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THE
GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MDCCCXXXVI.

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LONDON:
WILLIAM PICKERING;
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1836.

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS TO THE VOLUME.

VIGNETTES

* * Those marked thus * are Vignettes, printed with the letter-press.

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P R E F A C E.

WE have little to observe in our present address to our Readers, but to thank them for the patronage which they continue to our Work. As we have received no intimation to the contrary, we may justly presume that our plan continues to receive their approbation; and that the manner in which it is carried into execution, in its various departments, shows no want of activity in collecting materials, nor care in the disposition of them. In a Miscellaneous Work, like ours, the task of *selection* forms one main province of attention,

—ubi vidit avenam, lolium, crescere
Inter triticum, selegit, secernit, aufert sedulo.

As regards particular books, we have had great pleasure in introducing Mr. Richardson's excellent Dictionary of the English Language to the attention of our readers; a work founded on principles philosophically just, and exhibiting a more correct and copious view of our language, in all its ages, than has ever been given by preceding lexicographers.

It is also our intention to continue our selections from the learned and interesting "Diary of a Lover of Literature;" as well as to add our slender contributions to the illustration of Boswell's Life of Johnson, till we have accompanied that work to its close; for the original may be considered as a central point, round which, for the period of half a century, the literature

of our country is collected. Our Retrospective Reviews will present much that is curious in old English Poetry; and it is indeed a department of our Magazine to which we wish to draw the attention of our readers.

For the rest, we shall proceed in our course—*undique nitendo*—endeavouring to keep pace with the increasing knowledge of the age, and the exertions of our rivals and contemporaries.

Ingens cura mi' cum concordibus æquiparare.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

July 1836.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
JANUARY, 1836.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN'S History of the British Colonies.—We regret that the number and urgency of other articles in the Review department will prevent us from laying before our readers, in the present Number, a more extended notice of the fourth and fifth volumes of this original and valuable publication. We, however, congratulate its author on the completion of his Herculean task; and on his having been also enabled to supply the British public with a new and enlarged edition of the first volume.

GAULOIS remarks: "After the numerous services rendered to Anglo-Norman literature, and the elucidation of its antiquities, by the late respected Abbé de la Rue, the concluding remarks on the last of his lucubrations, contained in the Obituary of your last Magazine, appear to be unmeritedly severe. It is desirable that such grave charges should not go forth to the world unsupported by sufficient evidence. It is not only a justice due to the memory of the venerable antiquary, that these errors, if they exist, should be pointed out; but it would render a service to the admirers of Norman literature, if the writer would favour them with his reasons for dissenting from the learned Abbé, and demonstrate the existence of those errors."

We give R. d. C. the inscription he inquires for from Gainford Church, Durham. It is in raised letters on a brass plate within the altar rails:

Hic jacet humatus Rogerus Kirkby vocatus Templi P'latas erat istius titulatus [tus Oret quisq. Deo memor ut ait] Jus miscendo

Crimina tergendendo precat ubiq. reus.

(We are aware this somewhat differs from Hutchinsonson, vol. iii. p. 223, but believe it to be the more correct.) The second line, which might be thought to allude to some dignity of mysterious grandeur, signifies merely that the deceased was Vicar of the church of Gainford, to which he was instituted in 1401. We cannot furnish our correspondent with the inscriptions on the two bells, which he believes to be in Longobardic characters; but must refer him to some friend near the spot.

A remark: "In the second volume of Burke's Commoners (page 491), is a note referring to the family of Dr. Sacheverell, as connected with a junior branch of the Tates of De la Pré. The compiler is correct in stating that Warburton was in error in making Bridget Tate the mother of Dr. Sacheverell. The monument in

Salisbury Cathedral clearly shows that Susanna, the widow of Sacheverell's father, remarried the Rev. Mr. Tate, the Vicar of Freshute, and that she died in 1722, aged 72. A reference to the Register of St. Peter's, Marlborough, at once establishes the fact, that this Susanna was the mother of Sacheverell—

"1673.—Henry, the sonne of Mr. Josh. Sacheverell, Rector of this parish, by Susanna, his wife, was borne Feb. 5, and baptized the 17th day of the same moneth." Sacheverell's father succeeded Nicholas Profit, and was buried Jan. 21, 1685.—Profit was buried Nov. 16th, 1669. There are baptismal entries of eight children born during the period of Mr. Sacheverell's incumbency. The shield on Mrs. Susanna Tate's monument, bears a saltire charged with five water-bougets, (Sacheverell), below which is the coat of Tate, both impaling a lion rampant.

J. R. of Biahop Wearmouth, states: "I am in possession of a French manuscript of 662 pages, being a collection on various subjects of general history, and which appears to have been prepared for publication, from the Indexes, &c. This MS. shows a great deal of research, and is stated to have been made by "Le Chevalier D'Oliveyra," and has the date of "Hackney, ce 23 September, 1778." In one part of the MS. speaking of a Miguel Lopes Ferreyra, he says, "Il épousa une Sœur D. Marie Anne Thérèse d'Oliveyra, dont il eut plusieurs enfans, qui vivent encore." In another place, in naming the Countess of Yarmouth the favourite of King George II. who died in 1765, he further says, "Du Vivant du Roi celle Dame aiant demeurée longtemps dans mon voisinage à Knightsbridge." Can any of your Correspondents inform me, who "le Chevalier D'Oliveyra" was, and if he published any works?"—J. R. is referred to Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, 717, for a list of the Chevalier's works. His Memoirs of Portugal gained him great reputation; but his own personal history, and his treatment from the Inquisition, may be best gleaned from "Le Chevalier d'Oliveyra Eralé en Effigie comme Hérétique, comment et pourquoi? Par Lui-même. London, 1762."

In the Obituary for Dec. last, p. 647, of the Countess of Antrim,—one of the daughters, Lady Charlotte-Elizabeth, was married on the 29th Aug. last to John Osborne, esq. son and heir of Sir John Osborne of Chickanda, Bart.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

REMINISCENCES OF A LITERARY LIFE.

BY THE REV. THOMAS FRUGNALL DIBDIN, D.D. 1836.

Occurris quocunque loco mihi, Codre, subinde
Nomina Magna, *Aldos*, *Plantiniosque* crepas.
Nunc *Elzevirii*, *Stephano* nunc plaudis utrique,
Aut oculos tantum litera puichra trahit.
Ardet *Spictefus* lato spectabilis auro,
Et *Plato*, jam culto corpore, bellus homo est.
Ipse licet Musis venias comitatus, *Homere*,
Ni nitidus venias, *ibis*, *Homere*, foras, &c.

SUCH were the lines that arose in our memory, as we first turned over the leaves of Dr. Dibdin's Literary Reminiscences; and saw that the costly fires which he had lighted in his youth were yet unextinguished; that he still rejoiced in the pomp and prodigality of splendid editions and curious copies, and that the eyes of the veteran Bibliomaniac still twinkled, when before him rose, in all the luxury of form and colour,

' *Membrana Attalica, et Nilo cognata Papyrus.*'

But though we smiled at the Doctor's enthusiasm for his old hobby-horse, we soon learned to appreciate the many good qualities that appeared with it; and certainly there is a kindness of feeling, a friendly warmth of expression, and a good-humoured cheerfulness in the pages of this volume, that would smooth the brow of criticism, and disarm the severity of the sourest of the critical brood. For ourselves, we are very willing to take the Doctor's advice, as given to us in his Preface—to collect all the information which the volume affords; and what his autobiography does not furnish, to find in the animated portraits of his patrons and the personal recollections of his friends; in his account of his competitors at the Universities, his rivals in the press—the Bibliographers, Bibliophilists, and Bibliomaniacs in every form and degree; those who suspended on the walls of Saint Margaret's their grateful monument to the memory of *Cartos*, and those who made annual libations to his venerable shade, and willingly spent six guineas a-year in turtle-soup and claret, to talk over his typographical glory, and immortalize the luxury of his unrivalled press. Assuredly there is no necessity, in the present day, to write diatribes against *book-collectors*; Peel's Lunacy Bill, and wheat at 36 shillings a-quarter, have sobered down this passion, till it has assumed a more reasonable form; and the evil is so mitigated, that volumes the most cherished and esteemed, such as would have turned the cheek of *Crachet* pale, and kept the Lord of Althorp from his sleep, may now be gained without solicitation, and purchased without absolute ruin to one's wife, children, and dependants. Bibliography, when soberly pursued, is part and parcel of a scholar's knowledge, because a good workman should be acquainted with his tools; but, as we recollect Sir Astley Cooper says that he never knew a surgeon of eminence very particular about his instruments, or very curious in minute alterations of them; and as Sir Joshua Reynolds observes that it is the certain mark of an inferior painter

to be over nice about his brushes and colours; so we venture to think that a too nice and delicate *interest* about copies, editions, margins, bindings, toolings, starchings, and reparings, and all the other arcana of the science, that lie upon that ample territory extending between the domain of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hering, perhaps may not be quite compatible with an anxious desire to be acquainted with the author who resides within them: it is like studying the wards and handle of a key, instead of putting it into the lock and opening the door; and as we firmly believe that the *margin*, however ample, does not contain the *whole* pith and marrow of a book, we think a little time may occasionally be spared for a survey of the text. Besides, a lover's heart is always weak, whether he is a lover of living forms or dry paper, of fair or velum-coloured skins, of beauty in satin or russia leather, on sofas or on shelves, loose in sheets or fast bound; all is the same; there is no repressing the enthusiasm of the fancy, or controlling the wildness of the imagination's wing. You may warn the heedless amateur that his bride without a portion, or his books bearing no interest, will assuredly lead him to poverty and repentance; but it is all in vain in either case. The lover of living forms forgets, at his mistress's feet, the prudence of your monition; the lover of dead ones, leaves you for his study, and again—

* *foliisque notas, et nomina mandat.*

The book-collector's insidious enemies, are at work day and night to mislead him; he is *dæmon*-led, and a perpetual incubus is upon him. In broad daylight the enchanted hammer of Sotheby rises before his eyes; the too fascinating tones of Evans's silver voice are luring him to the fatal gulf. Night brings with it no repose: then he dreams of the collected treasures of Althorp, and Hodnet, and Eshton; then the venerable forms of Pynson and De Worde take their stations on each side of his sleepless pillow; then huge tomes of De Bure, and Pauzer, and Maittaire, and Clement, and Ames, and Lowndes are piled up on his groaning toilet; and when the morning breaks, it is only to add fresh fuel to the fever that is consuming his mind. The first knock of the postman brings a new and resistless catalogue from Bedford-street. Instantly—*ingenti percussus amore*—he flies unresisting to the sorcerer's cave; enters with the chosen numbers in his parched and trembling hand; watches the mysterious movement of the hierophant—sees the ladder that is to lead him to his hopes applied—follows the inferior priests as they hurry to and fro at his bidding, till volume after volume is laid before him—'*libros versat nunc aedulus omnes.*'—“They are mine,” he cries—“that choice paper Ashmole—these uncut Hearnés—the object of my life.” Poor youth! no sooner is he returned, gazing over his gathered treasures, than the rival palace of the book-gods, guarded by its two sable *dæmons* in Pall-mall, unfolds a still ampler board to excite his enterprize and ambition. Now appear richly-illuminated manuscripts, drawn from some Calabrian convent, or some Neapolitan palace, which the transalpine eye of the connoisseur had never before beheld, presenting their blushing maiden purity to his ardent gaze.

* With that of the boke losen'd were the claspes;
The margin was illumin'd all with golden rails,
And bice empictured, with grasshoppers and waspes,
With butterflies, and freshe peocke's tailes,
Engored with flowers, and slymy snayles,
Envyed pictures well touched and quickly,
It would have made a man hole, that had be right sickly,

To beholde how it was garnished and bound
 Encoverde over with golde and tissue fine,
 The claspes and buttons were worth a M pounde,
 With balassis, and carbuncles the border did shyne,
 With *aurum mosaicum* every other lyne,' &c.

Again the Myotic cabinet is opened—and lo! a manuscript of Petrarch appears, fluttering before him—'versicoloribus alis'—whose decorations even Raphael might have admired for their elegance: or a Livy unfolds its still more gorgeous pages, bearing the proud record that Alphonso, King of Arragon, of Sicily, and Jerusalem, had presented it to Leo the Tenth.

Such are the dangers that encircle the ardent collector of books—such the conflict he endures, the Circean cup he drinks—ever drinking and ever inflamed with thirst, he perseveres till his own dust mingles with that which he has so piously preserved; and *he too is laid on the shelf.*

But whatever may have been the evil attending that temporary fever of collecting, which reached its acme at the Roxburghe sale; though some bore the cruel marks and scratches of it to the grave; though some mourned their mortgaged lands and desecrated woods; and some saw the secluded beauties of their cherished harem dragged forth to public gaze; yet the evil was not unmitigated, nor unattended with advantageous results. The knowledge of many valuable works was more widely diffused,—their contents were more accurately examined. The gigantic piles of the public libraries were ventilated and cleared by improved catalogues. The metropolitan booksellers, when the sun was in Taurus, left the forsaken town, and ransacked the provincial libraries. The Continent did not escape their eagle eyes; whole libraries were purchased, which the decayed nobility of Italy were but too willing to sell. Old and unknown editions of our own poets and early writers were brought to light; by which errors were rectified that no learning could have detected and no ingenuity have supplied. In the drama, what an interesting discovery was the *single* copy of the original Hamlet—the rough sketch of Shakspeare's mind. How much light was thrown upon the text of the same poet, and what erroneous readings were at once swept aside by the acuteness of Farmer in perceiving the line of the poet's reading, and by his diligence in following it through books of great rarity and difficulty of access. What would not that accomplished Critic give, from whom we are led soon to expect an edition of *Skelton*, and who is the only person who could give such a one as would dissipate much of the difficulties that now surround the author's text, and bring the long-lost readings to light—what would he not give, or what 'hyperborean deserts' would he not travel, to attain the original editions, irreparably lost, of that singular writer, and without which it is not possible to restore his works to their genuine form. In such respects as these, it is only the blockhead and the scorner that would sneer at the value placed by scholars on volumes which time and misuse have rendered valuable and rare. The fact is, they cannot be too eagerly sought for, too diligently examined, and too carefully preserved. Instead of having too many of these, we have to lament the loss of more, and we are delighted when such works of rarity and value as Watson's or Constable's Poems fall into the hands of persons so able and willing to profit by them as their present possessors.

But we must return to the Vicar of Exning and his friends, and give a slight account of the contents of the first part of his entertaining volume.

Dr. Dibdin has entered into the subject of his parentage,—and we learn that his father was the celebrated *Tom Bowling* of the incomparable ballad

written by his younger brother, Charles Dibdin. He was a *tall, fine-looking fellow*, and, as an elderly gentleman who knew both said, *not at all like his son*. We must pass over much of his parental history, the afflictions of which are described with feeling and respect by the son. It is sufficient to say, that both parents died abroad, and the future Doctor Dibdin landed in England, from Middleburgh, soon after his mother's death; with linen not over clean, his youthful stomach full of good potent schedam (we hope he has still got a keg or two at Exning), which had been substituted for beef and mutton; his legs were too weak to carry him, and he had about half-a-dozen hairs on that head which we still hope to see encircled with a mitre. He was soon consigned to the care of a great-aunt of the name of *Froggall*, who lived at Reading, and sent him to school at *Hosier-lane*, under a *Man* who taught him writing and arithmetic (though we think that the Doctor has forgotten most of the former, if we may judge from some specimens of his caligraphy; and we don't think he ever took to the latter). But the *Man* behaved very kindly to him, and put him on a round table, and *made him dance Dutch jigs*. He then formed, he says, an occasional acquaintance with *Corderius* and *Æsop*, "authors (as he observes) not the best calculated to smooth the ruggedness of classical literature, to the understanding of early youth." He also wrote pastorals, like Virgil, ex. grat.

For whom do sheep their grateful voices raise,
And faithful shepherds tune their sylvan lays?
For whom do sing the rustic nut-brown maids,
And deep-green bowers, and thickets, from their shades?

This is all told in a frank, good-humoured manner, not very full of instruction, perhaps, nor very amusing; but the Dibdins, whether of *Deepden*, in Hampshire, or of *Debden*, in Essex, like all other persons 'nobili de stemmate,' may be excused for dwelling on family history;—we, however, must hasten on; we must see our author changing Hosier-lane for Stockwell, where he was conscious of a sudden and strong progress in intellectual improvement; but which school, after ten years, he left for Dr Greenlaw's seminary at Brentford; and where he wrote his celebrated poem of Richmond-hill, extracts of which he very properly gives as "a part of the Philosophy of the Human Mind." We know little of poetry, as we are only kept by our employers in the *prose-line*, but the following lines appear worthy of extraction; the author is speaking of Pope:—

For whom the Naiads left their watery bed,
And Thames, spontaneous, rear'd his hoary head.
For whom each swain in sprightliest form advanc'd,
And buxom maids in rustic order danc'd.
For whom the Muse hath pour'd her genuine fire,
Enhanc'd each theme, and struck her choicest lyre;
While Eloisa in her awful cells,
Religion's dictates and love's passion tells.
While airy sylphs around Belinda fly,
And guard the lock that 's destin'd ne'er to die.
The critic in thy essay wondering sees
Rules so concise, and maxims sure to please, &c.
* * * * *
No more, ye trees, no more his lay shall sound,
No more, ye bowers, his swelling note rebound.

—but the Doctor ought not to have written (p. 74) *δολεχόσκιος ἔργος*, considering that he says "he had *mastered* the first twelve books of that immortal poem." No slight victory; for we believe the said twelve books have mastered every one but him. By way of relieving himself from these

Homeric studies, he sometimes used to read Telemachus in a mulberry-tree; "plucking alternately the Parnassian and Thisbian fruit;" and sometimes Fitzosborne's Letters; but at length he goes to college—is admitted among the academic groves of St. John's—where Boswell's Johnson, and D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, whet his literary appetite anew—where *Hume* always was his sofa-companion, and *Henry* his "Hortus Adonidis." Thus pleasantly and profitably his three years glided away. He then passed his examination, taking up *Callimachus*, *Tacitus*, and *Juvenal*, and there he laid the foundation for his future degree of D. D.; and, as we hope, ere long, of the *Very Reverend Doctor Dibdin*. But we must proceed softly, like the hero of our tale. The Doctor passed into the temple of Divinity through the gate of Law: he entered at Lincoln's Inn, emulous of the fame of Butler and Hargrave, and

"Smit with the strong contagion of the gown."

It is true, no business came; he heard no attorney's knock; no crowd of morning clients woke him from his sleep; and no wonder, for the Doctor owns he had no taste for the *technical* part of his profession: so, having been to the temple of Hymen, he packed up his library, and removed Mrs. Dibdin and his Penates to Worcester; or as it may be better described in verse, the Doctor supposed to be speaking:—

"There is, I cried (and dropt my pen),
A tide in the affairs of men,
Which leads to fame and fortune those
Who take it while the current flows.
There is, ye gods, there is a crisis!
I'll seize it, whatsoe'er the price is.
Prozer was dead, and Serjeant *Quirkis*
Grew husky, and had left the Circuit;
And as for *Sark's* friend, *Shovelnose*,

We long had deem'd him meat for crows.
I scorn'd in this dull scene to tarry,
Essay'd at once a loftier quarry,
At once indulg'd a favourite bias,
And stamp'd my fame at *Nisi Prius*.
So now I take my brace of nags,
My note-book, clerk, and saddle-bags,
And sauntering gently on my journey,
Look out for some good rich attorney."

But Worcester proved as unprofitable as London; so the Doctor speedily disposed of his law-books,

"And left John Doe and Richard Roe for ever."

He now took to the elder sister—Divinity. Bishop Marsh's *Michaelis* made him a *Christian upon conviction!* He delighted in Jortin's and Seed's Sermons, but, *proh pudor!* was disgusted with *South*: concerning whom the Doctor has permitted himself to say, "that such characters are little better than actors, hired to play Cardinal Wolsey to-day, and Sir John Falstaff to-morrow."* Doddridge and Horne unveiled to him all the loveliness of the Christian religion; Lardner and Macknight cleared up all harassing doubts;—and as for the New Testament, the Doctor "revelled in *choice copies* of the first Erasmus and the first Stephens; and he defied any neighbouring clergyman to match him in Elzevirs and Tonsons." The study of Divinity, so auspiciously commenced, must needs lead to good results; but the Doctor had unfortunately left the University without taking his degree: so it was thought advisable that he should consult Dr. Hurd, the Bishop of Worcester. He accordingly called on that venerable Prelate at Hartlebury. He had read Gibbon's acute remarks upon the Letters on Romance and Chivalry, and upon the Art of Poetry by Horace, and he seemed to feel a particular curiosity to see the friend and editor of Warburton, then far advanced in the vale of years. "I shall never," he

* This passage on South should be erased in the next edition.

says, "forget his appearance. It was as if some statue had

'Stepp'd from its pedestal to take the air.'

He was habited in a brocaded silk morning-gown, with a full-dressed wig, stooping forward, and leaning upon what appeared to be a gold-headed cane. His complexion had the transparency of marble; and his countenance was full of expression, indicative of the setting of that intellectual sun, which at its meridian height had shone forth with no ordinary lustre. He was then, I think, in his eightieth year. His reception of me was bland and courteous; but he deemed the taking of a *degree* an absolutely essential preliminary measure. On asking me what was my then course of studies, and on receiving my reply, he added, 'You cannot do better.'

Upon this, the Doctor turned his back on the pleasant city of Pomona, and settled at Kensington; was ordained by the Bishop of Winchester, who we presume was more indulgent than his brother; and *determined on commencing author in right earnest*. This was a good resolution, but was well-nigh scared from its propriety by an accidental meeting at dinner with an *Editor of one of the Reviews*. As the picture of this gentleman may stand as the representative of the whole class of that grim and grisly phalanx, the *Editors of Reviews and Magazines*, and indeed in *one case*, as we can answer, for the absolute likeness of these descendants of old John Dennis, we shall give the tremendous portrait in the Author's words:

"There sat a gentleman, to me wholly unknown, of a middling time of life, with a saturnine complexion, and searching look, who was placed at the right hand of the master of the feast [just the very place which the Editor whom we have seen occupies], and who dealt out his discourse with a sufficient mixture of positiveness and severity [*another palpable hit*]. He had dark eyes, and yet darker whiskers; and not only was his voice loud and penetrating, but his dicta seemed to be listened to with something like reverential attention.* My neighbour whispered in my ear that he was an *Editor of one of the Reviews*. This intelligence riveted me to his person, and my ear to his conversation. At that moment there seemed to be no one in the room but he. After dinner we discoursed of the influence of *Reviews*. 'Sir,' said he, 'their influence is inconceivable. I am one of that corps diplomatique. I know a young man at this moment, not quite of age, who has a volume of poems in the press. I know it will be sad trash, and I am whetting my critical knife to cut it to pieces, the moment it sees daylight.' Had I been made of yielding materials, I must of necessity have fainted away; but, contrariwise, I stood to the charge, and replied, 'I could not comprehend how a man could be whetting his knife to cut to pieces that which he had not seen, and

which, when seen, might possibly blunt the edge of his weapon.' His rejoinder struck me as terrible. 'Poh! young man,' said he, 'I see clearly you know nothing of the world. There are at this moment *six unfledged authors* begging and praying for a good word from me.' I was petrified, horror-struck. I said little during the rest of the evening, but stole away somewhat earlier than I am wont, and retired to my pillow, rather than to my rest, with the image of this saturnine complexioned and savage-hearted critic before me. How could he know of my having a volume of poems in the press? Had my printer been faithless, and conveyed a copy to him surreptitiously? A greater night of torture was never experienced by any malefactor on the evening preceding his execution. With mingled feelings of surprise, anger, disdain, and contempt, I was impatient till the grey morn had lifted her pale lustre on the paler wretch. My fears as to my printer were entirely groundless: and all other fears were well nigh subdued, when my printer sagaciously remarked, 'that there were surely *other young men* with volumes of poems in the press besides myself; and that he *could bring a reviewer into the field (oh potent printer!) to say clever things for me, to the full as effective as the unknown critic's cutting things.*'

* This latter part of the portrait has lost much of its resemblance in late days: seeing that authors now are bold enough to turn round and hit their best friend the Reviewer—"forcing both him and the *Dolphin* to swear fealty."

These were dreadful notes of preparation; but, while the opposing warriors thus frowned defiance at each other, the fair cause of all the quarrel was carried off by Minerva in a mist,

αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη
πολλὸν ἤερα χεῦε φίλα,

and never seen again; in other words, the volume was *still-born*, and there was no need of gossips at the christening.

As we advance in the account of Dr. Dibdin's literary efforts, we find a series of Tales, written as a remission from severe studies. One of these was "La Belle Marianne," which was privately printed, and the only copy brought to the hammer produced the sum of 2*l.* 16*s.* in russia binding. "Sir John Falkland" was another; and then "Two Pilgrims in Grey;" but "Guiscardo, the Pirate," was the most elaborate; it is still in MS. and the Doctor has favoured us with part of the narrative, which we commend to the attention of all gentlemen and scholars, especially that part which mentions the "nine virgins with necklaces of coral, and stomachers of wrought gold, with five females waiting on each virgin, who moved in the train of Donna Ximena, the bride, and the mother of Count Siffredi." The Doctor, after reposing awhile from these labours, then revised and enlarged a *History of Cheltenham*, for which he received 30*l.* of Mr. Ruff, the bookseller, and a large-paper copy of which is now in the library of Althorp. Thus, he says, he fairly commenced author, both by trade and good will. But for the rest of the acts of Dr. Dibdin, and how he became acquainted with Dr. Gosset, and how he dedicated his Introduction to the Classics to Lord Spencer; and how his printer was Mr. Gosuell, of Little Queen-street, Holborn; and how he found Mr. Moss poaching upon his manor; and how he furnished him with fresh powder and shot, out of his own bag; and how he translated Fenelon on the Education of Daughters for the Duchess of Bedford; and how he preached at Brompton for 30*l.* a year; and read Casaubon's Epistles upon Camden Hill; and how he delivered Lectures on Poetry at the Royal Institution; * and how he published a work called "The Director;" and edited Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*; and read his *Bibliomania* † in MS. to Atticus, at his suburban residence at Elliot's Brewery; and how he made a sad mistake between Mr. Hugh Farmer, who wrote on *Miracles*, and Dr. Richard Farmer, who wrote on *Mysteries*; and how, on publishing the *Bibliomania*, "he felt the earth firm and solid beneath his feet, and the circumambient air clear and buoyant;"—all these matters, with others of larger import, are they not written in the Author's *Reminiscences*? and should they not be read by every one who is unwilling ἐν ἀμαθία καὶ ἀμουσία καταβιβῶναι? And so we return the Doctor many thanks for the entertainment his volume has afforded us; assuring him that we hope

* What does Dr. Dibdin allude to, when, speaking of the *London Institution*, he says, "Will Mr. Thomson, one of the present librarians, ever give us an account of the depredations and peculations of that Library? Such a *furtive* history would not only be amusing, but might operate beneficially by way of warning to others who possess the organ of *furtivity*."

† We give the key to the ciphers in this book: Leontes, Mr. Bindley; Prospero, Mr. Douce; Archimedes, Mr. Renald; Hortensius, Sir William Bollaud; Aurelius, Mr. G. Chalmers; Lepidus, Dr. Gosset; Bernardo, Mr. Haslewood; Marcellus, Mr. Malone; Orlando, Mr. Wodhull; Sir Tristrem, Sir W. Scott; Menalcus, Rev. H. Drury; Ulpian, Mr. Utterson; Quisquilius, Mr. G. Baker; Mustapha, Mr. Gardner the bookseller; the Author himself, ROSICRUCIUS!

next month to meet him again; * and now for the present, in the words of his friend Wyllm Caxton, bidding him farewell:

“ Wyth these, here Gutenberg and Fust unite
 In thankes ryghte herty unto the oure frende,
 Beseechyng me, I theym to the commende.
 Prayen wee alle that heven maye the requyte
 For this thy travaile, and thy werke of love,
 And that we may embrace the here above,
 Whan fro the lower worlde thou shalt remoove.”
 (To be continued.)

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 462.)

1810.

Dec. 23. Stewart in his *Essays* divides the circumstances which please in objects of *Taste*, into those which do so—1st, from the organical adaptation of the human frame to the external universe—2ndly, from associations formed gradually by experience: and the latter into such as please—1. From associations common to the whole human race; 2. Such as are peculiar to particular times and places. The first member of the latter division he classes with the former, as universal beauties: the second member he regards as arbitrary beauties, and divides them according to the extent of their influence into classical associations, the most generally influential; national or local associations, the next in operative force; personal associations, the narrowest of any; and observes that there are corresponding modifications of taste, denominated that a *philosophical* taste, by way of eminence, which is founded on the study of *universal* beauty. The two distinguishing characteristics of a good taste, he considers as being *correctness and delicacy*; and though he admits it as a self-evident truth, that without sensibility there can be *no* taste, yet contends that extreme sensibility is unfavourable to both these characteristics of a good one, overpowering, instead of gently stimulating, those habits of observation, comparison, and intellectual experiment, of which the power of taste is the gradual and slow result.

Dec. 24. Looked over Churchill's *Rosciad*, *Apology*, and *Night*—verses strong in sense, but coarse and rough in texture. In the *Rosciad* is this distich

Call'd into being scenes unknown before,
 And passing Nature's bounds, was something more,

applied to Shakspeare. Was this before or after Johnson's celebrated *Prologue*?—*before*, they might be thought fine; *after*, they must be deemed wretched.

Dec. 29. Called and sat with Dr. Pearson. Had a letter from his sister in the morning, in which she mentioned that *Sheridan* had lately said in conversation, that he detested *Pope* as a poet, that *Homer* ought to have been hung, that *Virgil* was delightful, and that he adored *Dryden*. He must surely have been drunk! *Pope* and *Virgil*, *Homer* and *Dryden*, must, one would think, have been linked together; nor can I rationally account for so preposterous a preference.

* There are some woful misprints in the Doctor's book, which we should not have expected from such a quarter. As, p. 262, Dr. Legden, for Dr. Leyden; p. 271, R. Hebeor, for R. Heber, *cum multis aliis*. But what are we to think of "*Calamo curruatissimo*."

Dec. 31. Pursued D'Alembert's Preface to the Encyclopædia. He proceeds in deducing a sort of a natural history of the sciences and arts, in the order in which they would succeed each other in the progress of human knowledge:—logic, grammar, eloquence, history, chronology, geography, civil polity; but the filiation he adopts, I think, is rather specious than satisfactory. Ushered in the new year with certain gloomy presentiments.

1811.

Jan. 1. Began Crabbe's Borough.* The dedication and preface do not form very promising *prestiges*. They exhibit a coarseness and negligence of manner of a very peculiar character. The poem is better adapted to exhibition in parts, than for continued perusal. It evinces great, but I think ill-directed and ill-regulated powers.

Jan. 8. Found, on my return from skating, a reproachful letter from Rogers for publishing the article Sept. 17, 1796, in my Diary. He is highly scandalized and indignant at my treatment of the Unitarians, or self-denominated Rational Christians, as exhibiting a striking example of the triumph of inclination over the judgment. This sect is just as bigoted and intolerant as Catholics, or Calvinists, though with far fewer motives, one would think, as having much less to contend for; but then they are fretted and galled with the difficulties of deducing their doctrines from the Scriptures on one hand, and inflated with arrogance at their superior pretensions to rationality, when deduced, on the other.

Jan. 9. Read my friend Dr. Pearson's Essay on the *Pre-existence of Christ*, in his Hulsian Defence for 1810. The question, he remarks, in opposition to the Unitarians, is not what is agreeable to *reason*, but what is agreeable to *Scripture*; and trying them by this test, I certainly do think the doctrines of the Unitarians evince most strikingly the triumph of the inclination over the judgment, in torturing the authority of Scripture to the conclusions of reason.

Jan. 14. Finished Crabbe's Borough. His pictures are admirably and inimitably drawn, and coloured true to nature and life; but his poem leaves on the whole an impression of wretchedness on the mind from the cast of characters and subjects represented. The shade with him seems not employed to give relief to the lights, but the lights thrown in to deepen the shade. All that is gay and tender (witness the Couvict's Dream), only aggravates what is harsh and what is sad.

Jan. 18. Began Bentley's Remarks on Collins's Discourse on Free-thinking. He displays much vigour of argumentation, and force of humour; but both rather coarsely strong; and he aims rather to crush his adversary, than his arguments. In the 14th he unsheathes the dagger of persecution, and his assertion in the next, that none but the wicked reject religion, and *they* on account of its terrors, I am satisfied is false.

Jan. 19. Mr. Capel Loft called and sate an hour with me; said that the two circumstances which in his mind redounded most to the King's credit, during his reign, were his partiality to Handel's music, and his steady patronage of the Lancasterian Institution. Agreed with me that Handel might be regarded as the Milton of Music, and thought Haydn might be considered as the Shakspeare. Milton's flight, I remarked, was on the whole more loftily sustained than Shakspeare's; but Shakspeare from his depths occasionally towered higher. This Loft could hardly

* Mr. Green subsequently did full justice to Mr. Crabbe's vigorous and powerful genius. The present entry is preserved as showing his first impressions.—EDIT.

admit. Shakspeare's excellencies he thought were thrown into higher relief by his defects, than in Milton. Considered the original conclusion in *Lear*, as incomparably superior in effect to Garrick's alteration; nor did he regard it as too heart-rending, the mind being prepared for such a termination. C. L. spoke in the highest terms of praise of the Edinburgh Review, whose original asperity was softened, while its vigour was increased. Particularly commended the article on the Catholic Question in last number. Considered that neither the Edinburgh Review nor D. Stewart (with whose *Essays* he was delighted) had done justice to Burke's *Sublime and Beautiful*. Adverting to the time when that disquisition first appeared, —before the subject, in this country at least, had undergone any strict and regular investigation—thought Burke right in deducing our *first* ideas of Beauty from the *female* form. Spoke in the highest and most glowing terms of Warburton, and said, that his irresistible powers had lately made him a convert to his doctrine respecting the 6th book of the *Æneid*, and adduced a passage which had escaped Warburton in favour of that explanation. Burke's doctrines on the Sublime and Beautiful he thought obscurely shadowed forth in Dionysius Halicarnassus: but not taken from thence. He strongly expressed his acquiescence and satisfaction in Price's happy separation of the Picturesque, as an *intermediate* quality between the Beautiful and the Sublime, which he would very reluctantly abandon.

Feb. 7. Looked over some old letters to my father in the evening; I see that in 1757, he is charged *£1.* for half a hogshead of port wine.

Feb. 12. Read Goldsmith's *Traveller*, and *Deserted Village*. I see no resemblance between him and Crabbe, but in the minute faithfulness and accuracy of occasional descriptions. The general current of Goldsmith's muse is tenderness and sweetness, while that of Crabbe's is austerity. The philosophy of the *Deserted Village* is fundamentally erroneous;* but he contrives to deduce from it a strain of delightful imagery and touching sentiment, which one grieves should not adorn a better cause. Read his *Good-natured Man*, and *She Stoops to Conquer*. The extravagance of the plot, and the breadth of the humour in both, are rather becoming farce than comedy. The same jests of 'pipes and tobacco for the angel,' and the 'lamb is outrageous,' are repeated in both pieces. *Honywood* seems something like a prototype of Charles Surface.

Feb. 16. Looked over some of Farquhar's Plays—The *Constant Couple*, The *Trip to the Jubilee*, The *Beaux-Stratagem*, and The *Recruiting Officer*. The general arrangement and particular conduct of the plots are very wretched; but the line of characters, and the admirable ease and sprightliness of the dialogue, which is really dramatic, redeems fully the defect. The gross licentiousness of manners exhibited in whatever respects the intercourse of the sexes, is a very striking feature in

* Perhaps the expression in the text should be modified; while some of Goldsmith's reasonings are incorrect, and his views superficial, especially as regards the minute subdivision of property in land.

"When every rood of ground maintained its man,"

—those relating to a comparison between agricultural and commercial prosperity, seem to be correct; though the mere outlines alone of his argument could be traced in his Poem "*Ornari res ipsa negat, contents doceri.*" That country is most likely to be prosperous, where there is a due proportion between its agricultural and manufacturing population. At present, in England the balance is too much inclining to the latter. Agriculture is permanent; manufactures and commerce fluctuating. Agriculture without manufactures would never produce great wealth; but a solely manufacturing population would be subject to dreadful vicissitudes, and might be exposed, without domestic agriculture, to great privations, not to speak of the hazard of internal turbulence and commotion.—EDIT.

these plays. Such representations would not now be endured. I hope *our mothers were not copied from life.*

Feb. 18. Read Vanburgh's *Relapse*; it has all the licentiousness of Farquhar's pieces, with this additional aggravation, that wit and reason, and those of the most refined character, are sedulously employed to justify and encourage that licentiousness. Every incident, every notion, every remark, to dissuade from chaste love, and to recommend by every prudent device the most complete-dissoluteness of morals and manners. Lovelace and Amanda might easily have been rescued with good stage effect, but seem dropped for this very purpose in a state of unfinished but hopeful perdition. Vanburgh's *Provoked Wife*, still more mischievous than the *Relapse*, because the reasoning and the wit are still more refined and seductive. I am not surprised at Collyer's indignation: Vanburgh's dialogue sparkles more than Farquhar's, but is hardly so naturally easy and spirited. Read Vanburgh's *Esop*, and *False Friend*: they both evince that he possessed right moral feelings, and that they were only perverted on sexual topics by the profligacy of the times.

Feb. 28. In the discussion arising out of Warburton's *Letters*, the Edinburgh reviewers (No. 26.) observe that *law* arose from human feelings and notions of justice, which of course preceded law; and that the reason why crimes are punished, and virtue *not* usually rewarded, in legal polity, is that the right of avenging the former was transferred from the injured individual to the public, for the purpose of preventing disorder, and tempering its application by more important and extensive views of the circumstances of the delinquency; whereas the remuneration of Virtue was safely left in the hands of gratitude and sympathetic kindness. The Reviewers evidently stand, in their view of things, on a far loftier eminence than Warburton; but they are too much elated by their advantage, and do not render fair justice to his powers and achievements in the low station which he occupied.

March 1. Went to the Oratorio at Covent-Garden Theatre in the evening. *Bellamy* hard in 'Tears such as tender fathers shed:' *Braham* too full of license and extraneous embellishment, defying all accompaniment, in 'Lord, remember David,' and ruining the effect of 'Marmion' towards the close by ill-judged gracings;—very great in 'Deeper and deeper still,' aiming here solely at expression; beautiful effect of slackening and accelerating time in 'Together let us range the fields,' with Mrs. Dickens. *Braham* forcing his natural voice up painfully; *Catalani* transcendent—miting every excellence; *Garbet*, a fine counter-tenor in 'Jehorah crowned with glory bright, but apparently not quite at ease in the upper tones. *Braham's* shake imperfect. Went to Parkinson's at 12, and had a front tooth extracted—gradually increased resistance, and then horrid crash!

March 3. Read in the evening the first ten cantos of Southey's *Curse of Kehama*; displaying a vigour of feeling and vivacity of fancy, which one grieves should have been wasted on a theme at once so visionary, recondite, and preposterous,* as the Hindoo system of Mythology; though it affords scope for imagination. Lord Grey, Turner said, when I met him at the Oratorio, found the *Prince* (on the crisis of the approaching change of administration) *very nervous.*

* Mr. Green has not done justice to the exquisitely skilful and beautifully modulated versification of this fanciful and elegant poem. The poetical language also is selected with the finest taste.—EDIT.

MANSION AT WORCESTER, NOW THE ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS.

ONE of the finest specimens of ancient internal domestic architecture in the city of Worcester, is to be found in the extensive premises now called "the Royal Porcelain Works," the property of Messrs. Flight, Barr, and Barr, situate in Palace Row, contiguous to the banks of the Severn, and very near the Bishop's palace. These works were established in the year 1751, and from that period, down to the present time, this ancient edifice has been the scene of progressive and important improvements in this branch of our national manufactures. The view from the back front is most delightful, commanding the whole range of the Malvern Hills, the beautiful valley below, the Severn Bridge, with the Abberley Hills to the right.

It was formerly a large and handsome mansion, with gardens laid out down to the banks of the river. A few of the old rooms are preserved in their original state, and have been much admired by those who delight in viewing the relics of past ages. The house forms a sort of quadrangle, with a court in the centre, and was formerly the residence of the respectable family of the "Warmstrys," several of whom were connected as registrars, and otherwise, with the cathedral church of Worcester. The library of the house is a lofty and spacious room, wainscoted with oak, carved in various parts with different devices, and the arms of the family of "Warmstry," viz. a cross moline between four crescents, and impaled and quartered with the arms of other families. The fireplace is of very ample dimensions, with handsome pillars on each side; and the chimney-piece is decorated with a scroll extremely well cut. Surmounting it, the royal arms of England appear most curiously carved, and around the room may still be seen the antique bookshelves, edged with a scalloped border of green cloth, remaining quite firm in its texture. Adjoining the library is a small study or reading room, fitted up with bookshelves in the same style.

On the north side, and within the rails of the altar, in the cathedral of Worcester, is a very curious monument, removed thither in 1812, from the

middle pillar in the nave, to the memory of Mrs. Cecil Warmstry, widow of William Warmstry, registrar of the diocese, who departed this life the 27th of Jan. 1649, as is intimated by the sepulchral stone. She is represented in a sculpture near two feet long, wrapt in her widow's veil, cumbent, with her head leaning on her right hand. The muscles of the body are admirably well expressed, the whole intimating the most piteous dejection and intense grief.

On a gravestone in the middle aisle of the cathedral is the following inscription in capital letters:—

"The memory of the Just
is blessed.

Here lyeth the mortality of the most worthy Register of this diocess, William Warmstry, Esquier, whose name when thou readest, enquire of his virtues, that thou mayst learne by his example, to get and maintain love and reputation amongst men without the expence of the favour of God, or a good conscience; to be hospitable, patient in affliction, charitable, and tender of all men's good name, frequent and constant in prayer, faithful in wedlocke, willinge to dye that thou mayst live for ever. Blessed are the dead that dye in the Lord."

Dr. Thomas Warmstry, son of William Warmstry, Esq. registrar of the diocese of Worcester, was installed dean of Worcester 27th of Nov. 1661. He was born and educated in that city. He was reckoned a famous divine, and was amongst the distinguished individuals appointed on behalf of the town to treat with the army of the Parliament respecting the surrender of the place, in the month of June, 1646.

The mansion of the Warmstry family, of which we have been speaking, is conjectured to have been occupied as far back as the reign of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth, by Sir William Windsor, second Lord Windsor, an ancestor of the Earl of Plymouth. On the first floor of the house is a parlour wainscoted round with oak, and over the fireplace is a very curious specimen of armorial ensigns, carved in wood, and bearing the marks of great age, quartered as below:—

1. Windsor. Gules a saltire Ar. between twelve crosslets Or.

2. Blount. Barry nebulée of six, Or and Sable.

3. Echingham. Azure, fretty Argent.

4. Beauchamp of Hatch, co. Somerset. Vairy Argent and Azure.

Crest—a buck's head gardant, couped at the neck, Ar.

The arms have supporters, and underneath them is this motto or inscription—"Stemmata quid faciunt?"

The late Earl of Plymouth, when inspecting the process of the Porcelain Works a few years back, with his sister the present Marchioness of Downshire,

and his father-in-law Earl Amherst, recognized these memorials of his ancestors, and viewed them for some time with much interest.

After a lapse of ages, the family of the Plowdens occupied the mansion for some time; and ultimately this ancient edifice, about eighty years since, was devoted to its present purposes, and exhibits an animating scene of art and industry rivalling most successfully some of the finest productions of the royal porcelain works of the Continent. B.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF ST. OLAVE'S AND ST. JOHN'S, SOUTHWARK.

(With a Plate.)

EARLY in the reign of Elizabeth, when the foundation of public schools was promoted throughout the country under the authority of the Legislature and the patronage of the Crown, the parishioners of St. Saviour, Southwark, set a noble example to their neighbours in the establishment of their admirable Free Grammar School, and the inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave were not slow to follow so enlightened and benevolent a policy.

St. Olave's School was set on foot in the year 1560, and constituted "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the Parishioners of the parish of St. Olave," by letters patent issued in 1571.* It has since maintained a respectable rank among similar establishments until our own days; when, among the other great improvements to which the vicinity has been subjected, the School of St. Olave's has obtained a share which is calculated to add considerably to its credit and its efficiency.

A new site for the school was provided by the London Bridge Committee, nearly on the same spot as the old school, viz. on the south side of Duke-street, leading from Tooley-street to London Bridge, and the sum of 3000*l.* was also agreed to be paid by the City of London to the Governors for equality

of exchange. But this new site being required by the London and Greenwich Railway Company for the approach to the railway, it was provided by their Act that they should find another site for the Grammar School in lieu of the former. After some considerable delay, and with a view to satisfy the inhabitants of St. John's, who were desirous that the new School should be erected in or near that parish, a piece of ground was fixed on in Bermondsey-street, near the division of the parishes, and on part of that ground the new School (of which we present a view) has been erected.

The building is in the Tudor style of architecture, similar to the original buildings erected by Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court. It is built of red brick, with stone quoins and door and window frames, and forms two sides of a quadrangle, which is cut diagonally by the railroad.

In the centre of the building is an octagonal embattled tower, containing, on the ground floor, a porch open on three sides, and leading to a corridor of general communication. The porch is raised on three steps, and above it is a library or study for the master. Over the central entrance of the porch is a square stone tablet, on which is represented a carved fac-simile of the ancient seal of the School. On the right of the porch is the principal or grammar-school, the interior of which is 70 feet in length by 35 feet in width, and 35 feet in height. At the end of this

* Our correspondent has favoured us with some original and copious memoirs of the history of the School; which we are compelled by want of space to defer to another month.—EDIT.

apartment, opposite to the entrance, is a raised platform or dais, on which is the head master's seat, and on each side, at the same end of the room, is an oriel. Over the door is a gallery for visitors on the commemoration days; and the roof is supported by a plain gothic open framework of timber, with corbels and pendants.

Behind the grammar school, and not seen in the view, is the writing school, a spacious room, 40 feet by 28, in the same style, but plainer than the former.

On the left of the porch is the court room, in which the Governors meet to transact business; and which is also intended to be the school library. The court room has a broad bay-window in front, embattled on the outside; in which has been inserted an ancient dial in coloured glass, which was in the window of the old vestry hall and school room. Between the porch and the court room is a waiting room.

On the left of the court room is the entrance to the head master's house,

which occupies the extreme left of the building, and contains nine commodious apartments.

This building is altogether highly creditable; as well to the Governors as to the taste and professional ability of Mr. James Field, the architect from whose design and under whose direction it has been erected; and who is also the architect of the new wing of St. Thomas's Hospital; but it is to be regretted that the situation in which it has been placed is so unfavourable, that it can only be seen to great disadvantage from the school yard, or from the railroad, which intersects the school yard diagonally, at a height of about 20 feet above the level of the ground.

It is intended that the entrance to the school shall be from Bermondsey-street, through a gate between a porter's lodge and a house for one of the under masters, to be built in the same style as the school; and then through one of the arches of the railroad into the school yard.

G. R. C.

QUESTIONES VENUSINÆ.—No. VII.

(Concluded from vol. IV. p. 590.)

Dr. Douglas's dissertation on the first ode of Horace, and defence of
"Te doctarum hederæ," &c.

Mr. URBAN, 16th Dec.

AFTER all that has been said in the way of enquiry on the subject, except as the claim of Dr. Hare (in 1721) is concerned, "the first original proposer of that fine emendation remains yet unascertained."

In the British Museum, however, (King's Library, 4 Y 3) I have had the satisfaction to discover a copy of Dr. Douglas's dissertation; the perusal of which Dr. W. King tells us he was favoured with by Dr. D. himself. It is a very ingenious, learned, and clever production. But unluckily that copy in the B. M., apparently printed for private circulation only, without date or title, is imperfect also; and ends with p. 64, just at the interesting commencement of Dr. D.'s answer to the objection taken from the "impropriety of giving the *Edera* to *Mæcenas*."

The Bodleian, though that library now contains Mr. Heber's vast collection of Horaces, is not fortunate enough to possess a copy of the dissertation: or by the acknowledged cour-

tesy of the librarian, Dr. Bandinel, a transcript of the deficient pages might have been readily obtained to complete that in the British Museum.

Is an entire copy of it known to exist in any other library, public or private?

Dr. Douglas in the course of his work refers to (Bower's) *Historia Litteraria*, vol. ii. 1731: which gives an account of *Wade's Horace*, then recently published, and at p. 281 inserts "a new discovery (that of *Te doctarum*, &c.) lately communicated to us from abroad by a very able critic." At p. 285, however, the article concludes thus:—"This emendation is not quite new; the reader will find some hints of it in *Janus Rutgersius*."

Here then the question must rest for the present; and thanking you for the indulgence which has been granted to so tedious an enquiry, I remain, Mr. Urban, yours, &c.

The Author of
HORATIUS RESTITUTUS.

RECORDS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer of England, containing payments made out of His Majesty's Revenue in the 44th year of Edward III. A.D. 1370. Translated from the original Roll now remaining in the ancient Pell Office, by Frederick Devon. London, 1835, pp. 518.

IT would seem, from the statement contained in the introduction to this volume, that for more than a hundred years past, and probably from about the accession of James I., various records, which have for a long time been supposed to be of considerable importance, have been permitted to remain in a state of great disorder in two rooms in the buildings adjoining Westminster Hall; one 'a large dark square room, up one pair of stairs,' and the other 'a small room up two pair of stairs,' in the building adjoining the old Court of Exchequer, and formerly called the brick tower, fronting New Palace Yard. In this receptacle have been also deposited, from time to time, 'the most antient and useless' of the many useless volumes compiled in the office of the Clerk of the Pells, under the system of account-keeping recently abolished. Except when an addition of this kind was made to these concealed treasures, the rooms in question were seldom visited, and all that was known respecting them was, that the collections of several centuries were there deposited, without order or method of any kind, covered with an accumulation of dust and dirt, and, of course, in a state of rapid decay. A meditated attempt to put an end to this disgraceful state of things, a little more than a century ago, was defeated by various events, and, amongst them, by the death of Madox the antiquary, to whom the task had been assigned. From that time these records have remained undisturbed, and, to use the language of Madox, 'in a sort buried,' until very recently, when their condition was brought to the notice of the Lords of the Treasury by the present Comptroller-general of the Exchequer, Sir John Newport. Their Lordships immediately directed that these long-buried documents should be arranged and digested into order, and their contents made known in such a way as would render them accessible and useful to the public. This task was committed to the Editor of the present volume, who has been, we believe, for many years, a clerk in the Chapter House Record-office, and in the execution of it he was instructed to act under the directions of Sir John Newport.

It would appear that sufficient progress has not yet been made in the task of arrangement, to enable Mr. Devon to give an exact calendar of the records he has inspected; but they are stated to consist of, amongst many other documents, a Norman Pipe Roll of the reign of Richard I., but of what year is not mentioned; a long series of Rolls, or Pells, of receipts at the Exchequer; a similar series of Rolls, or Pells, of payments; several old Royal Household books; a series of Liberate Rolls; Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews; Rolls of Aids, Subsidies, and Royal Alms; a Roll of the Expenses of the King's Stable in the 21st Edward I.; a Roll of the Expense and Produce of the Royal Mines, from the 20th to the 25th Edward I.; and Rolls, or Books of Entries of Documents under the Privy Seal, from the 1st James I. to the present time.

From amongst this miscellaneous collection Mr. Devon has selected for publication the Roll before us, 'not only on account of the interesting period of our history to which it relates, but because, from the perfect state of its preservation, it is well calculated to exhibit a specimen of the valuable information contained in these documents; a very limited knowledge of which is to be obtained from the early writers on records of this description.' Such are the reasons for publication assigned by Mr. Devon; we will also extract the explanation which he thinks due to the public, 'for having published a translation of the document, and not the document itself.' — *Thw.*

arguments,' he says, 'in favour of placing the contents of the record within the knowledge and understanding of *all persons* are so obvious, that it is deemed unnecessary to urge them here; those which have been adduced by others to show the advantages derived from translations in general, are presumed to be equally applicable in the present instance.' Now in this matter we entirely differ from Mr. Devon; but, before we proceed to offer the few observations we shall make upon the subject, we would wish to have it borne in mind that Mr. Devon's labours and this volume are altogether at the expense of the public. If any gentleman had thought proper, at his own expense, to publish the volume before us, we should have thought that his money might have been far more usefully expended, but his publisher's accounts would have cured him of such folly, and the sin against good taste might have been permitted to pass almost unnoticed. But with publications at the expense of the country the case is essentially different. Our national literary character is mixed up with such publications; for what we patronize and pay for, we cannot but be supposed to admire. In these days too,—these days of searching economy,—little enough of our public money can be afforded for literary purposes, and it behoves us therefore most particularly to see that that little is well applied. We have also before us the example of the old Record Commission; and, if we have not forgotten its lavish and ridiculous expenditure, which seems impossible, we shall certainly not fail to raise our voices against any thing which approximates, however remotely, to that misapplication of the public bounty of which they were guilty.

Mr. Devon's instructions indicated his duty with sufficient clearness, and pointed out most exactly the order in which he was to proceed. In beginning with publication, even supposing his publication a proper one, he has reversed the order in which he was directed to proceed, and has done that first which should have been done last. Indeed, so entirely has Mr. Devon adopted the old witch-like practice of reading his book backwards, that it would seem that, if it had not been for the good sense of Sir John Newport, who was extremely anxious to furnish the public with at least some information as to the contents of the two long closed-up rooms, the present volume would actually have been sent into the world even without the very imperfect account of the discovered records contained in Mr. Devon's introduction. Of course we do not accuse Mr. Devon of having adopted this mode of proceeding with any view to his own advantage; he has misunderstood his instructions, which were not to publish a translation of any of the documents he was expected to find, or a volume of selections from those documents, which we observe he announces, but properly and correctly to arrange and catalogue them, and, by the publication of catalogues, to make their contents known to the public. There seems something reasonable in this mode of proceeding; but if, on the other hand, Mr. Devon is to be allowed to publish first a volume containing a translation of a Roll, then a volume of translated extracts, and then probably a translation of some other curiosity which may have turned up in the mean time, years will have elapsed, and thousands of pounds will have been expended, before Mr. Devon, or his successor, will have put our antiquaries in possession of that information which they cannot but desire to have, and which the Lords of the Treasury intended them to have without delay.

Such is our view of Mr. Devon's course of proceedings; and now with respect to translations of records. Surely it is quite a mistake that 'the arguments in favour of translations in general' are applicable to this question. In the case of 'translations in general,' the public have the original *and also* the translation, but in the case of records, the use and interest of which are confined to very few persons, and the expense of publishing which is very great, our choice lies not between having either the original alone, or the original and a translation, but between having either the original or a translation. The cases are essentially different; and therefore the arguments,

whatever they may be, to which Mr. Devon refers, do not affect the question. In the instance of records generally we cannot have, and in this particular instance Mr. Devon does not intend us to have, both the original and a translation; the question then is, which of the two is the more likely to be useful? Which of them is more likely 'to place the record (we use Mr. Devon's words) within the knowledge and understanding of all persons?'—of all persons, that is, who feel an interest in such matters, and to whom a record is likely to be of any use at all,—for to dream of making records, *under any circumstances*, objects of utility or interest to the whole body of the people, is the merest nonsense in the world. Mr. Devon could not effect it even if he were to publish his translations in the Penny Magazine. We are sure that the general opinion of all persons competent to decide such a question is in favour of the publication of the unmutated original. Those to whom records are useful can understand the original always as well, and frequently better, than any translation, notwithstanding the 'barbarous Latin' of which Mr. Devon writes with such contempt. Translations cannot be made so as to be thoroughly understood by persons who have not previously studied the general forms and character of records, and those who have had the advantage of such previous study do not stand in need of translations. In records, clearness and certainty as to the exact phraseology of the original are of very peculiar importance,—what translation can give either this clearness or this certainty? Mr. Devon found this out in the instances of proper names, which he has therefore left untranslated throughout his volume. He discovered, he says, that he could not convey 'the original derivation and meaning' of many of them in a translation. How came he not to see that this effect is not confined to proper names of persons, but is equally apparent in the proper names of those institutions, customs, and manners peculiar to the middle ages, which have now become obsolete, and the history and nature of which is only to be gathered from records. The very things for which we principally go to records are incapable of translation. The thing signified has become obsolete; it is entirely gone; we have no name for it. All, therefore, that the translator can do, is either to retain the word in the original, with probably some slight alteration in its termination, or to designate it by the name of whatever in modern times, in the opinion of the translator, comes nearest to its ancient meaning. In both cases the translation is imperfect, and calculated to mislead. In the one the record is really not translated but altered; in the other we have not so much the sense of the original as the translator's opinion of its meaning; and where is the infallible person to whom antiquaries are willing to bend? We by no means suspect Mr. Devon of any intention to set himself up for such a person; but when he deprives us of the original record, and puts us off with merely his own translation, he places himself in the chair which only such a person ought to occupy.

This question of the translation of records is a very wide one. It affects the conduct of the Record Commissioners with respect to the noble publications they are now carrying on; it equally affects the question of whether publications of this sort are exclusively intended for the learned of our own country, or whether they ought not to be published in such manner as to be useful to the students of all nations;—but really it is not worth while to argue it further. Let any one imagine what would have been the condition of European literature if, instead of the *editiones principes* which were sent forth by the zealous revivers of classical learning, those honourable men had, mistakingly, doled out to us a succession of meagre and spiritless translations? Even that however might not have been so bad as the instance before us. Many of the great classical works relate to passions and feelings which belong to all times and all men. Such works may be translated, for the language of passion is as universal as the feeling from which it originates; but records, for the reasons we have given, cannot be translated so as adequately to represent the original. This is

the first translation published at the expense of the public, and we trust it will be the last. Let private individuals do what they please; but against all translations by authority, sent forth in the place of the originals, we shall never cease to protest. How Mr. Devon could have lapsed into such a heresy we cannot imagine. Surely he does not himself explain the cause when, objecting to Mr. Topham's publication of the Wardrobe Book of the 28th Edward I. in the original, he states, that if he had published a translation only, 'much of his labour would have been spared'!—Introd. p. xv.

Having stated our opinions upon these preliminary points, we proceed to the volume itself; which consists of an Introduction, the Record, and an Index.

The Introduction contains an account of the circumstances in which these newly-discovered Records have been long lying; a brief statement of the nature of the documents at present examined; a collection of extracts from them, ranging from the 5th Henry III. to the 19th Charles I.; and an abstract of the Record here published. The record then follows. In explanation of its character it may be necessary to remark, that in the Exchequer the receipts and payments were entered, in the Pell office, upon two Rolls or Books, the one called the *Introitus*, which was the record of monies received, and the other the *Exitus*, or the record of monies issued. Up to the reign of James I. these entries were made upon Rolls, or Pells;* from his accession they have been entered in books. The Record now published is the Pell of *Exitus*, or Issue Roll, for the two Exchequer terms of Easter and Michaelmas in the year 1370. This Roll was selected for publication partly on account of the interest thought to attach to the period to which it refers; but, surely, in the long series which is believed to exist from Henry III. to Edward IV., many years possessed greater claims, and few less, upon the score of interest than the one in question. The forced loans to which the King had recourse, and the unsuccessful expedition of Sir Robert Knolles, were the only important public events by which the year was distinguished. If interest were to have any weight in the selection, it would have been better to have exhibited the preparations which preceded Cressy, or Poitiers, than those which led only to a disgraceful defeat. This is not a matter of much moment; except that, if interest is to be any ground for preliminary publication, Mr. Devon may perhaps stumble upon many other records which he may think of sufficient interest to be communicated to the world before he proceeds to his catalogue, in which case time would have been gained if he had, in the first instance, published one of those records most likely to be interesting. The Roll contains many entries relating to the payment of the expenses of Knolles's expedition,—the transit of his men and horses; the mode of obtaining the necessary number of ships; the wages of the seamen and the troops, with very many other particulars recorded in the minute mode of entry in which our ancestors delighted. We are also here enabled to judge of the extent to which the king's applications for loans were carried, and of their success. The nobility, the clergy, corporations, and private individuals produced their 'imprison'd angels,' apparently with great liberality; and, if this record be correctly translated, seem to have been punctually repaid, often within a few days of the loan.—(See pp. 146, 159, 161, and in many other places.) The pensions, wages, allowances, and other ordinary expenses of the government may also be found here, and furnish many curious illustrations of the machinery of the state at the period in question. But we have not space to dwell upon these matters.

The volume is concluded with an index of a very peculiar kind; Mr. Devon shall

* Some of our readers may not be aware that 'Roll' and 'Pell' mean the same thing. The latter word '*Pellia*,' indicates the substance upon which the entries were made, the former, '*Rotulus*,' the form of the Pell when not in use.

explain it. 'Some difficulty presented itself in rendering the ancient names of persons and places into modern spelling. To obviate this difficulty, the original orthography of the Record has been in most instances adhered to [in the body of the work], and the names modernized only in the index, which plan producing both readings will, it is hoped, be satisfactory.' Probably it will be so to those who wish the volume to repose in quietness upon their shelves; but any one who desires to make use of it, will think it would have been better if the index had been in the same language as the body of the book. Mr. Devon is at any event entitled to the credit of having meditated, and in some instances executed, an index of a very original character.

It is obvious that such a work as the one of which we have given an outline, must contain a great deal of curious matter, and many things which, if they may be depended upon—if the editor has done his duty well and faithfully—are likely to be highly useful to historical inquirers. If, on the other hand, the accuracy and talent of the editor cannot be depended upon, the work is mere waste paper—'a light to lead astray.' We shall at once proceed to the consideration of the manner in which the work has been executed; selecting, with that view, such passages as tend to show how far the editor is qualified for the task committed to him, how much of that minute accuracy and general acquaintance with historical literature which are indispensable requisites for the proper editing of such a volume, he possesses.

In the first page of the Introduction we find it stated, that Madox, in his History of the Exchequer, published in 1769, refers to certain things, and this statement is supported by a reference to that work, p. 739. Madox's History was first published in 1711; and it appears from the third page of this introduction that he died before 1731. There was an improved edition published in 1769, but the pages of Mr. Devon's references throughout his work are taken from the previous edition of 1711. At p. xiv. we are told that 'the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, written by Gervase of Tilbury, was printed by Hearne in his *Liber Niger*.' It is doubtful whether the work referred to was written by Gervase; it is certain that it was not printed by Hearne in his *Liber Niger*.

At p. xxx. we find 'two cloths of gold purchased for Edward of Westminster,' with a note, 'afterwards King Edward I.' Edward I. was surnamed 'Longshanks,' not 'of Westminster.' At any event the person here referred to was no king's son, but the son of 'Odo, the goldsmith,' and was the clerk of the works employed by Henry III. upon his new buildings at Westminster. See Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, edit. 1786, vol. I. 11—25.

At p. lvii. we have a note of the contents of 'Letters of Privy Seal, directed to Sir Lewis Stukely, allowing his expenses for arresting Sir Walter Raleigh.' It is added, 'Sir Lewis Stukely delivered an inventory containing' (*inter alia*) certain enumerated articles. What these articles had to do with Sir Walter Raleigh does not well appear from Mr. Devon's narrative; but upon turning to Mr. Tytler's *Life of Raleigh*, we find the same articles enumerated in an inventory printed there, p. 466. It seems probable that these articles, which were found upon Raleigh's person at the time of his arrest, were, in the first place, taken away by Stukely, but afterwards returned, in order that it might be seen whether Raleigh used them 'in way of subornation.' Amongst them Mr. Devon includes 'a slob of coarser gold,' and 'a symson stone set in gold.' Mr. Tytler prints them 'a stob,' and 'a crymson stone.'

At p. lviii. Mr. Devon prints two extracts from the Exchequer books, in the time of Charles I. relating to payments to Vandyck for portraits painted for the King. These extracts have been published before by Walpole (*Anec. Painting*, ii. 165), and in some respects more fully than they are given by Mr. Devon. Of course, too, we may be sure that Walpole did not fall into the mistake committed by Mr. Devon, of inserting a payment 'for mending the picture of the Emperor Galbuz.'

In the same page we find, 'to Sir Peter Rubens, knight, 3,000*l.* for certain pictures from him sold to us.' One of our contemporaries very properly inquires, 'was this for pictures of his own, or for Italian and Flemish pictures which he had been commissioned to purchase?'* We have no doubt that, if the original were produced, the word 'from' would be found to be merely a blunder of Mr. Devon's, instead of 'by;' and the date and amount 'conjoined' leave no doubt that this was the 3,000*l.* received by Rubens for painting the ceiling of the Banqueting House at Whitehall.†

At p. lx. we find amongst the 'presents of plate,' &c. said to be contained in the Record here published, 'a silver bason and ewer, with gold nobles, to the Duke de Gelrye and Duke d'Aubert, p. 130.' The entry is of a present to Sir Reginald de Bretherthorp, ambassador from those dukes, of one basin silver-gilt and enamelled, with one ewer to match the same, and 95 marks in gold nobles.

In the same page there is 'present to the Lord de Melun, at Parye, in Lombardy, of certain gallies, palfries, and greyhounds, p. 464.' Gallies at Pavia seem something like the sea in Bohemia; but the entry referred to is really such nonsense as it stands in the translation, that nothing can be made of it.

In the same page are ten similar entries under the head of presents. One is not an entry of a present; and out of the remaining nine, *only two* are stated with entire accuracy by Mr. Devon! There are two other similar entries in the next page, and one of them is completely misrepresented.

At p. lxiii. are many entries classed together under the head of 'household payments, servants, &c.' and Mr. Devon represents them as exactly coinciding with those contained in the collection of household ordinances, published by the Society of Antiquaries, the heading of the first of which he quotes in order to prove the similarity. Now this is quite a mistake. The great majority of these selected entries from the present Roll are not household payments, which did not generally appear upon the accounts of the Exchequer; but pensions granted to old servants of the household, or other persons who had done services to the King. It is clear that from such payments 'the perquisites,' as Mr. Devon calls the wages 'of the King's officers and servants,' cannot be ascertained, nor do they, as he imagines, furnish any information as to the ordinary household expenses. His remarks upon the subject are very indefinite, and it is clear he did not at all understand the weapon he was permitted to handle. For instance, his first entry under the head of 'household payments,' is 'payment of 10 marks to the nurse of Thomas de Wodestock, the King's son, p. 78.' The payment referred to is 5 marks paid to Christian [Christiana?], wife of John de Enfield, lately nurse to Thomas de Wodestock, being one half-yearly payment of an annuity of 10 marks granted to her by the King for her life, for good service rendered by her, as well to the King as to Thomas de Wodestock. The next entry is similarly mistaken. The third is altogether misrepresented; and as for 'the chaplain' mentioned in it, he is a mere creation of Mr. Devon's fancy. So may we go from entry to entry and without any better success. They are not 'household payments,' but pensions or other gratuities, and wherever they are stated at large the entries are full of errors. Look, for instance, at the following, classed amongst the 'household payments to the official servants.' Mr. Devon merely says, 'Escheator, p. 294.' The entry is *l. 17s.*, paid to Leo de Perton on account of an annuity of 10*l.* granted him for life by the King, for good service rendered by him, and as a compensation (Mr. Devon translates the word, which frequently occurs, 'recompense') for his office of escheator, which the King granted to him, and afterwards committed it to another person. How can this possibly be called a 'household payment to an official servant?' The next class in Mr. Devon's arrangement is 'pay-

* The Athenæum, 1835, p. 869.

