November following, the affairs of this court, says the Sieur de la Fontaine, are not the gospel (*ne sont pas l'Evangile*) for they are often *yea* and *no*. At present, there is no further talk on the subject, but a *demie-bouche*, announced with much mystery. In short, this negociation of M. de Lomenie had no effect.

[This memoir, though barren of incident, and indeed interest, except in one view of displaying the politics of Elizabeth, (for which reason some passages are put in italics) is yet in that view very important. It palpably demonstrates her views respecting expeditions. First, that they should have a specific and private advantage to the succouring party. Secondly, that they should never be carried to an extent which bestows power, or the means of independence in the party assisted. It is strange to see the ridiculous complaints of the ambassador. Lomenie held out no lure, as a *contre-projet*, to salve the disappointment concerning Calais, or even made a display of danger from the common adversary! Elizabeth's policy was always to assist party against party, in order to *weaken each, but never to elevate either*: this, Heylyn shows, was her uniform policy in respect to her domestic religious parties.]

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

ELBA.

OF this island, which will furnish so much matter for the future historian, poet, and dramatist, the description by SWINBURNE is the fullest in our language; it therefore merits to be transferred to the pages of the *Monthly Magazine*, as Swinburne's Travels are now become scarce, and are very dear.

"The season of the year being far advanced, and the Alps covered with snow, I thought it unadvisable with a family to undertake a journey into Italy by land; and therefore, in company with Sir Thomas Gascoigne, hired a French polacre at Marseilles, and embarked for Naples on the 17th of December, 1776.

The getting under sail was tedious, as the currents obliged us to tow out from buoy to buoy; but, when once clear of the land, we went at a prodigious rate, before a brisk north-west wind, which in the evening increased to a storm.

All that night, and the ensuing day, the gale continued, and drove us on very fast. As the sea was rough, and the waves short, the irregular jerks and tossings of our ship kept us in perpetual alarms; but fortunately it was tight and well built. The Alps, immersed in snow, appeared on the left hand, about four leagues off, rising out of the waters to a wonderful height: the sea ran so high, that we could discern nothing near their base. About sun-set, we got under the shelter of Cape Corso, the N.E. point of Corsica, and lay to all night in still water. By this delay, we lost the opportunity of passing through the straits of Piombino; for, before morning, the boisterous Maestral sank into a very dull zephyr, which faintly brought us to the island of Elba, and there left us in a dead calm. We were towed into the harbour of Porto-Ferraio, where Mons. de Langres, the governor, a native of Lorraine, received us with great politeness, and contributed every thing in his power to make our involuntary visit to his port less irksome.

The island of Elba, known to the Greeks by the name of Aithalia, and to the Romans by that of Ilva, has been renowned for its mines from a period beyond the reach of history. Aristotle speaks of them as opened from time immemorial, and Virgil brings a succour to Æneas of 300 men from

Ilva,

Insula inexhaustis chalybum generosa metallis."

It lies about ten miles S.W. from Tuscany, in latitude $42^{\circ} 50'$. Its figure is that of an equilateral triangle. Pliny gives it a circuit of an hundred miles. Late geogra-

* "Elba, an island rich in inexhaustible mines of steel."

phers allow only sixty to its circumference; but, as no map has yet been made upon exact observations, and as the circuit would be much more considerable if every creek and inlet were measured, perhaps the Roman mensuration may come nearer the truth than the modern one. The difference might even be accounted for by the encroachments of the sea, and by the tumbling in of the rocks, which are, in many places, of a mouldering contexture.

Being extremely mountainous, Elba affords but scanty room for cultivation, and produces little more than six months' provision of corn for its seven thousand inhabitants. It is said to have been peopled from Volterra, in very ancient times, the capital of Tuscany, and perhaps of all Italy.

The property is at present divided between the Prince of Piombino, who possesses the largest share; the King of Naples, to whom Porto-Longone belongs; and the Great Duke of Tuscany, who is master of Porto-Ferraio.

The climate is much milder than that of the adjacent continent; for Elba produces many plants and fruits that cannot stand the Tuscan winters.

The south-west part of the island is the most elevated, and consists of lofty unfruitful mountains, composed of black and white granite susceptible of a fine polish. In an old quarry, on the south shore, may be seen several pillars and basons roughly hewn, and left unfinished. The columns of the cathedral of Pisa are said to have been cut out of these rocks. Under this granite is a stratum of slate.

The N.E. and S.E. parts are chiefly argillaceous slate and iron-stone, with a quarry of grey marble, and some veins of serpentine. Amianthus is frequent among the shivery rocks. Near the N.E. point is the hill, or mine, of iron ore, belonging to Rio, which supplies most of the forges of Italy. At the S.E. cape is the Monte della Calamita, so called from the loadstone with which it abounds. This is the *magnes colore fusco rubente* of the mineralogists, and appears to be a ferruginous substance that has passed through a very violent fire without vitrification. The efficient of magnetism still remains in the unfathomed depths of nature's first causes. Mons. de Buffon defines it, a constant effect of electricity produced by the interior heat, and the rotation of the globe; but, if it depended on no other cause, we should not experience such variation in the compass. The best magnets in Elba are found near the sea; but, to come at strong ones, the ground must be dug into; because the air, or the rays of the sun, eat out the force of those that lie long exposed to them on the surface. The earth, mixed with these stones,

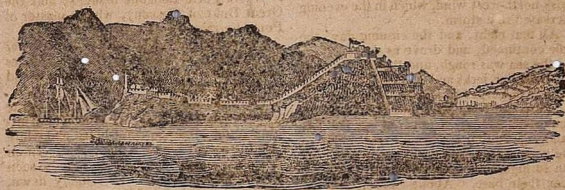
stones, is full of martial particles, which stick to the pick-axe in the shape of little tufts of bristles. The layer that supports the magnetic heaps is a blue whetstone slate, with a small mixture of calcareous stones. At the bottom of the mountain is found a bole, vulgarly named *white load-stone*, not from any real attractive virtue, but from a roughness that causes the tongue to adhere to it. It was formerly much worn as a charm by lovers, and supposed to draw, with great force, the affections of the beloved object towards the wearer.

The soil of Elba is very shallow, with few places level enough for corn. The wine is good, if made with care, and properly kept; the fruit of its standard-trees is said to be exquisite; orange and lemon-trees seem to thrive very well in the sheltered valleys and other plains near the sea.

About 4000 tons of salt are made near Porto Ferraio, which has likewise a tunny fishery, worth annually to the Grand Duke 1300*l.* sterling. The Prince of Piombino

has another at Marciana, that clears 1000*l.* per annum.

Porto-Ferraio* is a very pretty town, built on a shelving rock that closes in a large circular bay; the land all around is high and woody; the entrance of the bay wide, and easy to hit; but so open to the N.E. winds, that, when they blow with violence, there are few anchoring-places where a ship can ride in security. The streets and fortifications rise one above another, like rows of seats in an ancient amphitheatre, and present a most beautiful spectacle to those that approach by water. To the sea, nothing appears but the two citadels, Stella and Falcone. All the upper range of works is cut out of the rock into vaults and intricate communications. In the centre of the semicircle, is a smaller port or *arsena* for boats and gallees, defended by a couple of bastions, and shut up every evening with a boom. A commodious quay communicates with all the streets, by means of large flights of steps.



PORTO-FERRAIO AND PART OF ELBA.†

Elba was held with Piombino by the Ap-piani as a fief of the empire, till Charles the Fifth thought proper to transfer it to Cosmo the first Duke of Florence, that he might secure it and the adjacent coast from the insults of the Turks and French, which the preceding feudatory was not in a condition to repel. The duke built Ferraio in 1543, but it was not brought to the present state of perfection before the reign of Cosmo the Second, who completed these fortifications in 1628, with a magnificence equal to that displayed by the old Romans in their public undertakings. The gates are decorated with sculpture, and the rings for fastening cables to are of carved bronze. The garrison is small, and the artillery trifling, for so large a fortress; but the neutrality of its master is its present security, and renders a stronger force unnecessary.

There being no appearance of a favorable change in the wind, we made an excursion to the iron mines.

We crossed the bay, and ascended the mountain by a very rugged path. The gullies that seam its sides are full of orchards, with some few orange trees, cut to pieces and stunted by the N.W. wind. The waste is covered with myrtle, laurustinus, lentiscus, arbutus, and many other flower-

ing shrubs. The summit of these mountains is bare of wood, but not of verdure.

On a shaggy rock stands the tower of Voltoraio, where six soldiers defend the frontiers of the Tuscan state, marked out by stones placed in angular directions along the top of the ridge that encompasses the bay of Porto-Ferraio. The view from this tower is wonderfully fine every way, as the eye overlooks the whole island, that of Corsica, many scattered islets, the channel of Piombino, and a great range of continent.

We descended on the east side of the mountain to Rio, a poor village inhabited by miners. Under it breaks out the only rivulet in Elba, which does not run above a mile

* It was called *Portus-Argosus* from *Argo*, the ship of *Jason*, which the confused traditionary legend of the ancients brought out into the Mediterranean, that *Medea* might have an opportunity of communing with her sister sorceress *Circé*. Homer, in his *Odyssey*, informs us, that, by the particular favor of *Jove*, this celebrated ship passed unhurt through the Straits of *Scylla* and *Charybdis*.

† Copied, by permission, from one of four coloured aquatintas lately published by Mr. Dickson.

a mile before it falls into the sea; but the water gushes out of the rock in such abundance, that it turns seventeen mills in that short course. We followed this pretty stream down a narrow vale, cultivated with great nicety, and planted with orange and other fruit trees, till it brought us to the celebrated iron mine.

This mine is not, like most others, composed of ferruginous strata, or of pieces of ore dispersed among heterogeneous substances, in horizontal streaks or accidental lumps, which are come at with difficulty, by means of galleries, engines, and deep pits; on the contrary, it forms one large hill of solid ore, worked in three terraces, after the manner of a fine quarry of stone, by clearing away the top, and hewing or blasting the rock, till it drops in shivers into the area, from whence it is wheeled to the place of sale. The circumference of this iron hill is near three miles, and the depth of the ore to the slaty foundation about 300 feet. Where it has not yet been touched, or has lain undisturbed many years, vines and other plants grow tolerably well on the surface, and are said by Koestlin to contain particles of iron in their leaves and stems, as may be discovered by calcination. If this were really the case, which I very much doubt, it would give a greater degree of credibility to the stories told in Hungary, where bits of gold are shewn adhering to the stalks and grapes of the Tokay vines, supposed to have been drawn out of the ground by the plant in the course of vegetation.

The place where the present works are carried on resembles a funnel with one side broken down. About 700 pounds weight of gunpowder are consumed annually in blasting, and 106 men constantly employed with the pickaxe or barrow. From a scarcity of wood, none of the ore is smelted on the island, but is sold to the agents of the Tuscan, Roman, Corsican, and Neapolitan furnaces, at the rate of fifty-one crowns *per cento*; a weight consisting of 33,333 pounds and an half each. The Corsicans and Tuscans have a right to pick the ore, for which they pay an additional price. All others take it unsorted, and, with every parcel of large ore, are obliged to take a tenth part of the refuse: the two privileged traders have a fifth.

This ore is beautiful, abounding in rainbow shoots and crystallisations; but, although it appears to the eye and to the feel to be almost one solid mass of iron, it is by no means so rich as many iron ores in the north of Europe, and hardly yields half its weight in pure metal.

It is a doubt, whether this mine of Rio be the same mentioned, by Aristotle and other ancient authors, to have been open in their time, but it is generally believed to be so. Pini, who in 1777 gave a dissertation on Elba, makes a calculation to prove, that it is possible these mines may have been continually wrought since that

very distant period, without being more exhausted than we see them. He supposes the present area, where the ore is dug, to be a cylinder of 5000 feet in circumference, upon a depth of 200 feet, capable of containing 397,727,000 cubic feet of earth or ore, of which, only one-third part, or 132,575,666 $\frac{2}{3}$, is to be assigned to the solid mineral; that each cubic foot of ore weighs 408 pounds; and therefore, that the whole weight of the ore hitherto dug out amounts to 54,090,872,000 pounds. Now, for many years back, the annual exportation has not exceeded 41,666,250 pounds weight; by which computation it appears, that it would require 1,298 years to work out a quantity equal to what may be contained in the above-mentioned area. But as the steward assured me, he did not sell, upon an average, more than 55,000,000 of pounds weight a year, the allowance made by Pini is too great by near a seventh. Besides, much more copper was used anciently in arms and utensils than at present; gunpowder was unknown, and consequently greater difficulties attended the miner's art. The ore of Elba was probably smelted at no other place than that from which it derived its name, *Populonium*; and therefore we may believe, that a much smaller quantity than 55,000,000 was annually extracted; consequently the mine could not be worked down to its actual state in so short a term as 1,298 years. The extent of the part yet untouched will afford employment for many ages to come, notwithstanding the greater expedition used in modern metallurgy. The Prince of Piombino, to whom these treasures belong, receives from the sale, *communibus annis*, about 46,000 Roman crowns (9,523*l.* sterling), clear of all expences.*

The ancients were of opinion, that the ore was reproduced in a course of years by a species of vegetation; and such has been the sentiment of some moderns, who allege, that many pickaxes, and other implements, have been found in old workings, covered with an incrustation of iron. As none of these tools have been met with in the heart of the virgin rock, but always in the trenches, where the shiver of old grooves

has

* Lobarde, in a note upon this passage of his translation, doubts the accuracy of my calculations; he thinks 3,380*l.* sterling, (which is nearly the amount of what I state as the expences of working, &c.) much too small an allowance for 106 miners, beside officers, overseers, and the expence of carriage. In answer to this it must be observed, that part of the 106 workmen wheel the ore to the boats, which is all the carriage required, while the remainder break down the blocks of ore; and I imagine that the pay of these 106 labourers does not exceed 2000*l.* per annum; and as the officers are few in number, the remainder of the 3,380*l.* is more than sufficient for their salaries and the wear and tear of tools.

has been thrown, the crust gathered round them is no proof of the regeneration of iron. It is plain, that this coat is not produced by the same causes that create an increase of bulk in plants, viz. the accession of proper food and juices assimilating themselves to the plant, and becoming part of it. This incrustation is no more than the junction of innumerable minute particles of iron dispersed in the rubbish of the works, which run together, and by length of time consolidate into a mineral mass.

On the 22d, a faint breeze carried us out of the harbour of Porto-Ferraio, into the channel that divides Elba from the Tuscan coast.

The captain assured me, that the compass was of no use in steering a ship within four leagues of Elba, as the needle veered about continually with great irregularity. Some authors deny the existence of any such attraction in the island, or even its possibility; others are of opinion, that if this attractive power exist, it can be perceptible only on the side where the mines lie, and that a vessel must be very near the island to be within the reach of its magnetic action. Without attempting to argue the point, I shall content myself with mentioning, that I perceived the utmost confusion and variation in the needle most part of the day, though we constantly kept at the distance of a league from Elba.

The wind was low and unsettled, and twenty-four hours passed in tacks. This delay, and the fineness of the weather, afforded leisure to examine the coast of Tuscany, which is flat and woody, backed at a great distance by the mountains of Sienna; those of Montenero, near Leghorn, bound the horizon to the north; and, on the south quarter, the ridge behind Orbitello, with the insulated promontory of Monte Argentario, closes the prospect. The channel is about ten miles wide; but, from the clearness of the atmosphere, does not appear to be more than five. Some small islands dispersed in the passage, the high lands of Elba, the city of Piombino, and a great variety of vessels sailing in all directions, composed a most delightful marine piece, worthy of the pencil of a Claude or a Veruet.

Piombino, built on the point of a little bay, is the capital of a principality formerly belonging to the republic of Pisa, and, on the destruction of that commonwealth, occupied by private usurpers. From the fifteenth century, it was possessed by the Appiani family, which became extinct in the reign of the Emperor Ferdinand the Second. He seized upon it as an imperial escheat; and, in 1634, sold it to Nicholas Ludovisi, nephew to Pope Gregory the Fifth. A great daughter of Nicholas carried the estate and honor into the house of Buoncompagni, Duke of Sora.

Not far from hence stood the ancient city of Populonia, a colony of the Volterrans, and one of the first cities built in Italy near the sea-coast. After the fall of the Roman

empire, this place became a prey to the Goths and Lombards; and, at last, Charlemagne made the Pope a present of it, who did not long enjoy the advantages of the donation; for, in 809, some lawless tribes of mountaineers levelled Populonia with the ground.

In the morning of the 23d, so strong a gale sprang up in the S.E. that we were glad to run into Porto Longone, to avoid being blown through the channel back to the coast of France.

Porto Longone is a considerable fortress, begun in 1606, and completed in thirty years. Cardinal Mazari, with a view of disturbing the Spaniards in their communication with Italy, and of mortifying the Pope, whom he knew to be a zealous partisan of Spain, sent the Marechal de la Meillerie, in 1646, with a fleet and army, to attack Piombino and Porto Longone. The former was carried in a few days, and the latter obliged to capitulate after a fortnight's siege. Both places were retaken, in 1650, by Don John of Austria.

It is now garrisoned by Neapolitan troops, as being annexed to the crown of the Two Sicilies, with the rest of the Tuscan Presidia, since Philip the Fifth ceded to his son Don Carlos all his claims upon that kingdom. It stands upon the north-east promontory of a large bay. At the bottom of this bay, a projecting rock, with a small castle upon it, defends and hides the entrance of the harbour, a pleasant and well-sheltered cove. At the foot of the hills are small valleys full of cottages and vineyards, intersected with gravel paths, and inclosed with hedges of arbutus, which, at this season of the year, are rendered particularly beautiful by the scarlet berries that almost cover the bushes. On the south side is a fine well under the rock, where ships send their boats to take in water."

The inexhaustible credulity of the public has been fed, during the past month, by certain London papers, and their Parisian counterparts, with fables about the behaviour of Napoleon, during his journey to Elba; forgetting that in giving currency to such trash they proved too much, for, if he was so weak and pusillanimous as these knaves would now make us believe, of what standard of intellect must theirs have been who have so long been subdued by him? All we know on credible authority is this, that on the 19th of April he left Fontainebleau, embarked at Frejus on the 30th in the Undaunted British frigate, and landed at Elba on the 4th of May. The stories of the objection of the inhabitants to receive a man who was about to spend a quarter of a million sterling per annum among them, and to fill their island with tourists and wealthy visitors, were printed in the London and Paris papers, even before it could be known in Elba, that Napoleon had fixed on that island for his residence.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

HOME.

By MR. PENWARNE.

ARE there who, always fond of changing,
Still in quest of pleasures roam?

From scene to scene for ever ranging,
Unconscious of the sweets of HOME?

Unconscious of the soft endearments
That round that magic circle move,
Fashion demands their prompt obedience,
And still with vagrant feet they rove.

Oh! what a thou and tender pleasures,
To the wanderer quite unknown,
Lurk in the winning sphere she measures,
And number the delights of HOME!

There the heart congenial meets you,
There affection's sunbeams play,
Dear domestic duties greet you
In this spot, where'er you stray.

Tun'd to love's delightful measure,
There you hear the soothing tone,
And the rosy smile of pleasure
Lights a welcome to your HOME.

Free from vain and pert intrusion,
The swiftly circling minutes fly,
And within this dear seclusion
Ambush'd joys and pleasures lie.

Droops the heart with pain or anguish,
Do the spirits feel a gloom?
Oh how healing love's soft language,
How endearing then is HOME!

There imagination looses
All her pinions of delight,
Rapture's brilliant drop infuses,
Pours enchantment on the sight.

There the heart with freedom swelling,
Meets enjoyments yet to come,
Social joys adorn this dwelling,
And shade that lovely nook call'd HOME.

Magic circle of attraction,
Haunt of innocent delights!
Friendship's gentlest sphere of action,
Where every soothing charm invites.

How I love to trace the beauties
That rise within thy hallow'd dome,
How I joy to meet the duties,
The pleasurable cares of HOME.

THE HARP.

A LAMENT FOR THE DECLINE OF LY-
RIC POETRY.

By the Author of the Ode on Enthusiasm.
(See Monthly Mag. No. 252.)

AWAKE, wild harp, to rapture wake,
And pour the sacred strain along;
Bid hill, and dale, and fen, and brake,
Responsive echo to the song.

Awake to joy, wild harp, awake,
And Inspiration's accents take;
Too long the lyre remains unstrung,
Too long the song remains unsung;
Too long the strain has ceas'd to flow,
Or only echoed notes of woe:
Then Inspiration's accents take,
Awake to joy, wild harp, awake.

Oh Collins! Fear's seraphic swain,
Had I thy heaven-strung lyre!
Might I but sweep a transient strain,
Or strike a wand'ring wire!
That wire should in the meanest hand,
The secret soul at will command,
And all mankind in wonder own
The rapture thine, and thine alone.
But thy seraphic lay is o'er,
Thine airy reed shall bound no more,
Beneath the sod that covers thee,
Sleep all the powers of harmony.

And is there none to sweep the string:
Not one to rise on Rapture's wing?
And shall the heavenly harp be found
Unstrung, and useless on the ground?
Oh, might a trembling vot'ry dare
To touch the chords neglected there;
Methinks one moment to beguile,
Success the daring deed should crown,
And tho' the Muses did not smile,
They could not, would not wear a frown.

Then wake, wild harp, thy boldest strain,
And bid the poet live again:
Oh bid revive that sacred lay,
Which tun'd Creation's natal day;
Which spread the earth from pole to pole,
And taught the planets how to roll.
Alas! that heavenly strain is gone,
On wings of winds the Muse is flown;
The song is sung—the lay is o'er—
The harp has slept, to wake no more.
Yes, it has slept to wake no more!
No more to all that charm'd before,
No more to strain the heav'n's inspire,
No more to all the Poet's fire.
Some still with feet unhallow'd tread
The chambers of th' illustrious dead,
And unreflecting where they stray,
Mimic the mighty master's lay.
But these are mortal, these are men,
Their harps but wake to sleep again;
Whilst his has reach'd the dome of fame,
And crown'd him with a lofty name,
Which proudly register'd on high,
Shall never perish, never die.

Kentish Town,

H. N.

VERSES,

WRITTEN IN THE ALBUM OF A YOUNG
POETESS.

YOU are like a spider, Mary:

Hear, then censure, my vagary.

Spiders draw where'er they pin
Their materials from within,
And with lines bedeck the edges
Of the sunny summer hedges,
Lines that twinkle in the light
With a thousand colours bright;

But if any heedless fly
View with fascinated eye,
And upon the glittering head
Settle with incautious tread,
Gluey chains enforce to stay,
Doom'd to be the spider's prey.

You too spread these leaves among
Lines both fine and smooth and strong,

Glustering

Glistening with the rainbow-hue
Of the pure Castalian dews,
Hiding with consummate art
Bondage for the reader's heart?

A DEFENCE OF THE NAME OF JACK.

Addressed to Miss Carr.

I HEARD you say, and griev'd to hear,
The silly name of Jack, your ear
Offended much—good lack!
I grant you Jack's a common name,
But that 'tis not unknown to Fame,
I'll prove t'ye in a crack.

How many bards the praises chaunt
Of that great warrior Jack of Gaunt,
Renown'd in English story!
And sure, than Jack of Marlbro's name,
Ne'er swell'd the martial trump of Fame
With one of greater glory.

O Albion! well thy Jacks maintain
The envied empire of the main,
(A truth confess'd afar this):
Among the heroes of the wave,
What name is more renown'd or brave,
Than that of bold Jack Jarvis?

Far, far above the tuneful throng,
Jack Milton soars, unmatched in song,
Bold too Jack Dryden sings;
Jack Hopkins took King David's lyre,
And struck it with such strength and fire,
Fame says he snapp'd the strings.

Survey we now the British stage,
Around the Roscius of the age
The passions all assemble.

Ah! who with such resistless art,
Their various impulse can impart,
As justly fam'd Jack Kemble?

Amongst the long robes, lo! I see
A form, Newcastle! dear to thee,
The chancellor 'tis, I wot;
O say, where shall we find a name
Of higher worth, or brighter fame,
Than thy proud boast—Jack Scott?

Which of the philosophic corps
Shall dare to step Jack Locke before,
And Learning's honours claim?
Know you that fearless mother's son
Who scourg'd the dams of Babylon?
Jack Calvin was his name.

Behold Ambition's sword unblest
Deep buried in Jack Hampden's breast,
Freedom! he fell for thee!
But tho' he sunk beneath the wound,
His name shall live rever'd, renown'd,
And dear to Liberty!

The Patriot's fall no more I mourn,
To Runnime's fam'd field I turn,
Where fancy roves at will,
There see—himself to Fate resigning—
Poor old King Jack unwilling signing
The Magna Charta Bill.

Thus heroes, bards, reformers, sages,
Patriots, and Kings, in various ages,
This famous name hath grac'd;
Then quickly your opinion change,
That you should not admire 'tis strange,
And shews a want of taste.

Lo! Ne'er Tim, Tom, Will, Kit, Mat, Nick,
Jem, Joe, Nat, Pat, Ben, Bob, Sam, Dick,
Are names few think divine;
But Jack's a name so sweet to hear,
Must charm, methinks, the nicest ear,
Besides 'tis also mine!!

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. JACK SHIELD.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES TIMMINS, of Birmingham, for a Method of making and erecting Hot-Houses, and all horticultural Buildings, and also the making of Pine-Pits, Cucumber-Lights, Sashes, and Church Windows.

THE object of this invention is to do away the complaints so justly made against the decay of wood and corrosion of cast-iron, by exposing nothing to the internal steam of the house or external damps of the atmosphere but copper, or a combination of metals wherein copper is the principal. The framing of these buildings is not half the size of cast-iron, or one-third the size of wood: thus the gardener obtains his first object, the greatest degree of sun and light; and the proprietor great durability and usefulness.

MR. JOSEPH BRAMAH, of Pinlipo, for certain Improvements in various parts of Wheeled Carriages; one of which is

applicable to other Machinery, where a rotatory Motion is necessary.

Instead of the two wheels of any carriage turning on a passive axletree in the usual way, Mr. B. causes each wheel to have its own axle, and which axle is so fastened into the nave or stock of the wheel, as to cause it always to turn with the wheel in a manner exactly similar to the mandril of a common turning lathe, supposing the chuck when screwed on, to represent the wheel. This axle he constructs in the like shape, and to have all the properties of the common mandril above-mentioned, as to hardness, and to run upon double bearings, and be adjustable by a back centre screw, in the same manner as the mandril, the wheel being fixed on the projecting arm, like the chuck upon the screw, but with the following difference: that is, instead of the axle running on two detached and exposed bearings at each extremity, like the mandril, the collar

collar or front bearing is united with the back one by an oil-tight cylinder, of larger inside dimensions than the diameter of the shank, so as to leave an interstice or cavity for oil between the collar and the back centre the whole of its length, and into which cavity oil can be replenished at pleasure, from an outside feeder, without disturbing or taking off the wheel.

In some instances he adopts a single axletree on this principle (to run in oil,) and to have both wheels fastened on to each projecting arm, as in the foregoing instance, experiments shewing that in two-wheeled carriages, sundry important advantages will arise from this method of compelling both the wheels to revolve together, *viz.* suppose a road, where the ruts interchangeably cause one wheel to ascend while the other is descending, (which is very often the case when two-wheeled carriages travel with hay, and other top loads in particular,) the shaft-horse is not only of necessity alternately tossed by the swing of the shaft first to one side and then the other, to his great detriment; but by this alternate twisting of the wheels in the ruts, considerable addition is made to the draught, while, on the contrary, if the wheels could only turn in unison, as above described, the accelerated motion of one wheel would uniformly help the retarded motion of the other, and the horse at the same time be unannoyed by the lateral tossing above alluded to, while the carriage would follow of course without those objections above stated. In applying wheels on this last-mentioned principle, he removes the difficulty experienced in making short turnings, (which must of necessity occur,) by having each wheel capable of moving stiffly on their separate arms of the axletree when the stress of a sudden turn is felt.

He proposes in some instances to introduce the following improvements in the construction of the rim; namely, instead of using and applying the felloes of wheels, and putting on the tire in the usual way, he causes the latter to consist of two flat rings of iron, of any width and thickness he may think necessary, so as to form both sides of the rim instead of its edge, as in the common way. These rings form the apparent rim of the wheel, so that on both the sides thereof nothing will appear but iron, save a small portion of wood on the inner circle of the rim and between the rings. These two rings form the first appearance of the wheel's

rim, by shouldering the spokes on each side for their reception, one on the one side of the point of the spokes, and the other on the contrary. He then drills through both rings, and the head of every spoke, a hole, for the reception of a rivet, which being put into each spoke completes the wheel, leaving the space between the rings and the point of each spoke unfilled up. He then takes pieces of wood, of a proper kind, prepared like felloes, to the circle of the wheel, and of a proper thickness to fill in between the rings, and of a length and radical shape at each end to fit the heads of all the spokes; these he drives between the rings, like so many wedges, so that the points of all the spokes are completely embraced by the meeting end of each felloe, and thereby firmly secured in their places. When all the rim is made good in this way, he then drills other holes through both rings and wood, as before, for other rivets between the spokes, which when put in finishes the wheel. In some instances he introduces the filling-in pieces or felloes, with the grain of the wood pointing towards the centre of the wheel, and the end of the wood will then form the sole of the wheel, and by being left to project before the outer edges of the rings, these wheels will run over the stones perfectly mute when so prepared, or they can be shod with leather for this purpose when required, by nailing strong leather over the wood.

This principle of causing the axles to run in oil, as above described, all the length between their respective bearings, he uses in the construction of all kind of machinery whatsoever, where rotary motion is required, such as shafts of every description, mandrils for turning lathes, circular saws, guide wheels, tightening of other pulleys, and every other description of rotary movement or axis where the said principle will apply: and on this general application of the said principle, he rests his claim to exclusive exercise.