† Walp. Anecd. ii. 142.

ments to domestic servants,' in which he is equally incorrect; but to follow him item by item is at once distressing and tiresome. We shall select one entry, on account of the persons who are mentioned in it. 'Valets and attendants on the King, amongst others, Geoffrey Chaucer and Philippa Chaucer, with many others.' We will not blame the elegant repetition of the word 'others' in this entry, but proceed at once to its substance. The payment to Geoffrey Chaucer which is here referred to, is one upon account of his pension of 20 marks, noticed by all his biographers, and the patent for which is printed in the *Fædera*. In the entry of this payment he is described as '*vallettus regis*,' which agrees with the '*vallettus noster*' of the patent. This appellation, as is well known, has occasioned some literary controversy, and various meanings have been assigned to it.* Mr. Devon, who evidently knows nothing at all about the matter, ignorantly determines it in an off-hand way by translating '*vallettus regis*,' 'the King's valet,' and by classing the illustrious father of English poetry amongst 'domestic servants,' and together with blacksmiths, barbers, cooks, scullery boys, and other 'attendants upon the King.' Probably, with the word '*vallettus*' before us, it would be difficult to convince Mr. Devon that he is incorrect as to Geoffrey; but what has he to say for placing Mistress Philippa amongst the 'valets and attendants upon the King?' She is not described at all in this Record, but is, simply, Philippa Chaucer, with a pension of 10 marks, for life, given for some cause which is not described, but which Mr. Devon calls 'good service.' In a Record of the 51st Edward III., from which Mr. Devon quotes at p. xlv., there is a further description of her; but it is one that will not aid Mr. Devon, but the contrary. Appended to this latter description is a note, in which Mr. Devon informs us, that Philippa was 'sister to the wife of John of Gaunt.' *The wife! which wife?* Surely, Mr. Devon, if you knew that John of Gaunt had three wives, and one cannot think an editor of records can be ignorant of a fact so notorious, you should have told us whether it was the sister of the wealthy Blanche of Lancaster, of the proud Constance of Spain, or of the mother of the Beauforts, whom you have thought fit to place amongst the 'domestic servants,' the 'valets and attendants upon the King.' The word 'valet' occurs very frequently upon this Roll; and probably, if the original had been published, its meaning might have been very correctly determined, but no one can attempt it with merely Mr. Devon's translation before him.

At p. lxxiv. we are informed, that 'under the head of household payments may also be classed *money to, and on behalf of, Philippa Queen of England.*' Is it possible that the Roll could have been edited without noticing that this lady, although often named, is always styled 'the late' Queen? There are payments to her creditors, and others upon her behalf; but the hand with which she could have received money, was cold before the commencement of the account. She died in 1369.

At p. lxxviii. amongst the portions of the Roll relating to 'money lent to the King,' Mr. Devon states, 'persons sent to various parts to borrow money, *with mention of their names and places of residence*, p. 111.' There is no such mention whatever.

In the same page, 'money paid to the King in his chamber for 10,000 marks *borrowed*,' p. 113, 205. This is curiously absurd; the item is of itself without meaning, but the following is the transaction to which it refers. The King received from the Exchequer 10,000 marks yearly for his own private use. This sum was paid to him quarterly, and there are many entries relating to the quarterly payments. Those referred to by Mr. Devon, p. 113, 205 (they ought to be 112, 204), are of this kind, and others are to be found at p. 284, 453, 475. There is not the slightest reason for terming this sum 'borrowed;' but it is clear that, although Mr. Devon translated some eight or ten entries in which the nature of this transaction appears most palpably,

* See Ellis's Specimens, t. 202. Chalmers' Biog. Dict. t. 196.

he never arrived at even a glimpse of their meaning. It may be worthy of notice, that upon three several occasions (not noticed by Mr. Devon), probably when the Treasurer was hard pressed, the King lent to the Exchequer, out of the money thus paid to him, three several sums of 1,000, 950, and 700 marks (p. 237). Upon another occasion we find that he had reversed the transaction, and himself borrowed 9,000 marks from the Exchequer (p. 381). The payment on account, before referred to as occurring at p. 475, is not fully translated by Mr. Devon. It charges 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid to the King on account, and then concludes 'see same entry at p. 284.' Now in that page there are two entries of payments to the King; one of 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the other of 1666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (this last is a mistake of 1,000*l.* too much). To which of these does Mr. Devon refer? We are quite certain that if the original of the entry at p. 475 be produced, it will not be found to be 'the same' as either of them. They are payments the one up to a particular time, the other in a peculiar manner, and it is impossible that the subsequent entry can be 'the same' in either of these respects. In the early part of the volume Mr. Devon has given all the entries at full length; but it is evident, from his engraving in *fac-simile*, that some, and, as far as we can judge, a great many entries in the latter part of the volume are cut short, but how much, in what respect, or when this is the case, we have no information or means of judging. No one need be told, that in the publication of a record this is highly objectionable. Mere matters of form, often exactly repeated, may be very well abbreviated, but, as far as we can judge without access to the original, it is not merely matter of form but substance also, that has been curtailed in the later entries, and that without any notice that the whole entry is not given. Such abbreviation is extremely improper.

At p. lix. is the following:—'Messengers and couriers sent to all parts of England to borrow money, and for sheriffs, escheators, and other officers, to pay the same at the Exchequer, p. 126, 234, 235.' Now the first entry referred to is a payment to the clerks of the Chancery for writing letters requesting loans of money; but the second and third entries, as far as we can understand the translation, which is clearly inaccurate, relate to the *repayment and not the borrowing* of monies, and in none of the entries referred to, is there any mention of messengers sent to borrow money. The entry at p. 126 is the only one of the three which contains any directions to the sheriffs; and that does not in any manner allude, as Mr. Devon would have us suppose, to their payment into the Exchequer of money borrowed, but in substance orders them to pay over all the ordinary receipts of their offices without making the usual deductions, which the Exchequer was probably at that time too poor to allow.

At p. lxxvi. Mr. Devon states, 'a ransom of 10,000 marks paid to Sir Nicholas Loveigne, for Sir Hugh de Chastillon, a knight of France and prisoner to the said Sir Nicholas, p. 445, 456.' This is a very curious transaction, and is most inadequately described by Mr. Devon. It seems that Sir Nicholas de Loveigne had taken in the war Sir Hugh de Chastillon. But the King, being desirous of having the custody and the benefit of the ransom of this prisoner, purchased him of Sir Nicholas 'for his own use,' and agreed to pay a purchase money of 10,000 marks. There are three entries of payments on account of this sum, at p. 5, 445, and 466; only two are mentioned by Mr. Devon, and one of them is referred to inaccurately.

Amongst the fees paid, there appear those of the judges and many other officers of dignity. The Chief Justice of the King's Bench had 40*l.* per annum, with an additional pension of 40*l.* granted to him for life for good service, and, according to Mr. Devon's translation, 'that he might the more fitly maintain the military order [that is, we suppose, if it were properly translated, the order of knighthood] which he had received from the King.' p. 346. The other judges had a yearly fee of 40 marks, with 20*l.* additional if they were Judges of Assize. (p. 346, 353.) The King's Serjeants 20*l.* per annum, with a similar 20*l.* additional if they were Judges of Assize. (p. 354,

360, 369.) The King's Attorney, to prosecute and defend his business in the Bench, 10*l.* *per annum*.* (p. 364.) The Treasurer's Remembrancer, 40 marks, (p. 343.) The Opposer (Apposer?) of the Exchequer, 10*l.* (p. 149.) The Clerk of the Great Roll, 10*l.* (p. 103.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 40 marks, (p. 352.) Mr. Devon, with a feeble attempt at a joke, remarks upon this last payment, that it is 'only 2*d.* a day more than the common soldier, and 8*d.* more than the royal lion in the Tower.' p. xlv. We fear he is not much more expert in arithmetic than some people may think he is in the translation of records, for both his calculations are wrong, as any one may see who will follow him to his references, pages 99 and 298, and, in all probability, his instance of 'the' common soldier is not 'a' common soldier. Such a mode of estimating the dignity or the nature of the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is extremely erroneous. Whatever was his official salary, it was the same as that of the highest Judge of the Court of Exchequer.†

We might fill our Magazine with the mistakes of Mr. Devon, but it is unnecessary. Every one at all acquainted with this branch of literature must perceive, from the instances we have quoted already, but which do not comprise one twentieth part of those we could produce, that this record has not fallen into the hands of an editor who can be depended upon. Where then is the value of his translation? Where the value of the book itself? In its pages the Record appears like precious wine carelessly poured from one vessel into another. Much of it is lost, and of that which remains the flavour is gone; it is dull, tasteless, and insipid. There is not a page of the introduction which does not bear upon it manifest proofs of the editor's want of acquaintance with the subject before him; the books he quotes from, the manner of his quotations, the references and the absence of references, all tell the same tale. His carelessness in stating the contents of his own volume, and his ignorance of the real meaning of many of the entries he has translated, are palpable as daylight. Not having the original of the Roll he has translated, we cannot of course bring forth sentence by sentence and prove them to be incorrect, but no person can fail to perceive that even the ordinary phraseology of records is often improperly rendered, and whenever an entry is not one of mere ordinary form, it is generally confused, and frequently entirely unintelligible. Even when there is no palpable inaccuracy, how is the book to be relied upon? The introduction shews that Mr. Devon cannot quote the substance of the entries in the latter part of his own volume, without falling into blunders equally extraordinary in kind and number. Is it then possible for us to suppose that he has avoided similar blunders in transferring the sense of the original to his translation?

* The allowance, p. 426, to John de Asshewell, is *not* an allowance 'to the King's Attorney,' as it is stated to be by Mr. Devon (p. lxxx.), but a contribution on behalf of the King towards the expense of some proceeding in the nature of a *qui tam* action.

† All the salaries mentioned in this Roll, were apparently those allowed 'from ancient time,' and in consequence of the alteration in the value of money had become insufficient. Instances occur of the increase of the fees of many of the officers of the Exchequer (p. 258, 411); and in the 11th Henry VI. we find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was paid 40*l.* *per annum* 'of increase' to his ancient fee of 40 marks. Mr. Devon's remark as to 'the royal lion in the Tower,' has directed our attention to the various entries relating to the royal zoological collection in the 44th of Edward III. William de Garderobe was at that time the keeper, by the title of 'Keeper of the King's Lions and Leopards in the Tower of London,' and received for his wages sixpence per day. He was also allowed 6*d.* per day for the food of each beast under his care. At first there were seven (p. 25), afterwards six (p. 216), and then four (p. 298). Two young lions were subsequently, either born in the Tower, or brought there: eightpence per day was allowed for each of them for the first three months, and afterwards sixpence per day. (p. 298.) The number of beasts was ultimately again raised to seven, by a present of a lion sent to the King from Gascony, by the Black Prince. (p. 298, 388, 429.)

It was said, long ago, that

'None but those who cannot write, translate.'

And never was there a more complete verification of the assertion than is afforded by the present volume. Look, for instance, at the following choice morsel of English composition, which occurs at p. xxvi.

'Craven Ord, in his Inventory of Crown Jewels of 3 Edward III. published in 1790, states, that one of the first lists of our Crown Jewels is contained in the letter of Margaret Queen of France to her brother Henry III. of England, dated 1261, when *they* were lodged in the church of the Knights Templars at Paris, which the said King afterwards gave his Queen Eleanor power to dispose of. Vid. Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 1. pp. 410, 435.'

Who were 'lodged' in the church, or, as it is in the original, the house, of the Knights Templars? And what was it that the King gave the Queen? *the church or the jewels?* We have not at present an opportunity of turning to Mr. Ord's paper to see how far he is answerable for these blunders; but as there are no marks of quotation, and the reference is to the new edition of the *Fœdera*, Mr. Devon may claim the merit of adopting, if not of actually penning the elegant composition.

Witness the excellent logic of the following sentence, in which an attempt is made to throw something like censure upon an elder antiquary:—

'It is to be regretted, that Mr. Topham had not a knowledge of the collection now under consideration, and of the discoveries since made, as he would not then have fallen into the error of asserting 'that similar accounts of a later date are also extant in MS., but that none prior are known to be remaining.' *Earlier Rolls have since been found.*' p. xv.

Because earlier Rolls have been found since Mr. Topham wrote, he was in error when he asserted that none were *then known* to be in existence. 'O wise judge!'

One other specimen and we have done:—

'This Mary was the sixth daughter of King Edward I. by his wife Eleanor, who at ten years of age was made a nun in this monastery of Amersbury, at the instance of Queen Eleanor, her grandmother, who lived, died, and was buried there?' p. xxxiv.

Was it Mary, the daughter, or Eleanor, the mother, who was 'made a nun' at ten years of age? And who would believe, from Mr. Devon's statement, that Eleanor, the grandmother, was for seven and thirty years Queen consort of England, and during that time was the mother of nine children? Somewhat different from a life passed as a vestal at Amersbury.

Wherever we open this volume, or in whatever manner we regard it, we find cause for complaint and censure. If we examine the original portion of it, its English is the veriest slip-slop that can be written; its statements of facts are inaccurate to a degree which is almost inconceivable. If we look at the extracts selected from the series of discovered Rolls, we find well-known circumstances put forth as if they were novelties, and stated with the same disregard of correctness which prevails throughout the volume. Go we to the editor's abridgment of his own translation, still we find the same extraordinary and inexcusable inaccuracy. If we examine the translation of the Record, we perceive, by the absence of all explanations of those peculiarities which cannot be understood without a reference to the original, that the duty of an editor has been neglected or unknown, and wherever we possess the means of testing the accuracy of the translation, we find good reason to believe that in it also may be found the same characteristic carelessness and inaccuracy. Add to all this the folly of the Index, and the glaring want of judgment displayed by the publication of a translation instead of the original, and an estimate may be formed of the value of the whole work.

We regret the necessity which obliges us to make these observations; regret it be-

cause the Roll, if properly published, would have furnished a valuable addition to our stock of original documents, and, also, because it is always unpleasant to use the language of reprehension. In an ordinary case it is often well to allow ignorance and carelessness to find their own level; to permit the pecuniary loss which generally follows the publications of incompetent persons, to correct their temerity; but this is not an ordinary case, nor is it one in which individual loss can apply its salutary corrective. The circumstances of the publication; the announcement of another similar work,—also, no doubt, at the public expense; the disgrace which works like this are calculated to throw upon record publications, at a time when more attention is given to them, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, than has ever been bestowed before; all unite to render silence on our part impossible.

If we might presume to offer advice to the functionaries to whom belongs the duty of making these newly-discovered Records available to the public, we should say:—Let them be properly arranged, and a correct catalogue of them be published. Having done this, if there be no objection on the ground of custody, which from the nature of the Records we hardly suppose there can be, transfer them at once to the British Museum; and if it be thought advisable that any of them should be published at the public expense, let the publication be placed under the superintendence of the Record Commissioners. This course would most effectually carry into execution the intentions of the Lords of the Treasury, and conduce in the highest degree to the public advantage.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XII.

CORRESPONDENCE OF POPE WITH TONSON SENIOR AND JUNIOR, RESPECTING THEOBALD'S EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE, THE MAN OF ROSS, &c.

FROM MR. POPE TO J. TONSON, JUN.
Sr, Twickenham, Nov. [1731.]

I LEARN from an Article published in a late daily journal, that Tibbald is to have the *text* of Shakespear, together with his remarks, printed by you. As I have heard nothing of this from you, I presume it is not so; at least that you, with whom I have liv'd ever upon amicable terms, will not be the publisher of any impertinencies relating any way to my character, of which you cannot but know, that man's specimens and letters concerning them have been full. In a word, I doubt not but you wou'd some way have acquainted me with any design of yours concerning Shakespear. I desire you'd tell me the truth of this matter, tho' I believe 'tis no more than some idle report crept into the News, or perhaps put into it by himself.

I am, D^r Sir, yr affect^d humble servant,
A. POPE.

When did you hear of y^r Uncle?

TO MR. POPE FROM J. TONSON, JUN^r.
Sr. 13 Nov. 1731.

I HAVE rec'd yours, wherein you

desire me to tell you the truth whether I have agreed with Theobald to print the Text of Shakespear together with his Remarks. The truth is this, other persons being concerned in the Text of Shakespear with myself, Mr. Theobald treated with them to print it, and as I found the work wou'd go on by the other parties concern'd (tho I had not come into the agreement), so I could not avoid being concern'd in the edition: this is the truth. I am sensible of the many instances of your friendship, and shall never do any act to forfeit y^r opinion of me; and since Theobald's Shakespear must come out, I cannot think you will like it the worse that a friend of yours is one of the printers. As for the advertisement, or piece of news in the daily Journal, I knew nothing of it till I read it in the Paper, nor ever thought it worth my time to enquire how it came there. I had a letter from my uncle last post, who is well, and will be very glad to hear that you are so.

I am Sir, your most obliged and most obedient servant,
J. T.

FROM MR. POPE TO J. TONSON, JUN^r.

Dr. SIR, Nov. 14, 1731.

YOU may guess how far I am from being unwilling that Tibbald's Notes should come out, when I long since desir'd and commission'd you to try to procure them against our second edition. The worst I wish is, that Shakespear and you may be serv'd by 'em. But all I shou'd be sorry for would be, if you were made the publisher of any falsity relating to my personal character, who not only am a man that wish you well, but have suffer'd a little on y^r account, by one lye of this man's venting. Having a mind to write to your uncle, I've taken this for part of a subject of a letter, where you will see what further I have to say of it. I am fully satisfied by what you tell me, and always ready to be truly, Sr, y^r affectionate humble serv^t.

A. POPE.

TO MR. POPE FROM J. TONSON, JUN^r.

Sir, 18 Nov. 1731.

I HAVE fully answer'd y^r first about Shakespear. As to any other matters, I shall be so far from doing, or suffering any thing to be dooc, to make you uneasy, that on the contrary, I shall be glad of any opportunity of obliging, and, if possible, serving you; and in the plainest words I tell you, that whoever I employ in publishing any of the copy's I am entituled unto (more especially any pieces of yours), I will conclude on nothing till I have your opinioo. I am much obliged to you for the compliment of sending your letter to my uncle open to me; but as (in my humble opinion) it will look much better for that letter (or any other of yours) to come immediately from yourself than under my cover, so I return it as I rec'd it, and am, Sir, your most humble serv^t,

J. T.

Sir, Nov. 14th, 1731.

I HAD a letter from your nephew, who tells me what I am pleas'd always to hear, that you are well, but not a word when you return to Barnes. Your stay has been much longer y^o I hop'd, and you propos'd. I was almost ready to be angry with y^r nephew on hearing he was to be the publisher of Tibbald's Shakspear; who, according to the laudable custom of

commentators, first serv'd himself of my pains, and then abus'd me for 'em. But I am satisfy'd since he tells me other proprietors in y^r copy of Shakespear could have printed it without him: and I am the better pleas'd he has a share in it; because if any slander on my personal character sh^d be inserted in y^r book, he doubtless would be enabled to testify in y^r same book any such truth in my justification as I could call upon him to witness. I never understood, w^o I was concern'd in his edition, that any other proprietors c^d be ballanc'd wth himself in it. This you most know too. But if an edition of y^r Text can be printed without his consent, and if the propriety to this author be so wandring, I'm very sure that, however my edition or Tibbald's may sell, I know a way to put any friend upon publishing a new one that will vastly out-sell them both (of w^{ch} I will talk with you when we meet); and out of this author only, but of all the other best English poets; a project w^{ch} I am sure the upblik w^d thank me for, and w^{ch} none of the Dutch-headed Scholiasts are capable of executing.

I think I sh^d congratulate y^r cozen on the new trade he is commencing, of publishing English Classics with huge Commentaries. Tibbald's will be y^r follower of Bentley, and Bentley of Scribnerus. What a glory will it be to the Dunciad, that it was the first modern work publish'd in this manner! In truth I think myself happier in my Commentator than either Milton or Shakespear; and shall be very well content if the same hands proceed to any other man's works but my owne. And in this I depend upon your friendship, and y^r intercession with y^r cozen, that you will not let the Tibbald's ever publish notes upon such things of mine, as are your property yet or shall be hereafter.—*Oh shade these laurels w^{ch} descend to you!*

I writ you a long letter abt 2 months since, since when I have not heard from you. If you are now upon returning, you'll probably find L^d Bathurst at Cirencester, who I know w^d rejoyce to show you all his works there. I past a week lately with L^d Cobham and Mr. Stanyan. I think all y^r friends are well. L^d Wilmington I dined with y^r day he left Chiswick for y^r season.

My mother is pretty well, and remembers you. I know nothing more to tell you but that I am, with sincere good will, ever, d^r Sir, y^r affectionate friend and servant,
A. POPE.

I have a very pretty poem to shew you of a near relation of L^d Cobham's, w^{ch} he has inscribed to me and some others.

You live not far from *Ross*. I desire you to get me an exact information of the Man of *Ross*, what was his X^{tian} and surname? what year he dyed, and at w^t age? and to transcribe his epitaph if he has one, and any particulars you can procure ab^t him. I intend to make him an example, in a poem of mine.

To Mr. Tonson, sen. at Ledbury,
Herefordshire.

DEAR SIR, *Twickenham, June 7th, 1732.*

Before I received y^r last, I intended to write to you my thanks for y^e great diligence (or let me give it a higher title, zeal) you have shewn in giving me so many particulars of the Man of *Ross*. They are more than sufficient for my honest purpose of setting up his fame, as an example to greater and wealthier men, how they ought to use their fortunes. You know, few of these particulars can be made to shine in verse, but I have selected the most affecting, and have added 2 or 3 w^{ch} I learn'd fro' other hands. A small exaggeration you must allow me as a poet; yet I was determin'd the ground work at least sh^d be *Truth*, w^{ch} made me so scrupulous in my enquiries; and sure, considering that the world is bad enough to be always extenuating and lessening what virtue is among us, it is but reasonable to pay it sometimes a little over measure, to balace that injustice, especially when it is done for example and encouragement to others. If any man shall ever happen to endeavour to emulate the Man of *Ross*, 'twill be no manner of harm if I make him think he was something more charitable and more beneficent than really he was, for so much more good it w^d put the imitator upon doing. And farther I am satisfy'd in my conscience (from y^e strokes in 2 or 3 acct' I have of his character) that it was in his will, and in his heart, to have done every good a poet can imagine.

My motive for singling out this man, was twofold; first to distinguish real and solid worth from showish or plausible exence, and virtue fro' vanity: and secondly, to humble y^r pride of greater men, by an opposition of one so obscure and so distant from y^e sphere of publick glory, this proud town. To send y^e any of y^e particular verses will be much to y^e prejudice of y^e whole; w^{ch} if it has any beauty, derives it from y^e manner in which it is placed, and y^e contrast (as y^e painters call it) in w^{ch} it stands, with y^e pompous figures of famous, or rich, or high-born men.

I was not sorry he had no monument, and will put that circumstance into a note, perhaps into y^e body of y^e poem itself (unless you entreat y^e contrary in y^r own favor, by y^e zeal to erect one). I would however, in this case, spare y^e censure upon his heir (so well as he deserves it), because I dare say, after seeing his picture, every body will turn that circumstance to his honour, and conclude the Man of *Ross* himself w^d not have any monument in memory of his own good deeds.

I have no thoughts of prioting y^e poem (w^{ch} is an epistle on the *Use of Riches*) this long time, perhaps not till it is accompanied with many others; and at a time, when telling truths, and drawing exemplary pictures of men and manners can be of no disservice to y^e author, and occasion no slanderer to mistake them, and apply them falsely, as I was lately serv'd in y^e character of *Timoo*. But I wish for nothing more than to see you here, on these quiet banks of the *Thames*, where any of these things should be frankly shewn to you.

My portrait, by *Dahl*, I have sent a week ago to y^e nephew. You oblige me in y^e copy of my old friend *Dr. Garth*; and you will always oblige me in continuing to write to me. As to *Dr. Bentley* and *Milton*, I think the one above and y^e other below all criticisme. Adieu, and health, and peace, and fair weather attend you.

Yours, A. POPE.

DEAR SIR, *Twickenham, Dec. 4, 1735.*

I condole with you in the first place for the death of y^e nephew, between whom and me, a matter past a short time before, which gave me concern,

as I believe it will you when I tell it you. I presume this occasion may have brought you to town once more, and I hope it will not be without our seeing each other. Whether y^r deafness will permit our conversation to be on equal terms, or whether I can only hear you, that will be a great pleasure to me, and I shall only be sorry to give you none on my part. Yet I think you love me well enough to find it some, meerly to be face to face. As soon as you can, pray write me a line when and where we shall pass a day and a night together. I can shew you papers, if you can't hear me talk; and I can ask you questions at least in writing, and I don't care how prolix you are in answering. I've often thought of writing to you, but I believe you may have read too many of my letters of late, w^{ch} is a favour you owe to Curll. I took very kindly y^e paragraph in y^rs, which y^r nephew communicated to me. I am glad if any of my writings please you, who have been used to so much better; and I am glad if the writer pleases you, who have known so many better. Let me be what I will, I assure you I am very sincerely, d^r Sir, your affectionate friend and humble servant,

A. POPE.

To Jacob Tonson, sen. Esq.
at Ledbury, Herefordshire.

SIR,

I desire you'll take these five setts of y^e Odysey, and do what you can wth 'em.

I desire also you'll cause the pacquet I send to be bound together, as many in a volume as are tyed together. Let the octavo be made to match in colour and size this w^{ch} is already bound, and letter it LABELS ON POPE, &c. VOL. 2.

Pray bind y^e duodecimos also in another vol: y^e same colour, lettered CURL AND COMPANY.

And bind y^e Gulliveriana, and letter it (same colour) thus, LABELS ON SWIFT AND POPE.

In this you will oblige, Sr, y^r very faithfull servant,

A. POPE.

I dont know but soon we may have some better business together.

Praysend me Phillips's Freethinkers, and y^e first or second vol. of Blackmore's Essays, in w^{ch} is his picce of heroic poetry.

One of these pamphlets is imperfect at y^e end, of w^{ch} I desire you'll procure an entire one.

To Mr. Tonson.

EPITAPH OF MRS. HANNAH MORE.

THE monument to the memory of Mrs. Hannah More has been put up in Wrington church. It is from the chisel of E. H. Baily, Esq. R.A. of Bristol. Its form and ornaments are Gothic, the material the finest white marble, and is truly chaste and elegant. It bears upon it the following inscription:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
HANNAH MORE.

She was born in the parish of Stapleton, near Bristol, A.D. 1745, and died at Clifton, September 7th, A.D. 1833.

Endowed with great intellectual powers, and early distinguished by the success of her literary labours, she entered the world under circumstances tending to fix her affections on its vanities; but, instructed in the school of Christ to form a just estimate of the real end of human existence, she chose the better part, and consecrated her time and talents to the glory of God and the good of her fellow creatures, in a life of practical piety and diffusive beneficence. Her numerous writings in support of religion and order, at a crisis when both were rudely assailed, were equally edifying to readers of all classes, at once delighting the wise, and instructing the ignorant and simple. In the eighty-ninth year of her age, beloved by her friends, and venerated by the public, she closed her career of usefulness in humble reliance on the mercies of God, through faith in the merits of her Redeemer.

Her mortal remains are deposited in a vault in this churchyard, which also contains those of her four Sisters, who resided with her at Barley Wood, in this parish, her favourite abode, and who actively cooperated in her unwearied acts of Christian benevolence.

Mary More died 18th April, 1813, aged 75 years.

Elizabeth More died 14th June, 1816, aged 76 years.

Sarah More died 17th May, 1817, aged 74 years.

Martha More died 14th September, 1819, aged 60 years.

This monument is erected out of a subscription for a public memorial to Hannah More, of which the greater proportion is devoted to the erection of a school in the populous and destitute out-parish of St.

Philip and Jacob, Bristol, to the better endowment of whose district church she bequeathed the residue of her property.

EPITAPH TO SIR T. G. CULLUM, BT.
F.R.S., &c.

Mr. URBAN,

From motives of highest respect for the memory of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, by whose notice as well as by the kindnesses of the several members of his family, conferred during past years on me, I have been so much honoured, and the comfort of my life so increased, I beg the favour of having his epitaph (which is on a handsome marble tablet, north side of Hawsted chancel, in Suffolk) inserted in your publication.

Yours, &c. F. H. T. B.

Sacred to the memory of Sir THOS. GERY CULLUM, Bart. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S.

Seventh in succession of his family, and, during a long period of his life, Bath King of Arms.

He was born in 1741, and having been, in early age, devoted to self-improvement,

his mind was enriched by various and valuable information. His correspondence and communications were sought and highly appreciated, not merely in the circle of his friends and acquaintance, but by persons of distinguished taste and literary talents throughout the kingdom. Temperate in habits, most exemplary in character, friendly in disposition, his lengthened, useful, and respectable life ended September 8th, 1831.

He married, in 1774, Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Hanson, Esq., of Normanton, in Yorkshire, who died September 13, 1830.

Their son and sole heir erected this monument.

1832.

ARMS above the monument: Azure a chevron. Ermine between three pelicans Or, vulving themselves proper, Ulster, in pretence; impaling, Gules, the Sun in splendour between 3 mascles Ar. on a chief embattled Or, 3 lions ramp. Sa. (an alteration of "Hanson," granted to Lady Cullum in 1793). Crest, a lion sejant Or, supporting a column Arg. capital and base Or. Motto, "Sustineatur."

EPITAPH ON JAMES LYNN, M.D.

JACOBUS LYNN, Jacobi Lynn, de Woodbridge, in agro Suffolciæ,
Generosi, (optimè auditi, baud pridem defuncti,)

filius natus maximus,

Medicinam chyrurgicam primitus peritæque in solo natali exercuit.
Regiones deinde externas visens, et legationem ad Sinenses comitatus,
ibidem ad tempus præfinitum versatus est.

Post quosdam casus et rerum discrimina, in Angliam reversus,
Doctoris insuper in Medicinâ gradu insignitus,
luculentissimâ praxi innotuit.

Peregrè abeundi, tandem, in causâ fuit hepar morbidum, comitante asthmâ,
et alienæ quàm suæ salutis artifex felicior,
tabe per aliquot menses corpus depascente,
in damnâ artis ipsius suorumque extinctus est.

Decessit apud Buriam Sancti Edmundi die 10^o Decembris, 1832, annos natus 63.

Ingenii acumen . comitas spectata .
Vitæ ratio tranquilla . fides inconcussa .
in mntuâ communicatione jucunditas .
defunctum ad vivum descriperant,
desiderium haud leve relinquentes.

Amico optimè de se merito, F. H. T. BARNWELL.

Mr. ROBERT WILSON.

THE following account of an unknown Botanist may deserve the notice of Naturalists. Robert Wilson, of Medomsley, in the county of Durham, an indefatigable Naturalist and ingenious man, was born in the neighbourhood. He was a sword-cutler, and employed at the manufactory at Shotley Bridge (now given up), and his principal employment was in en-

graving on the swords, &c. Of his life little is known; but he was constantly employed in the pursuit of knowledge, and his rambles extended over all the neighbouring districts. His garden contained a valuable collection of plants, and many of those which he met with flourished there. He frequently left plants among those he respected or was acquainted with. He died a few years ago.

The sale of his property was attended by what is there called "the whole country side." There were many curiosities; among others, a desk of his own making, richly inlaid with ivory and very many different woods: this had cost him many years labour: it was sold for a trifle. There was also a richly inlaid gun.

Among his books there were several valuable additions to Botanical science:—1. a book, being a copy, in manuscript, of Withering's Bot. Art. tit. Lichens, with coloured drawings, and many new species; 2. a book containing a large collection of coloured drawings of Fungi, and many new kinds; and 3. a Herbal with coloured drawings, mostly from an old Dutch Herbal, and a copy from Mr. Harriman's (another indefatigable Botanist) Manuscript on the genus Lichen, arranged according to Acharius's Lichenes. These collections are in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Rector of Wolsingham; and are valuable, particularly as containing accounts of the Flora of the Vale of Derwent and Weardale and Teesdale, new districts, in every respect recommended to the notice of Naturalists, who will also find beautiful scenery, good fare, kind treatment, and cheap living.

MR. URBAN,

A SUGGESTION is thrown out, at p. 227 of your last Number, that "amidst all the miracles of our Lord, no instance of a *lost limb restored* is mentioned;" and the writer intimates a wish to learn, what reason can be assigned for such a want of miraculous intervention on the part of our Saviour.

By a *lost limb*, the writer evidently intends to speak of a limb severed from the body; for of the restoration of other limbs, lost to all the useful purposes of life, by palsy and other causes, numerous instances are adduced by the Evangelists.

But though no particular instance of a "*lost limb restored*" is recorded, we are not to infer that no such restoration took place; on the contrary, we are told that "great multitudes came unto him, having with them those that were lame, blind, dumb, *maimed*, and many others, and he healed

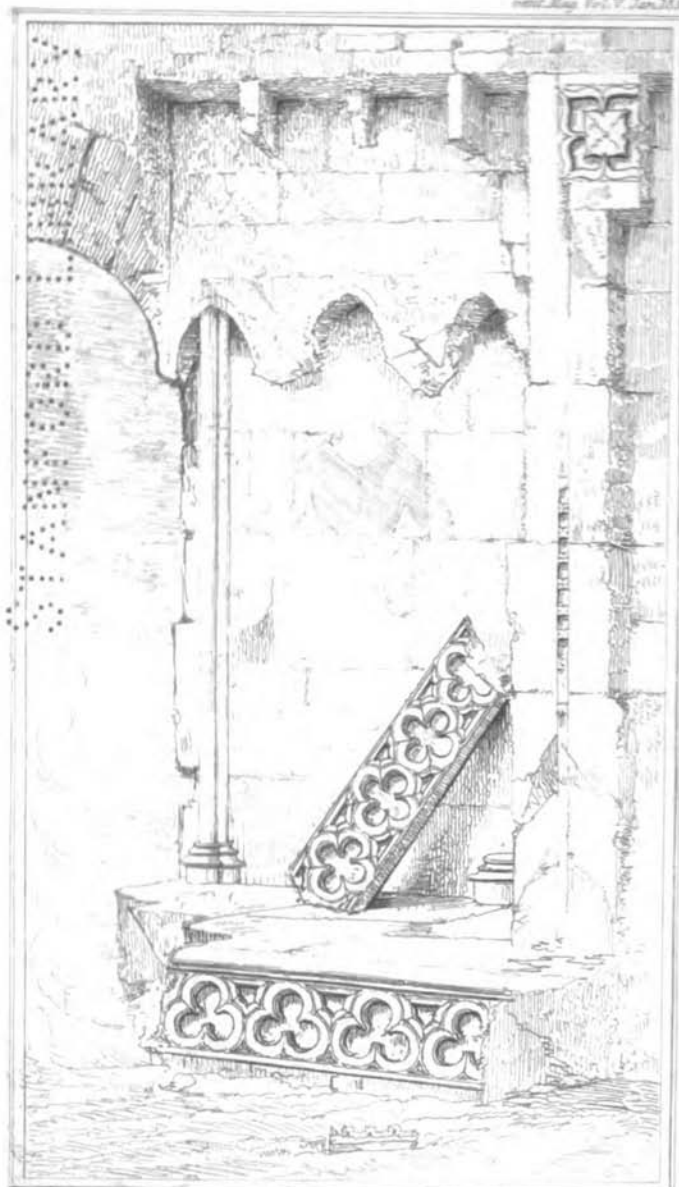
them: insomuch that the multitude wondered when they saw the dumb to speak, *the maimed to be whole*, the lame to walk, and the blind to see: and they glorified the God of Israel."—Matt. xv. 30, 31.

One only instance is recorded in the Scriptures of the healing of a part severed from the body by violence: this is that of the servant of the High Priest, whose ear was cut off by the sword; Matt. xxvi. 51. Mark xiv. 47. Luke xxii. 50. John xviii. 10. and we are told, that "Jesus touched his ear, and healed him," [*καὶ ἀψάμηνος τοῦ ὠτίου τοῦ ἰσθάρου αὐτοῦ,*] by which we must understand, that the healing included the actual restoration of the ear, to the part from which it was removed by violence; for had the ear not been replaced it was necessary to touch it, and the verb *ἰσθάρω*, in another passage of Luke iv. 18, is used to express complete and entire healing.

With regard to the separation of the large limbs from the body by violence, we have no reason to believe that this occurred often in Judea, during our Lord's abode upon earth; and it may be doubted whether a single opportunity was offered for such a manifestation of his miraculous power, as the restoration of such a *lost limb*. The only means which the surgeons at that period of the world possessed of stopping the bleeding from large arteries, consisted in the application of the actual cautery, and this could so seldom be effected, that in the event of the excision of large limbs, the rapid flow of blood would speedily prove fatal to the patient. Unless, therefore, our Lord had been present, when the infliction of the wound took place, he would not be called upon to exercise his benevolence, in miraculously curing the injury: and his presence was not to be expected in those places where these accidents mostly abound, amidst the rage of war, and violence, and rapine, and their consequences.

I ought to add, that I have somewhere, but I cannot recollect where, seen some observations on the point here mooted, and the explanation I have ventured to give, is derived from my recollection of the reply which those observations elicited.

Yours, &c. *Δαρθρωπος.*



J. H. Stanger del.

**VESTIGES OF SCULPTURE AND PAINTING
IN ST STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.**

AFTER THE FIRE, OF OCTOBER, 1834.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.

(With a Plate.)

OF all the magnificent buildings for religious services on which such vast expenditure was lavished by our ancestors, there was evidently none which could compete, in gorgeous splendour, with that which adorned the Metropolitan Palace of the Kings. Nor could we fairly expect to find elsewhere a rival edifice; when we consider that to the expenses of this the revenues of the kingdom were, for a long series of years, devoted with no sparing hand, and that the most tasteful artists and most skilful workmen that the country furnished, were *impressed* for the execution of its several parts.

There can be no doubt that some of the great peers did emulate the magnificence of the Sovereign in this as in other matters; and the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick may be instanced as a remaining specimen of great splendour. Still, all must have been inferior to this elaborate work of Edward the Third. The more degenerate *eras* of art could never rival this production of a pure and most elegant style; and if St. Stephen's Chapel were now as perfect as those of Edward the Fourth at Windsor, and of Henry the Seventh at Westminster, how far would it not surpass them in the estimation, which an impartial comparison, and a renewed taste, have taught us to pronounce on the various gradations of Pointed Architecture!

It may be safely affirmed that in grandeur St. Stephen's Chapel as far exceeded the ordinary domestic chapel, as Westminster Hall exceeds the halls of ordinary mansions; whilst the magnificence of the design was decorated throughout with the most elaborate minuteness, by every device of sculpture, painting, and glass, the most beautiful in their forms, and the most brilliant in their colours.

That this same edifice, so remarkable for itself, should, by a singular destiny, have become the place of assembly for the most remarkable and most powerful community of modern times, whilst at the same time all its ancient glories were concealed from view, and its architectural features

were defaced by others of the most ordinary and, indeed, inelegant forms;—that the pealing anthem and the voice of prayer and praise, should have been succeeded by specious oratory, the wranglings of politicians, and the clamour of contending parties; at the same time that that foreign and domestic policy which has raised this country to so high a rank among the nations of the world, has been moulded into life within those once sacred walls;—this is a portion of its history which has been often pointed out as adding greatly to its interest in the estimation of the English nation, and as an almost irresistible claim in favour of even the disfigured ruins of its former splendour.

The records still preserved in the Exchequer furnish very full particulars of the expenses incurred in the erection and decoration of St. Stephen's Chapel; and copious extracts have been made from them both by Mr. J. S. Hawkins, in Smith's *Antiquities of Westminster*, and by Mr. Brayley (in several cases from fresh sources) in the "*History of the Palatial Edifices of Westminster*," now in course of publication. The following quotation is from the latter work:

"The preparations for the ornamental painting and glazing of St. Stephen's Chapel were commenced about 1350, and the works were carried on for several years after that date. The Rolls of account relating to the same, are particularly interesting from the many notices they include connected with the history of *oil-painting*;—and it may be remarked here, that they most decidedly invalidate the claim of John van Eyck (as advanced by Vasari) to be considered as the inventor of that art, in 1410. They also furnish us with the names of numerous artists, (mostly our own countrymen,) who were engaged in executing the splendid decorations which adorned the Chapel; and of whom Hugh de St. Alban's appears to have been the principal one, as he is expressly called *master of the painters*, in a precept entered on the Patent Rolls. That the chief artists were men of distinguished eminence in their profession there can be no doubt; and to them was entrusted the power both of selecting their assistants and compelling

them to serve at 'the king's wages.' The nature of the authority thus delegated, will be best understood from the following translation of a precept tested by the King at Westminster, on the 18th of March, 1350:

"The King to all and singular the sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, officers, and his other lieges, as well within liberties as without, to whom, &c. greeting:—

"Know ye, that we have appointed our beloved Hugh de St. Alban's, master of the painters assigned for the works to be executed in our Chapel, at our Palace at Westminster, to take and choose as many painters and other workmen as may be required for performing those works, in any places where it may seem expedient, either within liberties or without, in the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex; and to cause those workmen to come to our Palace aforesaid, there to remain in our service, at our wages, as long as may be necessary. And therefore we command you to be counselling and assisting this Hugh in doing and completing what has been stated, as often and in such manner as the said Hugh may require.*

"Similar mandates were issued in favour of John Athelard, and Benedict Nightengale, the former for Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire; and the latter for Cambridgeshire, Huntingdoushire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. About the same time also, John Goddyng, glazier, received the king's commission to procure glaziers for the works of the chapel, in the counties of Kent and Essex; for which service, as well as for collecting glass, he was allowed one shilling per day for himself and his horse.

"The account Rolls of the 25th, 26th, 29th, and 31st of Edward the Third, contain much curious information respecting the operations of the painters. They specify the names of the artists, their rates of wages, the sums which they received from time to time, and occasionally a statement of the kind of work on which they were employed. The wages of the artists varied from five-pence to one shilling per day; except with respect to a person named John Barneby, employed at St. Stephen's Chapel in 1355, who was paid two shillings per day. The

general wages appear to have been from eightpence to tenpence per day; but the assistants engaged in grinding and tempering colours, had only fourpence-halfpenny for the same time.

"1351.—June 20.—To John Elham and Gilbert Poking, painters, working on the chapel, as well on the tablements as on the priming of the east end of the king's chapel, six days, at 10d. per day each, 10s.

"July 4.—To Master Hugh de St. Alban's and John de Cotton, painters, working there on the drawing of several images, [figures,] in the same chapel, four days and a half, at 1s. per day each, 9s.

"July 11.—To Master H. de St. Alban's, painter, working there on the ordination [grouping, probably?] of the painting several images, two days, at 1s. per day, 2s.

"From subsequent entries, it appears that these artists were employed for several months in painting figures on the walls of the chapel, whilst other painters were engaged on similar work at lower wages.

"1352.—April 12.—To Wm. Heston and two others, laying on the gold, as well on the said walls, as on the placing of the pryntes on the marble columns in the chapel, two days and a half, at 5d. per day each, 3s. 14d.

"May 28.—To Wm. de Walsyngham, working on the painting of the angels in the chapel, 24 days at 10d. per day, 2s. 1d.

"July 16.—To Edw. Paynell, and three others, laying on gold and pryntes in the chapel, six days, at 6d. per day each, 12s.

"July 24.—To E. Paynel and five others, making pryntes, and placing them in the same chapel, five days, as before, 15s."

It might appear a doubtful matter what these "prints" were; but the comparison of some of the preceding extracts with other entries among the materials purchased, and with what has remained of the works, will explain them exactly. There are several items of payment to John Tynheler (that is, the Tin-beater) for "leaves of tin to make the pryntes for the

* *Fœdera*, vol. iii, part i. p. 193, edit. 1425. In 1363, the works being not even then finished, a still more imperative precept was addressed to all Sheriffs, &c.:

"Know ye, that we have appointed our beloved William de Walsyngham to take so many *Painters* in our City of London (the fee of the Church excepted, as may be sufficient for our works in St. Stephen's chapel, within our Palace of Westminster, and to bring them to our Palace aforesaid, for our works, at our wages, there to remain as long as may be requisite, and to arrest all who shall oppose or prove rebellious in this matter, and commit them to our prisons, until we shall have otherwise ordered their punishment."

painting of the Chapel." The leaves cost 1s. a dozen. And another item is, "for one pair of shears, to cut the leaves of tin, 2d." We have seen that the priors were placed "on the marble columns"; and on one of those marble columns, *since the fire*, the present writer has seen one of them, which had indeed entirely lost all its colours by the action of the flames, but its substance was still considerable, and raised in much relief upon the marble. It is pretty clear that they were produced by what is now called stencil-work: perforations were made in the leaves of tin according to the parts required to be covered with a certain pattern, and thus a thick coat of paint was worked into the cavity, and left on the surface in high relief, having almost the same effect as *modero* mouldings in putty composition or papier maché, and at the same time of a variety of brilliant colours. The disposal of those "prints" laid on the pillars of Purbeck marble, is shown in the Society of Antiquaries' plates, Pl. VIII. fig. I. and one of them, a flower or rosette, is represented in the size of the original, as fig. R.

It appears from another entry that the "liessers," or borders of the paintings, were produced in the same way with the assistance of leaves of tin. The following extracts will furnish the particulars of many other materials employed:

"1351.—June 26.—To John Lightgrave, for 600 leaves of gold, for painting the *tablements* of the chapel, at 5s. per 100, 11. 10s.

"July 11.—For nineteen pounds of white lead, for priming, at 4d. per pound, 6s. 4d.

"July 18.—To John Matfrey, for sixty-two pounds of red lead, at 5d. per pound, 14. 5s. 10d.

To Master H. de St Alban's, for four flagons of painters' oil, for the painting of the chapel, 16s.

"July 25.—To the same for two flagons of cole, 2d.

"Aug. 8.—To the same, for a pound and a half of oker, 3d.

For half a pound of cynephe, for the painting of the upper chapel, 17s. 3d.

"Aug. 15.—To Lonyn de Bruges, for six and a half pounds of white varnish, at 8d. per pound, 4s. 10½d.

For thirty peacocks' and swans' feathers, and squirrels' tails, for the painters' pencils, 2½d.

"Sep. 19.—For one pound of hogs' hair, for the painters' pencils, 1s.

"Oct. 3.—To John Lyghtgrave, for fifty-one pounds of white lead, for the painting of the chapel, at 2½d. per pound, 10s. 7½d.

To the same, for 2350 leaves of gold for the same painting, at 4s. 6d. per hundred, 51. 5s. 9d.

To the same for three pounds of azure, at 10s. per pound, 11. 10s.

To the same, for two pounds of vermillion, 3s. 4d.

"June 18.—To John Tynbete, for ½lb. of teynt, for the painting of the angels, 1s. 8d.

June 25.—To John Lyghtgrave, for 10lbs. of weak azure, for the painting of the chapel, at 5s. per lb., 24. 10s.

To Gilbert Pockerig, for one flagon of cole, and for 'stamps' [stamps?] for printing the painting with impressions, 2d.

"Aug. 13.—To John Lyghtgrave, for 300 leaves of silver, for the painting of a certain window to counterfeit glass, at 8d. per 100, 2s.

To the same, for 2lbs. of viridigrece, for the same, 1s. 8d.

To the same, for 3lbs. of vermelloni, for the same, 6s.

"Aug. 27.—To Nicholas Chauser, for fifteen ells of canvas, to cover the images of the kings to be painted, 6s. 8d.

"Sept. 3.—To George Cosyn, for one quatern' of royal paper, to make the painters' patrons [patterns], 10d."

The curiosity of these extracts will be perceived, both from the information they afford of all the materials used, and for the mention they make of the works executed; as the angels (the relics of one of which is before us), the counterfeited window,—resembling some now in St. George's chapel, Windsor; the images of the Kings, &c. The quantity of gold-leaf used was very great, as will be seen by the fuller extracts given by Mr. Brayley. The figures, of one of which the shadowy outline appears in the Plate we now publish,* were angels attired in vestments, holding out before them highly

* Our readers will recollect the interior view of the Library of Lambeth Palace, which forms the frontispiece to the Second Volume of our New Series. We cannot resist the present opportunity of mentioning that that plate obtained the prize for Etching at the Society of Arts; and that the plate we now publish was executed by Mr. Billings in the meeting-room of the Society, according to its regulations, to show his ability to have produced the work exhibited. *Edit,*

enriched tapestry hangings. Three together were very perfect in 1801, as shown in the Society of Antiquaries, Plate XVIII. and in the plate at p. 153 of Smith's Antiquities of Westminster.

This was almost the only symptom of all the magnificent paintings that could be recognized after the late calamitous fire; but on either side of the great East window might be discerned the outlines of the erect military figures, of very long proportions, and bearing triangular banners, two of which, named *Mercure* and *Eustace*, are engraved in the Society's plate XXVIII. and in Smith, p. 244.

The windows of St. Stephen's chapel were richly ornamented with stained or painted glass: which decorations, as appears from the entries on the Rolls, were in progress at the same time as the other embellishments of the interior of the building. Among the names of the artists employed, are those of John Athelard and John Geddyng. It is expressly stated that the designs were drawn by *Master John de Chester*, glazier, who was the principal artist engaged on this kind of work, at the weekly wages of seven shillings; but he had several able assistants at the somewhat lower wages of six shillings per week. The ensuing extracts chiefly relate to the purchase of the glass, and to the labour of the artists.

"1351.—Aug. 15.—To William Holmere, for 107 *ponder* of white glass, bought for the windows of the upper chapel, each hundred containing 24 *ponder*, and each *ponder* containing five pounds, at 1*6s.* per cwt., 1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

"1352.—Oct. 3.—To Peter Bocher (*Butcher*), for eight pounds of suet, bought for soldering the glass windows, 8*d.*

To Leuen Cawe, for two *ponder*, and four pounds of blue glass, for the windows, at 1*s.* per *ponder*, 2*s.* 9*d.*

To Henry Staverne, for sixteen *ponder*

of red glass, for the windows of the upper chapel, at 2*s.* 2*d.* each *ponder*, 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

"Oct. 10.—To Wm. Holmere, for 110*lbs.* of blue-coloured glass, for the windows of the upper chapel, at 3*l.* 12*s.* per cwt., 3*l.* 18*s.*

"Nov. 21.—To Wm. Holmere, for twenty-six *ponder* of azure-coloured glass (bought in London), for glazing the chapel windows, at 3*s.* each *ponder*, 3*l.* 18*s.*

"Dec. 12.—To the same, for sixty *ponder* of white glass, bought at Chiddinford, for the windows of the chapel, at 6*d.* per *ponder*, 1*l.* 10*s.*

"1351.—June 20.—To Master John de Chester, glazier, working on the drawing of several images for the glass windows of the king's chapel, at 7*s.* per week, 7*s.*

To John Athelard, John Lincoln, Simon Lenne, John Lenton, and Godman de Lenton, five master-glaziers, working there on similar drawings, five days, at 1*s.* per day, 1*l.* 5*s.*

To Wm. Walton, Nicholas Dadyngton, John Waltham, John Lord, Wm. Lichesfeld, John Selnes, Thomas Jonge, John Geddyng, John Halsted, Robt. Norwich, and Wm. de Lenton, eleven painters on glass, painting glass for the windows of the upper chapel five days, at 7*d.* per day, 1*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

To Wm. Ens, and fourteen others, glaziers working at the chapel, on the cutting and joining of the glass for the windows, six days, at 6*d.* per day, 2*l.* 5*s.*

"June 27.—To John Geddyng, for washing the tables for drawing on the glass, 4*d.*

"July 4.—To Simon le Smith, for seven *croysours* (cross irons), to break and work the glass, at 1*d.* each, 8*d.*

For cervis' (ale, or wort) to wash the painting tables for the office of the glaziers, 3*d.*

"Oct. 10.—To Thomas de Dadyngton and Robert Yerdlesle, grinding different colours for the painting of the glass, five days, at 4*d.* per day, 3*s.* 9*d.*"

Silver slings, *geet* [probably jet], and *arnement* [orpiment, or yellow arsenic], are mentioned among the materials procured for painting on the glass. J. G. N.

SCANDINAVIA AND THE BRITISH ISLES.

OUR readers are perhaps not quite aware of the zeal with which the Scandinavian Literati have for many years been engaged in the sedulous investigation of their national antiquities, whether mythological, poetical, or his-

torical, or of the diligence with which they have communicated the result of their inquiries to the public. Their labours ought not however to remain unknown to, and therefore unhonoured by, all who are unacquainted with

the Northern languages, and we will do our best in some measure to dispel the obscurity in which they are shrouded.

With all the fruits of this laudable spirit of archaeology, we do not indeed ourselves profess to be acquainted; for in this, now alas! utilitarian country, we find it matter of no small difficulty even to learn the names of the new books published, and constantly publishing, in Denmark and Sweden; and when, by really superhuman exertion and activity, this first difficulty is vanquished, another, far greater and but too often insuperable, arises, in the impossibility of prevailing upon any, even the most enterprising of British booksellers, to procure for our single Scandinavian-love-loving selves a copy of the work that has become the object of our desire. We depend therefore pretty much upon chance for our knowledge of what is taking place in the Hyperborean portion of the world of letters, and can speak only of such Swedish and Danish new publications and living authors as, "few and far between," fall in our way. To some of these we are now about to introduce our readers.

The attention of many of these learned Scandinavians has been devoted, in the historical division of their antiquarian studies, to the period of Scandinavia's power and fame, though, according to modern notions, power and fame somewhat dishonestly acquired, namely, to the period of her *Vikingr* (*Anglicè* piratical, *Poeticè* sea-king) inroads upon the rest of Europe, and more especially upon France and England. And here it may be worth while to observe that the ravagers of France and conquerors of Normandy were not exclusively Norwegians, nor the desolators of England Danes. In point of fact, the same leader and same fleet often visited both countries successively with death and devastation, as did the sea-king Hastings with his fleet; and it seems likely that the name of the first piratical invaders from whom either kingdom respectively suffered, might be afterwards given indiscriminately to all northern pirates, whether from Denmark, Norway, or even Sweden—for, although the Swedes have hitherto escaped the historical reprobation lavished upon Danes and Norwegians, a Swede,

whose book now lies before us,* Abraham Cronholm, maintains this exemption to be altogether gratuitous, and insists upon the right of his ancestors to participate in the *Vikingr* celebrity, martial and piratical, of their Scandinavian brethren.

The connexion and intercourse between Great Britain and the Scandinavian kingdoms, has of late been so slight—as witness our inability to procure a supply of new books thence for love or money—that the general reader may not perhaps immediately recollect how close and intimate were the early relations of the two countries. It will however be sufficient to remind him of two or three facts—as that the north of England was partially colonized by Danish pirate settlers, and long ruled, under our Saxon Kings, by Danish *Jarls* or Earls; that the Picts are believed by many antiquaries to have been a Norse not a German race (divers Scotch words are of Norse rather than German etymology, but this may be otherwise accounted for, by a more certainly received connexion); that Christianity was introduced into Scandinavia from England, as well by English missionaries as through Norse incursion upon, and domiciliation amongst, the Christian Anglo-Saxons; and lastly, that the Scotch islands long constituted a Norwegian insular province (whence temporary conquests were often made upon the mainland), the Shetland and Orkney groups so remaining, at least nominally, until the close of the sixteenth century, when James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England, obtained uncontested possession of them as the wedding portion of his Queen, Anne of Denmark; or, to speak more correctly, in lieu of her portion, which, having been stipulated in hard cash, did not prove forthcoming in ready money. It will suffice, we say, to recall these facts, in order to show that the historical researches in question, may and must be of considerable interest to English scholars.

We will now introduce to our readers three of the living Scandinavians authors whom we have been fortunate enough

* *Forn-Nordiska Männen* (Old Northern Reminiscences) of Abraham Cronholm. 8vo. Lund.

to meet with. The first shall be a Dane, by name L. ABRAHAM, professor or preceptor at the Royal Naval Academy of Copenhagen, who carefully ransacked the Parisian *Bibliothèque du Roi*, for old MSS. relative to the exploits of Danish *Vikiagr*. He there transcribed old Robert Wace's poem of *Le Brut*, collating for the nonce five MS. copies; and, upon his return to Copenhagen, translating part thereof into Danish, published it as a specimen, with a critical disquisition in Latin.* We have not heard whether this specimen met with sufficient compatriot encouragement to induce the learned translator and commentator to proceed with his task. Neither are we informed whether he made any of the discoveries he sought in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*; wherefore, as Wace and his *Brut*, though essentially English, belong not to our present subject, we shall now dismiss Herr Abraham for another Danish author.

N. F. S. GRUNDTVIG is a very voluminous, and, as far as we are acquainted with his works, tolerably original writer. He is a divine by profession, and his theological merits procured him a benefice at Copenhagen, which he afterwards lost by the fierceness of his polemical writings; and since he has thus become entirely his own master, he has dedicated himself to the study and elucidation of Scandinavian antiquities, mythological, poetical, and historical. His mythological works are those best known to us; and many of his views, as propounded in these, are peculiar and striking. But they come not within our subject; and we mention him chiefly on account of the high opinion he expresses of us and our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, in a work upon Scandinavian Mythology.† He considers Anglo-Saxon as a Norse, not a German language, and assigns a high rank among Norse languages and literature to the Anglo-Saxon, as almost the first cultivated; he even ascribes to some of the most esteemed

Sagas or legends an Anglo-Saxon origin. He further entertains a Norse value for us modern Englishmen, looking upon John Bull as a very legitimate, and properly pugnacious representative of—we really forget whether Asa-Thor; or that first of created beings the venerable cow Audhumbla, mother, after a fashion, of gods, giants, and men. The only part of our nation that he disapproves in, we grieve to say, its softer half; he disdains our fair countrywomen as utterly unpoetical, inasmuch as they do not sing old ballads to their children.

We now turn to the already-mentioned Swede, CROONHOLM, whose "Old Northern Reminiscences," at least so much of them as he has yet published, "The Northmen as *Vikiagr* in the West," belong as much to English as to Scandinavian history. We have not indeed so compared his *Sagas* with the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, as to verify all his positions; but we have read his book with much attention as well as pleasure, and feel justified in recommending it, and the historical *Sagas* therein quoted, to the study of all future English historians.

We purpose not to trouble the general reader with an analysis of Croonholm's book; but we do conceive that he will not be sorry to gain, briefly and easily, some insight into the nature of the old *Sagas* in question; and this we shall endeavour to give him, selecting, in the first place, one of the points of our common history upon which Norse and Anglo-Saxon authorities disagree, and which, in all its bearings, is fully investigated by our author; we mean Ragnar Lodbrok's invasion of England, and fall.

Ragnar Lodbrok is a personage of no small importance, Norse and British, historical and eke poetical. He was a Danish King, the ancestor of Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish monarchs, and a renowned *Vikiagr* or Sea-king. And here we must pause to state that there were, of old, innumerable petty Kings in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; and that, according to our author, those whose kingdoms were too small and poor to support their regal dignity, looked upon the sea as

* *De Roberti Wacii carmine quod inscribitur Brutus, Commentatio. Scripsit L. Abrahamus.* 8vo. Hafnise.

† *Nordens Mythologi, eller Stadsbilled-Sprog.* (The North's Mythology or Symbolical Language). 8vo. Kiöbenhavn.

‡ Asa is the generic name of the Scandinavian divinities.

the natural source whence their failing exchequers were to be replenished. One of these petty kings, Ragnar Lodbrok, seems to have been, though a prodigious conqueror, since old historians, as in the *Sagas*, speak of his empire as extending, in the end, north and west, to the Frozen Ocean and the Atlantic. In a piratical invasion of England this great warrior was taken and cruelly put to death; and that vengeance for his murder was the plea of many such a subsequent invasion, is recorded by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles. But respecting the precise date of Ragnar Lodbrok's exploits and fall, the historians of Denmark and of England differ, the former placing his grandson or great-grandson on the throne of Denmark, at the very period assigned by the other to his triumphs. Ragnar Lodbrok and his *Saga* moreover possess a further interest, peculiar to themselves, from their forming a sort of transition point from the mythological to the historical series of *Sagas*; and hence our author, following the highly-esteemed Swedish historian Professor Geijer, and, though he does not name him, the erudite Danish antiquary, Dr. P. E. Müller, derives these contradictory dates. These writers conclude that the real historical Ragnar Lodbrok, who reigned in Denmark, and fought and fell in England, has been, by poetic licence, transplanted backwards, in order to bring him into connexion with the Edda heroes, by marrying him to a daughter of Sigurd *Fafnesbane*, or the dragon-slayer, the great hero of Norse and Teutonic legend and early poetry; and again, forwards, for the sake of condensing upon his well-known head the scattered glories of many obscurer warriors, which thus, besides exalting the name of a favourite hero, produce an intensity of splendour (like the sun's rays collected into one focus by a burning glass) to which they could not aspire in their natural dispersed state — no unwonted process in the early bleeding of tradition with history. Thus, taking a medium between the last half of the ninth century, the Anglo-Saxon date, and the first half of the eighth century, the Norse era, Geijer and Cronholm fix upon the year 794 as that of Ragnar Lodbrok's death, making him the leader of a

Danish invasion, which, without however mentioning his or any other name, old Simeon Dunelmensis describes as peculiarly and ruthlessly destructive, and as having occurred in the year 793; ending his description with the words "in the following year their leader fell." The conjecture that this was the incursion which proved fatal to our Viking hero, is further confirmed by the circumstance of the Saxon Chronicler's naming Lindisfarne as the especial theatre of devastation, and Ragnar Lodbrok's mentioning, in his celebrated death song, Lindiseyre as the scene of his misfortune; no violent corruption or alteration in those days of little literary commerce between foreign countries, or even between distant parts of the same country. Hence it is further concluded that many of the avenging expeditions of the Anglo-Saxon Chroniclers' Lodbrokides, were headed not by the fallen hero's sons, but by his remoter descendants; and as enmities, especially the duty of taking vengeance, were as imperatively hereditary as the ties of hospitality amongst the warlike soos of the North, in early times, it is, in fact, much more likely that the grandsons and great-grandsons, even many times removed, of Ragnar Lodbrok, should have continued to revenge their progenitor, such vengeance moreover proving lucrative, than that the spirit of vindictive animosity should have died with the first generation of his descendants. We shall now offer our readers an abstract, rather than a translation, of the *Saga* of Ragnar Lodbrok, in which we would fain preserve, to the best of our abilities, the quaint yet ornate simplicity of the original; but we doubt in such an abstract this is impossible. We shall upon this occasion have recourse chiefly to a valuable Danish work, in which the old *Sagas* are preserved, classed, analysed, and criticised with such laborious and judicious research as justifies us in rather relying upon the learned writer's judgment, than ourselves, as foreigners without his means, endeavouring to form an opinion of our own: we mean the *Saga Bibliothek* of the above-mentioned Dr. Müller.

Jarl Herraud of Gothland presented to his daughter Thora a pretty little

gold-coloured serpent, which he had found in a certain mystic golden egg. The maiden laid the creature upon gold, and it rapidly grew into an enormous dragon, of such a size that it completely encircled her virgin bower. This bower it suffered no one to approach but her father *Jarl Herraud*, and those who brought its food, an ox daily, and these last of course were allowed to come no nearer than was necessary to drive the ox within a convenient distance of the dragon. The *Jarl*, who saw his daughter thus seemingly doomed to waste her life in single blessedness, offered her hand to whosoever should slay the monster. Many sought to gain the noble maiden, many fell in the attempt, and *Thora Borgarhiort*, as she was surnamed, to express her being thus guarded in her bower, remained unwedded.

Ragnar Lodbrok, son of the Danish King *Sigurd*, heard of the beauty of the dragon-guarded princess. *Sigurd* had been the enemy of *Herraud*, and Ragnar told not his birth when he presented himself to try the adventure. He came clad in five woollen garments, the one over the other, and the outer one besmeared with pitch. He looked like a rude low-born hind. The *Jarl* beheld him with disgust, but likewise with indifference, for he saw in him only another victim to the dragon. But Ragnar's pitchy woollen coverings protected him from the serpent's teeth; he struggled within the coiling folds, obstructed as they were by the pitch, and he quickly plunged his sword into the dragon's heart.

The conqueror then declared himself; and notwithstanding the previous enmity of the fathers, he obtained his prize. *Thora* bore him two sons, *Erik* and *Agnar*, and died; when Ragnar Lodbrok addicted himself to Viking courses, in which he gained great booty and great fame. (We omit his feats and conquests.)

Near *Spangarhede*, on the north coast, he one day sent his men ashore to bake bread for the fleet; but they burned it, hewitched by a beautiful fishermaid named *Kraka*. Ragnar ordered that she should be brought to him, neither clad nor unclad, both fasting and fed, neither alone nor in human company. She came wrapped in a fishing-net, having tasted an

onion, and accompanied by her dog. Ragnar was at once enamoured of the wise and beautiful *Kraka*; and as she steadily rejected his unlawful love, he married her.

Kraka bore Ragnar several sons; but at length, when visiting the Swedish King *Eistein*, he was so flouted for marrying a fisherman's daughter, that he resolved to divorce his low-born wife, and wed King *Eistein's* daughter. Upon his return home he found *Kraka* supernaturally forewarned of his unkind purpose; and she now informed her royal husband that she was not the daughter of the fisherman, her foster father, but of *Sigurd Fafnesbane*, and *Brynhild*, and that her name was not *Kraka* but *Aslaug*. Ragnar then refused to part with *Aslaug*, or to marry *Eistein's* daughter; and a long war with that King ensued, in which Ragnar's sons acquired great renown.

When Ragnar heard of his sons' great deeds, he was jealous of them. He would no longer sit quietly at home, but resolved to invade England, and said to *Aslaug*, "I have now conquered the whole of the realms over which my forefathers reigned, except England, and to conquer England I have had two large ships built at Westfold." *Aslaug* answered, "For the cost of those two large ships thou mightest have built many smaller vessels; and it is not good to invade England with large ships, because of the currents and the shallows upon that coast." But Ragnar heeded not her words, and sailed for England with 500 men on board his two large ships. At parting, *Aslaug* gave him a silken garment, woven with magic rites by her own hands, and requested him constantly to wear it.

Upon approaching the English shores, the large ships stranded and were wrecked; but Ragnar and his men reached the land in safety, and immediately began to ravage and plunder in all directions. King *Elia* then reigned in Northumberland; upon hearing of this inroad, he assembled an army, and marched against Ragnar. A long and obstinate battle was fought; Ragnar's men fell fast around him, for the Northumbrians were many to one of them. But Ragnar, when wore *Aslaug's* silken garment, continued

unhurt in the thickest of the fray. Iron or steel pierced not Aslaug's web. At length he remained alone, and, overpowered by numbers, was made prisoner.

The vengeful conqueror now threw his captive into the snake's pit; but, no serpent approached Ragnar, who sat unharmed amidst these venomous reptiles, as he had stood unharmed in the battle. Ella now suspected that the silken garment was his protection, and ordered it to be taken off. Instantly the snakes flew upon him; and whilst they coiled round his limbs, and fixed their fangs in every part of his flesh, Ragnar Lodbrok composed and sang the death song, so celebrated throughout the North, in which he boastfully enumerated all the great feats and coquests he had achieved. He ceased to sing only when he ceased to breathe.

We have given this *Saga* at some little length, in hopes of thus conveying to the reader an imperfect notion of the strange, wild character of these mythological legends. Yet we fear we have, after all, merely shown their extravagance; their charm lying in the detail, for which we could not possibly make room. We must now observe that our Swedish historical antiquary does little more than allude to this *Saga* in his disquisition upon the period at which Ragnar Lodbrok lived. It is only with the historical *Sagas* that he really concerns himself; and if any captious critic should object to allow of any legendary authority, we must beg him to consider in the first place that, *Saga* being the *Asa* Goddess of History, no Scandinavian historian can be justified in rejecting the authority of her *Sagas*; in the second, that we must needs, in all matters, take the best we can get, which in the present case these *Sagas* are; and lastly, that the historical *Sagas*, to which we now proceed, bear all the marks of being intended for genuine biographies: they abound in little traits characteristic of the times and the people; and indeed, to our mind, possess much of the peculiar charm of old memoirs without their egotism, as they profess not to be autobiographies. These historical *Sagas* are far too long to be even abstracted in the compressed form in which we have given the *Saga*

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of Ragnar Lodbrok. With them we shall take a different course; altogether neglect the general narrative, and select a few extracts that may show the nature both of the *Saga*, and of the people and events forming its subject matter. These extracts shall relate to a Scotch locality, as we deem Ragnar Lodbrok to be purely Anglo-Scandinavian, in his historical capacity, notwithstanding both Scotland and Ireland are reckoned amongst his conquests.

The Shetland and Orkney islands, we are told, had long been under the sway of the Norse Vikings, when they were attacked by Harald Harfager, the first King of all Norway. This Harald was himself a very remarkable person; he was originally one of the many petty Kings, and Gida, the daughter of another of the regal swarm, whose hand he sought, refused to wed any one of less rank than a King of all Norway. Harald vowed never to cut his hair till Norway should be his. He succeeded in reducing all his fellow Kings to subjection, and converting them into *Jarls* or Earls, (in modern diplomatic language, mediatizing them); and besides gaining the hand of the proud Gida, acquired his surname of *Harfager* (*Anglice*, the fair-haired), from the length to which his tresses had grown ere the fulfilment of his vow allowed of their being trimmed.

The distant islands had not been included in Harald's vow; but his ambition was probably inflamed by success, and he seems likewise to have conceived a dislike to the *Vikings*, with whom he had been so long at war. It will be recollected that almost all the petty Kings were likewise *Vikings* or sea-Kings. It was as the sovereign of Norway and the husband of Gida, that Harald Harfager sailed for the Scottish Isles. He was accompanied upon this successful expedition by his friend Ragnvald More *Jarl*, whose son fell in one of the battles that led to the conquest of the islands; and Harald bestowed the whole of both groups as a *Jarldom*, upon the bereaved father, in compensation of his loss. The father, with the King's consent, transferred the insular *Jarldom* to his brother Sigurd, returning himself to his hereditary domains in Norway.

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The new Jarl soon fell a victim to his own barbarity, or that of his times. He was engaged in hostilities with a Scotch Earl, named Melbrigd, and surnamed the Toothed, by reason of a very large and long tooth that projected from his mouth, and which there were then no dentists to correct—though we suspect it might even then have been *radically reformed*, alias *eradicated*. Melbrigd was at length slain in battle.

'The victors, in token of their triumph, cut off the heads of the vanquished, and fastened them to their bridles. Jarl Sigurd himself hung Melbrigd's head to his stirrup leather; when, as he rode, the point of the projecting tooth struck repeatedly against the calf of his leg, and made the wound which ere long proved deadly. Sigurd Jarl lies buried in Eckials-backi (where that may be, we pretend not to know), and his son Guttorm ruled his lands: but he outlived his father only one winter, and then died childless.

When Ragnvald Jarl, at More, heard that his brother and nephew were dead, and the Vikingr again in possession of the jarldom, he sent his son Hallad westward. Hallad assumed the title of jarl, and was accompanied by an army; but, though he established himself in the Orkneys, his peace and security were troubled by the Vikingr, who winter, autumn, and spring plundered his coasts, killing or carrying off the inhabitants. Hereupon Hallad Jarl grew weary of his islands, laid down his jarldom, and returned to Norway. When Ragnvald Jarl heard this, he was wrath at Hallad, and said that his sons sought to be in all things unlike their forefathers. * * * Torfæus has preserved the offers of the other sons upon this occasion and the father's answers, and his relation bears the Northman character. When Thorer the Silent swore to go wherever his father would send him, Ragnvald Jarl replied, that Thorer should stay at home, and there find lands easy to be tilled. Rolf then demanded the lordship of the islands, but the father answered that he might be rich in strength of both soul and body, and well skilled in military exercise, but that he wanted the mental cultivation requisite for governing a country. Rolf was then of such stature that no horse could carry him; he, therefore, always went on foot, and was for that reason called Gaungo Rolfr (walking Rolf). He was a great Vikingr, and ravaged eastward. But one summer he plundered a Norwegian bay, and Harald outlawed him. [Need we inform the reader that this

walking Rolf is the Rolfo who conquered Normandy?] Hrolaugr next stood forth, and professed himself ready to conquer the islands; but the father said that Hrolaugr was of too mild a disposition; foretelling that he should fix his abode in Iceland, and there be the founder of a mighty race. * * * Last of all Einar came forward, and said, "Small is the favour I enjoy from my father, and little the kindness that has distinguished me. Readily will I go westward to the isles, so thou wilt equip me, and, what may be grateful to thee, I will vow never, chance what may, to return to Norway." Ragnvald Jarl rejoined, "It likes me well that thou shouldst never return, for small hope is there that thy kindred should receive honour by thee, seeing that the whole of thy mother's family are born thralls." Ragnvald Jarl gave Einar a long ship, in which he sailed westward over the sea to the Orkneys. There he met the two Vikingr Thorer Treskegg and Kalfr Skurfa; he fought with and conquered them: both Vikingr fell in the battle. Einar was called Torf-Einar, because he had turf cut upon Torfness, a Scotch promontory, and used instead of wood; for there were no forests upon the Orkney islands. Einar Jarl was uncromely and one-eyed, but the most sharpighted of men.'

Our last extract shall be from the account of the civil or rather domestic wars that raged long and with fluctuating success amongst the sons and grandsons of Torf-Einar Jarl, each of whom aspired to the possession of the whole jarldom. Upon one occasion Ragnvald, a grandson, equipped an armament against his uncle Torfðu, Einar's youngest son.

'When all was ready, Ragnvald Jarl sailed with the first fair wind for Hialtland, where he learned that Thorfin Jarl was then in the Orkneys with very few men, because, at that season of the year, he feared no hostile attack. Ragnvald surprised Thorfin at Hrossey (we give the names as we find them, without attempt at interpretation), and with his people surrounded the house in which the latter dwelt. It was night, most of the jarl's men were asleep, but he himself was sitting up and drinking. When Ragnvald's men set the house on fire, Thorfin ordered his people to ask who made war upon him. The answer was, "Ragnvald Jarl, Thorfin's nephew. All women and the unfree (thralls) may have peace; but Thorfin's warriors are less profitable to me alive than dead." Resistance was impossible. As the house burned, Thorfin took his

wife Ingeborg in his arms, and, with her, broke through the house wall. The smoke concealed him as he fled. That night he rowed himself over to Caithness. No one knew but what he had been burned with the rest. Ragnvald Jarl reduced the islands; he ruled as far as Caithness and the southern isles, possessing himself of all the dominions that had been Thorfin's—and none opposed him. He resided at Kirk-novog, (query, Kirkwall?) and there drew together all that was wanted for the winter, for he had many followers and lived generously. A little before *Jule* (Christmas) he went to Papey for malt. Upon this island he and his people kindled a fire, and as they sat beside it in the evening, one of the men observed that it was going out. The jarl now made a mistake, saying, "No matter; when it is burnt out we shall be old enough," whereas he meant to have said, we shall be still warm enough (the mistake lying between the two Norse words, *fullgamdir*, i. e. full aged, and *full-bakadir*, or full warmed). When he perceived that he had thus missaid, he observed that St. Olof had made a similar blunder shortly before the fatal battle of Stiklastad, and he thence concluded that he himself probably had not long to live. "Perhaps," added he, "my kinsman Thorfin is not dead." He had scarcely said the words, when he heard that Thorfin Jarl had landed on Papey, and that the house was surrounded. Wood was now piled up before the door, and set on fire. Peace was granted to all except the jarl and his warriors. As the house began to burn, a man, clad in linen apparel, appeared at the door, and asked Thorfin Jarl to give him his hand, for that he was a clerk. He then steadied himself with his hand upon the pile of burning wood, and sprang over both that and the ring of men beyond it. He disappeared in a moment, favoured by the darkness of the night. "There went the jarl," exclaimed Thorfin; "tis one of his feats that none can imitate." He then divided his people into many bodies, the more surely to find Ragnvald. Thorkel Postri (Thorfin's foster father), as he reached the strand, heard a dog bark amongst the rocks. This discovered the jarl, for it was his dog that he carried in his arms. Thorkel slew Ragnvald. * * * Ragnvald is said to have been the manliest and most friendly of all the Orkney jarls. The people long regretted him.

This may suffice for subjects that assuredly are not of the present agitated day. But ere we, for the present, take our leave of Hyperborean Literature, we must express our regret that the acute, learned, and diligent Herr Cron-

holm has not spared some few hours from the study of Anglo-Saxon, for which however he is far from discovering Grundtvig's predilection, to be employed in a short course of modern English. He would then have avoided falling into the error, now seemingly prevalent amongst the continental literati, of supposing that, to balance their almost general want of the letter *w*, we are destitute of the *v*.^{*} It is really comical to see how these gentlemen thrust in this unfortunate, to them new-discovered letter *w*, where none but cockoey organs can have a chance of articulating it; as, to take one instance among many, Cronholm spells Dover with a *w*, i. e. Dower, to be pronounced of course in every respect like the seaport, and not at all like dower, the legal provision for noble widows.

LORD BROUGHAM'S "DISCOURSE ON NATURAL THEOLOGY."

MR. URBAN, Nov. 2.

IT is but lately that I have found leisure to read Lord Brougham's "Discourse on Natural Theology;" and I confess that I cannot much commend the manner in which he has executed his task. I should, however, have made no attempt to publish my opinion of his performance, if I had not noticed what appears to me to be a "malus animus" towards our National Church in one of its pages. The noble author seems very desirous of making a display of learning in the notes appended to his work; to which there can be no objection, provided that his reasonings and his quotations are correct and to the purpose. Now, in one of his notes, at page 272, he takes occasion to remark, that Plato, in his "Republic," proposes to punish with death three kinds of blasphemers; namely, those who deny the existence of a Deity,—those who deny a providence,—and those who attempt to pro-

* With respect to the Swedish language, this position of having no *w* requires qualification. Of old, the Swedes used this letter *w*, but have lately discarded it. We have a Swedish and Latin dictionary of the year 1773, in which all the words now spelt with a *v*, are spelt with the *w*; but we cannot fix the exact date of this change, which is held to be in accordance with the genius of the language.

pitiate the gods towards criminal conduct. With reference to the last case he adds a note upon the former note, in which are these words:—

“Who, indeed, can refrain from lamenting another pernicious kind of sacrifice, — an anthropomorphism, — that of making Christian temples resound with prayers for victory over our enemies, and thanksgiving for their defeat? Assuredly such a ritual as this is not taken from the New Testament.”

So then, according to Lord Brougham, we are guilty of blasphemy whenever we pray God “to give our King the victory over all his enemies,” or “to confound,” in time of war and tumults, “the devices” of our national foes; whenever we join in the thanksgiving contained in our liturgy, for the happy deliverance of King James and the three estates of England from the most traitorous and bloody intended massacre by gunpowder; or in that to Almighty God for having put an end to the great Rebellion. And, according to his Lordship’s principles, David was a blasphemer, and the Psalms are full of blasphemy.

The Church of England needs not my defence against so groundless a charge. But might it not have been expected, that the judicial mind of one who once filled the high office of Lord Chancellor, would have seen a closer analogy betwixt the head of the theoretical legislation of Plato and the law of his own country, which punishes those that openly blaspheme the national religion, and makes Christianity a part and parcel of itself?

In his notes, Lord Brougham is copious in quotations from Greek authors. But I must beg leave to warn his readers against relying with too much confidence upon his fidelity, either as a quoter or as a translator. For example, in one of his notes, he cites, from the Phædo, these words, ἦν σου ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ πρὶν ἐν ταύτῃ τῷ ἀνθρώπινῳ εἶδει γενεσθαι ὥστε καὶ ταύτῃ ἀθάνατόν τι τοίκεν ἡ ψυχὴ εἶναι: which he thus renders—“Our soul existed somewhere before it was produced in the human form (or body), so it seems to be immortal also.” It is plain, then, that he has not known how to translate ταύτῃ. But he has garbled the passage. It stands thus—τοῦτο δὲ θάνατον, εἰ μὴ ἦν σου ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ κ.

r. λ. The argument is, that the knowledge which the soul of any man acquires in this life, is but reminiscence; “but this would be impossible, unless our soul somewhere existed before it showed itself in this our human form: so that, in this way, it appears likely that the soul is something not subject to death.”

In the same note, the words, ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἂν φαίην ἐκάστην τῶν ψυχῶν πολλὰ σώματα καταστρίβειν, ἄλλως τε κἰν πολλὰ ἐτη ζωῆ, are rendered, “but I should rather say, that each of our souls wears out many bodies, though these live many years.” Now, ἄλλως τε καί, as every schoolboy knows, never means “though,” but is always used synonymously with our “especially.” Lord Brougham has evidently taken σώματα, instead of ψυχή, for the nominative to the verb, and has quite misunderstood the sense of the passage. Cebes, who is here the speaker, and who is showing the invalidity of Socrates’ proof of the soul’s immortality, only means to assert, that, on account of the process of waste and supply, which is constantly going on in the human frame, the body which we have at the end of any year, is different from that which we had at the beginning; so that “each of our souls may well be said to wear out many bodies, especially if it happen to live many years.”

His lordship has discarded accents in his quotations from the Greek, a symptom, I think, of meagre scholarship; and his printer has very often omitted the aspirate, which, I hardly need say, is very offensive to a classical eye. I could point out other inaccuracies in his Discourse, if I did not fear that you will think this communication already too long.

Yours, &c. PAROCBUS.

RICHARDSON’S NEW ENGLISH
DICTIONARY.

Mr. URBAN, *Twice Hill, Nov.*

WHEN I closed the Advertisement prefixed to the first part of the revised edition of “The New English Dictionary,” I felt that I had quoted from the Roman Dramatist a sentiment which has practically been the motto of my life: *Virtute ambire oportet, non factoriibus.* My mind, I confess, is not well formed for the solicitation of kindness, but it is quite alive to feel, and

ever ready to acknowledge it. The warmth with which, in the critical department of your Magazine, and of various other periodical productions, my book was welcomed on its appearance in its new dress, compels me to bear in mind the maxim of Rochefoucault, that—flattery is a sort of bad money, to which our vanity gives currency. My own pride, and a due sense of justice to my very favourable judges, forbid me for a moment to doubt that they have returned a sterling coin for a sterling commodity. With this conviction even, I have still to thank them, as I most sincerely and heartily do, for the promptness and friendliness of their verdicts in my behalf. They were indeed apprised that I was in some measure accustomed to the voice of approbation; and they will not be offended if I do not listen to it now as an unexpected novelty. Seventeen years ago, when my Dictionary had barely entered on its course in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, the British Critic, (at that time, I believe, as at this, under the management of most respectable members of the Established Church,) prophetically announced, “that, if the compiler persevere, and finish as he has begun, we have no doubt the English Dictionary will be called for in a separate form.” Within a very short period after this, the *Monthly Review*, conducted by gentlemen of different tenets from those of the British Critic, expressed their regret, “that it had not been kept distinct” from the miscellaneous subjects of the *Cyclopædia*.

After a lapse of about eight years, “*The Quarterly*,” then recently, as I understood, consigned to the care of its present Editor, revived the strain;—and boldly proclaimed my Dictionary to be one, “such as, *perhaps*, no other language could ever boast.”* The eulogium is high; and it may be expected that I should disclaim, with assumed, if not with real, diffidence, all right and title to praise so apparently exaggerated. I shall sport in no such mockery. The words of the Critic are literally true, and would be so, even if his professional, oscillating

perhaps were expunged from its place:—they are true, because in no other language has such a Dictionary been attempted; in no other language is there one in which the design is—first to establish the meaning of words,—and thence to deduce the otherwise inexplicable variety of applications;—in which the examples in illustration commence with authors of remotest antiquity, and are continued, in descending series, to those of the present era. At an interval of some four years, “*The Westminster*” refers to my “valuable communications” (to the *Encyclopædia*;) and proceeds, in a very clever essay, to unfold a scheme, in accordance with which a Dictionary ought to be constructed. The plan which is then elaborately sketched, and the plan which I for upwards of thirteen years had been pursuing, bear a resemblance so striking, not only in the more broad and prominent features, but in some minute specialties of conformation, that I cannot but congratulate myself upon the extended and silent influence of my labours.

In the spring of the last year, a reviewer in the *Quarterly*, out upon a foray through Greek Lexicons, alights upon my book; * and he urges, as an objection against the chronological arrangement of the quotations, that it enforced a necessity of not infrequently producing an instance of a metaphorical usage before the literal meaning was exemplified. I had foreseen this objection, or rather the inconvenience itself; and I remarked, in the Prospectus, that “the mode of explanation would render this a matter of slender importance, when compared with the advantages that will be secured by an uniform adherence to chronology.” In the last number of the *Quarterly*, the writer is again out upon a similar predatory excursion through English Lexicons; and again the *New Dictionary* attracts him: no faultless monster, perfect in plan and execution, not-

* The notice of the *Quarterly* was incidental: a separate article was promised, but never given.

* I suspect this to be the same writer, who in a former number had cited, without comment, my etymology of *How*; it will perhaps occur to his mind, if he will place the *last* letter first, that I may hereafter attempt to account from the same source for a whole family of words, hitherto, I believe, lying in utter darkness.

withstanding his inclination to judge favourably, and his hopes of public encouragement to my honourable zeal, and, I presume, to my (by him) allowed judgment in selecting words, and industry in collecting authorities. He repeats his hostility to my chronological arrangement; and he proposes a *remedy*—against the manifest perplexity that would result from his own scheme, of a succession of names, modern, middle aged, old, and very old;—Pope, Wicliff, Spenser, Cowper, Chaucer, Burke, —all *heads and points* upon the same page: and this *remedy* is—a chronological list for the manual use of the uninitiated reader.

The Reviewer condescendingly admits that Tooke may have done *some* service to the cause of English philology. I may safely leave the "Diversions of Purley" within the security of its own strength. It is an easy task, none more so than, to carp at particular etymologies: those of H. Tooke are, with their rivals, registered in my pages,—it would have been an act of folly, as well as of injustice, to exclude them: I leave them, however, to their fate. But I must say a word or two on the more general principles of that work itself. These I confidently assert the Reviewer does not understand,—he renews the ridiculous charge of Professor Stewart* against the absurdity of Tooke's favourite position, "That words ought always to be used in their primitive signification." This favourite position is no where, I affirm, to be found in the ΕΠΕΑ ΙΤΕΡΟΝΤΑ. Tooke's doctrine is simply this—That no word ought to be used in any application,—not fairly deducible from the primitive signification, or intrinsic meaning. This it is—the Author of the *Diversions of Purley* asserts; this he proves; and on this I proceed, as the only rational and philosophical principle upon which INTERPRETATION can be founded. It is the rock on which I stand. Again: Tooke, in his second volume, traces to their source upwards of one thousand words, which are commonly denominated *abstract terms*. He says distinctly that he does not mean to quarrel about a title, though he

would rather employ *substitution* than *abstraction*: his effort, however, is to account for such words—how and whence we obtained them. The Reviewer says, he was anxious to get rid of them:—get rid of the bulk of our Vocabulary! and stranger still, that he tried to prove that no such words do really exist. It was that imagined *operation of the mind*, called abstraction—it was the doctrine of abstract ideas—that he endeavoured to discard—and, until it is discarded, all progress in metaphysics is at an end.

Conscious that in the tilt he has run, he may have aggrieved some who may be desirous to seize an opportunity of revenge, the Reviewer produces, from his own etymological cabinet, a few specimens of his skill as an artist. Whether right or wrong, he significantly observes, they do not appear to be generally known. For my own part, I feel no procreancy to avail myself of what he seems to proffer as golden means of retributive justice; I do not deny that they are so; but I content myself with requesting those who may take sufficient interest in the matter to compare these same hitherto unseen specimens with the pages of my Dictionary.†

Upon the further proflusions of the Reviewer, I restrict myself to these short remarks: that he confounds the circumscribed purposes of a Dictionary of a particular tongue with the pursuits of philology in its wide range through all the languages of the earth; that in the *New Dictionary*, archaic or provincial terms are admitted *only* to throw light upon the origin of words in common use; that many words from writers of the middle ages, are introduced as instances of failure. May they act as warnings against the licentious innovations of the present day!‡

† It might be well for the Reviewer himself to read again his own curiously selected word, AGOGI!

‡ "Nimia innovandi affectatio (Aoc saltem supremo seculo) inordinata prurigne multos irritaverit peregrinas (et insolitas) voces præter necessitate conquirendi, qui nihil vel eleganter vel emphatice dici posse existimant, quod non insolitum quiddam, aut peregrinum sonum sapiat."—Wallis, Gram. Angl. Præf. p. xxi. (An. 1653.)

* See "Illustrations of English Philology," p. 259; by the Author of *The New Dictionary*.

Men who, like myself, are no suitors for favour, are the more tenacious of their right to fair play. Yet am I not inclined to indulge towards the writer of this last crude and hasty notice of my book, too sensitive a disposition to querulousness or reproach. Clear it is, that he appears to be one who has watched my progress in the far-famed Encyclopædia, and having therefore a fuller knowledge of my merits and demerits than he could derive from the small portion of the reprint to which his observations are professedly confined, he would, I think, have performed more ingeniously his official duty, as a superintendent of the literature of the day, if he had either said nothing, or said more. The little that he has said may mislead: it cannot lead aright.

The *New Dictionary of the English Language* is the product of almost unceasing labour through a large portion of my life. The encouragement I had early received had not been confined to the public press. Two individuals, eminent for their learning and abilities, who have since been raised to the Episcopal bench, the one in this, and the other in the sister island,—and who had allowed their names to be placed with mine, as contributors to the Encyclopædia, thought, and, as they thought, spoke well of my work. Others there were* whose judgments were equally valuable, though their worldly success has not been so conspicuous. I was favoured also in my seclusion here by a visit from one of the *οἱ καλοὶ*, who has since suddenly closed his mortal career, and whose attention had been called to the Dictionary by the reverend prelate to whom I have first alluded.

I cannot but feel some emotions of pride, when I remember that in a work of such magnitude as the Encyclopædia, in the composition of which some of the most able and learned characters of the day have borne their

parts, my own individual portion has ever commanded its full meed of esteem. I believe, that even in Germany this distinction has been bestowed; and I have reason to be assured, that in America also the anticipations to which I ventured to give utterance in my Prospectus, have not proved altogether ill-founded.

With these testimonies of the success with which I was considered to have conducted my exertions, I should have had reason to be ashamed, if, when I presented the republication of my book, I had indulged in any affectations of diffidence or doubt. I presented it with the confidence of a man who knew that he had spared no pains in long service to establish a title to have his name enrolled among those who have advanced the literature of their country; and who knew that that claim had been by many, who were well qualified to decide, very explicitly acknowledged.

One word now to my readers in general. I beg of them to reflect that in a Dictionary of English words, they must not expect an alphabetical arrangement of all sorts of knowledge,—they must learn elsewhere their astronomy and their architecture, their chemistry and navigation. I beg of them, further, to bestow their best thoughts upon the interpretative or explanatory portion of the work. Of the advantages that, in procession of time, will result from their so doing, my hopes are indeed very sanguine. I think that when my book becomes better known, when the minds of youthful students become practised in the mode of explanation which I have carefully pursued, a most serious and important change will necessarily follow in the accustomed modes of thinking, and consequently of reasoning. I have one request more—that if any seeming discrepancies or incongruities should arise, my readers will suppose it possible that I may be able to reconcile them; if any flaws or defects—that I may be able to repair them; and generally, that upon various points they will, not in candour merely, but in justice, hold their judgments in suspense until I lay before them a finished delineation of my plan.

Yours, &c. CHAS. RICHARDSON.

* One name I must mention, that of Rev. Edward Smedley, who, for thirteen years, in the character of editor of the Encyclopædia, has accompanied me, page by page. He frequently cheered me in my progress. I value his good opinion more than that of any other man, because, competent to judge as the best, he knows the book—better.

MR. URBAN, *Burslem, Nov. 14.*

IN no archaeological works that I have met with have I been able to find any thing satisfactory respecting the ancient *Ryknield Street*, one of the British or Roman highways which intersected the interior parts of the island. Camden does not mention it at all, and whether any more modern topographer has attempted to trace its course I am uninformed; yet I perceive it is laid down in a recent map of ancient Britain, sanctioned by the collective wisdom of "the Society for diffusing useful Knowledge," and there it is described as occupying the course of a way hitherto known by a different, though a very similar name—the *Icknield Street*; which name, in the map I refer to, is transferred to a way leading from *Venta Icenorum* (Norwich) in a south-west direction towards *Sorbiodunum* (Old Sarum). This transposition confounds all previous historical evidence (at least that I have met with) and prompts my present attempt to diffuse more correct knowledge, through your widely circulated pages, respecting the ancient *Ryknield Street*.

In Nichols's History of Leicestershire (Introduction, p. cxlvii.) the course of an ancient way, designated "*Via Devana*," (a name which has not, as I am aware, the sanction of antiquity) is very particularly traced through several of the midland counties; and which appears to have been the connecting road between the two distant Roman cities of *Deva* (Chester), and *Camolodunum* (Colchester). The writer of that article, the Rev. T. Leman, states it to have been first noticed by the late Dr. Mason, and that he, Mr. Leman, with the Bishop of Cork, travelled the greater part of it, in 1798 and 1799. He says it was traced through the principal part of Staffordshire with little difficulty, and particularly from Draycott straight to Lane Delph, and then by Wolstanton Church to the station at *Chesterton* (in the neighbourhood of which I write), and which is now generally considered to be the *Mediolanum*, at which Antonine's tenth Iter terminates. Now, upon referring to one of the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum (No. 2060), being a copy of the foundation charter of the Abbey of Hulton, dated in 1223, I find the *Rykeneld Street* mentioned as a boundary of

lands in *Normancote* bestowed upon that Abbey, and it happens that the road from Draycott to Lane Delph, above spoken of by Mr. Leman, still forms the boundary of *Normancote Grange* for the distance of at least a mile; so that *Ryknield Street* is most clearly identified, by a document more than six hundred years old, with the Chester and Colchester way denominated *Via Devana* by modern geographers.

It will be proper then to restore to this way its original appellation, and no longer to retain that which has been given to it in ignorance of its proper ancient name.

As to the etymology of the word *Ryknield*, I confess myself wholly at fault, and should feel gratified if any of your antiquarian friends could assist me in elucidating it. The two words, *Ikenield* and *Rykenield*, must be cognate terms, and I think the former has never been satisfactorily made out. Sir W. Betham claims for the *Watling Street* a Gaelic origin; * probably the two others may have come to us from the same source; at all events, I see no reason to believe that *Ikenield Street* has any connexion with the *Iceni*; nor am I aware that there was any British tribe whose patronymic is preserved in the *Ryknield Street*.

Yours, &c. J. W.

NEW SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS.

There are two separate expeditions on the eve of being proceeded with, one under Capt. Beechey, in the *Sulphur*, accompanied by the Starling, Lieut. Kellett (one of the associates of Capt. Owen), to extend his geographical researches in the Pacific and the coasts of North and South America. The other under Capt. Vidal (also one of Owen's gallant associates, and highly esteemed for ability in surveying the Irish coast), with the *Etna* and *Raven*, to survey and map the West coast of Africa, between Sierra Leone and Fernando Po.—The *Bonite* departs this month from Toulon for Brazil, the Sandwich Islands, and the Indian and Chinese seas. The French Academy of Sciences has named a committee for drawing up the proper instructions, which is composed of M. Arago for natural philosophy in general, M. de Blainville for zoology, M. Cordier for mineralogy, M. de Mirbel for botany, and M. de Freycinet for navigation.

* The Gael and Cymbri, p. 364.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of Axminster Church, in the County of Devon. By James Davidson. Exeter, 12mo. pp. 100.

THE able author of a memoir on "The British and Roman Remains in the vicinity of Axminster," (noticed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. ciii. i. 521.) has here furnished the public with another division of the history of that Town; containing the annals and description of its Church. Whilst in the present fabric and its monuments there is nothing of a very remarkable character, its history is certainly such as for interest and high antiquity can be boasted by few parochial churches. The very name of the town is derived from the circumstance of its having grown up around a church, which existed early in the Christian annals of the West-Saxons:

"Mention is made of the church of Axminster as early as 786, which was more than twenty years before the establishment of the bishopric of Crediton for the ecclesiastical government of the county of Devon. This church was therefore an emanation from the diocese of Sherborne, and the term *minster* being added to the previous name of the place,* proves of itself that a structure of some consequence existed here at that period. We have no record of the precise date of this ancient establishment; but historical facts render it probable that Cynehard, an Anglo-Saxon prince, who was buried in the church in 786, was himself the founder of it. He was a descendant from the great Cerdic, and aspired to the throne of Wessex; in imitation therefore of the piety of his ancestors and contemporaries, he would probably endeavour to gain the favour of the clergy and the affection of the people, by the erection of a church in a place which was the principal town of the extensive demesnes belonging to the Anglo-Saxon royal family in this neighbourhood. His death oc-

curred at Merton, in Surrey; and his friends must have had some strong inducement for bringing his body from so great a distance for interment at Axminster, passing by the burial-places of his family at Winchester and Sherborne."

Mr. Davidson supposes that Cynehard's body was brought to Axminster, because that was the church he had founded, and the interment of founders of churches within the walls of the temple was a custom then recently introduced by Archbishop Cuthbert. Some bones filled with lead, were found in 1748, near the west door. Now, other human bones filled with lead in like manner have been found at Newport Pagnell, at Gravesend, and at Badwell Ash in Suffolk; and it was the opinion of both Dr. Hunter and Dr. Fothergill, that the lead was poured into the medullary canal after the marrow had been consumed by time; and the latter physician suggested, with every appearance of probability, that it was a method adopted to preserve relics. Mr. Davidson, therefore, comes to the conclusion that the bones found in Axminster church were those of Cynehard; which had been taken up at some period subsequent to their original interment, and then filled with lead to distinguish them from those of ordinary mortals.

In the year 937, King Athelstan directed the bodies of seven of his earls, slain in the battle of Brunanburgh, to be buried at Axminster; and formed the church into a collegiate establishment, by the appointment of seven priests, who were to pray for the souls of those earls, and of their brave companions who fell by his side. He bestowed at the same time upon it a portion of his royal demesne; which, after the lapse of nine centuries, remains an appendage of the church at the present day, under the name of the manor of Prestaller,—that is to say, of all the priests. This is one of those instances of ecclesiastical property which, as Mr. Davidson justly remarks, has a priority of title to almost any other; and a diversion of which, from what-

* *Qu.* if not rather "the minster on the river Axe?" But we are not aware what grounds Mr. Davidson has for stating that this was already "the principal town of the extensive demesnes belonging to the Anglo-Saxon royal family in this neighbourhood."—*REV.*

ever quarter it might emanate, could only be characterized as a spoliation and outrage.

At the Norman Conquest the college of priests had been reduced to a single incumbent.

The next stage in the history of this church is also remarkable. The Conqueror granted it by charter to the distant church of York, to be held undivided by two of the Prebendaries, and their successors. The first Vicar on record was appointed towards the end of the twelfth century, and was named Gervase de Prestaller. The Vicarage was ordained, and made perpetual, in the year 1305.

The advowson was contested for a considerable time between the Crown, the pristine lord of the manor of Axminster, the Abbat of Newenham, who had acquired the manor through the lords Briwere, the Bishop of Exeter, who had occasionally exercised the patronage on lapse, and the Prebendaries of York, the conjoint Rectors; but, after much litigation, which is described at length by Mr. Davidson, it settled in the last named, who have latterly transmitted the patronage to their lessee. The Prebendaries of Warthill and Grendale are still the improper Rectors; and the present owner of the lease of the entire Rectory is the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, by the will of the late Rev. J. J. Conybeare, prebendary of Warthill.

With respect to the fabric of Axminster church,—its general appearance at the present time is a combination of the latter periods of Pointed architecture, as shown by the frontispiece, which is neatly etched by Mr. Davidson's own hand; but our author says,

"There are good reasons for concluding that a small portion of the church now at Axminster was erected during Athelstan's time, and immediately after his endowment. This is a doorway, now the eastern entrance to the south aisle.* It is formed of a pier, with an attached shaft on each side, having a plain capital and impost, from which spring a series of semicircular-arched mouldings, enriched with the billet, zigzag, and triple-

indented ornaments; the whole bounded by a torus and cavetto studded with flowers of four leaves, and resting on corbels now defaced. The summit of the whole is ornamented with a well-executed, though small, crowned head of the Anglo-Saxon king. The shafts are without bases, and rest on a square block pedestal. The outer piers have their angles cut into cylinders, and their faces relieved with upright chevron mouldings."

It seems this doorway was called Saxon by King and Carter, the latter of whom engraved it in his "Ancient Architecture;" and Mr. Davidson thinks it would have been larger and heavier if it had been Norman. We are not satisfied of the soundness of this opinion; nor do we rely upon the opinions of Carter or King in the estimation of architectural dates. We are perfectly convinced that many churches and parts of churches in England are anterior to the Conquest; yet we rather imagine these highly-sculptured doorways belong to what may be properly styled the Norman period.

Of the other architectural features Mr. Davidson gives a minute and particular description, through which we have not space to follow him. There are three stone stalls and an ornamented piscina in the chancel; and considerable architectural and heraldic sculpture in various parts, all which the author has faithfully particularized. Two early effigies, which rest under arches formed in the north wall of the chancel, he attributes to Alice, wife of Reginald de Mohun, the heiress of Lord Briwere, who died about 1257; and to Gervase de Prestaller, the priest before mentioned. The former is singular, from holding a figure of the Virgin between her hands; it is a subject which ought to be engraved.

With copies of all the sepulchral inscriptions, and a passing notice of every object of the least curiosity or antiquity, Mr. Davidson completes his undertaking, which is altogether highly creditable to his taste and antiquarian knowledge. We shall only notice further what he says of two yew-trees in the church-yard. An old one, which was 7 ft. 1 in. in girth in 1802, is only 5 in. more in 1835; but it is supposed to have been injured by the injudicious lopping of some of its branches. Another planted in 1794, which was only 8 ft. 5 in.

* Removed thither in 1800, on the erection of the aisle, from about the middle of the south wall of the nave.

high in 1809, is now 26 ft. 6 in. high, and 2 ft. 6 in. in girth. Its branches extend 22 ft.; those of the old tree 54 ft. After noticing the two opinions that yew-trees were planted in churchyards to furnish bows for the parish, or as befitting the melancholy scene of death, Mr. Davidson forms the conclusion that

“The statute ‘*Ne rector prosternat arbores in cimiterio*,’ (35 Edw. I.) seems to place the question beyond conjecture, and to prove that trees were planted to protect churches from the wind. The yew was no doubt preferred on account of the closeness of its foliage, and the unyielding resistance of its branches.”

Select Specimens of Gothic Architecture.
By William Caveller, Architect. Part I. 4to. 1835.

WHAT an inexhaustible treasury of ancient art exists in one of the most admirable of our ancient churches, is evinced by the publication of the present work. When we read the author's announcement that his plan would comprise the finest examples of Gothic Architecture which had been omitted or only partially portrayed in previous works, and found that he had resorted alone to Westminster Abbey for all the subjects given in this the first portion of his publication, we felt that an author making such a choice must either degenerate into commonplace, or be possessed with that rare discrimination and taste, which can find out beauties which a thousand other eyes had glanced over without discovering their claims to admiration.

Westminster Abbey is familiar to most persons. Whether it is regarded as a mere curiosity, or scrutinized by the eye of taste, the *ensemble* of the building is appreciated by the most casual observer; but what a rich treat is afforded to him who descends from the contemplation of the magnificent whole to the examination of the niches, the screens, the elaborate panneling, the superb monuments, and the vast storehouse of ancient ornament which he sees every where around him; a small portion of which has been selected for illustration in Mr. Caveller's work.

The subjects which our author has selected are, 1. a Door in the Cloisters; 2. the Tomb of Queen Eleanor; 3. that of Aymer de Valence; 4. a Window

in the Cloister opposite the Chapter-house; 5. the Canopy above the Tomb of Edward III.; 6. a Mosaic Pavement in the Chapter-house; 7. the Monumental Chapel of Henry V.; 8. Screen in St. Edward's Chapel; 9. Islip's Chapel; 10. Niche from St. Erasmus's Chapel; 11. various Bosses and Finials. All the subjects, except the first, were drawn by Mr. Caveller, and are ably engraved in outline by various engravers of merit. The first subject, the door leading into the south aisle of the Choir from the Cloisters, is from a drawing by Mr. Mackenzie, and it shews how much this gentleman has improved as an architectural draughtsman since he executed a view of the same doorway for his publication, conjointly with Mr. Pugin, of *Specimens of Gothic Architecture*.

The Cloister Window is a very interesting specimen of tracery of an early date. It is useful to compare this window with the tomb of Aymer de Valence, in common with which it possesses a rather singularly formed quatrefoil. The execution in both cases is rather superior, and we should be inclined to assign the two examples to one date. The elegant waving lines of the tracery are deserving of much admiration. The execution of such works as these plainly evinces that the occasion of the reconstruction of the Abbey Church, in the thirteenth century, had collected together the most consummate workmen of the period.

The Canopy above Edward the Third's Tomb is a delightful *morceau*. It is to be wished that the author had shewn, by a drawing, how easily the deficient work in front of the Canopies might be supplied. From the remaining fragments, it would seem that a projecting member, composed of two ribs uniting in an angle in the centre, was executed in the front of each canopied arch. The absence of this component portion of the design very much alters its character, and, if intended to be imitated, would be of necessity restored. The destruction of these tasteful portions of the Canopy may be accounted for, by the supposition that the projections were found to be in the way of some coronation erections, and were therefore sawn off by the workmen; affording one of the

many examples of mutilation which the venerable Abbey has undergone, through uncontrolled carelessness and ignorance.

The Mosaic Pavement from the Chapter-house shews a very early example of the ornamental tiles so prevalent in many churches. The present pavement is doubtless coeval with the structure. The author incidentally notices the capital of the central pillar in the desecrated pile, and mentions his inability to give it as one of his specimens, in consequence of the incumbrances which now occupy this once splendid room. Let us hope that, at a period when so much money has been nationally and individually bestowed on the Fine Arts, the Chapter-room of Westminster will be remembered, and that we shall see it cleared of the records, and restored to its pristine elegance.

Obscured by the splendour of Henry the Seventh's mausoleum, and almost overlooked amidst the crowd of architectural beauties of the church, is the Monument and Chapel of the Conqueror of Agincourt. The darling hero of the best historical play of our great dramatist—the admired and loved in every shade of his varied character, whether at Gadshill or at Harfleur, in his gay and joyous hours at the Boar's Head, his serious moments at his dying father's pillow, or in his magnanimous conduct to the intrepid Gascoyne,—the character of this sovereign has been rendered by the poet the theme of deserved popularity. His tomb has met with far different treatment. The mutilated effigy, deprived of its head by the cupidity of some plunderer, who loved the crown for the value of its materials,—the chivalric relics of the warrior, unheeded among the miscellaneous mass which filled the Chantry chapel, where once resounded in choral strains the mass for the soul of the hero,—all conspire to read a lesson on the utter vanity of the highest earthly acquirements.

The architectural features of this singular chapel are ably displayed in the present work. One of the plates has been cancelled by the author, in consequence of its defective execution; but, judging by the specimens given, we have little doubt that some beauty

will be displayed of the much-neglected, but curious and picturesque structure, when it appears, as promised, in the second part.

The niche from St. Erasmus's Chapel, is one of the most elaborate examples of tabernacle work we have ever witnessed. The taste of the artist who designed, and the skill of the artisan who executed this admirable composition, are of the highest order.

The plates are accompanied with brief notices in letter-press; which, however, in general, leave the engravings to tell their own tale. We would venture to suggest to Mr. Caveller the propriety of extending his descriptions, by giving some scientific information on each of the subjects; the more necessary, as the plate containing the detail of Henry the Fifth's Chapel evidently requires some further explanation than that which is given. Mr. Caveller should also be careful to distinguish restorations from the original work. This remark is intended to apply to the monument of Aymer de Valence.

We can recommend the present volume to any one who may wish to consult authentic examples of beautiful detail in the Pointed style. The author announces that his Second Part will comprize the several relics appurtenant to the ancient chapel of St. Stephen, the fate of which now hangs on a thread. These subjects are pre-eminently beautiful, and replete with interest; and we trust the public will duly appreciate every exertion which may be dedicated to the development of their merits.

The Family Topographer. By Samuel Tymms. Vol. V. *Midland Circuit, and County of Chester.* 1835.

IN the present volume as many as eight of the English Counties are ably illustrated by the author, on the same compendious plan as that on which the preceding ones have been arranged. The Midland Circuit comprises the counties of Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Notts, Rutland, and Warwick, all of which are highly interesting to the student of English Topography. In addition, Cheshire is given, being the only one of the Counties comprised within the limits of the Chester Circuit that lies within the

Realm of England, the other portion of the Circuit being included in the Principality.

One very pleasing feature of the work is that which points out the several ancient Fons which are known to exist in each county; as well as the most interesting of the Churches, whether on account of their architectural merits or their antiquity. In addition to which, the principal of the ancient Mansions in the several Counties are enumerated. The utility of this part of the plan will be appreciated by every antiquarian tourist. Without a guide of this kind, he may often pass unheeded some object of interest, which on his return he feels disappointed that he had overlooked.

We give a few extracts from the miscellaneous observations appended to each County.

“*Chadworth, Derby.*—The exquisite carvings, generally believed to have been executed by Grinling Gibbons, appear principally to have been done by Samuel Watson, a native artist.”—p. 31.

In Fenny Bentley church, in the same county, is a monument to one of the heroes of Agincourt, Thomas Beresford, Esq.

The organ at Stanford church, Leicestershire, belonged to the banquetting-room at Whitehall, and was sold by order of Oliver Cromwell.—p. 29.

Our ancestors had some very odd modes of punishment. In Asby de la Zouch church is a *finger pillory*, a severe penance to the unlucky wight, who, fixed in such an instrument, had to endure the gaze of the congregation. At Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, that very ungalant instrument the *cueking stool* was used as late as 1780; but at Congleton, in Cheshire, prevention was preferred to punishment: at that place remains a *bridle*, to restrain the scolding propensities of the *softer sex*.

Is the following extract to be understood literally, or does it refer to copies of well-known subjects?

“At Boughton House, near Kettering (Northamptonshire), are several of the *Cartoons of Raphael.*”

Many interesting localities connected with the early history and pranks of our immortal Dramatist are pointed out;

and who would omit to visit any of the spots which were ever honoured with the foot of a Shakspeare? Bidford was a favourite convivial retreat. Charlecote and Justice Shallow will never be forgotten; and even Fulbroke Park, where the memorable deer-stealing took place, is not to be passed unnoticed; but, above all, Shottery, with the cottage where our merry Bard, in his youthful days, wooed and won Anne Hathaway, would make us live our young days over again, at least in imagination. We thank Mr. Tymms for pointing out these spots; they produce more pleasing feelings, to our antiquarian tastes, than gigantic Birmingham, with its smoke and its politics.

The next volume will contain the Northern Circuit; and we anticipate, from the importance of the Counties comprised within it, that the volume will not be the least interesting of the series.

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Spiritual Despotism. By the Author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm.
1835.

WE do not know who the author of this work is, nor what religious opinions he holds, nor in what division of the sectarian congregations he is to be found; but he is a man, if not of deep learning, yet of considerable knowledge, an elegant and vigorous writer, if not always in the best taste. There is much judicious observation in his book, on subjects connected both with the welfare of the Establishment, and with the constitution of the Dissenting Institutions; and some wholesome advice as to the true and best means of supporting their due and just influence; of healing their unchristian and uncharitable animosities, and of reforming the abuses which time and negligence have created.

With regard to the Dissenters, as relates to their opinions and feelings towards the National Church, they cannot be considered as one undivided body, speaking one consentient opinion:—some wish it maintained in its present form, subject to the correction of what they consider evils that have grown up in it:—some urge its entire separation from the State:—and some

cry for its downfall and utter destruction. We would speak with Christian mildness and brotherly respect of the first. We differ in toto from the second, though we are aware that *some* who advocate their opinions do so conscientiously. As regards the last, boundless is our contempt for their malevolence, and their unrighteous detraction; great is our sorrow for their utter want of truth in their aspersions of the character of the Church; and deep our indignation, in seeing among their troublesome and officious ranks names that ought to have been far above the cloudy mist, in which their beams are indeed shorn, and which should have been shining in the bright firmament of peace and love, and harmony and joy. For the Church itself, we are not blind to its defects, any more than we are insensible to its great merits, or unattached to its venerable and beautiful constitution. If it has at all sunk in public opinion, we consider strictly that 'the children are suffering for the crimes of their parents;' for we believe that many ages have passed, since, from the highest to the lowest, from him on whose mild and venerable brows rests the mitre that Craomer wore, to the humblest curate of a Welch or Northumbrian village, it possessed a more zealous and useful body of ministers than it at present does; we believe it was never more regular in discipline, more zealous in discharging its duties, more learned, more charitable, more attentive to the poor, more spiritual minded. No earthen vessel must be made of earth; and bricks without straw must be imperfectly constructed. Thus we feel assured that much of the blame which has fallen on the Church, is rather the just portion of the State and of the People. The Church has been robbed and neglected; by that robbery and that neglect, she has been weakened in the performance of her duties, and unable to discharge them with efficacy and power. A poor Church in a wealthy State is an anomaly; a few of the *Clergy* are rich, but the Church itself is poor. Lord Chatham said "she had but a pittance." In many districts, and in many parts of every district, there are not means for carrying on effectually

the purposes for which the clergy were instituted. There are no residences for them; no income adequate to their support; no funds for charitable distribution—for religious instruction:—of these the Church has been despoiled—they have passed into the hands of the laity. It is absurd to suppose that in religious institutions *temporal* means must not be added to *spiritual*. The poor must bless the hand that feeds them, as well as the lips that instruct them. Look at the difference of a parish where the proprietor of the land is a conscientious and religious man, and unites his *temporal* assistance to the spiritual labour of the minister. But this temporal assistance should be in the church, not *external*. We are speaking of rural districts; and we speak with knowledge, that there are no funds for decently and comfortably maintaining a resident incumbent, for relieving the aged and poor, for parish schools, for distributing Bibles and other books, and, if large, for providing curates and assisting ministers. This has long been the state of the Church. In the last fifty years, the Government has concentrated its energies and directed its means, either to the prosecution of expensive wars abroad, or in increasing the amount of national wealth at home. All the internal policy of the Kingdom, all that regarded its moral welfare, its social health, its religious institutions, were overlooked in the ceaseless and stormy agitation of the days of danger. The minister was obliged to employ all his energies in holding the helm in a dark tempestuous sea of troubles, and guiding the vessel of the State triumphantly through its confederate foes; and he wanted time or opportunity to attend to the growing evil of the Poor Laws, the increasing wretchedness, poverty, and danger of the manufacturing towns, the divisions in religious opinions, the unfortunate decay of the agricultural interest, and the equally unfortunate ascendancy of the monied and funded system. Among other of the great constituents of the State, the Church was left to herself; her richest benefices were reserved as the prizes of political and personal influence. The bishoprics were bestowed on the

tutors of the nobility, or on the younger sons of peers. The country clergy were left to themselves: and the different sects increased rapidly, while the Government neither noticed nor apparently interested itself in their progress or their power. We are not ourselves much disposed to say any thing with regard to the Bishops of former days; but we certainly consider them as having fortunately slipped away from the blame they deserved, and which has in the present day fallen on their irreproachable successors.

We shall now proceed to make an extract from the work of a high Tory, a zealous Churchman, and a person of rank in his University:

“Woe to them, says the Scripture, who make haste to grow rich. If a Nation excites all its energies to the purpose of acquiring and increasing wealth; if it extends far and wide the wings of its commercial enterprize, and rears at home fresh piles of manufacturing labour;—if its population is at once increased in number and confined in room; if its cities swell to a magnitude that is both inconvenient and dangerous; if its myriads of artisans acquire habits of indulgence, which at once keep them poor amidst high wages, and which incapacitate them from bearing poverty; if its rural population declines, or is gradually absorbed into the manufacturing and mercantile; if enterprize on enterprize is still stimulating the avarice of the greedy, and awakening the cupidity of the adventurous and desperate; what legislative enactments, what religious ministrations, what influences moral or prudential, could recall the departed virtues, could satisfy the sensual masses of population, or could unite the simplicity and honesty of a poor country with the opulent luxury of a rich one? You cannot have the honest and primitive character of the Swedish or Norway peasant, in the attractive and dangerous luxuries of London or Paris. We do not draw from these observations any conclusion,—because the dangers are great, and difficulties are increasing in far greater proportion than the power of meeting them,—that therefore it does not behove every interest of the community to act as if its labours might not be crowned with success: we would neither despond nor despair, nor relax their exertions, nor forsake their duty; but we would at the same time keep in mind,—that it is possible all may fail beneath the gigantic powers opposed to it: that the

necessities of Government and its influence is incessantly acting in a direction contrary to the welfare of the interests that it expects to be supported. Its moralists may write, its clergy may preach, its religious societies may dispense their volumes of instruction, its Legislature may enact fresh laws for the observance of the Sabbath, and for the maintenance of virtue, order, and decorum; but the never-extinguished furnace and the ever-whirling loom, the unrespired toil, the desperate exertion, the high remuneration, the possession of money without the knowledge or the desire to use it discreetly and beneficially, the gin-shop palaces, and the revolutionary Unions, and the inflammatory harangues, and the Radical Sunday newspapers, will be too strong in the end for any weight of moral influence which can be brought against them.

“If wealth and luxury naturally tend to weaken, to corrupt, and to destroy the minds of those who have been enlightened and strengthened by education, that was intended to arm them against its fatal influence, what is to be expected of the ignorant, the illiterate, and the neglected children of the earth?—what is to curb their headstrong passions, what to oppose their impetuous will, what to resist their provoked appetites, and what to prevent their inevitable fall? Let the page of history and experience speak for us,—her awful and melancholy countenance will answer in the language of despondence, which wants no interpretation.”

Egypt and Mohammed Ali. By James Augustus St. John. 2 vols. 8vo.

THIS work will equally please by the ease and the grace of the narrative, and the value of the information. The enterprize of Mr. St. John led him to investigate scenes and countries unvisited by other travellers; and fortunate accidents threw in his way documents connected with the present history of Egypt that are not generally accessible.

“The desire (he says) of tracing southward as far as possible the footsteps of Egyptian civilization, induced me to extend my journey into Nubia to about the latitude of Mekka, beyond which the Nile is not navigable, and where all important monuments cease. As I had anticipated, the result was productive of great gratification. The rock-temples and extinct volcanoes of Nubia, now for the first time explored; the pyramids of Ghizeh, the colossal ruins of Thebes, the Upper and

Lower Cataracts, the savage beauties of Lake Moeris, the rose gardens and olive plantations of the Arainoetic Nome, the Desert, the Bedouins, and above all, the grandeur and wonderful qualities of the Nile, united in maintaining the persuasion, that in selecting the scene of my observations, I had done well in preferring Egypt and Nubia to all other parts of the world. * * * The former condition of the country I learned from historians and preceding travellers, and to enable me to judge of its present state the whole land lay before me. Leaving, therefore, the Franks and their theories, I traversed the whole valley of the Nile, from the sea to the Second Cataract, including the Fayoum and the Delta, visiting the towns and villages, those situated in the interior and on the Desert, as well as those standing near the river; conversing as frequently as possible with the poor peasant behind his plough, with the village sheikh, with the Turkish kiasheff; and observing day after day their dress, their dwellings, and their food. In this way I succeeded in correcting many ideas acquired from reading and the conversation of Europeans. There I saw, naked and undisguised, the effects of the Pasha's policy; there was no room for mistake; for the poor, desperate in their misery, spoke out and made no mystery of their sentiments. But while I heard their opinions, and deeply commiserated their distresses, I could not refrain from acknowledging the difficulties which surrounded their ruler. Was it ambition, or was it necessity, that involved him in the struggle with the Sultan, which inflicted on Egypt all the evils I witnessed? Upon the answer to this question hinges the whole inquiry whether the Pasha is to be considered a just though despotic prince, or a selfish adventurer, sacrificing wantonly the happiness of millions to his own personal aggrandisement."

It must be owned that these are subjects of interest, and the inquiries are ably and judiciously formed; but the variety and extent of them preclude any possibility of our laying them before our readers even in an abridged form. We shall therefore content ourselves in pointing out some of the remarks which have most pleased us, and which stand out as it were in relief from the remainder of the work.

The interview with the Pasha, and the account of him, in cap. III.; the whole of the description of the voyage

higher up than Thebes; the account of the Almé village; the description of Thebes, with the considerations on the artists of Egypt and Greece; the expedition to the Crocodile Pita; the expedition to Lake Moeris, and the description of it; the departure of the Caravan to Mecca; the Letters of Ibrahim Pasha, p. 392 (vol. II.); and the whole of the second volume from the xviii. chapter to the end, including the most copious, curious, and valuable account of the government of Mohammed Ali; the commerce, the trade, manufactures, the military power, the fiscal regulations, taxes, monopolies, and oppressions; forming one of the most singular pictures of real despotism and apparent liberality; of an enlarged policy and a destructive rapacity; of views and designs apparently enlightened and wise, being made subservient only to increased exactions and ruinous claims. Mr. St. John's account of the cotton manufactories of the Pasha, and the causes of their failure, in c. xviii. is highly curious; and proves that Europe will have a manufacturing rival on the banks of the Nile. "Yet (says Mr. St. John) his Highness considers himself a great statesman; and from an anecdote related to me at Alexandria, he still prefers the oriental style of ruling. Salt, formerly British Consul-general at Egypt, wishing to ingratiate himself with the Pasha by instructing him more deeply in the arts of tyranny, procured a Turkish translation to be made of Machiavelli's Prince, and presented it to his Highness. After allowing the spell a sufficient time to operate, and finding in his various audiences no allusion made to the translation, he one day ventured to introduce the subject, by directly demanding of the Pasha his opinion of Machiavelli. 'My opinion of him,' replied Mohammed Ali, 'is, that he was a mere babler. We have in Turkish two words worth more than his whole book.' At this termination of the courtier-like adventure, Salt was so much confounded, that he omitted to inquire the nature of this brief vocabulary of tyranny; but we may venture to supply the omission with 'plunder' and 'kill.'" Mr. St. John has given a statement of the

revenues of Egypt during the years 1821 and 1830. The land-tax alone (which is equally levied on all lands bad and good) amounts to 1,406,250*l.* The whole rises to 3,118,950*l.*, while the expenses are 2,661,187*l.*, of which the pay of the regular troops absorbs 750,000*l.*; leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure 457,763*l.* The forces of the Pasha amount to 190,444, of which 82,000 were in Asia, 53,000 in Egypt, and the remainder in the Hijaz, Candia, and the black countries. The navy consists of 32 ships, carrying above 1,600 guns. Mr. St. John has a very interesting chapter on the war in Syria, which the Pasha so successfully waged against the Sultan, aided by the military talents of his son Ibrahim. Had the European powers not interposed, the Arabs would have been masters of Constantinople. The Turks fell, first from presumption, and secondly from panic and fear. We cannot help giving an anecdote most characteristic on this subject. "An envoy from the Porte, on arriving at Alexandria sometime before the war in Syria, was received with affability and distinction by the Pasha, who in order to impress on his mind a high idea of the power and resources of Egypt, showed him his palace, forts, arsenal, and fleet. When he had beheld the whole, the envoy coldly observed, 'Your Highness, I see, is blessed with many excellent possessions, but one thing is wanting.' 'And what,' demanded the Pasha, 'is that one thing?' 'An army; for what are Arabs? Look at our Turks, have you any soldiers like them?' 'Your Excellency is entirely mistaken,' replied Mohammed Ali, with earnestness, 'my Arabs are excellent soldiers; and when the day arrives to put the matter to the test, you shall see.'"

The twenty-third chapter is given to a very learned and curious dissertation on the origin of the Pyramids, which we have read with great gratification. It is a subject that is not well suited to an exposition in our pages; and indeed is connected with too recondite and curious an erudition to be generally understood. Mr. St. John's hypothesis is, that the Pyramids of Egypt are temples of the celestial Venus, and that the worship

of this goddess was transmitted overland to India into Assyria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and Greece. Our readers must be aware that a disquisition like this must be studied with deep attention, must be accompanied with a solid erudition and knowledge of antiquity, and must be submitted to close and rigorous examination; but whether in the end they will agree with Mr. St. John or not, they must confess alike his knowledge and his able application of it.

The Lay of the Lady Ellen. A Tale of 1834. By Harry Chester, Esq.

THIS poem ranks among those light and fanciful productions, which, like the *Ver-vert* of Gresset, and the 'Lines to Julia' of Mr. Luttrell, and many others, 'foreign and domestic,' derive their merit from the ease, the graceful skill, and the happy elegance of language in which they are composed. The attraction of a well-composed story is never to be overlooked; yet it is not the story itself that is of the first importance, but rather the images that cluster round it—like trailing flowers adorning the branches of the parent tree—the poetical analogies which rise and glitter on its surface, the ingenious turns and allusions which detain the attention for a moment, then sink and disappear to give room to others as delightful and amusing as themselves. Simply as a Tale, we might object to Mr. Chester's, as not being very novel in its design, or very full and rich in its detail; nor do we think the very tragic conclusion to be in keeping and harmony with the rest. It is like a gay parterre and flower-garden eoding in a cemetery: it is a great art of the poet to dismiss the subject with satisfaction to the reader's mind; and we would rather have wished Albert and Ellen—"a merry new year, and many happy returns of the day;" but as that cannot now be, we have only to say that we think this poem is in very good taste, with but few exceptions; in versification easy, and adapted to the subject, and on some occasions happily changing with it. The language also is flowing, natural, and unrestrained. If this is a first production, if the author of it is a young man, as we suppose, if the Muse has only just recognized his

filial attachment, and lifting him on her august lap, looked at him and said,

“*Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem,*”

we should prognosticate his certain rise to her future favours. We have only room for one quotation; we have taken it rather at random, but it will sufficiently exhibit the style of the author:

“I had not thought to see the day
When I should have the strength to say,
As say I must, what maidens hide;
But grief hath stricken down my pride,
And, turning on the past my eyes,
I owe your love a sacrifice.
Your heart's affection seeks to cling
Upon a broken-hearted thing.
I am not cold:—this heart hath loved,—
Hath loved—oh, God!—that word hath
proved

How well I love!—I feel the pain
Which women feel who love in vain,
But yet I will not now complain.
I would not have thee, Albert, deem
That I am what I us'd to seem:
I would not have thee think me blind
To all thy gifts of heart and mind.
I know, and always knew thy worth,
E'en in my wildest hours of mirth.
It was not that I lightly held
The source from which thy feelings well'd,
But that I thought thy worth would be
The measure of their constancy.
But now, alas! my bosom knows
That passion's stream more deeply flows,
And that my heart did much mistake,
Which look'd into itself alone,
And thought that for its worthless sake
No other heart a pang could own.”

Perhaps it would have been doing more justice to the author to have made our selection from one of the lighter passages; but it is of little consequence, as the sample we have exhibited will probably lead to the purchase of the whole piece.

- I. *England and Russia: being the fifth edition of "England, France, Russia, and Turkey," revised and enlarged, 8vo. pp. 197.*
- II. *A Statement of Facts. By a Resident at Constantinople. 8vo. pp. 60.*
- III. *Some Considerations on the Political State of the intermediate Country between Persia and India, with reference to the Project of Russian marching an Army through them. By E. Stirling, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, pp. 80.*

NOTHING in these pamphlets has

yet satisfied us of the necessity for any change in the policy hitherto pursued by his Majesty's Government towards Russia, Turkey, and the neighbouring States. The writer of the first and second articles no doubt considers himself justified in endeavouring to excite the public mind, and, if possible, by creating alarm, to bring on a crisis. His attention having long been very closely fixed on this branch of our national policy, and examining every fact under the bias of preconceived opinion, he can see no alternative to measures which other men, more sober minded, regard as easily avoidable, and, if possible, by all means to be avoided.

It is more than twelve months since the alternative here referred to was stated to be of such vital importance to our interests, that not a moment should be lost in choosing it. The prognostics of fearful consequences resulting from delay were, like those of our venerable friends Francis Moore and Richard Partridge, who still make their annual salam to the fearful and the credulous, so alarming as to call not only for the most anxious watchfulness, but also for the most vigorous exertions, for the avoidance of pending calamities;—a month's, nay even a day's delay might, it was contended, subject us to the loss of the game;—yet more than a twelvemonth has passed, and where are we now? Safe, and in a whole skin; at peace with all our neighbours; in constant friendly and commercial intercourse with them all; our own commerce and colonization progressing, together with every improvement both in town and country. We congratulate our own Government on not having sympathized with the alarms, and lent an ear to the councils, of this writer, which might possibly, ere this, have rekindled the flames of a general war in Europe. It is true that he, adhering to his original notion that time, and many great advantages, would be lost by our delay, has stated in his postscript, (pp. 151 to 153,) some of the advantages which he considers we have already lost by delay: among these are the famine and poverty under which Russia was then supposed to suffer; the bad state of her army; the unfitness of her navy; the weakness of

some of her defences; her contests in the Caucasus; and (the exact bearing of which argument we cannot well understand) the present relations and circumstances of the other European States, compared with their state twelve months since. But in a note on the second of these causes or chances, supposed to have been unfavourable to the success of Russia, but which are now lost, he acknowledges, not only that her financial difficulties have disappeared, but, in the words of the British and Foreign Review, "that it is impossible to pierce the veil of mystery with which Russia covers all such transactions." We suspect that many other speculations of this writer will be found to have been equally unsound; and we are quite certain that he excludes from his calculations many arguments of great cogency, which make it to the interest of Russia rather to desire the improvement of the territories she possesses, and the intellectual and moral advancement of their inhabitants in the scale of nations, than to acquire more territory. Her consciousness of this, and her sense of obligation to Britain for aid in this important work, furnish, we believe, the key to all the mystery which hangs about her foreign policy. It is her interest to be in peace, for the same reason that it is our interest, that it is the interest of France,—and, in fact, the interest of every nation, both in the old and new world; and so long as she, and we, are sensible of our true interests, so long peace will continue. *Esto perpetua!*

Russia is now known to be a very large recipient of English literature; and this fact should suggest a little caution, to those persons especially who, having the sanction of the British name and character, travel to and from India overland, how they publish notes which are calculated to clear the way for a hostile invasion of our territories in the East, should Russia ever determine upon such an enterprise. On the difficulty of the enterprise, and the improbability of a successful result, we had occasion to remark in our observations on Mr. Conolly's Journey to the North of India (see our last volume, p. 605): but Mr. Stirling, who, although a servant of the English East India Company,

has favoured the Russian Minister, by means of the British press, with the result of his speculations, considers it to be somewhat less difficult. We shall not give our readers an analysis of Mr. Stirling's route; but regret that he should have considered any want of attention to him, on the part of the Bengal Government, a sufficient apology for laying before the British public a document originally designed for the *escrutoire* of their Secretary.

- I. *Annual Reports of the American Anti-Slavery Society*, 1833, 1834, 1835. 8vo.
- II. *Anti-Slavery Record*, published at New York. 12mo.
- III. *Société Française pour l'Abolition de l'Esclavage*. 1834, 1835.

FROM these pamphlets, with a large bundle, both French and American, upon the same subject, which are now before us, we collect that the important question so recently decided in our own country, now agitates both the European and American Continents; the former indeed not excessively, but the latter to such a degree as even to threaten the dissolution of the Union.

The discussion of the subject in America has brought into view a sort of anomaly in the national character of that country; the inhabitants of which, being of British descent, claim to possess and to value freedom, and the *inalienable rights of man*, above all others. They nevertheless find themselves connected, in the unsatisfactory relation of master and slave, with more than 2,000,000 of the descendants of an African stock, with whom pride, even in the breasts of American republicans, forbids intermixture of blood, or association on terms of parity.

To this unjustifiable feeling is attributable the strong opposition which has manifested itself in America to all plans of Negro emancipation, and the enactment of laws which have entailed a great excess of cruelty on the devoted sons of Africa. To the same cause is ascribable two other circumstances, both of them remarkable; *first*, the declared adherence of some of the professedly most religious communities in America to the principle of Slavery; the consequent persecution of the liberal press, and of the Apostles

of emancipation, the latter even to the peril of their lives, for having denounced the system as antichristian; and, *secondly*, the establishment in Africa of the colony of Liberia; an insidious project, the avowed object of which was the removal from America of all emancipated Negroes. The impracticability of this project, however, even were it laudable or defensible on principle, must be obvious, when it is known that the transportation, in the last year, of 809, out of 300,000 already emancipated slaves, has cost 369,094 dollars, and that this extent of relief does not amount to more, compared with the aggregate amount of the black population, which is stated to be exactly 2,245,144, than the regular increase by births *during five days and a half*.

But, notwithstanding this opposition to, and the obstacles thrown in the way of, the good cause, there can be little doubt that the inquiries now in progress, and the continued agitation of the subject, will at no very distant date tend to the total extinction of Slavery in every part of the world.

I. *The British and Foreign Temperance Advocate, Vol. II. 1835, 12mo. pp. 292.*

II. *The British and Foreign Temperance Herald, Vol. IV. 1835, pp. 144.*

WE notice these periodicals for the sole purpose of recording the fact, that the benevolent object of the Temperance Society appears to be advancing in Great Britain and her Colonies, as well as in America. The arguments in favour of temperance, and the instructive incidents which are here detailed, in a cheap form, with a view to their more extensive circulation, are well calculated to impress the minds of the readers with the importance and advantages of entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and particularly from ardent spirits; the latter having been reported by medical men to be deleterious, without possessing any redeeming quality.

Mr. Buckingham, it appears, is the chairman of the Society, and we presume a very efficient chairman; but the last number of the Advocate contains a circular Address, with the draft of a Petition to Parliament, and some Resolutions of his constituents at Shef-

field, respecting his personal and private claim on the East India Company. We are unable to discover what connexion this subject has with the object of the Temperance Society.

CRUCIANA. Illustrations of the most striking aspects under which the Cross of Christ, and symbols derived from it, have been contemplated by Piety, Superstition, Imagination, and Taste. By John Holland. Liverpool, 12mo, pp. 320.

To descant upon a symbol which has occupied the fancy and exercised the ingenuity of eighteen centuries, is to adopt a subject scarcely less inexhaustible than any one of the kingdoms of the works of nature. The author of this volume has succeeded, however, in giving a pleasing review of many of its endless subdivisions; and among the classes by which he has defined in his title-page its various "aspects," we may justly say that his own point of view is that of *taste*, illumined by the rays of a poetical imagination, and the subdued light of a rational piety. To these qualities we owe this highly embellished and elegant volume; which, from its style and appearance, may be called the Annual of the Cross.