The last improvement consists of pneumatic springs, as a substitute for those now made of steel, which he uses in carriages, and for other purposes where he finds them applicable, with a good effect, in the construction of any apparatus where springs are used. They consist of condensed air, and he composes them of any required strength or length of motion for any purpose to which they may be applied, and which springs are so constructed that they can at any time

be increased or decreased in their strength, and in the ratio of their elasticity, inasmuch as to gain great resistance by very little motion; or, on the contrary, to have a considerable motion with but a trifling difference in their propelling action, whether such action be equal to ounces, pounds, or tons.

The method of constructing these springs, with respect to shape and size, is as various as the uses to which they may be applied, without any deviation from the principle, but the most obvious method is the simple cylinder and piston, connected with an air vessel, accompanied by such variations in size and form as the different uses he puts them to may require.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

EDWARD STEERS, of the Inner Temple, gentleman; for a method of rendering the stoppers of bottles, jars, &c. air-tight.—Dated March 12, 1814.

ROGER HASLEDINE, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, in the county

of Middlesex, ironmonger; for a contrivance for folding screens, adapted to impede the passage of air, smoke, fire, and light, applied to fire-places, grates, stoves, windows, and doors, which he denominates "The improved folding screen."—Dated March 12, 1814.

ALEXANDER COOK, of the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for an invention for the prevention and cure of the dry rot, and commor decay in timber; and for preserving woollen, linen, and other articles from mildew.—Dated March 12, 1814.

WILLIAM ALFRED NOBLE, of Rileystreet, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, engineer; for an improved steam and fire-engine, and new means of connecting or joining steam or water pipes together.—Dated March 23, 1814.

EMANUEL BEATSON, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, gun-finisher; for an improvement to the locks and breeches of fire-arms, by rendering the pans of locks and communication between the priming and loading of fire-arms water-proof.—Dated March 23, 1814.

** * We invite Patentees to favour us with copies of their Specifications.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF LONDON.

THE FORTY-SIXTH exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened this year at the usual period, with 811 original subjects of painting, drawing, and sculpture.

If there are fewer historical pieces than usual, the general degree of excellence is by no means diminished, and many of the portraits would have done credit to the pencils of the first names in the annals of painting. The architectural drawings are particularly splendid, and the sculptures prove the utility of the Townley, Oxford, and Elgin collections.

Among the Royal Academicians whose works always bespeak their superior origin:

Sir WILLIAM BEECHY has five pictures, Hebe, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. E. Gambier, Mr. Free, and Sir B. Graham.

Mr. BONE has three, Earl Southampton, a Girl and Puppy, and Lord Fred. Campbell.

Mr. BREE (R.A. elect.) has three, a Landscape, an effect of Lightning on an Oak, and a Village Carpenter, in the first style of excellence.

Mr. T. DANIELL has three, a Scene near Gungarapeita, another on the river

Ganges, and the Entrance of the Harbour of Muscar, in Arabia.

Mr. DAWE has five, Mrs. Cowley and Son, a Sketch near Margate, Mrs. Hodgkinson, the learned Dr. Parr, Mrs. Eardley Wilmot, and a Child.

Mr. FUSELI has three, Sigilind roused by the contest of the Good and Bad Genius, Queen Mab, and Criemhild mourning over Sifrid.

Mr. FLAXMAN has five, a Pastoral Apollo, a Model for part of a Monument for Chichester Cathedral, the good Samaritan, a Canadian Indian, and a British volunteer.

Mr. HOWARD has four, Sunrise, Dr. Anderson, some Swiss peasants, and Mr. H. Irvine.

Mr. LAWRENCE has eight, Lord Castlereagh, Lady Leicester, the Duke of York, Lady Grantham, the Marquis of Abercorn, Col. McMahon, Lady Emily Cowper, and Master Wm. Lock, all in his superior manner.

Mr. NOLLEKENS has five, Mr. Whitbread, the Earl of Charlemont, the Duke of Grafton, Earl Cowper, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

Mr. NORTHCOTE has five, Lady Pole, a Lady playing on the Harp, the Judgment of Solomon, Mr. M. I. Brunt, and a portrait of a Lady.

Mr.

Mr. OWEN has five portraits, Lord Chief Justice Gibbs, the Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Ashburnham, Sir T. Nichols, and Miss Hoare.

Mr. PHILLIPS has seven, Mr. H. Drummond, Sir T. Banks, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Byron in the dress of an Albanian, Miss Stanley in the character of Juliet, a Nobleman, and a Family Groupe.

Mr. ROSS has two, a Model for a Statue of the Marquis Cornwallis, and Venus persuading Mars to Peace.

Mr. REINACLE has two, a Wandering Stag, and a pleasing picture of Monkey Tricks.

Mr. SHEE has eight portraits, Colonel Harrison, Capt. Webster, Mr. L. White, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hopkins and Son, Gen. Popham, Mrs. John Reid, and Master Tucker.

Mr. STOTHARD has two, Calypso caressing Cupid, and Euphrosyne.

Mr. SOANE has one, a View of a Design for a new House of Lords.

Mr. THOMPSON has three, a Thais, a portrait of Mr. Wm. Smith, and Eurydice hurried back to the Infernal Regions.

Mr. TURNER has one, representing Dido and Eneas.

Mr. THEED has two, a Model of a piece of Plate executed for the Prince Regent, and a Bacchanalian Groupe.

Mr. WEST, the president, has two beautiful pieces, Cupid stung by a bee, and a fine portrait of the late Duke of Portland.

Mr. WOODFORDE has six, a Cottage Window, Diana reposing after the Chase, and four portraits.

M. WILKIE has two in his usual spirit, the Refusal, and the Letter of Introduction, both meriting our warmest praise.

Mr. WARD has six, Luke Henry and Kate his wife, a Greyhound, a Shetland Pony, a Straw Yard, a Bittern, and a Heron.

Mr. WESTMACOTT has two subjects, an alto-relievo in marble, and a model for a monument.

The associates of the Academy have contributed to this exhibition as follows:

Mr. ARNOLD has five subjects, a Morning in September, the October fair at Ambleside, the Castle of Gloom, a Gravel Pit, and a View of Southampton.

Mr. BIRN has two pictures in his exquisite style, the Cheat detected, and Queen Philippa supplicating King Edward to spare the six burghers of Calais, an old subject treated in a new manner,

Mr. CHALON has five, a scene from *Le Mariage de Figaro*, and several portraits.

Mr. WM. DANIELL has three, Ke-maes Head in South Wales, a landscape and cattle, and a view near St. Gwen's Head, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. DRUMMOND has eight very fine portraits.

Mr. GARRARD has three subjects, a bust of a young lady, another of an infant, and a spirited cast of Cribb and Molineux, as large as life, in the act of striking and defending one of the happiest exertions of genius in the exhibition.

Mr. HONE has but one portrait, the Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. HILTON has but one picture, a representation of Miranda and Ferdinand bearing a log, executed with his accustomed ability.

Mr. JOSEPH has three pictures, a portrait of a lady, of the daughter of the Vice-Chancellor and her brother, and of Mr. G. F. Percival.

Mr. OLIVER has seven, a portrait of Mr. Scudamore, of Gen. Sir Wm. Congreve, of Sir C. Nightingale, a pleasing picture of the Idle Girl, and some other portraits.

Mr. RAEBURN has four subjects, a portrait of a Gentleman, of Lord Seaforth, of a Lady, and of Gen. Sir D. Baird.

Mr. WESTALL has four subjects in his happy manner, a View of Richmond in Yorkshire, an exquisitely finished View in a Mandarin's Garden, another of Oxford, and one of the Statue Gallery at Oxford, combining a variety of excellencies.

The number of exhibitors is about 350, and of course it will not be expected that we should attempt to specify their respective merits. It would however be unjust to omit the praise due, to Mr. HOLLAND for his chaste and effective picture of Stirling Castle; to a fine portrait of Mr. Manning, by Mr. Lonsdale; and to the architectural designs and drawings of Messrs. Aikin, Busby, Elmes, Laing, Sanders, Woods, and White.

On the whole it is our opinion that though there are no particular subjects so striking as have sometimes been seen in former exhibitions, yet the general degree of perfection indicates a common improvement in the taste and execution of our living artists, and a diffusion of power which will astonish the world as often as it is called into exertion by suitable stimulants.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

This society, which was formed, as we understand, for the purpose of giving due emphasis to an interesting branch of art that was lost in the blaze of Somerset House, where water-colours, however beautiful, harmonized so badly with paintings in oil, has this year deviated from its original and legitimate object, and has mixed with its own exquisite productions various pictures in oil. We intend this as no reflection on the paintings of Mr. HAYDON and other artists; but we should have preferred to have seen them in the great competition of that branch of art at Somerset House. Had there been any difficulty, in the Water-Colour Society, in covering their walls with fine subjects in their own life, then some arrangement with Mr. CRAIG, who divides the public by a separate exhibition of his own rare productions, would have given to the collection in Spring Gardens a more appropriate claim to the attention and admiration of the public.

This tenth annual Exhibition of drawings in water-colours is as brilliant and interesting as any former one, and will afford unimixed pleasure to every visitor. The interiors of Messrs. MACKENZIE and PUGN are so exquisitely finished, and convey so accurate a notion of their originals, that an American need not make a voyage to Europe to see the beauties of our cathedral architecture. Mr. Uwins has also recorded the ceremonies of the commemoration at Oxford in a drawing which commands general admiration. Our commercial glory is honoured by the pencil of Mr. CRISTALL, and our naval prowess by that of Mr. Pocock; while Messrs. Glover, Varley, Fielding, Smith, Barrett, Clennell, Dinsdale, Hills, and Scott, delight every eye of taste, not less by the perfection than the variety of their powers.

We think Mr. HAYDON's great picture of the Judgment of Solomon out of its proper place in this room; yet as a performance it ranks among the best pictures of the British school, and proves that Mr. Haydon ought forthwith to be enrolled among the Royal Academicians. We avoid particular criticisms, because many of our readers cannot see the objects, and those who can, will and ought to judge for themselves. In regard to Mr. Haydon's picture, we confess we never saw a design of his subject which pleased us; and there is perhaps to be reflected on the association connected with the subject itself, for the drama is evidently worthy of pictorial powers.

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The difficulty of relieving or disposing of the front or central figure of the stiff magisterial person of Solomon, is probably one of the causes; and if we might suggest to the next artist who paints this subject, we would advise that instead of placing Solomon in the front and centre, they would place the child and mothers in the centre, and the judge on either hand. Mr. Northcote has the same subject in the exhibition of this year, unequal in all respects to Mr. Haydon's picture, and he too has placed the judge in the same ungraceful and unpictorial position.

BRITISH INSTITUTION

FOR PROMOTING THE FINE ARTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THIS useful and public spirited establishment, founded June 4, 1805, and opened January 18, 1806, and of which the King is patron; the Prince Regent vice-patron and president; and the Marquis of Stafford deputy president, was founded for the purpose of exhibiting the works of masters to the rising generation of painters, for their emulation and imitation. In pursuance of the plan which they originally proposed, the directors have adopted those measures which appeared to them best calculated to facilitate the improvement, and lead to the advantage of the British artist; and with this view they have set before him many examples of painting of the foreign schools which appeared to them capable of affording instruction in the various branches of art; but in offering specimens for study, they have not forgotten the works of the eminent men whom the British school has produced.

Those of SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS displayed last year at the British Gallery, gratified every lover of the art; they exhibited the most brilliant glow of colouring, and the most fascinating combination of fancy and of taste; and proved that England is a soil in which the polite arts will take root, flourish, and arrive at a very high degree of perfection. If further proof were wanting, it would be found in the varied productions of the masters whose works are exhibited at this time to admiring multitudes.

HOGARTH adopted a new line of art, purely English; his merits are known to the public more from his prints than from his paintings: both deserve our attention. His pictures often display beautiful colouring, as well as accurate drawing: his subjects generally convey useful lessons of morality, and are calculated to im-

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prove

prove the man as well as the artist; and he teaches with effect, because he delights, while he instructs. It has been said of him, that in his pictures he composed comedies; his humour never fails to excite mirth, and it is directed against the fit objects of ridicule or contempt. The powers of his pencil were not perverted to the purposes of personal attack; the application of his satire was general, and the end at which he aimed was the reformation of folly or of vice.

Many of the works of Wilson will be contemplated with delight—few artists have excelled him in the tint of air, perhaps the most difficult point of attainment for the landscape painter; every object in his pictures keeps its place, because each is seen through its proper medium. This excellence alone gives a charm to his pencil, and with judicious application may be turned to the advantage of the British artist. The merit of his works is now justly appreciated; and we may hope that since the period of his decease, the love and knowledge of the art have been so much diffused through this country, that the exertion of such talents may never again remain unrewarded during the life of him who possessed them.

The pictures of GAINSBOROUGH, as well as those of Hogarth, were drawn entirely from English nature. Among his portraits, some will be found in this exhibition to possess considerable merit, but his fame will rest chiefly upon his other works; in his fancy pictures, his choice was peculiarly happy—the characteristic air of his cottage children, the truth and spirit with which his animals are touched, his just representation of rustic scenery, the force of his colouring, and the skilful management of his light and shade, give a most captivating effect to his works, and place him indisputably upon the highest eminence among this class of painters.

ZOFFANI has been thought to merit the attention of the public on this occasion, by the industry with which he has cultivated an interesting branch of portrait painting; he may be called the historian of the stage of Garrick. Those who remember that inimitable actor will be grateful to Zoffani, for the accuracy with which he has recorded all that it was possible to catch of his exquisite but evanescent art. These works will shew the young artist, that if so much may be done by care, industry, and a resolute attention to nature, without any peculiar degree of taste, or power of imagination, how much may be accomplished by the

active exertion of minds more bountifully gifted.

It is not proposed to point out particularly the various beauties displayed in the works of these eminent artists. It is sufficient to touch upon the most prominent; the painter who studies them will discover many other excellencies which he may turn to his advantage: neither are the productions of these masters selected as objects of servile imitation, but as affording hints, and encouraging attempts, which are likely to lead to improvement. The present exhibition of those four masters, while it gratifies the taste and feeling of the lover of the art, may tend to excite animating reflections in the mind of the artist—if at a time when the art received little comparative support such works were produced, a reasonable hope may be entertained that we shall see productions of still higher attainment, under more encouraging circumstances.

The directors flatter themselves that their endeavours have not been unavailing even in the short period which has elapsed since the commencement of this establishment. The annual exhibition of the present year evinces considerable improvement among the junior artists: they trust that improvement will be progressive. It is the anxious wish of the directors to give publicity to the eminent works of the British artist—to be justly appreciated, such works must be generally seen; their introduction into our public halls would be highly desirable; and the admission of proper scriptural subjects into our churches, would surely, while it promoted the art, advance the purposes of religion. The fame of the deceased artist would thus be perpetuated, and the living artist would be prompted to make more strenuous exertions.

PRIZE PICTURES.

The directors of the British Institution give notice, that the three following premiums are proposed to be given for pictures by artists of, or resident in the united kingdom, painted in the present year, and sent to the British Gallery on or before the 17th of January next.

1st. For the best picture in historical or poetical composition, two hundred guineas.

2d. For the next best picture in historical or poetical composition, one hundred guineas.

3d. For the best landscape, one hundred guineas.

The directors reserve to themselves the power of withholding the premiums, if they think

A picture's being in

sion, will not exclude it from competition for the premium.

Any picture painted for such premium, may (if otherwise worthy) be exhibited for sale in the Gallery next winter, for the benefit of the artist.

No artist will be entitled to more than one premium in the season.

No pictures purchased by the directors can be intitled to a premium.

It is not expected that any artist should give notice that his picture is sent in for the premium, as the competition will be equally open to all the pictures that may be in the Gallery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

* * * *Communications of New Books and Titles are solicited.*

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Number I. of the History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury; illustrated by a Series of Engravings of Views, Elevations, Plans, and Architectural Details of that Edifice: also Delineations of the Ancient Monuments and Sculpture; by John Britton, F.S.A. In medium 4to. 12s. imp. 4to. 1l. to correspond with the Architectural Antiquities; a few copies in crown folio, 1l. 11s. 6d. and super-royal folio 2l. 2s. to class with the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The First Number of Barry and Son's Catalogue of Rare, Curious, and Valuable Books, now on Sale at No. 21, High-street, Bristol.

A Catalogue of Books for 1814; containing many scarce and curious Articles, which are now on Sale, for Ready Money, at the Prices affixed, by John Raw, bookseller, Ipswich. Part I. 1s.

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Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; comprising Biographical Memoirs of Wm. Bowyer, printer, F.S.A. and many of his Learned Friends; an incidental View of the Progress and Advancement of Literature in this Kingdom during the last Century; by John Nichols, F.S.A. Vol. VIII. 1l. 7s. with Seven Portraits.

Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with Biographical and Historical Memoirs of their Lives and Actions; by Edmund Lodge, esq. Lancaster Herald, F.S.A. Part I. folio.

A Translation of the First Part of the Memoirs, &c. of Baron de Grimm, for the Years 1753 to 1770. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

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The Chemical Guide, or Complete Companion to the Portable Chest of Chemistry; containing Directions for making and Testing of Reagents

employed in the Analysis of artificial and natural Products; by Reece and Co. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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Waters' Calculator, or the Baltic and American Merchant, Ship-owner, and Captain's Assistant; third edition, corrected and considerably enlarged, by J. Schofield. 4s. 6d.

Compendium of Laws recently passed for regulating the Trade with the East Indies; by Thos. Thornton. 8vo. 7s.

The Value and Utility of the Freedom of the Hanse Towns; by J. L. v. Hess. From the German, by B. Crusen. 8vo. 6s.

CRITICISM.

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; by John Dunlop. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

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The Woodman's Hut; a Melo-Dramatic Romance. 8vo. 2s.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS has been induced to submit to the public the plan of a NEW REVIEW, to be published every Saturday, under the title of "*The Literary Gazette*," calculating as a ground of public favour on his approved conduct of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, during a period of nearly twenty years. Being disengaged from speculations in new books as a publisher, and having no other literary engagement besides the Monthly Magazine, he is likely to be uninfluenced by those feelings of self-interest which actuate too many proprietors of Reviews; while his known experience in the economy of the press, qualifies him in a peculiar manner for the practical details of such an undertaking. At the same time, his engagements in the Monthly Magazine, by leading to an extensive intercourse with men of letters, will constantly afford him the means of connecting with a critical journal, such an association of able writers, as will secure to its pages all the requisites of accurate knowledge, critical acumen, and elegant composition. His reiterated observations in the Monthly Magazine, on the conduct of other Reviews, may serve as a pledge that he will endeavour to avoid their errors; and he avows himself as the responsible editor, for the express purpose of affording the public the best security which the Editor of any journal can give for the fairness and integrity of his conduct. The new plan of his Review is, he conceives, better adapted to the actual state of literature, modern habits and manners, and the means of circulation, than any existing work of the same kind; while it embraces every other feature which, in a general or particular manner, recommends them to liberal patronage. The aspect and form of his publication, are imitated from the famous literary Gazette, published at Jena, which for many years has enjoyed an unrivalled celebrity

in every part of Europe. That journal is printed in small quarto, for circulation by post as a Newspaper; and it is proposed to publish this English "*LITERARY GAZETTE*," on the same plan; that is to say, on a very large sheet, folded into 16 pages to be stamped like a Newspaper, for the advantage of being franked by post, and to publish it every Saturday. This form of publication will ensure the early notice of books, a rapid circulation, and a corresponding gratification of public curiosity. The other proposed features are the notice of all books without exception; regular accounts of continental literature; and such a mixture of analysis and extract, with criticism, as will instruct the reader, while he is enabled to judge for himself. The fifty-two numbers will form one annual volume, containing nearly double the quantity of letter-press which is now given within the year by any other monthly or quarterly Review. The price will be one shilling, and the first number will be published in a few weeks, of which due notice will be given in the principal newspapers. In the interim orders are received by all booksellers and dealers in Newspapers, or by the editor if sent free of postage, to the office of the Monthly Magazine, No. 1, Paternoster-row, or to his private residence in Tavistock-Square.

Under the head of PROCEEDINGS of PUBLIC SOCIETIES, we have described the three great exhibitions in the British metropolis, which at this time delight and astonish all lovers of art:

I. The royal Exhibition at Somerset-house, containing 811 subjects, by 350 living artists.

II. The Exhibition of paintings in water-colours, in Spring Garden, containing 303 subjects, by 51 living

III.

The Exhibition of the British Institution in Pall-Mall, containing 221 pictures, by those eminent masters, HOGARTH, GINSBOROUGH, WILSON, and ZOFFANI.

Such are the novelties presented by SOCIETIES; but there are others by individuals which equally adorn and honour this metropolis, to which, in such a summary, it would be unjust not to direct the attention and admiration of the public.—These are,

I.

The great picture of the Judgment of Christ, by Mr. WEST, already described in a former Magazine, on exhibition near Carleton House, in Pall-Mall.

II.

The new gallery in Pall-Mall, containing 312 paintings and drawings of that living ornament of his country, RICHARD WESTALL, esq.

III.

Mr. CRAIG's exhibition of his own works, in Lower Brook-street, described in our last.

IV.

The exhibition in Leicester Square, of nearly two hundred pictures, in worsted, by our unrivalled country-woman, Miss LINWOOD.

V.

The British Gallery, in New Bond Street, consisting of copies in water colours of the best pictures of the various schools.

VI.

A gallery of modern paintings representing victories in Spain, in New Bond Street.

VII.

DE BARDE's Exhibition of drawings of subjects in Natural History, in Piccadilly.

VIII.

The Exhibition of sculptures and models in Old Bond Street.

IX.

The Panorama in Leicester Square.

X.

The Panorama in the Strand.

The example of the French revolutionary governments, in throwing open the numerous Museums of Paris, to the free and unrestricted admission of the public, has been imitated with the happiest success in London, by the present spirited trustees of the BRITISH MUSEUM. Formerly, persons wishing to view this national depository of curiosities, were required to leave their names, and attend at a fixed hour on some other day to be named, when they were hurried through

the rooms without respect to their taste, object, or curiosity; but now any decently dressed person may, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY,* between the hours of ten and four, obtain free admission without fee or delay, on simply writing his or her name and address in a book, and may pass as many hours as is agreeable, in viewing and studying this immense and invaluable collection. An elegant synopsis of the contents of the entire Museum, consisting of 150 pages, is sold at the door for two shillings, and this serves as a guide to the external inspection of every thing meriting particular notice. The Slooman and Cottonian collections have been often described; but the Museum has, within these five years, been enriched by various novelties of matchless interest, resulting from the proud ascendancy of the country, in arts and arms, and therefore above all price. Among these are the EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, acquired by the capitulation of Alexandria in 1801, and brought to England at immense labour and expence; among which are the famous Rosetta stone, containing the triple inscription, the supposed sarcophagus of Alexander, and many fragments of sculpture, coeval with the earliest periods of Egyptian history! In the same elegant suite of apartments, are also displayed with exquisite taste, the large and unrivalled collection of Greek and Roman statues, busts, and other sculptured marbles, formed by the late CHARLES TOWNLEY, esq. and purchased by parliament at the valuation of 20,000*l*. There are 313 of these excellent specimens of ancient art, and we sufficiently prove their public worth, when we state that our artists enjoy the great advantage of being allowed to study and copy them. But the recent addition which draws from us this present notice, is the rare, splendid, and perfect collection of MINERALS, formed by the late CHARLES GREVILLE, recently purchased by parliament for 13,727*l*. and scientifically and tastefully arranged by Mr. Koenig, for public inspection, in the splendid saloon of this splendid building. The whole are disposed in cabinets, containing 550 drawers, while specimens of the contents of the drawers are exhibited in glazed compartments over them, forming a series for study. Nothing can be better displayed—more complete—more delightful to the eye—or more won-

* Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, and the months of August and September excepted.

terful as an exhibition of the varieties of nature in this subordinate part of her works! We cannot pretend at this time to notice even the rare specimens to be found in the forty-two flat glass-cases, and in the numerous large upright ones, which present these vast collections to the eye, because these alone would make a considerable catalogue; we were, however, struck with the variety of Aerolites, and with the prodigious value of the specimens of the precious stones only. Besides those natural objects which at once delight the eye and the understanding, the literary additions have also, within these few years, been sufficient of themselves to confer celebrity on any institution. Thus 8000*l.* has been given for the HARGRAVE library of valuable law books; 4925*l.* for the LANSDOWNE collection of manuscripts; 550*l.* for HALHEED'S Shanskrit and Persian manuscripts; 620*l.* for TYSSON'S Saxon coins, the most complete in the kingdom; 400*l.* for eighty-four volumes of scarce Classics, belonging to Dr. BENTLEY, enriched with his manuscript Notes; and 4000 guineas for ROBERTS'S series of the coins of the realm, from the conquest to the present time. Would to God that all the money voted by parliament, were for purposes as innocent, useful, honourable, and gratifying! We are, however, happy to record these tributes which it has paid to the taste, good sense, and knowledge of the country; and we hope it will proceed in the same glorious career. At the same time, though the unexceptionable employment of the public money has been the means of bringing these rarities together, it would be unjust not to state, that the country is specially obliged to some of the present Trustees for the energy displayed in the recent conduct of this establishment, and that those obligations are in a particular manner due to the present able SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, who is indefatigable in his attentions to this branch of his numerous official duties; and also to EARL SPENCER and SIR JOSEPH BANKS, whose zeal in the promotion of literature and science, are too well known to require our eulogium. Their exertions, without any implied censure on the other respectable trustees, combined with the liberal grants of parliament, have rendered the BRITISH MUSEUM an honour to the nation.

Mr. BIRD, of Bristol, historical painter to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, has, through the permission of the Duke of Clarence and Lord Melville, had the

opportunity of witnessing the embarkation of the King of France, and the Duchess of Angouleme, in order that he might execute, for a high personage, a grand historical picture of that event. He accompanied the Royal family afterwards across the channel, and remained three days at Calais, to take their portraits and those of their suite. The other royal personages who were present, have sat for their portraits very graciously; and it is expected, as Mr. Warren has engaged to engrave it, that the print will add greatly to the credit of the arts in this kingdom.

Mr. SHARON TURNER is printing the first volume of his History of England. This volume will include the period from the Norman conquest, to the reign of Edward III. and comprise also the literary History of England during the same period. It is composed, like his History of the Anglo Saxons, from original and authentic documents.

A Tour through the Island of Elba, from the Journal of SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, bart. will shortly be published in imperial quarto, accompanied with engravings from drawings made on the spot. Mr. Smith.

It is proposed to publish a General Index to the first FORTY VOLUMES of the Monthly Magazine, on the plan of the Index to the Edinburgh Review. It will of course contain references to a greater variety of facts than was ever before to be found in a similar Index. The price to subscribers will be 2*s.* and to non-subscribers 3*s.*

Dr. HOLLAND is preparing for publication, a Narrative of his Travels in the South of Turkey, during the latter part of 1812, and the spring of the following year. It will be the principal object of this work to afford sketches of the scenery, population, natural history, and antiquities of those parts of Greece which hitherto have been little known or described. The narrative will chiefly regard the author's journeys in the Ionian Isles, Albania, Thessaly, and some parts of Macedonia; together with an account of his residence at Joannina, the capital and court of ALI PASHA; and with a cursory sketch of his route through Attica, the Morea, &c. It will be ready for publication towards the end of the present year.

Mr. W. SMITH has at length printed a Prospectus of his Map of the Strata of England, &c. It is, he remarks, twenty-one years since that regularity in the strata was discovered which led to the completion

completion of this work. Thirteen years since, a publication on the subject was announced in the Monthly Magazine, by which the public are in some degree apprised of the nature of Mr. Smith's discoveries. The lines of strata now proposed to be published upon a scale of five miles to an inch, have been repeatedly revised; and their various properties and peculiarities accurately described. The matter will be divided into separate volumes, each of which will form a complete work on distinct branches of the subject. The first volume will follow the publication of the map without delay, to which it will form a general Index, as well as to every succeeding part of the work; comprising a full explanation of the map, and a general description of the strata.

A very important work is in the press, and will be speedily published, from the pen of Mr. COLQUHOUN, on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire:—comprising in one volume, quarto, a body of more valuable information and interesting facts, than has perhaps ever been disclosed to the public in so short a compass; and in which will be found detailed, the value of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the colonies, dependencies, and settlements in Europe, America, Africa, and Asia, including the territories under the management of the East India Company. The whole illustrated by copious statistical tables, constructed on a new and comprehensive plan, so as to be intelligible to the meanest capacity.

Dr. ADAMS's summer course of Lectures will commence on the second Tuesday in June.

Messrs. BALLANTYNE, of Edinburgh, have nearly completed Roderick, the Last of the Goths, a poem, by R. SOUTHEY, esq.

Mr. THELWALL is preparing for the press, a Report of the results of his experience in the Treatment of Cases of Imperfection of the Roof of the Mouth, Uvula and Velum Palati, and other defects and malconformations of the Elocutionary Organs.

The whole of the papers communicated to the Philosophical Transactions by the late JOHN SMEATON, F.R.S. are preparing for publication in one volume, quarto, to correspond with his valuable Reports and Estimates, in 4to.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 2

The clerks of the Foreign Post Office, London, who transact their business with the same correctness as all the other departments of that well arranged and matchless establishment, have announced the delivery of the various foreign newspapers on the undermentioned terms per quarter:—

	French.	l.	s.	d.
Moniteur		2	7	3
Gazette de France		1	11	6
Journal de Paris		1	11	6
Journal des Debats		1	11	6

Dutch.