The collection appears to have originated in some Sonnets, written by the author at intervals, which he proceeded to illustrate by engravings, with mottoes and quotations from old authors. Mr. Holland has now communicated to the public the result of his industry; having arranged his collections into eighteen chapters, to each of which is prefixed one of his sonnets; and embellishing the whole with well-executed copies of the most remarkable designs in which the Cross is concerned. He

"avows himself too little of a Papist to have any idolatrous reverence for the Cross, under any modified exhibition whatever; and, on the other hand, too little of a Puritan to despise altogether that reference to it, which even some Protestants have ceremonially retained; while, as a Poet, he cannot contemplate this striking symbol of man's salvation without peculiar emotions and recollections."

Such being the foundation of Mr. Holland's work, it will be but fair to

give in the first place a specimen of his poetry.

SONNET XI.

Alas! that Christians should have e'er unfurl'd
This glorious sign, save as betokening peace;
That where it flew, there wars and strife
should cease,

Till Christ's pacific empire fill'd the world.

But, ah! beneath this banner hath been hurl'd
Hell's worst artillery—Death's most desperate
darts, [ous parts.

Revenge and Rage have play'd their murder-
On battle gun-ships, where the smoke upcurl'd,
Its odious shadow and foul stain to cast
O'er the cross'd flag that floated from the
mast.

O, when shall come the blest, long-look'd-for
time, [sea,

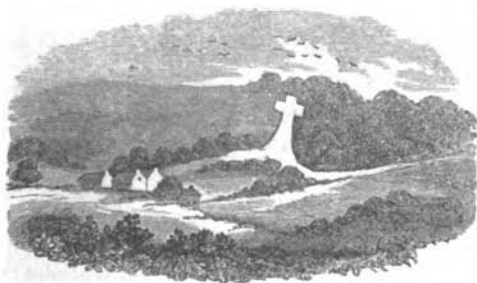
When, where this ensign floats on land or
There, Jesus! shall thy Gospel reign sublime,
And all who own Thy Cross shall worship Thee!

The contents of Mr. Holland's earlier chapters are those portions of the subject most immediately connected with religious feelings and observances; and one (ch. iv.) on the Superscription* of our Saviour's Cross. He then proceeds to the sign of the Cross, and the Cross in baptism, the image of the Cross, as in relics and devices, † and on the coins of Constantine, under which might have been added the various shapes it assumes in heraldry, which form a most

appropriate border to the ornamental title-page, but which are only briefly discussed in a subsequent place. We may also mention that, among the many branches of this almost boundless subject, we have not found any thing on the Crosses of Orders of Knighthood.

The reader's attention is next directed to the Wars of the Cross, and the Standard of the Cross, as employed at various periods as a military ensign. Then follow four chapters, on Public Crosses, Memorial Crosses, Church Crosses, and Mortuary Crosses.

It would be unjust to expect that the author should afford more than a brief and cursory notice, in an architectural view, of the buildings called Crosses. But he has brought forward several interesting features of a topic which would occupy many times over the space he could devote to it, and has given enough to attract and gratify the general reader. Perhaps the most remarkable "Public Cross," in point of size, now existing in this country, is that cut in the chalk down at Whiteleaf in Buckinghamshire.



"It is a monument of a similar description to the celebrated White Horse in Berkshire, being cut on a high and steep chalky hill facing the south-west. The perpendicular line of the Cross is nearly one hundred feet in length, and

about fifty in breadth at the bottom, but decreasing upwards to nearly twenty feet. The transverse line is about seventy feet in length and twelve in breadth, and the trench cut into the chalk is from two to three feet deep.

* "The initials J. H. C. sometimes appended to crucifixes, are said to imply *Jesus Humanitatis Consolator*, Jesus the consoler of mankind; and I. H. S. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, or Jesus the Saviour of men" (p. 31). For the correction of this error we must refer to our last Magazine, p. 631.

† The cross of Archbishops was single; that of the Patriarch of Jerusalem double (as shown on a seal lately published in *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. p. 410, as well as others); that of the Pope, like his tiara or crown, was triple. Under the head of devices might also be introduced Dr. Donne's seal of the cross and anchor conjoined, which was extracted in our last number, from Mr. Kempe's "*Loseley Manuscripts.*"

This stupendous monument is said to be discernible at a distance of thirty miles. This Cross, like the Horse, is scoured up with a festival. From this similarity of fabric and custom, Dr. Wise, a learned antiquary of the last century, thinks that both the Horse and the Cross are the work of the same age, if not of the same hands and time. Both are considered as emblems of triumph. 'The Horse,' says the learned Doctor, with learned ingenuity, 'denotes a victory gained by the Saxons over some other people; as the Cross, some action in which the Christians prevailed over the Pagans; and, since history began, if we except the Saxons themselves, we shall find none of the latter in these Islands besides the Danes.' Both monuments have been attributed to the illustrious Alfred. As, however, history does not bear out the above pleasing supposition,

Dr. Wise thinks it more probable that the formation of the Whiteleaf Cross belongs to Alfred's son, Edward the Elder, and that it was executed in honour of a victory gained near the spot, in the year 905."

Sir R. C. Hoare, as a title-page to his *Illustrations of Stonehenge*, in his *Modern History of Wiltshire*, has engraved a view of a cromlech at Carnac, in Brittany, upon which a crucifix has been erected; and has given the plate this appropriate title, "Triumph of Christianity over Druidism." Our author has extracted from Brewster's *Journal* a similar instance of a Cross on a rocking-stone, which was found by Dr. Hibbert in the mountains of Auvergne, near the village of Loubeyrat :



"This rocking-stone, which is composed of granite, is not very considerable. Its dimensions are from two to three and a half feet broad by twenty inches in height. It is nicely poised upon another stone of granite: but, in order to prevent it from rocking after the Cross had been superimposed, its steadiness has been secured by several rude blocks of stone, which are jammed into the interval round the base of support. (These are not represented in the drawing.) The pedestal on which the cross stands is two feet one inch in height, and nearly the same in the square, or bottom. On one side of the pedestal are two figures sculptured, which appear of great antiquity. Of the inscription underneath, I could only make out the word *Pardon*. The remaining

letters probably alluded to the number of days of pardon which this Cross gave to the venerator. The Cross itself is evidently of later workmanship than the pedestal; it has been wrought from the black lava of the country, and is about two feet high."

Mr. Holland has given several cuts of English Crosses, as those of Bewcastle, Eyam, the market-cross at Malmesbury, the preaching-cross of St. Paul's, the funeral-cross of Waltham (an excellent representation), and the fanatical demolition of Cheapside Cross. Another interesting specimen (of which there is a view) is the most modern, and not the least interesting, of the whole series :



"This elegant stone Cross was only finished a few months since (May 1835); it is therefore not only the most recent structure of the kind erected in this country, but probably the only one which of late years has sprung up in England.* It stands about half a mile east of the town of Sheffield, on a conspicuous eminence, consecrated by the muse of Montgomery as the "Cholera Mount," being the spot where 400 of the victims of that terrible visitation were interred in the autumn of 1832. Upon the amiable bard just named, as having been the devoted chairman of the Board of Health, at the fatal period alluded to, devolved the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Cross, which, on the 11th December,

1834, he performed; at the same time uttering these solemn words:—"In the name of God our Father, of Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour, and of the Holy Spirit our only Guide and Comforter, I deposit this memorial of an awful visitation of sickness throughout this town and neighbourhood, which was accompanied, nevertheless, with many gracious manifestations of Divine mercy.' At the close of the usual operations, the young architect, Mr. E. Hadfield, said to Mr. Montgomery, 'I hope, sir, your work of this day will be permanent.' To which he replied, 'May it stand till the day of resurrection!' The shaft is triangular, diminishing in stories from the base to the summit, which is surmounted with a plain cross, forming, altogether, a picturesque and graceful object of contemplation, amidst the extended and beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood."

* One of the most elegant of modern Crosses is that erected in Ampthill Park in 1773, in memory of Queen Catharine of Arragon, who spent her last days in retirement there. It was erected by the Earl of Ossory, from drawings by Mr. Essex, the Cambridge architect, the design and inscription having been supplied by Horace Walpole. There are views of it in Gough's *Britannia* and *Schnebbellie's Antiquaries' Museum*. We have met with some modern churchyard Crosses in England, and recollect one in particular in the very neat churchyard of Stourton, Wilts.

We must now briefly enumerate Mr. Holland's remaining chapters. The sixteenth treats of the Cross of the South, the magnificent constellation so called. Then follows one on Fancy Crosses; under which head he has classed those of heraldry, together with trinkets and jewellery; and here also are given several specimens of literary devices, written in the form of Crosses, the elaborate trifles, by which

(like the missals of more ancient days) the victims of monastic seclusion have relieved the tedium of their lingering hours.

In the last chapter, on the Adoration of the Cross, the reader's attention is recalled to a more serious portion of the subject. After tracing some historical notices of this superstition, the modern sentiments professed by members of the Church of Rome are exhibited by extracts from the writings of Dr. Milner and Dr. Lingard; and some eloquent and truly pious reflections by Maclaurin, set the matter in this most edifying light. Leaving the devotee of the former church to kiss the Crucifix extended by the hand represented in Mr. Holland's tailpiece, we shall content ourselves with fixing our critical wreath upon this Book of the Cross, in the simple but elegant manner which he shows us is adopted in the burial-grounds of Carlshue and Baden.



First Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales. 8vo. pp. 415.

SO much has been said and written about the *atrocious Poor Law Bill*, as its calumniators call it; and such a decided inclination have they evinced to condemn its several clauses untried, that we confess we opened the volume before us with an eagerness of desire to learn what those who had the best opportunity of acquainting themselves with its operation, and were in some measure interested in its success, could tell us respecting it.

Their Report, the statements of which they have abundantly sustained by documentary evidence, is brief, lucid, well arranged, and satisfactory, even beyond our most sanguine expectations; and we have little doubt that when it is laid before Parliament, which

we believe it has not yet been, it will be considered as furnishing a full justification of one of the most important, and at the same time, in the judgment of many, one of the most hazardous measures of his Majesty's Government. It is addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to whom the Commissioners represent, first, the state in which they found the parochial management of the poor, in different parts of the kingdom, when they entered upon the discharge of their important duties:—a most unsatisfactory state certainly. They state that they found the overseers, for the most part, acting with very scanty intelligence and considerable inefficiency, under the old system, and regulating their conduct by custom rather than by any reference to the existing laws on the subject: they also found those officers unprepared, and in several instances totally unqualified, to examine into and discharge the duties imposed upon them by the new law. Some of the old overseers supposed that their functions had been abruptly terminated, and were preparing to abandon the poor committed to their charge; whereby the affairs of their parishes would have fallen into a condition bordering on confusion. From this state of apathy, or error, they were recalled by a circular letter, issued by the Commissioners, desiring them to continue to fulfil their duties under the old law until otherwise instructed.

The Commissioners then commenced their measures of reform by the publication and extensive circulation of a cheap edition of the Act of Parliament, with a copious analytical index; and by a careful examination of the existing state of the several districts, taking them seriatim, and beginning with those whose cases were from circumstances most pressing and urgent. In these districts they proceeded to carry the provisions of the law into effect by forming unions of parishes, and by calling on the parishes to elect guardians, and appoint relieving and medical officers for the several unions. In this work they are still engaged.

The inefficiency of the existing authorities rendered it necessary to depute the Assistant Commissioners into the several districts, in order that they

might apply on the spot the remedial measures which have been provided by the legislature.

We regret that we cannot enter at much length into the several points, all of them of considerable interest, which are embraced in this valuable Report; but we shall briefly refer to a few of the more important: and first, as it respects *economy*, the Report contains evidence that is ample and demonstrative of the advantages, in that respect, which are derived from unions of parishes, under the new Poor Law. Under that law the business of relief is efficiently performed by paid and responsible officers, controlled by the Board of Guardians. The charge for salaries to these officers is small when distributed among several united parishes; and the unions, by having a wider field for selection, are enabled to obtain the services of the most competent persons on moderate terms. This is eminently the case with respect to medical assistance, which is provided at the public expense on a moderate scale, while encouragement is held out to the poor to provide it more amply, if needed, by medical clubs. In the same way is the expense of workhouses diminished by distributing it among the several parishes in a union. The union of parishes also relieves them to a very great extent, if not entirely, from that prolific source of expense, the charges attending the passing of paupers. United parishes are also enabled to obtain supplies of the best food, and goods of all kinds for the use of the paupers, at the cheapest rate. Union also extinguishes local jealousies and animosities between parish and parish, and diminishes, if it will not altogether annihilate, the means of using undue influence in deciding the claims of paupers.

The Commissioners have found the advantages of the new system to be so obvious and influential, as to induce the inhabitants of districts formerly united under the act of parliament known as Mr. Gilbert's Act, to dissolve that union, in order that they might enjoy the greater advantages of union under the present law.

Among the prescribed changes which have led to much public discussion, is the substitution of *relief in kind* for *relief in money*. The opposition given

to this part of the improved system, and the benefits resulting from it, are thus adverted to by the Commissioners:

“ We have found that in parishes where there are no workhouses, or where there are classes of paupers under circumstances in which it might be inexpedient to proffer the workhouse, relief in kind in some degree operated as a self-acting test of the validity of the claim for relief. Advances in money, it should be always recollected, are advances only of the means of obtaining relief, which means the pauper is under constant temptations to misapply, and in a large proportion of cases is incompetent to apply properly. Relief in kind, if well adapted, may be considered as the relief itself; the object of the *bona fide* applicant being, not money, but bread, or the immediate means of sustenance. It has been a frequent source of complaint, that of relief in money only a small portion reached the wives and other members of the family for whose sustenance it was given; and that, in the rural districts, the greater portion was spent in the beer-shops, and in the towns was expended in the gin-shops. Relief in kind we found less liable to misapplication. If instead of giving to a pauper a weekly allowance in money, an allowance be given in food or other necessaries of the same value, he can only obtain a reduced amount of his wonted description of indulgence by the misappropriation of the relief in kind. This misappropriation is necessarily attended with increased trouble, loss, and risk of detection. Under this form of relief, we find that the temptation to fraud is diminished to the extent of the additional trouble incurred in the misappropriation, and the reduction of the amount of beer, spirits, or other objects of desire obtained by it. Another advantage seldom noticed as connected with relief in kind, and which has presented itself to our consideration as a reason for bringing this form of relief as early as possible into general operation, is, that in the present condition of the country, it diminishes the fluctuations of allowances in the way of unintended and unwarranted increases.”

After stating several other arguments in favour of the substitution of relief in kind for relief in money, the Commissioners proceed, “ In some of the London parishes the adoption of this form of relief (in kind) has occasioned a reduction of the burthen of the out-door pauperism to the extent

of nearly one-third. In the rural parishes the change is marked by complaints on the part of the beer-shop keepers, and in towns by the diminished consumption of gin immediately following the adoption of this mode of relief."

We can abundantly corroborate this statement by facts within our own knowledge. A publican, whose house adjoins to one of the largest workhouses in the vicinity of the metropolis, complained publicly that only the *partial* substitution of relief in kind for relief in money, in the parish in which he resided, had occasioned him a loss of custom to the extent of 300*l.* per annum. Immediately adjoining to this workhouse is a street containing only 230 houses, and, of them, 16 are gin-palaces or public-houses, — some of the former very splendid, — with only 8 bakers' shops. This parish contains 70,000 inhabitants, and raises for the support of its poor not less than 25,000*l.* annually.

In the 19th, 20th, and 21st sections of this Report, the Commissioners satisfactorily explain the course they have pursued with respect to *workhouses*, and fully justify the regulations they have adopted for the better management of those establishments.

It appears that even those regulations, which have called forth the loudest censures on the new system, had long been acted on under the authority of the old laws in well-regulated parishes; particularly the classification according to age, and the *separation of the sexes*. This latter regulation, while it was essential to the ends of decency and order, is shown to be in reality no hardship on a person wanting the means of acquiring a livelihood; because such separations are constantly submitted to by military and naval men, commercial travellers, and others in business, in the pursuit of their livelihood.

While the new law directs the provision, in every union, of workhouses adapted to the reception and classification of paupers, it certainly was no part of its object to encourage permanent, or even long continued, residence in those workhouses. On the contrary, in the only case where such a contingency could arise, a real surplus of population in any district, the Com-

missioners have wisely and successfully promoted voluntary migration to other parts of the kingdom, and even emigration from the country, as the more suitable remedy in the case. They declare their opinion that the existence of workhouses in all the unions, as a means of exciting the poor to seek honest employment, is desirable, but chiefly with a view to that object, and not in the expectation of their being constantly inhabited. This administration of the law harmonizes with the principle that, while every human being in this country should feel that he has a retreat from real want, no one should desire such an asylum as a means of avoiding honest industry.

The subject of *migration* from over-peopled to less populous districts, or from those where labour is at a discount to others where it is in demand, brings forward the Bledlow paupers, on whom the first and very successful experiment of migration was made. These honest and well-meaning, though poor families, on making it appear to the Assistant Commissioner that they had no chance of such employment in Bledlow as would secure to them the means of subsistence, were recommended to migrate into Lancashire, one of the manufacturing districts, where labour was in demand. *The alternative offered to them was the workhouse, under the new law.* They demurred; but at length one of them consented; another soon followed; and others have since pursued the same course. The effect has been an advance in the price of wages in the district around Bledlow, and a decrease in the value of cottages; and to the paupers themselves, the change has ultimately proved so satisfactory, that some of them have declared "not all the horses in Buckinghamshire should bring them back."

The Report contains a table of *emigrations* which have been promoted by the Commissioners under the new law. The number is small, 320 persons; the expense inconsiderable, 2,473*l.* By much the largest portion of the emigrants have proceeded to Upper Canada.

Of the operation of the Bastardy clauses, a portion of the new Poor Law which brought down upon the

heads of its framers curses both loud and deep, the Commissioners report most favourably. It has diminished the number of cases of bastardy, and proportionably improved the morals of the females. Pregnancy is no longer a passport to marriage. The Commissioners state that no evidence of evils consequent upon the recent alteration of the law has been produced; they point out the fallacy of making the Poor Laws a means of punishing the seducer; and recommend the entire repeal of the statutory provisions, under which proceedings can be taken against the father by the parish.

In adverting to the riotous proceedings of the paupers, in some of the rural districts, on the introduction of the new system, the Commissioners refer to evidence which shews that it was preceded by complaints of shopkeepers, who, perceiving that the new system threatened them with loss of profits, incited the labourers to riot; and the Commissioners state that the suppression of the riots was effected with little exertion, and that the obstructions to the introduction of the new system have been considerably less than might have been expected.

The Commissioners conclude their Report by assuring the Right Honourable Secretary of their full conviction that the Act, in every main provision, will fulfil the beneficent intentions of the Legislature, and will conduce to elevate the moral and social condition of the labouring classes, and promote the welfare of all." Indeed it appears that Provident Institutions, deposits in Savings Banks, and Friendly Societies, are already greatly on the increase; that some districts are nearly dispauperized; that the farmers, finding themselves prohibited from quartering their labourers, even for a portion of their wages, on the poor rates, are promoting cottage husbandry by allotments of land, and the other reforms which are calculated to improve the character of the labourers in agriculture, by raising them to comparative independence.

It is in this view of the new Poor Law, and its effects, that we have uniformly been the friends and advocates of the measure. Not uninformed re-

specting the state of society among the lower orders, we have felt its necessity; while we have frequently observed, with extreme regret, the modest and pains-taking part of society inordinately oppressed by assessments for the support and promotion of indolence, and even of criminal indolence, among the profligate poor.

The unpaid office of Guardian of the Poor, as constituted by the new Poor Law, will in every part of the country, and especially in the rural districts, be an object of laudable ambition; and the conscientious fulfilment of its duties, for successive years, will be among the highest distinctions of the middle and higher classes. We anticipate many honourable instances of such conduct. We also look forward to the progression of useful knowledge; with the diminution, and perhaps the entire discontinuance, of habits of intemperance among the poor.

We also rejoice in anticipation of the reconvoy of cottage husbandry, with all the indescribable delights of an Englishman's fireside in the olden time.

Objections have frequently been made, in our hearing, to the displacing of aged paupers from the abodes of their infancy and youth; that they might be maintained in the asylums allotted to them in other parts of the respective unions. On the first view of the subject, this would appear to be such a hardship, as to be desirable, if possible, to remedy; but we have little reason to doubt that, in the cases of paupers of good character, it will be avoided, and that they will, in most cases, be secured from this misfortune by the kindness of their friends and families.

We know that it has often been a question in poor families how an aged relative should be disposed of, and the question has been decided in favour of the parochial asylum, because it was the most comfortable retreat, and on that account preferable. Let the case be reversed, and comparatively few aged persons will need such a retreat; and to those who are so utterly friendless as to need it, the locality will not be an object worthy of consideration.

THE ANNUALS.

Oriental Annual. E. Churton. 1836.—This work does credit to the publisher. Twenty-two original drawings, by Mr. Daniell, add at once to its embellishment and illustration; while the descriptions by Mr. Caunter are well selected and elegantly written. The Choultry at Madeira, and the Scene on the Coast of Malabar, are of peculiar interest; but, indeed, such is the fidelity and grace of Mr. Daniell's pencil, that none of his views can be beheld without delight. Of the descriptions we are much interested in the account of the *Jugglers* (p. 165), whose astonishing art seems to baffle the strictest scrutiny, and pass the limits of the most accomplished dexterity. We conceive this art to be of great antiquity in India, and to have acquired from time to time its present perfection. The history of the *Phanigers* (p. 120) will also be read with interest; and the narrative of the Guebre Priest is a well-written Oriental history.

The New Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir. By Mrs. Alaric Watts.—As long as Mrs. Watts has such contributors as Mary Hewitt and Agnes Strickland, and the author of 'Going to the Fair,' she need not fear her rivals in the trade. The plates are pleasing and well executed, with the exception of the third, 'Going to the Fair.' The favourite poem of the volume to us is Madame Fortescue and her Cats, which is as delightful as if it were painted by Netscher or Mytens; and we are not sure that we shall not give MacClise an order for a picture from it.

That's the old lady,

In an old green tabby gown,

And a great lace cap,

And long lace ruffles hanging down.

There she sits,

In a very comfortable high-backed seat,

Cover'd over with crimson damask,

With a footstool for her feet.

And that's Mr. Fortescue's portrait

That hangs there on the wall,

In the thunder and lightning coat,

The bag wig and all.

Very old-fashion'd and stately,

With a sword by his side,

But it is many a long year now

Since the old gentleman died, &c.

We shall leave our readers to purchase the book, and form a closer acquaintance with Madam Fortescue and her Cat, and Mrs. Crabhorn; a trio not easily to be matched.

Health's Picturesque Annual. 1836. *St. Petersburg and Moscow.*—Mr. Leitch

Ritchie has composed the narrative of his travels, and Mr. Vickars furnished the excellent drawings for this work; which in a few plates has presented the chief features of the gigantic cities of the North. The Kozan Church at St. Petersburg, and the Kremlin, the glory of Moscow, are of peculiar interest. Some cities must be given in minute and elaborate detail, and it would be difficult to present in a few plates the character of Amsterdam or Ghent; which have grown up gradually into irregularity of form, and long intricacy of misshapen structures; but Petersburg is like its own mammoth, a gigantic skeleton, and its magnificent palaces and public buildings tower high above the private dwellings, and stand in their spacious and solitary grandeur. The engravings in this work do full justice to the picturesque outline of the architecture, while they do not exhibit the flimsiness of the material of which they are often built. We shall give the following extract concerning the climate of this, the *borzal* metropolis of Europe.—

"The climate is delightful for a short time in summer. There is no night. The soft glowing evening is met midway by the rich dawn; and at this season the Neva, with its green islands, is inexpressibly beautiful." Of the rest of the year, the reader may form some judgment from the following observations made by C. Sternberg during 232 days. "In that period there were 119 days when it froze consecutively, and only 25 days when it did not freeze at all. In 173 the barometer stood below the freezing point. In 69 it snowed, and in 112 it rained, in 51 there was a fog, and in 2 hail. The springs appear to be getting worse. On the 19th of May it was extremely cold—the ground covered with snow. The inundations of the Neva in general take place between the 17th August and the 25th of November, and they too appear to be getting worse, as the following table of the rise of the waters will show:—

	Pt. In.		Pt. In.
1721	7 4	1756	7 3
1723	7 7	1777	10 7
1725	8 2	1788	7 5
1729	7 1	1802	7 5
1744	7 0	1824	13 7
1752	8 5		

We shall add one anecdote connected with the Emperor:—"At St. Petersburg, Nicolas has frequently gone home in a droski when it rained; and once, having no money in his pocket, the Iscoschik, ignorant of his quality, detained his cloak till he sent down the fare. A better anecdote, however, is told of the contact he sometimes comes into with the lower classes.

One Easter, in coming out of the Palace, he addressed the sentry with his usual familiarity, in the form of salutation prescribed for that day—'Christ is risen.' Instead of the usual reply—'He is, indeed,'—the fellow answered gravely, 'He is not indeed.' 'Hey! how? what is that?' said the Emperor; 'I said, Christ is risen!' and I replied, 'He is not.' 'Why, who, and what in God's name are you?' 'I am a Jew.'

Jennings's Landscape Annual, 1836.—(*Andalusia.*)—The united talents and researches of Mr. Roberts and Mr. Roscoe, have presented us with a work of great beauty and interest. Though we do not think a continued history (vide p. vi.) the most suitable narrative for an annual, which should rather afford a variety of entertainment, yet Mr. Roscoe has selected his materials with skill and judgment; and given us some of the most striking events which the history of Andalusia could furnish. Mr. D. Roberts's pencil has formed such splendid groups of architectural magnificence, as fully equal his former work of last year; and prove that he is indeed strongly imbued with the poetry of his divine art. The Roman Gateway, the Moorish Palace, the Gothic Cathedral, the Mosque, the Monastery, and the Theatre, all are portrayed with a master's hand, piled up in masses of prodigious richness and splendour; while the brightest illuminations are flung on their sublime and graceful forms, recalling them, as it were, from their present state of darkness and decay, to the original freshness of their youth. Where all are beautiful, it is difficult to make a choice; but the views of Seville and the elaborate and richly decorated Church of San Miguel at Xeres, are our peculiar favourites. The View of Malaga is very cleverly drawn; and the wood engravings have great merit. In this volume, the highest luxury of art is blended with useful information and sound historical research.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath, 1836. Smith and Elder.—Though this work does not rise to the pretensions of the one we have just mentioned, it is not deficient in its claims to attention. The engravings are pleasing, the verses in general such as do credit to the taste of the authors, and the prose tales written with spirit. The preface pays an affecting tribute to the memory of Mr. Thomas Pringle and of H. D. Inglis, the former of whom was the editor, and the second a contributor to the previous volume of this work. We cordially join in the affectionate lament of the new editor.

The Biblical Keepsake. By the Rev. T. H. Horne. Second Series. Murray, 1836.—This volume deserves the same praise which we bestowed upon the former. The views are most judiciously classic, elegantly engraved, and correctly described. It is a point of some difficulty to collect a variety of landscapes from a country so seldom visited, and many of whose districts are not to be approached without difficulty and danger. Consequently, the publishers have called in the aid of different travellers; though they are chiefly indebted to Mr. Charles Barry. The descriptions by Mr. Horne are executed with that knowledge of his subject and good taste which we find in his other works. The engravings, by Messrs. Finden, do full justice to the romantic and beautiful compositions entrusted to them. The View of the Bay of Puteoli is as lively as a coloured picture; and the Cedars of Lebanon is the most graphic and faithful sketch we have ever seen of the few surviving patriarchs of the vegetable world.

The New Year's Token. By William Darton, 1836.—We have no doubt that Mr. Darton's honourable ambition to present not only a pleasing but useful volume to the public, will be gratified by its reception. The contributors are persons of taste and talent; and the tales in verse and prose are respectable for their execution, and entertaining for their variety.

The Angler's Souvenir. P. Fisher, Esq. With Illustrations by Beckwith and Topham. Tilt.—Τὸν τίκτον ἰσχυρῶς, ὁ τίκτον τὶχον. This weighty aphorism wants not its truth in the Angler's art, as in others; and from some chance beginning of a truant schoolboy, or idle apprentice, did the beautiful art of the angler probably grow. The use of the *net* seems known as far back as history extends; and Homer mentions the rod and line, in nearly the form and tackling in which they are now used. The Romans, as every one knows, were epicures, even to the highest refinement, in *fish*. Cicero speaks of one—*"Murnarum copia gloriantem."* But in modern times angling has assumed a character above that of merely ministering to the palate or the stomach. It is indeed a *science*, and requires many and important qualifications in those who hope to succeed in it. The same great orator whom we have just quoted says—*"Nemo orator, nisi vir bonus"*—so we may say,—to be a good angler you must be an honest man. We firmly believe that fish can distinguish a sneaking pitiful scoundrel, from an open, manly, and generous enemy. Great fishermen have always been great in other things. Look at Sir Hum-

phry Davy—great in philosophy; Professor Wilson, great in poetry; Mr. Dyce, equally great in criticism. In fact, the fisherman's craft demands great mental and moral powers; to bear up against vicissitudes and disappointments on the one hand with fortitude, and not to lose a just and modest equanimity in the full and unexpected flow of prosperity on the other. *Kούρας ήπιου δει τας ναυπορεύσας τυχάς.* To these fluctuations of fortune the angler is exposed; nor will skill, knowledge, patience, with all appliances to boot, avail him at all against the angry dæmon of the waters when he frowns upon him. However, the author and publisher of the present beautifully decorated volume have done all they can to propitiate the *Dii Piscosi*; and if, as in the days of Pope, 'Old Father Thames uprear his reverend head,'

he will no doubt be heard to exclaim to Mr. Tilt in the following words:—

I've seen your Angler's Souvenir,
By Fisher, Beckwith, and by Topham;
And when they come to Hampton-weir,
I'll send my water-nymphs to stop 'em;
And such a dish we'll have, I guess,
Of my best trout, and pike, and grayling;
(I'll ask to meet them Mr. Jesse,
You know his house with the green paling.)

And then we'll talk of 'Jugulares,'
'Thoracici,—'Abdominales;'
Till in your ventral fin no air is,
And all your stomach's full, as Paley's:
For Paley swept his platter clean,
And left nor skin, nor roe, nor milt;
Oh! had he liv'd to be a Dean,
And seen this volume, bound and gilt,
He'd say—'No gudgeon is, I ween,
The publisher, good Mr. Tilt.'

The Forget Me Not. By Frederick Shoberl.—We are glad to observe this parent of the Annuals making its appearance, with all the freshness and beauty of renovated youth. The engravings (eleven in number) are of first-rate character:—The 'Young Enchanter,' engraved by Rolls, from a painting by Wood; 'King Alfred's Return from the Danish Camp,' by Bacon, from Hart; 'the Confessor,' by Rolls, from Stone; and the 'Dance of the Peasants,' from Davenport, by Bone,—may justly rank among the most splendid productions of modern art; and are not unworthy of the high character which the publishers have long maintained. Among the contributors to the volume we miss some of the usual names; but their absence appears to be compensated by the

acquisition of new ones, who have produced some interesting compositions in prose and verse; among the former of which may be noticed 'the Young Enchanter,' to accompany the engraving above mentioned; 'Life in the Woods,' by W. S. Stone, Esq.; 'the Mint Master of Winchester,' by Miss Lawrence; and 'the Actress at the Duke's.' From the poetical pieces we select the following stanzas; written by our old friend and correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Polwhele, entitled,

THE DEPARTED FRIEND.

Ye visions of romantic youth,
Ah! once so flattering, once so fair,
Usurp not still the place of truth;
I hail'd you, but I grasp'd at air.
Flickering across the shadowy vale,
Alas! how false your meteor light!
Your form at every step grew pale;
And I was plunged in cheerless night.
My friend, in unavailing woe
I mourn'd; till, in the dawning skies,
I welcomed an effulgent glow,
And saw the balmy day-star rise.
And—bark!—I hear a seraph-strain
Whispering sweet comfort to my heart;
"Unfading, shall ye meet again,
In glory, never more to part!"
Yes! 'tis from Heaven alone descends
The "Light of Life"—the gracious
voice—
That bids us greet our Christian friends
In endless union to rejoice!

The Christian Keepsake, and Missionary Annual.—This Annual is edited by the Rev. William Ellis, the Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, and inscribed, with special permission, to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria; of whom a beautifully-executed portrait is prefixed to the volume. In graphical and typographical splendour this annual is not eclipsed by any of its competitors. It is adorned with portraits and biographical notices of the late Dr. Morrison, Mr. Wilberforce, Mrs. Fry, Mr. Buxton, Mirza Mohammed Ali Bey the Persian convert, and the African Prince who was brought to this country some years since, and became the catechumen of an amiable young lady in the family of the late Sir Stamford Raffles. Among the embellishments will also be found an affecting picture of the Hindoo Mother deserting her offspring; with views of Nazareth; of Antioch and of the Cedars of Lebanon; and some of the more remarkable scenes of Modern Missions: all exquisitely engraved.—The letter-press comprehends, besides the Biographical Sketches already

noticed, some inedited letters of Dr. Morrison; the Autobiography of a Hindoo Convert; a paper on Infanticide in India, by Miss Emma Roberts; with sketches of the Missions to Tahiti, Africa, and Canton; and a few other articles in prose. This annual also contains a considerable number of poetic effusions; these derive their chief interest from their connection with Missions to the Heathen, which is the great subject of the volume. The most interesting are the Address to the Princess Victoria, by Mrs. Opie; the Song of the Hussites, by the Honourable and Rev. Baptist W. Noel; and the Prayer for All Souls, by Josiah Conder. The Christian Keepsake for 1836 will, we have no doubt, be found a very acceptable present, and more particularly in the circle for which it is designed.

The Cabinet of Modern Art, and Literary Souvenir. Edited by Alaric Watts. Second Series. 1836.—The well-known taste of the editor, his long familiarity with works of art, and his extensive acquaintance with the first poets and painters of the day,—are a pledge sufficient to assure us of the excellence of his work. Mr. Watts, with all the luxury of the fine arts around him, living, as he appears to do, like Apollo, with his young and fascinating muses Miss Montagu, and Mary Howitt, and Miss Landon, and half a dozen others as tuneful and as beautiful, all with their harps in their hands, ready to strike out, when he gives the signal—we say, Mr. Watts could do no less than present us a volume as superior to all others, as he exceeds all other publishers in his knowledge of art and in his enviable possession of its great treasures. His volume has unfortunately reached us the last of all, when our space and our time are both failing; had it come earlier, we should willingly have made some desirable extracts from its literary treasures. The paintings are chosen with taste, and engraved with correctness and spirit. We have only two exceptions,—the plate of the *Fairies* is so dark, that we took them for the *Brownies*; and as for Westall's Cupid and Psyche, it ought to be called 'Stupid and Cicely;' for such a Cupid, whether Eros or Anteros, we never saw. But we remember the old and sound advice 'sed ubi plura nitent'—and fairly own that to our critical eyes these are the only exceptions to the great and general merit of the work. The poetry is light, elegant, and in some places rising into excellence:—as in Mr. Hervey's Vision of the Stars; and Mr. Cornwall's Painter Conquered. And we are also much pleased with Miss Bowles's Treaty

and Miss Howitt's Forest Scene. The Sketches of Mr. Uwin's and Mr. Edmonstone's professional lives are of interest.

Mr. Watts must excuse our brevity
In noticing his Souvenir;
But, as it's sure of longevity,
We wish him a merry new year.

FISHER'S Drawing-room Scrap-Book, 1836. With Poetical Illustrations by L. E. L.

This is a quarto Annual, and the fifth volume of its kind. The engravings have equal recommendation, in point of excellence, with the more regular publications of this splendid class: only most persons will have seen at least some of them before. But to those who can enjoy a plentiful repast of rich, though not untasted, luxuries, and who are also pleased with a variety of dainties, we recommend the Drawing-room Scrap-book in preference to any other of these delightful volumes. It contains no less than thirty-six plates, some of which are landscapes, in India, North America, and in the North of England; including views of several fine old mansions and churches. Some are historical designs, several of which, illustrative of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, reflect great credit on the talents of Mr. H. Melville; some are ancient portraits, as Smith Bp. of Lincoln, and Oldham Bp. of Exeter, and some modern, as the Princess Esterhazy, the Earl of Mulgrave, Sir T. Hardy, and the clever Mrs. Trollope. The poetical illustrations which occupy the whole of the letterpress of this quarto volume, prove the exceedingly ready pen and easy skill in versification possessed by L. E. L.; the fair authoress has this year introduced some fugitive pieces, besides those which belong to the plates.

Flowers of Loveliness is a handsome volume of still larger dimensions, arrayed in scarlet and gold, and containing twelve groups of female figures, designed by Mr. E. T. Parris, and intended to be "emblematic of flowers." They are accompanied by poetical illustrations, composed by the Countess of Blessington. The plates will elicit, we doubt not, very general admiration; the grouping is certainly an improvement upon the single figures (however beautiful) which have been so much the fashion for the last few years. Our favourites are 'Roses,' 'Honeysuckle,' 'Lily,' and 'Snowdrop.' In the poem illustrating one of the sweetest of these, Lady Blessington exclaims, in the spirit of the season,

"Blessed shrine, dear blissful Home!
Source whence happiness doth come!
Round thy cheerful hearth we meet
All things beauteous—all things sweet."

In such gay and cheerful circles, we may therefore confidently expect to find the "Flowers of Loveliness."

TILT'S *Comic Almanac* for 1836 stands not in need of our applause, nor of any verbal recommendation; for its laughable devices, appealing to the risible muscles of all that are not deep-sunk in perpetual melancholy, will most effectually win its own way at first sight. In the characteristic illustrations of the months, etched by George Cruikshank, that clever artist shines not only as a humourist, but as a most accurate observer both of ancient and modern manners and costume. Nor are the efforts of the writer, or writers, in pun, quibble, jest, and, we may justly add, pungent satire, at all inferior to those of any competitors in the school of Hood. There is one joke which we think will not wear another year, and that is the reiterated assertion of the death of "*Francis Moore, physician*;" for we know the truth to be, that the sale of the *Almanac* of Francis Moore, well watered by the fostering hand of the Company of Stationers, and partaking of all the improvements of modern knowledge, is now exceeding, many times over, any sale which it ever enjoyed in the days of the ancient monopoly. It is only just to add, that the *Comic Almanac* contains a calendar, and most of the useful information of its more serious brethren.

Scotland, by William Beattie, M. D. illustrated in a series of Views taken on the spot, expressly for this work, by Thomas Allom, Esq. 4to. Lond. 1835. Virtue. (The first Quarterly part.)—A truly elegant work. This first part is embellished with twenty-one admirably executed engravings, illustrative of some of the choicest scenes of that interesting country. The accompanying letter-press is well drawn up, and, when completed, will form an excellent topographical and statistical account of Scotland. Among the illustrations we may point out, as our especial favourites, Ben Lomond, as viewed from Inverglas; the Vale of Glen-croë; the Head of Loch Lomond, looking south; Lochs Fine and Long, the latter as seen from Glen-croë; the grand view of Glen-croë, between Loch Long and Cairn Dhu. Amongst the views of

ancient buildings, we may particularize, as more particularly excellent, the view of the Inner Court of the palace of Linlithgow; those of Melrose Abbey and of the Castle of Sterling; and that of the West Bow, Edinburgh, with its animated scene of the Condemned Covenanters. The descriptive letter-press in this part embraces an introductory chapter, and a detailed account of the Shire of Berwick, and of part of the district of Lothian. It is a book admirably calculated for a Christmas present, and will form an elegant companion to the drawing-room table.

Truth's Triumph, a poem on the Reformation, by C. R. Bond. 1834.—If Mr. Bond is a young man, we should hold out to him hopes of attaining, by study and select reading of our old poets, such a particular style and manner of thought, as may be satisfactory to himself and gratifying to his readers. His ear is good, and he seems to have studied the best models; but he much wants experience and advice. Let him consult a sincere friend, who is a good critic, before he publishes again.

A Vision of fair Spirits, and other Poems, by John Graham, of Wadhams College. 1834.—There is a poetical spirit in this volume, and a good command of poetic phraseology; a language which is well chosen, and a versification that is harmonious. We think, however, that Mr. Graham has formed his style on a model too lightened and adorned; that he is seldom content to be plain and natural; and that he exhibits marks of being too familiar with the manner of Byron and Heber. We distinctly catch echoes of them both in his different productions. In the Oxford Prize Poems, speaking generally, there is more of elegant expression and musical versification, than of poetic thought; and the gleams of youthful genius seem obscured by the pomp of language with which they are covered. There is also perceivable in this poem an exaggeration of sentiment, for which Lord Byron must bear the blame; and indeed, his example has been very disadvantageously felt through the lower regions of Parnassus. We can only say to our poets—choose no models among your contemporaries, however splendid their reputation; look to Nature and to Truth, and to those who interpreted Nature in the golden age of our Elizabethan poetry; let your thoughts be just and true, and appropriate expression will follow.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Dec. 10. The biennial meeting of this institution was held at Somerset House, for bestowing on the students in the schools of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, the three gold and thirteen silver medals awarded by the Academy (see p. 631).

Sir M. A. Shee, previous to bestowing the premiums, stated that the Academy had this year granted the three gold medals; but that they have the power of withholding any of those rewards when the works of the candidates are judged to be deficient in merit; and they had expected that more energy and exertion would have been displayed on this important occasion. The possession of the gold medal confers the privilege of its possessor being sent at the expense of the Academy to travel for three years and study at Rome, and other cities of Italy, where the finest works of art are to be studied; these great advantages ought to inspire a higher spirit of emulation, and should have produced some better specimens of true devotion to the more elevated classes of art. In historic composition, the highest class of art, there were only two candidates. In the next class—Historical Sculpture, but one; yet this work is an honourable exception to the

indolence observable in the other high classes. In the Architectural Class of Original Design there are but two candidates, both creditable to that school; but extraneous ornaments in this species of drawing should, and must in future, be avoided. On the general account of the Silver Medal Classes, they have been treated with more than the usual liberality, and it must be supposed their works have given more than the usual degree of satisfaction."

The three gold medals were awarded to Mr. W. D. Kennedy, for the best historical painting; for Mr. H. Timbrell, for the best historical groupe in sculpture; and to Mr. J. Johnson, for the best architectural design.

The whole number of competitors this year, in all the various classes, amounts, in the drawing and painting schools, to 43; sculpture, seven; and architecture, seven; making, with the medal dis, about 60 candidates for three gold and 12 silver medals; that is, at the rate of four blanks to one prize.

Preparing.

A Series of Outlines from the well-known Collection of Italian Pictures in the possession of W. G. Cresvelt, Esq. Engraved by Monsieur Joubert.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Lord BROUGHAM is preparing for the press, his Decisions in the Court of Chancery.

Roman British Coins, or Coins of the Romans struck in and relating to the province of Britain, illustrated and explained by J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A. With fac-simile plates of all the varieties.

The Numismatic Journal, devoted exclusively to Numismatic subjects; to appear quarterly, the first number in February. Edited by Mr. AKERMAN, assisted by eminent Numismatists at home and abroad.

A Metrical Translation of the entire Eleven Comedies of Aristophanes, by M. WALSH, Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb.

Outlines of a Journey through Arabia Petra to Mount Sinai, and the Excavated City of Petra (the Edom of the Prophecies). By M. LEON DE LABOUE.

The British Colonial Library. In Monthly volumes.

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

A new edition of Gifford's Poetical Translation of Juvenal's Satires, with Notes, Index, &c. by Dr. NUTTALL; printed uniformly, and so as to correspond page for page, with his forthcoming edition of Juvenal.

A Hebrew and English Dictionary to the Book of Psalms, with references to the authorised version, accompanied by an index of every Hebrew word as it occurs in the text. Also, the Hebrew Psalter, with points; and a new edition of Robertson's Key to the Pentateuch.

The Garden of Languages, embellished with numerous illustrative engravings.

The complete works of Bentley, edited by the Rev. A. DYCE.

Elements of International Law. By H. WHEATON, LL.D. Resident Minister from the United States to the Court of Berlin.

The "Self-condemned" a Romance. By the author of "The Lollards," "George Godfrey," &c.

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ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 19. At the first meeting for the session, J. W. Lubbock, esq. Treasurer and V. P. was in the chair.

Messrs. D. Gilbert, F. Baily, Christie, and Green, were elected Auditors.

A paper, on the indelible laws of the Tides in the port of Liverpool, by Professor Whewell, was read.

Nov. 26. Read, Observations on Halley's Comet, made at Mackree, co. Sligo, in Aug. Sept. Oct. and Nov. 1835, by Edw. Cooper, esq.; and an Account of the great Earthquake experienced in Chili, 20 Feb. 1835, by Alex. Caldwell, esq. F.R.S.

Charles Elliott, esq. Robert Alexander, esq. and Sir William Molesworth, Bart. were elected Fellows of the Society. Alexander Raphael, esq. late Sheriff of the city of London, and M. P. for co. Carlow, was blackballed.

Nov. 30. At the Anniversary Meeting, John William Lubbock, esq. V. P. in the chair, the following were elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year, viz.:—

President.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G.

Treasurer.—Francis Baily, esq. vice Mr. Lubbock, who has resigned.

Secretaries.—Peter Mark Roget, M.D.; John George Children, esq.

Foreign Secretary.—Charles König, esq.

Other Members of the Council.—William Allen, esq.; Rev. Wm. Buckland, D.D.; Samuel Hunter Christie, esq.; Rev. James Cumming; Davies Gilbert, esq.; Joseph Henry Green, esq.; Henry Holland, M.D.; William Lawrence, esq.; John William Lubbock, esq.; Herbert Mayo, esq.; Roderick Impey Murchison, esq.; Rev. Robert Murphy, M.A.; Sir John Rennie; Wm. Henry Smyth, Capt. R.N.; Edward Turner, M.D.; Rev. Wm. Whewell.

The Royal medals for the present year were awarded, the one to M. Faraday, esq. for his Experimental Researches in Electricity; and the other to Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton, Professor of Astronomy at the University of Dublin, for his 'Essay on the Theory of Systems of Rays,' published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. The Copley medal was awarded to William Snow Harris, esq. for his 'Investigations of the Forces of Electricity,' &c. published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1834. The library, during the recess, has been greatly improved in appearance and convenience. The catalogue will be ready in a few weeks, and will contain the titles of nearly 35,000 books and MSS., put in order by the un-

tiring exertions of Mr. Robertson. The sum of 165*l.* has been placed at the disposal of the Society by the Trustees of the British Museum, for 55 vols. of Oriental MSS. The Report of the Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Commissioners of Excise, to report on a standard of weights and measures, is nearly ready. It is arranged that two of the Royal medals prior to the year 1838 shall be given for the most important unpublished papers, one on Chemistry, the other on Mathematics. The property situated in Coleman-street which belonged to the Society, has been sold to the City of London for 3150*l.* The present number of Fellows is as follows: 10 royal personages; 48 foreign, and 750 Fellows at home; total 808. A note from the President was read; it stated the Royal Duke's anxiety to attend the meetings, and his determination to do so as soon as the state of his eyes should permit: in the meantime he looked for the constant attendance of one or other of the Vice-Presidents.

Dec. 10. The following papers were read: 1. Memoranda taken during the continuance of the Aurora Borealis of November 1835, as seen from Ramsgate; communicated by Samuel Hunter Christie, esq. F.R.S. 2. Démonstration complète du théorème dit de Farnat, par François Paulet, de Genève, ancien élève de l'École Polytechnique.

Dec. 17. Sir J. Rennie, V. P. Read, Researches towards establishing a new theory of Light, No. II. by the Rev. Baden Powell, F.R.S. Professor of Geometry at Oxford; and a paper on the action of Light on Plants, and of Plants on the Atmosphere, by C. B. Daubeny, M.D. F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry in the same university. The Society then adjourned until after the Christmas recess.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 23. The first sessional meeting was held, Sir John Barrow, President, in the chair. The second part of Volume V. of the Society's Transactions was laid on the table.

Capt. Back communicated an account of the route and appearance of the country from Great Slave Lake to the Polar sea, traversed by the recent Arctic Land expedition, under that officer's command. The most distant spot of his exploration was Point Richardson.

Dec. 14. The President announced that the Council had awarded to Capt. Back the Royal medal for 1835. He was happy to state that this award was made on the simple and affecting narrative

of the intrepid traveller alone. He had travelled up a river 500 miles northward of the Great Slave Lake, and had there discovered land, which the Committee had no doubt to be the Continent of North America. He had found currents in the river, bringing drift wood, which, from its easy ignition, proved to have been recently removed from land, this corresponding exactly with the wood found on the shores of the Mackenzie River. The sufferings of Capt. Back and his gallant companions exceeded almost the possibility of credence. They had been on one occasion within 24 hours of death by starvation, and sustained animation alone by devouring their own shoes. These dreadful privations had not, however, damped the generous ardour of Capt. Back, who, within the last few days, had authorised him (Sir John Barrow) to offer his gratuitous services to rescue his 600 fellow-countrymen from their perilous situation on the shores of Greenland, where they were frozen in, from the early approach of winter. In this, however, he had been anticipated by a previous offer to the Admiralty of Captain James Ross, whose gallantry and intrepidity could only be exceeded by his humanity and generosity. Capt. Ross has proceeded to Hull to consult the merchants and the families of the sufferers; it is expected that three ships, laden with provisions for their relief, will be placed by the Admiralty under his command. The prize given to Capt. Back will be publicly presented to him at the next meeting of the Society on the 11th of January.

A communication was read from Lieut. Smyth, R.N., describing his observations upon a recent journey from Lima down the Amazons to Para.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 2. Read, two letters addressed to Capt. Belcher with reference to the question whether the earthquake on the coast of Chili, in Nov. 1822, produced any change in the relative level of land and sea; and a paper by the Secretary, Mr. Parish, containing historical notices of the effects of earthquake waves on the coast of the Pacific.

Dec. 16. Read, 1. a paper on Bornholm, Seeland, Jutland, and Moen, by Dr. Beck; 2. an extract from a letter addressed to the President by Mr. Strickland, F.G.S. dated Athens, 26th Oct. 1835, chiefly referring to the currents of sea water which flow into the land near Argostoli, in Cephalonia; 3. a communication from Mr. Lyell, recounting his discovery of two vertebrae, belonging to the shark family, in a loamy bed of the

Loesa, near Basle; and 4. an account of the selenite which occurs in great abundance and variety of form, in a bed of siliceous sand, belonging to the plastic clay, at Bishopstone near Herne Bay.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 1. The President, W. B. Clarke Esq. read a paper on Stonehenge. Mr. Owen Jones read a discourse on the origin of architecture, especially in the East. An interesting paper was also read, relative to some experiments made by Mr. George Rennie upon the stones generally used for flooring; slabs, each 12 inches long, by 2½ inches broad, and one inch in thickness, were laid flat on the bearings 10 inches apart, and the weight suspended from the middle of each.

	cwt	qrs.	lbs.
Green Moor and Yorkshire blue stone, sustained a weight of	2	3	27
Ditto white stone	3	0	23
Caitness stone (Scotch)	7	2	17
Valentia (Irish)	7	3	3
Bangor slate (Wales)	17	0	12

By this it appears, that a piece of Welch slate, one inch thick, is equal in strength to a piece of Yorkshire stone, of six inches, or of the Caitness or Valentia of two inches in thickness.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 14. The first meeting of this Society for the present Session, was held at its rooms in King-street, Covent-garden, F. P. Robinson, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. Donaldson, the Secretary, announced that at a special meeting of the members, convened on the 21st of September, his Majesty the King of Oude, the Rajah of Tanjore, the Rev. R. Willis, and Professor Whewell, were elected honorary members. The Chairman stated that the two potentates were appointed on the recommendation of Sir Alexander Johnstone, as they had both devoted much of their time to architectural studies, and understood the English language remarkably well. He also referred to some beautiful drawings suspended in the room, executed by natives of Southern India, and had no doubt but the association of these two illustrious individuals would be attended with benefit to the Society.

It was announced that in answer to the advertisement issued by the Council, they had received one Essay on Concrete, which had been referred to a Select Committee. It was likewise stated that it was in the contemplation of the Council to appoint Select Committees on various points in architecture—viz. Mechanics,

Chemistry, Geology, Antiquities, Construction, &c. The balance now in the hands of the Treasurer was stated at 142*l.* and from late investments, the Society now possesses the sum of 1,100*l.* in the Three per Cent. Consols. The meeting, which was well attended, adjourned to the 4th of January.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.

Nov. 20. The following gentlemen were elected Members:—Rev. J. Jackson, B.A. Pembroke College, Rev. J. Guillelard, M.A. St. John's College; Hon. C. Harris, B.A. All Souls' College. A notice was communicated by Mr. Kirtland of the worms found adhering to a grasshopper, presented to the Society at the last meeting: and a similar fact mentioned by Mr. Paxton. Mr. Johnson, of Queen's College, read a paper on optical images. Dr. Daubeny exhibited some specimens of sand and clay from caverns near Cork, on which he made some remarks. Professor Powell gave an account of his researches on the dispersion of light, illustrated by drawings.

Several members made statements with regard to the Aurora seen on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday preceding.

Dr. Buckland read an additional statement with regard to a luminous appearance on certain plants during a thunder storm.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.

The contents of the Public Libraries of Europe, which cannot amount to fewer than between seven and eight hundred, have been estimated by Malthus at 19,847,000 volumes. Of these contents, there are preserved in the

	Volumes
Austrian States . . .	2,220,000
Prussian . . .	997,000
Other German States . . .	3,524,500
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The whole of Germany . . .	6,741,500
France . . .	6,427,000
Great Britain . . .	1,533,000
Russian Empire . . .	880,000
Italy . . .	3,139,000
	<hr/>
	12,720,000

The six most considerable, and at the same time the most valuable Libraries in Europe, are the following:—

Royal Library, Paris . . .	Volumes 450,000	MSS. . . 76,000
Bodleian Library, Oxford . . .	Volumes 420,000	MSS. . . 30,000
Royal Central, Munich . . .	Volumes 400,000	MSS. . . 9,000
Vatican, Rome . . .	Volumes 100,000	MSS. . . 40,000

University, Göttingen . . .	Volumes 300,000	MSS. . . 5,000
British Museum . . .		305,000

STUDENTS IN PARIS.

The following is a summary of the number of scholars of the higher classes of instruction in Paris, for the year just commenced:—Law Students, 3,454; Medical, 4,500; Ecole Normale, 67; Collège Sainte Louis, 290 boarders, 575 day-scholars, total 865; Collège Louis le Grand, 500 boarders and 500 day scholars, total 1,000; Collège Charlemagne, 794 day scholars only, &c. The number of students in every department of learning has increased during the present year, between a 15th and a 20th.

MANUSCRIPTS, CURIOUS AUTOGRAPHS, AND AGREEMENTS.

Dec. 22. At Evans's, in Pall-mall, a series of curious autograph letters, documents, manuscripts, &c. were brought to the hammer. They were not only valuable for the signatures, but interesting as showing the prices given for particular copyrights, who were the authors, &c. The sale excited a good deal of interest. Among those sold, the following merit particular mention:—

"Roxburghe Revels, or an account of the annual display, culinary and festive, interspersed incidentally with matters of moment and merriment; also containing brief notices of the Press Proceedings, by a Few Lions in Literature, combined in the Roxburghe Club, founded 17th June 1812." Compiled by the late Joseph Haslewood, Esq.; the autograph manuscript from his library, which sold for 40*l.* at his sale, and the substance of which was printed in the "Athenæum" in 1834 (see our vol. i. pp. 287, 608.) In the volume is inserted the very interesting autograph letter of Sir Walter Scott, dated Feb. 23, 1823, declaring his willingness to take his seat at the Roxburghe Club as Representative of the author of *Waverley*, till the author should be discovered. There are also various manuscript letters and printed extracts. Sold for 19*l.* 10*s.* to Mr. Wilks, M.P. Fifteen Guineas were offered for Sir Walter Scott's letter.

Autograph of the Right Hon. Edm. Burke to a receipt, dated May 26, 1791, for 1,000*l.* for the profits of his *Reflections on the Revolution in France*—2*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Wilks, M.P.

Autograph of W. Burke (brother of Edm. Burke) to a receipt for the copyright of "Natural Society Vindicated," for the use of the author. This is a curious document, for it is a receipt for the first literary production of Edm. Burke.

The work mentioned was written in imitation of Lord Bolingbroke, and it appears that Burke did not then intrust even his publisher with his name—1l. 2s. Dilke.

Autograph of Rt. Hon. E. Burke, R. and J. Dodsley, to the original plan of the Annual Register in 1758. Also Burke's to a receipt for the Annual Register for 1762—6l. 6s. Glynn.

Autograph of Sterne to the agreement for the copyright of vols. 1 and 2 of *Tristram Shandy*, and Sermons of Yorick. Also to the assignment of vols. 3 and 4 of *Tristram Shandy*—7l. 7s. Glynn.

Autograph of Goldsmith to the copyright of his *Essay on Polite Literature*, 1774—3l. 5s. Thorpe.

Manuscript of Goldsmith, the *Captivity*, an Oratorio, in his own handwriting, unpublished. Also his receipt for the copyright, dated Oct. 31, 1764—25l. 10s. Thorpe.

Autograph of Bp. Percy to the agreement for the first edition of the *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, 3 vols. Also to his *Chinese History*, to his version of *Solomon's Song*, &c.—3l. 13s. 6d.

Autograph of Bp. Percy to the agreement for the third edition of his *Reliques*. Also of Young to the agreement for his first five *Night Thoughts*. Also to the Sixth. Autograph of Curll, and W. Guthrie—3l. 10s. Mr. Wilks, M.P.

Autograph of Johnson (Nov. 25, 1748) to the assignment of his translation of the 10th Satire of Juvenal, entirely autograph. Also of W. Melmoth, &c.—7l. 7s. Glynn.

Manuscript of John Wesley (Feb. 8, 1744), acknowledging to have pirated the copyright of Young's *Night Thoughts*, and agreeing to pay 50l.; of T. Sheridan; Fine for a share in the copyright of the plates of his *Horace*; also of Akenside and others—2l. 5s. Mr. Wilks, M.P.

Autograph of Gray, being an assignment of his two Odes, "The Powers of Poetry," and "The Bard," for 40 guineas. (June 29, 1757.)—8l. 8s. Glynn.

Autograph of Jacob Tonson, R. Tonson, and R. Dodsley, to an agreement for Jarvis's *Don Quixote*; of Jarvis respecting the same; of Blackwell to the Court of Augustus; Smollett; Duncan, to an agreement for a translation of *Plutarch's Lives*, &c.—2l. 5s. Mr. Wilks, M.P.

Twenty-four autograph letters of Lord Chesterfield to his Son. Also Mrs. E. Stanhope's autograph to the agreement with Dodsley for 1,500 guineas, for the copyright of Lord Chesterfield's Letters. Also the Executor's agreement to withdraw the Injunction and the conditions stated, &c.—6l. 8s. 6d. Rodd.

Autograph of Hon. E. Burke, being

an assignment of his *History of the European Settlements in America*. Entirely autograph. This is valuable, as it decides the point frequently controverted whether Burke was the author of this book. Burke himself has omitted it in the collection of his works—2l. 4s. Mr. Wilks.

Autograph of Burke to an Assignment of the *Sublime and Beautiful*—5l. Mr. Wilks, M.P.

An agreement of Goldsmith to write "A Chronological History of the Lives of Eminent Persons of Great Britain and Ireland." Entirely autograph. Unknown to his biographers.—7l. 10s. Glynn.

Dr. Johnson's Tour in France, in his own handwriting, presented to James Boswell, his Biographer, by Malone, 21st July 1787, whose autograph it bears—20l. Glynn.

Edward VI. A long roll (upon vellum) of the names and arms of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, who sat in the last Parliament of Edward VI.—4l. 8s. Rodd.

An extensive series of Autograph Letters, consisting of the correspondence of the Rev. Sir J. Cullum, Bart. of Hardwick House, Suffolk, author of the *History of Hawstead and Hardwick*, with the Rev. M. Tyson and other eminent persons, from 1756 to 1785. (From the library of the late Craven Ord, Esq.) In 3 vols. folio. Including autograph letters of Sir J. Cullum, Rev. M. Tyson, Horace Walpole, P. Morant, J. Granger, L. Yates, Sir J. Banks, T. Pennant, J. Lightfoot 1774, &c. Dr. Edw. King, Duchess of Portland, 1777, &c. Brooke (the Herald), 1779, F. Hearne (the artist), Edw. Capell, Duke of Rutland, 1780, J. Topham, P. Burford, Rev. S. Pegge, M. Lort, W. Cole, Lord de Ferrers, G. Keate, J. Church, Lady Bristol, R. Warren (the Physician), Lord Surrey (late Duke of Norfolk), Lord Leicester, Sir C. Blagdon, T. Astle, &c.; in all between 400 and 500 letters—20l. Dilke.

Earls of Arundel and Surrey. A very curious manuscript upon vellum, of the 15th of Richard II. containing an account of the manors and other landed property, principally in Wales, &c. belonging to the Earl of Arundel, folio.—20l. Thorpe.

CATALOGUE OF THE 11th PART OF MR. HEBER'S LIBRARY (MANUSCRIPTS).—TO BE SOLD FEB. 10, 1836, BY MR. EVANS.

'Eme quod emendum est,' should be the motto of the book-collector in the present day; for many generations may pass before a second Heber arises to collect the scattered riches of the let-

tered world. If Mr. Heber's digestion had been as good as his appetite, and he had been granted another life equal to the first, undoubtedly he might have given to the public a vast mass of curious information collected by his indefatigable labours, and arranged by his extensive erudition. As it is, when 'the tree falls the leaves are scattered,' and it must now be left for many to perform the task which he alone might have accomplished. In the present part of his extraordinary collection, containing 1700 lots of Manuscripts, there are many articles of exceeding rarity and value, in classical, antiquarian and romantic literature: many that have never been printed, and many necessary to supply the defects of printed volumes. We have only had time to throw too passing a glance on the catalogue; but we shall point out a few articles of prominent interest and undoubted value:

136 to 171. Autograph Letters of Machiavelli, Guicciardini; the Medici Correspondence; *three letters in the handwriting of Torquato Tasso*; others by poets, historians, and princes of the age.

300 to 307. Autograph Letters by Burns the Poet.

322. The Life of Thomas à Becket; MS. of the XIV and XV Centuries, in French verse, by Guernes de Pont S. Maxence.

340. Lord Morley's Translation of John Boccace.

456 to 461. Original Documents and Autograph Letters by Sir Julius Cæsar.

563. MS. on vellum of the XV Century of Hoccleve's Poems. This belonged to Prince Henry, whose arms are on the cover.

603. A MS. of Ben Jonson's Metamorphosed Gipsies, in the Poet's own handwriting.

737. The Life of our Lady, by Lydgate—a fine MS. on vellum, from the Towneley Collection.

765. A very curious MS. on Mexico, illustrated with coloured representations, of the Idols of the Mexicans, their sacrifices, history, kings, customs, calendar and mode of computation. This volume is worthy of publication.

810. Gillion; an extremely curious French Poem of the middle of the XIV Century, on vellum. The illuminations afford curious representations of the dresses of the times.

819. Le Roman de Bertrand du Guesclin, on vellum, XIV Century: it contains an account of the wars of Edward the Black Prince, in which Du Guesclin bore so conspicuous a part.

943. Historical and topographical de-

scription of Ireland—a most interesting MS. drawn from personal observation for the use of Government, in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

962. This is a most extraordinary MS. Cancionero, by Juan Alfonso de Bena, written about the middle of the XV Century for the amusement of King Don John II. and was considered as one of the treasures of the Escorial. It is described by N. Antonio, t. ii. pp. 251, and see the account given in the present Catalogue. A more curious, or intrinsically valuable work was never offered for public sale.

1089. A very ancient MS. on paper and vellum, in prose and verse, from the Collection of Sir H. Spelman. The third article, 'Susanne and Danyell,' which is alluded to in Wyntoun's Chronicle,

'De pystyl als of swete Susane,' and which Mr. Heber justly supposes to be the present long-lost pistell of Huchon Clerke of Traunt; perhaps the only surviving copy.

1336. Harrington MS. containing unpublished poems by Lord Surrey, &c.

1360. Pronitorium Parvulorum, — a very valuable Glossary, being the first English and Latin Dictionary, compiled by a Friar Preacher at Lynn in Norfolk, and affording a correct specimen of the language of East Anglia.

1468. Recueil de Poesies des Troubadours, date 1355, beautifully illuminated—a most precious MS. containing poems by many of the most illustrious Troubadours.

1470. Recueil de Pieces Anciennes, Francoises, Latines, Angloises, MS. du XIII et XIV Siecles. This we believe, is not of inferior interest.

Want of room alone precludes us from pursuing further, on the present occasion, the treasures of this singular and curious collection. We have picked but a few gems out of the casket. Many valuable MSS. in classical literature are to be found, and many in history, biography, and the Belles Lettres. The Catalogue is drawn up with great care, intelligence, and ample knowledge of the subject, and does great credit to those who formed it.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

The play of Terence performed this year by the Westminster scholars was the Andria. Davus fell into the hands of Mr. Page, who played with considerable quiet humour. Old authoritative Sino was supported by Mr. Gray, after a steady, sensible manner, and be looked a respectable gentlemen of the antique school. Mr. Ellison's Pamphilus displayed both

spirit and feeling. Mr. Drew also went appropriately through the other gallant part of *Charinus*. Mr. Lennard, in the part of *Mysis*, sustained his petticoat with considerable *savoir faire*, as did Mr. Robinson the deeds of old *Mother Lesbia*. Mr. Balston, in *Byrrha*, showed himself a very respectable tiger to a Roman gentleman on town. On the whole the play was fairly supported, much applauded, and went off with success. When it had concluded, an epilogue, after the manner of a Terentian scene, was spoken by five or six of the *dramatis personæ*. On the curtain being drawn up *Davus* is seen at a desk in the character of a Poor Law Commissioner, and *Simo* and *Chremes* in another part of the room, representing two Magistrates. Besides these, there are an overseer and paupers. *Davus* commences by telling the Magistrates that their services are no longer required in the administration of the poor laws, and that they may take their departure as soon as they please. The conversation is then interrupted by a noise outside, when two paupers rush in, exclaiming, "We want to see the tyrant. We want bread, and that, too, without the trouble of working for it." They are informed that they must go to the workhouse, and that in the workhouse the husbands and wives are to live separate. They express great indignation, and call on the gods and goddesses to bear witness to the cruelty of the framers of the Poor Law Bill. A young woman next appears with a child concealed under her cloak, and applies for parish relief to support her offspring. She is told that, according to the new law, she must support the child herself. She appeals in vain to one of the Magistrates, who finishes the epilogue with a short address to the paupers, and with a devout wish that the new system may be the means of rearing an industrious and independent peasantry.

PROLOGUS IN ANDRIAM.