Leyden Gazette, printed in French	1	10	0
Leyde Courant, in Dutch	1	10	0
Netherland States Courant	1	15	0
Amsterdam Courant	1	10	0
Hague Courant	1	10	0
Rotterdam Courant	1	10	0
Dordrecht Courant	1	10	0
Harlem Courant	1	10	0

German.

Hamburg Correspondenten	1	11	6
Altona Mercury	1	6	3
Frankfort Gazette	2	0	0
Bremen Gazette	1	11	6
Der Deutsche Beobachter	1	15	0

All foreign newspapers, magazines, and other periodical publications, can be supplied, postage free; and the Monthly Magazine, Medical Journal, and other English journals and reviews, are forwarded in like manner, at the rate of 2 guineas for 2s. publications, and 3 guineas for 2s. 6d. ones.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Norwich, is preparing for publication a *Supplement to Bentham's History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral*, to be embellished with a number of beautiful engravings, and printed uniformly with the new edition of that work. The printing will be commenced as soon as the names of as many subscribers are obtained as will cover the expense.

A Voyage to the Isle of Elba is in the press, and will be immediately published, translated from the French of Mr. ARSENNE THIEBAUT DE BERNEAUD. It is the result of a recent visit by its able author, to an island, at all times worthy of the traveller's notice, and rendered at this period peculiarly interesting. It embraces a general view, not only of the geography and geology of Elba, but of its natural history, antiquities, topography, agriculture, and commerce, and of the manners and habits of the population.

Mr. WEST, the amiable president of the Royal Academy, has furnished Mr. GALT with materials for a history of his

life, comprising a great number of original anecdotes of the most celebrated characters of Europe and America, during the last sixty years. It will be interesting to artists and students for the development of the principles which the president has followed in his career, and for his critical opinions on the remains of ancient sculpture and the great paintings of France and Italy. Mr. Galt, having himself visited many of the finest collections, will also interweave in the narrative the observations of ingenious men, with whom he has been acquainted in his travels. No work equally comprehensive, relative to the actual state of the fine arts, has yet appeared; and it will be as minute in its biographical details, as though it had been executed by Mr. West himself.

An account is printing of a Mission to Abyssinia, and of Travels into the interior of that country, executed by order of government in the years 1809 and 1810, by HENRY SALT, esq. F.R.S. &c. The work will be illustrated with various maps and nineteen engravings by Heath, from drawings taken on the spot by the author.

Mr. SOTHERY will speedily publish a volume containing five tragedies, entitled, the Death of Darnley, Ivan, Zamorin and Zama, the Confession, and Orestes.

The Recluse of Norway, a novel, by Miss A. M. PORTER, is in the hands of the printer.

Mrs. GRAHAM's Letters on India will appear in the course of the present month.

The Rev. J. INGRAM, late Saxon professor at Oxford, is preparing an edition of the Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation and notes, a copious index, a short grammar of the Saxon language, and a map of England during the heptarchy; to be published in a royal quarto volume.

The Rev. Mr. CARD, author of the "Revolutions of Russia," &c. &c. is printing an Essay on the holy Eucharist, or a Refutation of the Hoadlyan scheme of it.

A new work, under the title of "ALICIA DE LACY," by Mrs. WEST, will appear this month.

A rural poem, entitled, a Sketch from Nature, is nearly ready for publication.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital contains a second case of the Elephantiasis of Arctæus, as described by Dr. ADAMS, and copied into the new Cyclopædia. The subject is approaching the age of puberty,

but the progress towards such a change appears retrograde. The disease is most strongly marked in the face.

Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. have in their literary cabinet in Paternoster-row, the following rarities:—

Le Rommant de la Rose, où tout l'Art d'Amour est enclose, commencé par Guillaume de Lorris, et achevé par Jean de Meung; a most beautiful folio manuscript on vellum, written by the SIEUR ACARIS, one of the courtiers of Francis I. King of France. There are above 100 splendidly illuminated drawings, the design and finishing of which are inimitable: bound in crimson velvet, with clasps.—200*l*.

Cass Suetonii Tranquilli de Vita XII. Cæsarum. Venet. per NIC. JENSON, 1471. Folio, blue morocco, elegant.—73*l*. 10*s*.

Lucianus, Græce, editio princeps, folio. A matchless copy, red morocco, joints, and gilt leaves. Florent. 1496.—60*l*.

Plinii Historia Naturalis. Folio. Venet. Jenson. 1472. Russia, gilt leaves.—30*l*.

Un Recueil des Epitaphes, Inscriptions et Armoires, qui estoient dans les Eglises de la Ville de Paris; a most elaborate and curious manuscript, in 3 large folio volumes of 1000 pages each.—52*l*. 10*s*.

Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus et Nova: Auctore D. Nicolao Antonio Hispalensi. 4 vols. folio. Matriti, 1733. 8.—26*l*.

Mrs. ROBERTS's novel, entitled, "DUTY," will appear in a few days.

Such is the merited popularity of Miss MITFORD's Narrative Poems, in the United States, that we observe Messrs. KIRK and Co. of New York, announce a second edition.

The Rev. JOA ORTON's Discourses on practical Subjects, which had become very scarce, are re-printing in one volume octavo.

Dr. ROBERTS, of Bridport, in his fourth Course of Experimental Philosophy, brought forward a new apparatus for exhibiting accumulated electricity, which had a powerful effect. In five minutes after the machine is put in motion, the Aurora borealis makes its appearance, then balls of fire of a purple colour pass through an aerial vacuum of three feet in length, after which a sudden change takes place and stars begin to shoot, whose light is so vivid that the eye can scarcely bear it. He promises us a particular description of the apparatus for subsequent number of Magazine.

The C

gueville, by R. P. GILLIES, esq, are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. WILLIAM LINLEY, late in the civil service of the East India Company, has in the press, Sonnets, Odes, and other Poems, by the late CHARLES LEFTLEY, with a short account of his life and writings.

Mr. LLOYD is printing a translation of the Tragedies of Alfieri, which will appear in the course of the present month.

Early in the month will be published, an enlarged edition, being the third, of a theological treatise, entitled, "A New Way of deciding Old Controversies," by BASANISTES.

Commentaries on the Laws of Moses, including a dissertation on the ancient history of horses and horse-breeding, in Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, &c. from biblical documents; and an Essay on the Nature and End of Punishments, by the late SIR JOHN DAVID MICHAELIS, have been translated from the German, by the Rev. Dr. ALEX. SMITH, minister of the Chapel of Garioch, of Aberdeenshire, and are now printing in four large volumes octavo.

A second edition of Mr. CAMPBELL's ingenious work on the Corn Laws is announced.

Early in this month will be published, Sermons on various subjects, by the late Rev. JOHN EVANS, Abingdon; and Memoirs of the Author, by the Rev. JAMES HINTON, and a portrait.

A new edition of the Measures of Religion, in Letters from JOSEPH FELTON to his son CHARLES, with additions, is in the press.

The Rev. JOHN OWEN, M.A. rector of Paglesham, Essex, and gratuitous secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, has circulated Proposals for printing by subscription, in two octavo volumes, the History of the Origin, Progress, and Present State of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He observes, that scarcely ten years have elapsed, since a few individuals in London and its vicinity conceived the design of forming a society, for the purpose of promoting the general distribution of the Holy Scriptures, both at home and abroad. In that design originated the British and Foreign Bible Society; which, advancing progressively from year to year, has established auxiliary societies, and other kindred associations, not only throughout the British dominions, but also in almost every place of consideration, through the largest portion of Christendom; and that it is impossible to

contemplate the scale on which the operations of the society are actually conducted, and to reflect upon the single fact of its having already issued a million copies of the Holy Scriptures, independent of its vast exertions through kindred establishments abroad, without feeling anxious to possess an authentic narrative of its early history, and to learn by what steps it arrived at its present eminence, both of reputation and utility.

Rosanne, or a Father's Labour Lost, will speedily be published by LETITIA MATILDA HAWKINS, in three volumes octavo.

The Rev. G. S. FABER has nearly ready for printing, the Origin of Pagan Idolatry, ascertained from Historical Testimony and Circumstantial Evidence, which will form three quarto volumes.

JOHN PHILIPPART, esq. author of the Northern Campaign, &c. is preparing for publication, the Campaign of Germany and France, from the expiration of the armistice, in 1813, to the abdication of the throne by Bonaparte.

The complete Works of the late Rev. ROBERT ROBINSON, of Cambridge, will shortly appear in eight vols. 8vo.

A pair of Celestial Hemispheres, projected by Mr. T. HEMING, of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, and engraved by Mr. LOWRY, will soon be published, with an explanatory Treatise for the purpose of giving increased facility to the study of astronomy.

Mr. R. WRIGHT, a unitarian missionary, is printing a plain View of the Unitarian Christian Doctrine, in a series of essays.

A new quarterly publication is announced, under the title of the INQUIRER, or Literary Miscellany.

Mr. J. T. BARKER announces the Ship Launch, in three Conversations, (before, at, and after the sight of that very interesting spectacle).

AUSTRIA.

A late number of a Journal entitled Mines d'Orient, published at Vienna, by M. de HAMMER, gives an extract from a curious letter respecting Arabian horses, written by Dr. SETZEN, and dated Moka, 14th of November, 1810. The writer maintains that these animals are less numerous than has generally been supposed, and he considers 5,500 as the whole number of horses in all Arabia. He combats the opinion generally entertained in Europe, respecting the beauty and good qualities of this Arabian breed.

GREECE.

M. MILLIN, editor of the Magazin
S M 2 Encyclo-

Encyclopédique, is at present engaged on a Tour through Greece. He has recently transmitted to Paris an interesting account of the travels in Greece of two Danish gentlemen, Messrs. Koes and Bronsted, who were at one period the fellow travellers of our countryman, Mr. Cockerill. M. Bronsted undertook, in 1812, to dig into the ruins of Cathala, in the island of Zia, near Attica. He obtained three female torsos, one of which is of most singular beauty: a torso of a colossal statue of Apollo Musagetes; the trunk of a horse, and several interesting inscriptions which were engraved on the pilasters of the temple. These inscriptions contain treaties of peace or alliance, written in the Doric language, with the Etolians of Naupactos, the Athenians, and the Carysians, of Eu-

bea. They furnish some novel ideas upon the sites of the four ancient cities of the island. M. Bronsted in returning stopped at the island of Rhéna, so much celebrated by the father of Ionian poetry: on passing by Leucadia to Prevesa, he became acquainted with Ali Pacha, an old governor, full of energy and of a remarkable character. He traversed Albania, and was detained at Corfu by contrary winds. Here he found that abundance of medals had been obtained in consequence of the excavations ordered by General Douzélot.

Messrs. KAPOUDAKAKI, of Smyrna, are preparing for publication a complete System of Universal Geography, in *modern Greek*. That part which relates to the Ottoman Empire will be more copious than in any publication in Europe.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

To the Hero of Vittoria and his brave Companions in Arms, who have excited the Applause and Gratitude of the present Age, and whose Fame will extend with undiminished lustre to the latest Age, this overture is inscribed by William Howgill. 7s. 6d.

THIS overture, which is published in separate parts, consists of a *Violino Primo*, *Violino Primo Ripieno*, *Violino Secondo*, *Violino Secondo Ripieno*, *Alto Viola*, *Flauto Primo*, *Flauto Secondo*, *Violoncello Primo*, *Violoncello Secondo*, *Double Bass*, and *Basso Ripieno*. This piece comprises three movements: one in common time of four crotchets; one in common time of two crotchets; and one in triple time of three quavers. These succeed each other with good effect; and while the traits of fancy and judicious arrangement and combination of harmony, bespeak the ingenious and sound musician, the general result is such as would not discredit any first-rate composer of the present day.

Grand Military Rondo for the Piano-Forte; composed by J. R. Cramer, eqq. 2s.

This is one of those productions which *prima facie* evinces the hand of a master. The passages in general are felicitously conceived and judiciously arranged; and the aggregate effect is such as will not fail to sustain the high and well-earned professional reputation of the composer.

La Joyeuse Rencontre, a Polacca and Rondo for the Piano-Forte; composed by J. Gildone. 3s.

“*La Joyeuse Rencontre*” is an origi-

nal and pleasing *pollacca*; and the rondo by which it is succeeded, though founded on an old Irish air, is so conducted as to assume, in a great measure, the form and character of a newly-conceived composition. The whole is certainly ingenious and attractive, and cannot, as we should judge, fail to be acceptable to practitioners on the instrument for which this publication is intended.

A Portuguese Air, in Six Variations, for the Piano-forte, and an Accompaniment for the Flute, obligato. Composed and dedicated to P. Palmer, esq. by his Friend J. Jay, Mus. Doc. 3s. 6d.

Dr. Jay, in his variations to this air, has displayed much knowledge of the instrument for which he writes, and considerable judgment in general effect, both as to harmony and execution. The original melody is occasionally highly embellished without being disguised, and the additional matter (without deserting the original theme) is florid and fanciful.

Six Country Dances and Thirteen Waltzes for the Piano-Forte; composed by Beethoven. 3s. 6d.

We have perused these waltzes with much of the pleasure we should ever expect from any productions of Beethoven. The monotonous embarrassment inseparable from a series of pieces in the same *unvaried time*, is here as well surmounted as such cases will admit of, and would prove, if proof were wanting, that common difficulties vanish before the magic wand of real and exalted genius.

“*Don't angry be with Annette*,” a favourite Ballad, sung by Miss Bolton, at the Theatre

the Royal Covent Garden, in the Lord of the Manor. Written by C. Dibdin, jun. Composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

The characteristic propriety of the air applied to this pretty trifle of Mr. Dibdin's, does credit to Mr. Reeve's taste and judgment. If the passages do not claim the praise of novelty, they are free and connected, and the effect is precisely what the author must have intended.

La Joyeuse Rencontre, or the Landing at Scheveling, a new Military Divertimento for the Piano-forte; in which is introduced the Popular Air of Orange Boven! Composed and dedicated to the Hereditary Prince of Orange, by T. Haigh. 3s.

This is one of those little time-serving pieces in which we never seek for any thing substantial, or even for the aim at permanent excellence. It is lively, pleasing, and appropriate. To say more of it, would be announcing what the composer himself never meant.

The Sailor's Home; sung by Mr. Phillips, in the revived Opera of Polly, at Drury Lane Theatre. Composed by J. Parry. 1s. 6d.

This little song, the words of which are also from the pen of Mr. Parry, exhibits a pleasing chain of easy and natural

ideas. If it is a trifle, it is an agreeable one; and will, we doubt not, win its way with those who admire simple, appropriate, and unaffected melody.

The celebrated Gavotte de Vestris, with Variations for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute ad libitum. Composed and dedicated to Miss M. Phillips, by T. Latour. 3s.

This Gavotte, as arranged by Mr. Latour, forms an exercise for the piano-forte, that will be found useful and pleasing. The convenience and improvement of the juvenile practitioner has been successfully consulted; and every cultivated ear will, we are persuaded, listen to the variations with pleasure.

The Cobler and the Goose, a favourite Comic Song, sung by Mr. Lund, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Aqua Melo Drama of Rokeby Castle; written by C. Dibdin, jun. composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

"The Cobler and the Goose" has all the merit of being adapted to the place at which it has been sung. Those who laughed at it in the gallery of Sadler's Wells, will again enjoy it by their fireside, and the Larks of London will share the delight afforded by Mr. Dibdin's muse to the Naiads of the New River.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 54th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. VIII. *To provide for the Charge of the Addition to the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.*

The sum of 22,257,400*l.* per centum consolidated annuities standing in the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt in the books of the governor and company of the Bank of England, shall, from and after the 5th day of January 1814, and the sum of 36,542,000*l.* per centum reduced annuities standing in the names of the said commissioners as aforesaid, shall, from and after the 5th day of April, 1814, be cancelled from those days respectively; and the interest or dividends which would have been payable thereon, shall from thenceforth respectively cease to be issued from the receipt of the Exchequer, or to be charged upon the consolidated fund; and the money which would have been applicable to the payment thereof shall remain, and be a part of the growing produce of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, for

the purpose of defraying the charge occasioned by the addition made or to be made to the public funded debt of Great Britain in the present year.

CAP. IX. *For fixing the Commencement and Termination of Licences to be granted for the Distillation of Spirits from Corn or Grain in Scotland.*

The commencement of licence to be the 10th of December 1813, to last a year.

CAP. X. *To amend an Act passed in the Fifty-first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled an Act to permit the Interchange of the British and Irish Militias respectively.*

His Majesty, by this Act, may employ in any part of the United Kingdom any part of the present militia force of Great Britain or Ireland, making a voluntary offer to serve, without reference to such limitation; but the commanding officer shall explain to the men that their offers are to be voluntary. This Act to continue in force until the 25th of March 1815.

CAP. XI. *For extending the Provisions of an Act, passed in the Forty-sixth Year*

Year of his present Majesty, (for making better Provision for Soldiers) to Sergeants of the Militia.

Sergeants of militia may, by this law, receive such pensions as shall be fixed in regulations to be made by his Majesty.—An additional pension shall be allowed to sergeants on being discharged.—The provisions of the 46th Geo. III. c. 69, apply to the Act.

Cap. XII. *To enable his Majesty to augment the Sixtieth Regiment to Ten Battalions, by Enlistment of Foreigners.*

His Majesty may add an eighth, ninth, and tenth battalions, in the sixtieth regiment, and foreigners may serve therein, and it may be employed any where out of Great Britain.—Foreign officers may serve and receive pay.

Cap. XIII. *For giving Effect to certain Engagements of his Majesty with the Emperor of all the Russias and the King of Prussia, for furnishing a part of the pecuniary Succours for assisting his Majesty's said Allies, in supporting the Expenses of the War with France.*

Whereas by two several conventions, signed at London on the 30th day of September 1813, it was agreed to issue bills of credit for the benefit of their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the King of Prussia, for the sum of 2,500,000*l.* sterling, or of 15,000,000 Prussian thalers, of the denomination and weight of 1764, to be furnished monthly in manner therein

mentioned, in the proportion of two-thirds of each monthly issue for the Emperor of all the Russias, and of one-third thereof for the King of Prussia, and to be computed from the 15th day of June of the current year; the treasury may therefore issue bills of credit, and provide book for funding the same; and prepare bills bearing an interest to be exchanged in lieu thereof.—Money to be issued out of the supplies of the year, to pay the interest and principal of these securities, &c.—The treasury may appoint officers and clerks to carry this Act into execution, and salaries for their trouble.

Cap. XIV. *To provide that Property vested in the Accountant General of the High Court of Chancery as such, shall, upon his Death, Removal, or Resignation, vest from Time to Time in those who shall succeed to the Office.*

Cap. XV. *For the more easy Recovery of Debts, in his Majesty's Colony of New South Wales.*

Whereas his Majesty's subjects, trading to and residing in the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, lie under great difficulties, for want of more easy methods of proving, recovering and levying of debts, due to them within the said colony; it is hereby enacted, that debts in New South Wales may be proved on oath before a chief magistrate here; that debts to his Majesty may be proved in the same manner; and that lands, &c. in the plantations, are liable to satisfy debts.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician in Westminster; from April 25 to May 20, 1814.

C ATARRHUS	12	Tussis et Dyspnœa	17
Cynanche Tonsillaris	2	Asthma	2
Pertussis	3	Hæmoptoe	3
Rubeola	4	Pleurodyne	4
Scarlatina Anginosa	2	Phthisis Pulmonalis	3
Variola	1	Hydrothorax	1
Erysipelas	2	Ascites	1
Urticaria	1	Anasarca	3
Rheumatismus	6	Abdomen Tumidum	2
Tic Douloureux	1	Dyspepsia	3
Cephalalgia	7	Diarrhœa	4
Vertigo	3	Hepatitis	2
Asthenia	8	Enteritis	1
Palpitatio	3	Gastrodynia	3
Angina Pectoris	1	Dysuria	2
Morbi Infantiles	10	Amenorrhœa	2
Prurigo	1	Menorrhagia	1
Psora	3	Hæmorrhoides	0
Porrigio	2		

Since the last report several new cases of catarrh have occurred, and some of the convalescent pulmonics have suffered a relapse. This may be occasioned by the variations of temperature which still continue; if the middle of the day is warm and genial, the evenings are cold, and perspiration is suddenly checked. Invalids and delicate persons especially should be cautious, and not trust too much to the inviting appearance of a bright sun and clear sky—the easterly winds have not yet ceased; their fatal influence on pulmonary affections is still manifest.

The case of tic douloureux occurred in a woman aged fifty, who was first attacked with

with the complaint when fourteen years old. She has been subject to it at intervals ever since. The third branch of the fifth pair of nerves appeared to be the parts affected. The pain was excruciating whilst it lasted, and sometimes continued with little intermission for several days successively. Her general health is good, countenance ruddy, the functions natural. Having formerly witnessed the good effects of liquor ammoniac in this very painful disorder, and having received favourable accounts of its efficacy from very remote quarters, from persons who had tried it, in consequence of my suggestion in the Medical and Physical Journal several years ago; I recommended it in this instance with considerable confidence, notwithstanding the length of time that the complaints had continued.

The two first days no benefit was perceived from the medicine: on the third, the patient felt faint; the pain became less intense, and more contracted; and, in the course of a few days, the dose of the medicine being increased, entirely ceased.

It seems hardly credible that so painful a disorder should yield to this simple remedy, which I have known to succeed when opium, cicuta, ether, and arsenic, have failed. But the economy of the nerves is yet little understood. It appears highly probable from every inquiry that I have been able to make, that the disease in question is seated in the substance of the nerves, which being exquisitely sensible, a cause so slight as not to produce any visible derangement of parts, may yet occasion extreme pain.

Tic douloureux does not occur so frequently, as, from the number of cases that are recorded of it, might be supposed. It is confounded with megrim, rheumatic pains, and spasmodic affections, and the consequences of carious bone and diseased teeth, near the parts affected with pain; and these being relieved by various remedies, the tic douloureux is supposed to be cured by them; hence it has been deemed by some, a common disease, and one which readily yields to medicine.

I do not remember having observed in any instance of the complaint, an external variation of parts, or general disease of the system; the violence of the pain may excite a momentary flush on the cheek, and the patient may for a while refrain from eating or taking exercise; but this is not from want of power or inclination, but to avoid exciting a paroxysm of pain, which is often brought on by the slightest touch or motion. Patients who have sufficient coolness to observe their feeling, remark that the pain is not continued, but comes on in quick sharp twinges or pulses, yet the intermissions are so short as to be hardly distinguishable. I once thought it in some degree connected with a gouty habit, but subsequent experience has not confirmed the opinion; and I now believe that in those cases in which gout alternated with tic douloureux, the occurrence was accidental. Both diseases are highly painful indeed, but the nature of the pain is as different as the symptoms in either disorder are opposite; neither does there seem any assimilation or correspondence in habit, predisposing to either complaint; in other words, the habit favourable to gout is not more disposed to tic douloureux, than is the constitution in which the disposition to gout is not apparent.

Craven street, May 23d, 1814.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY has lately read, before the Royal Society, a paper upon fluorine. This body has hitherto never been procured in an uncombined state, no vessel being capable of holding it without being acted on by it so as materially to alter the specific properties of fluorine. When combined with hydrogen it forms fluoric acid, which is sufficiently well known for its power of corroding glass, and, with silica and boron, it forms peculiar acids. He detailed also a number of attempts to decompose silica, and obtain the substance which Sir Humphry has denominated silicon, which he conceives is not a metal, but of the same nature as boron, a body which possesses intermediate properties between sulphur and charcoal. He concluded his paper by some observations on the scepticism of many chemists as to the nature of chlorine, and stated that it is erroneous to suppose that oxygen is the only acidifying principle, hydrogen forming as many acids as oxygen; or that combustion can only take place when oxygen is present: fluorine, chlorine, and iodine, being equally supporters of combustion.

MR. JOHN DAVY has instituted some experiments with the view of investigating the nature of animal heat. He is inclined to believe that this phenomenon is owing to the change which the blood undergoes during its conversion from the arterial to the venous state. It is well known that the specific heat of arterial is different from that of venous blood, and consequently follows, that, when one is changed into the other, the same quantity of heat must take place; but, whether the heat that is lost by the arterial blood is the same as the heat which an animal body generates, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. There are many other processes continually carried on in the animal body, which furnish it with heat: and, until we are better acquainted with the nature of these processes, and more especially with the nature of the influence of

the brain and nerves, we must be content to leave the various doctrines of animal heat in the same state as they have been since the promulgation of the theories of Black, of Irvine, and of Crawford.

It is a little surprising to find that the Chinese, many centuries ago, had certainly some knowledge of the existence of oxygen as one of the constituents of the atmosphere. They however supposed it to be the impure portion, and knew that it existed in nitre, certain earthy matters, and in water. They were acquainted also with its combinations with sulphur, charcoal, and the metals.

The saline white matter which many of our readers have no doubt observed on the surface of newly-burnt bricks, has lately been examined, and is found, as we ourselves ascertained some years ago, to be the well known salt called sal ammoniac. It is not easy to perceive from whence the muriatic acid is derived, although the alkali may certainly be produced from the fuel used in the process of burning bricks, especially if it contain any animal matter: large quantities of sal ammoniac being annually collected in Egypt from the soot of chimnies in which camels' dung, a common article of fuel there, has been consumed.

It was long ago supposed by Scheele, that the unpleasant flavour of recently distilled spirits was owing to a peculiar vegetable oil. This oil has lately been collected and examined. It exhibits however no very singular properties, except that of becoming crystallized at a higher temperature than most other vegetable oils do. It is no doubt a product of fermentation, and does not originally exist in the corn.

A patent has been taken out in France for the manufacturing of glue from bones, and we are surprised that it has not been done before, the gelatine from bones being purer and more easily extracted than that from any other organised animal parts.

M. VAUQUELIN has more accurately analysed egg shells, and has found that they contain magnesia, iron, sulphur, and phosphoric acid, as well as lime and the carbonic acid. This new analysis renders the explanation of the mode in which these various substances enter the body of the hen, fed only upon corn, still more difficult.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

REPORT of the Woollen Manufactory for the past year, as taken from the official annual returns, agreeable to Act of Parliament, made to the Quarter Sessions held at Pontefract:—

NARROW CLOTHS MILLED.		
	Pieces.	Yards.
1st Quarter	34,837	
2d	38,427	
3d	36,206	
4th	33,393	
	142,863	5,515,755
Milled last Year	136,863	5,117,209
Increased	6,000	498,546
BROAD CLOTHS MILLED.		
1st Quarter	94,998	
2d	95,886	
3d	95,525	
4th	83,481	
	369,890	11,702,837
Milled last Year	318,431	9,949,419
Increased	53,459	1,753,418
The whole Manufacture produced this Year in Yards		17,318,592
Milled in Yards last Year		15,066,628
Increased this Year in Yards		2,251,964

The markets both in Yorkshire and Lancashire, as well in the manufactures in the ports, are at present very flat. Every body is expecting the fall, and with them the manufactured articles: this expectation keeps the market; and the uncertainty of a foreign demand damps the enterprise, for the moment, and adds to the general stagnation.

April 30.

An official account laid before the House of Commons, states the amount of British and Foreign Corn exported from Great Britain in the year 1812, at 39,441 quarters to Norway and Iceland—212 to Heligoland—51,582 to Portugal and Spain—563 to Gibraltar and Malta—63,329 to Ireland, the Isles of Jersey, &c. and the Greenland Fishery—31,171 to the British colonies in America, the West Indies, St. Helena, &c. making a total of 161,300.

The following is said by the London papers to be a correct return of the present prices of provisions in the several markets, of Paris, viz.—Wheat 32s. per qr. 60lbs. to the bushel; oats 7s. 6d. per qr. 40lbs. to the bushel; bread 1½d. per lb. about 7½d. a quarter loaf; beef 5d. per lb.; eggs 4 a penny; port wine 14d. per bottle; Burgundy 8s. 9d. per bottle.

The Income of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ending the 5th ult. was 9,692,000l. exceeding the corresponding quarter of last year by 266,000l. The charge is about 9,120,000l. which is an excess, compared with that of the preceding year, of 678,000l. The Property Tax has experienced in the same quarter an increase of about 439,000l. While the remainder of the War Taxes have suffered a diminution in the whole of near 230,000l. The Stamps have increased about 40,000l. but the Customs and Excise have produced less by about 44,000 in the same period. The Property Tax produced, during the year ending the 5th instant, upwards of 14,400,000l. exceeding the previous year by about 1,500,000l.

At the Castle of the Thuilleries, April 23, 1814.—We, Charles Philippe, of France, son of France, Monsieur, &c. upon the report of the commissioners of finance, and having heard the provisional council of state, decree as follows:—

Art. 1. The duties upon the importation of the articles hereinafter named are provisionally, and until a new order, regulated as follows:

	Francs.		Francs.
Coffee, per cwt. (quintal metrique) . . .	60	Cinnamon of all sorts . . .	4
Clayed sugar, ditto . . .	60	Cloves, by kilog.	1½
Raw sugar, ditto . . .	40	Green and other Teas, ditto . . .	3
Pepper and Jamaica pepper, ditto . . .	80	Bark, red, ditto	4
Indigo, by kilogramme . . .	3	Bark of every other kind . . .	2
Cocoa, ditto	5	Dye woods of every kind, per cwt. .	10
Vanilla, ditto	20	Roncon, ditto	6
Cochineal, ditto	3		

Art. 2. The cotton wools now in stores, and those which may be imported in future, shall, from the date of the publication of the present decree, be subject only to a simple regulation duty (*droit de balance*).

The Kingsmill, Capt. Cressel, was the first vessel which took advantage of the privilege of free trade to the East Indies, afforded to private traders in the new regulations adopted in the renewal of the East India Company's Charter. She sailed from the port of Liverpool for Calcutta direct; and others have sailed from Bristol.

Good veal was lately selling at Harwich at 5d. per lb. fresh butter 1s. per lb. and eggs 30 for 1s. which articles are imported from Holland regularly twice a week in great profusion.

Prices of Merchandize, May 20.

	£. s. d.	to	£. s. d.	
Coffee, West India ordinary . . .	3 11 0	to	4 0 0	per cwt.
—, —, fine . . .	5 17 0	—	6 0 0	ditto.
—, Mocha . . .	9 0 0	—	9 10 0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common . . .	0 0 0	—	0 0 0	per lb.
—, Demerara . . .	0 2 7	—	0 2 9	ditto.
Flax, Riga . . .	90 0 0	—	91 0 0	per ton.
Hops, new, Pockets . . .	6 12 0	—	12 0 0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags . . .	6 12 0	—	10 0 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars . . .	15 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs . . .	8 0 0	—	9 0 0	ditto.
Oil, salad . . .	28 00 0	—	30 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli . . .	105 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh . . .	2 12 0	—	13 0 0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine . . .	3 12 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Silk, China . . .	1 7 0	—	1 9 6	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein . . .	0 17 0	—	1 4 0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown . . .	4 13 0	—	4 15 0	per cwt.
—, —, fine . . .	5 3 0	—	5 10 0	ditto.
—, East India . . .	4 13 0	to	5 10 0	ditto.
—, Lump, fine . . .	6 18 0	—	7 2 0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . . .	0 14 0	—	0 16 0	per lb.
—, Cloves . . .	0 11 6	—	0 12 6	ditto.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Spices, Nutmegs	0 17 0	1 0 0	per lb.
—, Pepper, black	0 1 2	0 1 4	ditto.
—, —, white	0 3 10	0 4 0	dito.
Tallow, town melted	4 19 6	0 0 0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	4 8 0	0 0 0	dito.
Tea, Bohea	0 3 2½	0 3 8	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0 7 0	0 7 2	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	120 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0	125 0 0	ditto.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill: Commercial DOCK shares fetch 150l. per share.—West India ditto. 159l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 238l. per share.—The EAST LONDON WATER-WORKS, 70l.—The ALBION INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 45l.—The GLOBE 112l.—And the Imperial 48l.

The 3 per cent. cons. on the 25th were 67½; 5 per cent. 97½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 19th of April and the 21st of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 84.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

AMERSON T. Salter's Hall Court, wine and porter merchant. (Holt and Farren.)
 Ash J. Plumtree street, Bloomsbury, sword cutler. (Tucker.)
 Armistage W. Upper Thorpe, York, cloth merchant. (Scholefield, Holbury.)
 Ashbury G. Hanley, Stafford, druggist. (Sparrow, Newcastle under Lyme.)
 Barrymore W. Kentbury, Berks, brewer. (Jenkins and co.)
 Brett W. Norwich, liquor merchant. (Harmer.)
 Braithwaite R. Catharine Court, Tower Hill, ship insurance broker. (Wilson.)
 Backmore W. H. Croydon, corn dealer and feedman. (Lees, Southwark.)
 Barker J. Baldock, Hertford, innkeeper. (Roe, Baldock.)
 Baker E. Shefford, Bedford, paper maker. (Williams, London.)
 Carter K. Morston, Thornbury. (Frankis, Bristol.)
 Clarke G. Balinghall street, warehouseman. (Tomlinson and co.)
 Cox J. Woolwich, gun maker. (Bradway, Deptford.)
 Crocker R. Yeovilton, Somerset, corn factor. (Watts and Wall.)
 Cooke J. Cheltenham, upholsterer. (Parker, Worcester.)
 Davies J. Newcastle under Lyme, tailor and draper. (Jones.)
 Downes R. C. Liverpool, hatter. (Murray and Lowley.)
 Duck D. Whitby, York, chemist and druggist. (Koller, Liverpool.)
 Earle J. Westmoreland Place, City Road, cattle salesman. (Street and Wolfe.)
 Pearne F. Angel Court, Throgmorton street, insurance broker. (Kearley and Spurr.)
 Forsick J. Dalby Terrace, City Road, builder. (Walmer.)
 Fisher W. Caldwell, Bedford, horse dealer. (Hope.)
 Forbes P. Greenwich, druggist. (Vandercom and Comyn.)
 Fox I. Wapping, mack maker. (Pearson.)
 Friedberg J. S. Falcon square, merchant. (Langhorn.)
 Faniel S. H. and co. Pavement, Moorfields, merchants. (Hiscox.)
 Fish B. Salford, victualler. (Ford and Thomson, Manchester.)
 Gittens J. Ludlow, shopkeeper and miller. (Russell and Jones.)
 Grim B. and W. Crabb, Life street, saddlers. (Lewis.)
 Harvey S. Lyme Regis, Dorset, merchant. (Fisher.)
 Howden G. and W. Hare, Oxford street, saddlers. (Lester.)
 Hopkins S. Stourbridge, mercer. (Robins.)
 Head P. Kingston upon Hull. (Gill and Wilson.)
 Howay W. South, sonnetter, brandy merchant. (Pence.)
 Halmarack J. Newcastle under Lyme, mercer and draper. (Hent.)
 Hether J. Brighton, poultryer. (Hill, London.)
 Ham W. Bristol, innholder. (Cox.)
 Halmarack J. Madeley, Stafford, retailer in wine and spirituous liquors. (Tomlinson.)

Hollot W. Deptford, merchant. (Andie and co. London.)
 Jackson E. Birmingham, builder. (Stubbs and co.)
 Jones P. S. Birmingham, manufacturer of hardware. (Bellamy, London.)
 Jacobs J. Exeter, coal dealer. (Gears.)
 Judd S. Portica, victualler painter and glazier. (Houlden.)
 Knutton J. Manchester, dealer in cotton. (Heslop.)
 Lee A. High street, Bloomsbury, silk mercer. (Swaine, London.)
 Lawrence J. Gosport, plumber and glazier. (Cruickshank.)
 Morris W. Doncaster, York. (Pearson.)
 Meris J. G. Piccadilly, auctioneer. (Barrow.)
 Noble J. Caton, Lancaster, silk manufacturer. (Lowthwaite.)
 Newton D. New Malton, corn factor. (Walker.)
 Norton C. P. Ludgate Hill, silversmith. (Dawes.)
 Partridge J. New Brentford, Hanwell, victualler. (Mowbray.)
 Phillips S. Little Alie street, Goodman's Fields, tailor. (Howard.)
 Parker J. Deal, cabinet maker and upholsterer. (May and Mercer.)
 Paul J. Chelster, coach maker. (Finchett.)
 Rogerston J. and J. Sorby, merchants. (Bowles.)
 Riddick B. Glashobury, Somerset, baker. (Pratt.)
 Robertson R. Newcastle upon Tyne, haberdasher. (Forster.)
 Rose B. Swansea, merchant. (Jame.)
 Slater J. Bolton le Moors, bleacher. (Milne and co. Manchester.)
 Stevenson A. Bolton, draper and tailor. (Pollexfen.)
 Sutterby T. Old Montague street, Whitechapel, carpenter and builder. (Paulin.)
 Smith M. and G. Lutterworth, wine and brandy merchant. (Watson.)
 Selfe J. Downton, Wilts, dealer. (Hodding, New Sarum.)
 Seaward W. Gosport, pork butcher. (Mellum.)
 Stocks M. Bow Lane, merchant. (Brumell.)
 Suggs S. S. Lizard street, builder. (Courteney.)
 Tate J. Crooked Lane, London, merchant. (Tomlinson and co.)
 Thomas J. Bristol, wine and brandy merchant. (Jarman.)
 Tully G. Bristol cutler. (Marlin.)
 Wright M. Derby, mercer and draper. (Jellop.)
 Willshire G. Frome, clothier. (Medley.)
 Watts T. White's Yard, Old street Road, carpenter and builder. (Newton.)
 Wilson W. Kent Road, bricklayer and builder. (Metcalfe.)
 Wilson S. Totnes, maltster. (Cumming.)
 Ware W. Kingston upon Hull, hatter and furrier. (Browne.)
 Watson S. Totnes, hatter. (Cumming.)
 Windsor J. Birmingham, contractor for army gun chests. (Dineley, Pershore.)
 Wills W. York Row, Kennington Road, corn factor. (Beabow and Allam.)
 Whiter G. Forchener, victualler. (Capel, Portsmouth.)
 Whale S. Haleslawn, Salop, linen draper. (Bedford, Birmingham.)
 Wills T. Banbury, Oxford, carpenter. (Dury.)
 Welch S. T. Gosport, builder. (Collins and Hewson.)
 Webb T. Jun. Gosport, grocer. (Cruickshank.)

DIVIDENDS.

Ackitt R. Worcester
 Ansell G. J. Birmingham
 Adams B. and E. Bucklefield
 Altham J. J. Middlesex
 Abbey P. Wotton, Yorkshire
 Abraham R. Abington, Devonshire

Allcock J. Stockport
 Brown S. and J. E. Wilson, White Friars
 Bond J. Hampden street, Somers Town
 Barnes M. Lambeth Terrace

Beck A. Middlesex
 Botwood S. Ayr, with
 Bunnell F. S. London
 Braham D. Middlesex
 Bennett A. M. Middlesex
 Bates W. R. London

Baker

Baker J. London
 Blundell, London
 Badcock J. London
 Bragg G. Weymouth
 Badger J. London
 Bell G. London
 Bowdler and Collins, London
 Burley A. Sittingbourne
 Barr J. Wantage
 Bovil and Hanbury, London
 Brooks J. Liverpool
 Beckett J. Aldermbury
 Bankenhagen T. G. Bishopgate Street
 Charles A. Middlesex
 Carter W. Hammermith
 Cutbill R. Middlesex
 Cansdell W. Middlesex
 Collins J. and F. Ainsdon
 Cooper J. Manchester
 Clark W. Hereford
 Clark S. Leicester
 Champion J. London
 Clive and Richardson, London
 Guthbert H. and W. Maidstone
 Corrie J. Southwark
 Cort R. London
 Cocker and Co. London
 Chapman T. Stratford Mills, Essex
 Cream E. Margaret Street, Cavendish Square
 Dawson J. Liverpool
 Dewarap J. London
 Dixon M. Epsom
 Dey W. C. Doncaster, York
 Dobson J. Liverpool
 Ellison T. London
 Edwards T. London
 Eccles W. King's Lynn
 Ellwood and Fallows, Liverpool
 Eyre J. London
 Edward R. Great Surrey Street
 Fitzgerald S. Middlesex
 Ferguson J. London
 Fairbairn J. Southwark
 Fotherley T. and R. White, Gosport
 Fallon T. White Cross Street, Cripplegate
 George W. Middlesex
 Gunning J. London
 Green J. Huddersfield
 Gaskill and Co. London
 Gilchrist T. Southwark
 Grove J. Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square
 Garmon J. C. Lombard Street
 Groombridge J. Lawrence Pountney Hill
 Hall J. Basinghall Street
 Hughes T. Middlesex
 Mills T. Sandwich

Witchcock H. Deal
 Fern T. London
 Hancock J. Rotherhithe
 Hinchley and Williams, London
 Roddison W. Leeds
 Hunt T. Bristol
 Hicks J. Worthing
 Humble J. Felting
 Harper and McWhinnie, Surrey
 Hill F. Middlesex
 Hills T. Wexham
 Hall T. London
 Hyde G. Waltham Abbey
 Hardenburg T. Middlesex
 Hancock W. Middlesex
 Hopwood C. Spofforth, Yorks.
 Hall C. Cheshire
 Haigh W. Crutland Hill, Yorks.
 Hunt W. Throgmorton Street
 Harvey W. Lamb's Conduit Place
 Jackson T. Middlesex
 Johnson W. Huddersfield
 Jones C. J. Bermundsey
 Jackson J. W. Liverpool
 Joseph B. Swansea
 Jenkins J. Rotherhithe
 Johnson T. Kidderminster
 Kearley J. London
 Kent E. Middlesex
 Kingley J. Peggion
 Kelly J. and Co. Strand
 Kirkpatrick T. Maryport
 Kiswell T. Itchenor
 Lane and Co. London
 Leplastre L. London
 Lee C. Canterbury
 Like T. Old Islington
 Long P. Mere
 Leo J. Manchester
 Love J. Newport, Isle of Wight
 Leak A. Falmouth
 Lloyd P. Birmingham
 Mowbray T. J. Southwark
 Mann T. A. Plymouth
 Mackenzie and Abbott, London
 Millard E. Dursley
 Martin J. Dover
 Miller G. London
 Menham W. Shoreditch
 Martindale B. St. James's Street
 Merry P. New Bond Street
 Nowell and Wakelin, Middlesex
 Niblett J. D. Fleet Street
 Oakley T. Hereford
 Pittitt and Burch, Southwark
 Pagett W. Gloucester
 Partridge R. Middlesex
 Powis T. Vauxhall
 Pratt J. and W. Smith, Piccadilly
 Phillips Sir R. New Bridge Street

Quarterman W. Oxford
 Richardson T. Liverpool
 Ring W. Rochester
 Robbin J. Newcastle
 Robinson T. Romford
 Reddih and Co. Greenbury
 Ridsdale and Co. Leeds
 Robinson G. Cannon Row, Westminster
 Roberts W. J. Bartlett's Buildings
 Reinhardt G. B. Wakefield
 Sill and Warlow, Liverpool
 Sedgwick T. London
 Standerwick J. Bourton
 Sreat J. Bath
 Sanderion J. Leeds
 Sawell J. Romford
 Smith J. Birmingham
 Simpson J. London
 Stokes and Hunt, London
 Smith M. Westminster
 Sanders G. Middlesex
 Scott J. Kent
 Steven and Fitzgerald, New Sarum
 Strube T. Westminster
 Smith J. and Colthurst
 Simpson G. Cophall Chambers
 Swainson L. London
 Stevenson T. Liverpool
 Stanford E. Castle Street, Leicester
 Fields
 Smith T. Fenchurch Street
 Smith J. D. Market Weighton, Yorks.
 See S. T. Earith, Huntingdon
 Toop E. Portsmouth
 Townsend E. Middlesex
 Tyler J. Mount Sorrell
 Taylor A. W. London
 Thompson J. Hertford
 Taylor T. Dover Court
 Taylor R. Middlesex
 Toulmin J. Essex Street, Strand
 Tyrrell J. and J. Maidstone
 Von Eden C. B. Middlesex
 Vandyke and Co. London
 Whitfield T. Chislehurst
 Warner W. Westminster
 Weaver W. Bedwardine
 Williams W. Middlesex
 Wilkie J. Middlesex
 Wingfield W. Liverpool
 White Book W. London
 Wilkie J. Middlesex
 Walters T. and W. Perkins, Portsmouth
 Williams W. Dorking
 Welford J. Broad Street, Rarcliffe
 Watton G. Brooke, Norfolk
 Watton J. Brooke, Norfolk

BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE resume our account of the Botanical Magazine. No. 316 contains, *ERICA primuloides*. A beautiful little shrub, considered in the new edition of Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, as a variety of *fastigiata*; but Dr. Sims thinks it entitled to the rank of a distinct species, and has adopted the name before given it by Mr. Andrews.

OXALIS pentaphylla; a species which is supposed to have escaped the researches of the industrious Jacquin, unless it should be found to be only a variety of his *filifera*, described as trifoliate.

VACCINIUM nitidum β . *decumbens*.

GENTIANA ochroleuca, a very near relative of *Gentiana saponaria*, and, from this account, the same as *G. villosa* of Linnaeus; one of these names should be therefore expunged, and *ochroleuca*, being so well established, is preferable to *villosa*, though this latter has the right of priority.

OLEA fragrans. This plant is chiefly valuable for the fragrance of its flowers, which to the eye are but insignificant. The flowers of this plant, and of *Chleranthus inconspicuus*, are both said to be added to the tea in China to improve its flavour. Some have gone so far as to assert that the peculiar flavour of tea is altogether owing to these additions; but this appears to the author to be very improbable. It does not appear by the synonyms to have been before figured, except in the *Flora Japonica* of Thunberg.

ASTRANTIA maxima. It appears by Dr. Sims's researches, that this plant was described and figured by Pallas under this name in the year 1790. Yet Willdenow, in 1801, described it as new, and gave it the name of *heterophylla*. Six years later, Mr. Salisbury, still supposing it not to have been described, published a figure of it in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, and gave it the appropriate appellation of *helleborifolia*, which has been adopted in the new edition of Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*.

BROMELIA Ananas β . The queen pine-apple. A double-sized plate is appropriated to a representation of this princely fruit.

In No. 317 we have,

PHLOMIS tuberosa. From a comparison of the synonyms attributed to this plant, it would appear that there are either two distinct species or remarkably different varieties; the one here figured having simple stems, from one to two feet high; the other, described by Miller and by Gmelin, branched, and five or six feet in height.

CAPRARIA undulata. The figure usually quoted from L'Heritier's *Sertum Anglicum*, it is here observed, was never published. It is probable however that Lamarck's figure was a copy of it.

CACTUS Juncus nigricans. Mr. Haworth has again separated *Cereus* and *Opuntia*, which Linnæus united under *Cactus*, considering them as distinct genera. This division not having been adopted in the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis* is not followed here. On the other hand M. de Candolle, in his *Plantes Grasses*, considers, with Lamarck, Haworth's whole genus of *Opuntia* as mere varieties of one and the same species.

SPERMATOCOE strigosa, a new species, brought from the island of Cuba by Mr. John Fraser, of Sloane-square.

ALLIUM Ampeloprasum.—**PANCRATIUM calathimim**.

We must defer the farther account of this publication till another month. In the meantime some of our readers may be glad to be informed that Mr. Aiton has finished his new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, in five volumes.

Mr. Pursh has published his *Flora Americæ Septentrionalis*, in two volumes, with plates. And we have seen the Prospectus of an intended new publication, on the *Classes and Orders of the Linnæan System of Botany*; to be comprised in twenty-six numbers.

We do not know that there is any want of such an introductory work; but if the execution is good, it may at least have the effect of exciting a love of an interesting and amiable science in the minds of some readers, who would only be induced to commence the study by the excitement of having a new work to guide them on their way.

A new Dictionary of botanical terms is promised in numbers 25 and 26. If this should be executed with judgment, it may indeed be highly useful, as all the present explanations of botanical terms are extremely defective; the best of them containing little more than the terms which Linnæus published in his *Philosophia Botanica*, nearly at the commencement of his botanical career; which was indeed at that time a very excellent, an almost wonderful production. But he himself used many terms in his later publications, not to be found there, and in some instances the same terms in a sense different from his own definitions. But in a new explanation of terms, those of other botanists, as Jussieu, Jacquin, Gærtner, Willdenow, Lamarck, Decandolle, &c. should be collected; this would indeed be a work of considerable labour, but as a period of two years will elapse before these numbers will be published, there is time to do a great deal if the business should be properly set about.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SOWING the spring corn generally and successfully finished, and potatoe planting far advanced, but the breadth not so considerable as last year. Turnip fallows work well. The long continuance of the easterly winds has much retarded vegetation, and discoloured the leaf of the corn, but it is probable without injury to the roots; and some warm and genial showers from the westward would bring on a speedy and luxuriant growth, though an early harvest may not be expected. Notwithstanding the length and severity of the frost, vermin have been as active as usual, and great damage has been done to the wheat by the wire-worm in many parts. Those wheats which were cut off to the very ground by the frost fully recovered, and even became rank and bulky, until checked by the late blighting weather. Some wheats are said to stand thin upon the ground, and to look sickly, but there is little danger of their recovery, under a favourable season. All the spring crops look well, and with some exceptions upon cold and wet lands, clover, lucerne, sainfoin, tares, &c. are fully planted, and promise great abundance. To save time in this critical season the barleys have been generally put in with one ploughing. The fruit trees have suffered greatly from cold and drought. The grass upon good meadow remarkably thick at bottom, although necessarily backward.

Pastures opened for stock, and the keep good and substantial, though short. Quantity of hay on hand large, notwithstanding the extraordinary consumption during the frost. Ewe stocks doing well, after very severe losses. Markets declining for all kinds of both lean and fat stock, and expected considerably lower. The same in Ireland, where all kinds of produce are in the utmost abundance. Wool still a rising market, with no stocks of coarse wool on hand. Barling nearly finished.

Smithfield;

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Mutton 6s. to 7s.—Veal 5s. to 9s.—Lamb 12d. to 14d.—Pork 6s. to 8s.—Bacon 8s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.—Irish ditto 6s. to 7s.—Fat 5s. 4d.—Skins ————Potatoes 20s. to 6l.—Oil-cake 16l.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 56s. to 80s.—Barley 30s. to 40s.—Oats 12s. to 28s.—The quarter loaf 11 1/2d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 5s.
Middlesex, May 21, 1814.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April to the 20th of May, 1814, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.15.	May 11.	Wind East.	Highest 64°.	May 16—20.	Wind N.E.
Lowest 29.00.	— 6.	— West.	Lowest 32°.	— 11, 12.	— East.
Greatest } 44-hun- } The mercury, variation in } dredths of } which on the 6th 24 hours, } an inch. } was at 29°, stood } } on the next day } } at the same hour } } at 29.44.			Greatest } 10°. } This variation has variation in } occurred several times 24 hours, } in the course of the } month.		

The rain fallen is equal to two inches in depth.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is equal to 48° 6, and that of the barometer to 29.7 inches. The easterly winds have as usual at this season much prevailed, and in the midst of scorching suns the air has been frequently very keen. We have seen several white frosts, and we have heard of thick ice a few miles from the metropolis. The number of brilliant days to those in which there has been rain is as 15 to 10, the other 5 are to be reckoned fair or cloudy. As it too frequently happens in this island, the fruit trees have suffered from the blights; whole branches of trees, as well those on the walls as the standards, have been utterly destroyed.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Including official Papers and authentic Documents.

AS every exertion of fraud and malice has been made during the current month to convert the recent arrangements in France into a means of rivetting the chains of slavery more firmly on the French people, and of frustrating THAT GREAT VICTORY OF PRINCIPLE OVER PREJUDICE, with which the revolution appeared to be likely to terminate, we have judged it proper to reprint the proclamation of Louis the 18th, issued from Hartwell House, on the first of February, 1813, as an instrument which commits the personal faith of that monarch, whatever may be the activity of the intriguers by whom he is surrounded, or the incendiary language of the writers in certain unprincipled London papers.

We feel it, at the same time, but justice to ourselves to reprint from the Monthly Magazine, published two years before (January 1, 1811), an extract from an article signed COMMON SENSE, relative to Louis the 18th, the communication of which article prompted the exiled monarch to write with his own hands, and under the impulse of his own benevolent mind, that proclamation which

paved the way to his restoration; and which he published contrary to the feelings of others by whom he was surrounded, and without the approbation of the British ministry, as they afterwards declared in parliament. It is evident, however, that without such a royal pledge, no powerful party in France would ever have treated with the Bourbons, and that without the aid of such party, the allies could never have advanced to the Rhine, and much less have reached or entered Paris! What a complication of WICKEDNESS then would it now be, if the faith of all the parties were to be broken, and if a proclamation suggested for the security of liberty, and published for the attainment of a throne on legitimate grounds, were to be considered as a dead letter as soon as the purpose of its publication were accomplished! Yet such has been the declared wish of certain London papers, and the hope unequivocally expressed of many emigrants and political sycophants in England. The allied sovereigns and the members of the Bourbon family must, however, know better than so to degrade the kingly character! Their royal pledge made

made before their purpose was achieved, as their only means of achieving it, is, we trust, a sufficient guarantee to the people of France and the friends of liberty throughout Europe, for the exact and liberal performance of their *preliminary treaty* with the senate of France and the members of the French government, who, on conditions *which guaranteed public liberty*, consented to betray and overthrow the usurped government of Napoleon.

The article to which we allude, was published in the Monthly Magazine, dated January 1. 1811, and is entitled, "*Anecdotes of Louis the XVIII. and of his visit to Blenheim, with a plan for his restoration.*" Speaking of the king's person, the writer, who was disgusted with the effects of the Spanish invasion, and who considered every movement in regard to a change in the government of France, as properly French, and as contaminated by the interference of foreign force, remarks, that "the profile of Louis XVIII. is exactly that of the unhappy Louis XVI. and I do not doubt," says he, "but his whole contour is very like that of his brother. Habitual good temper appears to

be the prevailing quality of his mind, and he bears no outward sign of anxiety to recover the fortunes of his family. If he is not too easy, and too likely to be misled by favourites, I should think him the very man subject to whom a people might live happy under their laws, without disturbance from his ill-humour or ambition.

"We afterwards," says the writer, "met with his Majesty at Oxford, where he recognized us, and we left that city at the same instant, his Majesty for Gosfield, and I, with my family, for London. On our route, I amused myself in projecting a plan for his restoration, which, for the sake of the peace of Europe, I conceived, and still conceive, may be effected, by his publicly announcing to the French people

1. *A general amnesty.*

2. *Property to remain as it is, or as a life-interest in the occupier; and in disputable cases, to be referred to arbitration.*

3. *Military, and other Promotions and Preferments, to be respected so far as regards rank and pay.*

4. *A solemn pledge to be made to establish a constitution, in spirit like that of England, and to govern according to laws made by a free legislature.*

5. *The limits of France to be the great rivers and chains of mountains.*

6. *Equitable indemnities to families who have lost their estates or preferments.*

7. *Toleration in matters of religion.*

8. *General risings to take place on fixed days.*

"Perhaps, however, such an extinction of prejudices is expecting too much of human nature; and Louis and his courtiers may probably prefer exile, the spirit of revenge, and the hope of arbitrary power,—to a kingdom, with forgiveness of injuries, and concessions of civil liberty to the people."

Louis XVIII. however, waited for a suitable opportunity, which was presented at the beginning of 1813, in the destruction of Napoleon's army by the climate of Russia; and he then issued the following well drawn proclamation, which our readers will perceive bears a close analogy, as well in juxtaposition as in sentiment, with the preceding propositions. No person can be at a loss to consider all that has since happened in France as the mere and sole effect of this cause; and it is our opinion that the same effect would have taken place ten years before, if a similar proclamation had then been published, and if there had been no external confederacy against

France,

* Let the reader here remark, that for a considerable time past certain MISCREANTS, to serve their *sinistrous* purposes, have been describing the Monthly Magazine as devoted to the interests of Napoleon!!! We forbear to harrow up the moral feelings of our readers, by drawing the disgusting portraits of these wretches, because to notice them would be to honour them. The discerning and experienced part of the public will not fail, however, to ascribe to its true causes the abuse with which we are often complimented in verse and prose in all those vehicles of slander, which, as their means of existence, do any dirty work for those who choose to pay them. The force of our arguments is proved by the necessity which these malignants find themselves under of misrepresenting us: their importance is admitted, by the notice which they extort, and our confirmation in the *virtue and justice* of the cause which we have maintained, is fixed by our acquaintance with the base, sordid, and knavish, character of the persons that are opposed to us. Their railings we treat with an indifference or levity, which to witness would be certain death to them; but, if they were, perchance, to favour us with an argument against any position which we have asserted, we pledge ourselves to waive all other considerations, and to treat any novelty of that kind with the attention and gravity that is due to the grand principles of TRUTH.

France, serving to give military strength to its government, and to knit and bind all the French in one impregnable body.

ADDRESSES TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

LOUIS XVIII. &c. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The Usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France; and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by the illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her king; and from recognizing, in the establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace, and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

Being neither able nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that through which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? what doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

The king has said, in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurance, that the Administrative and Judicial Bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers; that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the Tribunals, Depositories of the Laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have for ever sealed the oblivion; that, in fine, the code polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the tyrant.

The Senate, in which are seated some men, so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity,—that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration,—can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honourable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?

On the subject of property, the king, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives in the numerous settlements which have taken

place between the old and the new landholders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous. He engages, however, to interdict all proceedings by the Tribunals, contrary to such settlements,—to encourage voluntary arrangements, and, on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.

The king has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay, and appointments, which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the generals, officers, and soldiers, who shall signalise themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honourable, than any they can receive from an usurper,—always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The king binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still are the intentions of the king. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate sovereign.

Harwell, Feb. 1, 1813.

Such were the voluntary concessions made to the people of France, confirmed and extended by subsequent arrangements, and binding on the Bourbon dynasty for ever!

The new Constitution was in accordance with this proclamation, and “*with the state of knowledge in France;*” but on his approach to Paris, Louis published the following Declaration:

“Recalled by the love of our people to the throne of our fathers, enlightened by the misfortunes of the nation which we are destined to govern, our first thought is to invoke that mutual confidence so necessary to our repose and their happiness.

After having read with attention the plan of the constitution proposed by the senate, in the sitting of the 6th of April last, we have recognised that the bases were good; but that a great number of articles bearing the marks of the precipitation with which they have been drawn up, cannot, in their present form, become fundamental laws of the state.

Resolved to adopt a liberal constitution, we wish that it should be wisely combined, and not being able to accept one which it is indispensably necessary to correct, we convoke for the 10th June of the present year, the senate and legislative body, engaging to lay before them the result of our labours, with a commission chosen from those

those two bodies, and to give that constitution the following guarantees:

The representative government shall be maintained such as it exists at present, divided into two corps, viz.

The senate and a house composed of deputies of departments.

The taxes shall be freely imposed.

Public and private liberty ensured.

The liberty of the press respected, with the precaution necessary to the public tranquillity.

The freedom of worship guaranteed.

Property shall be sacred and inviolable.

The sale of national domains shall remain irrevocable.

The ministers, responsible, may be prosecuted by one of the legislative houses, and tried by the other.

The judges are irremovable, and the judicial power independent.

The public debt shall be guaranteed. Pen- sions, ranks, military honours, preserved, as well as the ancient and new nobility.

The legion of honour, the decoration of which we will determine, shall be maintained.

Every Frenchman shall be admissible to civil and military employments.