Si quis ad has sedes jam forte accesserit *Asopes*
 Talia enim tacite secum agitare putes:
 'Te quondam, Graie decus O insignis Camæne
 Palpita ceperunt digna lepore tuo:
 Rome marmoreis extracta est scena columnis,
 Anri, eboris pakhrum luce nitentat opus.
 Exultat hic inter tenues tua Musa Britannos
 Hospitium hic triste et eue, Menander, habes.'
 Nostro ergo liceat veniam exorare Theatro,
 Si vacua ornata deliciisq; domus:
 Hic antiqua vides nostræ incunabula gentis,
 Sancta immutata religione loci.
 Hæc, quos Musarum genitrix sibi vindicat alma
 Mæmosyne, tennet num pia Musa Lares?
 Quod si cui vestrum curta hæc sit visa supplex,
 Seu quis somne humilem credat obesse
 torum,
 Hic tamen occurrant ævi monumenta vetusti,
 Hic oculos signat dulcis et alta quies,
 Ipse valet memores parles evolere fastos,
 Et perit lucras nomina cara nota

Testor, si qui adsunt, quibus his sæpe iudibus
 olim
 Obrepens molli transit hora pede: [tum,
 Seu quis, amici avidam fucatum agnoscere vul-
 Altera quem mater jam fovet alma sinu:
 Seu quis adest speruens annosa volumina juris,
 Ostia dum frustra pulsant aperta cliens:
 Seu quis, adhuc hilaris, quamvis provector
 annis,
 Cui capiti aspersit blanda senecta nives:
 Testor, nonne placent vobis et serinia et arca?
 Nonne placent [abula, stragula, ligna, foci?
 O! quantum ista placent, tantum placeamus
 et ipsi,
 Justitia et nobis sit pietate minor.

EPILOGUS IN ANDRIAM.

(*Davus, sitting at a table as a Poor Law Com-
 missioner.—Simo and Chremes, as Magis-
 trates.—Sotia, as Beadle.—Paupers.*)

D. Sic res est—quinque viris ego delegor
 unus,
 Quis est decreti credita cura novi.
 Hoc nobis demandatum est—ut plebis alende
 Omnimodo nostre dminuatur onus.
 St. Hoc magis ad nos.—D. Vos! quorum sub
 numine?—St & C. Quorum—
 D. Res conturbata est publica! Abite, boni.
 Nil opus est vobis.—C. Qui tu huic sis aptior
 arti?
 D. Ascendo in celsum conspicuumque locum,
 Unde meam circumspicio provinciam ubique:
 Atque hac descripsi, ut cernitis, in tabula.
 Showing a map of his district.

St. Astute factum.
 (Enter Sotia hastily.)
 D. Quid fers? dic, Sotia.—S. Turbae
 Plebs facit horribiles.

(Enter paupers in a passion.)
 P. Iste tyrannus ubi est?—
 So. Impurum os! tacere.—D. Quid vis?—P.
 Panem atque tabernas.
 Tessera ubi est? nonne prateriere diu,
 Frumentum cur non accepi?—D. Lege
 vetatur.

1 P. Lege inquis? Garris—haud ita.—D.
 Quid quereris?

1 P. Quid? ventrem vacuum.—D. Ut vitras
 operare!—1 P. Facete
 Dictum! malo cibos absque labore—2 P.
 Placet.

Improlus iste labor.—1 P. Proprias quin
 longior usus
 Commoditates has perpetuasque dedit.

D. Lex hodie est mutata—2 P. Locum nos
 redde priori!

D. Prospicere, haud nobis cura retrospicere
 est.

Davus sum, non Janus—1 P. At hæc mera
 verba, trium jus
 Postulo naturum terque quaterque trium.

D. Errasti—poteras celebs mansisse—2 P.
 Potes tu?

1 P. Uxorem duxi; lege coactus Hymen.

D. Audi: in conjugium a duro proclive labore
 Ingenium est hominum—1 P. Non nego—
 nonne prius
 Consultum istud oportuerit.—So. Tibi
 restat saylorum. [Euge! bene

Pauperibus patet hoc omnibus—2 P.
 Laudo, sibi propriam legit quam industria
 sedem,
 Scilicet hæc nobis otia Diva facit.

Vivitur et quadra communi.—D. Ah! paul-
 lum habetis

Opsoni, stomachum parca diæta juvat.

Corporibus pariter vestris amilisque ca-
 vemus;

Erroresque procul pellimus hereticos.
 Multa propagandæ fidei est domus undique
 falsæ:

Anti-propaganda est nostra et honesta da-
 mus.

Ergo Gynæceos mas quisque arcebitur.—

2 P. Inter

Me sponsamque meam discidiumne velis?

Femina honesta mihi quæ facta?—D. Age

jam elige utrum vis. [enlm es.

Aut abeas.—2 P. Abeas ipse, alienus

1 P. Egi servitium hic!—D. Antiquam

exquirite matrem.

Unde venis. Dixi.—(Noise at the Door.)—

Cur crepuere fores?

(Enter *Mysis* as a female pauper in a cloak.)

Quenam hæc sollicita est mulier subter-

ciquæ nata?

Mysis es! anne novum tute gravamen

habes;

Mysis produca a child from under her cloak.)

C. Est puer hercle!—S. Animal num rarum

istocce videtur? [homo.

M. Me miserandum! abiti meque reliquit

D. Tollendus puer ergo tibi est.—M. Mihi

prorsus egenus [satis.

Et matri!—D. Sic lex jussit—C. Iniqua

D. Nescia quo spectet. Pucri sine patribus

ullis

Extabant: sic jam salva pudicitia est.

M. Hanc legem posuere viri—vos, tigride

nati,

Aut—D. Muller sumit, docta, pedica,

gravis.

So. Quenam hominum?—D. Noster Malthusius

ipse magister

Cui merito primas cessit in arte sua.

M. Nec cuiquam huncjam possum ostrudere.

Lenis et æquus

At tu pauperibus sat scio semper eras.

C. Si mea cum vestris valuisset vota, sed

istuc

Jam missum facias—hoc moneare velim;

Noli his, insolitis quanquam, diffidere

rebus;

In partem non sunt acta trahenda malam.

(To the Paupers.) (To the Audience.)

Vos minime incuso... Parasitos fecimus ipsi;

Ecce damus veniam... Nec petiisse pudet.

Si. Laudo—referre gradum, et morbo medi-

carier, equis

Non cupit? Evento stent rata vota bono!

Ornetur rursum propria industria donis,

In pretio antiquus sit Pudor—atque Fides.

Sic columnæ patriæ, crescat genus acre

virorum,

Qualis avos referet plebs animosa suos.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 19. At the first meeting of the Session, no Vice-President attending, the chair was taken by Thomas Amyot, esq. the Treasurer.

A small antique statue of Minerva, bequeathed to the Society by the late Prince Hoare, esq. was placed upon the table.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited the chart of the Lottery of 1561, a large sheet intended for pasting against exterior doors and walls, and of which consequently, in all probability, scarcely another specimen exists. It is five feet in length by twenty inches in breadth, and one third of it is occupied by a large wooden block exhibiting the various prizes, a reduced fac-simile of which forms the frontispiece to Mr. Kempe's volume of "Loseley Manuscripts." Several curious documents on the Elizabethan lotteries are published in Mr. Kempe's volume.

Sir F. Madden, F.S.A. communicated a copy of the Royal Warrant, giving the particulars of the apparel and other appointments prepared for the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, with Frederick Elector Palatine, in 1612.

Nov. 26. Mr. Amyot in the chair.

Among the presents received were some lithograph prints of portraits, arms, autographs, and heraldic documents relative to the Howard family, which have been privately printed at the expense of Henry Howard, esq. of Corby.

Mr. Fillingham exhibited a portion of an ancient pix, formed of plates of mother of pearl inlaid on board, and engraved with sacred subjects; and Edward Blore,

Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some drawings of the Lady Chapel of St. Mary Overy's, made previous to the late repair, by Mr. R. C. Hussey.

J. P. Collier, esq. F.S.A. who last year presented a copy of the miracle play, called "The Harrowing of Hell," printed from an Harleian M.S., now communicated another edition of the same drama, edited from an Auchinlech M.S. by Mr. David Laing, of Edinburgh.

A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society an original proclamation discovered by him at Loseley, the title of which is noticed in the Addenda to his volume of Loseley MSS. This typographical antiquity relates to Scottish history, being an official document published by the Regent Murray, reciting the great political events which convulsed the Scottish state in the years 1567 and 1568. James VI. was then only in the second year of his age. It relates the murder of the King's father, Henry Lord Darnley; the impunity of the chief murderer, "Earl Bothwell;" Bothwell's marriage with the Queen; the discomfiture of their forces by the confederate Scottish Lords; Bothwell's flight; the Queen's imprisonment in "the fortalice of Lochleven;" her escape thence, &c. &c. The proclamation is penned in the Scottish dialect, and is a strange mixture of old Saxon, French, and Latin phraseology, but penned with considerable force and rhetorical feeling. Mr. Kempe thinks it not improbable that it emanated from the pen of the celebrated Scottish historian, George Buchanan, tutor of the Regent James Earl of Murray, who was the natural son of James the Fifth. This curious document is in the

black letter character, and bears the following impress. "Imprinted at Edinburgh, by Robert Lekfreuk, Prenter to the King's Majestie. Anno Do. M.DLXVIII.

Dec. 3. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

John Gough Nichols, esq. of Parliament street, and John Hare, esq. of Springfield, near Bristol, were elected Fellows of the Society.

H. Booth, esq. exhibited a stone smoking pipe, elaborately carved by a native hand, brought from North America by Captain Back, R. N.

The Rev. Mr. Bower communicated several specimens of square encaustic tiles, from Rossington, near Doncaster. The following armorial coats are to be found upon them: 1, a fess vairé between three leopards' heads jessant de lis; 2, a dancette between ten billets; 3, on a bend sinister cottised three spread eagles; 4, lozengy. These tiles are supposed to have formed part of the floor of a chapel in a mansion at Rossington, belonging to the Lords Morley.

The Secretary then continued the reading of Mr. Repton's collectanea relative to the head attire of both sexes, formerly worn in this country; chiefly consisting of quaint and amusing extracts from old dramatists and essayists, down to the days of the Spectator, and even lower.

Dec. 10. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

Mr. W. Impey exhibited some fragments from the ancient Aquileia, (near Venice,) which was destroyed by Attila the Hun, in the fifth century. They consisted of a portion of mosaic pavement, part of a Corinthian capital, heightened, after the Roman manner, with perforation by drilling, a piece of verd antique, and a few coins of Constantine. Several Roman inscriptions remain there, built into the wall of a house.

J. P. Collier, esq. communicated some notices of Sir Francis Bryan, his family, and connexions. A volume of his Poems was published in 1557. He married Lady Fortescue, a widow, and made himself liable to several debts owing by her before her marriage, and in 18 Hen. VIII. a bill in Chancery was filed against him by the lady's creditors. Mr. Collier communicated a document, which appeared to be an *ex parte* statement of the allegations and claims set forth in the bill, with Sir F. Bryan's answer to each—part of which was read.

Dec. 17. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

Mr. Collier presented a copy of another miracle play entitled "The Advent of Antichrist." This drama has no parallel in any other known collection of productions of the same description. It relates to the advent and defeat of Antichrist, by

Gxv. Mac. Vol. V.

Enoch, Elias, and the Archangel Michael; and the incidents are conducted in a manner consistent with the singularity of the subject. Twenty-five copies have been printed from a MS. in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, containing the twenty-four Scriptural dramas formerly represented at Chester. It is the last but one of the series, and it was performed by the dyers of that city. The MS. is dated 1591, and was made by "Edward Gregorie, a scholar of Banbury." Mr. Heber had an imperfect copy dated 1592, written by George Bellin, the transcriber of the two MSS. in the British Museum, dated 1600 and 1607. At Oxford is a fifth transcript, which was completed in 1604. (Of the Miracle Plays see Collier's History of Dramatic Poetry and the Stage, I. 10, II. 133, 216.

Jabez Gibson, F.S.A. esq. exhibited an ancient enamelled ornament, supposed to be one of the pomanders or boxes of perfume, which used to be worn at the end of a long chain fixed to the waist, in the middle of the sixteenth century.

Sir Francis Palgrave, F.S.A. made known to the Society the discovery of some documents hitherto unedited and unknown, found amongst the Rolls and Instruments of Homage in the Treasury of the Exchequer (having been there deposited by King Edward I.) which entirely alter the aspect of the ancient history of Scotland. They consist of a series of minutes evidently written by a Scottish scribe, and apparently intended as the draft of a notarial protocol, and of a letter, prepared to be produced to the King and Council of England, by one who claimed the Scottish crown, though his name does not appear. The facts which these documents evidence, are the following:

1. That in the life-time of Alexander II. the rights of the elder Bruce, being investigated before the Scottish legislature, received what we should now term a Parliamentary recognition, followed by a Parliamentary settlement.

2. That there existed from time immemorial, in the Kingdom of Scotland, a known and established constitutional body, denominated the Seven Earls of Scotland, possessing privileges of singular importance.

3. That, upon the death of the Maid of Norway, William Fraser, Bp. of St. Andrew's, and John Comyn, proposed at once to raise Balliol to the throne, to the prejudice of the rights of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale; and that thereupon Bruce and the Seven Earls of Scotland appealed from such decision to the authority of the King and Crown of England,

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to whose judgment, he, Robert Bruce, declared he would submit, not as an arbitrator of a contested question, but as a superior, whose protection and defence he implores,—so that, whatever claims Edward I. may have preferred at Northam, they were either prompted or confessed by this previous acknowledgment of supremacy, hitherto unknown in history. The documents are now in the press, under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Records.

W. H. Rosser, esq. F.S.A. exhibited the mummy of an Ibis, which he purchased at the recent sale of Mr. Salt's Egyptian antiquities, and which he has since unfolded. The bird is in a state of preservation much more perfect than is commonly found in mummies of the smaller animals. The legs had been doubled up so as to bring the feet close under the wings, and the neck is laid down over the breast; the head and beak lying between the thighs. Having been salted and thus trussed, it was covered with asphaltum, or bituminous matter, and then surrounded with numerous bandages, forming a firm and solid mass.

A magnificent British corslet, or lorica, of gold plate, found in October 1833 at Mold, in Flintshire, was exhibited to the meeting. The attention of the Director, Mr. Gage, was first directed to it by a drawing forwarded from Sir R. C. Hoare, which was presented at this meeting. Mr. Gage furnished a few remarks, from which we learned that it was exhumed from beneath a mound of stones, called *Brin yr Ellylon*, or the mound of the Spirits; and the late Dr. Owen Pughe conjectured that it once belonged to *Benlli Gwyr*, whose camp, *Caer Benlli*, is at a short distance from the tumulus. The weight of the stones doubled it nearly flat; but some human bones were found in it, which seems to show that it was interred upon the body of its owner; and some perforations indicate that it was fastened on to his garment. It is richly embossed with a waving pattern, and in this respect precisely corresponds with a British shield, of bronze, in the collection of Sir S. R. Meyrick. The intrinsic value of the metal, which weighs 17 oz., is £60.

J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A. presented a drawing of a doorway and window of Witham Church, Essex: with some critical observations upon their architecture.

Dec. 24. Mr. Amyot in the chair.

Mr. Frederick Devon presented a lithograph print of a singular pen-and-ink drawing, found at the head of one of the Rolls of the Jews in the Pell office of

the Exchequer. It is a sort of caricature, representing in the centre the head of Isaac of Norwich, with three faces, and on either side several other figures, intermixed with demons. It is of the age of Henry III. and therefore a very early specimen of its kind.

A communication was then read from Sir Frederick Madden, F.S.A. in which, after reminding the Society of the interesting nature of the Household Book of Henry fifth Earl of Northumberland, which was edited by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, he introduced to their notice a document entitled "The Apparell for the field of a Baron in his Sovereign's Company," belonging to the same period, and we believe directly relating to the same magnificent nobleman. It is a complete inventory of the equipments required for making a foreign campaign; and describes the Earl's wardrobe, his "harness" and "cote armure" beaten with his arms quarterly: coats, standards, banners, and hundreds of pencils all "beaten" or "powdered with my lord's arms;" chargers, hacknies, and sumpter horses for every domestic office, as the kitchen, buttery, ewery, &c.; halls, or moveable stables, each for sixteen horses; tents, and pavilions; a moveable coffer, which would serve for an altar, and other sacred furniture for divine offices. All sorts of provisions, including a great variety of confectionary, wax lights of several sorts and sizes, ointments, &c. every species of vessel, tool, and utensil, and all the requisites for their repair, carried in two chariots and seven carts. In conclusion is given a list of the retinue, including, among others, a master of the horse, two chaplains, two heralds, a pursuivant, five henchmen, &c. &c.

The Society adjourned to the 14th of January.

ROMAN COFFINS AT YORK.

On the 9th Nov. while the workmen engaged in levelling the Castle Yard, York, were digging for a drain, about seven or eight feet below the surface, not far from the governor's house, they found a stone coffin, about seven feet long, with a lid of great thickness, weighing nearly a ton; and proceeding further, another of nearly the same size and shape, the lid being of less thickness, lying abreast and about three feet apart, nearer to the County Courts. Each of these contained a skeleton; and one of them bears this inscription:—*¶ Aurelio Supero Centurioni Legionis vi. qui vix. annis xxxviii. mensibus iii. diebus xiii. Aurelia Censorina conjux memoriam posuit.*"

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Director of the Customs has published a statement of the trade between France and her colonies and with foreign countries, during 1834, from which it appears that the merchandise imported during that year amounted to 720,194,336 fr. of which 503,933,048 fr. worth was consumed in the country. The exports amounted to 714,705,038 fr.; the goods entered in the bonding warehouses to 469,330,593 fr.; the goods taken out of bond to 436,968,771 fr.; the goods upon which the transit duties were paid to 123,770,323 fr.; premiums on exportation to 9,292,221 fr. The value of the specie and bullion imported, and which is not included in the above account, amounts, as nearly as can be ascertained, to 192,408,864 fr., and of that exported to about 97,286,744 fr. The value of goods seized as contraband amounts to 1,313,022 fr. During the year 10,089 vessels entered the ports of France, of which 3,865 were French; and 9,304 took their departure, of which 4,221 were French.

A very minute and long report respecting the Fieschi affair has been distributed to the Peers. Amongst the other preparations making at the Luxemburg, for the trial, is that of arranging the implements of the prisoner's crime, so as to serve as reference to the members of the Court. The infernal machine itself, so long the attraction of visitors in the apartments of the *parquet* at the Palais de Justice, has been put completely together, and fixed in its original position at a window.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 5th ult. state, that the committee of the Representative Chamber of the Cortes had taken into consideration the law proposed by the government for the regulation and extension of the electoral franchise, and that a resolution had been agreed upon of a much more comprehensive character than any thing previously proposed. It was to embrace the three principles of direct qualification, indirect qualification, and the qualification arising from education and capacity.

The Gazette of Madrid contains a decree for the re organization of the Ministry of Marine; to raise the Spanish navy, as the President of the Council remarks in his report, from the state of annihilation to which the wars with Great Britain have reduced it.

GERMANY.

The first rail-road in Germany was opened with much ceremony on the 7th of December at Nuremberg—it runs from that city to Furth. The monumental stone has the inscription, "Germany's first iron railroad with steam power, 1835." The journey was made in fifteen minutes.

The steam navigation of the Danube has ceased for this year in consequence of the severe cold. The accounts of this vast enterprise give the most striking proof of the progress of this navigation since its commencement. The effects of this great undertaking on the state of civilization of the inhabitants of the banks of the Danube in Wallacia, &c. become more and more apparent. Little colonies are already springing up at the several landing places, which will soon become considerable. On the appearance of the first steam-boat, not six years ago, the Wallachians conceived it to be a work of Satan, and fled from it. Now they anxiously wait for the day of its arrival, to offer their services to the passengers.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan Gazette of the 7th of November, contains a melancholy account of the destruction of Castiglioni by an earthquake, and the burying of more than 100 of its inhabitants under its ruins. The small village of Bovello, with a population of 370 persons, shared the same fate, although with the loss of only two lives and about 30 wounded. In Lepano a family of six individuals was buried in the ruins of a fallen house. In Rende two were killed from the same cause, and one in Casole. Nineteen perished in Santo Pietro, where also several houses were thrown to the ground.

EAST INDIES.

Capt. Ouseley, the resident at Hoshungabad, has, after various unsuccessful attempts, succeeded in discovering some very valuable beds of coal in the rich mineral district in which he is stationed. The discovery of this treasure in India at this period, when every exertion is making to bring steam communication between the distant places of India into use, is of the utmost importance, as the greatest obstacle to the establishment of steam-vessels on the rivers was the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of coal, without incurring an expense which the proceeds would not warrant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY.

New Churches.—In the extensive parish of *South Stoneham* it has been resolved to build a district chapel in the neighbourhood of the poor-house, and that portion of the population most remote from the parish church. A subscription has been entered into, which already amounts to 1,000*l.* The Earl of Guildford has offered to settle 40*l.* per annum out of the great tithes, in part of endowment, and J. Barlow Hoy, Esq., M.P., to give the ground, in addition to their subscriptions, Mr. Hoy, 100*l.*, and the Earl of Guildford, 50*l.* The chapel is to contain 700 persons, and it is intended that one half the sittings shall be free and unappropriated.—The chapel recently erected at Fareham, by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, was consecrated on the 2nd of Dec by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by about 40 of the clergy of the diocese.

Three Independent chapels in Surrey, viz. that of the Rev. Dr. Styles, of North Brixton; of the Rev. Robert Taylor Hunt, of Kennington; and of the Rev. Francis Moore, at Vauxhall; have within the last few months ceased to belong to that denomination, and now belong to the Establishment.

The Iron Trade.—The iron trade of Staffordshire and the neighbouring districts is at present flourishing beyond all precedent. It is said that there is not one house in the manufacture within 30 miles of Birmingham, which has not more orders on hand than they can possibly execute within the next three months.

Dec. 10 The first stone was laid of a new Bridge at *Stratford le Bow*, by Emma, wife of J. H. Pelly, esq. F.R.S. Deputy Master of the Trinity House, and Chairman of the Trustees of the Middlesex and Essex turnpike roads. The old bridge, which was one of the most ancient in the country, was erected by the nunnery of Barking, assisted by the benevolence of Queen Matilda the consort of King Henry I.; and Mr. Pelly is the present owner of the Barking abbey lands. The new bridge will be built of Aberdeen granite, and is estimated to cost 11,500*l.* The engineers are Messrs. Walker and Burges, and the builders Messrs. Curtis and Son. They are expected to complete the work in September next. In a yard near the works of the new bridge, one of the arches of the ancient structure has been placed in the position in which it was taken up. It is a pointed arch, composed of Kentish rag-stone, and furnishes an instructive specimen of the ancient architecture of bridges in this country.

The road-way was directly over the stones composing the arch, and the stones now appear worn through by the wheels of the carriages which have passed over it in several places, the rut of the wheels being no less than 8 in. in depth. Altogether this arch presents features which cannot fail to prove interesting to the antiquary, and we understand the Committee intend to preserve it in its original state.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 3. In consequence of the increasing distress of the Irish Clergy, owing to the difficulties of collecting tithes, a public meeting was held at the Freemasons' tavern, Great Queen Street, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for their relief; as many of them were reported to be in a state of absolute destitution. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair. After a preliminary address, the Most Rev. Prelate informed the meeting that his Majesty had sent a donation of 500*l.* Her Majesty the Queen had sent 100*l.* Earl Ripon 100*l.* The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury 200*l.* The collections in the University of Oxford amounted to more than 2,300*l.* A series of resolutions were then adopted, to carry the intended objects into effect; and a committee of management was immediately appointed. The Secretary announced that up to that hour a sum amounting to between 11,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* had been received.—Since the above meeting various others have been held in different parts of the kingdom for the same objects; and the subscriptions have been very extensive.

Government have accepted the proffered services of the enterprising Captain J. C. Ross, who has volunteered to conduct an expedition to search for, and if possible restore to their country and friends, the crews, about 600 in number, of eleven whalers beset by the ice in the Arctic regions. The merchants interested in the trade are to find the ship, which will be provisioned by Government, and the crew is to consist of volunteer Greenland sailors.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

Nov. 30. *The Lord of the Isles*, an operatic drama founded on Sir Walter Scott's poem of that name, was represented. It is written and adapted by the *Levee's Laureate*, Mr. Fitzball, and is a transplantation from the Surrey, where it was produced

about a year ago. The music, by Mr. Rodwell, is pretty, but the choruses are meagre.

Dec. 3. A new musical drama, in two acts, called *The Carmelites*, or *The Convent Belle*, was acted. It is a translation, or rather an abridgment (by Mr. Fitzball we believe) of an amusing French piece, called "L'Habit ne fait pas le Moine."

Dec. 9. *King O'Neil*, an original drama in three acts, by Mrs. Gore, was produced, and met with complete success. The scene is laid at Versailles in the days of Louis the Fifteenth. Captain Patrick O'Neil (Mr. Power) who is accustomed, each day after *Burgundy*, to assume the imaginary title of O'Neil, King of Connaught, was the life and soul of the piece.

Dec. 14. A romantic spectacle, called *The Bronze Horse*, or *the Spell of the Cloud King*, was performed for the first time in this country. The greater portion of the music is by Mr. Rodwell, but the overture and some few airs have been extracted from Auber's "Cheval Bronze," a piece produced at the Opera Comique at Paris, in the autumn of 1834. Of the intrinsic merits of the music we cannot speak very highly. The scenery was gorgeous and superb.

Dec. 26. A Christmas Pantomime was produced, under the name of *Harlequin Guy Fawkes*, or *the Fifth of November*.

DRURY LANE.

Dec. 26. The Christmas Pantomime was entitled *Wattlington and his Cat*; or *Harlequin Lord Mayor of London*.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Dec. 14. Mr. Brabham's newly constructed Theatre was opened for the first time to a crowded and fashionable audience. We cannot speak too highly of the taste displayed in the execution of this very beautiful structure by the talents of the Architect Mr. Beazley. The interior presents a perfect fairy land. The decorations are after the style of Louis Quatorze. The prevailing colour is a delicate French white, which is tastefully embroidered by rich gold flowers; the chandelier is of burnished copper, and creates a splendid effect. The proscenium and the panels of the boxes are enriched with paintings and devices conceived and executed in the best taste.

The entertainments were entirely new, and consisted of a comic opera, by Mrs. G. A. à Becket, intitled *Agnes Sorel*, and two pleasing and well-acted comic trifles, called *A Clear Case*, and *The French Company*, both from the pen of her husband.

The whole performance was preceded by an address, written by Mr. James Smith, and delivered by Mrs. Selby.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 8. Alex. Moffat, of Antigua, esq. and Cordelia-Duncombe his wife, to assume and take the surname of Duncombe.

Nov. 18. Knighted, Rear-Adm. Rob. Lewis Fitz-Gerald.

Nov. 20. Lord George W. Russell to be Envoy-extraordinary to the King of Prussia; Sir Geo. Shee, Bart. to be Envoy-extraordinary to the King of Wurtemberg.

60th Foot, Major Lord G. Bentinck, to be Major.

Nov. 24. 24th Foot, Capt. H. D. Townshend to be Major.—21st Foot, Major S. Bolton to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. T. Skinner to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. S. Dowbiggin to be Major in the army.

Nov. 27. G. H. Seymour, esq. to be Envoy-extraordinary to the King of the Belgians; R. Abercrombie, esq. to be Minister resident at the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; Sir G. B. Hamilton, K.C.B. to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin; and Henry Lytton Bulwer, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Brussels.

Sir F. B. Head to be Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

Dec. 2. Alex. Currie, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Banff.

Dec. 4. 21st Foot, Major J. C. Hope, to be Lieut.-Col.—60th Foot, Capt. W. N. Hill to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. C. L. Bollean to be Major.

Dec. 11. 24th Foot, Major C. Hughes, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. F. Stack to be Major.—57th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Right Hon. Sir F.

Adam, to be Col.—73d Foot, Major-Gen. Lord Harris to be Col.—68th Foot, Major-Gen. Hon. Sir F. C. Ponsonby to be Col.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Deceased.—Thomas Henry Sutton Bucknall Ratcourt, of Newport, Wills, esq.

Northampton (Northern Division).—Thomas Philip Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, esq.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Sergeant, Minor Canon of Worcester Cath.

Rev. F. T. Bayly, B.A. Minor Canon of Gloucester Cath.

Rev. C. W. Bagot, Islip R. co. Oxon.

Rev. T. Bennett, Mytholm P.C. in parish of Halifax.

Rev. G. H. Bosanquet, Iketshall St. John's R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Burdon, Easington C. Durham.

Rev. W. Carwithen, D.D. Bovey Tracy V. Devon.

Rev. J. M. Clerk, Crowan V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Collins, Denn V. co. Cavan.

Rev. J. R. Cree, Ower Moigne R. Weymouth.

Rev. F. C. Curties, Northmoor P.C. Oxon.

Rev. J. Davidson, Sullin V. Arr.

Rev. C. Day, Christ-at-Theale P.C. Somerset.

Rev. T. Evans, Brookthorp V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. R. Foster, Ormsby V. Norfolk.

Rev. R. George, Wolverley V. co. Worcester.

Rev. W. Godfrey, Kennett K. co. Cambridge and Suffolk.

Rev. W. Godfrey, Stoke Prior V. co. W. oc.
 Rev. C. Hewitt, Swallowcliffe P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. W. Hewson, Kerry parish, Ireland.
 Rev. H. B. W. Hilcoat, D.D. St. Matthew's
 P.C. Liverpool.
 Rev. J. S. H. Horner, Mells R. Somerset.
 Rev. — Hotham, Sutton-at-Hone V. Kent.
 Rev. W. H. Huggall, Sproutley C. York.
 Rev. J. Lawson, Seaton P. C. co. Durham.
 Rev. J. Lawless, Ince P.C. co. Lanc.
 Rev. E. Morgan, Lintwit V. co. Glamorgan.
 Rev. R. P. Morrell, Woodham Mortimer K. Ess.
 Rev. T. Morris, Roscombe P.C. Berks.
 Rev. R. Oakham, Martock V. Somerset.
 Rev. E. Parker, Bicester V. Oxon.
 Rev. R. Poole, St. Decuman's V. Somerset.
 Rev. G. Reece, Matilton V. co. Worcester.
 Rev. S. Rowe, Crediton V. Devon.
 Rev. J. Stannus, Lisburn R. co. Antrim.
 Rev. B. M. Taylor, North Sunderland P.C. co.
 Lincoln.
 Rev. J. Towison, Blackford P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. — Vaughan, Chart Sutton V. Kent.
 Rev. T. D. West, Rushmere V. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. Warde, Wilton-le-Wear P.C. Durham.
 Rev. — Witherstone, Kingsdown R. Kent.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Hodgson, Chap. to Lord Thurlow.
 Rev. T. G. Lawford, Master of Gram. School,
 Aylesbury.
 Rev. W. Mills, Head Master of Exeter Gram.
 School.
 Rev. W. Slidwick, Head Master of Skipton
 Gram. School, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.

June 1. At Colombo, Ceylon, the lady of
 Jackson Ferring, esq. the Deputy King's Advocate,
 a dau.
 Nov. 13. At Heanton Sackville, the Right
 Hon. Lady Clinton, a son.—20. At Thorp
 Arch, the wife of the Rev. F. H. S. Menteath,
 a son.—At West Barkwith rectory, Lin-
 colnshire, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Moore,
 a son.—22. At Ross, the wife of H. Monto-
 nler Hawkins, esq. of Pen Park, Monmouth-
 shire, a dau.—23. At Wellesbourne, the Lady
 Chas. Paulet, a dau.—25. At Mereworth Rec-
 tory, Kent, the Hon. Lady Stapleton, a son.—
 At Scarborough, the wife of Dr. Harland,
 a dau.—26. At Huntington Hall, near York,
 the lady of John Hannath, M.D. a dau.—27.
 —At Sir J. Whitshed's, Holbrook Farm, the
 Hon. Mrs. Whitshed, a dau.—At Little Spar-
 deloes, Amersham, the wife of Col. W. J.
 Drake, a son.—At Goring vicarage, Oxford-
 shire, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Wilson, a dau.
 28. The wife of the Right Hon. the Lord
 Mayor, (Copeland) a son.—30. At Porlock
 House, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. R. F.
 Gould, a son.
 Late. In Bedford-sq. the wife of Peter
 Stafford Carey, esq. barrister-at-law, of twin
 daughters.
 Dec. 2. The wife of Major Chase, of the
 Madras Light Cavalry, a dau.—7. At South
 Newton, the wife of the Rev. G. Pugh, a son.
 —8. At Walworth, the wife of W. Weston,
 esq. Surveyor-general of his Majesty's Cus-
 toms, twins.—10. The wife of Sir Thos. Sabine
 Pauley, a son.—12. In Grosvenor-sq. Lady
 Emily Pusey, a son and heir.—In Godmer-
 sham Park, Lady Geo. Hill, a dau.—15. The
 Countess Clanwilliam, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 10. At Dungarvon, co. Waterford,
 Thos. Carew Hunt, esq. H.M. Consul at Arch-
 angel, to Dorothea, third dau. of the late Sir

Nugent Humble, Bart. of Clonckozand Cas-
 tle.—12. Thos. Provia Wickham, esq. son of
 the Rev. P. Wickham, of Chawton house, So-
 mersetshire, to Sarah, dau. of William Hus-
 sey, esq. of Newhall, near Glasgow.—17.
 At Acklam, the Rev. T. Watkins Richarda,
 fourth son of the late Lord Chief Baron,
 to Everald Cathena, sister of T. Hustler, esq.
 of Acklam-hall, co. York.—18. At Doncaster,
 R. H. Wiggins, esq. to Miss Caroline Cochrane,
 dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Cochrane, of Nether-
 hall, Yorkshire.—T. Roe, esq. Major E.I.C.
 to Lucy, dau. of the late W. Roe, esq. of Liver-
 pool.—19. At Weston House, Wilts, Thos.
 Drummond, esq. Under Secretary for Ire-
 land, to Miss Kinnaird, of Fredley, Surrey.
 —20. At Dunmill House, co. Fife, John
 Murray Drummond, esq. late Gren. Guards,
 eldest son of Rear-Admiral Drummond, of
 Megginch Castle, co. Ferth, to Frances
 Jemima Oswald, fourth dau. of Lieut.-Gen.
 Sir John Oswald.—23. At Prestbury, Lanc.
 George Henry Ayton, esq. R.N., of Mac-
 clesfield, to Harriette, eldest dau. of Saville
 Smith, esq. of Bollington.—At Tunbridge-
 wells, Capt. H. D. Trotter, R.N. to Charlotte,
 second dau. of the late Major-Gen. J. Pringle.
 —24. At Worningford, W. Nicoli, of the
 Royal Mint, esq. second son of the late Col.
 Nicoli, of Copt-hall, Hendon, to Harriet-Robin-
 son, eldest dau. of the Rev. Hislop Robinson
 Bailey, Rector of Culphs, Suffolk.—At Dares-
 bury Hall, John Smith Barry, esq. of Mar-
 bury Hall, Cheshire, and of Foaty, co. Cork,
 to Mary Felicia, youngest dau. of Gen. Heron,
 of Moor Hall, Cheshire.—25. At Ross, near
 Beverley, Edw. York, esq. to Penelope, dau. of
 the Rev. Christopher Sykes.—26. At Ash,
 Kent, the Rev. R. Saliwey, Rector of Fawkham,
 to Mary, dau. of Milton Lambard, esq. of
 Sevenoaks.—At Gosport, Joseph Bingham,
 esq. of Speedfield, Hanis, to Miss Cecelia Allen,
 only dau. of the late Major-Gen. Allen.—At
 Pimminster, near Taunton, the Rev. T. Thellu-
 son Carter, Vicar of Burnham, Som. to Mary
 Anne, second dau. of John Gould, esq. Am-
 berl House.—28. At St. George's, Hanover-
 sq. Capt. J. Sidney Doyle, second son of
 Major-Gen. Sir Chas. Doyle, to the Lady Susan
 North, dau. of the late Karl of Guilford.
 Dec. 1. At Bradford, F. A. S. Locke, esq.
 second son of the late Wadham Locke, esq.
 M.P. of Rowdeford House, to Katherine Har-
 riet, eldest dau. of Capt. Sir Thos. Fellows,
 R.N.—At Chitterne All Saints, Wilts, the
 Rev. G. Woodcock, Rector of Caythorpe, co.
 Lincoln, to Mary, widow of Joseph Eden, esq.
 of Poulshott Lodge.—At St. George's, Han-
 over-sq. Francis Hart, fourth son of Sir Per-
 cival Hart Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle,
 Kent, to Charlotte Lascelles, youngest dau. of
 the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, of Chester-
 field-street.—At Gamston, near East Ret-
 ford, the Rev. Christopher Milnes, Rector of
 Scampton, Lincolnshire, to Catharine, dau.
 of the late H. Swan, esq. of Lincoln.—2. At St.
 George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Lawrence
 Falk Welland, Rector of Taiston, Devonshire,
 to Caroline, dau. of G. Stone, esq. of Chisel-
 hurst, Kent.—3. At Merton, Norfolk, B. N.
 Garnier, esq. son of Lady Harriet, to Hen-
 rietta Maria de Grey, dau. of Lord Walsingham.
 —At the British Embassy, Paris, Sir Charles
 Payne, Bart. late of Tempford Hall, to Maria
 Creighton, dau. of the late Major R. M'Crea.
 —4. At Manby, the Rev. W. Bagshaw Har-
 rison, Rector of Gayton, Lincoln, to Susannah
 Charlotte, eldest dau. of W. Teale Welbit, esq.
 of Manby-hall.—5. At Ripple, W. Reed,
 Capt. 48th regt. to Elis. Adair St. Barbe, dau.
 of J. B. Shaden, esq. of Ripple Court, Kent.—
 10. At Brighton, the Hon. John Boyle, eldest
 son of the Karl of Cork and Ossory, to the
 Hon. Cecelia de Roos, sister to Lord de Roos.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

Nov. 23. At Badminton, Gloucestershire, after a severe and painful illness, in his 68th year, the Most Noble Henry Charles Somerset, sixth Duke of Beaufort (1682), eighth Marquis of Worcester (1642), twelfth Earl of Worcester (1513-14), Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, and Baron Beaufort, of Caldecot-castle, co. Monmouth,* Baron Botetourt (by writ 1307), and Baron Herbert, of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower (by writ 1461, and patent 1506); K.G.; Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Gloucester, Monmouth, and Brecon, Vice-Admiral of Gloucestershire, Constable of St. Briavel's castle, Warden of the Forest of Dean, Colonel of the Monmouthshire Militia, D. C. L. &c. &c.

His Grace was born Dec. 22, 1768, the eldest of the nine sons of Henry the fifth Duke, and K. G. by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Adm. the Hon. Edward Boscawen, and aunt to the present Earl of Falmouth. His venerable mother died in 1828, having lived to see her posterity flourishing in an extraordinary manner; being herself the parent of twelve children, seventy-one grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren; a number which has since materially increased.

The Duke was educated at Westminster school. He was entered, as a nobleman, at Trinity college, Oxford, Feb. 4, 1784, and was created a Master of Arts at the Commemoration in the Theatre, June 28, 1786. In the same year he left the University to make the tour of France, Switzerland, and Italy; whence he returned at the close of the year 1787.

In March 1788 the Marquis of Worcester was elected to Parliament for the borough of Monmouth; at the general election in 1790, for the city of Bristol; and at that of 1796 for the county of Gloucester, which he continued to represent until his accession to the peerage by the death of his father, Oct. 11, 1803. He also succeeded his father as Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Monmouth and Brecon; and as Colonel of the Monmouth and Brecon militia.

In 1805 his Grace was elected a Knight of the Garter, and he was installed the same year, at the last installation of the Order that has been celebrated within the castle of Windsor with the ancient solemnities.

* On the uncertain character of these three dignities, see Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage, p. 266.

On the death of the Duke of Portland in 1809, the Duke of Beaufort was brought forward as a candidate for the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, much (as is believed) against his own inclination and expressed opinion. After one of the severest contests ever known (the poll lasting from the morning of the 13th of December, through that day and night, to about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th) the numbers were, for

Lord Grenville	406
Lord Eldon	398
Duke of Beaufort	238

In 1810 his Grace was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire; and in 1812, Constable of St. Briavel's castle, and Warden of the Forest of Dean. He was one of the Dukes supporting the pall at the funeral of Queen Charlotte in 1818 and also that of King George the Third in 1820; one of the supporters to the Chief Mourner, his present Majesty, at the funeral of King George the Fourth in 1830; and bore the Queen's crown at the Coronation of their present Majesties in 1831.

Although the Duke of Beaufort never took any prominent part in the politics of the country, his parliamentary vote and influence were steadily given in support of the successive Tory administrations. He was a munificent and active patron of some of the most important charitable and religious institutions; was one of the Vice Presidents of the Society for promoting the building of Churches and Chapels, and of the Welch Charity-school; one of the Presidents of the Royal Jennerian Society; and one of the Vice-Patrons of the Royal Universal Infirmary for Children.

During his long career his Grace sustained the different offices held by him with high ability and unimpeachable impartiality. Against his public character not even slander itself has ever dared to whisper a reproach; and throughout his long life he bore a character to whose purity, integrity, and singleness of purpose, his friends and opponents have alike been emulous of giving testimony. In his private virtues were excellencies which appeal more nearly to our sympathies. The fame which follows a life devoted to deeds of private benevolence, to numberless acts of charity, to an unceasing exertion for the welfare and prosperity of those placed in dependence upon him, graces the character of the de-

ceased Duke, for in such deeds of private worth were found his chief delight and employment.

For many years, during the hunting season, the Duke of Beaufort resided at Heythrop, in Oxfordshire, where he kept an excellent pack of fox bounds. Soon after the destruction of that noble mansion by fire, he removed his kennel and his stud altogether into Gloucestershire; but he left behind him, among his neighbours in Oxfordshire, of every grade, a character of which those connected with him may now be justly proud. "He was (said an honest intelligent yeoman since his death), a man of generous disposition, plain and straightforward in his speech, punctual in his dealings between man and man, and of strict integrity. He was kind and open in his manner, very benevolent in his conduct, and always willing to oblige, where he could do so with propriety; and when he did you a service, the less you said about it the better he was pleased."

The Duke of Beaufort married, May 16, 1791, Lady Charlotte Levison Gower, fifth daughter of Granville first Marquis of Stafford, and aunt to the present Duke of Sutherland. By this lady, who survives him, his Grace had issue five sons and eight daughters: 1. the Most Noble Henry now Duke of Beaufort, and late M.P. for West Gloucestershire, in the present Parliament; he has been twice married, first to Georgiana-Fredrica, second daughter of the Hon. Henry FitzRoy, uncle to the present Lord Southampton, by whom he has two daughters; and secondly to her half-sister Emily-Frances, daughter of C. C. Smith, esq. and niece to the Duke of Wellington, by whom he has Henry now Marquis of Worcester, born in 1824, and four daughters; 2. Lord Granville-Charles-Henry Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire, who married in 1822 the Hon. Emily Smith, tenth daughter of Lord Carrington, and has issue three sons and two daughters; 3. a son who died in Jan. 1794 at the age of six weeks; 4. Lady Charlotte-Sophia who was married in 1823 to the Hon. Frederick Calthorpe, next brother and heir-presumptive to Lord Calthorpe, and has issue four sons and five daughters; 5. Lord Charles-Fredrick, who died young; 6. Lady Elizabeth Susan, who became first, in 1822, the third wife of Lord Edward O'Bryen, Capt. R. N. brother to the Marquis of Thomond, and was re-married in 1829 to Major-Gen. James Orde; 7. Lady Georgiana-Augusta, married in 1825 to the Hon. Granville-Dudley Ryder, Lieut. R. N. second son of the Earl of Harrow-

by, and has issue two sons and two daughters; 8. Lord Edward-Henry, who died in 1822, in his 20th year; 9. the Most Hon. Susan-Caroline Marchioness Cholmondeley, who became in 1830 the second wife of George-Horatio second and present Marquis Cholmondeley, but has no issue; 10. Lady Louisa-Elizabeth, who became in 1832 the second wife of George Finch, esq.; 11. Lady Isabella-Ann, married in 1828 to Thomas-Henry Kingscote, esq. and died in 1831; 12. The Rt.-Hon. Blanche Countess of Galloway, married in 1833 to George present and ninth Earl of Galloway, and has a daughter; and 13. Lady Mary-Octavia, who is unmarried.

On the 2nd Dec. the body of the late Duke was deposited in the family vault in the chapel at Badminton, in the presence of a sorrowing circle of the leading members of his illustrious house. The funeral was strictly private, which prevented the attendance of others who would have availed themselves of the opportunity to evince their respect for the virtues of the deceased, had the family arrangements permitted. The bells of Monmouth, Newport, Abergavenny, Chepstow, and of nearly all the churches in the county, gave forth a muffled peal at intervals. The tradespeople in the principal towns marked their sorrow by partially closing their windows; and in Newport and Chepstow the shipping hoisted their colours half-mast high. On no former occasion has so general a manifestation of feeling, or one more creditable to the inhabitants, been exhibited in the county of Monmouth.

A portrait of the Duke of Beaufort, in the robes of the Order of the Garter, was painted by Thomas Phillips, esq. R. A. and an engraving from it by T. A. Dean was published in 1829 in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery.

LORD ROBERT MANNERS.

Nov. 15. At Belvoir Castle, in his 54th year, Lord Robert-William Manners, C.B., Major-General in the army, M.P. for North Leicestershire; brother to the Duke of Rutland.

His Lordship was born Dec. 14, 1781, the third son and youngest child of Charles fourth Duke of Rutland, K.G. by Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, fifth and youngest daughter of Charles Noel fourth Duke of Beaufort, and aunt to the Duke whose decease is recorded in the preceding article.

He was appointed Cornet in the tenth dragoons 1796, Lieutenant 1800, Captain 1803, Major 1810, brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1811, Lieut.-Col. of the third dragoons

1812, and of his former regiment in 1814. He was an extra Aid-de-Camp and an intimate friend of the Duke of Wellington, under whom he served throughout the whole Peninsular war. His Lordship received a severe wound at Waterloo, which he concealed until the close of that "glorious and well-fought field." The Leicestershire Pitt Club presented him, in 1815, with a gold medal. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1821, and that of Major-General in 1830.

Lord Robert Manners first entered the House of Commons at the general election of 1802 for the borough of Scarborough, of which his uncle the Duke of Beaufort was, and his brother the Duke of Rutland has since been, Recorder. The members were returned by the corporation, but an opposition was raised, and the contest terminated as follows :

Hon. Edmund Phipps	33
Lord Robert Manners	26
John Woodall, esq.	7

At the next general election, in 1806, the retirement of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp made room for Lord Robert in the representation of Leicestershire, and he was returned without opposition for the same county to the five following Parliaments.

Leicestershire had continued in a state of repose in election matters for fifty-five years; when, on the general election in 1830, a candidate in opposition to the Rutland interest was proposed in the person of Thomas Paget, esq. of Humbersone. After a contest which lasted from the 10th to the 21st of August, the numbers stood as follow :

G. A. L. Keck, esq.	3517
Lord Robert Manners	3000
Thomas Paget, esq.	2203

At the next election, however, in the following year, during the excitement of the pending Reform bill, both Mr. Keck and Lord Robert Manners gave way, without a poll, to Mr. Phillipps and Mr. Paget.

At the election in Dec. 1832 the Tories recovered courage, and the result of the poll for North Leicestershire was a reproof to their former saint-heartedness; being, for

Lord Robert Manners	2141
C. M. Phillipps, esq.	1672
General Johnson	719

At the last election there was no opposition to Lord Robert's return; and he is now likely to be succeeded by his elder brother Lord Charles Manners, late M.P. for Cambridgeshire. Lord Robert was, in all, one of the Members for Leicestershire during nine Parliaments; and he declared at the last election that

"length of attendance in Parliament had not diminished his attachment to Church and State."

Lord Robert's death was a blow that came unmitigated by the warning of previous illness. He was in the field with Lord Forester's hounds on Thursday Nov. 12, and pursued a hard day's shooting on Friday, apparently in his usual health. On Saturday morning, when his servant entered his bedroom, he found his Lordship labouring under evident and alarming indisposition. No time was lost in summoning the family surgeon, Dr. Mather, from Grantham, and also Dr. Bland. These gentlemen from the very first pronounced the case to be a hopeless one. His Lordship's sister Lady Elizabeth Norman, and his niece Lady Adeliza Manners, attended his death-bed. Expresses had been sent to the Duke of Rutland in London, and to Lord Charles Manners, near Newmarket; but these summonses came too late for their arrival at Belvoir before their brother's death.

It is difficult to describe the general sorrow this unlooked-for death has occasioned in the neighbourhood of Belvoir Castle, where Lord Robert chiefly lived in the intervals of his military and parliamentary duties, in most affectionate intercourse with his brothers, the Duke of Rutland and Lord Charles Manners, who are inconsolable for his loss. Lord Robert Manners died unmarried.

His funeral took place on the 24th Nov. The procession left the castle at half past eleven, in the following order:

Two servants in cloaks, with partizans.
The Rev. C. de Roos Thornton, Chaplain to the Duke, and the Rev. William Church, Rector of Woolsthorpe.

Two mutes, with staves, and undertakers.
About thirty mourners, including Mr. Fletcher, steward to his Grace, Mr. Douglass, majordomo; Mr. Turner, clerk of the works; Messrs. Newbult, Watts, Isherwood, and all the principal domestics.

The hearse, drawn by four black horses.
The first mourning coach, containing the Duke of Rutland, Lord C. Manners, and Mr. Norman.

The second, containing Lord Forester, the Hon. Cecil and the Hon. Charles Forester, and Mr. George Norman.

The third, containing Earl Jernyn, General Grosvenor, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Mansfield.

The fourth, containing Dr. Bland, Mr. Catlett, and Mr. Mather, surgeons to the deceased.

The Duke of Rutland's chariot, empty.
Servants.

In this order the train proceeded to the Mausoleum, erected in 1827, in pursuance of the wishes of the late Duchess Elizabeth, where the body was deposited in one of the stone catacombs.

SIR THOMAS ELMSELEY CROFT, BART.

Nov. 29. At Hastings, aged 37, Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, Bart. the eldest son that survived of Sir Richard Croft, M.P. the sixth Baronet, by Margaret, daughter of Dr. Thomas Denman, and sister of the present Lord Denman, the Lord Chief Justice.

The family of Croft* is one of the most ancient and distinguished of English gentry. The immediate ancestor of the late Baronet, Bernard de Croft, is recorded in Domesday-book as having held the tenement of Croft, afterwards Croft-Castle in Herefordshire, before the Conquest. His descendant Sir Hugh de Croft was created a Knight of the Bath in the 33rd Edward I. and represented the county of Hereford in Parliament in 1315. His great grandson Sir John de Croft, who was frequently employed on diplomatic missions, married Janet, third daughter and co-heir of the renowned Owen Glendower. Their grandson Sir Richard Croft, Knight Banneret, was a zealous adherent of the House of York, and took the young Prince of Wales prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury: he was Treasurer of Henry the Seventh's household, and Steward of that of Prince Arthur. His son Sir Edward frequently represented the county of Hereford, and was one of the counsellors of the Princess Mary. Sir James Croft, his grandson, was a very eminent soldier and statesman in the reigns of Edward VI. Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and held the important offices of Governor of Haddington, Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1551, Deputy Constable of the Tower in 1552, Governor of Berwick 1559, Comptroller of the Household and Privy Councillor in 1570. Edward his son, was M. P. for Leominster in 1571 and 1586, and was succeeded by his son Sir Herbert Croft, three of whose sons, Sir William, Sir James, and Robert, were Colonels in the service of Charles the First, and were conspicuous for their loyalty. Herbert Croft, the third son, who was celebrated as a divine and a scholar, became Bishop of Hereford, and dying in 1662 left his son Sir Herbert his heir, who was created a Baronet in November 1671, and died in 1720, leaving by Elizabeth, aunt of the first Lord Arcler, two

sons, Sir Archer and Francis. Sir Archer Croft the second Bart. died in 1753, and was succeeded by his son Sir Archer Croft the third Bart. who alienated the family seat of Croft Castle after an uninterrupted succession *from father to son* for more than seven centuries. Dying without issue male in 1792, the title devolved upon his brother Sir John, on whose demise unmarried in 1797, the Rev. Herbert Croft (whose name is well known in the literary history of his day) inherited the Baronetcy, he being eldest son of Herbert the son and heir of Francis Croft above-mentioned, second son of Sir Herbert the first Baronet. He died without issue male in 1816, and was succeeded by his brother, Dr. Richard Croft, on whose decease the title devolved upon his eldest surviving son Thomas Elmsley, the subject of this notice.

Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft was born on the 2nd Sept. 1798. He was educated at Westminster school; but at the age of sixteen obtained an Ensigny in the first regiment of Foot Guards, with which he served at Quatre Bras on the 16th June 1815, where he was severely wounded. In Feb. 1818 he succeeded his father as the seventh Baronet, and in Sept. 1824 married Sophia-Jane Lateward, only child on Richard Lateward Lateward, of Grove House, Ealing, esq. from which lady he obtained a divorce in the Ecclesiastical Court in December 1829.

In Sir Thomas Croft, the most amiable disposition and singular goodness of heart, were united to considerable talents, and the highest sense of honour. He cultivated his poetical taste with success; and his productions, which are remarkable for elegance, simplicity, and deep feeling, are about to be collected for publication. He was also particularly attached to historical and antiquarian literature; and the writer of this imperfect sketch has frequently benefited by his knowledge and research. Few Englishmen were so well read in early French poetry, and his knowledge of the subject was displayed in an article in the Retrospective Review, on the Poems of Charles of Orleans.† Generous, and high-minded, of uncompromising integrity and unsullied honour;—a dutiful son, an exemplary husband, an affectionate brother, and a steady friend—in every relation of life the character of Sir Thomas Croft is a subject for admiration and example; and under mental and bodily trials of uncommon severity.

* A history of the family of Croft will be found in the Retrospective Review, New Series, vol. I. p. 469.

† New Series, vol I. p. 147. et seq.

he exhibited great fortitude and resignation. Whilst in the enjoyment of every blessing his happiness was as suddenly as undeservedly destroyed; and though he bore the shock with firmness, his health gave way. During his long illness he received every possible attention from the tender solicitude of his excellent mother; whose unwearied kindness was his constant theme of praise and gratitude. Neither sickness, nor sorrow, nor blighted hopes, nor outraged affection, produced a murmur of discontent at his fate. The serenity of his temper was proof against all his afflictions; and his family and the numerous friends who cherish his memory, derive their consolation for his loss in reflecting upon those virtues which they humbly hope have insured for his sufferings here, a great and lasting reward.

Sir Thomas Croft had been subject to epilepsy for several years; and died suddenly from an attack of that description in Wellington-square, Hastings, on the 29th of November last, and was buried in the new burial-ground belonging to the church of St. Mary de Castro.

His daughter Grace, the only child of his unfortunate marriage, who was born on the 3rd of June 1826, survives him; but as he died without issue male, the Baronetcy has devolved upon his brother the present Sir Archer Denman Croft, the eighth Baronet, who is unmarried; and the only other male descendant of the first Baronet is Sir Archer's younger brother the Rev. Richard Croft, who has lately taken holy orders. Their only sister, Frances-Elizabeth, married Louis Marie de Chanteau, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and of St. Louis.

THOMAS TAYLOR, ESQ.

Nov. 1. At Manor place, Walworth, aged 77, Thomas Taylor, esq. "the Platonist."

He was born in London, in the year 1758, at a time when the appearance of Halley's comet was engaging the earnest attention of astronomers; and he used jocularly to say, that the celestial visitor which ushered him into the world, would take him out of it. At an early age he was sent to St. Paul's School, where he acquired the rudiments of classical learning. The elements of science were then, as now, excluded from the routine of education; but Mr. Taylor, following the bent of his mind to speculative pursuits, acquired, by private study, a sound knowledge of the theories of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. He was next placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Worthington, of Salters' Hall Meeting-house, to be

qualified for the office of a dissenting minister; but troubles arising from an early marriage, disgusting him with his tutor and his vocation, he became an assistant at a boarding school, and for many years endured patiently the pressure of incessant toil and narrow circumstances.

A copious and very curious memoir of the early life of Mr. Taylor will be found in the "Public Characters" for 1798. It is supposed to have been written by himself; and certainly the minute private particulars it contains must have been immediately derived from him.

The love of mysticism and metaphysical subtilty, by which he was ever distinguished, was first displayed in an essay on 'A new Method for reasoning in Geometry, 1790,' 4to. It had been long a general opinion, that, since the introduction of the Calculus, mathematicians had unwisely thrown metaphysics aside, and rendered mathematics almost wholly a mechanical study. The discovery of the Calculus, whose power and variety of application are not even yet fully appreciated, placed an immense power in the hands of mathematicians; and having obtained such a boon, it was natural that they should luxuriate in its use rather than search for any new instrument of analysis. Yet the remedy for the evil of mechanical mathematics need not be sought in the study of the old Platonicians, when we can point to such works as 'Carnot's Metaphysics of the Calculus,' and Sir William Hamilton's 'Essay on the Rationale of Algebra,' read at the late meeting of the British Association.

The metaphysical view of mathematics taken by Mr. Taylor, naturally led him to the study of the old Greek philosophers. He began with Aristotle, and proceeded to Plato, whose sublime speculations at once riveted his affections. While engaged in the study of the academic philosophy, he accidentally met with the works of Plotinus, and read them, as he himself informs us, "with an insatiable avidity and the most rapturous delight, notwithstanding the obscurity of that author's diction, and the profundity of his conceptions." He next studied the Commentaries of Proclus, and read them through thrice—a task, perhaps, never performed by any other man.

The generous patronage of Messrs. W. and G. Meredith enabled Mr. Taylor to publish the 'Orphic Hymns,' and some other Platonic fragments in 1787. He next translated 'Plotinus on the Beautiful,' a work of singular obscurity, and Proclus's 'Commentary on Euclid,' in which there is much ingenious mathematical research, mingled with the wildest

speculations of the Alexandrian school. These were followed by translations of the Platonic Sallust; of the Pythagoric Sentences; some Hymns of Proclus; two Orations of the Emperor Julian; and five books of Plotinus, with very copious notes and illustrations.

The mere titles of these translations will suggest, what a closer examination of them would prove, that Mr. Taylor was not so much a Platonist as a Neo-Platonist; that he followed less the pure doctrines of the Academy than their extension by the school of Alexandria and the Sophists. "The population of Alexandria," says the author of 'The Epicurean,' "consisted of the most motley miscellany of nations, religions, and sects, that had ever been brought together in one city. Beside the school of the Grecian Platonist, was seen the oratory of the cabalistic Jew; while the church of the Christian stood undisturbed over the crypts of the Egyptian hierophant." He might have added, that the followers of Zerdusht, and the disciples of Brahma and Buddha, mingled in the throng; and that the city was as celebrated a mart for the interchange of doctrines and opinions as for merchandize. The compound of all eastern and western metaphysics preached by the later Platonicians, patronised by the Emperor Julian, and advocated by the Sophists, as a rival to Christianity, is really the Platonic system developed by Mr. Taylor. His admiration of these writers was unbounded; and his enthusiasm was not at all abated by finding himself alone in his worship.

The most laborious of Mr. Taylor's tasks was a translation of Pausanias, in three volumes, for which he received only sixty pounds! It must, however, be said, that his notes illustrate neither the topography nor history of this valuable description of Ancient Greece, but are devoted to mystical speculations on the recondite meaning of ancient fables, the doctrine of ideas, &c. which are as much out of place as if they had been appended to Paterson's 'Book of Roads.'

Mr. Taylor's publications extend to twenty-three quarto and forty octavo vols. His greatest works, complete translations of Plato and Aristotle, are copiously illustrated from the ancient commentators, and will be found a rich storehouse of information for those who desire to study the beautiful philosophy of ancient Greece. The publication of these works is also due to the liberality of the Messrs. Meredith.

Mr. Taylor's voluminous writings were principally translations from the works of the Platonic Sophists, and were designed

to revive the influence of a system, which, though supported by the powers of Julian and the eloquence of Libanius, had sunk irretrievably fifteen centuries ago. Yet are we far from regarding Mr. Taylor's labours as useless: the Neo-Platonicians, and their followers the Gnostics, produced too marked an effect on Christianity for their opinions ever to become a matter of indifference. Independently of the beauty of their speculations—and many of them are very beautiful—we must ever regard the schools of Alexandria and the Sophists as those whose opinions have most permanently influenced the human mind, and determined for centuries the course of its progress.

Through the exertions of his friends, Mr. Taylor was appointed assistant-secretary to the Society of Arts; his salary, and an annuity of 100*l.* per annum, generously settled upon him by his friend Mr. W. Meredith, secured him a competence suited to his limited desires. His conversation is said to have abounded in speculation, and to have been earnestly sought by those who love to wander through the magnificent mazes of metaphysics.

The manuscripts and works upon the Platonic philosophy collected by Mr. Taylor, and enriched by his hand with MS. emendations and notes, will, we are informed, be offered for sale to one of the Universities, or some of the public institutions.—*Athenæum.*

CHARLES COOTE, Esq. D.C.L.

Nov. 19. At Islington, in his 70th year, Charles Coote, esq. D.C.L. an Advocate in Doctors' Commons.

He was the son of Mr. John Coote, for many years a highly respectable bookseller in Paternoster-row, and the author of several dramatic productions, none of which, we believe, were ever acted, although three of them were printed: see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iii. p. 719. He died in 1806.

Doctor Coote was educated at Saint Paul's School; was matriculated as a member of Pembroke College, Oxford, May 29, 1778, took the degree of B.A. April 10, 1782, and Dec. 30, 1784, was elected a Scholar on the Benet or Ossulstone foundation in that Society. He proceeded M.A. June 21, 1786; B.C.L. by commutation, July 10, 1789; and D.C.L. July 14 following, and was admitted into the chartered college of Doctors of Law on the 3rd Nov. in the same year.

Deeply imbued with classical learning and a love of literature, he soon applied himself to those pursuits which were

most congenial to his mind. For some years he edited the *Critical Review*, at a time when Dr. Southey, the late Mr. Pinkerton, D'Israeli, and other eminent literary men contributed their talents to that well-known periodical.

The first fruit of his application to original composition was the "Elements of the Grammar of the English Language," 1788—a work of deep research and learning, interesting both to the grammarian and the philologist, and which was highly commended and soon reached a second edition.

He next wrote a "History of England, from the earliest dawn of record to the Peace of 1763;" which appeared in nine volumes at different times from 1791 to 1797; to which he afterwards added another volume, bringing down the history to the Peace of Amiens in 1802. Of this history it may be said, that it exhibits a clear narrative, with well-drawn characters, and sentiments strictly constitutional and impartially just. A deficiency of antiquarian research has been objected to it; but that circumstance may be looked upon as the fault of the time, inasmuch as the antiquarian history of this country is only now beginning to be duly studied.

About the beginning of the present century he published a "History of the Union with Great Britain and Ireland," when public attention had been so much raised by this, which his late Majesty George the Third called the happiest event of his reign. Whilst this work was in the press, a fire happening at the printer's, more than two thirds of the impression were destroyed.

In 1804 appeared his "Lives of English Civilians;" an unique work, which no one had hitherto attempted, and where, in he says of himself "that he studied at Pembroke College, of which the venerable Dr. Adams, tutor of the celebrated Johnson, was at that time master. When he took his first degree in arts, it was his intention to offer himself for religious ordination; but by the advice of his father, he relinquished his original purpose, and fixed upon Doctors' Commons for his sphere of action, though he did not prepare himself with the requisite diligence for this change of pursuit. He did not devote his hours with zeal to the perusal of the Code and Digest, or inspect *com amore* the pages of a Grotius, a Bynkershoek, or a Domat; he either gave way to a habit of indolence, or dissipated his attention upon general literature. Even after his enrolment among the associated advocates, he, for some years, did not dwell within the circuit of the College; and when he became a resident member

he rather patiently waited employment than eagerly sought it."

In 1815, he published the *History of Ancient Europe*, a comprehensive Work upon which he bestowed much time and pains.

Græci Elegia sepulchralis cultu Græco donata; 1794.

Life of Julius Cæsar; 1796. 12mo.

History of the Union of the Kingdoms,

A Continuation to Russell's History of Modern Europe, from 1763 to the Pacification of Paris in 1815; two vols. 1818.

The same, continued to 1825; Lond. 1827.

A Continuation to Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History by Maclean, to the 18th Century; six vols. 8vo. 1811.

History of Ancient Europe; with a Survey of the most important Revolutions in Asia and Africa: being a third volume of Russell's *Ancient Europe*. 1815.

The history of a literary man is the history of his works, and few there are whose mental labour is varied by any striking scene of life. Dr. Coote was no exception to this rule. Of a retired disposition, with much of that eccentricity and indolence which often accompany literary merit, he passed through his profession with credit and respect, but without that emolument which was perhaps due to his abilities, had they been more exerted. Of a nervous and morbid temperament, and therefore easily yielding to despondency in any adverse state of his affairs, he was nevertheless cheerful and gentle in manners, and conscientiously upright in his dealings.

Dr. Coote died of a bilious fever which attacked him six days before. He had been many years a widower, and has left three sons and two daughters.

REV. LUKE BOOKER, LL.D.

Oct. 1. At Bower Ashton, near Bristol, the Reverend Luke Booker, LL.D. M. R. S. L., Vicar of Dudley, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Worcester, Hereford, and Stafford, and, during the Regency, one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to His Royal Highness George Prince Regent.

Dr. Booker was born at Nottingham, on the 20th October, 1762. In early life the whole energy and vigour of his mind were directed to the attainment of classic and literary knowledge; and, devotedly attached to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, he took holy orders in 1783. Struck with his proficiency in acquirement, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (Dr. Cornwallis) or-

dained him without a title; but he shortly afterwards became Lecturer of the Collegiate church of Wolverhampton; from whence he removed to the Curacy of Old Swinford; and subsequently he became, and continued for many years, Minister of St. Edmund's church in Dudley. In 1806 he was instituted to the rectory of Tedstone de la Mere, Herefordshire, on the presentation of his brother-in-law, Richard Blakemore, Esq. On leaving Dudley a valuable piece of plate was given to him by his congregation. He returned to Dudley in 1812, on being presented to the living by William Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward. At Dudley he continued, until within a few weeks of his death, to discharge the duties of his sacred office; and the best and most unequivocal testimony to his worth is to be found in the voluntary respect paid to his memory by those among whom he so long and faithfully ministered.

To us, who during a long continuance of years enjoyed the uninterrupted friendly regard of this benevolent and distinguished man, the event which has deprived ourselves of a highly valued friend, society of a brilliant ornament, the church of a most powerful minister, and the state of a loyal and exemplary subject, has brought with it no ordinary sorrow; and an affectionate regard for his memory and respect for his worth and talents, forbid our allowing such a man to descend to the grave without an humble but sincere tribute to his genius and virtues.

As a minister of our national church, few divines were more distinguished for genuine piety, theological learning, impressive and commanding eloquence, and fervour, energy, and zeal in his holy calling than Dr. Booker. It is a striking fact, and one which proves the high degree of public estimation in which, as a preacher, he was held, that during his ministry he preached *one hundred and seventy-three sermons* on public and charitable occasions, and that the collections made on behalf of the objects for which he pleaded amounted to nearly *nine thousand pounds*.