In fine, no individual shall be disturbed by his opinions and votes. (Signed) Louis.

Done at St. Ouen, May 2, 1814.

Nothing can be finer than these declarations, and if they are contravened by any article of the constitution, it is to be regretted that the precise objections were not stated; because we well know in England, that the noblest principles in theory may in practice, by the force of regulations and qualifications, be rendered public curses, instead of blessings. We hope and trust, however, that nothing more is meant than meets the eye; yet, it forebodes ill, that this demur of the king should be coupled with the intemperate language and base insinuations of certain London papers, known to be the agents of that malignity which revels over the miseries of the world, and of that corruption which only thrives during the expenditure of wars.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The following Articles had not been laid before the public at the time we printed our last Magazine.

Civil List.

The Civil List (or the Funds of the Annual Expenditure of the King) is fixed at twenty-five millions of francs, exclusive of his private demesnes and those of the crown. The king to support his civil and military household. The maximum in point of number for the latter is determined. The annual expenditure of the brother of the king is calculated at one-fourth, exclusive of the private property and the appendages. That of the nephews

at the sixteenth part. The maintenance of the children of France, in the direct line from the king, male and female, will be hereafter provided for.

The Conscription.

The continuance of the conscription is abolished. The peace and war establishments of the army will be fixed by the law, which will in like manner determine the modes and extent of the recruiting service; the military expenditure of each year; the way in which advances shall be made. Similar regulations with respect to the marine establishments. The provision for the army retained in actual service, and that for retired or pensioned officers and soldiers will be taken into serious consideration. The marines will experience a similar attention.

Questions of Peace and War.

The rights of peace and of war shall appertain to the legislative bodies conjointly, subject to the following limitation:—War cannot be decided upon but by the special decree of the two chambers, upon the formal and necessary proposition of the king, and sanctioned by his majesty.

The care of the external relations of the kingdom; the maintenance of the rights and possessions of the kingdom; the care of its political relations; the military preparations, with reference to those of neighbouring states; and the repelling imminent or incipient hostilities, is entrusted to the king. But, in cases of extraordinary movements of the forces of the state, the king shall, without delay, give notice of the same to the legislative bodies, and make known the causes and objects thereof. And if the legislature be not then sitting, the same shall be immediately convoked by his majesty. When the legislative bodies shall deem the cause and objects legitimate and admissible, war shall be declared by the king in the name of the French nation. It shall then be deemed national, and the necessary supplies shall be provided. If the two chambers shall decide that war ought not to be made, the king shall order his ministers, on their responsibility, to adopt, without delay, measures for the cessation or prevention of all hostility. It appertains to the king to conclude and sign all treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, and other conventions with foreign powers, which he shall deem advantageous for the state; but such treaties and conventions shall not take effect until they be ratified by the legislative bodies. With respect, however, to the general peace about to be concluded in Paris, between the emperors and kings in person, and with the minister plenipotentiary of England, in case the Prince of Wales should not personally assist, as eagerly desired by the French;—this peace which is so nearly connected with our internal tranquillity, will be secured by constitutional institutions. This peace,

peace, in short, so long desired, concluded after too long an interval of tyranny, shall be definitively concluded and signed by the king, with the different powers, without the necessity of any ratification by the legislative bodies. This legitimate homage is rendered to the wisdom, the equity, and the magnanimity of the emperors, kings, and princes."

In our last Magazine, we gave place to the other articles of this admirable constitution, which may serve as a model for all nations, and we then entertained no doubt but it would be cheerfully accepted by the Bourbons, as a peace-offering due to France and to Europe. We were, therefore, deeply concerned on perusing the ill-timed proclamation from St. Ouen's, which, at least, served to create doubts in regard to the *bona fide* intentions of the Bourbons, and to place at hazard the satisfactory conclusion of those discussions which have caused the waste of so much blood. If nothing be intended, why suspend, at a crisis of such agitation, that gracious acquiescence in the wishes of all people which would instantly have terminated further animosities? And if much be intended by the delay, then we fear that the troubles of France are not yet at an end, nor those of the European nations, should their governments, in the teeth of all experience, persist in seeking to regulate the internal affairs of France, and in making war against the unalterable principles of Truth and Liberty.

Bonaparte's last general Order of the Day; published at Fontainebleau.

Fontainebleau, April 4.

The emperor thanks the army for the attachment it has shewn to him, and, above all, because it acknowledges that France resides in him, and not in the people in the capital. The soldier follows the fortune of his general, his honour, and conscience.

The Duke of Ragusa has not inspired his brethren in arms with those feelings; he is gone over to the allies. The emperor cannot approve the conditions on which he has taken this step; he cannot accept his life and liberty as a boon from a subject. The senate has allowed itself to dispose of the government of France; it has forgotten that it is indebted for the power which it now abuses to the emperor alone; that he saved a part of its members out of the storms of the revolution, raised another part from nothing to greatness, and protected them against the hatred of the nation. The senate appeals to the articles of the constitution in order to overthrow it. It does not blush to make reproaches on the emperor, without reflecting, that the senate itself, as the first body in the state, has had a share

in every event. It has gone so far as to dare to reproach the emperor with having falsified the official documents in the publication; the whole world knows he had no occasion for such artifices: a hint from him was a command for the senate, which always did more than was required of it.

The emperor has ever been ready to attend to the well founded advice of his ministers, and he expected from them, under present circumstances, the fullest approbation and support of his measures. If, out of zeal, exaggeration has slipped into the public addresses and speeches, the emperor may certainly have been deceived, but ought not those who have held such language to him, to reproach themselves for the consequences of their own flattery?

The senate is not ashamed to speak of libels against foreign powers, and forgets that they were composed in its own bosom. As long as fortune remained faithful to their sovereign, the people never let a syllable of complaint about the abuse of power escape their lips. If the emperor had despised mankind as he is upbraided with having done, the world must now acknowledge that he had some reason to despise them.

He has received his dignity from God and the nation; they alone can take it from him. He has always considered this dignity as a burthen, and when he took it upon himself, it was from the conviction that he alone was able to support it in a becoming manner. *His fortune seemed to be his destiny.* Now that fortune has declared against him, nothing but the express will of the nation could prevail upon him to remain any longer on the throne.

If he must consider himself as the only obstacle to peace, he most willingly makes to France his last sacrifice. He has accordingly sent the Prince of Moscow, and the Dukes of Vicenza and Tarentum, to Paris, to open a negotiation. The army may be assured that its honour and the happiness of France shall never be opposed to each other.

CONVENTION FOR A SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES WITH FRANCE. SIGNED AT PARIS, THE 23D OF APRIL, 1814.

In the Name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

THE Allied Powers, anxious to terminate the misfortunes of Europe, and to lay the foundation of its repose on a just division of power between the states of which it is composed; desirous of affording to France, (now that she is reinstated under a Government whose principles offer the necessary guarantee for the maintenance of Peace, proofs of their disposition to place themselves in the relations of friendship with her; and wishing at the same time that France should enjoy the blessings of peace as much as possible, even before

the whole of their arrangements can be completed, have resolved to proceed, conjointly with his Royal Highness Monsieur, Son of France, Brother of the King, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France, to a suspension of hostilities between their respective forces, and to the re-establishment of the relations of friendship which formerly subsisted between them.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for himself and his Allies on the one part, and his Royal Highness Monsieur, Brother of the Most Christian King, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France, on the other part, have, in consequence, named Plenipotentiaries to agree to an act, which, without prejudging the terms of peace, contains stipulations for a suspension of hostilities, and which shall be succeeded, as soon as may be, by a Treaty of Peace; to wit:—His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart Viscount Castlereagh, his principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and his Royal Highness Monsieur, Brother of the King, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France, Le Sieur Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevento, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Senator, and President of the Provisional Government; who, after the exchange of their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

I. All hostilities by land and sea are, and shall remain, suspended between the Allied Powers and France, that is to say:—for the land forces, as soon as the commanding officers of the French armies and fortified places shall have signified to the allied troops opposed to them, that they have recognized the authority of the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France; and in like manner upon the sea, as far as regards maritime places and stations, as soon as the shipping and ports of the kingdom of France, or those occupied by French forces, shall have manifested the same submission.

II. For the purpose of effecting the re-establishment of the relations of friendship between the Allied Powers and France, and to afford to the latter beforehand, as much as possible, the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, the Allied Powers will cause their armies to evacuate the French territory, as it existed on the 1st of January 1792, upon condition that the places still in the possession of the French armies beyond those limits, shall be evacuated and delivered up to the Allies.

III. The Lieutenant-General of the kingdom of France will accordingly instruct the commandants of those places to deliver them up in the following manner, viz. The places situated upon the Rhine, not comprehended within the limits of France on the 1st of January 1792, and those between

the Rhine and the said limits, in the space of ten days, to be calculated from the day of the signature of the present act; the places in Piedmont and in other parts of Italy which belonged to France, in fifteen days; those in Spain in twenty days; and all other places occupied by French troops, without exception, in such manner as that they shall be entirely delivered up by the 1st of June next. The garrisons of such places shall depart with their arms and baggage, and with the private property of the military, and of the civil agents of every description. They shall be allowed to take with them field artillery in the proportion of three pieces to each one thousand men, the sick and wounded therein comprised.

The property of the fortresses, and every thing which is not private property, shall remain untouched, and shall be given over in full to the Allies without any thing being removed. In the property are comprised not only the depots of artillery and ammunition, but also all other supplies of every description, as well as the archives, inventories, plans, maps, models, &c.

Immediately after the signature of the present Convention, Commissioners on the part of the Allied Powers and of France shall be named and dispatched to the fortresses, in order to ascertain the state in which they are, and to regulate together the execution of this article.

The garrisons shall be regulated in their return to France according to the magazines upon the different lines which shall be agreed upon. The blockades of fortified places in France shall be raised immediately by the allied armies.

The French troops making a part of the army of Italy, or occupying the fortified places in that country or in the Mediterranean, shall be recalled immediately by his Royal Highness the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

IV. The stipulations of the preceding article shall be equally applicable to maritime fortresses, the Contracting Powers reserving, however, to themselves to regulate in the definitive treaty of peace, the fate of the arsenals, vessels of war, armed and unarmed, which are in those places.

V. The fleets and ships of France shall remain in their respective situations, vessels only charged with particular missions shall be allowed to sail, but the immediate effect of the present act in respect to the French ports, shall be the raising of all blockade by land or sea, the liberty of fishing, that of the coasting trade, particularly of that which is necessary for supplying Paris with provisions; and the re-establishment of the relations of commerce conformably to the internal regulations of each country; and the immediate effect in respect to the interior shall be the free provisioning of the cities, and the free passage of all means of military or commercial transport.

VI. In order to anticipate every subject of complaint and dispute which may arise respecting the captures which might be made at sea after the signature of the present Convention, it is reciprocally agreed that vessels and effects which may be taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to reckon from the exchange of the ratifications of the present act, shall be restored on both sides, that the term shall be one month within the Channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands and to the Equator, and five months in every other part of the world, without any exception or other particular distinction of time, or of place.

VII. On both sides, the prisoners, officers and soldiers, of land or sea, or of any other description whatever, and particularly hostages, shall be immediately sent back to their respective countries, without ransom and without exchange. Commissaries shall be named reciprocally in order to carry this general liberation into effect.

VIII. The administration of the departments or cities actually occupied by the forces of the Co-belligerents shall be given over to the magistrates named by his Royal Highness the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France. The royal authorities shall provide for the subsistence and wants of the troops to the moment when they shall evacuate the French territory, the Allied Powers wishing, as an act of friendship towards France, to discontinue the military requisitions, as soon as the restoration of the legitimate authority shall have been effected. Every thing which relates to the execution of this article shall be regulated by a particular Convention.

IX. A mutual understanding shall take place respecting the terms of the second article, as to the routes which the troops of the Allied Powers shall follow in their march, in order to prepare the means of subsistence, and Commissaries shall be named to regulate all matters of detail, and to accompany the troops till the moment of their quitting the French territory.

Additional Article. The term of ten days, agreed on in virtue of the stipulations of the Third Article of the Convention of this day for the evacuation of the fortified places upon the Rhine, and between that river and the ancient frontiers of France, is extended to the fortified places and military establishments of whatsoever description in the United Provinces of the United States,

GREAT BRITAIN.

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms as well by Sea as by Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, and enjoining the observance thereof.

GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas a Convention for the suspension of hostilities between his Majesty and the

Kingdom of France, was signed at Paris on the 23rd day of April last, by the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, and the Plenipotentiary of his Royal Highness Monsieur, brother of the Most Christian King, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom of France; and whereas, for putting an end to the calamities of war, as soon, and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the Convention shall be signed and ratified, friendship should be established between his Majesty and the kingdom of France by sea and land, in all parts of the world; and in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise with respect to prizes that might be made at sea after the signature of the said Convention, it has also been reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which might be taken in the English Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention, should be restored on both sides; that the term should be one month within the British Channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands, and to the Equator, and five months in every other part of the world, without any exception or other particular distinction of time or of place. And whereas the ratifications of the said Convention were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries above-mentioned, on the third day of this instant May, from which day the several terms above-mentioned, of twelve days, of one month, and five months are to be computed: Now in order that the several epochs fixed as aforesaid between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty should be generally known and observed; We have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to notify the same to his Majesty's loving subjects; and We do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, strictly charge and command all his Majesty's officers both by sea and land, and all other his Majesty's subjects whatsoever, that they forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the kingdom of France, her allies, her vessels or subjects, under the penalty of incurring his Majesty's highest displeasure.

Given at the Court at Carlton house, the 6th day of May, in the 54th year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1814.

GOD save the King.

The following are the official accounts of the affairs before Toulouse and Bayonne, mentioned in our last.

Downing-street, April 26.

Major Lord William Russell arrived last night at this office, bringing a Dis-

patch from the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following is an extract:

Toulouse, April 12.

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassone. The continued fall of rain, and the state of the roads, prevented me from laying the bridge all the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps, and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders of Lieut.-General Don Manuel Freyre, and the Head-quarters, crossed the Garonne.

Marshal Beresford crossed the Eers, and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the 4th division leading, with which he immediately carried Moulblanc. He then moved up the Eers in the same order, over most difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position; and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines and moved to the attack. During these operations, Lieut.-General Don Manuel Freyre moved along the left of the Eers to the front of Croix d'Orade, where he formed his corps in two lines, with a reserve on a height in front of the left of the enemy's position, on which height the Portuguese artillery was placed; and Major-Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry of reserve in the rear.

As soon as it was seen that Marshal Beresford was ready, Lieut.-General Freyre moved forward to the attack. The troops marched in good order under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and shewing great spirit, the General and all his staff being at their head; and the two lines were soon lodged under some banks immediately under the enemy's entrenchments; the reserve and Portuguese artillery, and British cavalry continuing on the heights on which the troops had first formed. The enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of General Freyre's line round their left flank, and having followed up their success, and turned our right by both sides of the high road leading from Toulouse to Croix d'Orade, they soon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great satisfaction to see, that although they suffered considerably in retreating, the troops rallied again as soon as the light division, which was immediately on their right, moved up; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the exertions of Lieut.-General Freyre, the officers of the staff of the 4th Spanish army, and the officers of the General Staff, to rally and form them again.

Lieut.-General Mendizabel, who was in the field as a volunteer, General Espeletta, and several officers of the staff and chiefs of corps were wounded upon this occasion; but General Mendizabel continued in the field.

In the mean time Marshal Beresford,

with the 4th division, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir L. Cole, and the 6th division, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir H. Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank.

While the operations above detailed were going forward on the left of the army, Lieut.-General Sir R. Hill drove the enemy from their exterior works in the suburb, on the left side of the Garonne; within the ancient wall. Lieut.-General Sir T. Picton likewise, with the 3d division, drove the enemy within the tete-du-pont on the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne; but the troops having made an effort to carry it, they were repulsed, and some loss was sustained.

The army being thus established on the three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the canal and the Garonne.

The enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands Generals d'Harispe, Burrot, and St. Hilaire, and 1600 prisoners.—One piece of cannon was taken on the field of battle; and others, and large quantities of stores of all descriptions, in the town.

Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne nearly about the time that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and pushed the enemy's parties under General L'Huilier beyond the Dordogne. He then crossed the Dordogne on the 4th, near St. Andre de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command with a view to the attack of the fort of Blaye. His Lordship found Generals L'Huilier and Des Barreaux posted near Etauliers, and made his dispositions to attack them, when they retired, leaving 300 prisoners in his hands.

WELLINGTON.
Total Loss, in Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

BRITISH.				PORTUGUESE.			
	Officers.	Priv.	Total	Offi.	Priv.	Total	
Killed	-	16	296	312	3	75	78
Wounded	154	1661	1795	23	506	529	
Missing	-	3	14	17	0	0	0
			2124				607
SPANISH.							
	Officers.	Priv.	Total.	Grand Total.			
Killed	-	12	193	205	2124		
Wounded	-	91	1631	1722	607		
Missing	-	9	1	1	1928		
			1928	4659			

British Officers Killed.—10th Royal Hussars, Captain C. Gordon.—Artillery, German Legion, Lieut. Blumenbach.—11th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. W. Dunkley.—27th,

3d batt. Captain F. Bignall, Lieutenant H. Gough.—36th, 1st batt. Ensign J. Cronie.—42d, 1st batt. Capt. J. Swanson, Lieut. William Gordon, Ensigns J. Latta and D. McCrimmen.—45th, 1st batt. Lieut. Col. T. Forbes.—61st, 1st batt. Lieut. Colonel R. J. Coghlan.—79th, 1st batt. Captains P. Purvis and J. Cameron, Lieut. D. Cameron.—87th, 2d batt. Captain H. Bright (major).—21st Portuguese line, Lieut. Col. Birmingham.

British Officers Wounded.—General staff, Major General Brisbane, slightly; Major General Pack, Captain Ohlins (20th foot), brigade-major, severely.—5th drag. guards, Cornet S. A. Lucas, slightly.—3d drag. Captain W. Burn, slightly.—4th drag. Cornet R. Burrows, Assistant Surgeon Hilson, slightly.—7th hussars, Col. H. Vivian, severely.—10th royal hussars, Captain G. Fitzclarence, severely.—15th hussars, Lieut. E. Barrett, severely.—18th hussars, Capt. Rich. Croker, severely.—1st hussars, King's German Legion, Lieut. C. Poten, slightly.—11th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Colonel C. Chyler, Captain T. Gurney, Lieutenants D. Reid and J. Dolphin, severely.—27th foot, 3d batt. Lieut. Colonel Maclean, Capt. J. Geddes, Lieutenants J. Harnett and A. Byrne, Ensign J. Armott, severely.—28th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. J. Greene, severely; Lieutenants J. T. Clarke and J. Deares, slightly.—34th foot, 2d batt. Capt. J. H. Baker, severely.—36th foot, 1st batt. Major William Cross, (lieut.-colonel), Capt. W. Campbell (major), Lieutenants J. Priedergast, T. L'Estrange, and P. J. Bone, severely; Lieut. William H. Robertson, slightly; Lieut. E. Lewis, severely; Ensigns Taylor and McCabe, severely.—89th foot, 1st batt. Capt. T. Thorpe, severely.—40th foot, 1st batt. Captains R. Turton and J. H. Barnett, Lieut. Smith, Ensign McDonald, slightly; Lieuts. T. D. Franklyn, P. O'Doherty, and J. Glynn, severely.—42d foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Col. R. Macara, Capts. J. Henderson and A. McKenzie, Lieuts. D. McKenzie, T. Munroe, H. A. Frazer, J. Robertson, R. A. McKinnon, R. Stewart, R. Gordon, C. McLaren, A. Stewart, A. Strange, (right arm amputated,) A. James, D. Fairgharson, J. Watson, and W. Urquhart, Ensigns T. M'Nivan, C. Walker, J. Geddes, and M. M'Pherson, severely; Capt. J. Walker, slightly.—45th foot, 1st batt. Major Lightfoot, Capt. T. Hilton, Lieuts. E. F. Boys and J. E. Trevor, Lieut. G. Little, severely; Ensign Edmunds, severely; Lieuts. J. Douglas and R. Hill, severely.—48th foot, 1st batt. Capt. J. Reid, Ensign W. Fox, (left arm amputated,) Adjutant G. Skeene, (right leg amputated,) severely; Lieut. J. Campbell, slightly.—50th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. W. Sawkins, Ensign W. Jull, severely.—53d foot, 2d batt. Capt. J. Mackay, slightly; Capt. R. Mansel, Lieuts. J. Hamilton and T. Impett, severely.—60th foot,

5th batt. Capt. E. Purdon, Ensigns H. Shewbridge, and J. Bruce, severely.—61st foot, 1st batt. Major Oke, (lieut.-colonel,) Capts. W. Greene and E. Charlton, Lieuts. A. Porteous, N. Furnace, T. Gloster, D. O'Kearney, H. Arden, (since dead,) J. Wolfe, E. Gaynor, W. White, J. Harris, G. Stewart, severely; Ensign J. Wright, W. A. Favell, (since dead,) C. Eccles and S. Bartlett, severely; Lieut. J. E. Ellison, slightly.—74th foot, 1st batt. Capts. J. Miller, (major,) D. J. McQueen, and W. Tew, Lieut. H. S. Hamilton, severely; Lieuts. Eyre, J. Crab, J. Hassard, W. Graham, slightly.—79th foot, 1st batt. Capts. T. Mylne and J. Campbell, Lieuts. W. M'Barnett, D. Cameron, J. Frazer, D. M'Phersich, E. Cameron, sen. E. Cameron, jun. (since dead,) J. Kynock, Ensign A. Maclean, severely; Capts. P. Innes and W. Marshall, C. McArthur, A. Macdonnell, Adj. K. Cameron, slightly.—87th foot, 2d batt. Lieut. W. W. Lamplier, Ensign A. F. Royse, slightly.—88th foot, 1st batt. Capt. R. Nikle, Lieut. W. Poole, severely.—91st foot, 1st batt. Major A. Mead, (lieut. colonel,) Capts. J. Walsh and A. J. Callender, Lieuts. J. M'Dougall, J. Hood, C. M'Dougall, slightly.—95th foot, 2d batt. Capt. M. Hewan, severely.—36th foot, 1st batt. Volunteer Homes, severely.—8th of Portuguese line, Col. J. Douglas, severely.

British Officers missing.—42d foot, 1st batt. Ensign J. Malcolm.—7th, 1st batt. Capt. T. Andrews, severely wounded, (since dead,) Ensign J. Parkinson, severely.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, April 27.

Lieutenant Lord George Lennox arrived last night, with a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following is an extract:

Batcaut, April 14.

It is to my infinite regret that, owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope, the duty devolves on me of informing your lordship of a sortie which the enemy made this morning at three o'clock, from the entrenched camp in front of the citadel of Bayonne, with false attacks in front of the posts of the 5th division, &c. at Anglet and Bellevue. I am happy to say, that the ground which had been lost on this side was all recovered, and the picquets reposted on their original points by seven o'clock.

The injury done to the defences is as little as could be well supposed, in an attack made in the force this one was, and will, I hope, be mostly repaired in the course of this night. I much lament to have to mention the death of Major Gen. Hay, general officer of the night. His last words were (a minute before he was shot) in order to hold the church of St. Etienne, and a fortified house adjoining, to the last extremity.

Sir

Sir John Hope's horse was shot and fell upon him, which prevented his extricating himself. The boot of his left leg was found under his horse.

To a flag of truce, the proposal was rejected of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald's being admitted to see him; but we now expect that Capt. Wedderburn, and what other assistance he may require, will be admitted to him, upon the condition of their not returning.

C. COLVILLE.

To Field-Marshal Wellington.

Here follows a letter from Major-General Howard:

"It was towards the right that Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up some troops to the support of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say, that from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, but in neither of them dangerously. A considerable part of the operations took place before day-light, which gave the enemy a great advantage from their numbers; but whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated; as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which, from being within 300 yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to cannonade it. The loss of the enemy must however have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners, we had no opportunity of making many, from the facility the enemy possessed of immediately retiring under the guns of their works."

Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

	British.			Portuguese.		
	Officers.	Privates.	Total.	Off.	Priv.	Total.
Killed	8	184	192	0	8	8
Wounded	54	402	456	5	18	21
Missing	6	227	233	0	3	3
			811			32

Officers killed.—Major-Gen. Hay.—Coldstream Guards, 1st batt. Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Sullivan, Capt. Hon. W. G. Crofton.

Wounded.—Major-Gen. Stopford, slightly; Capt. H. Dawkins (brigade major), slightly.—2nd Light dragoons, Capt. G. E. Battersby, severely.—Royal horse artillery, Lieut. I. Blackley, slightly.—Royal Engineers, Capt. T. Dickens, severely. Lieut. J. C. Melhuish, slightly.—1st Guards, 3d batt. Capt. J. P. Percival, W. Vane, severely.—Coldstream Guards, 1st batt. Lieut.-Colonel G. Colyer, Capt. W. Burroughs, severely; Capt. J. V. Harvey, slightly; Ensigns F. Vachell, severely; W. Pitt.—3d Guards, 1st batt. Capt. C. L.

White, severely; (since dead;) Capt. C. A. West, slightly; Capt. J. B. Shidner, severely; (since dead;) Capt. L. Mahon, Adjutant F. Holbourn, severely.—Royal Scots, 3d batt. Capt. W. Buckley, slightly.—38th foot, 1st batt. Lieut.-Col. J. T. F. Deane, Lieut. R. Dighton, slightly.—47th foot, 2d batt. Lieuts. J. H. De Burgh, and W. Kendall, slightly.—60th foot, 5th batt. Lieut. J. Hamilton, severely.

Missing.—Lieut.-General Sir J. Hope, Capt. W. L. Herries, severely wounded.—52d foot, Lieut. G. Moore, severely wounded.—1st Guards, 3d batt. Lieut.-Col. H. Townsend, severely wounded.—5d Guards, 1st batt. Ensign Northmore.

NORWAY.

Obstacles have arisen of an unforeseen nature to the delivery of this ancient portion of the dominions of the King of Denmark to Sweden, in conformity to the late extraordinary treaties of the European potentates.

The King of Denmark agreed to surrender it, but his nephew and viceroy Prince Christian has declared it independent, and the inhabitants support him. The British ministry, as the abettors of Sweden, having ordered the Norwegian ports to be blockaded, Earl Grey made a most eloquent speech against the measure, and being left in a minority, the following protest has been entered:—

DISSENTIENT.

Because we consider the attempt to subjugate Norway to the Crown of Sweden as a manifest violation of the sacred rights of national independence; and we cannot reconcile ourselves to combat in this case the same principles, in defence of which his majesty and his allies have in the case of the other nations of Europe so gloriously and successfully contended.

Because it was contended in debate, and to our apprehension not sufficiently answered, that, even if such an engagement could be considered as lawful, the conditions of our Treaty with Sweden had no view to the resistance of the people of Norway to the proposed cession of their country by Denmark, and did not bind us by any obligation of good faith to assist in reducing by force that unoffending and independent people.

Because we cannot see, without the deepest regret, the employment of the British flag to inflict upon the people, whose friendship it is the natural policy of this country to cherish and cultivate, the dreadful calamities of famine, for the purpose of enforcing so odious and unjustifiable a project.

Augustus Frederick, Clifton,
William Frederick, Wentworth Fitzwilliam,
Grey, Stanhope,
Essex, Lauderdale,
Orenville, Norfolk,
Rosslyn,

INCIDENTS.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE friends and supporters of that interesting institution, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, lately held their anniversary festival at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, his royal highness the Duke of Sussex in the chair. The Duke of Gloucester, the enlightened and benevolent patron of the Deaf and Dumb, pronounced a warm eulogium on the institution, for the promotion of which the meeting had assembled, giving a luminous view of its advantages, and lamenting that, notwithstanding the extensive and increasing support it meets with from all ranks, there still remains much to be done to meet the exigency of the cases. He stated the number of children now receiving education and maintenance in the Asylum to be upwards of 150, while upwards of 80 candidates were waiting for admission to participate in the blessings of a sort of new existence. The stewards then entered the room, conducting the children round the different tables, and the gratification his royal highness had promised was felt in a degree more easily conceived than described; not only did both sexes exhibit specimens of their penmanship and knowledge of arithmetic, but *viva voce* gave answers to questions proposed to them; and some of them spoke a short address to their benefactors, with a clearness of utterance and propriety of feeling that delighted while it astonished.

Great preparations are making by the Regent to receive the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, in their proposed visit to London after the ratification of the general peace at Paris.

A true bill has been found against Lord Cochrane and seven others, said to be concerned in the hoax on the gamblers at the Stock Exchange.

DR. FANSHAW MIDDLETON has been consecrated the first bishop of Calcutta at Lambeth Palace.

200,000*l.* was during the past month awarded by the Lord Chancellor to the relations of a Mr. Barber, who on his return from India died at the hotel at which he put up in the Adelphi about 12 years ago. A notice of his death was inserted at the time in the *Monthly Magazine*, which being read by one of his poor relations in a distant part of the kingdom, application was made to us, and other enquiries pursued, which have led finally to the division of his great property among his family.

MARRIED.

John Baker Gribble, esq. Old Jewry, to Miss Gill, of Camberwell.

C. Graham, esq. of New Bridge street, to Miss Sarah Smith, of Peckham House.

The Rev. J. W. Vivian, to Miss Cath. Griffin, of Bank Buildings.

Baron Uklanski, to Miss Emma Eyre.

J. H. Eccles, esq. of Clapham Rise, to Miss H. Jenner, of Blackheath.

Thos. Conway, esq. of Somerset-street, to Miss M. A. Ramsey.

Henry Patteson, esq. of Doughty-street, to Miss Sus. Lee.

The Rev. John Penrose, to Miss Eliz. Cartwright.