As an author Dr. Booker acquired deserved celebrity from the ease and energy of his style. His chief productions are, *Poems, sacred, &c.* 1785, enlarged 1788; the *Highlanders*, 1787; *Sermon at Old Swinford*, 1788; *Miscellaneous Poems*, 1790; *Sermon on the memory of Mr. George Bradley*, 1791; *Malvern*, a Poem, 1798; *Sermons to promote Christian Knowledge*, 1793; *Fast Sermon and Address on Riots*, 1793; the *Hop Garden*, a Poem, 1800; *Sermon for Blue Coat Charity*; *Address to the Dudley Associa-*

tion, 1801; *Christian Worship for Work-houses*; *Select Psalms and Hymns for Churches*; *Poems inscribed to Lord Dudley and Ward*, 1802; *Duty of innoculating with the Cow-pox*, 1802; *Christian Intrepidity*, 1803; *Tobias*, a Poem, 1805; *Calista, or the Picture of Modern Life*, 1806; *Address to Parliament on enlarging Churches*, 1809; *Sermon on the Jubilee*, 1809; *Temple of Truth*, 1810; *Address to the Legislature*, 1810; *Two Assize Sermons*, 1816; *Euthanasia, the State of Man after Death*; *Lectures on the Lord's Prayer*, 1824; *Discourses and Dissertations*, 2 vols.; *Account of Dudley Castle*; *Mourner comforted*; the *Springs of Plynlimon*, a Poem; the *Mitre Oak*; *Mundano*, a drama; *Illustrations of the Litany*; *Tributes to the Dead*; *Epitaphs for Persons of all ages and circumstances*, 1830. He was also a fearless and uncompromising antagonist with the emissaries of atheism and infidelity, in the early stage of his career; and at a later period the Roman Catholic and Unitarian opponents of our Protestant faith, had frequent occasions for feeling his power.

It is not our province to intrude upon the privacy of domestic life, nor to comment upon the exemplary discharge of every parental and social duty which marked the conduct of the deceased.

As a neighbour, a companion, and a friend, his hospitality and the dignity and suavity of his manners, and his unwearied conversational powers, endeared him to the rich; while his unbounded, but unostentatious charity, and the meekness and benignity of his deportment, made him an object of veneration to the poor; in a word, "The law of truth was in his mouth, and iniquity was not found in his lips; he walked in peace and equity, and did turn many away from iniquity."

MR. HOGG, THE ETRICK SHEPHERD.

Nov. 21. At his residence on the banks of the Yarrow, aged 63, Mr. James Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd."

He was born in Ettrick Forest by his own account on the anniversary of the natal day of Burns, Jan. 25th, 1772, and was the second son of Robert Hogg and Margaret Laidlow. His father was a Shepherd, as had been his ancestors "time out of mind;" and being possessed by long savings of some little property, he entered, shortly after James's birth, upon a farming speculation, which in a few years reduced himself and family to absolute beggary. James, who was at this time about six years of age, had during his father's brief prosperity attended a neighbouring school; but the misfortunes with which his family were now

beset, no more permitted this, and the next year saw him out at service as a cowherd, receiving for six-months' wages, "a ewe lamb and a pair of shoes." He has described himself as being "somewhat eccentric, running about almost naked, and constantly losing his clothes in his rambles among the hills."

During the next winter his parents again managed to send him to a school, where in a Bible class he learned to read correctly, but his efforts to acquire a knowledge of writing were wholly unavailing, "and thus (he says) terminated my education."

As a cowherd, one of the very lowliest employments then in Scotland, he served till the age of fifteen, when he rose to the more honourable grade of a shepherd's boy. At one time during this period he was almost destitute of clothing, his parents out of the wretched pittance of his hard-earned wages being unable to procure him a sufficient quantity to make him even tolerably warm.

Three years after this (in 1790) he entered the service of Mr. Laidlaw, of Black House, with whom he remained until the year 1800. It was at this place he first read the *Life and Adventures of Sir William Wallace*, and "*Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd*," but having little knowledge of any language, save his own *braid* Scotch, it was with the greatest difficulty that he mastered them. His employer subsequently placed before him many valuable books, which deeply interested him; and, as he now could comprehend their meaning, his own genius began to arouse itself to action, and in 1796, he first felt the inspiration of the Muse.

Led by the prevailing taste of his associates, and the attachment which every where showed itself for the local traditions of the Scottish Muse, Mr. Hogg first turned his attention to the composition of songs and ballads, and it was the pride of his heart to hear them chanted by the neighbouring lazes, who rejoiced in the Muse of "*Jamie the Poeter*." He tells us "I had no more difficulty in composing songs then, than I have at present," that is, in the latter part of his life. "But then the writing of them,—that was a job! I had no method of learning to write than by following the Italian alphabet, and although I always stripped myself of coat and vest, when I began to pen a song, yet my wrist took a cramp, so that I could rarely make above four or six lines at a sitting."

About this time he first heard of Robert Burns, who died in 1796, and with the greatest interest compared that poet's early history with his own. His ambi-

tion was immediately roused to follow in the steps of that mighty Bard, and he applied himself constantly and with redoubled energy to the art of ballad-writing, though his first published effort, the celebrated "*Donald Macdonald*," did not appear till 1801. Several amusing anecdotes relating to this particular ballad have been recorded by the poet, in a volume of his *songs* recently published. The author's name was at the time of its production little known and less inquired into.

Mr. Hogg's first prose essay, called "*Reflections on a view of the Nocturnal Heavens*," was, we believe, written in 1801, and was the labour of a week.

In the same year he paid a visit to Edinburgh, where he disposed of his sheep, and published a collected edition of his best poems; but having to trust to his memory for the principal part of them, he made sad work in the selection, taking rather those with which he was most familiar, than those which were really the best.

In 1802, he contributed to Sir Walter Scott's "*Border Minstrelsy*," for which due acknowledgement was made him. Encouraged by the success of that undertaking he directly set about collecting and remodelling some traditionary ballads, which were published by subscription, in a volume called "*The Mountain Bard*." From this work, and another on the "*Cultivation of Sheep*," (both which appeared in 1807), he realised about three hundred pounds, and thus, from abject penury he was at once elevated to moderate independence.

Intoxicated with success, like Burns, he took a farm, which proved beyond his ability to cultivate; and after struggling with fortune for a few years, his means and credit were entirely exhausted. But under these reverses the characteristic integrity and moral courage of the "*Shepherd*" bravely supported him. Returning to his native Ettrick, he found those whom he once loved and trusted, treated him with coolness and neglect; his own familiars, those almost of his own household, forsook him; and thus, in truth, the having displayed a poetic talent was visited by his associates as little better than a crime.

In Feb. 1810, "in utter desperation," he has told us, he made a resolution to adventure his remaining stock of poetry at Edinburgh; but here he had much difficulty with the booksellers, who would run no risk in publishing his *sonnet ballads* on their own account. At last, Mr. Constable agreed to print an edition, and share the profits with the author, but the speculation turned out badly. The work

was called the "Forest Minstrel," and consisted of the poet's early songs, most of them "very indifferent," as he has himself described them.

He next started (1810-11) a periodical paper, entitled "The Spy," for which his little knowledge of society and very poor education by no means fitted him. The publication lasted about a twelve-month, but did not gain him any credit.

About the same time, a debating society was formed at Edinburgh, for which he was chosen secretary with a salary of twenty pounds a year, which he never received. At the public meetings of this society, the "Shepherd" bore a conspicuous part, and to his mingling in these scenes may be attributed much of his subsequent improvement. He now likewise regularly attended the Theatre, where he was placed on the free list by the manager, Mr. Siddons.

In 1813 Mr. Hogg again made a trial of his poetic powers, and in a few months planned and executed "The Queen's Wake," a poem which will immortalize his name. By this work he obtained upwards of two hundred pounds; the greater part of which, however, was a short time after lost by the failure of his publisher, Mr. Goldie, who at the time of the catastrophe, had already a third edition in hand. It was on this occasion he first became acquainted with the late Mr. Blackwood, who was one of Mr. Goldie's assignees, and by his assistance a considerable part of Mr. Hogg's money was in the end preserved. Shortly after appeared a fourth and even fifth edition of the "Queen's Wake."

The "Shepherd" (as he loved to call himself) had now by his own exertions raised himself to a very high standing as a poet, and consequently his society was sought by the curious and the great. But he was still miserably poor, alternately experiencing in the metropolis the gales of success and disappointment, when his noble and chief patron, the late Duke of Buccleugh, kindly allowed him to occupy his farm "The Altrive Lake," near the poet's native spot, rent free, and very lately, we believe, the present Duke had granted him a 99 years' lease on the same easy terms, so that it will be a provision and inheritance to his family for some time to come.

Mr. Hogg's next poetical production, which appeared in 1816, was "Mudoc of the Moor;" this work, though a favourite of the author's, and possessing passages of uncommon beauty, never rose to very great popularity. The "Pilgrims of the Sun," another poem published in Lon-

don by Mr. Murray, quickly followed, and met with moderate success.

About this time, he made known an intention of editing a volume of poetry which should contain contributions from the most popular of the then living writers; but having applied to many and received performances from few, he was reluctantly compelled to abandon the idea, but shortly after determined on another, which was that of imitating the style of those same celebrated poets, and this was accomplished in the production of the "Poetic Mirror," as happy a work of the kind as well may be. In this he was assisted by Professor Wilson.

The projected publication of Blackwood's Magazine, the first number of which appeared in 1817, gave rise to Mr. Hogg's "Chaldee Manuscript," and in it he has given an amusing account of the intrigues, &c. attending the jealousies of its rival editors, and the fears of contending publishers. The subsequent connexion of the poet with this magazine, assisted in a great measure to establish its fame, and enhance its value.

The "Brownie of Bodsbeck," a prose tale, was his next publication, and appeared in 1818. It has been pronounced an imitation of Scott's "Old Mortality;" but, if we may rely on the "Shepherd's word," it was written 'lang afore' the other was heard of.

Mr. Hogg has informed us that his next literary undertaking was the "Jacobite Relics of Scotland," containing the songs, airs, and legends of the house of Stuart, but notwithstanding this imposing title, many of the *relics* were his own. It was about the same time 1819-20 that his "Winter Evening Tales" made their appearance: they possess considerable merit. In 1820, which was an eventful year to him, he married the youngest daughter of Mr. Phillips, of Longbridge-moor, Annandale.

Having now about a thousand pounds, he was again induced to incur some risks in agricultural pursuits, and again fell into difficulties, his losses in 1822 amounting to upwards of two thousand pounds. This induced him once more to try his fortune as an author, and in a few months was written and published "The Three Perils of Man," a Border Romance, by which he realized about £150, and the next year followed "The Three Perils of Woman," a similar work, which produced a like sum. He had himself no very good opinion of either of these works; the latter he has said possessed "absurdity as well as pathos." "I was then," he continues, "writing as if in desperation, but I now see matters in a different light."

* Amid the embarrassments resulting from his accumulated losses, he was relieved by the amount of about two hundred pounds, proceeding from the publication of an edition of his best Poems, in four volumes, by Messrs Constable and Co.

In 1824, Mr. Hogg published anonymously a book of "horrors," called "Confessions of a Sinner," which sold tolerably well, but never produced anything to the author; and in the next year appeared "Queen Hynde," the last long poem that he ever wrote; for much to his own surprise, although to that of no one else, it failed to please the public, and from this time he resolved to write nothing but shorter pieces, which for the last ten years have been the gems of Blackwood's and other magazines, and of some of the annuals.

The "Shepherd's Calendar," a series of tales which had originally appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, was in 1829 presented to the public in a collected form; and in 1831 he published a pretty little volume, containing some of his earlier and best songs, with a kind of running commentary critical and biographical.

In 1832 was produced the first volume of an intended series of traditional stories, collected among the Altrive peasantry, and entitled "Altrive Tales." The publication was to have extended to about twelve volumes, but on account of the failure of his publishers, Messrs Cochran and Co. the above named portion has alone appeared. Prefixed to this volume, which principally contains reminiscences of his own life, is a portrait of the Shepherd (aged 60) by Charles Fox, but not a very correct likeness.

Shortly after this "A Queer Book" made its appearance, containing twenty-six miscellaneous poems, some of which had appeared in *Blackwood*.

It was in the winter 1831-2 Mr. Hogg visited London, was made a lion of in the metropolis, and during his stay mixed in the highest and best society; but, as we have said, his publisher failing, he was driven to the necessity of throwing himself upon his friends for temporary assistance, a subscription was raised, and a hundred pounds quickly transmitted him.

In the course of the year 1834, he astonished the world by the publication of a volume of "Lay Sermons," which contain much sound good sense; and we are informed he was the editor of an edition of Burns's Life and Poems, published by Fullarton of Glasgow, but we hope this was not the fact; for, if the annotations we have read and heard attributed to him, were really his, we have no hesitation in

saying he should have blushed to own himself the inventor of them.

In 1834 likewise appeared his "Domestic Manners of Sir Walter Scott," for which injudicious production he was at the time well lashed by the *Reviewers*. Its chief fault was the too great familiarity in which he indulged when speaking of the illustrious subject of his memoir, and which he would have made the world conceive existed between the best patron friend he ever had and himself.

In the early part of the present year, during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel, the Honourable Baronet kindly transmitted to Mr. Hogg the sum of one hundred pounds, intending to confer on him an annual pension to that amount; but *this* the present Whig Government on succeeding to office refused to ratify.

The "Ettrick Shepherd" was a simple, and yet vigorous minded, and on the whole extraordinary man; but ambitious, vain, and egotistical, as his works most strongly testify:—and a peasant nearly all his life, possessing little knowledge of general or refined society. Hale, hearty, and robust, he bore up against misfortunes with an amazing spirit. His natural character, although exaggerated in the colouring, has been ably drawn in the "Noctes" of "Blackwood." He has often attempted an account of his own life, and told many a good story of himself; but, as he was unfortunately a *lectic* addicted to *lecting*, few of his autobiographical memoirs are to be depended upon by future biographers.

It is tradition and his own brain, which poured forth a plenteous originality of strange ideas, that we have to thank for nearly all he ever wrote. The "Queen's Wake" is unquestionably his masterpiece, and to follow up its own simple but most interesting plot, might well be sung in rivalry with the best productions of Britain's Bards, before any Queen in Christendom. It certainly is not equal throughout, nor could such a poem possibly be so, each ballad being distinctly different; the story of Kilmenny is the general favourite, and well it may be. His prose works are full of raciness and humour; but occasionally broad. He had a pretty fair knowledge of music, played on the violin, and composed many sweet airs to his own ballads.

For some weeks previous to his death he had been confined to his bed by a severe attack of bilious fever, which in the end assumed the form of jaundice and deprived him of existence. He has left a widow and a large family, "whom it was the prime business of his declining years to train up in the nurture and admonition

of the word of God." His body was interred on the 27th Nov. in the church-yard of Ettrick, closely adjoining to the cottage where he was born.

Mr. Hogg has written many works which we have thought unnecessary to enumerate above, but subjoin the following list.

The Hunting of Badlewe.
Dramatic Talcs.
Sacred Melodies.
Border Garland.
The Shepherd's Calendar, 2 vols.
The Royal Jubilee, a masque.

We cannot better close our memoir than with an elegant extempore effusion by Mr. Wordsworth, on hearing of the "Shepherd's" death.

When first, descending from the Moorlands,
I saw the stream of Yarrow glide
Along a bare and open valley,
The Ettrick Shepherd was my guide.

When last along its banks I wandered,
Thro' groves that had begun to shed
Their golden leaves upon the pathways,
My steps the Border Minstrel led.

The mighty Minstrel breathes no longer,
'Mid mouldering ruins low he lies;
And death upon the Braes of Yarrow
Has closed the Shepherd-poet's eyes:

Nor has the rolling year twice measured,
From sign to sign, his steadfast course,
Since every mortal power of Coleridge
Was frozen at its marvellous source;

The rapt One of the Godlike forehead,
The heaven-eyed Creature, sleeps in earth;
And Lamb, the frolic and the gentle,
Has vanished from his lonely hearth.

Like clouds that rake the mountain summits,
Or waves that own no curbing hand,
How fast has Brother followed Brother
From sunshine to the sunless land!

Yet I, whose lids from infant slumbers
Were earlier raised, remain to hear
A timid voice, that asks in whispers,
"Who next will drop and disappear?"

Our haughty life is crowned with darkness,
Like London with its own black wreath,
On which, with thee, O Crabbe, forth-looking
I gazed from Hampstead's breezy heath;

As if but yesterday departed,
Thou too art gone before; yet why
For ripe fruit seasonably gathered
Should frail survivors heave a sigh?

No more of old romantic sorrows
For slaughtered Youth and love-lorn Maid,
With sharper grief in Yarrow smitten,
And Ettrick mourns with her their Shepherd
dead!

"*Royal Mount, Nov. 30, 1835.*"

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 8. Aged 23, Mr. Alfred John Forman, of Portsmouth.

Nov. 13. At Brompton, aged 77, the widow of Charles Dibdin, esq. our national Bard and Composer, who died on the 25th of July 1814.

Nov. 16. In Nottingham-st. aged 70, Francis Godman Capell, esq.

Nov. 17. At the Pavilion, Hans-place, aged 69, Lady Charlotte Denys, only sister to the Earl of Pomfret. She was married Aug. 1, 1787, to Peter Denys, esq. who died June 27, 1816.

Nov. 18. At Camden hill, Eleanor, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir John Fraser. At Kennington-green, aged 49, C. T. Buncombe, esq. a Senior Clerk under the Surveyor-general, Ordnance Office, Tower.

Aged 35, Herbert Browell, esq. of the Stable-yard, St. James's Palace, Inspector of Accounts in the Royal Household, Lord Chamberlain's Department.

At Highbate, aged 83, Mrs. Barbara Chippindall.

Nov. 18 and 19. Charles, in the fifth, Urquhart, in the third year, and Lushington, in the second year, of their ages, sons of Gordon Forbes, esq.

Nov. 19. In Conduit-st. aged 89, Sarah Maria, relict of the Rev. Charles Booth, late of Twemlow-hall, co. Chester.

Nov. 20. In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. in his 80th year, Augustus Warren, esq. late a clerk in the India House.

Nov. 22. At Lambeth, aged 40, Mr. William Clarke, for several years connected with the public press.

In Guildford-st. aged 68, Judith, relict of Michael Sampson, esq.

Nov. 23. Sidney-Lombe, only son of John Bethell, esq. of Mecklenburg-sq.

Nov. 24. In Torrington-sq. aged 33, Emily Matilda, wife of Charles Upham Barry, esq.

In Gloucester-place, aged 84, Mary, relict of Rev. A. Natt, Rector of Netteswell, Essex, and Vicar of Standon, Herts, mother of the Rev. Mr. Natt, Vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford.

Nov. 25. Aged 38, Hugh Sandford Harrison, esq. late of the East India Company.

Nov. 26. At Hampstead, aged 71, William Woods, esq. He was appointed Assistant Inspector of the Post-office in 1791, and soon after became Deputy. With little interruption, during 40 years, he attended at the establishment from six in the morning until eight in the evening. Mr. Woods obtained a grant from the Lord of the Manor of Hampstead of a large plot of ground, which, from its being bog-land, or covered with water, appeared to be any thing but advantageous to the speculator; but Mr. W. had the bog cleared, and a solid foundation formed, and it is now "The Vale of Health."

Nov. 28. At Hampstead, aged 66, William Adams, esq.

Nov. 29. At Bermoudsey, aged 82,

Cordelia, relict of the Rev. J. Townsend, of Jamaica-row Chapel, and founder of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Lately. In the Strand, Capt. W. Allen, of the Artillery of the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, Secretary to the Worcester Philharmonic Society.

At the residence of his daughter Mrs. Nisbett, Wimpole-street, F. H. Marnamara, esq. late of the 52nd Regt. and brother to Lady Cranstoun and Lady Tyrwhitt Jones.

Dec. 1. In her 78th year, Elizabeth, relict of W. Drysdale, esq. of Mile-end.

Dec. 3. In Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. W. Churchill, esq.

Dec. 5. In Bedford-sq. John Hare, esq.

In Tichfield-st. M. Pélassié, one of the Directors of French plays. His body was interred at the new cemetery in the Harrow-road, attended by Messrs. Seguin, Dubourg, Theleur, Tenuierre, Calard, and Joseph.

Dec. 6. At Camden Town, Mr. Geo. P. Reinagle, artist, youngest son of R. R. Reinagle, esq. R. A.

Aged 61, Julia Maria, wife of Sam. Platt, esq. of Keppel-st.

Dec. 7. In Montagu-sq. in her 90th year, Catharine, widow of Thomas Heron, esq.

Dec. 8. In Davies-st. Berkeley sq. Charles William Tinklar, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. T. D. Tinklar, M. A.

Dec. 8. James Smetburnt, esq. of Upper Berkeley-st.

Dec. 10. In Burton-crescent, the wid. of P. Charrerie, esq.

Dec. 11. At Stanhope-place, Hyde-park, Thomas Teat, esq.

In the Middle Temple, aged 45, John Bentley, esq. solicitor, the eldest son of Michael Bentley, esq. one of the Benchers of that Society.

Dec. 13. At Kentish Town, aged 81, George Watts, esq. late of the Strand.

Dec. 14. Aged 77, John Haye, esq. of Somers Town.

Dec. 16. At Brompton, Ann, relict of Capt. C. Burrough, R. N. of Brompton, Cumberland.

Dec. 22. In Abingdon-st. Charles Perkins Gwilt, esq. B. A. of Christ Church, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, the eldest son of Joseph Gwilt, esq. F. S. A. and F. R. A. S. He was much devoted to antiquarian and heraldic studies in which, as well as in the study of his profession, the law, he had made considerable advances, when, in the middle of the year 1833, the rupture of a blood-vessel on the lungs stopped the ardour of the pursuits in which he was engaged, and finally terminated a valuable and ho-

nourable life. His illness did not, however, prevent his completing a curious and highly interesting "Inquiry into the life of the celebrated Henry Smith, Alderman of London in 1628," whose charitable bequests to every parish in the County of Surrey, besides many other parishes in different parts of the kingdom, are well known, and from whose sister he was descended. This had, some days before his death, been corrected for the press, to which it will now be immediately committed. He would have completed his twenty-seventh year on the 4th Jan. 1836.

Beds.—*Dec. 10.* At Bedford, aged 81, the widow of the Rev. W. C. Cumming, Rector of St. Mary's in that town.

Berks.—*Nov. 26.* At Eury Court, near Reading, aged 42, the Hon. William Scott, only son of Lord Stowell. He was a Gentleman Commoner of University college, Oxford; and M. P. for Gatton from 1826 to 1830.

At Windsor, aged 45, John Nash, esq.

Dec. 1. At Abingdon, aged 67, James Cole, esq. a Principal Burgess of the Corporation, having many times served the office of Mayor; also Trustee of most of the Charities, and a zealous promoter of the National and Sunday Schools.

Dec. 4. At Windsor Castle, Elizabeth, wife of Col. Bassett.

Bucks.—*Nov. 23.* At Addington-house, aged 91, Mainwaring Davies, esq.

DERBY.—*Dec. 12.* At Ashfield Hall, Mary, the wife of William Ashby Ashby, esq. of Quenby Hall, co. Leicester. She was the dau. of Michael Miller, esq. of Bristol.

DEVON.—*Lately.* At Kingsbridge, aged 83, Gabriel Beer, esq.

Dec. 2. At the residence of her grandson Mr. Box, surgeon, Topsham, at an advanced age, Ann, relict of Capt. Thomas Dewry, R. N. late of Alphington.

Dec. 8. At Torquay, aged 19, Lucy Anne, third daughter of H. L. Edwards, esq. of Pye Nest, near Halifax.

Dec. 13. At Great Torrington, Mrs. Coleby, mother of Capt. Coleby, R. N.

Dec. 17. At Exeter, aged 73, C. Carne, esq.

At Exeter, Major Francis Gillett. He served at Gibraltar in 1782, and afterwards in the West Indies.

DORSET.—*Nov. 12.* At Weymouth, Maria, widow of Thos. Greenway, esq. barrister-at-Law, dau. of the late Henry Foot, esq. of Berwick St. John's.

Nov. 14. At the vicarage, Blandford, aged 86, the widow of the Rev. T. Diggle, Rector of Tarrant Hinton, Dorset.

Nov. 24. At the Convent, Spetis-

bury, aged 69, the Right Hon. Eleanora Maria, dowager Lady Clifford. She was second daughter and coheir of Henry 8th Lord Arundell, of Wardour Castle, and was married in 1786, to Chas. 6th Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, who died April 29, 1831, having had issue by her ladyship the present Lord Clifford, six other sons and eight daughters; of which family she leaves four sons and five daughters surviving.

Lately. Aged 28, Thomas Henry Martin, A.B. only child of John Martin, esq. of Wyke Hegis.

DURHAM.—*Dec. 3.* At Durham, the wife of the Rev. G. Townsend, Prebendary of Durham, and Vicar of Northallerton; sister to T. B. Fyler, esq. late M.P. for Coventry.

ESSEX.—*Nov. 23.* At Layer Breton Lodge, Kelvedon, aged 58, Susannah, wife of Robert Sutton, esq. of Southend.

Dec. 5. Anna Maria, wife of Thomas Vigne, esq. of Woodford.

Dec. 14. At Layer Marney, aged 53, Matthews Corsellis, esq. for many years an active magistrate of that county.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov. 18.* At Redland, near Bristol, aged 69, Joseph Starra Fry, a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends.

Nov. 22. At Clifton, Mark Harford, esq.

At Brislington, Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of late Major Davy, E.I. service.

At Henbury, aged 80, C. Granger, esq.

Nov. 30. At Elmore Court, aged 62, Frances, third dau. of late Edw. Wolfertan, esq. Berry House, Devonshire.

Dec. 6. At Gloucester, aged 62, John Garn, esq. of the firm of Garn and Baylis, woolstaplers, in that city. Though he distributed much in his life, he has left considerable sums to the poor, and to several religious societies; among which the following stand prominent:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1,000*l.*; London Missionary ditto 1,000*l.*; Home ditto 1,000*l.*; Religious Tract Society 500*l.*; Hibernian Society 500*l.*; Highbury College 500*l.*; Gloucester Infirmary 500*l.*; Lunatic Asylum 500*l.*; Magdalen Asylum 200*l.*; Kimbrose and St. Mary Magdalen Almshouses, Gloucester, 2,000*l.*; to the Southgate Independent Chapel, the sums of 300*l.* and 500*l.*

HANTS.—*Lately.* At Stockbridge, Joseph Glover, esq. formerly banker of Worcester, and of the Pool House, Astley, Worcestershire.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Dec. 5.* At Ross, aged 30, Jane, wife of Henry Montonier Hawkins, esq. of The Gaer, Monmouthshire, only dau. of James Fenwicke, esq. of Longwitton hall, Northumberland, by

Jane, only child of John Manners, esq. of Long Framlington. Mrs. Hawkins was married only in Feb. last, and has left an infant daughter, whose birth she survived thirteen days.

HERTS.—*Nov. 15.* At Highfield, Hemel Hempstead, aged 84, J. Cotton, esq.

Nov. 22. At Highfield Park, aged 68, Eliza, widow of Major Gen. Colebrooke Nisbett.

Dec. 1. At Amwell, aged 66, Henry Ware, esq. late Major in Royal Horse Guards Blue.

Dec. 10. At Totteridge Park, Miss Philadelphia Lee.

KENT.—*Nov. 12.* At Bexley, Samuel Roberts, esq.

Nov. 20. At St. Germin's-terrace, Blackheath, aged 27, Mrs. Jones.

At Margate, aged 87, Mr. H. Newsam, youngest son of the late Rev. W. Newsam, Rector of Scruton, Yorkshire.

Dec. 4. At Hartip, aged 63, William Bland, esq.

Dec. 7. At Houghton-under-Blean, Henry Matson, aged 97; and on the 9th, Martha his wife, also aged 97. They had been married nearly 70 years, and were buried in the same grave.

At Cobham, Henry Edmeades, esq. of Owletts.

Dec. 9. At Woolwich, aged 80, J. Orlebar Hookham, esq. late Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

Dec. 14. At Hythe, Alison-Chalmers, wife of A. Swan, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Nov. 10.* At Chorlton Medlock, aged 84, Henry Thompson, esq. late of Bramall, near Stockport.

Nov. 16. In his 70th year, John Wood, esq. of the Old Hall, Aalton-under-Lyne, late Lieut.-Col. of 1st Middleton Local militia.

Nov. 24. Aged 64, Thos. Kaye, esq. of Laund House, Rossendale.

Dec. 3. At Abbot's Reading, near Ulverstone, in her 77th year, Frances, last surviving sister of the late Arthur Benson, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Nov. 27.* At Stow-on-the-Wold, aged 39, Mr. Christopher Pain, for many years Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, and Corn Inspector for the Stow District.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 22.* At Twickenham, in the 77th year of her age, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with true Christian patience and resignation, Miss Leticia Matilda Hawkins, a lady known to the literary world by various productions of her pen, and still more intimately known to her numerous friends by the uniform practice of those principles of piety and benevolence which she so strenuously inculcated in her writings.

- Nov. 23.* At Twickenham, aged 35, Elizabeth Frances, wife of Henry Malden, esq. Professor of Greek in the University of London, eldest dau. of the late John Taylor, esq. M. P. of New Broad-st.
- Nov. 24.* At Enfield, aged 71, P. Hardy, esq. Justice of the Peace for the county.
- Dec. 3.* At Pope's Villa, Twickenham, of apoplexy, aged 73, the Right Hon. Charlotte-Sophia Baroness Howe, of Langar, co. Nottingham. Her ladyship was born Feb. 19, 1762, the elder daughter and coheirress (with Louisa-Catharine Marchioness of Sligo) of Richard Earl Howe, the celebrated Naval Commander; and on his death in 1799 succeeded, pursuant to a special remainder, to the Baronry conferred upon him in 1786. She was first married in 1787 to the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, son and heir apparent of Visc. Curzon, by whom she had three sons and one daughter; of whom the present Earl Howe (so created in 1821) is the only survivor. Having become a widow in 1797, her ladyship was married in 1812 to Sir Jonathan Wathen Waller, Bart. G. C. B. Groom of the Bedchamber to her Majesty, who survives her.
- Dec. 14.* At Hampton Court Palace, aged 44, Anne-Caroline, dau. of the late Hon. Henry Fitzroy, brother to the late Lord Southampton, niece (on the maternal side) to the Duke of Wellington, Marquess Wellesley, &c. and elder sister to the late Marchioness of Worcester.
- NORFOLK.**—*Nov. 19.* Aged 67, William Lemmon, esq. solicitor, of Downham Market, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Eau Brink Drainage Acts.
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—*Nov. 22.* At Cooknoe, aged 87, Martha, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Watkins, Rector of that place, and Vicar of St. Giles's, Northampton.
- OXON.**—*Nov. 29.* At Cornwell, Jane, youngest dau. of late F. Penyston, esq.
- Dec. 4.* At Oxford, Miss Elizabeth Ensworth, sister of T. Ensworth, esq. Alderman of that city.
- Nov. 29.* At Streeple Aston, in her 60th year, Maria, widow of J. Lanchbury, esq.
- SALOP.**—*Nov. 24.* At the Woodlands, near Bridgenorth, aged 36, Catherine, wife of Thomas W. Wyde Browne, esq.
- Nov. 28.* At Capt. Poole's, Terrick Hall, Whitechurch, aged 73, Mrs. Martha Francklin.
- SOMERSET.**—*Nov. 18.* At Bath, aged 22, Emily-Mary, wife of the Rev. James Bliss, daughter of John Clayton, esq.
- Lately.* At Stoke, near Bath, Stephen Williams, esq. barrister-at-law of the Western Circuit and Wiltshire Sessions. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 20, 1823.
- In Bath, aged 66, T. Wyse, esq. of the manor of St. John, near Waterford.
- Dec. 4.* At Bath, aged 43, Capt. Sanderson, of the Bengal Cavalry.
- Dec. 9.* Aged 50, John Goodford, of Chilton Cantelo, esq. for many years an active Magistrate of the county, and recently Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.
- STAFFORDSHIRE.**—*Nov. 28.* At Barnhurst, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of J. Shaw Hellier, esq. of the Woodhouse.
- Nov. 30.* At Hilderstone Hall, aged 63, Ralph Bourne, esq. a Magistrate for the county.
- SURREY.**—*Lately.* At Leatherhead, John Roe, esq. late Lieut. 30th reg. formerly of Chadkirk, near Stockport.
- Dec. 12.* At Estrick, near Horley, in his 56th year, William Jarvis Birch, esq. eldest son of the late Nicholas Birch, esq. of Mansell-st. London.
- SUSSEX.**—*Sept. 1.* At Brighton, aged 3 months, the Hon. Eliza Browne, fifth dau. of Lord Kilmaine.
- Nov. 21.* Harriet, wife of the Rev. H. Browne, Rector of Earnley.
- Nov. 22.* At East Grinstead, aged 76, Harriet, wife of Thomas Fulcher, esq.
- Nov. 25.* At Brighton, Thomas Croft, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.
- Dec. 1.* At Southover, near Lewes, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Harry West, Rector of Berwick and Vicar of Laughton.
- Dec. 12.* At Brighton, Henrietta, eld. dau. of the late Thomas Fauquier, esq. of Hampton Court Palace.
- WARWICK.**—*Nov. 24.* At Leamington Priors, Louisa Sarah, third dau. of Sir R. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart.
- Nov. 28.* Aged 66, George Smith, esq. of Goldicote House.
- WESTMORELAND.**—*Lately.* Aged 43, Thomas Strickland, esq. of Sizergh.
- WILTS.**—*Nov. 25.* At Bishop Ward's college, Salisbury, aged 95, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Alban Thomas, Vicar of Hurley, Berks, and Master of the Free School, High Wycombe.
- Nov. 25.* Sarah, wife of J. Bedford, esq. of the Abbey House, Pershore.
- Lately.* At the Rectory, Dauntsey, Maria, wife of the Rev. G. A. Biedermann, M. A.
- Dec. 12.* At his brother's house in the Close, Salisbury, aged 48, Christopher Clarke, esq. late Captain R. Art.
- WORCESTER.**—*Nov. 17.* At the Priory, Malvern, aged 80, Mary, relict of Wm. Thompson, esq. of Brunswick-sq.
- Nov. 24.* At Worcester, aged 83, Mrs. Singleton, widow of Governor Singleton, of Languard fort, and mother of the Archdeacon of Northumberland. She was dau. of the celebrated Francis Grose, esq. F. S. A.
- Dec. 3.* At Worcester, T. C. Gwin-

nell, esq. of the firm of Gwinnell and Hughes, solicitors, and one of the corners for the city.

YORK.—**Nov. 23.** At Great Driffield, aged 81, the widow of Richard Kirby, esq. of Mowthorpe, the last survivor of the ancient family of Markenfield, in Wensleydale.

Nov. 27. Aged 79, John Pemberton Heywood, esq. of Wakefield. This venerable magistrate officiated many years as chairman at the West Riding Sessions held at Wakefield and Leeds. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, April 20, 1780; but retired from the duties of his profession as a barrister some years ago.

Lately. At Huddersfield, in her 78th year, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Wm. Robinson.

At Rowley, Caroline, wife of the Rev. L. Thornton, youngest dau. of late Sir Alex. Grant, Bart. of Grant.

Dec. 4. At Aiston Hall, in her 84th year, Ann, widow of Harry Verelst, esq.

Dec. 17. At Middleton Tyas, Mildred, relict of Rev. Henry Wittour.

WALS.—**Nov. 1.** The wife of the Rev. Samuel Steel, Vicar of Llanrhaidr.

Nov. 30. At Barmouth, Agnes, the wife of the Rev. Spencer Perceval Mansel.

Lately. At Swansea, aged 61, Thomas Powell, esq. one of the Directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank.

John, eldest son of Sir George Griffies Williams, Bart. of Laney Wormwood, Carmarthenshire.

At Aberystwith, Wm. Henry Foote, M.D.

SCOTLAND.—**Sept. 23.** At Fasque, Kincardineshire, in her 63d year, Ann, wife of John Gladstone, esq. of Liverpool, and of Fasque.

Oct. 27. At Edinburgh, aged 86, James Hamilton, M.D. senior Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and Physician to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Summer and winter, fair day and foul, was Dr. Hamilton to be seen stepping along, with his thimble shoes, ornamented with large huckles, his black silk stockings, his formal, square-cut coat, and his redoubtable cocked hat—the whole in exquisite keeping with his upright elastic gait, and his expression of mingled shrewdness and eccentricity. He was the *beau idéal* of a physician of the last century. His portrait is drawn and engraved by J. Kay, 1789.

Nov. 19. At Edinburgh, John Wilson Turner, esq. Professor of Surgery in the University.

Nov. 25. At Edinburgh, aged 53, Mr. Robert Goodacre, well known by his astronomical lectures, which he delivered in every large town in the United Kingdom, and also in the United States of America.

Nov. 27. In Edinburgh, the widow of Dr. Blair, Prebendary of Westminster.

At Garliston, co. Wigton, aged 28, Eugene Edmund Wason, esq. of Liverpool, brother to Rigby Wason, esq. M.P.

Dec. 5. At Teviot-bank-cottage, near Kelso, Mary, wife of W. Paton, esq.

IRELAND.—**Nov. 14.** In Dundalk, aged 28, Capt. Delmé, of the 14th Dragoons.

Dec. 17. Aged 80, Anne, relict of Charles Cobbe, esq. Newbridge, co. Dublin, and sister to the late Earl of Clancary.

EAST INDIES.—**May 6.** On his way to the Mauritius, Thomas Mainwaring, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

May 23. At Mutton, William Leigh Trafford, esq. third son of Trafford Trafford, esq. of Oughtrington Hall, co. Chester.

June 17. At Bassadore, aged 40, Capt. Thomas Elwon, E. I. C.'s service, Commodore at the Persian Gulf. At an early period of his services the climate of India took a severe effect on his constitution, and obliged him to return to England. He resumed his duties in 1819; and was for some years engaged in the survey of the Red Sea, under the orders of Government. He completed his portion of it, from Juddah to the Straits, in a very masterly manner, and received on more than one occasion the thanks of the authorities. His affability and amiable disposition rendered him equally esteemed in public and private life.

June 28. In Bengal, drowned whilst bathing in the Hoogley, aged 22, Michael Hinton Jenkins, 3d son of the late Richard Jenkins, esq. of Beachley Lodge, Gloucestershire. He was a celebrated swimmer, and once swam across the river Severn, from Beachley to Aust Passage.

Aug. 23. On his passage from Bombay to St. Helena, aged 41, Lieut. Col. A. Morse, Quartermaster-general of the army, Bombay.

Lately. At Poonah, Capt. Alexander Lighton, of the 21st N. I.

WEST INDIES.—**Lately.** At Jamaica, J. Jackson, esq. a special Magistrate, formerly Lieut. and Adjutant 94th regt.

June. Drowned in Montego Bay, Jamaica, Charles Wilde, midshipman R. N. youngest son of the late Rev. John Wilde, of Harnage, Shropshire.

At Jamaica, aged 19, Edward Watkins Bennett, midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Rainbow*, 28 guns, commanded by

his father, Capt. T. Bennett, of Hereford.

June 17. At Barbadoes, aged 17, Mr. W. Chamberlain, Midshipman of his Majesty's steam vessel Firefly, son of Lieut. W. B. Chamberlain, R. N.

July 8. At Jamaica, Major Fitzgerald, 8th reg.

July 26. On his passage to England, aged 48, Commander John Eveleigh, R. N. late stipendiary Magistrate in Jamaica. He was midshipman of the Pique frigate in her boats at the capture of the Spanish schooner Santa Clara off St. Domingo. He was made Lieut. 1809, appointed to the command of the Whitworth revenue cruiser on the Irish station in 1817; promoted to the rank of Commander in 1819,

and subsequently employed as an inspecting commander at Bognor and in the Isle of Sheppey.

July 26. On his passage from the West Indies, Ensign Hew Dalrymple Dacres, 67th reg. son of Capt. J. Dacres, commanding H. M. S. Edinburgh.

Aug. 10. At Jamaica, aged 25, Lieut. Richard Peter Woodyear, 64th regiment, youngest son of F. J. Woodyear, esq. of Crookhill, Yorkshire.

Aug. 24. At Jamaica, aged 25, Lieut. Edward Grey, of his Majesty's ship Rainbow, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

ABROAD.—May 5. On his passage from Ceylon, Capt. Harris, 61st reg.

July 19. William Wall, esq. British Consul at Puerto Cabello.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 25 to December 22, 1835.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males 1844	3537	Males 1707	3327		2 and 5	322	50 and 60
Females 1693		Females 1620		5 and 10	171	60 and 70	264
				10 and 20	132	70 and 80	239
				20 and 30	296	80 and 90	118
				30 and 40	305	90 and 100	25
				40 and 50	339	105	1

Whereof have died still-born and under two years old..... 815

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Dec. 11.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
36 8	28 2	18 7	28 0	34 11	35 7

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Dec. 28.

Kent Bags.....	4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 8s.
Farnham (fine).....	9l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.	Essex.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 28.

Smithfield, Hay, 2l. 15s. to 4l. 4s.—Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 13s.—Clover, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef.....	2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 28.	
Veal.....	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,340
Pork.....	2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.	Calves.....	200
		Sheep & Lambs.....	16,500
		Pigs.....	450

COAL MARKET, Dec. 28.

Walls Ends, from 21s. 3d. to 23s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 18s. 9d. to 22s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 46s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 58s. Mottled, 62s. Curd, s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 257.—Ellesmere and Chester, 85.—Grand Junction, 230.—Kennet and Avon, 19½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 515.—Regent's, 153.—Rochdale, 110.—London Dock Stock, 60.—St. Katharine's, 85.—West India, 103.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 215.—Grand Junction Water Works, 52.—West Middlesex, 77.—Globe Insurance, 152.—Guardian, 35.—Hope, 64.—Chartered Gas Light, 50.—Imperial Gas, 42½.—Phoenix Gas, 23½.—Independent Gas, 48½.—General United, 36.—Canada Land Company, 33.—Reversionary Interest, 132.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26 to December 25, 1835, both inclusive.

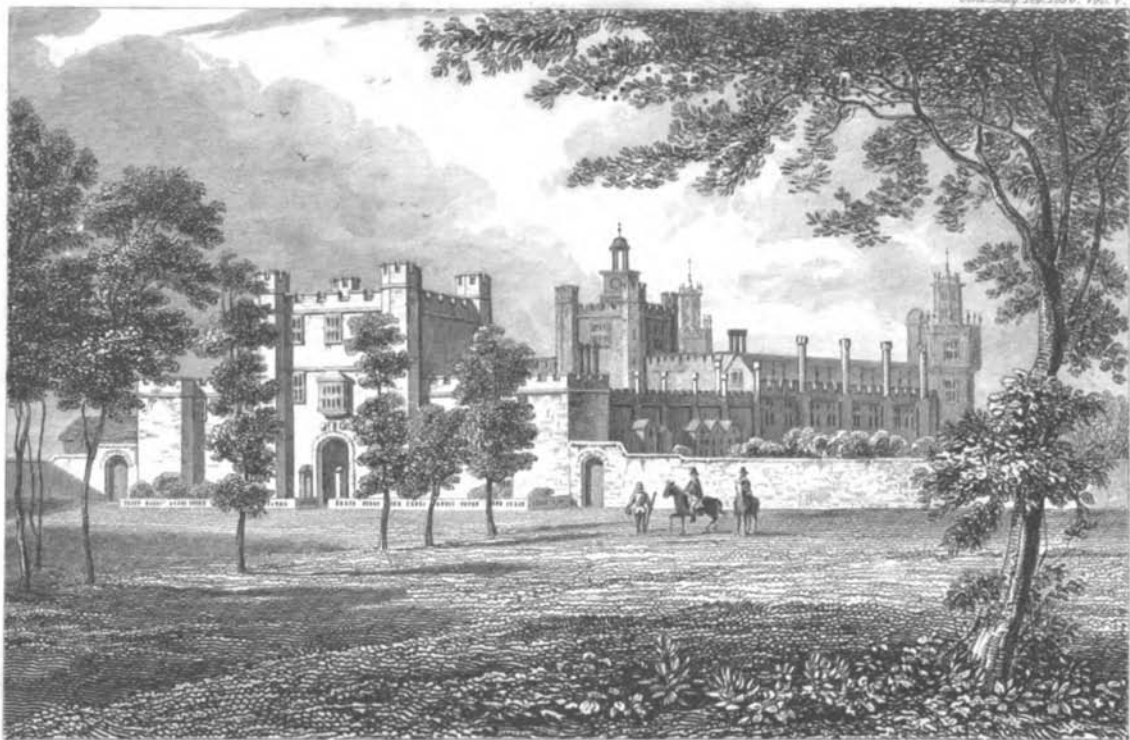
Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	53	58	54	29, 57	cloudy, fair	11	28	33	28	30, 20	fair
27	51	53	51	, 37	rain	12	34	38	35	, 27	cloudy
28	49	52	48	, 42	cloudy	13	36	41	38	, 29	do.
29	49	58	47	, 40	rain	14	41	43	40	, 33	do.
30	55	57	51	, 15	do. cloudy	15	41	44	41	, 33	do.
D.1	52	55	52	, 38	fair, do.	16	41	44	40	, 36	do. rain
2	49	52	44	, 51	do.	17	35	41	40	, 30	do.
3	48	52	47	, 67	do.	18	44	44	42	30, 00	fair, rain
4	43	46	38	, 78	cloudy	19	35	38	32	29, 96	cldy. snow
5	42	48	45	30, 20	do.	20	32	34	32	, 96	do. windy
6	43	46	36	, 10	do.	21	32	33	28	30, 13	fair
7	37	42	41	, 10	do.	22	30	36	28	, 37	do.
8	38	41	41	, 03	do. rain	23	25	30	30	, 50	cloudy
9	42	44	34	29, 37	do.	24	29	30	24	, 43	do.
10	33	34	26	30, 33	do. snow	25	24	25	24	, 40	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 27 to December 26, 1835, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	90½	91½	91½	99	100½	161	88½	102½	256½	5 7 pm.	14 16 pm.	
28 211	90	90 91	91	98½	100½	161	—	—	256	—	15 17 pm.	
30 211	90½	91½	91½	98½	99½	161	—	—	—	4 5 pm.	15 16 pm.	
1 211	90½	90 91	91	98½	99½	161	—	—	256½	3 5 pm.	14 16 pm.	
2 211	90½	90 91	91	98½	99½	161	—	103	256	2 4 pm.	13 13 pm.	
3 211	90 89½	—	—	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	2 4 pm.	13 15 pm.	
4 211	90 89½	—	99	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	2 4 pm.	12 14 pm.	
5	89½	—	—	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	2 4 pm.	13 14 pm.	
7	90	—	—	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	2 4 pm.	12 16 pm.	
8 210½	90½	—	98½	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	—	16 18 pm.	
9 211	90	—	98½	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	3 pm.	16 18 pm.	
10 211	90½	—	99	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	3 pm.	16 18 pm.	
11	90½	90	98½	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	—	16 18 pm.	
12 211	90	—	98½	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	3 pm.	15 17 pm.	
14 211	90½	90	98½	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	3 5 pm.	17 15 pm.	
15 211½	90½	—	99	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	5 pm.	15 17 pm.	
16 211	90½	—	98½	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	3 5 pm.	15 17 pm.	
17 211	90½	—	99	98½	98½	161	88½	—	—	5 3 pm.	15 17 pm.	
18 211	90	—	99	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	—	14 16 pm.	
19 211	90	—	99	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	5 pm.	14 16 pm.	
21 212	90½	—	98½	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	3 pm.	13 15 pm.	
22 211	90	—	99	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	3 5 pm.	13 15 pm.	
23 211	90½	—	99	98½	98½	161	88½	—	—	—	13 15 pm.	
24 212	90	—	99	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	3 2 pm.	13 15 pm.	
26 212	90	—	99	98½	98½	161	—	—	—	2 4 pm.	13 15 pm.	

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.



W. B. Woodcut.

H. B. 20

THE ROYAL PALACE OF THEOPALDS.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
FEBRUARY, 1836.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of THEOBALDS PALACE, Herts;
the Seal of ST. OLAVE'S SCHOOL; and Entrance to LITTLETON SEPULCHRE.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—The highly interesting Volume of North Country Wills, recently published by the SURTERS SOCIETY, may assist in fixing the meaning of the term *Valettus*, alluded to in p. 23 of January Magazine. John de Nevill, Dominus de Raby, by his will dated 1386, directs that 500 marks shall be distributed, "inter servientes meos, viz. Armigeros, Valettos, et Garciones" (p. 40). Ralph de Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, in 1424, gives "cuilibet Armigero meo mecum equitanti, et continuo in hospicio meo existenti usque ad tempus obitus mei, x marcas; et cuilibet Valecto, xl.; et cuilibet Gromo xs.; et cuilibet Pagetto, vi. vij^s." But he also gave "cuilibet Mulierum Generosarum cum uxore meâ adtunc existencium, x marcas; et cuilibet Mulierum Generosarum alterius status, in nutritorio infancium meorum adtunc existencium, xl."; et Ancillæ vel mulieri adtunc servienti ibidem, xs." (p. 72). John Baron Graystok, in 1436, bequeaths "pro rewardo inter servientes meos faciendo, videlicet cuilibet Generoso xl., cuilibet Valecto, xs. et cuilibet Garcioni, xij^s. iij^d." (p. 85). These extracts seem to denote three classes of servants; the highest consisting of the Armigeri, Generosi, and Generosæ, who were attendant on the person of the head of the family, or his lady; the lowest, including the motley host of garciones, gromi, pagetti, and ancillæ; and a middle class, who not being embraced in either of these divisions, were generically named Valetti. If we may be allowed to draw any inference from the relative amount of the legacies bequeathed by the Earl of Westmoreland, the gentlewoman who had the charge of his children belonged to this class; and if some snug chamber in the towers of Raby was assigned to a household bard, he too would be classed, in all probability, among the Valetti. Whilst the volume of "Wills and Inventories" is before me, it may not be deemed "travelling out of the record," to mention that it contains the will, and very curious inventory, of Roger de Kyrkby, vicar of Gainford, whose Epitaph is printed in the Minor Correspondence of your last Number.

Yours, &c.

JOHN GORDON.

Durham.

In reply to a perfectly anonymous Correspondent, who differs from a statement in our Number for December, p. 631, that the letters IHS are a Greek and not a Latin inscription, and that they are an abbreviation of the name IHEOYE; and who asserts that "IHS are Latin letters, and stand for 'In Hoc Signo,' a transla-

tion of *in hoc signo*, the inscription which accompanied Constantine's vision of the cross; which Latin inscription occurs on coins of Constantine and Vetrico;" and adds that he "knows no coin of the Lower Empire where the three initial letters of the name stand for the whole word; the monograms always are IC XC, for Jesus Christus:"—we beg to refer him to Akerman's Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Coins, pp. 283, 284, where the inscription on the coins of Vetrico is *HOCSIGNOVICTORERIS*, the initials of which would be, not I.H.S. but H.S.V.E.; and also to pp. 450, et seq. of the same work, where he will find abundance of examples of the monograms IHC XPC. These coins, therefore, furnish complete proof of the real signification of those three capital letters; and the same proof is afforded by the ancient inscriptions of our own country, where the monograms generally occur not in capitals, but thus—*Ihs Xps*: and indeed it is incorrect to write them in capitals, unless the letters are placed close together, and the full points generally seen on modern pulpit-cloths, church-plates, &c. are omitted. Formerly the contraction was always noticed by a scroll or bracket above the letters.

J. S. B. inquires if any of our readers can refer him to any Parish Register, containing a List of all the Parishioners of the parish, according to their families, ages, &c. The date will probably be about 1620 to 1640.

The Rev. ROBERT MERK, with reference to the observations of our Reviewer on his excellent pamphlet, "Testimonies of Dissenters and Wesleyans in favor of the Church of England; with some Remarks," states that he is willing to print a large edition solely for popular distribution, and supply those who will circulate it in the way recommended, at one guinea per 100. He desires such persons as wish to be supplied with the pamphlet on these terms, to intimate the same to him, at Brixton Deverell, near Warminster (post free) without delay.

To the notices of the Unicorn (vol. III. pp. 450, 562,) might have been added, that the Unicorn of the ancients, universally spoken of as a beast of great strength in the Scriptures (Job, xxxix. 9; Numb. xxiii. 22, and xxiv. 8; Deut. xxxiii. 17,) is supposed with great probability to be the Rhinoceros, and is thus translated from the Hebrew in the Septuagint, and by Jerome, Tertullian, and others.

ERRATA.—Vol. IV. p. 663, for Cherfield Lodge read Chisfield. P. 3, for Lanacy Bill read Currency Bill. P. 3, for Mystic read mystic. P. 22, l. 7. 21, for necessary read unnecessary.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

REMINISCENCES OF A LITERARY LIFE.

BY THE REV. THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN, D.D. 1836.

(Continued from p. 10.)

WE left the Doctor, we believe, disporting with his friend Mr. Douce in the 'Orchard of Syon,' a pleasant grove for their wits to walk in, and asking questions about Julian Notarys. We now rejoin him as he is putting this tremendous question to the World of Letters:—"Suppose the copy of the first Shakspeare to attain the height of thirteen inches and a half, and the breadth of eight inches and a half, what would be its cost?" a problem we much prefer the member for Newcastle solving to ourselves, seeing it is somewhat ticklish, and you can hardly handle it, as Friar Bernard says, without coming off scurvily. Living as we have long done (pray Heaven! not much longer) like Parnell's Hermit, 'Far in a wild,' &c. and thereby much pitied, by our friends the 'orbis amatores' in their goodly dwellings in Torrington and Euston Squares, the fame of the illustrious *Mr. Alexander Horn* had never before reached us. But we fully acknowledge that inestimable erudition, aided by that intuitive sagacity, which could at first glance know a *Ther-Hoernes* from an *Ulric-Zell*, a *Bechtermunzte* from a *Gutenberg*, and an *Eggesteys* from a *Ketelaer* and *De Lempt*: and we should like to have made further acquaintance with this illustrious lynx-eyed book explorer, notwithstanding that he was made of such stern stuff, that "when he parted from a book, no tear moistened his eye, no sigh convulsed his bosom;" but the single star of his fame, however bright, is soon lost in the brilliant galaxy of the Roxburghe Sale, or, as the Doctor calls it, 'the dense stratum of romantic lore.' We long pondered on the propriety of taking our readers with us, and boldly plunging into the very centre of this mass of collected erudition; but however interesting it might have been to a score or two of the *Illuminati* in London, we fear our country subscribers would have thought all the languages of Babel let loose against them. And when we began to repeat such mystic words as—'Nothing could exceed the dexterity and the success of the concealment of the Duke's name—Mr. Heber's fire not only slackened, but was silenced—a race of giants seemed to spring from the earth,—who could not fail to admire such courage,' &c.; our unsophisticated rural readers would take it for something more than 'a Battle of the Books;' or suspicions, perchance! would arise that Sylvanus Urban himself was a little touched in those regions over which *Mr. De Ville* is said to hold imperial sway,—the *arx cerebri*—the goodly citadel of the brain.

It must therefore suffice that we refer them to the Doctor's own volume, for ample information concerning the *Valdarfer Boccaccio*, 1471; the *Pastyme of Pleasure*, by *Wynkyn de Worde*, 1517; the first edition of the *Epistles of Cicero*, by *Sweynhym and Pannartz*, in 1470; and other invaluable treasures, of such price that the Doctor says, "I absolutely held, on that same day, between my extended finger and thumb about 400*l.* of *stim quartos*," a sum that would have purchased a fine estate in Canada, or, as *Mr. Willis* tells us, a whole harem of Circassian beauties; or, per-

chance, bribed a rotten borough of half its constituents. There were, indeed, for well do we remember the sight, magnificent piles of the rarest literature glittering before the eyes of those whose unresisting steps glided over the pavement of St. James's-square.

————— “ A great nombre folowed by, and by,
 Of Poets laureat of many diverse nacions,
 Parte of their names I thynke to specific—
 First olde *Quinctilian* with his Declamations,
Theocritus with his bucolicall relations,
Hesiodus the Iconnonucucar,
 And *Homerus* the freshe historiar.
Lucan with *Stacius* in Achilleidos ;
Perseus presed forth with problemes diffuse ;
Virgill the Mantuan with his *Eucidos*,
Juvenall Satiray that men makith to muse :
 There came *John Bocean* with his volumes grate,
Quintus Curtius full craftely that wrate
 Of Alexander ; and *Macrobius* that did treate
 Of Scipion's dreame what was the true probate.
Pogius also, that famous Florentine,
 Must' red there among them with many a mad tale ;
 With a frere of Fraunce men cali Syr Gayaine,
 That frowned on me full angrily and pale.
Plutarke and *Petrarche* two famous Clarkes,
Lucilius and *Valerius Maximus* by name,
 With *Vincentius* in Speculo that wrote noble workes,
Propertius and *Pisandros*, poetes of noble fame,
 And as I thus sadly among them advysed,
 I saw *Gower* that first garnished our Englishes rude,
 And *Maister Chaucer* that nobly enterprised,
 How that our English might freshely be renewed.
 The Monke of Bury than after them ensued,
 Dane *John Lydgate*, these English poetes thre, &c.
 They had wrytynge, some *Greke*, some *Ebrew*,
 Some *Romayne* letters as I understode,
 Some were olde writen, some were writen new,
 Some carectis of *Caldy*, some *French* was full good, &c.

The account of the disposal of these *Morocco* slaves, these *Russian* serfs, these *calf-skin* heroes, and the bidding for them, and their ultimate dispersion, is told by Dr. Dibdin with his usual animation and spirit. Exhausted as well they might be, and drained of all their blood during the battle, the purchasers, under the name of the *Roxburghe Club*, met at the *St. Alban's Tavern*, to recruit themselves with the *flesh* of some of the animals, whose *skins* they had just been so dearly procuring. We don't know how the goblet circulated at dinner ; but when the cloth was removed, and the waiters, who would certainly have taken them for a party of gentlemen just turned loose by Doctor *Monro* as incurable, were out of hearing, the following ten toasts were drunk:—1. The immortal memory of *Christopher Valdarfer*, printer of the *Boccaccio* of 1471. 2. The immortal memory of *John Duke* of *Roxburghe*. 3. The immortal memory of *Gutenberg*, *Fust*, and *Schoiffer*, fathers of the art of printing. 4. The same of *William Caxton*, founder of the *British press*. 5. Of *Dame Juliana Barnes!* and the *St. Alban's Press*. 6. Of *Messrs. Wykyn de Worde*, *Pynson*, and *Notary*, the successors of *Caxton*. 7. The *Aldine family* at *Venice*. 8. The *Guinti family* at *Florence*. 9. The *Society of the Bibliophiles Français* at *Paris*. 10. The prosperity of the *Roxburghe Club* ; and in all cases, as the last toast, the Cause of *Bibliomania all over the world*.— Thus was established a Club, that, in immortalizing others, has secured its

own immortality; an immortality safely and solidly based on the following invaluable publications:—Interlude of the World and the Child; Hagthorpe revived; the Life of St. Ursula; the Complaynt of a Lover's Life; Controversy between a Lover and a Jay; Cock Lorell's Boat; Dolarney's Primrose; the Bumble Bee; the Cuck-queanes, and Cuckold's Errants; the Hors, the Sheepe, and the Ghoos, &c.; with many other productions of the most intrinsic value. In due season, their fame being established, and, we believe, their hotel changed, the Club deputed Dr. Dibdin to write to *Sir Walter Scott*, to ask whether he thought the *Author of Waverley* would like to become a member; we give the answer of that illustrious person.

MY DEAR SIR, *Edin. 25 Feb. 1823.*

I was duly favoured with your letter, which proves one point against the Unknown Author of *Waverley*, namely, that he is certainly a Scotsman, since no other nation pretends to the advantage of the second sight. Be *Æ* who or where he may, he must certainly feel the very high honour which has selected him—*nominis umbra*—to a situation so worthy of envy. As his personal appearance in the fraternity is not like to be a speedy event, one may presume he may be desirous of offering some test of his gratitude in the shape of a reprint, or such-like kickshaw; and for that purpose you had better send him the statutes of your learned body, which I will engage shall reach him in safety. It will follow as a characteristic circumstance that the table of the Roxburgh, like that of King Arthur, will have a vacant chair, like that of Banquo at Macbeth's banquet. But if this author, who bath fern-seed, and walks invisible,* should not appear to claim it before I come to London (should I ever be there

again), with permission of the Club, I who have something of adventure in me, although a Knight like Sir Andrew Aguecheek, dubbed with unhacked rapier and on car-pit consideration, would (rather than lose the chance of a dinner with the Roxburgh Club), take upon me the adventure of the 'siege perilous,' and reap some amends for perils and scandals into which the invisible champion has drawn me, by being his *locum tenens* on so distinguished an occasion.

"It will not be uninteresting to you to know that a fraternity is about to be established here, something on the plan of the Roxburgh Club, but having Scottish antiquities chiefly in view. It is to be called the *Bannatyne Club*, from the celebrated George Bannatyne, who compiled by far the greatest manuscript record of old Scottish poetry. Their first meeting is to be held on Thursday, when the health of the Roxburgh Club will not fail to be drank. I am always, my dear Sir, your most faithful humble servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

On the 13th of April Sir Walter's friend, the Author of *Waverley*, was elected, and, when apprised of the result, Sir Walter sent as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR,

I am duly honoured with your very interesting and flattering communication. Our Highlanders have a proverbial saying, founded on the traditional renown of Fingal's dog, 'If it is not Bran,' they say, 'it is Bran's brother.' Now this is always taken as a compliment of the first class, whether applied to an actual cur, or parabolically to a biped: and upon the same principle it is with no small pride and gratification, that the Roxburgh Club have been so very flatteringly disposed to accept me as a '*locum tenens*' for the unknown author, whom they have made the child of their adoption. As sponsor, I will play my part as well as I can, and should the *real Simon Pure* make his appearance, to push me from

my stool, why I shall have at least the satisfaction of having enjoyed it:

'They cannot say but what I *had* the crown.'

Besides, I hope, the devil does not owe me such a shame. Mad Tom tells us that the Prince of Darkness is a gentleman, and this mysterious personage will, I hope, partake as much of his honourable feelings as of his invisibility, and resuming his incognito, permit me to enjoy, in his stead, an honour which I value more than I do that which has been bestowed on me by the credit of having written any of his Novels.

I regret deeply I cannot soon avail myself of my new privileges; but Courts which I am under the necessity of attend-

* See p. 126 of our present Number.

ing officially, sit down in a few days; and *Aei mihi!* do not arise for vacation until July. But I hope to be in town next spring, and certainly I have one strong additional reason for a London journey, furnished by the pleasure of meeting the Roxburge Club. Make my most respectful compliments to the mem-

bers at their next merry meeting, and express in the warmest manner my sense of obligation.

I am always, my dear Sir, very much your most obedient servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

Abbotsford, 1 May, 1833.

As we pass on from one man of genius to another, we meet with a good anecdote or two of that imprudent, impetuous, eccentric, learned, eloquent, and unfortunate Child of Song, *Ugo Foscolo*, who, with his fêtes and his flowers, his capriccios and his carpets, his three Graces in frocks and caps, and his other Graces in plaster of Paris, all with

' Their attic forehead and their Phidian nose,'

—managed, poor fellow! to regret, on a straw pallet, when only one faithful friend remained to share his privations, to minister to his necessities, and at length to close his eyes, that he ever left his little patrimony at Mont Selice, and the wild beauty of the Euganean hills, for a dwelling in the Regent's Park, and the too attractive society of the northern metropolis; to *Aer* indeed, ' faithful friend among the faithless,' may be said,

' *Te vultu moriente vidit, linguæque cadente
Murmurat. In te omnes vacui jam pectoris efflat
Reliquias: solam meminit, solamque vocantem
Exaudit, tibi que ora movit, tibi verba relinquit
Et prohibet gemitus, consolaturque dolentem.*'

The last time we ever gazed upon the mortal form of this child of Nature, whom in vain she had endowed with some of her choicest gifts, was under very different circumstances. He was all buoyant with hope and exultation. News had arrived (though it soon proved false) that a wing of the Austrian army, then marching on Venice, had revolted, and that the Tyrolese regiments had joined the Venetians; that the Tree of Liberty was planted in St. Mark's, and the winged Lion was at length unmuzzled. Foscolo was hardly to be restrained from instantly setting off, before the truth of these joyful accounts could be confirmed. We dined in company with him that day, and the next morning sent him the following sonnet, which we venture again to print:—

Who be the mighty of the land, but they
The Poets eloquent of truth divine?
And that high meed, my Foscolo, be thine,
For peerless dost thou wear Italia's bay,
And though in vain for many a weary day,
Thine eye hath gaz'd upon the ocean-line;
Yet mark, how bursts the flame from freedom's shrine,
And Venice chides, though late, thy lingering stay.
So home return'd, whose soft and pensive tale
By far Avignon, and the hermit-stream
Of Sorga, listening to the love-sick dream
Like thine was heard—so he, an exile pale,
Saw from the gates of morn, the golden beam,
Burst o'er Euganea's hills, and Arqua's vale.

But we pass on from this afflicting subject, and following the Doctor's tract, we next meet with his account of Mr. Haslewood, and a defence of his character against some coarse and unnecessary attacks—a defence which does infinite credit to the Doctor's feelings, friendship, and judgment.

He then moralizes on a still heavier loss which the Club received, in the death of the all-accomplished Atticus. Him too we knew in the full-blown flower of his reputation, but alas! long ago,

'Muta domus, fateor, desolatique penates.'

Yes! that quiet suburban dwelling, peeping from its own secluded nook, half garden and half town, no longer listens to the immortal music we have heard once and again within its walls; when the mighty Minstrel of the North used to prolong our matin breakfast till mid-noon, as he poured forth his wild ballads of Glenfinlas, and culled his finest flowers from Mar-mion for our delight, long before the general voice had the opportunity to repeat them.

But we must not dwell among the tombs! From the Roxburghe Library, Dr. Dibdin passes on to the Spencer, and gives a copious account of the splendid Catalogue which he prepared. This task of love he pursued with such ardour, that, at length, the crust of his outward shell, the body, gave way before the violent exertions of its tenant, the mind. Thick-coming fancies pressed upon the Doctor's brain—chimeras—things without head or tail. He was followed by a troop of loup-garoux: hobgoblins possessed him—Ægipans—he took the housekeeper's little niece for a pounce-box. He might as well have been at the witch's festival on the Hartz mountains. The Doctor was losing his equilibrium—wore his shovel-hat the wrong side foremost. He dreamed of printing presses—devils confined in the limbo of capital letters—figures with Satyr's faces and tails ending in lion's heads. He conceived he was packing up a copy of *Donatus pro Puerilis*—it was plain he was over-worked—at length he woke one fine morning and fancied himself PRIOR OF THE MONASTERY OF SUBIACO! This was a goodly vision, and we take it, as 'morning dreams are true,' prophetic of his speedy induction to the vicarage of Exning.

— διαμετρητῆ ἐνὶ χωρῶν,

Παιτρῶν ὅσσοι ἑασιν ἐν Ἀγλοῖσι ἰκκιοχαρμαῖς.

The Doctor's parish being, according to the Scholiast, *πεδιον γλαφυρον ὡς τὴν ὄψιν, καὶ ἀνομαλῶς ὁμαλον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἰκκασιμωτατον* διο καὶ ἔκει μαλιπα τοὺς ἐκκίους ἀγωνας ἀγωνιζονται.