Hamilton Fitzgerald, esq. to Lady Eliz. Rawdon, sister of the Earl of Moira.

At Thirsk, Mr. F. Barough, of Latton Garden, to Miss Lydia Arnett, of Sowerby, Yorkshire.

At Croydon, Mr. R. S. Cox, of Bread-street, Cheapside, to Miss Sarah Maynard, of Earle-street.

J. A. Watson, esq. of Marchmont-street, to Miss Pilkington.

Lord George Quin, son to the Marquis of Headford, to Lady Georgiana Spencer, second daughter to Earl Spencer.

At Hanwell, Middlesex, Henry William Maister, esq. of Woodhall, in Holderness, to Miss Wilson, of Chelsea.

John Henry Smyth, esq. M.P. of Heath, near Wakefield, to Lady Eliz. Ann Fitzroy, third daughter of his grace the Duke of Grafton.

Archibald Macaulay, esq. banker, to Miss Berry.

Edw. Paston, esq. of Appleton, in the county of Norfolk, to Mrs. Stapleton, of Thorington Hall, in Suffolk.

H. Busk, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, to Miss Maria Green.

T. F. Hunt, Esq. of the Stable-yard, St. James's, to Miss Charlotte Grobecker, of the same place.

Wm. Boyd, esq. of Brunswick-place, to Miss Christie, of Blackheath.

At Wittersham, Jos. Ranking, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Gulpu.

Price Pugh, esq. of Finsbury square, to Mrs. Moore, of Pimlico.

Robert Brown, esq. of Belvidere House, Broadstairs, Kent, to Miss Hunt, of Aldgate.

Richard Potts, esq. of Hackney, to Mrs. Fowler, of Clifton.

At Wimbledon, the Count of St. Antonio, son of the Duke of Cannizzaro, to Miss Johnstone, of Hatover-square.

Mr. John Biggerstaff, of Islington, to Miss Esther Cozens.

Wm. Paxton Tewis, esq. to Miss Sophia Kneller.

At Harefield, Middlesex, L. D. Smith, esq. of Homerton, to Miss Harriet Spedding, of Harefield.

Thomas Naghten, esq. of Upper Harley-

Key-street, to Miss Maria Lang, of Portland Place.

At Finchley, J. Lerritte, esq. to Miss Eliz. Rhodes.

Mr. E. Walford, of Friday-street, to Miss Martha Ann Willett, of Brandon, Suffolk.

Mr. Wm. Sully, of Reigate, Surrey, to Miss E. Elecock.

In Arlington-street, J. C. Ramsden, esq. to Isabella, daughter of Lord Dundas.

At Clendon, Mr. T. Argles, of Maidstone, to Miss Arouh, of Norwood.

Mr. J. Baylies, of Bury-street, St. James's, to Miss Eliz. Simpson.

At Hackney, John Goodman, esq. to Miss Austin, of Clapton.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Mr. M'Farland, to Miss Grant.

G. Fred. Young, esq. of Finchhouse, to Mary, youngest dau. of J. Abbott, esq.

Wm. Rickerby, esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Le Fevre.

Mr. Edward Wallace, surgeon, of Carshalton, to Miss Anna Matilda Hovell.

M. Clark, esq. of Great Tower-street, to Miss Catherine Squibb, of Saville Row.

At Greenwich, William Thomas, esq. of Woolwich, to Miss Ann Monchett, of Mulgrave Place.

The Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, brother, to Viscount Falmouth, to Catherine Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Arthur Annesley, esq. of Bletchington Park, Sussex.

The Rev. C. Bryan, M.A. rector of Wotton, Gloucestershire, to Ellen, only daughter of the late Admiral Kemphorne.

Lord Viscount Kennedy, to Miss Alardyce.

C. D. Donne, esq. of the Stamp Office, to Miss Andrews.

At Betchworth, Surrey, G. H. D. Penman, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Hon. W. H. Bouverie and Lady B. Bouverie.

Sir D. Ogilby, to Miss E. Dunkin, of Maidstone.

P. Warren, M.D. of Lower Brooke-street, to Penelope, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. D. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph.

G. J. Cholmondeley, esq. to Catherine, daughter of Sir P. Francis, K.B.

T. N. Kemble, esq. of Mincing Lane, to Miss Virginia Clagett, of South Lambeth.

The Rev. E. Edgall, of West Albington, Devon, to Miss Eliz. Wilson.

John Stafford, esq. chief clerk of the Public Office, Bow-street, to Miss Sarah Daubigny, of Rickmansworth.

Lieut. Garrett, to Charlotte, daughter of Lord E. Bentinck, brother to the late Duke of Portland.

Egerton Cutler, esq. of Great Queen-st. Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Mar. Ann, youngest daughter of Jeremiah Belgrave, esq. of Stamford.

Mr. J. Whitaker, of Kinnersley, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire, to Emma, eldest daughter of J. Robins, esq. Piazza.

DIED.

Aged 17, *Raymond*, eldest son of D. Raymond Barker, esq. of York-street, Portman-square.

Miss Matilda Blake, of Portland-place. Aged 73, *John Crocker*, esq. late Surveyor-General of Ireland, and other to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Cumberland street, Portman-square.

Aged 84, *Colonel W. Blair*, of Stratford-place.

At Peckham, 20, *Mr. S. L. Robinson*, of Great Suffolk-street, Charing Cross.

Aged 71, *Joseph Heathcock*, esq. of Islington.

Aged 33, *Mrs. Sarah Lowell*, of Botolph Lane.

Aged 31, *Mrs. Ann Walround*, of Oxford-street.

Alex. Anderson, esq. Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Aged 80, *Thos. Bullock*, esq. of Lambeth Terrace.

At Kammersmith, 69, *Mrs. Hannah Alker*.

At Kentish Town, 79, *Mr. John Young*.

Aged 43, *Mr. John Tyers*, of Albemarle-street.

At Clapton, 34, *Mr. Peter Augustus Stocquer*, of Great St. Helen's.

In Mark Lane, *Miss Lydia Sequeira*.

In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, 81, *Wm. Tripp*, esq.

At Hackney, 65, *Mrs. Warburton*.

In Bedford-square, 58, *Sam. Joseph*, esq.

At Forty Hill, Enfield, 75, *Mr. Thomas Hill*.

At Epsom, 47, *G. Stackhouse*, esq.

At Chelsea, 75, the *Rev. J. Frith*, A. M. 30 years curate of the united parishes of St. Mary, Aldermay, and St. Thomas the Apostle, Bow Lane.

At Hackney, 65, *G. Taylor*, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace of the county of Middlesex, and deputy-lieut. of the Tower Division.

At Brompton, 63, *C. Sandys*, esq. rear-admiral in his majesty's navy.

In Grosvenor-place, the *Hon. Mrs. Payne*.

In Portland-place, *C. Smith*, esq. of Sutton, Essex.

At Brentford, *Miss Catharine Rowe*.

At Walton-upon-Thames, *P. Hunt*, esq.

At Canon hill, Merton, 51, *Mrs. Ann Sherwood*.

Aged 48, *Mrs. Klein*, of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

Mrs. Bella Locke, of Lower Grosvenor-place.

At Stoke Newington, 89, *W. Bird*, esq.

Mr. Isaiah Rogers, of Gray's Inn-square.

At Hampton Wick, *Charles Vibert de Massingy*, Marquis de la Pierre, Chamberlain to the King of Sardinia, &c. &c.

In Wynyatt-street, Northampton-square, 61, *Francisco Perreira Soares*, esq.

At Greenwich, 71, *Captain John Moncur*, R.N.

At Rochampton, 19, the *Hon. C. A. Ellis*, daughter of Lord Clifden.

W. H. Manners, esq. of the 35th regt. a victim to the Walcheren fever.

At Brompton, 39, *Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Watson*, eldest son of the Bishop of Llandaff.

Stormont Point, esq. of the Audit Office.

In Clarendon-square, 43, *Miss Elizabeth Addis*.

In King's Bench Walks, *W. Hughes*, esq. Clerk of the Papers.

At Clandon, 83, *George Lord Onslow*, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surrey; a nobleman who was conspicuous in the early part of the French revolution for his political activity.

In Southwark, 54, *Mrs. Abby*, wife of the Rev. W. Abby.

At Pentonville, 69, *Mr. Jas. Rendell*.

At Bath, 87, *Admiral Alex. Hood*, (*Lord Viscount Bridport*) K. B. His lordship was Admiral of the Red, Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, and General of Marines. The title and estates devolve to his grandson the *Hon. Samuel Hood*, member for Heytesbury.

In Great Ormond-street, *Mrs. Mary Stephenson*.

In Foley-place, *John Clarke*, esq. of Sawbridge, Warwickshire.

In Wimpole-street, *Sir Jas. Musgrave*, bart. of Barnsley Park, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Daniel Jackson, many years a respectable cotton-merchant of Manchester.

In London, 32, *Captain Wilson*, of the Dashi.

At North End, 88, *Mrs. Marshall*.

At Kingswood Lodge, *John Alcock*, esq. lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Princess Charlotte's regt. of Loyal Southwark Volunteer Infantry.

At Chelsea, 77, *E. Holdich*, esq. near 40 years apothecary of his majesty's household.

At Mile End, at the advanced age of 100, *Mrs. Can*, late of Hardwick, Gloucester. She has left two sons and ten daughters, upwards of forty grand-children, and nine great grand-children. She retained her faculties to the last, and could see to read and work at her needle without spectacles; and it is remarkable that her father and mother lived to the same age.

In Sloane-street, 72, *John Stokes*, esq.

In Upper Wimpole-street, *Mrs. Littledale*.

At Brook Green, 58, *Chas. Barker*, esq.

In Feman-street, 50, *Chas. Danvers*, esq. of Bristol.

At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, *Mrs. Mary Marriott*.

In Montague-square, the *Hon. William Bucknall*.

In Portman-square, *Captain C. Stuart*, of the R.N.

At Islington, 24, *Henry*, the youngest son of Francis Rivington, esq.

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At Point-pleasant, near Kingston, 79, *Lady Kent*.

In Park-lane, the *Hon. H. L. Grimstone*, youngest son of Viscount G.

In Manchester-street, *D. Bolton*, esq. many years preceptor to the queen and princesses.

In Pall Mall, by his own hands, *Mr. Wm. Gardiner*, bookseller. [Of whom a further account will be given in our next.]

In Queen Anne-street, *Jane*, wife of G. Mercer, esq. eldest daughter of the late Sir Robt. Henderson, of Fordel, bart. Grief for the loss of her son, *Lieut.-Col. Robert Mercer*, of the 5d regt. of Guards, who fell at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, accelerated the termination of a life that was devoted to her family. *Lieut.-Col. Mercer* had served in Egypt, Hanover, Copenhagen, the Peninsula, and lastly in the Netherlands, where at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom he commanded the light infantry companies of the brigade of Guards. At the early part of that disastrous attack he received a wound, but remained in the field until a second ball terminated his existence, in the 31st year of his age.

[*Dr. Burney*, (whose death was noticed in our last) was a gentleman whose celebrity was equally great in the literary and the musical world. He was a native of Shrewsbury, and born in 1726. He received the rudiments of his education at the free grammar-school of that town, and completed it at the public school of Chester. At the latter place he commenced his musical studies, under Mr. Baker, organist of the cathedral, who was a pupil of Dr. Blow. He returned to Shrewsbury about the year 1741, and continued the study of music, under his half-brother, Mr. Jas. Burney, who was an eminent organist and teacher in that town. In 1744 he met with the renowned Dr. Arne at Chester, who perceiving his talents to be respectable, prevailed upon his friends to send him to London, and he continued to profit under the instructions of that celebrated master full three years, and published his first works in 1747. In 1750 he was elected organist of St. Dionis Back Church, Fenchurch-street, with an annual salary of only thirty pounds; and in the course of the same year was engaged to take the organ-part at the new concert established at the King's Arms, Cornhill, instead of that which had been held at the Swan Tavern, burnt down the year before. At this time he composed for Drury-lane Theatre, *Robin Hood*, a comic opera, by Moses Mendez; and *Queen Mab*, a pantomime; which last was played every winter for nearly thirty years. Being in an ill state of health, which, in the opinion of his physicians, indicated a consumption, he was prevailed upon to retire into the country. Accordingly he went to Lynn

Regis, in Norfolk, where he was chosen organist, with a salary of one hundred pounds a-year. He continued there nine years, and at that period formed the design of compiling his *General History of Music*. In 1760, his health being re-established, he gladly returned to the metropolis, with a large and young family, and entered upon the pursuits of his profession with an increase of profit and reputation. His eldest daughter, who was then about eight years old, obtained great notice in the musical world by her astonishing performances on the harpsichord. Soon after his arrival in London, he composed several much-admired concertos; and in 1766 he brought out at Drury-lane Theatre, a translation of Rousseau's *Devin du Village*, which he had executed during his residence at Lynn. It had, however, no great success. In 1761 he had the honorary degree of Doctor of Music conferred upon him by the University of Oxford; on which occasion he performed an exercise in the musical school of that university. This exercise, consisting of an anthem of great length, with an overture, airs, recitatives, and chorusses, was several times afterwards performed at the Oxford music meetings, under the direction of the famous Emanuel Bach. In the year following he travelled through France and Italy, as well with a view to improvement, as to collect materials for his intended *History of Music*, an object which he never had out of his mind, from the time he first conceived the plan of such a work. In 1771 he published his "*Musical Tour; or, Present State of Music in France and Italy*." A work which was well received by the public, and deemed so good a model for travellers, that Dr. Johnson professedly adopted it in his account of the Hebrides. Speaking of his own book, "I had," said the Doctor, "that clever dog Burney's *Musical Tour* in my eye." In 1772 he travelled through the Netherlands, Germany, and Holland, and in the course of the next year he published an account of his journey in two volumes octavo. In the same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1776 appeared the first volume in quarto, of his "*General History of Music*." The remaining volumes of this elaborate and intelligent work, were published at irregular periods; and the four, of which it now consists, were not completed till the year 1789. In 1779, at the desire of Sir John Pringle, Dr. Burney drew up from the *Philosophical Transactions*, "*An Account of Little Crotch, the Infant Musician*," now Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. The grand musical festival in 1785, in commemoration of Handel, held in Westminster Abbey, was considered as deserving of a particular memoir; the historian of music was therefore fixed upon as

the most proper person to draw it up. Accordingly, in the same year, a splendid volume was published by Dr. Burney, in quarto, for the benefit of the musical fund. In this work the Doctor displayed eminent talents as a biographer; and the life of Handel is one of the best memoirs to be found in our language. In 1796 he published the "*Life of Metastasio*," in three volumes, octavo; but this performance wants that arrangement and judicious selection which characterize his former publications. Besides these productions, Dr. Burney wrote "*The Cunning Man*;" "*An Essay towards the History of Comets*;" "*A Plan of a Public Music School*," &c. &c. His musical works, in addition to those already mentioned, are: Sonatas for two Violins and a Bass, two parts. Six Comet Pieces, with an introduction and Fugue for the Organ. A Canata and Songs. Six Duets for two German Flutes. Six Concertos, for Violins, &c. in eight parts. Two Sonatas for a Piano-Forte, Violin, and Violoncello, two parts. Six Harpsichord Lessons, &c. &c. Dr. Burney was twice married, and has had eight children, of whom several have manifested very superior abilities. His eldest daughter was celebrated for her extraordinary musical powers. The second, Madame D'Ablay, is universally known and admired as the author of *Evelina*, *Cecilia*, and *Camilla*. His eldest son, James, sailed round the world with Captain Cook, and afterwards commanded the *Bristol*, of fifty guns, in the East Indies: he has published some judicious tracts on the best means of defending our island against an invading enemy; and has commenced a history of *Voyages of Discovery*. The second son, Charles Burney, LL.D. was many years master of a respectable academy at Greenwich, and is well known in the learned world by his profound knowledge of the Greek language. His youngest daughter is pursuing the career of her sister as a novelist. For many years Doctor Burney resided in the house in St. Martin's-street, Leicester fields, which was formerly occupied by Sir Isaac Newton; but during the last twenty-five, having been appointed organist of Chelsea-hospital, he inhabited an elegant suit of apartments in that college, and enjoyed a handsome independency. He was an excellent scholar, and well acquainted with most of the Continental languages. He was intimately acquainted with all the distinguished characters who flourished in his time, as well in other countries as in Great Britain, and was in habits of peculiar friendship with Dr. Johnson, of whom he used to relate many interesting anecdotes. Indeed, soon after the death of that colossus of learning, he had some thoughts of giving a memoir of him to the world, but the subject was so overwhelmed by various publications, that

he relinquished his design. In all the relations of private life, his character was exemplary as a husband, father, and friend. His manners were peculiarly easy, spirited, and gentlemanly, and he had all the graces of the Chesterfield school, without any of its studied formality. His remains were deposited in the burying-ground belonging to Chelsea College, and the funeral was numerously attended by the governor, deputy-governor, and chief officers of the college, and by the family and friends of this accomplished and excellent man. The

procession moved from the apartments of the deceased, in the College, at one o'clock; the pall was borne by the Hon. F. North, Sir G. Beaumont, Dr. Moseley, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Rogers, the poet, and Mr. Salomon; amongst the followers were, Captain Burney, Dr. C. Burney, Mr. M. Burney, Mr. D'Arblay, Rev. C. P. Burney, Messrs. E. Burney, C. Raper, Barrett, Sir D. Dundas, Colonel Matthews, Dr. W. Moseley, Captain Nunn, Messrs. North, Payne, Ayrton, M. Raper, &c. &c.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM.

CONSIDERABLE activity has prevailed at Newcastle, in opposition to the new Corn Laws, and the proceedings there have had an effect on the decisions of the legislature. Mr. Jos. CLARK and Mr. J. MITCHELL, of the Tyne Mercury, received the thanks of their townsmen for their zeal in bringing this great public question under their notice. The following is the petition agreed upon, and signed by 11,500 persons in a few hours.

To the Right Hon.^{ble} the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and other the inhabitants of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

SHEWETH,

That your petitioners, ever anxious for the happiness and prosperity of the United Kingdom, have learnt with the deepest regret, that certain alterations of the existing Corn Laws have been proposed to parliament, having for their avowed object the raising of the import prices of grain.

That your petitioners are of opinion, that those alterations are of a nature calculated to involve the vital prosperity of the country, and to compromise its commercial greatness for the temporary advantage of the opulent landholders of the Kingdom.

That your petitioners cannot but remark, with the most unfeigned regret, the unhallowed attempts of the men who are not only endeavouring to render of little advantage to the people the enjoyment of the blessings the Divine Goodness is now pouring upon the nation, but also to spread ruin and devastation throughout our manufactories, annihilate the foreign markets, and force the emigration of our artists to countries where the means of supporting them may be the more easily attained.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly implore your lordships to adopt such measures as to your lordships shall seem meet,

for preventing any advance whatever on the prices at which grain may be imported.

The Taylors of Newcastle cannot well be expected to be able-bodied men, when, as appears by their public advertisement, their best hands get but 17s. or 18s. per week, and many but 10s. or 12s. It, however, merits notice, that the masters declare the combination of the men to be "unprincipled," and made for the purpose of raising the wages from 24s. to 27s. It is to be regretted, that the wages of labour should not, in these times of fluctuation, be fixed in the same proportion to the price of wheat, which they bore to each other, in the three years between 7 and 10 years before; and the price settled by the appeal of six masters or twelve journeymen, to the quarter sessions for the county.

The agricultural society for the county of Durham, at their meeting held at Darlington, on Easter Monday, adjudged and paid the following rewards, viz.: to Mr. Thomas Gibson, of Twisdale, near Chester-le-street, 3 guineas for the best coach stallion; to Mr. Wetherell, of Denton, 3 guineas for the best bull; and to Mr. Arrow-smith, of Ferryhill, 3 guineas for the best cow.

On the 10th, Newcastle was splendidly illuminated in celebration of the return of peace, and the foundation of a new institution was laid by the mayor, so be called, "*The Peace and Unity Hospital for aged Freemen and their Widows.*" Some good would truly come out of great evils, if every town in the empire were to celebrate the same event in the same worthy manner.

A new turnpike road is to be made between North Shields, Newcastle, and Morpeth Castle, with three branch roads.

A Pitt Club is announced at Newcastle, by Messrs. C. J. Brandling, J. Carr, W. Burnell, R. Pearson, W. Lorraine, and J. G. Clarke. Its toasts, which will doubtless express its objects and principles, shall be given in our next.

The Tyneside agricultural society, at their late meeting at Ovingham, adjudged the following premiums: to J. L. Loraine, esq. for the best hunter stallion, 5 guineas; Mr. Robson Lambert, for the best coach stallion, 5 guineas; Mr. W. Carr, for the best cart stallion, 5 guineas; Mr. A. Wailles, of Bearl, for the best bull, 10 guineas; G. Gibbon, esq. for the next best, 5 guineas; Mr. G. Angus, of Hindley, for the best pair of steers, 5 guineas; Mr. Bates, of Halton, for the best tup, 5 guineas; ditto, for the best tup hog, 5 guineas; Mr. H. Winship, of Ovington, for the best five gimmer hogs, 5 guineas; Mr. W. Brown, of Wylam, for the best boar, 2 guineas.

Married.] At Newcastle, Captain Douglas, 4th D. G. to Miss F. M. Wadman.

Thomas Hinderwell, esq. of Stockton, aged 76, to Miss Dinah Geddass, aged 25.

Mr. James Gray, of Newcastle, to Miss Fenwick, of Ryton.

Mr. John Dryden, of Long Newton, to Miss Marg. Pickering.

Mr. Robson, of the Stags, to Miss Chapman, of North Shields.

At Bishopwearmouth, Capt. Anthony Blakistone, to Miss Brass.

At Tynemouth, Capt. T. Scott, to Miss Sarah Hawle.

Mr. Edward Riddle, of Whitburn, to Miss Wallace, of Newcastle.

At Sunderland, Mr. W. Ord, to Mrs. D. Cole.

At Warden, Mr. Ant. Wailles, to Miss Reed.

Mr. J. Watson, to Mrs. Rutherford, of Warburton House.

Died.] At Newcastle, 28, Mrs. Davidson.—Mr. Eddy, iron founder.—17, Miss H. Charlton.—72, Mr. G. Cox, of Bailiffgate.—53, Mr. A. Smith.—Suddenly, 52, Mr. W. Lock, ship-owner.—37, Mr. J. C. Ford.—49, Mrs. M. Elliott, midwife.—64, Mr. Charles Grey.—54, Capt. J. Read.—76, Mrs. Forster.—19, Miss Featherstone.—72, Mr. W. Wilson, wherryman, whose wherry is known to be above 100 years old, and still in constant use.—Miss Mary Wingate.—57, Mr. J. Wright, of Oakwellgate.—17, Mr. J. Graham.—Mr. W. Daglish, son, of Gateshead.—62, Mrs. Sarah Debord, of Percy-street.—78, Richard Wood, esq.

At Tynemouth, 56, Mrs. Charlton.

At Barnardcastle, 78, Mrs. Hutchinson; and two days after, 84, William Hutchinson, esq. author of the *Histories of the Northern Counties*, and clerk of the lieutenancy of the county of Durham.—89, Mr. John Peal.

At Chester-le-street, 30, Mr. Robert Davison.—78, Mrs. Dobson.—59, Mr. R. Johnson.—Miss M. A. Janison.

At Sunderland, 81, Mr. A. Anderson.

At Monkwearmouth, 22, Miss S. Harrison, occasioned by not lying down when her clothes had caught fire.

At Stockton, 65, C. Smith, esq. banker and draper.—84, Mrs. Milford.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Hodgson.—Mrs. Reay.—Mrs. Nicholson.

At Durham, 54, Mr. W. Scott.—72, Mrs. Judith Douglas.

At North Shields, 54, Mrs. Fenkill.—Capt. Clay, Berw. M.—83, Mr. James Mackenzie.—Mrs. Paterson, 65 years a practising midwife.—60, Mr. T. Hutchinson.—21, Miss Ann Webster.

At South Shields, 26, Mr. M. Wright.—54, Mrs. Sheraton.—17, Miss Truth Simpson.

At Bishop Auckland, 31, Mrs. Barlow.

At Hexham, Mrs. Armstrong.—23, Miss Deane.—82, Mr. Jos. Elliott.

At Alnwick, 78, Mrs. Marshall.—Sud-denly, Mrs. Riddle.

At Langley Mill, 87, Mr. Peter Mulcaster.—At Warkworth, 73, Joseph Forster, esq. R. N.—26, Mr. R. Anderson.—At

Broomnall, 20, Mrs. Bowser.—At Bykerhill, 72, Mr. E. Elliott.—At Killingworth, Mrs. Robson.—At Branton, Miss M. Blythe.

At Hamsbaugh, 78, Mrs. I. Barnard.—At Woodham, 73, Mrs. Is. Elcoat.—At

Swinhoe, Mrs. C. Marshall.—At Lucker Mill, 67, Mrs. J. Glaholme.—At Newburn, 22, Miss Hannah Taylor.—At Dunstan, 78,

Mrs. M. Hall.—At Hawkhill, 80, Mr. Rob. Briggs.—Thomas Cooke, esq. of Coxhoe.—At

Shincliffe, 61, Mrs. M. Clarke.—30, Miss Sarah Laing.—At Shipley, 74, Mrs. Wood.

At Ovingham, 100, Mrs. Johnson.—At Ryton, 78, Mr. John Hazon.—At Whitelyhill, 23, Mrs. Jackson.—At Kenton, 43,

Mr. M. Smith.—At Willington, Mrs. Greenwell.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A luminous bar, or narrow stripe of light, was seen in the heavens about nine o'clock on the night of the 17th inst. over Kendal. It crossed the zenith, and seemed of equal length on each side from that point, forming an arch in the direction N. E. and S. W. of nearly one-fifth of the hemisphere in extent. This appearance much resembled the northern lights; and although it had no visible motion, it probably was a species of the Aurora Borealis. The stripe of light gradually shortened at the extremity, on each side, from the center, and finally vanished about ten minutes after it was first noticed.

Kendal, Buttermere, and all the towns in the north, and indeed throughout the kingdom, have had a public day of rejoicing to celebrate the late happy political changes.

Mr. JAMES CASSELS, of Kendal, has published a very ingenious essay in the *Westmoreland Advertiser*, to prove that the culture of the heart should form a special branch of education. The idea merits attention. His system embraces a formal course of instruction—

On dutiful behaviour to parents, thirst for knowledge, and industry.

On the practice of justice, mercy, and truth.

On humility, self-denial, and meekness.

On patience and resignation.

On peaceableness and candour.

On gratitude, contentment, and prudence.

On charity and benevolence.

On piety towards God.

Married.] At Sedburgh, the Rev. J. Fawcett, to Miss Atkinson.

At Whitehaven, John Peile, esq. to Mrs. Brathwaite.

Mr. W. Ross, of Carlisle, to Miss Jane Tallentire.

At Carlisle, H. K. Swinford, esq. to Miss C. Cumming.

The Rev. G. Bowness, of Rokeby, to Miss I. Paster, of Heaton Norris.

The Rev. Charles Kitchen, to Miss Sarah Penny, both of Maryport.

Died.] At Carlisle, 47, Mr. C. Parker.

—Mr. H. Nanson.—Mrs. Forster, New-
town.—Mrs. Glendinning.—69, Mr. Geo.
Carter.—Miss Graham, of Low House.—

82, Mr. Jos. Banks.—49, Mrs. Pattinson.

—52, Mr. C. Robert.—41, Mr. S. Gill.—

75, Mrs. M. Maxwell, of Castletown.—

95, Mr. R. James.—50, Mrs. Charleton.

At Wigton, 82, Mr. Jos. Bolton.—60,

Mr. Joseph Irvin, S. F.—The Rev. Samuel
Hallifax, above half a century head-master
of the grammar-school.

At Keswick, 58, Mr. Rob. Stainton.

At Kendal, 19, Miss M. Harrison.—62,

Mr. James Savage.—30, Mrs. Marg. Herd.

—68, Mrs. Brathwaite, of Bentley Bridge.

At Penrith, suddenly, 71, Mr. W. Varty.

—30, Mrs. Leece.—Mrs. Jane Stewart.—

28, Mrs. E. Appleby.—47, Mr. R. Slough.

—50, Mr. Rob. Burney.—76, Mrs. Mary
Hindson.

At Whitehaven, 61, Mr. How.

At Maryport, Mrs. Marg. Penny.—Mr.
Tho. Bell.—87, Mrs. Mackenzie.

At Cockermouth, 75, Lawson Dykes Bal-
lantine, esq. Magistrate of the county.—

Mr. W. Sewell.

At Kirkby Stephen, 55, Miss D. Robson.

—At Cartmel Fell, 20, Mrs. Teasdale.—

At Twaite, 29, Mrs. Pidwell.—At Nether-
hall, 83, Humphrey Senhouse, esq.—At

Murthwaite, 36, Mr. John Parkin.—At
Plumpton, Mr. John Robinson.—At Long-
rigg Hall, 103, Mrs. Barnise.—At Aspatria,

Mr. W. Rawlins.—At Sorn, Mr. James
McGivin, from chewing a leaf of wolf's-
bape.—At Hall, 50, Mr. Jacob Dickenson;
and, 64, Catherine, his wife.—At Blanth-
waite Hall, 37, Mr. Ab. Ross.—At Miller-
Place, 86, Mrs. I. Hudson.—At Calvo, 88,
Mrs. Jefferson.—59, Mr. John Addison, of
the Banks.—At Kirkland, 31, Miss Mary
Johnston.—At Woodside, 61, Mr. Robert
Jefferson.—At Seaton, 90, Mrs. Bacon.—
At Salmon-Hall, 57, A. Peal, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

This great county has fully partaken in

the general display of rejoicing on the glo-
rious occasion of the return of peace.

Some benevolent persons at York, during
the last severe winter, distributed 800 charl-
drons of coals at prime cost, in 12,000 tickets
to poor families.

A Yorkshire society has been formed,
under the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam,
for educating the children of poor York-
shire parents, residing in and near Lon-
don. The subscriptions were liberal, and
ought to be general among those who truly
love a county which gave them birth, and
which in all respects is one of the finest in
the kingdom.

Cannon-place, in Sculcoates, near Hull,
has been fitted up for the reception of the
insane, on the plan of the RETREAT, near
York, under the direction of Dr. Alderson,
and Messrs. Ellis and Betty. The Retreat
promises to effect a general reform in the
system of treating the insane; for we learn
also, that an establishment on its plan has
been recently opened by Mr. TARDY, the
surgeon, late of Brunswick-square, at Forty
Hill, near Enfield, in Middlesex.

A plan is in forwardness for the supply of
Leeds with soft water, by borings of suffi-
cient depth.

Married.] Francis Simpson, esq. of Tick-
hill, to Miss Anne Strickland, daughter of
Sir W. S.

Mr. Hodgson, of Welburn, to Mrs.
Horne, of Thornton-le-Clay.

At Great Driffield, the Rev. S. Jackson,
to Miss Wrightson.

Mr. Joseph Neville, S. F. of Craythorne,
to Miss Mary Clark, of Whitby.

Mr. Kingston, of Bridlington, to Miss
Sawden.

Mr. W. Hopps, of Red House, to Miss
Duke, of Beverley Parks.

J. C. Ramsden, esq. of Byron, to Isabella,
daughter of Lord Dundas.

Mr. Geo. Bulmer, of Conisbro', to Miss
Wright, of Wainfleet.

Mr. Benjamin Baynes, of Leeds, to Miss
Green, of Alverthorp.

Mr. Dalby, of Garforth, to Miss Birkin-
shaw, of Peckfield-house.

Mr. John Broadbent, to Miss Mary
Fielding, of Elland, near Halifax.

At the Friends' Meeting, Pickering, Mr.
Robert Pickering, jun. of New Malton, to
Miss Tabitha Hopkins, of Thornton.

Capt. Filday, to Miss Ann Croft, both
of Hull.

Capt. Smith, of Rotterdam, to Miss
Isabella Appleton, of Stokesley.

At Midleton Tyas, Archibald Campbell,
esq. of Bedale, to Mary, daughter of the
late Leonard Hartley, esq.

Mr. Matthew Osbourne, to Miss Sarah
Hawksley, both of Sheffield.

Mr. David Senior, to Miss Sykes, both
of Shepley.

Mr. Holdroyd, to Miss Hebden, both of
Halifax.

John

John Fryer Kilby, esq. of York, to Miss Ann Bewsher, of Stockbridge.

At Wakefield, Edward Rees, esq. of the royal marines, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Henry Andrews, esq.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, at Burton, Mr. John Heptonstall, of Sheffield, to Miss Shillitoe, of Barnsley.

At Kirkburton, Mr. Joseph Brook, to Miss Hoden, of Jackson Bridge.

At Rotherham, the Rev. John Hickling, to Mrs. Ann Worrill, of White-Hall.

Mr. T. W. Barnes, of Hull, to Miss Fairgray, of Ripon.

Mr. John Aggr, to Elizabeth, second daughter of R. Barker, esq. of Dunnington.

Mr. Thomas Archer, Kirkstall, to Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, of Stanningley.

At Sheffield, Mr. Thos. Sands, of Leeds, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Anthony Branson.

Died. At Leeds, Mr. John Cap, of Boar-lane.—Mr. W. Laycock.—51, Mr. W. Holt.—28, Mr. W. Musgrave.—Mr. James Moxon.

At Huddersfield, 66, Mrs. Collinwood.—82, Mrs. Hirst, of Longwood.

63, Mr. Robinson; who, like Howard, was most happy when doing most good, and the distressed of that place will long have to lament the loss of such a philanthropist. He was an amateur in science and general literature, a patron of industry, of useful inventions, of all things beneficial to man.

Mrs. Staincliffe, 62, of Kirkheaton.

Mr. William Wigglesworth, maltster.—Mrs. Lockwood, of the Wharf-mn.

At Lidget, near Huddersfield, 74, the Rev. Joseph Marshall, forty-nine years minister of a dissenting congregation at that place, whose sole ambition was to do good in his retired sphere of action.

At Hull, 26, Mr. T. Livingston.—17, Mr. Cha. Valley.—72, Mr. R. Penn.—17, Mr. Geo. Beilby.—59, Mrs. Ward.—55, Mr. Wilfrid Burnham.—37, Mr. F. Wheatley.

At York, 85, Mrs. F. Seddall.—59, Lady Roys, whose amiable and condescending deportment, unbounded benevolence, and exemplary piety, occasioned her to be deeply lamented.—73, George Suttan, esq. many years an eminent wine merchant.—43, Mrs. Hands.—59, Mr. John Morley, common-council-man of Bootham Ward.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Askham, of Pitsmoor.—25, Mrs. Konksley.—Mrs. Coftms, of Eyre-street.—Mr. Peter Saville, of Barker Pool.—Mrs. Andrews.—Mr. James Wool-len, an eminent bookseller.—43, Mr. Stephen Bramhall.—Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Sutton, vicar of Sheffield.—Deservedly regretted, 76, Mr. John Williams, of Highfield.—Mrs. Woolhouse, of the Park.—Mr. Lionel Smiler, bellman for thirty-five years.—Mr. William Sykes, silversmith.

At Beverley, 65, Mrs. Knowsley, relict of the late George K. esq.—50, lamented

for the integrity and uprightness of his conduct, Mr. Robert Leadam.

At Bifdington, 73, Mr. Thomas Nightingale, common-brewer.—51, Mr. Matthew Woodcock.—56, Mr. Doig, surgeon.

At Wakefield, 55, Mr. Thomas Clarkson, who possessed both talents and virtues which would have adorned the most public station.

At North Tanfield, near Ripon, Isabel, the wife of Edward Horsman, esq.

At Mensthorp, near Pontefract, Mrs. Cassen, the wife of Mr. Thomas C. maltster. In her death, her husband has lost one of the best of wives; her children, one of the most prudent of parents; and her poor neighbours, a sympathizing friend and liberal benefactress.—77, Mrs. Holt, of the Punch-Bowl inn, North-tram.

At Thirsk, aged 105 years and five months, Mrs. Alice Hallen; who had two husbands, twelve children, forty-two grand children, forty-eight great grand children, and two great great grand children.

LANCASHIRE.

On the 7th, at a Town-hall meeting at Liverpool, an address of congratulation on the late events was proposed by Mr. ASPINALL, seconded by Dr. Crompton, and supported by the Rev. W. Shepherd, and Colonel Williams. Mr. Shepherd procured the insertion of a clause against the slave trade; but Mr. Yates failed in the introduction of a clause urging a speedy negotiation with America.

In the Isle of Man, the House of Keys, in solemn assembly, came to a resolve to forthwith repeal the law which, until then, afforded protection from arrest to persons seeking an asylum in that island; excepting, however, such persons as had resided there previously to this determination, for a period of not less than six months. Many fugitive debtors have in consequence left that place, to seek refuge from their creditors elsewhere.

An advertisement has been put in circulation by a company of coach proprietors, in Manchester, offering to take inside passengers from that place to Paris for nine guineas.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Liverpool Institution, the Committee, in pursuance of instructions, submitted the following statement to the public, in addition to the resolutions already published:—

“Liverpool, having tripled its population within the last forty years, and now containing, with the adjacent villages, at least 110,000 inhabitants, additional means of Instruction are required for completing the education of youth, which may not only relieve parents from the expense and anxiety of sending their children to a distance, but might induce strangers to bring their families here for that purpose from different parts of the populous district with which it is connected; especially such as may in-
tend

tend any of their sops for 'trade,' as they could then unite here, in some measure, scientific with commercial education.

"In order to induce men of learning and science to fix their residence and become teachers in Liverpool, it is proposed to establish a fund, from which such remuneration, as may be necessary, might be afforded to them for delivering lectures and instruction in different branches of literature and science. These lectures are intended not only for the instruction of youth, but also as a rational source of information and recreation for persons farther advanced in life, who may thus be made acquainted, in the most satisfactory and interesting manner, with the rapid progress of literature and science which characterizes the present age.

"The systematic courses of lectures which it is intended to encourage, as far as may be practicable from the funds of the institution, are—1st, philology, on the structure of ancient and modern languages, chiefly with a view to the attainment of accuracy and elegance in our own; 2nd, history, ancient and modern; 3rd, moral philosophy and political economy, the latter including commerce; 4th, chemistry, shewing its application to the arts; 5th, natural history, including geology and mineralogy; 6th, natural philosophy, the astronomical parts to be explained with an orrery—the mechanical branches to be illustrated by models of the most approved machinery; 7th, botany, gardening, and agriculture; 8th, anatomy, surgery, and medicine.

"Hopes are also entertained, that by providing apartments for the exhibition of paintings and sculpture, and for schools of practice, the academy for encouraging these elegant arts might be usefully connected with the institution; and that other branches of drawing might there be taught, tending to improve the taste in various departments of the manufactures in this part of the kingdom.

"The very liberal encouragement which the plans laid before the public have already received, the subscriptions to which amount at present to upwards of £13,500, affords the strongest assurances, that in a short time the friends and promoters of this institution will be enabled to carry it into complete effect."

The proprietors of the botanic garden, at the general meeting, agreed to open it for themselves and families on Sunday evenings, after service. It will be a great gratification to those who wish for a select promenade, and must ensure an increased support to that neglected institution.

Married.] At Liverpool, the Rev. Robert Banister, to Miss Bearon.

Same place, B. J. Tennant, esq. to Miss Nicholson, of Mill-street.

Charles Fisher, esq. of Rivington, to Miss R. Darbishire, of Bolton.

At Liverpool, N. C. Parker, esq. to Miss M. Rankin.

Same place, Mr. C. Appleton, to Miss Lyon.

L. Starkie, esq. of Huntroid, to Miss E. Gwilym, of Bewsey.

At Manchester, Robert Thompson, esq. to Miss Mansel.

At Liverpool, R. McDowell, esq. to Miss Farquhar.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Ashton, to Miss E. Wilde, of Salford.

Same place, Mr. Abraham Lockwood, of Huddersfield, to Miss Rothwell.

Died.] At Liverpool, 20, Mr. J. Dorrin.—95, Mrs. E. Harrison, of Tyrer-street.—60, Mr. W. Tomlinson, Haymarket.—20, Miss E. Kewley.—32, Mrs. C. Forrest.—34, Mr. J. Pawsthorpe.—84, Mr. W. Shaw, Mayor-hill.—Suddenly, Mr. H. Formby.—Mr. Jos. Johnson, of Scotland-road.—77, Mr. J. Woodward, musician.—Mrs. Fynn, of Kent-street.—37, Mrs. Ruth Kigg.—83, Mrs. Twentymann, Duke-street.—40, Mr. Tho. Tyrer.—Mrs. Tarleton, Mount Pleasant.—22, Miss Mercer.—76, Mrs. Blundell, Juvenal-street.

At Manchester, Mrs. Stevenson, of the Old Bridge.—Mrs. Potter, of Mosley-street.—63, Mr. Abr. Darlington.—26, Mr. E. Owen, of Greenheys.—Mrs. Ogdens, of Ardwick-green.—Mr. James Bill, of the Apple Market.—Mr. Polito, of the Menagerie, Exeter-Change, London.—Mrs. Mary Carbutt.—At Lancaster, Mrs. Alexander.—Mr. John Seales.

At Woodlands, 24, Mr. William Finch, a grandson of Dr. Priestley, and a young man of extraordinary mental endowments and moral worth.—At Thistle-mont, 64, Mr. Hargreaves.—At Pendleton, 51, Mr. Pagan, fustian-manufacturer.—At Stand-house, 18, Miss M. Leyland.—At Ballacurry, 1, of Mas, Tho. Christian, esq.—At Bulk, 74, Mr. R. Crossall.—At Ormskirk, Mr. Joseph Ryland.—At Hale, 91, Mrs. Cath. Dennett.—At Prescott, 72, Mr. James Jump.—At Caton, 77, Mrs. Mary Parker.—At Beaumont-hall, 84, Mrs. Eliz. Oliver.—At Rochdale, Mr. Edw. Howarth.

CHESHIRE.

Peter Mather and James Gibbon recovered each 1000*l.* against Mr. Peter Bailey, of Altringham, for four months imprisonment under a false charge of burglary.

At the last Chester races, a man carelessly walked in the way of the winning horse, which tumbled over him, and killed him on the spot.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Fenley, jun. of Portwood, Stockport, to Miss Mary Dyson, Huddersfield.

At Birmingham, W. C. Beach Booth, esq. of Twinkl-w Hall, to Miss Fox.

At Nantwich, Mr. William Browne, of Wrexham, to Miss Snelson.

At Prestwich, Mr. James Docker, to Miss Mary Smith.

Mr.

Mr. Atkinson, of Chester, to Miss Washington, of Liverpool.

At Malpas, Mr. R. Dutton, of Grafton-Hall, to Miss Alicia Clutton, of Overton.

At Sandbach, Mr. Daniel Turton Johnson, to Margaret, daughter of John Hilditch, esq.

At Chester, Mr. George Thompson, of Liverpool, to Jane Maria, third daughter of Mr. Hunter, of that city.

At Neston, Mr. Joan Briscoe, of Parkgate, to Miss Jane Evans.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Llewellyn, broker. He fell from the scaffolding of a sloop of war which was about to be launched at Chester.

At Tarporley, 15, Miss Emma Vernon.

At Congleton, Mr. James Gibbons.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Gethliffe, of Ashborne, to Miss Douglas, of Derby.

Died.] At Hartington, Mrs. Bradley, formerly of Leicester.—At Lychurch, 78, Mrs. Orton.—At Boyston, 79, Mr. Thomas Moorcraft, generally regretted.

At Shacklecross, John Lancashire, esq.

At Ashborne, Richard Goodwin, esq.

At Winckhill, 38, Mrs. Kearns, of Newcastle.—At Sudbury, 89, Mr. Hollis.

At Radborne, 15, Miss P. C. Pole.

At Stayley Bridge, Mr. Joseph Bayley, whose death was occasioned by the too frequent accident of being caught by the machinery of his own manufactory.

At Kirby Langley, 41, Mr. Joseph Hodgkinson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Much irritation still prevails among the stocking-weavers in and near Nottingham, in regard to the existing remuneration for their labour: and it merits notice that a similar feeling has prevailed from time to time in that town during the last twenty-five years, or ever since money from the effect of taxes and war began to change its relative value. Surely some equitable means might be fixed on, by which to satisfy this branch of manufacturers. Why not appoint a committee of two or three hosiery and two or three workmen, to arrange a table of prices, by which every branch of the trade should, by fair labour, be able to attain support, and to regulate these prices from time to time, according to the price of the necessaries of life? We are not aware of any law which would prevent so rational an agreement, between the employers and the employed; or if deemed impracticable, we should be glad to lay the objections before the public. It is certainly of great importance to effect some arrangement which shall prevent the periodical recurrence of dissatisfaction and outrage.

Married.] Samuel Banker, esq. of Barnby, to Miss Eliza Gylby, of Retford.

Mr. Walker, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Bell.

Mr. W. Holt, of Newark, to Miss Bound, of Camberwell.

G. Hodgkinson, esq. of Newark, to Miss Julia Beevor, of Claypole.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Hall, of Angel-row.—Mr. C. Porter, of Friar-lane.

—64, John Burnside, esq.—52, Mrs. Tonge.

—77, Mrs. M. Winton.—82, Mrs. E. Hancock.—68, Mr. W. Clarke.—67, Mrs.

Kynnersley, late of Sutton Hall, near Chesterfield, and 5th daughter of Sir W. Dixie, of Bosworth.

At Newark, 83, Mr. Ware.—40, Mrs. Aram.

At Costock, 52, Mrs. Is. Beetham,

wife of the Rev. Mr. P.—Same place, Mr.

W. Blount.—At Hockley, 41, Mrs. A. Cotton.—At Orston, Mr. W. Green.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Thomas Raynor, of Wainfleet, (now teaching singing at Tattersall,) who has been nearly blind from his infancy, has invented a new method of writing music, upon a board, made to fold up in the form of a book, not more than one foot in length, and far more convenient than any thing of the kind ever invented: on this board, with small pegs of his own making, he can take down any tune, or piece of music from the human voice, with such accuracy, as to be able to sing it in a short time.

A school is now erecting in Wisbeach by subscription, for 250 poor girls to be taught to read and sew.

Married.] At Aswarby House, Francis Willis, esq. son of the Archdeacon of Wells, to Caroline, third daughter of Sir Thomas Whicheote, Bart.

Mr. H. C. Marshall, of Great Grimsby, to Miss Bowden.

W. T. Weiffitt, esq. of Manby Hall, to Miss I. Calvert, of Louth.

At Lincoln, Mr. Hamer, to Miss F. Bell.

At Spradlington, R. Sykes, esq. to Miss Wells.

Mr. Towle, of Caistor, to Miss Green.

At Holbeach, Mr. I. Wilkins, to Miss M. S. Holliday.

At Boston, W. Kilvington, esq. to Miss A. Thompson, daughter of Cairns T. esq. of Hull.

Died.] At Stamford, 77, Mr. T. Hewerdine.—76, Mr. John Andrews.—78, Mrs. Herst.

At Lincoln, 58, Mr. R. Trafford.—The Rev. T. Brand, late Chancellor of Lincoln.—83, Mr. Baddeley.

At Boston, 20, Miss H. Cartwright.—77, Mrs. Pierpoint.—Mr. John Potts.

At Louth, 19, Miss Ann Townshend.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Courtly, late of Grantham.—At Great Gomerby, Mr. W. Green,

from being lost a night in the late snow.—At Skirbeck, 80, Mr. James Hildred.—At

Fishtoft,

Fishtoft, 72, Mr. W. Physick.—At Great Ponton, 71, Mr. T. Warren.—At Grimby, Mrs. Joys.—At Swinshead, Mrs. E. Day.—At Halton Holgate, 69, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Barsley.—At Gainsbro', 32, Mrs. Arundel.—At Barnock, Mr. Thomas Pears.—At Eye, 88, Mr. W. Ervin.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

A very liberal subscription has been opened at Leicester, to enable the poor to rejoice on the announcement of peace; and at a late meeting of the committee it appeared, that 9154 adults, and 8615 persons under 21 years had applied for a share of the contributions; being 17,769 out of the 23,146 inhabitants contained in the town of Leicester, by the last population returns; or nearly one in every 5!

It appears by the *Leicester Chronicle*, that the hosiery trade of Leicester and Nottingham is greatly depressed at this time, partly from the high price of the raw materials. It is there stated, that the United States of America, before the war, used to take half the manufactures of Leicester.

By some disturbances and processions of the stocking makers, made to obtain an advance of wages, it would appear that some remedy is required at Leicester, similar to that which we have suggested under the head Nottingham.

Lucien Bonaparte has placed one of his daughters under the care of the celebrated surgeon, Mr. Chessher, of Hinckley.

Married.] Henry Payne, esq. of Leicester, to Miss Towndrow, of Nottingham.

Mr. Bailey, of Melton, to Miss Peach, of Wing.

At Hinckley, Mr. Hill, surgeon, to Mrs. Goodman.

Mr. R. Abell, of Sutton Choney, to Miss Ann Cooper, of Sibson.

The Rev. Mathew Brown, vicar of Hinckley, to Mrs. Towers, of Bilston Hall.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Holmes, of the Pelican.

At Coldorton Hall, 96, the Dowager Lady Beaumont, mother of Sir George B.

At Langham, 53, Mr. Sharpe, grazier.—

At Newton Harecourt, Mrs. Mary Langham.—At Oversal, Mr. John Burton.—At

Burrow, 86, the Rev. W. Brown, 54 years rector of that place, and an upright magistrate.—At Tugby, the Rev. Mr. Inwood.

—At Sheepy, 55, Mr. I. Ridley.—At Hose, 35, Mr. John Julian.—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mrs. Dewar.—At Castle Donington, Mr. T. Wright, of Nottingham.—At

Lutterworth, R. Worthington, esq. attorney.

At Loughborough, 33, Mr. T. Dixon.—28, Mr. Thomas Armstrong.—13, Mr. W.

Mansfield.—At Uppingham, 71, Mrs. Ingram.—At Hinckley, 71, Mathew Bloxam,

esq. surgeon, a Gentleman of great skill in his profession, and held in deserved estimation for his many amiable qualities.

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STAFFORDSHIRE.

A lunatic asylum is about to be built for this county. The estimate, 15,000*l.* is to be raised by a mortgage on the county rates. 9000*l.* was offered at the late quarter sessions by nine individuals.

Married.] Mr. A. Flint, attorney-at-law, Uttoxeter, to Miss Ellen Tomlinson.

Mr. Joseph Proud, printer and book-seller, of Bilston, to Miss Anne Gorton.

Mr. T. Russell, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Hollins Shelton.

Mr. Randle Walker, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Mary Jarvis, of Wheaton Aston.

At Eccleshall, Mr. James Hadderton, of Slindon, to Miss C. Hadderton.

John Mott, esq. of Litchfield Close, to Miss H. Oakley, daughter of Sir C. O.

Mr. C. Wright, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Ann Brown, of Bilston.

Mr. Joseph Smith, of Ivetsey Bank, to Miss Arkinstall, of Knighton.

At West Bromwich, the Rev. R. P. Buddicom, to Miss Ellen Barber, of Walsall.

At Alstonefield, J. S. Harrison, esq. surgeon, to Mrs. Honeyman.

Died.] At Litchfield, suddenly, Mr. Edward Wright.—Miss Mary Willes, of Thaxt.

At Wolverhampton, 80, Mr. H. Wright.—Mr. Edward Roden.

At Atherstone, 69, Mrs. Bingham.—At Gornall, 91, Mr. John Parkes.—At Rolleston, 100, Thomas Harrison.—At Fenton,

Mr. Thomas Fanshaw, land surveyor.—At Ivetsey Bank, 71, Mr. Joshua Stockley.

—At Kingswinford, the Rev. W. Smith, rector, and a magistrate.—At Newcastle,

74, R. Wood, esq. late of Liverpool and Winsford.—84, Mr. W. Beech.—Mrs.

Kernis.—Mr. Eaton, grocer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Two men of the name of Rymell and Lanyon were lately executed at Warwick, for shooting at (not killing) a Mr. Stanley.

They persisted in public declarations of their innocence to the last!

Recruiting parties continue to beat up in Birmingham, for cavalry and infantry!

The amiable and intelligent Duchess of Oldenburgh lately visited Warwick, Birmingham, and Worcester, where she inspected, with persevering industry, the castle and all the principal manufactories, viz.

Parkes and Co's at Warwick; Thomason and Co's; Small's; Messenger and Co's; Clarke and Co's; Muntz's steam mill, and the Soho, at Birmingham.

Mr. Bisset, of Leamington, is now preparing most superb medallions of their Majesties, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, intended as presents to the Imperial monarchs, on their arrival in the land of freedom. He has just begun to put in circulation a grand Regency medal.

Married.] Mr. Howard, of Whitley Mill, to Mrs. Phipps, of Lawton.

3 Q

Mr.

Mr. C. Herbert, of High-street, Birmingham, to Miss Charlotte Haywood, of the Green Lanes.

Mr. Bennett, of Adminton, to Miss Mary Smith, of Snitterfield.

Died. At Coventry, 81, Mr. W. Bloomfield—58, Mr. Philip Perkins.

At Warwick, 35, Mr. T. Armstrong.—52, Mr. Pettifer.—51, Mr. Job Pears.—80, Mr. Clemens.

At Snitterfield, Mr. Horseman.—83, Mr. Smith.—At Wasperton, Mrs. Fellowes, of Shottisham.—At Lupton Hall, 26, Miss C. Mander.—At Brandon, 30, Mr. Joshua Lickorish.—At Tunstall, 77, Mr. John Smith.—At Wainbody Wood, Mr. W. Whitmore.—At Doe Bank House, Miss C. Grimes.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Edward Reynolds.—38, Mr. Edward Bratton, of Bromsgrove-street.—Mr. Edward Thompson, of the Mogul's Head.—In Church-street, Mrs. Cotterill.—Mr. Jn. Reynolds, of Deritend, fifty years writing-master.—Miss Elizabeth Matthews, of Shut-lane.—29, Mr. Thomas Ward, japanner.—77, Mrs. Magenis, of Caroline-street.—53, Mr. Richard Taylor, of Fleet-street.—Mr. Samuel Tutin, hatter.—Mrs. Stanbridge, of Smallbrook-street.—53, Mr. Thomas Aston, gun maker, of John-street.—64, Mr. William Allison, wool-stapler, of Monmouth-street.—81, Mrs. Elizabeth Timmins, wife of Mr. John T. of Digby-street.

At Alcester, 67, the Rev. B. Maurice, twenty-nine years minister of the Presbyterian congregation in that place. His salary for several years was but twenty pounds, yet he lived within his income, and left sufficient to defray the expences of his funeral, and pay some small legacies to decayed members of his congregation!

SHROPSHIRE.

The memorial at Shrewsbury, in honour of the military prowess of Lord Hill, is to consist of a handsome column, with a colossal statue of the hero upon it, erected on the elevated spot of land, situated between the east end of the Abbey Foregate, and the general Military Depot. The column is intended to be of the chaste Doric order, with fluted shaft: a pannelled pedestal, to receive an appropriate inscription on the same; with a colossal statue of the General on the summit or capital of the column, and a staircase leading to the same. The drawings, consisting of an elevation and section, (accompanied with a report or specification of the same) to be made on a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to a foot. The altitude of the whole, from the base of the pedestal to the top of the statue, to be 130 feet.—The committee have offered eight guineas for the most approved plan, six guineas for the second, and four for the third. We hope they will, at an early period, enable us to introduce a view

of a trophy so honourable to all parties, to the public in one of our cuts.

Barred. The Rev. Mr. Langley, lecturer of St. Chud's, Shrewsbury, to Martha, daughter of Thomas Holland, esq. of this town.

Mr. Joseph Walford, of Whitechurch, to Miss Taylor, of Sandford.

Mr. Henry Wood, of Annot Park, to Miss Astley, of Broadhay.

Panton Colbet, esq. to Miss Lucy Jones, of Litchfield.

Mr. Wilding, surgeon, of Church Stretton, to Miss Ambler, of Wilderley.

Mr. James Bach, of Ludlow, to Miss Mary Groome, of Cambridge.

Joseph Longmore, to Miss Harriet Smith, of Sidbury Hall.

At Newport, Mr. W. Underhill, to Miss Scott.

At Whittington, Edward Dickin, jun. esq. to Miss Brooke, of Park Hall.

Mr. Thomas Evans, of Sweeny Hall, to Miss Evans, of Llanymynech.

John Wynne Eyton, of Lees Wood, to Miss Jane Lloyd, of Swan Hill.

At Halesowen, Mr. R. Edwards, to Miss Oliver, of Cradley.

Died. At Shrewsbury, 80, Mrs. Perry.—Mrs. Oakley, of Kide Hill.—Mr. Thos. Upton, painter.

At Wellington, Mrs. Taylor.—At Little Hales, Mr. Richard Hawkins.—At Batch-cote, 51, Mrs. Halifax, wife of the Rev. R. F. H.—At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Oakley, attorney.—At Longnor, 94, Mrs. E. Clouds.—At Chirk Castle, Mr. Lever.—At Baschurch, Mrs. Cooke.—At Knockin Heath, Mr. Cooke.—At Market Drayton, 21, Mr. George Warren, son of J. L. W. esq.—The Rev. W. Procter, thirty years minister of a congregation of Dissenters at Oldbury, near Birmingham, and formerly of Oakham.—At Bridgnorth, Mr. H. Jones.—At Oaken, Miss Frances Wrotusley Bart.—At Sweeney, Mr. Thomas Evans, sen.—At Oswestry, John Lovett, esq.—Miss Wright.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Lucien Bonaparte has departed for Rome, but his family continue for the present at Thorngrove.

Died. At Worcester, the Rev. Evan Griffiths.—Miss Young, S.F.—Mr. J. Grundy, printer, Friar-street.—Mr. London, of the Tything.—53, Mr. Jos. Moore.

Lieut. Stewart, of the Hereford Militia. He was proceeding from Bromyard to Worcester in a curricule, when the horses took fright at a flock of pigeons; and, disregarding the advice of his servant, Lieut. S. jumped out of the carriage, and the shock produced a concussion of the brain.

At King's Norton, 80, Mr. Jos. Wakeman.—At Dudley, Mr. W. Evans.—At Bromsgrove, Miss Parkes, of Catshill.—At Woolaston, 29, Mr. Jos. Hampton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On the 12th of March, the Lanfihangel Rail-way was opened for trade. It commences at the Brecon canal, and will supply the southern parts of Herefordshire with coal and lime.

Married.] At Byford, the Rev. B. Pearce, to Miss Mary Maxey.

Mr. W. Tulley, of Huntington, to Miss Martha Smyth, of Litley.

Mr. Jas. Webb, of Monnington, to Miss Edwards.