Doctor Maton, however, saw something was wrong; wisely locked up his books, carefully removed pens, ink, paper, and inkstand—got him through bye streets where there were no booksellers' shops, and sent him off to the Zephyrs and Nereids of Pegwell-bay. Under this nursing the Doctor soon recovered,—made flesh fast—began again to talk of wood blocks and fly-leaves and water-marks, and at length sent out the following invitation to his friends to dine with him at Kensington:—

RIGHT TRUSTYE AND MINKHERTY GOODE
FRIENDS,

Ye shol knowe that sundrye choise spirits and comon friends intend to dine with me on Tuesday the 6th daye of June, at about 17 minuts after 6 of the clocke, to celebrate ye finishinge and publyshinge of a certain work ycleped *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*. Ye are hereby requested and desired to find yourself in y^e nombre of such dainty freendes, on paine of incurring our wrath and sore displeasure. And so I do commende me right lovyly

unto you, being without feigning
Thy Friende and Servant.

May 1815.

P. S. Ye shal finde homely fare but a berty welcoming therewith. Dan Horace havinge described the nature and method of the drinke of our table in this following metre:

Vile potabis medicis Sahinum
Cantharis. (Lih. I. Od. xx.)

Yet a wiser and more aunciente Clarke than Horace, hath said, 'Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.'—(Prov. xv. 17.)

This potent spell brought together, as may be supposed, all the Bibliomaniacs within the limits of the bills of mortality. To it they went—"there were fair rashers on the coals, good gammons of bacon, store of good minced meat, and mustard, and a good deal of sippit brewis." The host bade them spare nothing—there were "chitterlings for those that liked them."—"Fill, I say fill (says one), pour out, par le diable." "I drink to thee, good fellow!" says another.—"Oh! the fine white wine!" (quoth Bernardo).—"I am a free-man at this trade—*natura* abhorret vacuum, (said Aurelius) that was bravely gulped down!"—"I am stark dead without drink—*spiritus in sicco habitare non potest.*"—"I wet, I humect, I moisten my gullet," (quoth Hortensius).—"I drink like a Knight Templar," said Menalcas. *Πίνωμεν, ἐπιπίνωμεν ὃ Σικων, Σικων!* cried all. Then there was one who, as the Doctor tells us (p. 647), never admits *water* to any part of his body, '*aquam in nullam corporis partem admittit,*' stood up, crying, at the top of his voice,

Le jus de la treille,
Dans une bouteille
Court trop de danger, &c.

And again,

Sauter, danser, faire les tours,
Et boire vin blanc, et vermeil,
Et ne rien faire tous les jours, &c.

And so these jovial spirits did honour to the Abbot's table at Kensington. "*Fœcundi calices quem non fecem disertum?*" We should like to remain with them, but perforce we are on a journey and must advance: a stirrup-cup at parting, and we are off—we are on a visit to Althorp. "Look at that portrait of the Cornaros, by Titian. Mrs. Jamieson! how came you to overlook the Charles Borromeo, by Domenichino? The Dædalus and Icarus, by Vandyke? Then the two Venetian Ladies, by Titian; Cleopatra and Lucretia, each by Guido. I should like to have your opinion of the splendid Portrait of the Duchesse de Montausier, by Mignard. How came that second Lady Spencer, by Vandyke, to be missed? The Lady Jane Grey and Diana of Poitiers might have been observed. That Duc de Guise, by Porbus, from the Quintin Crawford collection, is well described. That Francis II. and Marie Stuart was obtained from Mr. Jarman." Thus glides the day pleasantly away, while the Doctor shows us from room to room, from the dining-room to the gallery, from the gallery to the library; where our reader will find an unrivalled collection of ancient Bibles, that yields only to that of the Duke of Sussex, and more than rivals, in all but number, the countless collection at Stutgard.* We will take a parting glance at Althorp in the Doctor's own words:—

'I think,' he says, 'of those attic nights, of Christmas meeting and Christmas merriment, and ask myself whether the deceased, or the survivors of those attic nights, be the greater number. I scarcely know how to respond to the question. I will call to mind my own reminiscences of those Christmas symposia; beauty, wit, taste, goodness, on one side, learning, science, art, eloquence, public distinction, on the other—and rank

in both. In more ancient times here was Reynolds, and Garrick, and Gibbon, and Major Rennell, and Sir William Jones; in later times, the Right Hon. T. Grenville, Doctors Burney and Elmsley, Bishops Blomfield and Copleston, Mackintosh, Tierney, Davy, Wollaston, Buckland, and more whom I may not name. How the hours of evening used to fly swiftly away, while the blast was howling, or the snow was falling heavily without!

* See an account of the portraits engraved, with prices and engravers' names, at p. 585.

But in this galaxy of intellectual splendour, let me not omit the notice of one of a meek spirit, of peculiar habits, of deep learning, a foreigner long domiciled in this noble family, with whom I was wont to have much familiar and pleasing discourse. *Mr. Ocheda*,* like the greater number of those just mentioned, is now beyond the reach of this frank and honest tribute of respect. We once had some

skirmishes together relating to the B. S. but those very slight, and were therefore easily forgotten. I now consider him only in the light of an intelligent and amiable person, and I throw this flowret upon his tomb (servet sepulchro) in the perfect spirit of Christian sincerity and benevolence. And thus farewell to Althorp!

ENTER THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DECAMERON.—And we fully agree with *Mr. Bartsch* of Vienna—"Jamais de ma vie je n'ai rien vu de plus beau, ou de plus interessant." It was a passport, the Doctor says, to him at Vienna,—it ought to be a passport everywhere. Yet it came into the world by a painful and protracted parturition. It cost *Mr. Bulmer* many a pang; *Mr. Turner* groaned, *Mr. Batsford* grumbled, *Mr. Smith* shook his head, *Mr. Lachée* shrugged his shoulders and cried Bah! The Doctor unrolled 2,000*l.*, all in gold, from his girdle, to pay engravers and printers. But *Lord Spencer* commended, *Mr. Grenville* approved, *Mr. Freeling* sent a flattering and friendly letter! *Dr. Bliss* stood a tiptoe and barytonized BRAVO! *Mr. Major* quoted *Chevy Chase*. The whole synod of the publishers, leaving their Olympus in the Row and elsewhere, went down to Kensington, *Mr. Evans* representing *Mercurius*; whether dressed in the petasus and plumes, *Dr. Dibdin* does not say,—but the *érea προπορρα* came from him,—it was an unique symposium. Then followed a second dinner—another altar was dressed for the 'Dii Majorea.' Much time was pleasantly spent in wine and wassail. One cried out,

* Now make we mery; away doll hartes dull,
Now drynk, and offe tapster coupes full,
Bryng wine agayne, and set thercof plenty!

But of the extraordinary surprise that awaited these gentlemen on their arrival, the history must be told in the Doctor's own graphic words:—

"A tray filled with several of the choice wood blocks which had been used in the printing of the work, was handed to each guest, with an urgent request that he would help himself to one, two, or three of these wood-cuts, as taste or inclination led, as a memento of the day. My worthy friends helped themselves liberally, as I desired them to do. Some were for converting the blocks into snuff-boxes, others for framing and glazing them, or making them the substratum of a drinking cup. But the surprise greatly increased, when another tray, filled with similar materials, was presented, with a request that every visitor would take a block, and—*throw it in the fire*. They looked astonishment; a thrill of horror seemed to pervade every bosom. Remonstrance and entreaty were resorted to in vain. I

led the way to this unparalleled act of incendiarism by throwing the ugly and frightful figure of *Lucifer* into his natural element—the flames. *Mr. Baron Bolland* followed with the largest and most expensive block, that from the *Triumph of the Emperor Maximilian*, about a foot square, and paused and hesitated ere he cast it upon *Lucifer*. These were already beginning to enlighten us, when *Mr. Hibbert* approached with the *full-plumaged knight*, of nine inches in length, from the same work, and destined to follow the same fate. *Sir Francis Freeling* brought forward the expressive physiognomy of *Baptista Porta*, but twice hesitated ere he committed it to the flames. *Mr. Alexander Chalmers* groaned inwardly as he advanced, 'with measured step and slow,' with the large wood-cut of the *Dancing*

* *Mr. Ocheda* was a native of Tortona; he retired to Italy, and died in his native province; *Dr. Dibdin* says "on a pretty income," but we believe in his fortune as in female beauty, 'pretty and little' must go together. He was a person of great suavity of manners, and the true Italian politeness, and we much rejoiced in his company. *Dr. Dibdin's* picture of him is very correctly drawn.

Bear. But *Bruin* was at length tossed upon the piles, heels uppermost. Mr. Henry Drury seemed to move, 'oculus avertis,' as he threw *Saint Gregory* performing high mass, into the midst of the crackling elements. But why further particularize? or I might tell how my friends Messrs. Utterson, Boswell, Ponton, Markland, and Haslewood fed, in turns, the rising flame. Before we descended to dinner, the fire had consumed property, which may be fairly said to have cost its owner upwards of an hundred pounds. But why this ruthless act? which in apparent barbarity of principle, and, of its kind, seemed to have equalled the firing of the Alexandrian Library, by Omar? I will tell you, gentle reader. The property of the work was in measure secured by it. A small sacrifice led to a great saving. Ere my friends departed, another and another trayful of Decameron blocks followed the destiny of their precursors. The gatherings of three years' anxious cost and careful selection were annihilated in less than five hours. Even after dia-

par there was a top and bottom dish of Decameron blocks, enlaided by fruit. A very outcry was made to preserve them. James Boswell oratorised. Mr. Haslewood twice rose, and twice sat down, in vain. The secret orders had been peremptory, and block after block was committed to the flames. Who now could doubt about the value of the impressions in my work from these identical wood-cuts? Who now could rob, and pawn, and be guilty of piracy? I knew that the whispers of scepticism and the insinuations of slander were beginning to have currency as to a probably illegitimate use of these blocks on some future 'day.' These were silenced and set aside for ever by the bold and original measure just adopted; for the 'festival' itself it was joyous,—'strong without rage, [without o'erflowing full.]' The precept of the 'Book of Demeunour' was exhibited in singular perfection:—

Let forehead joyfull be and full,
It shewes a merry part;
And cheerfulness in countenance,
And pleasantnesse of heart."

Dr. Dibdin laments that this work was not brought into honourable notice by a review in the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh*; but he admits that it were difficult to make what is called an *entertaining* review of a work like that of the *Bibliographical Decameron*. We think Mr. Gifford, the then conducteur of the *Quarterly Diligence*, with his old-fashioned postilion Mr. Gilchrist, had not much favour to those quaint fancies, and was a kind of utilitarian in books; in fact, he wished to be thought above such matters. As for the northern journal, we presume their penchant for the subject and the editor may be gathered from the review of *More's Utopia*. From such works and the *Cambridge Museum Criticum*, the Doctor must expect no mercy for himself and his hobby-horse. All handsome and costly books ought to be sent to *Sylvanus Urban*; there alone will justice be done to them *N'importe*. Reviewers, after all, are a kind of nondescript, pseudonomous, anonymous beings—fellows having neither name nor home; paying no taxes, contributing nothing to the state; mere Swiss troops, letting themselves out to hire to the best bidders; mendicant friars, filling their wallets with fat capons stolen from their rich neighbours; spiders in a dark corner, mere umbræ; incubi gorging on the fat and flesh of authors; small cacodæmons. Let us not regard them; drones who, like lazy monks, do no work themselves, but spoil all with their mocks and frumperies; disquieting all honest authors with their cursed tingle-tangle, and jangling of their critical bells—*Pouf!* Let the Doctor think no more of them! No more he does, good man; for has he not

"the consoling reflection that nothing upon earth can take away,—that George Henry Freeling, Esq. who has absolutely allowed the passion of illustration to
'Grow with his growth and strengthen
with his strength,'

by the preparation of those graphic materials, which have already expanded his copy upon small paper to eleven morocco-

coated volumes, has been in very many instances a solace to him in sickness and a 'hark forward' in health. It is at once the most felicitous and stupendous triumph of book ardour with which I am acquainted. It has known no relaxation. Winter has not cooled it, nor summer allowed it to relax. If the gods, he writes, could read, they never would be without a copy of *Decameron* in their side pockets!"

Thus blessed by fortune and by fame, Dr. Dibdin set off on his Bibliographical Tour through Europe, with his faithful companion Mr. Lewis, who eat of the same dish, partook of the same fare, and helped to finish the same—two bottles? But this tour we have not wherewithal to give, nor do we often condescend to notice books unless they are presented to us. It suffices to say, that the Doctor, on quitting England, "left his home and family as an English gentleman and a *Christian minister*." This is rather a new light for the '*sacerdos parœcialis*' to appear in; but the 'purpose excused the fault.' And now, reader, if you are ambitious of knowing those illustrious foreigners, Messrs. Denon, Millin, Barbier, Brial, and Betencourt, Van Praet, Gail, Duchesne, and, above all, le Marquis de Chateaugiron, and Durand de Lançon, purchase the volumes and read them lovingly. But be not shocked if you find Mr. Adam de Bartsch, the head librarian at Vienna, expressing himself of us, yea of us Englishmen (known as we are all over the world for our urbanity) in the following terms:—"Je n'aime pas vos compatriotes. J'aime votre pays et votre littérature, mais je n'aime pas vos compatriotes. Ils sont *si fiers*. Ils se comportent d'une hauteur excessive. Les Anglois marchent à haut-pied, sans daignant même regarder un pauvre Allemand. Oui, Monsieur. (What a brute!) Ils sont froids, taciturnes, mécontent de tout ce qu'on fasse pour les satisfaire." This is all sheer scandal—the gossip of Vienna—of the Prater—it won't go down here. There is not a word of truth in it. English good-breeding has penetrated even to the Esquimaux. Were we not, for instance, when we were last in Germany, received by Professor Wyttenbach into his own family circle at Treves; did we not drink two bottles of Moselle to our own share the evening of our departure; and when we cried 'hold!' did not the professor exclaim,

'Vinum Mosellanaum est in omni tempore sanum.'

Did he not accompany us to our lodgings at the Lion Rouge, and kiss us on both cheeks at parting? Dr. Dibdin, however, shall tell his own tale.

"When I drove up to the Grand Hôtel at Nancy, there seemed to be a demur to admit me. I was anxious to know the cause, and, alighting, begged forthwith to see the master of the inn. He approached hesitatingly, and not much disposed for the interview. My salutation was one of studied civility. He returned it yet more formally. 'Cannot I have admission, sir, to-night? my train is small.'—'Sir, have you any acquaintance with the gentlemen and ladies who have just left us?' On asking their names, and finding that I was wholly ignorant of them, I replied, 'None at all.'—'Then, sir, you may descend and stay, as long as you please, though I see that you also are an Englishman.' 'What have my countrymen done to offend you?' 'Much, sir,—and to disgrace themselves.' 'Speak, I entreat.' (*Why does not the Doctor give us this in French?*) He then told me that they had called for Champagne, and not satisfied with it in bottles, had hoiled it in a kettle, and thrown a large tumbler of it, hissing hot, into the face of his head waiter. A most

sympathetic 'Mon Dieu,' on my part helped to soothe his irritability, and a solemn assurance that I could not afford to drink Champagne, hot or cold. 'But, sir, you do not wage war against Burgundy?' To win myself to his good graces, and to make him forget my predecessors, I ordered a bottle of Vin de Beaune, and his best fricandeau, of any kind. I begged he would come and sit with me after dinner, help to dispatch my Burgundy, and to draw up 'our judgment.' 'When the second bottle, sir, has had its proper influence,' said he archly, interrupting me. He came, and before the appearance of the wonder-working second bottle, he was perfectly appeased. I never spent four pleasanter days at any hotel, and completely succeeded in establishing my hypothesis, that he was not to judge of our countrymen by one capricious example of them, but to attribute what had taken place to a superabundance of money, and not to an Anti-Gallican spirit. 'We'll soon cure your countrymen of the former,' said he."

During the journey we are sorry to observe that the Doctor's health was

not as could be wished ; sleep fled his pillow ; the chylipoietic regions were out of order ; an everlasting night-mare sate upon his pillow ; something was wrong about the mesentery ; a perpetual phantasy possessed him that he might find a copy of *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*, especially at the monasteries of Molk, St. Florian, Chremsminster, Gothwic, and, above all, at Closterneberg, upon large paper.—Vain bewitchery !—He pin'd, and pin'd away ; and when he returned to Paris, he was scarcely recognized by his old Kensington friends. Monsieur Creplet gave the following account of him :—

' M. Dibdin, dans son voyage en France, a visité nos departemens de l'ouest et de l'est, toutes leurs principales villes, jusqu'à tous les lieux remarquables par les beautés du site ou par les souvenirs historiques. Il a visité les Chateaux, les Eglises, les Chapelles ; il a observé nos meurs, nos coutumes, nos habitudes. Il a examiné

nos musées, et nos premiers cabinets de curiosité. Il s'est concentré dans nos Bibliothèques. Il parle de notre littérature et des hommes de lettres, des arts, et de nos artistes. Il critique les personnes comme les choses. Il loue quelque fois, il plaisante souvent, la vivacité de son esprit l'égaré presque toujours.'

Leaving these French critics to their frogs and salads, Dr. Dibdin again reached his native land, and assisted in a weekly journal called 'The *Museum*,' in which he took a prominent part ; and out of the abundant cornucopia of his knowledge wrote on all subjects, from the Chapeau de Paille to Giulio Clovio, and from Mrs. Garrick to Sir Harry Englefield. The two contributions which he calls the most remarkable in their effect, were 'The Day at Dulwich College,' and 'A Day at Harrow.' Then came 'The Picture-Book,' and 'The Fonthill fever,' cum quibusdam aliis. But Dr. Dibdin soon ceased skirmishing, and set himself, tooth and nail, to his 'Library Companion.' This was well received, and carried with spreading sails down the *trade wind*. It is true Mr. Amyot twitched him by the ear for calling Lord Byron the greatest poet of the age ; which reprimand by Mr. Amyot, we think to be premature, seeing that the gentlemen and ladies of the present day dwelling on and near Parnassus, have by no means agreed who, among the "eighty greatest living poets," is "the great Napoleon of the realm of rhyme ;" and that there are many competitors for the vacant throne besides the laureate ; and that though Mr. Amyot may think Mr. Pollok or Mr. Montgomery more worthy of the laurel, (we do not say he does, but we put it hypothetically, as we always like to escape from a positive *yes*, or *no*) yet it does not follow that he should win universal consent to his dictum. For ourselves, we have also an opinion, which we shall lay before the public upon a proper occasion ; for the present, we only say that there is a Mr. Atherstone, who has written a fine poem on the Fall of Nineveh, in which the late comet is introduced with advantage :—but enough of this. Mr. Markland wrote to say he thought the book *too gay* ; and Sir Francis Palgrave lamented it was *less gay* than its predecessors : Mr. Hartwell Horne observed, that it entirely overlooked Grammar, Lexicography, Geography, and Philosophy—not to speak of jurisprudence and Encyclopædias ; and he might have said Natural History. The reviewers fired some pretty severe broadsides upon it : the Westminster double-shotted their guns, and did much execution : the article in the British was tolerable : the Quarterly, which is often troubled with a hoarse dry cough, was as bitter "as if its very throat was salted : " the best article that appeared, was, as usual, as the judicious Mr. Repton observed, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* ; 'it united the feelings of a gentleman to the taste of the

scholar.' And now we have accompanied the Doctor nearly to the last stage of his literary career. Towards the end of the volume there are some agreeable sketches* of the society which he enjoyed among his neighbours at Kensington. We almost envy him the acquaintance of Mr. Willis, whose weeping over the misfortunes of Andromache, at 77 years of age, shows an extraordinarily abundant spring, yea, a very *Artesian* fountain of sensibility. We forget which of the Roman Emperors it was who sympathised with the *Deputation from Troad*, on the death of Hector; and we ourselves have lately had occasion to strew over the grave of 'Hylas' the flowers that bear the character of woe. This shows how true to nature are the creations of poets of Greece; low——But we had almost forgotten Miss Willis the daughter, who dined and supped with Achilles, while her father was engaged with Andromache—"a lady who was very curious in the mysteries of the middle verb." There was also a Mrs. Drinkwater, to whom the Doctor read the whole of the two first cantos of the *Lady of the Lake*, on a Saturday evening, when he had to preach a charity sermon on the ensuing morning; consequently, as the balloon of the human body has only a certain quantity of gas in its skin, the Doctor had let out so much by the safety-valve of the mouth on the Saturday evening, and there was no time to pump in any more, that little or nothing remained on the Sunday; when he got into the pulpit, like Hamlet, he was 'so scant of breath,' that the congregation requested next time that a gentleman *with lungs* might be engaged. We should much like, had we time to spare, to remain amidst the clever and agreeable society of this pleasantest, as we think, of all the villages that girdle London round; for there were to be found Mr. Ottley in Phillimore Place, and Mr. Wilkie, and Mr. Calcott, and Mr. Vivares, and Mr. Rennell the very learned and exemplary Vicar, and Mr. Canning, at Gloucester Lodge; and, above all, there resided *Mr. Douce*. Of this very singular, but certainly very accomplished person, who, besides a good portion of useful knowledge, had filled all the odds and ends, and crannies, and vacant cupboards of his head with the costliest and most curious gimcracks of art, as rare China cups, Persian boxes, Raphael ware, diptychs, and chessmen, Korans, missals, Marc Antonios, Albert Durers, Roman coins, Regiomontanus's staff, Queen Elizabeth's madrigals, pricksongs, Handell's parchment-roll with which he beat time, and ink-stands by John of Bologna; of all this Dr. Dibdin has afforded a very entertaining account: without him, we should not have known that Mr. *Cobbett* threatened to bring an action against our antiquary on account of the trespasses committed by the *snails* and *slugs* which, finding nothing to their taste in Mr. Douce's collection above-mentioned, clomb, like thieves, the party-wall to feast on Mr. Cobbett's choicest American locusts; and desired him to keep them at home, by FEEDING THEM PROPERLY; nor should we have known of the quarrel, the *πόλεμος ἀκήρυκτος καὶ ἀσπονδος*, the eternal enmity that arose between him and Mr. Ritsou on the subject of the mites in a Cheshire cheese. Undoubtedly, when men are valiant it matters not what the cause of feud may be; it is not the magnitude of the offence, but the sensitiveness of a hero's honour that is to direct his conduct! How often do two powerful nations, guided by wise and courageous ministers, feeling their honour wounded, enter into a ten years' war, and

* It is our intention in a future number to give some portraits of characters from Dr. Dibdin's spirited sketches.

very properly exhaust their blood and treasures for a fancied insult; perhaps the wife of an ambassador has called upon the country to avenge the injury offered her, in not being handed down stairs in the priority due; perhaps her *femme de chambre*—

“For nothing in the world's like *etiquette*;
In kingly chambers and imperial halls,
As also at the race, and county balls.”

—But we must return to our immediate subject, which broke up the harmony of the Shakspeare commentators. *Tis r' ap' spw̄e thew̄n eridi zynēnke máxesthai*; Mr. Ritson made a morning's call on Mr. Douce, bringing his little niece with him. His host asked him to take a bit of lunch, and cheese was placed before him: he had hardly begun to eat, when the little girl saw some animalculæ or mites busily at work in the cheese, which to a pampered appetite might be an additional recommendation; but Mr. Ritson was horror-struck—and turning to Mr. Douce, he asked him ‘if he meant to insult him?’ Mr. Douce rose up, as above observed, and his figure seemed to dilate and assume an heroic character, as he told the learned *Tyroglyphus*, or cheese-scooper, that the *door was before him*, and prohibited his entering again:—and we believe he was never seen more. *Μουσεων εν Ταλαρη!*

And now we must reluctantly furl our sails, as we have made a longer voyage with Dr. Dibdin than usual, which he must attribute to the pleasure we have received in his company. In the picture which the Doctor has drawn of his mortal journey, we think, the bright and pleasing colours much predominate; here and there Fortune may have thrown a pensive shadow or two across the fading landscape of life—a small cloud now and then rising in the evening sky, fleckering its golden bars, just to remind him of her mutability and power; but very few of his brethren have enjoyed such opportunities, or been rewarded by such success. His life has been spent among the magnates of the land; “and the Poet tells us, “*Principibus placuisse viris haud ultima laus est*;” yet we think he has done wisely in dedicating his later and autumnal hours to the serenity and repose of his rural preferment, far from the sound of Mr. Sotheby's hammer, and the smell of Mr. Lewis's paste. Happiness, though of a different kind, exists equally at Exnig as at St. James's Place. ‘*Est Ulubris*’—it is everywhere to be found when the grateful heart of man is willing to receive and fitted to cherish it. Methinks (in our mind's eye, Horatio,) we see him on a fine Sunday-morning coming out of his pleasant vicarage, and pacing the church-way path, as the modulating chimes are collecting the ‘rude forefathers of the hamlet’ together;—we see him depositing his ‘parochial sermon’ safely in his pocket, he has adjusted his well-iron'd hands, and now he is seen approaching by the congregation,—

*Ecce inter medios placidâ gravitate severus
Presbyter incedit; late distinguit honestum
Circumfusa caput venerabilis umbra galeri,
Sanctaque pallentem reverentia cingit amictum.
Alta quies, strepitu cessante, pudorque decorus
Dejecto tacitos comitatur lumine gressus.
Obvius abnormes ultro meditatatur honores
Rusticus, obliquè nudato vertice nutans.
Ipse etiam, torvus qui cætera despicit, illum
Armiger (*the Squire*) alloquitur prior, atque assurgit eanti.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

BY THE REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 15.

IN the attentive perusal of Mr. Frost's "Notices relative to the early History of the Town and Port of Hull," several observations have suggested themselves to my mind, which either escaped that acute writer's notice, or, which is more probable, were not included in his plan. The antiquaries of the East Riding of Yorkshire may perhaps be gratified by having a few of these suggestions placed on record in your valuable Miscellany.

1. On the name and localities of the Town before the period of its enfranchisement by King Edward I.

In the earliest times on record, the mouth of the river Hull, which forms a junction with the Humber, at a certain part of its course, about midway between the Trent and Ouse on the one hand, and the Spurn on the other, was the site of a WYK, or Harbour* for shipping; and it was eminently calculated for the purpose, from the facilities it afforded for an extended intercourse with the North and West of England, by means of the Humber, Trent, Ouse, and other navigable tributary streams; and with every other part of the kingdom, as well as foreign countries, by means of the southern branch of the same great river, and its easy communication with the North Sea.

On the banks of the Hull, at this point of confluence, stood an ancient town; which, in a grant made by Matilda Camin to the monks of Melsa, A.D. 1160, is denominated "the Wyk of Miton;" and Miton was a small berewick in Hessele within the manor of Feriby. The actual line which separated the two parishes of Hessele and

Feriby, has not been clearly defined; all that can be positively ascertained on the subject is, that Trinity Chapel was within the limits of the former, and the chapel of our Lady in the latter. It will appear, therefore, from the geography of the town, that the street called Aldgate would probably form the boundary between them; for it extended in an interrupted line from east to west, commencing on the banks of the Roman ditch, now called Sayer's Creek, and extending across the old river Hull to the junction of the Beverley and Anlaby roads; and there are reasons for believing that Miton-Wyk lay wholly to the south of this line. This reasoning is confirmed by the fact that at the junction of Aldgate with the old river, the distance from the Humber is about half a mile, which is the exact breadth of Hessele parish, as described in the Domesday Survey. The antiquity of this street increases the probability that it formed the original boundary between the two parishes of Hessele and Feriby. It had its name from the Saxons, being called by that people *Calbyate*; which intimates that it was not only in existence, but was considered an ancient street in their time, and probably formed a junction with the great north road of the Romans. It was subsequently divided into three parts; the one called Scale Lane, † which extends from the banks of the Hull to the market place; another called Silver Street, from thence to Trinity House Lane; and the third, Whitefriar-gate, which occupies the remainder of the line.

There will be no difficulty in ascertaining the exact situation of the vill of Myton, when we consider that the whole hamlet comprised only a carucate and a half of land, according to Domesday, or about 180 statute acres, exclusive of the extensive pastures adjoining, where the inhabitants of Miton had a right of stocking, in common with the parishes and townships of Feriby, Anlaby, and Swanland. This argument, in the absence of authentic

* The Saxon *pic, wic, wyk, wich*, with, signified a port or harbour, and also a refuge or retreat. (See Verstegan's *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, p. 239. *Ducange Gloss. in loc.* *Ingr. Sax. Chron. Gloss. in loc.*) The application of this word as a component part of the name of a sea-port town, was very common in England. Hence we have the names of Sandwich, Harwich, Ipswich, Woolwich, Greenwich; and the termination of the following names had a similar reference, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Weymouth, Yarrow, Falmouth, &c.

† For the origin of the name of this portion, vide Frost's *Notices*, p. 71, n.-m.

written documents to point out the identical spot on which the hamlet stood, is the only remaining method of determining with accuracy its precise situation. Now we know from positive authority that the boundary of this berewick towards the east was Sayer Creek, and the assumed boundary to the north is Aldgate. The space contained within these limits, calculating to Old Hull westerly, and the River Humber towards the south, was about 100 acres, † and therefore I conclude that the hamlet comprehended not more than 80 acres on the west side of Old Hull; and taking the continuation of Aldgate for the boundary line, the breadth between that street and the Humber, at this point, was nearly 900 yards, or half a mile. The town therefore could not have extended more than a quarter of a mile to the westward of the river; or, to be more generally intelligible, it would terminate at the point where Cent.-per-Cent. Street has been recently formed. Hence, supposing Myton-Wyk to be principally situated, as it undoubtedly was, on the Holderness side of Old Hull, and merely a few scattered houses, wharfs, and other conveniences for merchandize on the western bank, occupying a space not exceeding a hundred yards in breadth, it will follow that the vill of Myton must necessarily have been included within the space which is at present bounded by the Aulaby road on the north, the Humber south, Cent.-per-Cent. Street west, and Love Lane east, taking the Lime Kiln drain as the embouchure of Old Hull. Under these circumstances there could not possibly have been much, if any, space between the two towns; and it rather appears that they were united. And this will account for the situation of the ancient Chapel of Myton, which was destroyed by the monks of Melaa, A.D. 1231, and is supposed to have been on the western side of Old Hull, exactly between Miton and its Wyk, but not absolutely detached from either of them. || If the chapel was in this situation, the town was not far distant,

† It will be observed that these computations are not from actual admeasurement; but they will be found quite near enough to illustrate the argument.

|| See Frost's Notices, p. 12 note.

particularly as the limits of the territory were so very circumscribed. The only objection which can be urged against this argument, will arise from the absence of any historical document to prove that Aldgate was the northern boundary. But admitting this objection to have its full force, we cannot place the hamlet within narrower limits than Old Kirk Lane, because it is well known that Trinity Chapel, built in that street, was in Myton; and though this lane appears rather an improbable boundary, because we know nothing of its existence before the erection of that Chapel, and it did not extend beyond the line of the future walls; yet, even in this case, the space would only be reduced by two or three acres, which will make but little difference in the general estimate. The following sketch may set the matter in a clearer light.

From this reasoning, it appears that the town (villa) of Myton was situated to the westward of the river, at a very short distance from the bank, and the hamlet of Wyk was built on the shores of the Humber, occupying both sides of the mouth of Hull; although the principal part lay towards the east. And thus Wyk was in two separate Wapentakes, according to the Saxon arrangement, which were divided by this small river; one part being in Hase hundred, and the other in Holderness. It follows then that the vill of Myton and the hamlet of Wyk were contiguous, and intimately blended with each other, and together constituted the one town of Hull, lying within the parochial jurisdiction of Hessele in all matters ecclesiastical and civil. And it is of importance to remark, that for the wyk or harbour, the name of the river itself was, in these early times, frequently substituted. In the chartulary of Melsa, the town is distinguished by the name of Hull at the very beginning of Henry the Second's reign, and in the time of his successor; and there are an abundance of records to prove that it was occasionally so denominated in every reign, down to the period when it had the proud honour of a royal designation conferred upon it by the munificence of King Edward I. although it was more frequently known by the name of MITON-WYK.

Thus it should appear that the town and hamlet were one and the same, and that their different appellations were merely local, and arose out of their relative situations; the one near to the harbour was denominated Wyk, and was appropriated to trade; the other, lying more remote, its inhabitants were devoted to agriculture.* And this conjecture appears to be confirmed by the fact, that in the charter of Matilda Camin, already referred to, the latter is termed "*del Wyk de Milton;*" which shows clearly that Wyk bore the same relation to Myton, as Bridlington Quay bears to the town of Bridlington; Grimsby Lock to Grimsby; or Plymouth Dock, as that detached mass of buildings (now a flourishing town) was heretofore called,

* Here, and not at Myton-Wyk, were the "*vaccaria et bercaria*" of Camden and his commentators. And they had been more correct had they applied it to the hamlet of Milton exclusively; for we find in an inquisition taken A.D. 1320, that these farmsteads existed in great perfection there. See Frost, p. 4 note.

bore to Plymouth; being, in fact, but a territorial division of the same town. And hence Myton-Wyk becomes a synonyme for Myton harbour. If we use the etymology of Verstegan, we shall arrive at the same conclusion. Speaking of the city of London, anciently called Treue-With, he observes that this termination "in the British tongue is as much to say as New Town, to bee interpreted *Troy-movant*, that is to say, New Troy." And hence Milton-Wyk would be New Myton. As a further corroboration of this argument, we have an instance on record, which conveys the idea that Wyk and Myton were convertible terms; for Myton Grange was placed on the eastern side of the river, and was subsequently denominated the Grange of Wyk (Grangewick). From what has been advanced, it appears clear that the town which stood at the mouth of the river Hull, in the twelfth century, and the times preceding it, was known by the name of MITON-WYK.

If the above specimen be acceptable, I may be induced to continue the subject.

STATE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARIES IN THE EAST INDIES.

Sermon preached in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, on Sunday, June 14, 1835, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. Daniel Corrie, LL.D. Lord Bishop of Madras. By the Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D., F.S.A., Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, 800. pp. 39.

The Church of Scotland's India Mission; or a brief exposition of the principles on which that Mission has been conducted in Calcutta, being the substance of an Address delivered before the General Assembly of the Church, 25th May, 1835. By the Rev. Alexander Duff, A.M., the Assembly's First Missionary to India, 800. pp. 27.

WHATEVER diversity of opinion respecting the most effectual means for the diffusion of the Gospel among Heathen nations may exist, there can be none respecting the obligation which rests on those who enjoy the light of Divine Revelation to endeavour to communicate it. This obligation, founded on the command of the great

Head of the Church to his disciples, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations," is the admitted basis of all, and especially of Protestant Missions. The promoters of the latter moreover agree in recognizing the sacred Scriptures as the only authentic depositories of divine truth, in contradistinction to the "doctrines and commandments of men," and more particularly to the glosses of the Church of Rome.

Mr. Pratt states his views on this subject with great clearness.

"The pretence which the Romish Church puts forth to the right of interpreting the Scriptures, because, as she alleges, she has been the depository through whose hands we have received them, is as nugatory and trifling as the claim of the Jewish church would be, on the same ground, to the right of putting its sense on the Scriptures of the Old Testament. No authoritative rules or canons of interpretation were ever delivered to be handed down with the sacred Record; these rules were to be gathered by the exercise of sound reason on the Record itself, under the blessing of God called.

down by earnest prayer on the diligent study of bumble minds."

The preacher, having vindicated the preference which, as a clergyman of the Established Church, he has given to the Episcopal form of government, sanctioned by apostolical practice, proceeds to compare the Missionary exertions of the Church of Rome with those of his own communion. Here he makes concessions in favour of the former, to which we acknowledge ourselves unable to assent. We have never been able to discover the efficiency of the means referred to, as employed by the Church of Rome, for the propagation of Christianity; and we for that reason doubt the propriety of holding up that Church as an example in this respect to the communities which protested against her corruptions. It is acknowledged that she made great efforts, and expended much wealth in these efforts; but it is equally true that they were made, not for the publication of the Gospel, but for the establishment of her *temporal dominion* over the whole world. And although we admit she connected with her pursuit of temporal dominion the destruction of existing idolatries, it is equally true that she substituted for the systems she destroyed her own peculiar system, unfortunately not less idolatrous than theirs, and possessing not the least affinity with the publication of the Gospel of Christ; and moreover, that she temporized with the pride and prejudices of the Heathen against some of the fundamental truths and doctrines of Christianity.

It must never be forgotten that the Church of Rome, before she commenced the Missionary exertions referred to, had fallen under the influence of three fatal errors, which necessarily neutralized her efforts. These were, first, the suppression of the records of divine truth, and the substitution of formularies; secondly, a very close assimilation with idolatry in her public worship; and, thirdly, the employment of the sword, in the propagation of a system which purported to be "the *Gospel of peace*." The inevitable consequence of these errors, and the fact is notorious, appeared in corresponding defects in, and the ultimate failure of her exertions; for in the pursuit of such objects, and by such means,

it was altogether impossible that she could christianize Heathens. In corroboration of this statement we might refer to the whole history of her operations in those great fields of her labours, South America, India, and China, upon which she entered so early, and exhausted such immense resources. In these countries, although the Christian name and edifices called churches were planted by her Missionaries, and although the greater part of those churches still to be found in India, are in professed communion with the Church of Rome, the worship therein performed is, according to the most credible reports, only a modification of Heathenism, consisting altogether of superstitious observances; while the people remain as destitute of faith and holiness, and as ignorant of every essential doctrine of divine revelation, as they were before their pretended conversion. Mr. Pratt has quoted (p. 22) a passage from the writings of Bishop Middleton, which gives precisely this view of the real condition of the professed converts of the Romish Church in India:—

"As to such converts as are made by the Church of Rome, I question whether they might not as well retain the name, with the ignorance, of Pagans. I have seen in small buildings, that I supposed, fifty yards distance, to be swamy-houses (small Hindoo temples) the cross being blackened and oiled like a swamy, and placed against the end of a deep niche, with lamps on each side of it. The natives call it the Christian's swamy. And they are right, provided the persons who set up such things can be called Christians. In the country through which I have travelled, these things abound."

This statement is fully corroborated by other travellers in India; and it appears that these establishments rest for their support, in common with the Heathen temples around them, either on endowments or on the largesses of a Protestant government, their religious observances having no hold on the consciences or minds of the people.

Another proposition in Mr. Pratt's discourse, which appears to us very questionable, is the alleged community of interest, which, together with a supposed unity of faith, appeared to him to form a striking feature in the character of the Roman Catholics, and a strong recommendation of their sys-

tem. We are well assured that in India and China there is not, nor has been for many years, such a community of interest. On the contrary, the true history of those countries would exhibit numberless feuds among the different classes of Roman Catholics, involving questions of right, of authority, and of jurisdiction; which have frequently brought them into contact with the local authorities, and subjected them to censure as disturbers of the public peace, whose aim was rather to supplant rivals and persecute opponents than to propagate the peaceful doctrines of the Gospel. We doubt, therefore, how far the Church of Rome, by acting (p. 16) "in its Missionary exertions, in its collective capacity," and exacting submission "from all her members, of whatever nation or clime, to the authority of the Pope, has" possessed herself of "means of action and unity of action, of which no other Church could avail itself." On the contrary, her assertion of the Pope's authority, the only point in which her missionaries have been in the least degree harmonious, instead of promoting a general unity of action, or possessing her of beneficial means of action, has operated much to the prejudice of her influence. Had her missionaries, instead of fiercely contesting this point, recommended Christianity by their conduct, and employed their ample pecuniary means in communicating European science, but more especially in the translation and circulation of the Scriptures in the languages of the Heathen world, less than three centuries would, according to all probable calculations, have been found sufficient for the complete evangelization of the world.

A careful examination of the history of the Roman Catholic Missionaries will shew, that when they have offered themselves as teachers of European science, or mere preachers of the faith of Christ, they have seldom been opposed; but when they became the asserters of a universal temporal dominion over all the kings of the earth, alleged to be vested in the Pope, they exposed themselves to the hostility of temporal princes, ever jealous of their own power and dominion, by whom they were of course opposed, and sometimes, as in

China, persecuted and expelled the country. This course of conduct brought them into contact inconvenient even with the native sovereigns of Hindoostan, and it subjected them to censures and occasionally to restriction in the settlements formed on the Indian peninsula by the states of Europe.

In Mr. Pratt's sentiments on the value of native agency in missionary operations, we fully concur.

We imagined he had been aware that the obstacles thrown in the way of the friends of missions in this country, in their earlier attempts to Christianize the natives of India, to which he refers, were the consequence of obligations under which the servants of the East India Company, who first acquired for us our territorial ascendancy in the East, had laid us, not to interfere with the religion of the country; and which appeared, at that time, to justify the extreme caution with which Missionary exertions were sanctioned.

After remarking on the want of adaptation in the discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England to the pursuit of Missionary objects, and hinting the necessity, with special reference thereto, for a revision of the canons of the Church, he proceeds to consider elementary instruction, a subject on which Mr. Duff, the Missionary sent to India by the General Assembly in Scotland, has entered largely in his address, to which we shall now advert. This gentleman begins by observing, that the natives of Heathen countries question, with some appearance of reason, your authority for interfering with their religious persuasions, and your right to dictate to them a new faith. They are, he observes, in their own judgment as wise as they ought to be, and defend their own systems, and the authority with which they consider them vested, by a good deal of artful logic.

"If you assert that yours is not only better than theirs, but that it is *best* for *them* as well as for *you*, they ask, 'What is your authority for so saying? Where is your proof? Where is your commission? Ours is from God; yours is from God; who is to judge between us?' This stops your mouth, and what are you to do?"—(p. 2.)

And again (p. 6) Mr. Duff observes, a native of India,

"Contrasting our system with theirs, in substance exclaimed, 'Behold, my countrymen, and judge between these boastful Europeans and us. Why, some few thousand years ago these foreigners were little better than the monkeys in the forest, while we were the enlightened descendants of a countless succession of sages;' and his climax was, that the whole system of European learning was merely a single drop, somehow surreptitiously drawn from the great ocean of Hindh literature."

It must be acknowledged, that access to the Hindoo mind, while it is under the influence of such strong prejudice, is a thing of considerable difficulty; for, according to Mr. Duff, if you attempt to establish the credit of Christian truth on history, they refer to their *fabulous* pages as opposed to yours; your argument from miracles they invalidate by alleging far greater wonders as parts of their own system; the argument from philosophy also fails through the utter ignorance of those to whom it is addressed; and internal evidence they cannot comprehend. To meet the difficulty, therefore, Mr. Duff proposes that, as our Missionaries have not the power of working miracles, they should recommend themselves and their mission by showing, to the younger part of the community more especially, that Europeans, while they really possess a superiority in human science, charge themselves with the promotion of mental culture, to an extent never before known. By so doing, he conceives that Missionaries may instil into the minds of the Heathens a sort of deferential respect, which will open the door of the understanding and conscience for the entry of divine truth.

In support of this opinion, Mr. Duff further observes that, in the conscientious conviction of a Hindoo, all science is connected or mixed up with religion, being embodied in the Shaster. Whenever, therefore, you call the attention of a Hindoo to any of the falsehoods or misstatements mixed up in their systems of geography, astronomy, metaphysics, medicine, law, or any other science, and ultimately prove your point to the satisfaction of the Hindoo, you thereby convict the Shaster

of error, and make a sort of lodgment on the mind, from which, if you proceed discreetly, you may successfully assail his false conceptions of his own character as an immortal being, of God, and of eternity.

From this view of the subject, the "dissemination of mere human knowledge, in the present state of India," acquires an "awful importance."

"It is this that exalts and magnifies it into the rank of a *primary* instrument in spreading the seeds of reformation throughout the land. There we are opposed by consecrated systems of learning on every subject, which present a mountainous barrier in the way of disseminating truth; and there, in reference to these systems, useful knowledge is more potent far than a whole army of destructives; it is a perfect leveller of them all; it is the hammer that can dash them into atoms. I do then with confidence (the orator proceeds) make my appeal to the enlightened reason, and judgment, and common sense of men; and, seeing that the communication of useful knowledge becomes, in the circumstances described, such a tremendous engine for breaking down the accumulated superstitions and idolatries of ages, I do ask, with humble but confident boldness, as in the sight of heaven, Who is it that henceforward will have the hardihood to assert, that the impartation of such knowledge has nothing to do with the Christianization of India?"

In considering the advantages of *native agency* in the evangelization of Heathen nations, Mr. Duff admits that great caution is necessary in the selection of agents, and that there is considerable danger of native converts proving insincere, and of their faith failing before powerful temptations from their countrymen: but it should be remembered, that the far more extensive agency of Europeans is not wholly exempt from such liabilities, while the advantages resulting from the employment of genuine native converts, in the evangelization of their countrymen, are incalculable.

"They," it is eloquently observed, "can withstand that blazing sun,—they can bear exposure to that unkindly atmosphere,—they can locate themselves amid the hamlets and the villages,—they can hold intercourse with their countrymen in ways and modes that we never can. And having the thousand advantages, besides, of knowing the feelings, the sentiments,

the traditions, the associations, the habits, the manners, the customs, the trains of thought, and principles of reasoning among the people,—they can strike in with arguments, and objections, and illustrations, and imagery, which we could never, never have conceived. How glorious, then, must be the day for India, when such *qualified native agents* are prepared to go forth among the people, and shake and agitate and rouse them from the lethargy and the slumber of ages !”

Our minds are strongly impressed with a persuasion, that both India and China will be evangelized chiefly by native agency ; and in looking into the reports of the Missionary Societies and other sources of information, we think we perceive the dawn of the coming day.

Mr. Duff's address embraces some other interesting topics connected with Missions. The qualifications of schoolmasters,—the best medium of teaching, whether the English or native languages. Mr. Duff is of opinion, and so

appears to have been the late acting Governor-general of India Sir Charles Metcalfe, that “ the English language is the lever which, as an instrument, is destined to move all Hindoostan,” although for the present it is the medium of communication only to the “ thoroughly educated few.” He strongly urges prompt and vigorous exertions in this great work by many forcible arguments, and particularly that the diffusion, by the agency of the press, of elementary knowledge among the inhabitants of Heathen countries, if not accompanied by the communication of the truths of the Gospel, will have a direct tendency to promote atheism, and must leave the victims of ignorance and error not only in no better state, morally considered, but in a worse state than it found them.

As a piece of clear and masterly reasoning on a subject of considerable interest, Mr. Duff's pamphlet will be very generally read, and we believe as generally approved. T. F.

SHAKESPEARE'S KNOWLEDGE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 1836.

YOU having, some months ago, announced my intention of publishing a work illustrative of Shakspeare's knowledge of Natural History, &c., I am anxious, previous to the publication, to submit to the public, through the medium of your respectable Magazine, a few extracts from my manuscript, in the hope that some of your readers, admirers of our great dramatic bard, may be induced to favour me with such information respecting his life and writings as may not have hitherto attracted public notice.

Yours, &c. JAMES H. FENNELL.
4, Chester-terrace, Borough-road,
Southwark.

CRICKET (*Field*).—Field crickets possess very acute hearing, which is proved by their instantly ceasing to chirp on the slightest noise being produced near their station. Mammilius, when about to tell a tale of “ sprites and goblins,” says,

“ I will tell it softly,
You crickets shall not hear it.”—
Winter's Tale, ii. 1.)

Professor Rennie observes that this passage “ shows that Shakspeare had

a more accurate knowledge of insects than two of our most distinguished naturalists, Linnæus and Bonnet, who are disposed to deny that insects hear at all.”

DEWBERRY.—Titania, in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, instructing the Fairies how to treat Bottom, tells them to

“ Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mul-
berries.”—(iii. 1.)

The word *dewberry* being applied to more than one species of fruit, and the above mention being so deficient in points that might assist in fixing the identity, it is a matter of doubt to which of them Shakspeare alludes. Hawkins says, dewberries are properly the fruit of a species of wild bramble, called the creeping or lesser bramble, but contends that from their being here included among the more delicate fruits “ they must be understood to mean raspberries, which are, also, of the bramble kind.” Pye says, “ the dewberry is well known all over England by those who speak the English language, to be the fruit of that bramble called by Millar “*Rubus minor* fructu

ceruleo," from which circumstance it is sometimes vulgarly called the *blue-berry*. It is a very delicate fruit, and as well worthy of horticulture as the strawberry." Henley asserts, that by dewberries Shakspeare does not mean the fruit of the bramble, but gooseberries, "which are," he observes, "still so called in several parts of the kingdom." On this assertion, Pve challenges the annotator to mention any one part of the kingdom where gooseberries are called dewberries. Now, if he had read Culpepper's Herbal, he might have found it distinctly stated, that in Sossex the gooseberry-bush is called the dewberry bush. This old Herbalist, indeed, applies the word dewberry to no other fruit but the gooseberry.

DOG-APES.—Jacques, in *As You Like It* (ii. 5.) mentions "dog-apes." Maplett in his "Green Forest, or a Natural History" (1567), says, that according to Isidore, there are five kinds of apes, and that one of these "is not much unlike our dog in figure or shew." It is most probable that Shakspeare and Isidore both mean what naturalists call the dog-faced baboon, the *Simia hamadryas* of Linnæus, the *Cynocephalus hamadryas* of Desmarest. This species has been known nearly three hundred years, and is stated to have been first described by Gesner, whose death took place soon after the birth of Shakspeare.

EEL.—Boult, in *Pericles* (iv. 3.), notices that thunder awakens "the beds of eels." It is a decided fact that in thunder storms eels are in extraordinary commotion. Mr. Yarrell, in his valuable notes on the generation of eels, states that "Dr. Marshall Hall subjected some eels to a very slight galvanic discharge passed through a vessel of water containing them, and observed them to become, in consequence, violently agitated." This high degree of irritability of the muscular fibre, Mr. Yarrell regards as explanatory "of the restless motions of eels during thunder-storms."*

FERN.—It was anciently supposed that "fern-seed" was only obtainable at the exact hour of the night on which

St. John the Baptist was born, and the superstitious believed that if they gathered it at that particular time it would endow them with the power of walking invisible.

Gadshill.—"We steal as in a castle, cock-sure: we have the receipt of fern-seed, we walk invisible."

Chamberlain.—"Nay, by my faith, I think you are more indebted to the night than to fern-seed, for your walking invisible."—(*Hen. IV. Part I. ii. 1.*)

Some appear to have suspected from their never finding fern exhibiting anything like what is commonly called seed, that the assertion of their becoming invisible who could gather it, was merely made to induce the credulous to engage in a vain search. Thus in a curious work, entitled *Athenian Sport* (1707), I find it insinuated that the idea of fern having seed is only imaginary:—

"Who would believe what strange bug-bears
Mankind creates itself of fears?
That spring, like fern, that insect weed,
Equivocally without seed;
And have no possible foundation,
But merely in th' imagination."

Others did not directly deny the existence of this plant's seed, but from their not finding what they would consider as such, concluded that it was, therefore, very scarce. Culpepper, writing of fern, "the seed of which," he observes, "some authors hold to be so rare," says, "such a thing there is, I know, and may be easily had upon Midsummer eve, and, for aught I know, two or three days after it, if not more."

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to state, that though ferns are flowerless, destitute of those reproductive organs, called *pistil* and *stamen* , which the higher classes of plants possess, and also destitute of what we should regard as seed by comparison with that of flowering plants, yet they have attached to the under sides of their leaves (or to speak botanically, their fronds), at a certain season numerous dust-like particles which are analogous to seeds, as each distinct particle will produce a fern like its parent.

GLOW-WORM.—This insect, so famous for its luminousness, is a species of beetle—the *lampyris noctiluca*. *Pericles* mentions,

* Jesse's Gleanings in Nat. Hist. (2d Series) p. 73.

" a glow-worm in the night,
The which hath fire in darkness, none in
light."—(*Pericles*, ii. 3.)

The Ghost, noticing the short time it has to spare to converse with Hamlet, on account of the approach of morning, the time when all spirits vanish, remarks that,

" The glow-worm shows the matin to be
near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire."—
(*Hamlet*, i. 5.)

At the approach of dawn the glow-worm's light begins gradually decreasing, until at length it is extinguished on the disappearance of night's darkness. By designating its light "*uneffectual*," Shakspeare alludes, I think, to the circumstance that its utility is so unapparent that it seems to answer no *effect* or purpose. Various naturalists have offered their respective notions concerning the object for which nature has furnished the glow-worm with this remarkable property. Thus, Dumeril, Kirby, Spence, Knapp, and others, contend that the female, who is wingless, possesses this light that it may serve as "a lamp of love" to guide the winged male to her. The Baron de Geer objects to this notion, because the glow-worm shines when in its infant states of larva and pupa, in both of which states it cannot propagate, and consequently can have no need of a "lamp of love." Others urge in objection, the fact that not merely the female but the male also, is luminous, the discovery of which circumstance has, hitherto, been ascribed to Ray, and has since been corroborated by the observations of Waller, Geoffroy, and Muller. Kirby and Spence, again, conjecture that it may defend the insect from its enemies by its radiance dazzling their eyes. "Possibly," says Waller, "the use of this light is to be a lantern to the insect in catching its prey, and to direct its course by in the night, which is made probable by the position of it on the under part of the tail, so that by bending the same downwards (as I always observe it do) it gives a light forward upon the prey or object. The luminous rays in the mean time not being at all incommodious to its sight, as they would have been if this torch had been carried before it. This con-

jecture is also favoured by the placing of the eyes, which are on the under part of the head, not on the top."*

In the preceding quotation from Hamlet, Shakspeare by applying the possessive pronoun "his" to the glow-worm, when referring to its "uneffectual fire," ascribes luminosity to the male; thus placing himself, perhaps alone, in opposition to other poets and the majority of prose writers, who would have us believe, for the sake of a pretty idea, that only the female is luminous, that she—poor wingless creature!—may attract the winged male. I have already cited the names of Ray, Waller, Geoffroy, and Muller, as observers of the luminosity of the male.

Shakspeare has committed an error respecting the part where the light is situated in the insect, as in the Midsummer Night's Dream he makes Titania order the Fairies to light their tapers "at the fiery glowworm's eyes." "I know not," says Johnson, "how Shakspeare, who commonly derived his knowledge of nature from his own observation, happened to place the glow-worm's light in his eyes, which is only in his tail." Johnson's note is a very proper one, the larva of the glowworm emitting its light from only the two last segments of the abdomen, and the *imago*, or perfect insect, from only the four last segments of the abdomen.

When Sir Hugh Evans, as a Satyr, is dancing round Herne's Oak, with his party disguised as Fairies, he says,

—"Twenty glowworms shall our lanterns be,
[tree,]"—
To guide our measure round about the
(*Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.)

HALCYON.—

Pucelle.—"Expect Saint Martin's summer, halcyon days."

Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

It was anciently believed that during the *halcyon days*, or that time when the halcyon, or king-fisher, is engaged in hatching her eggs, the sea, in kindness to her, remains so smooth and calm that the mariner may venture on the main with the happy certainty of not being exposed to storms or tem-

* Philosophical Transactions, No. 67, as quoted in Blount's Natural History (1693.)

peats. "The halcyones," says Pliny, "are of a great name and much marked. The very seas, and they that sail thereupon, know well when they sit and breed. * * * They lay and sit about midwinter, when daies be shortest; and the time whiles they are broodie, is called the *halcyon daies*, for during that season the sea is calme and navigable, especialie in the coast of Sicilie. In other parts also the sea is not so boisterous, but more quiet than at other times, but surely the Sicilian sea is very gentle, both in the straights and also in the open ocean."* Aristotle, however, seems to be the first writer who asserts that during the halcyon days the mariner may sail in perfect security. † Since his time, the poets have carefully, though not wisely, cherished the superstition.

Perque dies placidos hiberno tempore septem
Incubat halcyone pendentibus sequore
Tum via tuta maris: ventos custodit, et arcet
Æolus egressu."—(Ovid. *Metam. Lib. xi.*)

—————"Alcyone compress'd
Seven days sits brooding on her watery
nest,
A wintry queen; her sire at length is
Calm every storm and bushes every wind."
(The same translated by Dryden.)

"May halcyons smooth the waves, and
calm the seas,
And the rough south-east sink into a
Halcyons, of all the birds that haunt the
main,
Most lov'd and honor'd by the Nereid
(Theocritus, *Idyl. vii. l. 57. translated
by Fawkes.*)

"Blow, hut gently blow fayre winde
From the forsaken shore,
And be as to the halcyon kinde
Till we have ferried o'er."—*W. Browne.*

Montaigne believes that "Nature has honoured no other animal so much during its sitting and disclosing, for that the whole ocean is stayed, and smoothed without waves, without winds or rain, whilst the halcyon broods upon her young, which is just about the winter solstice, so that by her privilege, we have seven dayes and seven nights, in the very heart of winter,

wherein we may sail without danger."* Cowper, perhaps, is the last poet of any note who has repeated this extravagant and absurd notion:

"As firm as the rock, and as calm as the
flood,
Where the peace-loving halcyon deposits
[her brood."

Henceforth, let poets, instead of copying this childish and false notion, endeavour to sing something that is really true of the bird, whose splendid plumage, swift and elegant flight, patience and dexterity in fishing, curious nest and delightful haunts, would afford original poets exhaustless themes for their muse, much more entertaining, and certainly more instructive, than this poor and worn-out fiction. A modern poet thus makes this fiction give way to opposing truth:

"The halcyon never trusts the deep,
Building with reeds a floating nest;
She never bids the waters sleep,
Or charm the howling winds to rest.

But delves in sands her deep abode,
While loud the angry surges beat,
And listens to the winds abroad;
Glad tenant of a safe retreat."
(*Fairfax's Minstrels of Winandermere,*
1811.)

The Earl of Kent, in *King Lear*, speaks of rogues who

—————"turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their mas-
ters." (ii. 1.)

This is an allusion to the old superstitious belief that a dead kingfisher suspended from a cord, would always turn its beak to the direction from whence the wind blew. The earliest mention of this, after Shakspeare's allusion, seems to be in Mariowe's *Jew of Malta*, 1633:

"But how now stands the wind?
Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill."

"Father Athanasius Kircher," says the author of the *Physicæ Curiosæ* (part i. p. 1367), "had one of these birds sent him in a present by a friend, and being disembowelled and dried, it was suspended from the ceiling of his celebrated museum from 1640 to 1655, when I left Rome, and though all the doors and windows were shut, it constantly turned its bill towards the

* Pliny's *Natural History*, by Holland, p. 287.

† Aristotle's *Hist. Anim.* p. 541.

* Montaigne's *Apology for Raymond de Sebonde.*

wind; and this I myself observed with admiration and pleasure almost every day for the space of three years."

"I have once or twice," says Mrs. Charlotte Smith, "seen a stuffed bird of this species hung up to the beam of a cottage ceiling, and imagined that the beauty of the feathers had recommended it to this sad pre-eminence, till, on enquiry, I was assured that it served the purpose of a weather-vane; and though sheltered from the immediate influence of the wind, never failed to show every change by turning its beak to the quarter whence the wind blew."†

Ηεδωζιον.—The hedgehog's usual mode of defence is by folding itself into the shape of a round ball, and at the same time erecting the numerous sharp spines with which its back is all over beset, so as to prick him who touches it.

Caliban.—Hedgehogs—
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and
moant
Their pricks at my foot falls."
(*Tempest*, ii. 2.)

In reference to its spines, one of the Fairies in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* calls it the "thorny hedgehog." (ii. 3.)

† *Natural History of Birds*, vol. i. p. 73.

It is well known that the hedgehog is a nocturnal animal, seeking food and society in the night; but Shakspeare is probably the first writer who affirms that it utters its peculiar cry at that time:

Tamora. "When they show'd me this
abhorred pit, {night,
They told me, here, at dead time of the
Ten thousand ———— urchins
Would make such fearful and confused
cries,

As any mortal body, hearing it, [denly."
Should straight fall mad, or else die sod.
(*Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.)

One of the witches in *Macbeth* also notices that "the hedge-pig whines" at midnight. (iv. 1.)

"The hedgehog," says Mr. Denson, "I have heard it staid, whines by night, frequently, at short intervals, and this so audibly as to alarm the traveller unfamiliar with its sound, who may trip, lonely, in the still hour of night, the road skirted by the plantation or hedge-row in which hedgehogs may be."‡

A friend of mine tells me that a hedge-hog which he kept, ran about at night uttering sharp cries.

(*To be continued.*)

‡ *Magazine of Natural History*, vol. viii. p. 110.

CHARACTERS OF PHILOSOPHERS, BY W. T. BRANDE, Esq. F.R.S.

THE following characters are taken from the historical parts of Mr. Brande's "Manual of Chemistry;" they relate to persons of the greatest eminence and interest in science; and they are drawn with such discrimination and knowledge, as well as with such propriety and elegance of language, as to make them valuable accessories to biographical literature.

ROGER BACON.

The alchemical annals of the 13th century are adorned by the name of *Roger Bacon*, a native of Ilchester in Somersetshire, and descended from an ancient and honourable family. In 1240 he returned from Paris, and became celebrated among the learned of the University of Oxford. At that time, however, the exposition of ignorance and attempts to overthrow the dogmas of the schools, was a service of risk and danger; and to this Friar Bacon (for he was a monk of the Franciscan order) laid himself fully open. He was accused of practising witchcraft, thrown into prison, and nearly starved for exposing the prevalent immorality of the clergy; and, according

to some, stood a chance of being burnt as a magician. I know of no work that strikes one with more surprise and admiration than the *Opus Majus* of Roger Bacon. He stands alone like a beacon upon a waste. His expressions are perspicuous and comprehensive, such as betoken a rare and unclouded intellect; and they are full of anticipations of the advantages likely to be derived from that mode of investigation insisted upon by his great successor, Chancellor Bacon. This resemblance between Roger Bacon and his illustrious namesake, has scarcely been noticed by the historians of his period. It has, however, not escaped Mr. Hallam's observation, who adverts to it in his *History of the Middle Ages*.

"Whether Lord Bacon," he says, "ever read the *Opus Majus* I know not; but it is singular that his favourite quaint expression—"prærogative scientiarum"—should be found in that work; and whoever reads the sixth part of the *Opus Majus*, upon experimental science, must be struck by it as the prototype in spirit of the *Novum Organum*. The same sanguine and sometimes rash confidence in the effect of physical discoveries; the same fondness for experiment; the same preference of inductive to abstract reasoning, pervade both works." The alchemical work of R. Bacon that has been most prized, is the "Mirror of Alchemy;" but there is little either of interest or entertainment* to be extracted from it. Roger Bacon has by some been spoken of as a benefactor to mankind, and by others as an enemy to the human race, inasmuch as he is plausibly considered to have invented gunpowder,† an invention by which the personal barbarity of warfare has certainly been diminished; but which, considered as an instrument of human destruction, by far more powerful than any that skill had devised or accident presented before, acquiring, as experi-

ence shews us, a more sanguinary dominion in every succeeding age, and borrowing all the progressive resources of science and civilization for the extermination of mankind, appeals us (says Mr. Hallam) at the future prospects of the species, and makes us feel perhaps more than in any other instance a difficulty of reconciling the mysterious dispensations with the benevolent; order of Providence."

PETER WOULFE.

Another true believer in the mysteries of this art (Alchemy) was Peter Woulfe, of whom it is to be regretted that no biographical memoir has been preserved. I have picked up a few anecdotes respecting him from two or three friends who were his acquaintance. He occupied chambers in Bernard's Inn, while residing in London, and usually spent the summer in Paris. His rooms, which were extensive, were so filled with furnaces and apparatus, that it was difficult to reach his fire-side. A friend told me that he once put down his hat and never could find it again, such was the confusion of boxes, packages, and parcels that lay about the chamber. His breakfast

* The works of R. Bacon, most worthy of perusal, are the *Opus Majus*, edited by Dr. Jebb in 1733, and his *Epistola de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturæ, et nullitate Magiæ*, 1532. The former, addressed to Pope Clement IV. breathes sentiments which would do honour to the most refined periods of science.

† 'From saltpetre and other ingredients (says R. Bacon), we are able to form a fire which shall burn to any distance.' Again, 'a small portion of matter, about the size of the thumb, properly dispersed, will make a tremendous sound and commotion, by which cities and armies might be destroyed.' Again, there occurs a passage which is supposed to divulge the secret of the preparation. 'Sed tamen Salis Petri *luna mons est urbe et sulphuris et sic facies tonitruum, si scias, artificium.*' The anagram is convertible into *Carbonum pulvere*. The same discovery has been given to Bartholomew Schwartz, a German monk, and the date 1320 annexed to it. Gunpowder was commonly used early in the fourteenth century, and Edward III. employed artillery at the battle of Cressy; but the Greek fire which the Crusaders encountered in the East was a near approach to gunpowder.

‡ We are not sure that we understand correctly the grounds of Mr. Hallam's embarrassment. 'The order of Providence is undoubtedly benevolent'—but this principle of benevolence appears to be, in innumerable instances, disturbed and broken into, and does not seem to act on the present state of things, unmixed with other causative powers. If Mr. Hallam looks to the destruction of life, it appears not only not increased but diminished by the use of fire-arms instead of the spear and the sword; if to the pain and agony of wounds, it undoubtedly is less. Add to this, that the increasing knowledge and civilization of the world, with governments acting less under the will of an arbitrary monarch, and more according to the popular voice, will diminish the frequency and duration of wars.

• War is a game, which, were the people wise, Kings would not play at.'

These causes will probably diminish the fatal destruction of wars among future generations. The loss of population, even by wars the longest and most sanguinary, has always been soon repaired.—EDIT.

hour was four in the morning; a few of his select friends were occasionally invited to this repast, to whom a secret signal was given, by which they gained entrance, knocking a certain number of times at the inner door of his apartment. He had long vainly searched for the Elixir, and attributed his repeated failures to the want of due preparation by pious and charitable acts. I understand that some of his apparatus is still extant, upon which are applications for success, and for the welfare of the adepts. Whenever he wished to break an acquaintance, or felt himself offended, he resented the supposed injury by sending a present to the offender, and never seeing him afterwards.

These presents were sometimes of a serious description, and consisted usually of some expensive chemical product or preparation. He had an heroic remedy for illness. When he felt himself seriously indisposed, he took a place in the Edinburgh mail, and having reached that city, immediately came back in the returning coach to London. A cold taken on one of these expeditions, terminated in an inflammation of the lungs, of which he died in 1605. He is the author of several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

FRANCIS BACON.

Entering upon the 17th century, the historian of experimental science must ever pause to pay a tribute of gratitude and respect to the celebrated Francis Bacon; a man whose faults as a statesman have been eclipsed to the eyes of posterity, by the brilliancy and excellence of his philosophical character.

It may be commonly observed that those who are gifted by nature with superior genius or uncommon capacity, who are destined to reach the meridian of science, or to attain exalted stations in the learned professions, have exhibited early specimens of future greatness; either indefatigable industry, or extraordinary sagacity, or ardent enthusiasm, have marked their entrance into the affairs of life. At the age of sixteen Bacon was distinguished at Cambridge, and, very shortly afterwards, struck with the frivolous subtilty of the tenets of Aristotle, he appears to have turned his

mind into that channel which led on to future eminence. The solid foundation of his scientific character is the *Instauratio of the Sciences*. It opens with a general and philosophical survey of the subject: whence he proceeds to infer the utility of the ancient philosophical systems, and to point out *Induction* as the only road to Truth. "Pursue this," he says, "and we shall obtain new powers over Nature; we shall perform works as much greater than were supposed practicable by natural magic, as the real actions of a Cæsar surpassed the fictitious ones of a hero of romance." Speculative philosophy he likens to the lark, who brings no returns from his elevated flights: experimental philosophy to the falcon, who soars as high, and returns the possessor of his prey. Illustrations of the new method of philosophising, and the mode of arranging the results, conclude this admirable and unrivalled performance. To do justice to the work, we must for a moment forget the present healthy and vigorous constitution of science, and view it deformed and sickly, in the reign of Elizabeth. We shall then not be surprised at the irrelative observations and credulous details which occasionally blemish this masterly production of the human mind.