Died.] At Woodhope, Jane, wife of T. A. Lechmere, esq.—At Sandon, 70, James Dansie, esq.—At Leominster, 81, Mrs. Fallows.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The people of Bristol have been as energetic in their movements against the new Corn Bill, as any other place in the kingdom, 22,000 signatures appearing to a petition against it. We think the subject fully elucidated at pages 413, &c. of THIS MAGAZINE, and if the arguments of our correspondent are not thought conclusive, we shall of course be glad to print any objections to them. The taxes, as the effect of the war, are the only reason why land cannot be let, and corn cannot be grown in England as cheap as in other countries; and if a *shilling* must in consequence be paid for the quartern loaf instead of *sixpence*, the extra sixpence is each consumer's contribution towards the gratification and glory of the late War! The 13 millions of the inhabitants of Great Britain consume 780 millions of quartern loaves per annum; and sixpence on each is not quite 20 millions sterling, or but half the interest of the public debt. It is unwise, therefore, to quarrel with an effect, after having been willing parties to the cause. Even at this moment a bloody war is going on against America, and another is threatened against Norway, which cannot cost less per annum, while they last, than the whole rental of the kingdom in its due proportion to a sixpenny quartern loaf, or half the rental in its proportion to a shilling one; yet the people approve of, or acquiesce in all that is doing against America! How unjust, then, to complain hereafter of the price of the necessities of life, out of which, directly or indirectly, every shilling of the cost must be raised! How disgraceful to incur a reckoning, and then grumble at paying your quota! We ardently wish to see the QUARTERN LOAF AT SIXPENCE, and perhaps it might be so, if free importation were allowed; but we wish also to preserve the land-owners and farmers from BEGGARY, and THE FAITH OF THE PUBLIC towards the public creditors—yet the three conditions are incompatible! The alternative in the choice of evils occasioned by the war is therefore a system of palliation;—but we are repeating the reasoning at page 413, to which we again refer our readers.

We are sorry to observe, that similar disputes exist between the hosiers of Tewkesbury and their workmen, as those between the same manufacturers at Nottingham and Leicester.

An address, honourable to all the parties, has been presented to SIR R. SALUSBURY, on his resigning the office of chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Monmouthshire, from the Barristers and Solicitors practising in the Court.

All the towns in the west and south, have been not less enthusiastic in celebrating the return of that peace, which we have so long vainly advocated in this Magazine, than those of the east and north.

Two fine vessels have already sailed from Bristol on a trading voyage to the East Indies.

A News-paper war has taken place between the master and journeymen tailors, at Bristol, relative to the inadequacy of wages! Five shillings per day is demanded instead of 1s. 6d.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Geo. Witts, to Anne Clarkson. By the bounty of the unparalleled J. Webb, esq. the bridegroom has received 200l. to begin business.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Tho. Orme, to Miss Owen.

Mr. Walter Cadogan, of Newnham, to Miss E. Williams.

Lieut. Hooper, 3d, to Miss Martin, of Thornbury.

Mr. W. Elfe, of Caerleon, to Miss Fryer, of Penhow.

Mr. Ward, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Turner, of Sherston.

Lieut.-Col. Lewis, M. and B. militia, to Miss Maria Ann Daniel, of Bristol.

W. Edwards, esq. of Granlyn, to Miss Harriet Grainger, of Bristol.

Tho. Taylor, esq. of Thornbury, to Miss E. Bradstock, of Upon.

At Bristol, Mr. Young, to Miss Ann Drew.

Died.] At Gloucester, 29, Miss Maria Cooper, much lamented.—Mrs. Ann Fawcett, of Westgate-street, S.E.—35, Mr. Edw. Trickey.—Mr. Stephen Stroud.

At Bristol, Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Norton, bookseller,—70, Cossley Saunders, esq.—At Castle Green, Mrs. Brain,—66, Mr. Robt. Rowland.—Mr. Loran, of Norfolk st.—80, Mr. N. Ridout,—70, Mr. E. Mallin, file-manufacturer,—94, Madame M. A. T. Hauteville.—72, Sir Edward Hoare, of Annabella, Cork.—At Clifton, the lady of Rear-Adm. Haikett.—Charles Nesbitt, esq.—69, Mr. Edw. Smart.

At Cheltenham, by his own hands, under a brain fever, occasioned by hard duty in Portugal, Capt. McKenzie, of the 3th R. V. B.—81, Peter Snell, esq. of Whithy Court.

At Hyde, Miles Beale, esq. much regretted.—At Down Hatherley, Miss Sarah Preston.—At Chepstow, Mrs. Pritchard.

OXFORDSHIRE.

THE PRIZE compositions have been adjudged to the following gentlemen:—

Latin Essay.—De Ephorum apud Lacedaemonios Magistratu.—Mr. Renn Dickson Hampden, B.A. of Oriel college.

English Essay.—A Comparative Estimate of the English Literature of the 17th and 18th Centuries.—Mr. Richard Burdon, B.A. fellow of Oriel college.

Latin Verse.—Germanicus Cæsar Varo Legionibusque superma solvit.—Mr. Wm. Andrew Hammond, undergraduate, commoner of Christ Church.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.

English Verse.—Niobe.—Mr. John Leicester Adolphus, undergraduate, scholar of St. John's college.

A farmer called lately on a worthy magistrate of this city to pay his rent, and presented the whole sum required, when his landlord, taking into consideration the present very great reduction in the prices of grain, generously gave back fifty pounds of the rent he had received.—*Oxford Herald*.

The Duchess of Oldenburgh having paid a visit of curiosity to Oxford, was received with every mark of attention, and shewn through its colleges, libraries, &c.

Married.] Mr. Geo. Busby, of Cuddesdon Mill, to Miss Sarah Barker.

At Milton, Mr. Jan Dewe, to Miss E. K. Rabone.

At Oxford, Mr. Jas. Jones, to Miss Jane Daffield, of Sandford.

At Blatchington, the Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, to Miss C. E. Annesley.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Calcutt, of St. Aldate's.—Mr. Cha. Price, and 75, Mr. Harris, both of St. Thomas's.—44, Mr. Jas. Tyson, of St. Peter's.—Mrs. Martha Newman, of George Lane.

At Cumner, 63, Mrs. Godfrey.—At Brize Norton, 75, Mrs. Warman.—At Kennington, Mrs. Brocklesby, of Oxford.—At Henley, Mrs. Churchill.—At Nuneham Courtney, Mrs. Webb.—At Aylescot, John Lefevre Neate, esq.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] The Rev. J. Gorset, vicar of Datchet, to Miss Dorothea Lind, of Windsor.

At Winslow, Mr. R. Biggerstaff, to Miss M. Gibbs.

P. Bartlett, esq. of Buckingham, to Miss Rebecca Goode, of Blackfriars.

The Rev. John Cormack, minister of Stow, to Miss Helen Rose, of Holme.

Died.] At Oakingham, 63, Mr. J. Waddy, lately of the Theatre Covent Garden, and formerly of the Theatres Royal York and Hall.

At Woodley Lodge, near Reading, Mrs. Wheble, the lady of Jas. W. esq. and niece to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Newport Pagnell, 61, Mrs. S. Hill.—Mr. Stevens, of Hungerford.—At Abingdon, 55, Thos. Goodall, esq. banker, and a

much respected magistrate.—58, Mr. Wm. Appleby.—Mrs. Eliz. Pain, of Sunninghill.—Mrs. Eliz. Lindsey, of West Hagbourne House.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] Mr. Willson, of Hertford, to Miss Mary Ellis.

Died.] At Watford, Mrs. Ehret.—At Revil'End, John Smith, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

* The tonnage of the Grand Junction Canal, in March and April amounted to 37,400l.

Married.] Mr. W. Sammon, of Walton Grounds, to Miss Penelope Taylor, of Monkhouse.

Died.] At Helmdon, 41, the Rev. John Browne, rector of that place.—At Molton, 43, Mrs. Eliz. Barber.

At Daventry, 26, Mrs. Corral, wife of Mr. C. Craper.

At Northampton, 73, Mrs. Mary King.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

Married.] Mr. R. Kemp, of St. Neot's, to Miss Mary Clarke, of Uppingham.

Mr. John Francis, to Miss Harwood, of Cambridge.

The Rev. Geo. Kendal, to Miss Mary Leaton, of Fenstanton.

James Merest, esq. of Sorham, to Miss Pearson, of Carlisle.

Died.] At Whittlesea, 38, Tho. Ground, esq. a magistrate, and in 1790 sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Hunts.

At Huntingdon, 81, Mrs. Edis, of Stukeley.—Mrs. Mary Herbert, wife of W. H. esq.

At Wisbeach, 75, Mr. T. Thompson.

NORFOLK.

A public dinner to celebrate the late events at Paris was given in the open air at Yarmouth on the 19th of April, to 8,000 people. The table extended three quarters of a mile in a direct line, and was covered with 9,625 pounds of beef, 1,300 plum-puddings, 3,200 penny loaves, 80 barrels of beer, 3,480 pipes, and 1,740 ounces of tobacco.

Capt. Hedington, on the impress service at Lynn, lately received orders to pay off and dismiss the *press-gang*, which for so many years had excited the terror of the seafaring part of the inhabitants. It is impossible to express the demonstrations of joy which took place on the occasion; even the British flag, from having been constantly displayed at the rendezvous, was torn piece-meal, and the staff burnt by the wives and families of the sailors who were thus liberated from the fear of being impressed.—*Gedge's Bury Post*.

It is proposed to make the Yare navigable for sea-worthy vessels to Norwich.

The Rev. T. L. MUNNINGS preserves turnips for use in March and April, by earthing them up in November and December.

The populace at Norwich lately hung several

several millers, farmers, and bakers, in effect, in that city, and in consequence the subsequent market was thinly attended, and corn rose in price.

Married.] At Tretisham, Mr. J. T. Carter, to Miss Bunn.

C. N. Bolingbroke, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Errington, of Yarmouth.

Mr. Bowker, of Lynn, to Miss Taylor, of Holt House.

Mr. Jas. Gall, of Banham, to Miss Eliz. Dodd.

Edw. Paston, esq. of Appleton, to Miss Lucy Stapleton, of Thorington Hall.

Died.] At Yarmouth, Mrs. Hannah Symonds, wife of J. S. esq.—Mrs. Bowles, wife of the Rev. R. H. Bowles.—Mr. Esdras Barber.

At —, 81, Mr. W. Mowbray.—41, Mr. J. Bryant, surgeon.—Mr. Robt. Rodwell, wine-merchant.

At Norwich, 63, Mrs. Amy Colkett.—33, W. Cutting, esq. sheriff in 1790.—84, Mrs. C. Dyball.—44, Mr. D. Plummer.—86, Mrs. Jane Stone.—Mrs. Webb.—78, Mr. John Blackburn, stone-mason.—42, Mr. John Littleboy.—88, Mrs. Drummond.

At Kittlestone, 40, Mr. B. Cory, surgeon.—At Shipdam, Mrs. Wigg, much lamented for her many amiable qualities.—At Docking, 71, Mr. W. Dunn.—At Boxwell, 64, the Rev. R. Sole, rector.—At Hilgay, 75, Mr. O. Parsley.—At Worstead, 78, Mr. Robt. Colls.—At G. Dunham, 52, Mrs. Demgar.—At Hapton Hall, 72, Mr. Cha. Hart, S.F.—At Crostwick, 85, Mrs. Ladell.—At Downham Market, Tho. Holman, esq. an eminent solicitor.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Alexander, of Ipswich, to Miss Jane Aken, of Hull.

Mr. J. Roper, of Hoxne Mills, to Miss Mary Sherman, of Occold; and Mr. Roper, of Lackford, to Miss Pearl, of Hoxne.

At Stratford, St. Andrew, Sam. Turner, esq. to Miss Mary Newson.

At Ipswich, Mr. Ranson, to Miss Ridley.

At Bury, Mr. J. R. Dewhurst, to Miss C. Eagle.

At Sudbury, Geo. Lewis, esq. to Miss Sophia Taylor, of Eye.

At Stradbroke, Mr. J. Garrod, to Miss Garrod.

Mr. A. Gall, of Bury, to Miss Wood, of Lackford.

At Hadleigh, Mr. Wedding, surgeon, to Miss M. Chandler.

Died.] At Bury, 52, Mr. W. Middle-ditch.—59, Mrs. Coe.—Mr. W. Cooper.

At Ipswich, suddenly, Miss Eliz. Batley.—Miss Ann Bransley, daughter of Mr. B. an eminent bookseller.—78, Mrs. Neale, relict of Dr. N.

At Barwell, 73, Mrs. M. How, who had been deranged 53 years.—At Westerfield, 53, Mr. S. Bacon.—At G. Horkesley, 52, Mrs. C. Ambrose.—At Beccles, 47, Mrs.

Starkie.—At Nayland, 56, Mrs. Parsons.—At Hadbrook Hall, Job Hammer, esq. captain in the navy, and second son of Sir W. H.—At Bures, Mrs. Farrow.—At Kentwell Hall, 74, Mrs. Moore.—At Melton, Mr. Benj. Smith.—At Sudbury, 72, Mr. Abr. Frost.

ESSEX.

Seven maltsters of Chelmsford and neighbourhood, have been called upon by the excise for penalties to the amount of 26,965*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* alleged to be incurred by them in the course of their trade—but which was offered to be mitigated to one half, viz. 13,492*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*—The maltsters intend to appeal to the Court of Exchequer.

Married.] At Wanstead, A. Rawlinson, esq. of Yealand, Lancashire, to Miss Emma Chapman.

At Dummow, Mr. John Portway, to Miss Mary Bull.

Mr. Daniel Moore, of Ilford, to Miss Dent, of Kirby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

Died.] At Woodford, 40, Mrs. Blunt.—At Bobbingworth, Mr. J. Thurwood, after an illness of near 17 years.—At Great Dummow, 96, Dowager Lady Beaumont, mother of Sir Geo. B.—At Romford, 24, Mr. Marshall.—At Stock, 78, Mrs. Ann Chetward, relict of the Rev. Philip C.—At Donyland-place, 63, Mrs. Sebborne.

KENT.

It appears, that as the Thames and Medway Canal are not strictly within the port of London, coals may be had on its line free from the London port duty.

Lonis XVIII. made the following reply to the address of the Corporation of Dover:—"Gentlemen, I thank you from my heart for this affectionate address. This being the last town I shall be at in this country, I beg, through your persons, to convey to the good people of England my very grateful thanks for the great kindness and civilities I have uniformly received from them, and to assure them it will ever be my study to promote the utmost cordiality between the two nations."

All the French prisoners in the ships in the Medway are sent home.

Lord Yarmouth, the Prince Regent, and many other persons of distinction, attended the King of France on board the royal yacht at his departure.

The parish clerk of Sittingborne was killed by the carriage of the King of France, and another had his leg broke at Rochester.

The proposed Canterbury Canal has been abandoned, till the expected advantages of the return of peace afford more certain prospects to the proprietors.

The government works at Chatham have been ordered to be discontinued. Mooring is preparing for 100 ships to lie in ordinary in the Medway.

All the impress establishments on the coast have been broken up.

Married.]

Married.] The Rev. Benj. Davies, rector of Stalisfield, to Mrs. Sarah Dobree.

A. Thresher, esq. of Cliffe, to Miss Barn, of Boughton.

Robt. Buchanan, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss S. T. Wharrey, of Selby.

Mr. Hammerden, Major, of Park House, to Miss S. A. Moore, of Langley.

Mr. H. Loud, of Herne, to Miss Finnis, of Dover.

Richard Edmeads, esq. of Wrotham, to Miss Taylor, of Plaxtol.

John Dudlow, esq. of West Malling, to Miss H. Simmons, of Yalding.

At Sandwich, Mr. C. Basden, to Miss E. Burtenshaw.

Died.] At Canterbury, 22, Mr. Edward Holden.—70, Mr. Cave.—38, Mr. Walter Mond.—Mrs. E. Stapley.—Mrs. Mary Thweng.—70, Mr. John Collard.—Mr. J. W. Drew.

At Chatham, 72, Mr. W. Meers.—Mrs. Dodd.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Mary Leary.—Mr. Neale, baker.—Mrs. Mitchell.—Mrs. Pine, of Ivy Hill.—Suddenly, Mrs. Carless, wife of the late Jos. C. esq. a well known magistrate near Birmingham.

At Folkestone, Mr. John May.—Mr. Galloway.—49, Mr. John Major.

At Margate, 82, Mrs. Chapman.—64, Mrs. Mary Dickens.

At Ramsgate, 56, Mr. Foat.

At Whitstable, 82, Mr. Carden.

At Rochester, 77, Mrs. Busbridge, and two days after, 81, her husband.

At Dover, Mrs. Pilcher.—Mr. John Molland.

At Brompton, 63, Rear-Adm. Sandys.—At Stroud, 56, Thos. Hawkins, esq.—At Larham, 81, Jacob Sharp, esq.—Drowned at sea, 27, Mr. J. Surfen, of Margate.—At Sanding, of a malignant fever, three children of one family.—At Middle Dean, 95, John Cannon, esq.—At Wrotham Platt, Mr. John Burnett.—At Hoath, 55, Mr. T. Percival.—At Dunchurch, 69, Mr. Richard Francis, of a broken heart, occasioned by legal oppression.—At Boddington, 26, Mr. John Luck.—At Banjet, 59, Stephen Amherst, esq. much lamented.—At Ashford, Mrs. Godfrey.—At Dandelion, Mrs. Staines.—At Charing, 68, Mrs. S. Tutty.

At Sydenham, Geo. Prior, esq. many years an inhabitant of that village. The deceased (who was greatly attached to horticultural pursuits and to the training of ornamental trees,) had ascended a pair of high steps for the purpose of pruning a tree which hung over a deep fish-pond in his garden, when one of the branches, cut half cut through, suddenly breaking, he was precipitated into the pond, and lost his life before he could be got out. He was about 75 years of age, a gentleman of considerable fortune and great respectability; and the neighbourhood have lost in him a valuable member of society, his family a

cheerful and affectionate friend, and the poor a generous and constant benefactor.

SUSSEX

Married.] Mr. Gilbert, to Mrs. Read, both of Chichester.

At Brighton, T. G. Babington, esq. son of T. Babington, esq. M. P. for Leicester, to the Honourable Augusta Julia, fourth daughter of Sir G. N. Noel, bart. of Exton Park, and Baroness Barham.

Died.] At Arundel, Mrs. Haynes, occasioned by fright at St. George's-fair fireworks.—Mrs. Morley.

HAMPSHIRE

The Portsmouth Telegraph abounds in notices which indicate the speedy return of the navy to a peace establishment. To curtail the public expences by every possible means ought now to be the unremitting endeavour of patriotic ministers. The last great expense will, we trust, be the proposed naval gala or royal review at Spithead, of fifty sail of the line, in presence of the foreign potentates who are about to visit England.

Married.] Major-general Sir Thomas R. Dyer, bart. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Standerwick, esq. of Ovington House.

W. Paxton Tervis, esq. to Sophia, only daughter of the late J. Kneller, esq. of Donhead-Hall.

Mr. T. F. Gilbert, artist, of Portsmouth, to Miss Snelling.

At Sopley, Mr. Edward Sabine, to Mrs. Daman.

Mr. J. Beck, of Gordleton Mill, to Mrs. Ann Dale, of Passford Farm, near Lynton.

Died.] At Portsmouth, in King's-Terrace, Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Capt. George Ferguson, R. N.—84, Mr. W. Grey, of Lake-lane, many years a resident of Gosport.—Mrs. J. Cuzens, of Cumberland-street, Portsea.—87, Mrs. Pearce, relict of the late W. P. esq. of Marlborough House.

At Gosport, 70, Mr. Rich. Bermingham.—At the Halfway-houses, Mrs. Martha Byles.—Mr. Moses Hart, a respectable inhabitant, of the Jewish religion. He possessed considerable learning in the eastern languages, and some years since came from Germany, by invitation, to superintend the printing of a work in the Syriac tongue.—Mr. Stubbington, of the Jolly Sailor.

At Southampton, 76, Mr. Tho. Mears, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary, and father of the corporation.

At Winchester, Mr. Thomas Pinnock, whose death was occasioned by the pressure of his boot, which brought on a mortification.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Wm. Bruges, esq. of Semington, to Mrs. Cope, relict of Jacob Cope, esq. of London.

John, second son of J. Goothman, esq. of Oare, to Sarah, second daughter of Edward Austin, esq. of Clapton.

W. Washbourne, esq. of Maningford, to Miss Pinner, second daughter of the late B. P. esq. of Woodhill Park.

Mr. Walter Flower, son of Mr. John F. to Miss Eliza Harris, of Salisbury.

Died.] At Devizes, Mrs. Vaizey.—Mr. John Lewis.—Mr. Rob. Whitechurch, youngest son of John W. esq. of Salisbury.—Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. Henry P. of Bayton.

At Salisbury, Mr. R. Catehouse, auctioneer, and many years first serjeant of mace to the corporation.—Miss Eliza P. Fisher, second daughter of S. F. esq.

At Westbury, 82, Mrs. Jane Gibbs, the only surviving sister of the late Gainsford Gibbs, esq. of Heywood-house.—At Devizes, Mrs. Vince, wife of J. B. Vince, esq. Bellevue-house.—At Kingston Russell, Wm. Walter Raleigh, son of Sir Wm. Walter Yea, bart.—At Woodford, 37, Mr. Short, late of Allington.

At Mere Park, Wm. Mrs. Collins, 28, wife of Mr. H. Collins, jun. of Yeovil.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The prices of the necessary articles of life have materially declined in the western counties. Veal, in Chard market, lately sold for 4d. per pound. Beef and mutton from 7d. to 7½d. Pork 6½d. Potatoes 2s. a bag of three bushels; and best wheat 9s. inferior samples 7s. 6d. and 6s. Butter 8d. per pound.

Married.] At Bathwick Church, Major Macan, of the Bengal establishment, to Mrs. Oldfield.

Died.] At Keynsham, 62, Mr. Whippie.—Mrs. Acres, near Walcot church.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Lacy, of Frome. Her benefices were numerous, having bequeathed the dividends of 2000l. stock, for the better provision of some poor women in the almshouse in that town; and also the dividends of 2000l. stock to the other poor of the parish, payable on St. Thomas' day for ever.—The Rev. John Palmer, of Compton Pouncefoot.—Mr. Jas. Bence, of the Crown Inn, at Kelston. He was riding home from Bath market, when the horse threw him, and either trampled on him, or kicked him.

At Kelston, 70, the Rev. Wm. Friend, 30 years a preacher in connexion with the Independents.

At Bagborough, near Taunton, 88, Edward Jeffries, esq. formerly an eminent Blackwell-Hall factor, and some years treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, in the Borough. He was the respected chairman of the committee of protestant dissenters for obtaining the repeal of the Test Laws, from 1682 to 1792, during which period his name and labours were honourably associated with those of Priestley, Price, Kip-

pis, Lindsey, Towers, Russel, Dodson, and others.

At Bath, Edw. Sheppard, esq. formerly a clothier, of Frome.—Tho. Brooks, esq.—J. Franks, esq. of West Harling Park, Norfolk, and of Isleworth, Middlesex.—In Sydney-buildings, 64, Mr. Barnard.—In the Vineyards, the widow of Mr. Chas. Russell; grief for the loss of an only child accelerated the death of this amiable woman.—Mrs. Mary Collier, widow of the late T. B. C. esq.—65, Lieut.-Gen. Bouson.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Broad Chalk, Mr. Edward Godwin, of East Stower, to Miss Sarah Randall, of Garston Farm.

Died.] At Sherborne, greatly lamented, Mrs. Hilliar.—Mrs. Phillips, of Boyton, near Warminster.—Mrs. Tucker, wife of the Rev. J. T.—Deservedly lamented, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. J. K. of Leigh.

DEVONSHIRE.

The mayor, corporation, and principal inhabitants of Plymouth, have done themselves infinite credit by raising a fund, by subscription, for the relief of such English subjects, late prisoners of war in France, as may be landed at that port.

The annual sermon *against cruelty to the brute creation*, instituted by the Rev. HENRY BRINDLEY, was preached at the Cathedral this year by the Rev. Wm. Oxham.

Married.] Mr. Geo. Fitz, of Totnes, to Miss Michelmore, of Ashburton.

Mr. Jas. Palmer, of Martock, to Miss Ann Gifford, of West Lambrook.

The Rev. Edw. Edgell, of West Alvington, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robt. Wilson, esq. of Purton.

W. Law, esq. solicitor, of Barnstaple, to Harriet, second daughter of the late John Bartlett, esq. of Whipton.

Jas. Williams, esq. capt. in the 11th regt. of foot, to Frances, youngest daughter of John Bartlett, esq.

At Plymouth, T. W. Fox, esq. to Eliza, daughter of the late — Grigg, esq. of Plymouth.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Sansom, china-man.—91, Mrs. Snell.—In the Close, Mrs. Elliott, widow of the late Ald. E.—At an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Floyde.

At Exmouth, 94, Mrs. Vasier.—Susan, daughter of Sam. White, esq. of Plymouth.—In St. Thomas's, Mrs. Mary Stoney.

At Dawlish, the Rev. Geo. Chapman, vicar of Michel Dever, in Hampshire.—Mrs. Loe, post-office.—Suddenly, at Tiverton, much lamented, Miss Eliz. Sweet.—At Honiton, 50, deeply regretted, Peter Goulet, esq. late of Summerland-place.

At Sidmouth, 25, Miss Bucknell.—98, Mrs. Ann Stone.—76, Mr. Jas. Pixel, many years organist of Barnstaple.

CORNWALL.

A vile practice was detected and punished lately at Truro. John Rowe and Henry

Henry Rundle, occupiers of mills near that town, were convicted of mixing their flour with white china clay, which it was proved they ground down for the purpose, and were fined 10*l.* each. Upwards of a ton of this clay was found in one room in the mill, besides 12 bags of flour, adulterated with it. It is ascertained that, within the last two years, upwards of 200 tons of clay have been added to the public, mixed with flour, and certainly nothing could be better calculated for their purpose; for when properly dried and pulverized, it equals in appearance the finest hair-powder, is quite soft to the touch, and not in the smallest degree gritty; neither has it any ill taste, but on the contrary improves the appearance of the flour with which it is mixed. Finding the imposition pass so readily, they gradually increased the quantity which they mixed with the flour they sold, until at length—one-fifth, and sometimes one-fourth of the whole was clay.

The highly respected baronet, Sir J. Call, has announced his intention to reduce his rents to his tenants, in proportion to the decline in the prices of farming produce; and, on the same principle, the wages of his numerous workmen, by the fair and equitable ratio of the price of provisions.

Married.] At Helston, Humphry Grylls, esq. alderman of Helston, to Miss Mary Trevenen, daughter of John Trevenen, esq. mayor of that town.

Robert W. Fox, esq. of Falmouth, to Maria, daughter of Robert Barclay, esq. of Bury Hill.

At Helston, the Rev. C. Bryan, rector of Wollaston, to Ellen, only daughter of the late Admiral Kemphorne.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Robinson, vicar of Saint Hilary, and rector of Meno.

At Truro, John Messer, esq. 74, leaving 30,000*l.* to his relatives.

WALES.

Married.] At Selattyn, J. W. Eaton, esq. of Lee-wood, Denbighshire, to Miss Lloyd, of Swan-hill, Oswestry.

At Llandewy, Radnorshire, Herbert Beavan, esq. of Clyro, to Miss Ann Jones, of Llowes.

At Llanagan, George Canning, M.D. of Denbigh, to Lucy Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Philip Yoke, esq. of Erthig.

Died.] 52, Mr. Thomas Shaw, many years keeper of the hotel, Tenby.

At Brecon, the Rev. John Wilkins, rector of Disserth, vicar of Brynlliss, and one of the magistrates of that county.

Suddenly 74, the Rev. James Donne, of Irelewood, Radnorshire.

At Maes, Caio, 75, John Bowen, esq. His loss is sincerely regretted, and will long

be severely felt by the neighbouring poor, to whom he was a constant and liberal benefactor.

The lady of William Ford Protteroe, esq. of Ely-place, London, and of Stone-hall, in the county of Pembroke.

At Aberystwith, 62, Miss Cotton, formerly of Tottenham; she had just arrived from France, after a confinement of eleven years, from which she was liberated by the Cossacks.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Glasnakilly, Isle of Skye, at the advanced age of 127 years, Mary Innes, formerly a servant in the family of Glasnakilly. She lived to see the sixth generation, and retained the use of her faculties to the last.

IRELAND.

Married.] Ralph Ward Reid, esq. of Clare-street, Dublin, to Eliza, second daughter of Joseph Atkinson, esq. of Wel-field, and niece to Thomas Honeybourne, esq. of Woodhead, Staffordshire.

Died.] At Dublin, 76, the Earl of Belvidere.

INCIDENT AND DEATHS ABROAD.

The plague has re-appeared at Goza, Damietta, &c.

Died.] At Madras, W. J. White, esq. At Bayonne, Ensign W. H. Pitt, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of T. P. esq. of Wimpole-street.

At Arangoul, near Quilon, in the East Indies, Major John Philip Winfield, of the 2d battalion of 11th regt. native infantry. Not less unfeigned than spontaneous will be the sorrow of those to whom this truly excellent and worthy man was known; and while his friends have to lament his premature death, equally must his employers feel the deprivation the service has just sustained, in one of its brightest and most useful members. In testimony of the respect, esteem, and regard, in which his memory was held by the officers of his corps, a monument is to be erected by them at Shencottah, where his remains now rest.

At Canton, in China, 32, William Crowder, esq. captain of the Hon. East India Company's ship Lowther Castle, second son of John C. esq. of Brotherton.

In Spain, his Royal Highness the Prince of Conti, at the advanced age of 80, being born on the 1st of September, 1734. The court of France, it is expected, will go into mourning for him.

At Tarbes, in the South of France, 28, Joseph Venable, esq. capt. 83d regt. foot, in consequence of drinking freely of cold water, when much heated.

In Bengal, Charles Mullins, esq. surgeon of the royal navy.

At Gibraltar, General Colin Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of that fortress.

* * * A pressure of Communications has compelled us to defer several valuable and even some promised Papers till our next. The increase in our circulation, produces an increase of Correspondents, without a corresponding increase of our pages.