But the history of Lord Bacon furnishes other materials for reflection. Upon the accession of James I. he became, successively, possessed of the highest honours of the Law, and acquired great celebrity as a public speaker, and a man of business. Yet, amidst the harassing duties of his laborious avocations, he still found time to cultivate and adorn the paths of science, the pursuit of which furnished employment for his scanty leisure and relaxation in his professional toils; and when ultimately disgraced, "his genius, yet unbroken, supported itself amidst involved circumstances and a depressed spirit, and shone out in literary productions." Nor should the munificence of his royal master remain unnoticed, who, after remitting his fine, and releasing him from his prison in the Tower, conferred upon him a large pension, and used every expedient to alleviate the burden of his age, and to blunt

the poignancy of his sufferings. After the death of Lord Bacon, which happened April 1626, in the 66th year of his age, the records of science began to assume a brighter aspect, and we discern true knowledge emerging from the dungeons of scholastic controversy, and shaking off the shackles of polemical learning.

MR. BOYLE.

Although *Mr. Boyle* cannot be said to have fathomed the depths of science, yet his station in life, his mild and prepossessing disposition, his strict honour and integrity, and the unaffected earnestness with which he promoted experimental inquiry, tended to shed a lustre on his pursuits, to elevate their character with the world, and to draw into their precincts many who, without such an example, would have passed their lives in the listless inactivity, then too common with those upon whom Fortune had smiled; among them *Mr. Boyle* made many converts.* 'It must be confessed,' says Evelyn, 'that he had a marvellous sagacity in finding out many useful and noble experiments. Never did stubborn matter come under his inquisition, but he extorted a confession of all that lay in

her most intricate recesses; and what he has discovered, he has faithfully registered and frankly communicated. In this exceeding my Lord Verulam, who (though never to be mentioned without honour and admiration) was used to tell all that came to hand. His severer studies did not in the least sour his conversation, and I question whether any man has produced more experiments without dogmatizing. He was a Corpuscularian without Epicurus; a great and happy analyser, addicted to no particular sect, but, as became a generous and free philosopher, preferring truth above all. In a word, a person of that singular candour and worth, that to draw a just character of him one must run through all the virtues, as well as through all the sciences." *Mr. Boyle* died in Dec. 1691, and his funeral sermon was preached by the celebrated *Dr. Burnet*, at *St. Martin's Church*; 'in which (says Evelyn) he spake of his wonderful civility to strangers; the great good which he did by his experience in medicine and chemistry, the works both pious and useful which he published; the exact life he led, and the happy end he made.' †

(To be continued.)

LETTER TO MR. JESSE ON THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

DEAR SIR,

IN your third volume of *Gleanings*, you treated on the subject of the disappearance of swallows in the late autumnal season from this country; and you rejected the doubts which had been formed as to their migration to southern climates. The reviewer of your work in this Magazine, not only coincided with your opinion, but supported it with some additional arguments: one of which, as relating to the moulting of the birds, seems to be of great force. I however call your attention to the subject again, in consequence of having read lately of the migration of birds in America; and I always considered that our naturalists, if a link was wanting in the chain

of evidence regarding the migration of swallows from England, ought to have supplied it by the analogy which the birds of other countries afforded. One cause of obscurity on the subject has arisen from our limited territory and insular situation; by which our naturalists have lost sight of our migrating birds as soon as they left this land, and have not been able to mark their progress, step by step, as they might do in continental countries. No country can be better formed for such observations than America, as it presents within itself every degree of latitude to which the flight of migratory birds extends, or is supposed to extend; and they may be often overtaken or met in the intermediate districts that

* *Mr. Boyle* was born Jan. 1627 at *Lismore*; educated at *Eton*; travelled in Italy, &c.; returned to England 1644. In 1680 he was elected President of the Royal Society. Died Dec. 1691, aged 64.

† Vide *Bray's Memoirs of Evelyn*, 2nd ed. 4to. vol. ii. p. 268. *Diary*, vol. ii. p. 30.

lie between their winter and summer abodes. The number in England of our migrating birds is very confined; and, if not previously acquainted with the Ornithology of North America, you will be astonished with the large catalogue which it presents. The distance to which many of its land-birds fly southwards for their winter food, into the genial and temperate climates, is full as great as that to which the swallow is supposed to extend its flight from England; their power of wing, generally speaking, much less; hence, the capability of the swallow-tribe taking this aerial journey, is at once removed by analogy: the American migration throwing light upon that which passes on our shores. But not to delay you any longer from the narrative of the author, which I wish to lay before you, I now extract from Bartram's Travels in Florida, the following passages: just mentioning that he was a naturalist of great knowledge, indefatigable diligence in observation, and poetical power of description; in short, this is the last of our old books of travels, picturesque, learned, profound, pious, and eloquent. In nothing, my dear Mr. Jesse, is our present literature so poor, as in modern sermons,* and modern travels; and I should never advise you to look into either, as long as you have Hammond, and Sanderson, and Donne is one; and old Purchas's collection, and Hakluyt, and our friend Bartram, to amuse your winter evenings in the other.

* These authors have done very little towards elucidating the subjects on the migration of birds, or accounting for the annual appearance and disappearance or vanishing of these beautiful and entertaining beings, who visit us at certain stated seasons. Catesby has said very little on this curious subject; but Edwards more; and perhaps all or as much as could be said with truth by the most

* Most gladly do I except such as Mr. Davison's on Prophecy; Dr. Copleston's, delivered at Oxford;—of later date, Dr. Shuttleworth's, the Master of New College; and Mr. Newman of Oriel's admirable discourses: the latter, as parochial discourses, in my opinion, have passed beyond all competition—clear in argument, elegant in language, ingenious in reasoning, devout in sentiment, they have afforded me equal delight and instruction.

able and ingenious who had not the advantage and opportunity of ocular observation, which can only be acquired by travelling, and residing a whole year at least in the various climates from north to south to the very fall of their peregrinations; or minutely examining the tracts and observations of curious and industrious travellers, who have published their memoirs on this subject. There may be some persons who consider this inquiry not to be productive of any real benefit to mankind, and pronounce such attention to Natural History merely speculative, and only fit to entertain the idle virtuoso. However, the ancients thought otherwise; for with them the knowledge of the passage of birds was the study of their priests and philosophers, and was considered a matter of real and indispensable use to the state, next to Astronomy, as we find their system of agriculture was in a great degree regulated by the arrival and disappearance of birds of passage, and perhaps a calendar under such a regulation at this time might be useful to the husbandman and the gardener. But, however attentive and observant the ancients were on this branch of science, they seem to have been very ignorant or erroneous in their conjectures concerning what became of birds after their disappearance, till after their return again. In the southern and temperate climates, some imagined they went to the moon; in the northern regions they supposed they returned to caves and hollow trees for shelter and security, where they remained in a dormant state during the cold seasons: and even at this day, very celebrated men have asserted that swallows at the approach of winter voluntarily plunge into lakes and rivers, descend to the bottom, and then creep into the mud slime, where they continue overwhelmed by ice in a torpid state, until the ensuing summer warms them again into life, when they rise, return to the surface of the water, immediately take wing, and again people the air. This notion, though the latest, seems the most difficult to reconcile with reason and common sense.† That a bird so swift of flight that can with ease and pleasure move through the air even swifter than the winds,‡ and in a few

† The three cogent arguments against it are, 1. The structure of the bird. 2. The moulting of the bird. 3. The low temperature of the water in April.

‡ Mr. Bartram's language is correct; a moderate gale of wind proceeds at the rate of 30 or 40 miles an hour; the swallow's flight would surpass 50. It is said that the wild swan, assisted by a stiff gale, can fly a hundred miles an hour.

hours shift themselves 20 degrees from north to south, even from frozen regions to climates where frost is never seen, and where the air and plains are replenished with flying insects of infinite variety, their favourite and only food. Pennsylvania and Virginia appear to me to be the climates in North America where the greatest variety and abundance of these winged emigrants choose to celebrate their nuptials, and rear their offspring, which they annually return with to their winter habitations in the southern regions of North America; and most of these beautiful creatures who annually people and harmonize our forests and groves in the spring and summer seasons, are birds of passage from the southward. The bald eagle, the great grey eagle, falco columbarius, pallarius, caudâ ferrugineâ, striz of three species, tetrao tympanus or the pheasant of Pennsylvania, the mountain cock, or grus of Pennsylvania, the partridge of Pennsylvania, woodpeckers of several species, the raven, crow, jay, blue jay, greater and less lark, marsh wren, and nut-hatch, are perhaps nearly all the land birds which continue the year round in Pennsylvania. I might add to these the blue-bird, stock-bird, and sometimes the robin in extraordinary warm winters; and although I do not pretend to assert as a known truth, yet it may be found, on future observations, that most of those above mentioned were strangers, or not really bred where they wintered, but are more northern families or sojourners, bound southerly to more temperate habitations, thus pushing each other southerly and possessing their vacated places, and then back again at the return of spring. Very few tribes of birds build or rear their young in the south or maritime parts of Virginia and Carolina, Georgia, or Florida; yet all these numerous tribes, particularly of the soft-billed kinds, which breed in Pennsylvania, pass in the spring season through these regions in a few weeks' time, making but very short stages by the way; and again but very few of them winter there, on their return southerly; and as I have never travelled the continent south of New Orleans, or the point of Florida, where few or none of them are to be seen in the winter, I am entirely ignorant how far southward they continue their route during their absence from Pennsylvania, but perhaps none of them pass the tropic. When in my residence in Carolina and Florida I have seen vast flights of the house swallow and bank martin passing onward north toward Pennsylvania, where they breed in the spring, about the middle of March, and likewise in the autumn in September and October. and large flights in their return south-

ward: and it is observable that they always avail themselves of the advantage of high and favourable winds, which likewise do all birds of passage. The pewee, or black-cap flycatcher of Catesby, is the first bird of passage which appears in the spring in Pennsylvania, which is generally about the first or middle of March; and then, whenever they appear, we may plant peas and beans in the open air, without fear or danger from frosts. In the spring of the year, the small birds of passage appear very suddenly in Pennsylvania, which is not a little surprising, and no less pleasing; at once the groves, and meads, and woods are filled with their melody, as if they dropped down from the skies. The reason or probable cause is their setting off with high and fair winds from the southward; for a strong south and south-west wind, about the beginning of April, never fails to bring millions of these welcome visitors.

"Being willing to contribute my mite towards illustrating the peregrinations of the tribes of birds of North America, I shall now give a nomenclature of the birds of passage, agreeable to my observations when on my travels from New England to New Orleans, on the Mississippi and Point of Florida."

Mr. Bartram here divides his list of migratory birds into four classes; but his long and accurate list would extend over too great a space to give. I must therefore, in an abridged form, confine myself to

"Those birds which arrive in Pennsylvania in the spring season from the south, which, after building nests and rearing their young, return again southerly in the autumn:—the pigeon hawk, marsh hawk, sparrow hawk, raven, purple jackdaw, Carolina cuckoo, great red woodpecker, red-headed ditto, gold-winged ditto, pine-creeper, pied ditto, great crested king-fisher, humming bird, grey and black-capped butcher-bird, king bird, black-capped flycatcher, with five other kinds. Turtle dove, ground doves, wild pigeon, meadow lark, skylark, brown lark, fieldfare, fox-coloured thrush, mocking bird, wood thrush, least golden-crowned thrush, Baltimore onile, goldfinch, red-bird of Carolina, ditto of Maryland, yellow-breasted chat, cat bird (*lucar lividus*), blue cross-beak, rice bird, blue linnet, towhee bird (*fringilla erythrophthalma*), house sparrow, reed ditto, field ditto, May bird, red-winged starling, cowpen bird, blue bird, wagtail, house wren, marsh ditto, great ditto, blueish-grey ditto, yellow-throated ditto, redstart, yellow-hooded titmouse, with others. House swallow,

great purple martin, bank martin, swallow, goat sucker, whipponwill, white river heron, little white ditto, grey white-crested ditto, bittern, quaw-bird or frog catcher, green bittern, and two others. Spoon bill, lesser curlew, great red woodcock, snipe, red tring, black-cap ditto, dottrill, whistling duck, eel crow (*colymbus migratorius*), chattering plover, spotted plover, ring necked ditto, oyster catcher, brown rail, greater ditto, flamingo. The parakeet (*ptisacus Caroliniensis*) never reach so far north as Pennsylvania, which to me is unaccountable, considering they are a bird of such singularly rapid flight, they could easily perform the journey in ten or twelve hours from North Carolina, where they are very numerous, and we abound in all the fruits they delight in. I was assured in Carolina, that these birds, for a month or two in the coldest winter weather, house themselves in hollow cypress trees, clinging fast to each other like bees in a hive, where they continue in a torpid state until the warmth of the returning spring reanimates them, when they issue forth from their late dark and winter quarters. But I lived several years in North Carolina, and never was witness to an instance of it. Yet I do not at all doubt but there have been instances of belated flocks thus surprised by sudden severe cold, and forced into such shelter, and the extraordinary severity and pressure of the season might have benumbed them to a torpid, sleepy state; but that they willingly should yield to so disagreeable and hazardous a situation, does not seem at all reasonable, when we consider that they are a bird of the swiftest flight, and impatient of severe cold.

To these Mr. Bartram has added a list of the birds that arrive in Pennsylvania in the autumn from the north, where they continue during the winter, and return again the spring following, I suppose to breed and rear their young, and these birds continue their journeys as far south as Carolina and Florida. Also another list of birds that arrive in the spring in Carolina and Florida from the south, and breed and rear their young, and return south again at the approach of winter, but never reach Pennsylvania or the northern states.

I have been obliged to abridge Mr. Bartram's account as much as I could, without impairing its correctness; and thus is established from it, the fact of a vast migration of birds pouring in to the northern states from the south every spring, for the purpose of rearing their young; and another migration of birds still more southerly, and some tropical, arriving for the same purpose in the southern states of North America, which the former birds had left. Their times and seasons, their route, the stages of their journey, their departure, their arrival, all appear distinctly traced; and the whole forms a strong argument by analogy that the swallows in our country migrate in the same manner and for the same purpose. I hope soon to send you another letter from the same author, on the trees of the southern states of North America, which I think will interest you. Yours, &c.

B—ll, Dec. 1835.

J. M.

P.S. Being on the subject of American birds, I cannot help transcribing a fact from Mr. Lewis's Journal in the West Indies; which is equally singular both as regards Tarquin and Lucretia. Vid. p. 339, Feb. 13.

"Talk of Lucretia! commend me to a she-turkey. The hawk of Jamaica is an absolute Don Giovanni, and he never loses an opportunity of being extremely rude indeed to these feathered fair ones, not even scrupling to employ the *last violence*, and that without the least ceremony, not so much as saying, 'With your leave and by your leave!' or using any of the forms which common civility expects upon such occasions. The poor timid things are too much frightened by the sudden attack of the Tarquin with a beak and claws, to make any resistance; but they no sooner recover from their flutter sufficiently to be aware of what has happened, than they feel so extremely shocked, that they always make a point of dying; nor was a female turkey ever known to survive the loss of her honour above three days!"

LONDONIANA, No. III.

New Kent Road,
Jan. 10.

MR. URBAN,
DURING the excavations for the sewers connected with the northern

approaches of the new London Bridge, which took place in the year 1831, while I was desirous to collect facts, which formed the ground of a com-

munication* to the Society of Antiquaries on the Roman antiquities then discovered, I observed at the north-east corner of Great Eastcheap two Roman wells and a massive architectural fragment, which I considered to have belonged to the architrave of a Roman building of importance. Labourers are now engaged in clearing this spot for the erection of buildings, and further evidence of Roman occupation has been discovered; large piers of squared chalk connected by narrow arches of the same material; † a floor of coarse tesserae, about an inch square; another of sandy and argillaceous earth mingled with pebble-stones, three inches thick; the whole surface covered with a very thin coat of fine stucco of polished smoothness, painted red. This is a very interesting evidence of the ingenuity of the early Roman settlers in taking advantage of such materials for the construction of their floors as the natural soil afforded. Also a beautiful vessel of the amphora class, about eight inches high, of stone-coloured ware; several brass coins of various sizes, from the larger brass to the most minute size, not more than a fourth of that of our common farthing, pointed bottoms of amphore, fragments of coarse domestic vessels, and of the finer ware of coralline hue, so well known by the appellation of Samian. Mingled with these antiquities were many woodashes and masses of tile reduced to powder, probably by the weight of fallen buildings. A stratum of this sort two or three inches thick, may usually be observed in those spots, on the Roman level, which have been occupied by foundations of the Roman age.

The coins are generally in bad preservation; injured by the action of iotense fire, or much corroded. One, of Antoninus, from this spot (large brass), is of the first description; the head, however, of the Emperor very perfect, the reverse defaced. Another, of Constantine, is an exception: I

removed the soil which adhered to it with my own hand, and it appeared as clear as when it had just come from the mintage: Obverse, the Emperor's head with the fillet or diadem; legend, IMP. CONSTANTINUS . P. F. AVG. — Reverse, a divinity (Apollo), the right hand extended, in the left a globe; clothed, only on the shoulders, with drapery, floating in the wind; legend, SOLI INVICTO COMITI NOBIS: — a favourite reverse on the coins of Constantine, who probably before his conversion to Christianity regarded the God of Day as the tutelary companion of his military course. The latest coins from this spot are of Victorinus. These relics have been found contiguous to the raised Roman way in Eastcheap, which is supported by two lateral walls, and was noticed by me in a review of the published portion of the History of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane; — a work of which, I trust, before long, the completion may be seen, as I have been led to expect some choice relics from the scene of Falstaff's revelry, the old Boar's Head, and much entertaining and elaborate matter in its conclusion.

By the bye, Mr. Urban, as to the Romans supporting their highways by walls, when near rivers or precipitous ground, the following quotation of Bergier from Smetius will be found in point: — "In viâ Flaminîâ, tertio aut quarto lapide a foro Sempronii, Urbium versus, Metaurus fluvius inter duos excelsos moentes labitur. Juxtaque via jacet, quam necesse fuit muniri et pro loci naturâ nonnunquam *fulciri*. Et in eam rem extant *antiquissima murorum ex quadrato lapide vestigia*," &c.

In the line of the sewer constructing in Newgate-street, noticed in Londiniana, No. II. (Gent. Mag. for December, p. 564.), Roman coins are discovered by the workmen, with fragments of the Samian vessels. It is said that the workmen have crossed the foundations of the old City wall about the spot where the new gate was erected. If this be a fact, it is of much ichnographical importance. On one of the pieces of Samian pottery, is a figure of Neptune. Almost all the gods of the Roman mythology are occasionally to be found, I believe, on

* Archæologia, vol. xxiv. p. 192.

† These piers were similar to those of a crypt, supposed to be Roman, discovered in 1818 on the site of the church of St. Martin-le-Grand, London. See my Historical Notices of that establishment, p. 6, with illustrative plate.

their vessels for sacred or festive uses, in the sewer works near London Wall. coins have also been found; one of Antoninus with the beautiful provincial reverse, Britannia. Several of this impress have been produced by the recent excavations within the circuit of the City. The excavations for a public school erecting in Honey Lane Market, have afforded Roman coins and a bronze double-handed vessel supported in the tripod form, containing about a quart. This vessel is now in the Guildhall Library. The foundations of the church of St. Andrew Hubbard, which was destroyed at the Great Fire, never re-built, but its parochial district united with St. Mary at Hill, have been discovered. This church stood on the south side of Little East Cheap. It was raised, in all probability, like so many others in London, on a Roman edifice; for the walls had all the character of Roman workmanship, and fragments

of the Samian pottery were found about them. The accumulated body of evidence (which every excavation within the compass of the city walls augments), of a dense population in the Roman times, is truly remarkable, and tends to prove an assertion that I have ventured to make in another place, that at a very early period of the Roman dominion in Britain, London had spread itself out far and wide as an open colony,* intersected by various ways; if there were originally any military circumvallation formed by the Britons or Romans, it was of small comparative extent. The walls, irregular in form and of considerable compass, were evidently built to protect the space already occupied by buildings.

Excuse the brevity with which I at present note the above facts for the information of your readers.

A. J. K.

* *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. p. 102.

HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF ST. OLAVE'S AND ST. JOHN'S, SOUTHWARK.

(Continued from p. 16.)

THE first step towards this desirable institution was made by Henry Leeke, a brewer, who lived at the foot of London Bridge, by Pepper Alley; and who may be considered as the founder of the school; for, by his will, dated 12th March, 2d Elizabeth (1560*) he desired to be buried in the Church of St. Olyve's, Southwerke, of which he was a parishioner, and he bequeathed out of the rents and profits of certain houses and tenements within the precincts of St. Martin's-le-Grand, which he held by virtue of a lease from the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's at Westminster, 20l. a-year during the term of the said lease, to be distributed for certain charitable purposes by the churchwardens of St. Olyve's, out of which he directed 8l. per annum to be applied towards the maintenance of a Free-school in St. Savynr's parish; but if within two years after his death a Free-school should be built and established in St. Olyve's parish, then he gave the said 8l. per annum towards the same.

On the 13th Nov. 1560, it was re-

solved by the vestry, "that the churchwardens and others should seek to know the good-will and benevolence of the parish, what they would give towards the setting up and maintenance of a Free-school;" and on the 22d July, 1561, it was ordered that the churchwardens should receive of Mr. Leeke's executors the money given towards the erection of a Free-school, and that they should prepare a schoolmaster to teach the poor men's children there, according to the Queen's injunctions; which schoolmasters should be sufficient to teach the children of the parish to read and write and cast accounts; and further, the churchwardens were to prepare and make ready the church-hall, with benches, and seats, and all things necessary for the said school, which was to be ready against Michaelmas then next.

In 1567, it was resolved by the vestry, that the School should be made a Free-school, and established by authority, and an attempt was made to procure an Act of Parliament for that

* Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 23d April, 1560.

purpose, which failed; but Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent bearing date the 26th July, in the 13th year of her reign (1571), after reciting that the inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, had, at their no little cost, labour, and charge, ordained and erected in the aforesaid parish a Grammar School, in which children, as well of the rich as of the poor, being inhabitants of the aforesaid parish, were instructed and brought up, liberally and prosperously, in grammar, in accidence and other low books, ordained that the said School from thenceforth should be a Grammar School, for the bringing up of the children and younglings of the parishioners and inhabitants therein as aforesaid, and should be called "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the parishioners of the parish of St. Olave, in the county of Surrey." And that sixteen men of discretion and most honest inhabitants in the said parish for the time being, should be Governors thereof; and Anthony Bushe, clerk, parson of St. Olave's, William Bond, clerk, minister thereof, William Willson,* Charles Pratt, John Lamb, Olave Burr,† Thomas Poure, Thomas Bullman, William Lands, Richard Harrison, Thomas Harper, John Charman, Robert Cowche, Christopher Woodward, James Heath, and Thomas Pyn den (having been previously chosen in vestry) were named in the charter as the first Governors; and the Queen granted that the Governors should be a body corporate, and should be allowed to acquire and hold lands and tenements in fee (by a subsequent clause limited to 50*l.* a year); and that they should have a common seal; and that when any of them should die or remove out of the parish, the others should appoint successors; and that they should appoint the masters and ushers from time to time, and should make ordinances for the regulation of the master, ushers, and scholars, and the salaries of the master and ushers, and other things concerning the School,

and disposition of the rents and revenues thereof; and, lastly, that they should have the patent sealed without fine or fee, great or small, to her Majesty.

For several years after the School was established, it was maintained by the churchwardens out of the general funds of the parish; but it was considered advisable to vest sufficient property for its support in the Governors, and at a vestry held on the 4th May, 1579, it was agreed that "Thomas Batte, William Willsoo, Oliff Burr, Thomas Harper, Ryc. Denman, and Ryc. Pynfold should take order with Mr. Godyer and Mr. Eggelfelde to pass over Horseydowne to the use of the Schole."

Horseydowne, or Horsadowe (now Horslydown) was then a large grazing field, down, or pasture for horses and cattle, containing about sixteen acres, belonging to the parish.

This field had been purchased by the parish of one Hugh Eglyfeld, or Eggiefeld, in 1552; and it appears by the minutes of a vestry held 5th March, 1552, that Eggiefeld had deeded and granted to the churchwardens and the assistants all that his right, title, and interest which he had by virtue of a lease which he bought of Robert Warren, and that he should have for the same the money which he paid to Warren, and the grazing of two kye in Horsedown for his life. The sum paid by the parish to Eggiefeld was 20*l.* and twelve-pence.

At the time it was resolved to assign this field to the Governors of the Free-school, it was used by the parishioners for pasturing their horses and cattle, and for digging sand and gravel, and there also were the parish butts for the exercise of archery.‡ But, subject to such privileges of the parishioners, the field was let to one Alderton, at 6*l.* per annum. It now produces 2000*l.* per annum.

Pursuant to the order of vestry of the 4th May, 1579, an indenture of

* M.P. for Southwark 5th Elizabeth and 14th Elizabeth.

† M.P. for Southwark 13th Elizabeth.

‡ In Hilary Term, 5 Edward 6th, an Information was filed in the Exchequer by William Marten, of London, Fletcher, against Hugh Eglefelde and Genfrey Wolfe, inhabitants of St. Olave's, for not having butts for the exercise of Archery in the said parish, pursuant to the Statute of 33 Henry 8th, in consequence of which proceedings the butts were soon afterwards erected on Horseydown.

bargain and sale was made and executed, dated 29th December, 24 Elizabeth, whereby Horseydown was conveyed by Christopher Egglefield (the heir of Hugh Egglefield) to the Governors; and by a deed of feoffment, dated the 19th January, 1586, Hugh Goodear released and confirmed the same to the Governors and their successors for ever.

It appears from the churchwardens' accounts for the years 1585 and 1586, that the parish had a law-suit respecting this property, which ended in their obtaining the feoffment from Mr. Goodier, for which they gave him 4*l.*, which, with the costs of the suit and of the conveyance, were paid by the parish. The following extract from the churchwardens' account is rather curious.

Expence about the sute of Horseydowne, as followeth :

It'm. Botelier to the Temple to our counsellor, viii*l.*

It'm. P^d Mr. Foster for his fee, x*l.*

It'm. P^d Mr. Cowper for his fee the same tyme, x*l.*

It'm. To searche in the Courte of Augmentacion for the survey of the Abbey of Bermondsey (to which I apprehend Horseydown had belonged), ii*l.*

It'm. To the Sherieff for copie of the names of ye jury, vi*l.*

It'm. Spent the 19 day of Nov^r. at breck-faste upon or lawyer, ii*l.* vi*l.*

It'm. The 22 day of November to or Counsellour, x*l.*

It'm. P^d the 12 day of December to Mr. Danbey for the exemplyfycacion of the verdict, liii*l.*

It'm. The 25th of Januarye, we went to talke wth Mr. Godyer, and he appointed us to meet at the Tempell wth our Counsell and his, and so we went to Westminster up and downe, and to the Tempell and home, x*l.* viii*l.*

It'm. P^d Mr. Cowper or Counseyllour xxx*l.*

It'm. To Mr. Hitchcocke, Counseyllour for Mr. Goodyer, to see the deade sealed, and for helpeinge us to make a deade, x*l.*

It'm. P^d Mr. Goodyer to seale or feoffment, liii*l.*

It'm. Expended in takinge possession of the Downe the 27th daye of Januarye 1586, upon loves of bread for boys, xii*l.*

It'm for a dynner the same day in Fyshe Streate for certayne of the P'ishe.

In Hilary Term, 26th Elizabeth, an Information was filed in the Exchequer by the Attorney-general against John Byrde and John Selbye, churchwardens of St. Olave's, and Robert Bowgh-eir, for intrusion into the Queen's land at Horseydown; which was stated in the Information to have been part of the possessions of the late dissolved monastery of Bermondsey:—

The Defendants pleaded that Sir Roger Copley, Knt. being seised of the land in fee, a fine was levied in Easter Term, 36th Henry VIII. between Adam Beston, Henry Goodyer, and Hugh Eglesfelde, complainants; and the said Sir Roger Copley and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant; to the use of the said Adam, Henry, and Hugh, their heirs and assigns; that the said Hugh Eglesfelde survived the said Adam Beston and Henry Goodyer, and afterwards died, leaving Christopher Eglesfelde his son and heir, to whom the said land descended, and who had conveyed it to the Governors, as before stated; and that they, the churchwardens, were in possession of the land in question as bailiffs to the Governors. The plea was satisfactory, and the Attorney-general entered a *nolle prosequi*.*

The Governors were afterwards put to some trouble in maintaining their title to Horseydown. In the 13th James I. they recovered a verdict in an action against William Knight, of Southwark, brewer, for a trespass upon the Down; and from the same year (1617) to the year 1632, they sustained a long protracted, but ultimately successful litigation, respecting their title to Horseydown, with Anthony Thomas, Esq. owner of the adjoining estate, which had belonged to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and subsequently having been devised by the will of Gainsford Thomas, Esq. in 1719, to trustees for Dame Mary Abdy (his cousin), wife of Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart. of Felix Hall, Essex, and her sons, has descended to the present Sir William Abdy, Bart. in whom it is now vested.

In the 15th James I. a decree was made by the Court of Chancery in a suit by Mr. Thomas and others against the Governors, confirming the right of

* Records of the Court of Exchequer, Hilary Term, 26 Elizabeth, Roll 137.

the Governors to Horseydown, and in the 8th Charles I. a verdict was obtained by the Governors in an action of ejectment against Mr. Thomas concerning Horseydown.

In addition to the endowment given by the parish and the legacy given by Mr. Leeke, the Governors of the Free-school received other contributions from individual benefactors, among which were the following:—

Richard Dowsett by his will dated 3rd Dec. 1561, gave out of certain estates in Long-lane, Bermondsey, towards a free-school in the parish of St. Olave, 40s. yearly.

John Lamb (who was one of the Governors) by deed dated 19th Novem. 1579, conveyed certain messuages in Searcoal-lane (now Fleet-lane) in St. Sepulchre's, London, to the use of the Governors for the maintenance of the school.

Elizabeth Bullman by deed dated 14th August 1574, gave and confirmed unto the Governors 4 messuages situate in Little Britain, in trust for the benefit of the school.

John Middleton, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, an inhabitant of the parish of St. Olyve, by his will dated 18th Oct. 1589,* among other charitable bequests, gave to the Governors of the Free School, in reversion after the decease of his wife, one tenement, wherein Robert Horne then dwelled; but if the Governors could not hold the same by their charter, he gave it to his own right heirs.

Dame Margaret Osborn,† by indenture dated 5th Sept. 49 Elizabeth, assigned 40s. a year for ever out of premises in Philpot-lane, for the use of the poor scholars of the said school.

Vassall Webling, of Barking, Essex, being seized of 103 messuages and 2 wharfs in the parish of St. Olave, called Pascall Place, by his will dated 30th Oct. 8th James I. gave 4l. a year thereout for the maintenance of the Free School, and 10s. to some learned preacher for an annual sermon.

Thomas Hutton,‡ by indenture of release dated 7th Dec. 1612, conveyed to the Governors a house in St. Olave's

(Tooley) street, for the maintenance of the school.

Thomasine Abbott, widow, by her will (date not known) gave to the Governors 50l. for placing out as apprentices the poor boys of the school.

There is also a bequest of 3l. per annum from Joseph Reeves towards putting out apprentices; and two other gifts of 3l. per annum each by benefactors named Bouzine and Rawlins.

Robert Tyler, of Stockwell, gentleman, (who was many years clerk to the Governors,) by his will, dated 30 Nov. 1809, gave to the Governors 300l. sterling (after the decease of his wife), the interest whereof to be applied for apprenticing poor boys educated in this school, or in such other way as the Governors might think fit. He also gave to each of the masters and ushers of the school at his wife's decease 50l.—Mrs. Tyler died in July 1833, and the legacy has been received by the Governors, and invested in the Funds.

The Church hall, which was ordered by the vestry to be fitted up for the School, was the vestry hall of the parish, situate in Church-yard Alley, a narrow passage going out of Tooley Street, nearly opposite to St. Olave's Church. This house, together with a church-yard adjoining, had been purchased by the parish in the 12th of Henry VIII. and conveyed to the Rector and his successors for ever; and having been fitted up for the School, in pursuance of the Order of Vestry of 22nd July, 1561, the school was kept there until that building was pulled down, 1831, for the purpose of forming the approach to New London Bridge from St. Olave's, or Tooley Street.§

In Manning and Bray's History of Surrey,|| it is said that in 1609 the inhabitants built the School on the site of part of the house which had belonged to the prior of Lewes; but this is an error; for the house of the prior of Lewes was in Carter-lane. And in letters patent of 12 Henry VIII. granting licence to Richard Panell

* Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. 26th March 1593.

† She was widow of Sir Edward Osborn, Lord-Mayor of London in 1589. She was probably his second wife, as Sir Edward married Anne, only daughter of Sir William Hewitt, Lord-Mayor in 1539; whose life he had saved, when during her infancy she was dropped by her nurse out of a window of her father's house on London Bridge into the river Thames. He was ancestor of the Dukes of Leeds.

‡ Alderman of London. He represented Southwark in Parliament from the 7th to the 39th Elizabeth.

§ See Views of the old School-house in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata, and Back-grammar Schools.

|| Vol. iii. p. 600.

and others to convey the premises which were afterwards used as the school to the rector of St. Olave's and his successors, they are stated to adjoin on the east to the house of the prior of Lewes.

In the year 1656 the income of the school estates was 116*l.* 19*s.*, and the expenditure for its support was 94*l.* 5*s.**

In the reign of King Charles II. the Governors thought it advisable to procure a more extended charter, and accordingly, by letters patent dated 2nd May, 26 Charles II. (1674), the charter of Queen Elizabeth was confirmed, the provisions of that charter were repeated rather more formally, and the Governors were enabled to hold lands to the amount of 500*l.* a year, to be applied for the maintenance of the schoolmaster and ushers, the erection and support of the school-house and the lands and tenements thereto belonging; for defraying the necessary charges of the Governors; for the maintenance of two scholars out of the school at the University till they should take the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and also for the setting-out poor impotent persons of the parish of Saint Olave, and for erecting and maintaining a workhouse for setting poor persons of the parish at work, and not otherwise.

The Governors named in this charter were, Richard Meggott, D.D. one of His Majesty's Chaplains and Rector of St. Olave's, Thomas Barker, Esq. J. P. for Surrey, George Meggott the elder, William Fitzhugh, Jeremie Bains, Thomas Morgan, Charles Crayker, George Harvey, John Bateman, Tobias Selby, Symon Nicholls, Jacob May, Francis Miller, Anthony Rawlins, Anthony Allen, and John Brookes.

By an Act of Parliament of the 6th Geo. II. for providing a maintenance for the minister of the new church of Horslydown, and for making the district assigned to the same (then part of St. Olave's), a distinct parish, it was provided that the inhabitants of the new parish should enjoy all the benefits of the Free School in common with the inhabitants of the old parish.

The vaults under the old vestry-hall and school-house and the masters' houses, and a piece of ground in front of the school on which houses had formerly stood, were, for many years previous to the building being pulled down for forming the approaches to London Bridge, held by the Governors of the school, under leases granted by the Rectors and senior Churchwardens of the parishes of St. Olave and St. John, at the yearly rent of 12*l.*; but when it became necessary to make out the title, some difficulty arose in ascertaining in whom the freehold was vested: the school having been originally established and constantly held in the vestry-house, and the vestries being only held occasionally, it had become generally understood that the house belonged to the school, and that the vestry was held there by sufferance; and in order to get rid of the difficulty, a clause was inserted in an Act of 11 Geo. IV. cap. 64, whereby it was enacted that, as soon as a convenient piece of ground should have been fixed upon and approved, the same should be conveyed to the Governors of the Free Grammar School in exchange for the then school and the houses of the masters, subject to a perpetual rent-charge of 12*l.* per annum to the parishes of St. Olave and St. John.

Horslydown having been covered with houses, erected on building leases which have fallen in, the yearly income of the School is now very considerable. By the account rendered by the Governors to the Commissioners of Charities for the education of the Poor, it appeared that the whole income of the charity for the year 1818 amounted to 1664*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; and in 1834 the rents and dividends on funded stock (exclusive of fines and premiums for renewal of leases), amounted to upwards of 2400*l.*

Out of the revenues of the School the governors have to make certain payments for money and bread to the poor, pursuant to the directions of various benefactors, which amounted in 1834 to 32*l.*; and others for apprenticing poor children, which amounted to 7*l.* 10*s.* And in addition to the

* See rental, Manning and Bray, vol. iii. p. 602.

expenses of supporting the Free-school, the Governors contribute annually to St. Olave's Charity School for Girls, 40*l.*, and to a similar school in St. John's, 30*l.* They also allow 50*l.* per annum for the maintenance of a scholar from the school, at college. The expenses of the actual maintenance of the school, in 1834, were 1,360*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* and the repairs of the school estates, expenses of management, and other incidental charges for that year, amounted to 477*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* leaving a balance of surplus revenue in favour of the School, of 400*l.* or thereabouts.

There was also a distinct fund, arising from fines paid by the tenants for licences to assign and underlet. These fines, which are assessed at half a year's rent, had for several years been invested in the three per cent. consols, and formed an accumulating fund for rebuilding the school-house. This fund amounted in 1818 to 1,058*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* stock.

The contract price for the school was near 6000*l.* The first stone was laid on the 17th Nov. 1834, by Charles Barclay, Esq. M.P. then Wardeo, assisted by the rest of the Governors, in the presence of a numerous company of the inhabitants of both parishes: and the building was sufficiently completed to be occupied by the master and scholars, and to hold the commemoration on the 17th Nov. last.

During the interval between the pulling down of the old school, and the building of the new one, the principal school was carried on in a building formerly a chapel, situate in Backstreet, St. John's, near the corner of Horslydow-lane.

The present Governors are: Henry Dudin, Esq. Warden; the Rev. A. H. Kenoy, D.D. Rector of St. Olave's; the Rev. J. C. Abdy, A.M. Rector of St. John's; Charles Barclay, Esq. M.P.; Thomas Farncomb, Esq.; Emaouel Silva, Esq.; Wm. Holcomb, Esq.; Richard Willson, Esq.; Henry Cracklow, Esq.; Joshua Lockwood, Esq.; Robt. Thos. Kent, Esq.; Thos. Starling Benson, Esq.; Edward Ledger, Esq.; Thomas Allen Shuter, Esq.; John Allen Shuter, Esq.; and Henry Ledger, Esq.

The upper school consists of about 320 boys, all taken from the two

parishes of St. Olave and St. John, 100 of whom are taught Latin, and 30 are also instructed in Greek. This school is under the direction of the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M. the head-master, and three under-masters; and, with the exception of the Latin and Greek classes, is conducted on the system of Dr. Bell.

There is also a branch school, situated in Magdalen-street, which was erected by the Governors in the year 1824. It is a large and commodious building, and contains about 250 boys, who are instructed on the system of Dr. Bell, under the direction of Mr. Venoer, and an under-master.

The masters are elected annually. All the scholars are educated entirely free of expense; books and stationery being provided by the Governors. The masters have no perquisites, nor are they allowed to accept any presents, their salaries being very liberal.

The boys are admitted by presentations from the Governors, which are freely given to the parishioners; but a certificate is required from two inhabitant householders, that the parties are resident in one of the parishes.

On the 17th Nov. being the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession, divine service is performed, and a sermon is preached at St. Olave's Church, before the Governors, after which there is a public examination of the scholars at the school, by two Clergymen appointed by the Governors, on which occasion orations are delivered by the principal scholars in Greek, Latin, and English, and prizes are awarded; and the Governors, with the masters of the school, the examiners, the preacher, the rectors, churchwardens, vestry and parish clerks, and some of the principal inhabitants of both parishes, afterwards dine together.

Mr. Christopher Ocland was master of this School in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but in 1582 had removed to that of Cheltenham. He printed two poems in Latin verse, one entitled *Anglorum Prælia*, from 1327 to 1558; the other on the peaceful State of England under the reign of Queen Elizabeth. These poems, as well for the gravity of the argument as the ease of the verse, were ordered by the Lords of the Council, in a let-

ter addressed to her Majesty's High Commissioners in causes Ecclesiastical, dated 21 April, 1582, to be read in all schools, in place of the heathen poets.

The Rev. James Blenkarne, A.M. Rector of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, was master of this school for upwards of thirty years. He resigned in 1823, and was succeeded by the Rev. F. D. Lempriere, A.M. on whose resignation, in 1832, the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M. the present master, was appointed.

It is stated in the report of the Commissioners of Charities that the power given by the charter of Charles II. to send scholars to the University, had been very little exercised, and that, although the school was founded for the children of the rich as well as the poor, the higher class of inhabitants disliked the mixture of society which their children met with at the school, and in general declined to send their children; the school therefore then consisted almost entirely of the children of the poorer classes, whose parents were unable to bear the further expense attendant on an university education. They were even informed that the masters had solicited the parents of boys whose attainments qualified them for the University, to avail themselves of the exhibition for their children, and that they declined doing so for the reasons above stated. Of late years, however, the School has seldom been without a scholar at the University.

In the year 1801, Mr. Charles Blenkarne, the son of the Rev. Mr. Blenkarne, then head-master of the school, was sent to college with an exhibition of 70*l.* per annum. In 1809, Mr. Abdy, the present Rector of St. John's, who was educated at the school, had an allowance of 50*l.* per ann. until he took his degree of B.A. In 1828 Mr. Joseph Thompson had an allowance of 50*l.* per ann. In 1831 Mr. Frederick Henry Scrivener had a similar allowance; and this year Mr. Edwin T. Smith has been sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, with a like annual allowance.

Some dissatisfaction has occasionally been entertained with respect to the government of the School. About 1724 a Commission for charitable uses was sued out, in consequence of the Governors having made a long lease at 5*l.* a year rent, of six houses worth 50*l.* a year. The Commissioners decreed the lessee to surrender the lease, and that he and the Governors should pay 70*l.* costs; and Lord Chancellor King confirmed the decree, but mitigated the costs to 50*l.**

In the Library of the London Institution is a Vindication of the Governors, occasioned by a publication entitled, "An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Warden from Christmas 1732, to Christmas 1733."

Some years ago a Bill in Chancery was filed by some of the parishioners against the Governors, but the suit was abandoned; and an information has been lately filed in the name of the Attorney-general, containing some very groundless and absurd charges against the Governors, mixed with others for which there are some grounds; the principal one being that the Governors do not, on a Governor leaving the parish, elect another inhabitant to be a Governor in his room, as the charters direct, and that but few of the present Governors are actually resident in either of the parishes. The Governors have put in their answer to the information, and it is to be hoped that the funds of the School will not be expended in useless litigation.

In this excellent institution a classical education is provided for those children whose parents desire it, and whose situation and prospects in life are such as to render such an education advantageous to them; while at the same time it affords to the children of parents in a more humble sphere such plain and useful instruction as is best suited to their station. Neither are the precepts of religion neglected; and the scholars attend Divine service on every sabbath at St. Olave's and St. John's churches.

The present flourishing state of the finances of the School is a proof of

* East v. Ryall, 2 P. Williams 284, 2 Equity Cases Abridged, 199, fol. 6.

their having been judiciously administered. The schools are well conducted by masters of great ability, as will be made evident to any one who will take the trouble to visit them.

The ancient seal of the School (of which we subjoin a cut) bears the date of 1576. It represents the master seated in the school-room, with five boys standing near him. The rod is a prominent object, as in other school seals which may be seen in Carlisle's "Grammar Schools;" some of which are also inscribed with the maxim of King Solomon, then strictly maintained: QUI PARCIT VIRGAM ODI FILIUM. A fac-simile of the seal, in cast iron or carved in stone, is placed

in front of most of the houses belonging to the School. G. R. C.



EARLY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN GERMANY.

MR. URBAN, 12, *Liverpool-st.*

THE following brief account of an early Temperance Society, which proves that we have to look back to another age for the first establishment of these institutions, may not be uninteresting to your readers.

At the close of the fifteenth century, drunkenness prevailed to a frightful extent in Germany, and more particularly in the upper classes, and among the nobility. In the year 1600, a society was formed for the discouragement of this vice; its founder was Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse, and it was named the *Order of Temperance*. It included among its supporters several of the reigning princes, and many of the principal nobles of Germany; dukes, counts, landgraves, rheingraves, and margraves, were among its subscribing members. Its laws, in our day, would not be considered as tending to encourage temperance; they, however, in some measure illustrate the state of society at that period, and explain what was meant by *Temperance* 200 years ago. We select a few:—

1. Be it ordained, That every member of this society pledges himself, from its institution, which dates December the 25th, 1600, until the same day in December 1602, never to become intoxi-

ated, and that the foregoing order may be observed by every member of

this high and well-conceived society, we pledge ourselves to be satisfied with seven glasses, of the measure of the order, (the liquor, though not named, we presume to be wine; the size of the glass is not stated) at a meal.

3. That no member of this order shall, in the course of 24 hours, take more than two head (haupt) meals, not exceeding seven society tumblers with each, and not under any circumstances to be allowed to drink wine on other occasions, not even as a sleeping-draught.

4. As it is likely, however, that wine may, to some, be necessary at luncheon, one glass may be taken, provided it be subtracted from the daily allowance of fourteen.

* * * * *

6. That no one may complain of thirst, a necessary quantity of other beverages, as beer, mineral-water, toast and water, &c. shall be supplied at every meal. But moderation is enjoined even in the use of these.

7. It is not allowable to drink Spanish wines, brandy, nor geneva; nor strong malt liquors, as London porter, or Ham-borough double ales.

8. Under some circumstances, one glass of the aforesaid strong spirits may be drunk, but for every one so taken, two glasses of wine to be deducted.

9. No person shall be allowed to drink his seven glasses in one, or even two draughts, but to make, at the least, three.

10. Also, no one shall have the privilege of drinking the fourteen glasses at one sitting, nor even eight on one occasion; they must be equally divided between the two meals.

11. Those who break any of the above laws, shall be reported to the founder of the society.

12. If any member should infringe the constitutions of the order, three staid and well-conducted brothers shall pronounce on the guilt of the accused, and, if found guilty, adjudge him to the greater or the lesser punishment at their discretion. The greater to be, that from the date of his crime, for the period of one year, he shall not be allowed to be present at any tournament, or knightly play, either horse or foot. The next punishment, that for the space of one year he be not allowed to drink wine: and as a still lighter, should such be deemed proper, the culprit shall be adjudged to forfeit the two best horses in his stable, and to pay a fine of 300 dollars. * * * * *

The above extracts comprise about one-third of the laws of this singular institution; they have been selected and condensed, without departing in the least from their spirit. This account may be strictly relied upon; the original document (in MS.), with the signatures and seals of more than 200 princes and nobles attached to it, is to be seen in the library of the town-hall of Marburg, in Upper Hesse, belonging to the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

Yours, &c. W. LAW GANE.

Mr. URBAN, Rotterdam, May 7.*

IN sending me a minute comparison of the Friesian language with the Anglo-Saxon, for the preface of my Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, now printing, my friend the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma, a clergyman of Deventer, in Holland, inclosed the following remarks. If you find a place for them in your Magazine, I hope I shall induce him to send you an account of the Friesian customs, which bear a striking affinity with our own. My friend is a native of Friesland, and has written many useful works, to prove the advantage of his native tongue in the derivation and explanation of English words. He is now engaged in a Friesian, Latin, and English Dictionary.

I allow my friend to speak in his own language, thinking it better to let a few foreign idioms remain, than to destroy its originality by correction.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH BOSWORTH.

* We must apologise for our delay in inserting this article, owing to its having been long mislaid.

Runic Epitaphs found at Hartlepool.

Rhabanus Maurus has left a Runic alphabet of the Marcomanni, called by others *Nordmanni*, and (see *Ueber Deutsche Runen von W. C. Grimm, Göttingen 1821 on the whole, and p. 149 in particular.*) *Northalbingii*—seated on the northern banks of the Elbe, of course one and the same spot where the Saxons, the allies of the Angles, were residing. When we compare the form of these letters with the Runic alphabet of the Anglo-Saxons [*Hickes' Gramm. Goth. et Anglo-Saxonica, in the Thes. L. L. Sept. tom. I. p. 135, 136*], we shall perceive, upon the whole, a striking resemblance, which is to me a convincing proof that the Anglo-Saxons brought along with them from their native country the Runic alphabet into Britain. That these letters were once in common use among them, has been lately proved by the discovery of two sepulchral stones at Hartlepool, bearing Runic inscriptions. Hartlepool is a peninsula in the county of Durham, where a convent was founded by Bega about the year 640. She was succeeded by Hilda, a lady of noble birth, who removed to Whitby in the year 658, and was there abbess of a convent, in which the celebrated Cædmon was a monk. An accurate delineation of these sepulchral stones is given in your Magazine for Sept. 1833, p. 219.

The cross on these stones proves that they covered Christian corpses. The two letters in the two upper quarters of the greater stone, mean perhaps Christ, the *Alpha* and the *Omega*. The smaller stone, which is also the oldest, does not present these letters. The Runic letters on the larger and more modern stone give these words: *Hildi Thuth*; and on the older stone, *Hilmmi Eath*. The first word is evidently a proper name, signifying however *hildi* or *hilde*, properly, affectionate; and *Hilmmi* or *Hilme*, or *Helme*, galeatus [Icelandic, *Hilmir*, protector, rex]. Let it be observed, that *e* is not denoted by a particular character in the old Runic alphabet, but indicated by the *i*, which vowel being later denoted by a point, was called *stungen Jus*, and served to indicate the *e*. Now the *i* twice at least appearing on these stones, where *e* is to be expected, this seems to be something of a proof, that


these stones were engraved before the introduction of *stamen* *Jis* amongst the Scandinavian Runes, of *M eh* amongst the Anglo-Saxon Runes, and of *M ech* amongst the Northalbingian Runes.


As all proper names indicate a quality of mind or body, reputed excellent by our forefathers, we are doubtful whether the second word denotes a proper name, or an epithet containing the encomium of the deceased. I deem the latter the most probable, notwithstanding the two epithets are changed by the Frisians into proper names; for *thucht* they say by assimilation of the *ch* to the *t*, *Dotte*, and for *eah*, *Eade*. *Thucht* seems to be an adjective signifying *sound, powerful, and virtuous*, from þeo, *vigeo*, þyðr, *viget*, þean, *vigre*, whence Dutch *dachtig*, *sound*; Scotch *doughty, powerful, able*.


Eah, *eah levis, tractata facilis*, whence *easy*, points out virtue, reputed as such by Christians, not by the warlike Anglo-Saxons. Perhaps it was a nun, renowned for her meekness of mind, whom this stone covered. The reporter says about the bones found under the stones, that he is strongly inclined to consider them the remains of a female. The difference between the proper names of men and women will not help us, as the same names are often common to both, even at this day, at Hindelopen, in Friesland, and other places.

The greater stone bears the inscription HILDE THE VIRTUOUS; and the smaller and older stone, HILME THE MERE. *Hilme* and *Hille*, by assimilation for *Hilde*, are still prevalent proper names in Frisia.


What I intended to observe, was the perfect likeness of the letters on these stones with the Runic alphabet of the Anglo-Saxons, and of the Northalbingians, where this alphabet differs from the old Scandinavian. For instance, the *h* occurring in both the



stones with the figure  in the Scan-



dinavian alphabet is drawn ; the *d*,


engraved in the greater stone  just as in the Rune *dæg* by Hicces, and the Rune *tag* in the *Coder of St. Gall*, No. 270, the *d* and *th* in the old Scan-

dinavian alphabet being indicated by the same token þ; the *m* in the Scandinavian alphabet indicated by the fi-

gure  is on the oldest stone drawn

 just as with Rhabanus Maurus, and nearly as with Hicces; the *a* is the only exception, having on the older stone in the word *eah*, perfectly the same figure as the *a* with Ulphilas. I have not found the figure  elsewhere but on the Celtiberian coins, whose letters bear a striking likeness with the old Runes. The Celtiberian alphabet is the passing over from the Oriental letters to the Runes. Sestini gives (p. 202) to this figure the sound of *i*; but founded on what grounds I do not know. I take the figure on the stone for the undermost part of the

Scandinavian Rune  *hagl*, of the Anglo-Saxon Rune  *calc*, of the

Northalbingian Rune  *chilck*, with Rhabanus Maurus, and of course standing for *ch*. About the remaining Runes on the sepulchral stones, there can be no question, being obvious in all the Runic alphabets.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

THE Writer of the Article in the Westminster Review, vol. XIV. pp. 56—93, and an occasional Correspondent of your Magazine, requests the favour of being allowed to convey his thanks to the learned and ingenious Author of "The new English Dictionary" now publishing by Mr. Pickering, Mr. Richardson, p. 45, for the public expression of an opinion so favourable, of a paper which is, in fact, as he designates it, an Essay on a subject of great importance, and is more than a Review. But at the same time I wish to point out to Mr. Richardson (and to have a memorial in the same Volume which contains his observations,) two mistakes into which he has fallen, in the notice which he has been pleased to take of the plan of an English Dictionary, which is there with a considerable degree of minuteness developed.

First: it was not to his communication to any Encyclopedia that the

allusion was made, when I spoke of his "valuable contributions to an improved Dictionary;" but to the quarto volume which he published in 1815, entitled, "Illustrations of English Philology."

Secondly, and to myself most important, I beg leave to assure him that, whatever coincidences there may be between the plan of a Dictionary which is there laid down, and any plan which Mr. Richardson may himself have sketched or finished, they are but accidental, or rather, perhaps, the necessary results of reflection when directed to the same subject, by minds which have studied in the same school, the school of Tooke. It is perhaps my misfortune that I had then but a very slight acquaintance with Mr. Richardson's valuable volume, and that I had no acquaintance at all (so at least I believe) with his contributions to the Encyclopædia: and as to any general plan of an English Dictionary which he may have any where put forth, I am to this moment entirely unconscious of the existence of such a tract. Whatever may be the merits or the defects of

that Essay, it was the result of independent reflection on the subject to which it relates; and the minute statements, or what Mr. Richardson calls "the minute specialties of conformation," were, almost without exception, the collections in original reading of our early authors, and, when borrowed from any preceding collector, certainly not, as far as my memory will assist me after the lapse of several years, in any instance from the far more extensive labours of Mr. Richardson.

Thus much, I trust, you will allow me the opportunity of saying; for I feel it to be one thing to have written an Essay for which I claim the merit of a high degree of originality, or at least which is the result of original thought, whether successfully exerted or not; and another, to have been little more than one who has merely reproduced the ideas on the same subject which had been presented to the world by another, and especially by a cotemporary. Mr. Richardson has so great merit that he can well afford to spare this. Yours, &c.

A CORRESPONDENT.

THEOBALDS PALACE.

"Now see these Swannes the new and worthie seate
Of famous Cicill, Treasurer of the land,
Whose wisdome, counsell, skill of Princes state
The world admires, then Swannes may doe the same:
The House it selfe doth shewe the owners wit,
And may for bewtie, state, and every thing,
Compared be with most within the land."

Theobalds.

A Tale of Two Swannes, by W. Vallans, printed in the fifth volume of Leland's Itinerary, 1769.

IN the accompanying plate we are enabled to present to our Readers a View which was a desideratum to Mr. Lysons; who, in his "Enviros of London," says that he "had not been able to find any print or painting which conveys any adequate idea of

this Palace."* Our view is derived from a drawing in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and is hitherto known only from a vignette in Mr. Pickering's very complete and highly-embellished edition of Walton's Angler.

This magnificent Palace, the fa-

* "There is a scarce print of it by Stent, upon a small scale, which seems to be a very imperfect representation. The view in the tapestry at Houghton, which was supposed to be Theobalds, and is engraved in Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia, (and in the first edition of Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth), does not agree with the description in the Survey of 1630." (Lysons.) The small distant view by Daniel King, copied in the same plate of Gough's Camden, is still more insignificant, and Mr. Lysons has not condescended to allude to it. There is an interesting interior view of the Gallery, described hereafter, p. 15.

avourite suburban retreat of the two first monarchs of the family of Stuart, stood in the parish of Cheshunt, at the distance of twelve miles from London, and a little to the north of the road to Ware. The origin of the name does not appear; and it has not occurred in the researches of the topographer at an earlier date than the year 1441; when the manor of Thebaudes was granted out by the Crown to the hospital of St. Anthony in London. Other manors in Cheshunt, some of which were afterwards united to it, were called after their owners, from whose successive surnames they derived a variety of *alias's*, as may be seen in the pages of Lysons and Clutterbuck; and it is therefore probable that Theobald was the name of an owner, but at what period earlier than the reign of Henry VI. does not now appear.

The manor probably reverted to the Crown at the suppression of religious foundations; and the late Historian of Hertfordshire* has detailed its subsequent passage through the names of Bedyf, Burbage, and Ellyott, until, on the 10th of June, 1563, it was purchased by Sir William Cecil, afterwards the great Lord Burghley.

The original manor-house is sup-

posed to have been on a small moated site, the traces of which are still visible in Sir George Prescott's park.† In 1570, Sir William Cecil increased the estate‡ by an important addition, which is thus mentioned in his Diary: "May 15. I purchased Cheshant Park of Mr. Harryngton." He now, if not before, must have been proceeding in earnest with his new mansion, as in September of the following year his Royal Mistress honoured it with a visit (which will be more particularly noticed hereafter); and she was presented with a "portrait of the house."

Lord Burghley was not the least sumptuous in architecture among a nobility which produced so many magnificent palaces. The author of his contemporary biography (printed in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*), says, "He buylt three houses; one in London for necessity; another at Burghley, of competency for the mansion of his Barooy; and another at Waltham [this of Theobalds], for his younger sonne; which, at the first, he meant but for a little pile, as I have hard him saie, but, after he came to enterteine the Quene so often there, he was enforced to enlarge it, rather for the Quene and her greate traine, and to sett poore on

* Clutterbuck's *Herts*, vol. ii. p. 87.

† Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. iv. p. 71. Mr. Lysons (followed by Mr. Clutterbuck, notwithstanding his previous statement already quoted) has placed the commencement of Lord Burghley's new building "about the year 1560," which date was evidently suggested from the erroneous supposition that the Queen was first entertained by him at Theobalds in 1564. But that was not the fact. The misapprehension originated in the following passage of Lord Burghley's own Diary: "1564, July 27. The Queen at my Lord Treasurer's house at Theobalds, and so to Enfield." Burghley himself was not Treasurer until after the death (in 1572) of the Marquess of Winchester, who was the person here designated as Lord Treasurer. It is possible the Marquis may have been a temporary tenant at Theobalds; but it is much more probable that the word Theobalds has been substituted in transcribing the Diary for Chelsea, which was the situation of the Marquess's suburban house. It is certain, from the particular manner in which Lord Burghley subsequently repeats the dates of the Queen's visits, that he was not her Majesty's host on this occasion. The Diary is printed at the end of Murdin's "Cecil Papers;" the original manuscript is probably at Hatfield.

‡ Lord Burghley's Hertfordshire estates, enumerated in his inquisition post mortem, are as follow: manor of Theobalds, alias Tongs; manors and lordships of Clayes, Darcyes, Cresbrokes, Clarks, Corlings alias Collings, Perriers, and Beaumont hall; Cheshunt Parke, or Brantingsheye; the manors and farms of Baa's, Hoddeson Bury, and Goldings; the manor, capital messuage, and farm called Barnettts, in Brokesborne, Hoddesdon, and Amwel; the Black Lion inn, in Hoddesdon; Curste Marshes, near Hoddesdon; and the site of the dissolved Priory, called Lady Sweetman's Croft, or Cheshunt Nunnery. The annual value of the whole was only 25*l*. Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, pp. 190, 197.

worke, than for pompe or glory; for he ever said it wold be to big for the small living he cold leave his sonne. The other two are but convenient, and no bigger than will serve for a nobleman; all of them perfected, convenient, and to better purpose for habitation then manie others buyt by great noblemen; being all bewtiful, uniform, necessary, and well seated; which are greate arguments of his wisdom and judgment. He greatlie delighted in making gardens, fountaines, and walks; which at Theobalds were perfected most costly, bewtifully, and pleasantly; where one might walk twoe myle in the walks before he came to their ends."

The perfect accuracy with which the biographer here repeated Lord Burghley's sentiments on his buildings, is fully confirmed by one of his own letters, addressed to an intimate but unknown friend, and dated Aug. 14, 1585 (MS. Lansd. 103. art. 19):

"If my buildings mislike them, I confess my folly in the expences, because some of my houses are to come, if God so please, to them that shall not have land to mayntayne them: I mean my house at Theobalds; which was begun by me with a mean mesure, but increas by occasions of her Majesty's often coming: * whom to please, I never would omit to strain myself to more charges than building is. And yet not without some speciall direction of her Majesty. Upon fault found with the smal mesure of her chamber, (which was in good mesure for me,) I was forced to enlarge a room for a larger

chamber: which need not be envied of any for riches in it, more than the shew of old oaks, and such trees, with painted leaves and fruit.†

"I thank God, I owe nothing to these backbiters, though indeed much to many honest persons: whom I mind to pay without bribery or villany.

"For my house in Westminster, I think it so old, as it should not stir any; many having of latter times built larger by far, both in city and country. And yet the building thereof cost me the sale of lands worth an 100*l.* by year in Staffordshire, that I had of good King Edward.

"My house of Burghley is of my mother's inheritance; who liveth and is the owner thereof: and I but a farmer. And for the building there, I have set my walls but upon the old foundation. Indeed, I have made the rough stone walls to be of square; and yet one side remaineth as my father left it me. I trust my son shall be able to maintain it, considering that there are in that shire a dozen larger, of men under my degres."

That the Lord Treasurer's expenditure in building was very large was sufficiently notorious; and the Queen herself is said to have condescended to rally him upon the subject, remarking "that *his head* and *her purse* could do any thing." This witticism was of course uttered after his preferment to the post of Treasurer.‡

As Lord Burghley had built this mansion expressly for his younger son, he was evidently inclined, some years before his death, to give up the possession to Sir Robert; but some opposition was made to this proposal by

* For the same reason the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, was obliged to add wings to his house at Gorbambury, near St. Alban's.

† On which were hung armorial shields, as described by de Mandelslo (hereafter).

‡ At her Majesty's visit to Theobalds in 1583, as stated in the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. ii. p. 404. Mr. Peck, (Desiderata, p. 233.) in his account of Burghley house, (by Stamford) after describing the view in the inner court as "surprisingly entertaining," adds, "And here perhaps it was that Queene Elizabeth, when she first came to see the house, told the Lord Burghley that *his head* and *her purse* could do any thing. The upper seat on the left-hand side of the chapel is still called Queene Elizabeth's seat, as being the place where she always sat to hear service when she came to Burghley." But, as will be shown hereafter, these Elizabethan royal visits were by no means such every-day occurrences; and the Queen, though once entertained by Sir William Cecil at Stamford, certainly never was at Burghley. The original authority for the anecdote does not appear; but another of the Queen's gracious pleasantries towards her favourite Minister is thus related in Fuller's "Worthies of England:"—"Coming once to visit him, being sick of the goute at Burley house, in the Strand, and being much heightened with her head attire (then in fashion), the Lord's servant who conducted her thorow the door, 'May your Highness,' said he, be pleased to stoop.' The Queen returned, 'For your Master's sake, I will stoop; but not for the King of Spain's.'"

the Queen, as appears from some humorous sallies both on the part of her Majesty and of her "Hermit," as the Secretary was pleased to style himself, (the further notice of which must be deferred,) and it is clear that the longer purse of the Lord Treasurer was requisite to maintain the house and the establishment, which had both been increased for her Majesty's pleasure.

Just at the period of Lord Burghley's death, in 1598, Theobalds was visited by the tourist Hentzner, who thus describes it in his Journey, as translated by Horace Walpole :

"Theobalds belongs to Lord Burghley, the Treasurer. In the Gallery is painted the genealogy of the Kings of England. From this place one goes into the garden, encompassed with water, large enough for one to have the pleasure of going in a boat, and rowing between the shrubs. Here are a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with a great deal of labour, a jet d'eau, with its basin of white marble, and columns and pyramids of wood and other materials up and down the garden. After seeing these, we are led by the gardener into the summer-house; in the lower part of which, built semicircularly, are the twelve Roman Emperors in white marble, and a table of touchstone; the upper part of it is set round with cisterns of lead, into which the water is conveyed through pipes, so that fish may be kept in them; and, in summer time, they are very convenient for bathing. In another room for entertainment, very near this, and joined to it by a little bridge, was a noble table of red marble. We were not admitted to see the apartments of this palace, there being nobody to show it, as the family was in town attending the funeral of their lord."*

On the decease of Lord Burghley, Aug. 4, 1598, his son Sir Robert Cecil became the possessor of Theobalds and the neighbouring estates, pursuant to indenture dated 16 June, 29 Eliz. (1577).†

The Earl of Salisbury (as he shortly became, after the accession of King James), having captivated his royal Master with the charms of Theobalds, particularly in two sumptuous enter-

tainments given to his Majesty, on his first arrival in England, and on the visit of his brother-in-law the King of Denmark, was very shortly after the latter festivity induced to exchange it for the palace of Hatfield; where (being now himself Lord Treasurer, and thus in possession, like his father, of the strings of the royal purse!) he commenced building a mansion of perhaps still greater magnificence, and which has stood unaltered (except by the recent partial fire) to our own days. By deed dated the 14th May, 5 Jac. I. he conveyed to James Earl of Dorset, High Treasurer, and others, Commissioners, "the manor of Theobalds, alias Tongs," &c. and other manors, with "all that capital messuage and appurtenances called by the name of Theobalds House, with all banquetting and other buildings, gardens, and orchards, thereunto belonging; also, all those two parks or inclosed grounds known by the name of Theobalds Park, and the other by the name of Cheshunt Park, otherwise Brantingshall Park," &c. to hold to them, their heirs, and assigns, for ever, upon trust, that they, before the ensuing Michaelmas, should convey them to the King, his heirs, and successors, for ever.

The exchange was ratified by an Act of Parliament, the preamble of which is as follows :

"Whereas the Mansion-house of Theobalds, in the county of Hertford, being the inheritance of Robert Earl of Salisbury, as well for situation in a good and open aire, and for the large and goodlie buildings, and delight of the gardens, walkes, and park replenished with redd fallowe deere, as alsoe for the neereness to the cittie of London northward, and to his Majesties Forest of Waltham Chase and Parke of Enfield, with the comoditie of a navigable river falling into the Thames, is a place soe convenient for his Majesties princely sportes and recreation, and so commodious for the residence of his Highnes Court and entertaynement of forrayne Princes or their ambassadors, upon all occasions, as his Majesty hath taken great likinge thereunto; of which the said Earle having taken particular knowledge, although it be the only dwell-

* Translation of Paul Hentzner's Journey, Strawberry Hill, 1758, p. 54.

† Lord Burleigh's will, in Peck's Desiderata, p. 192.

ing-house left unto him by his father, most willinglie, and dutifullie, made offer thereof unto his Highnes, with any such other his manors and lands therabouts as should be thought fit for his Majesty's use, preferring therein his Majesty's health and contentation before any private respects of his owne; which offer his Majesty hath graciously forborne to accept, without a full and princely recompence to the said Earl," &c.

The Earl of Salisbury gave up possession on the 22d of May 1607, with a poetical entertainment written by Ben Jonson. In this "the Queen" was supposed to receive the Palace, perhaps with the view of its becoming her dowager-house had she survived King James. However, Theobalds became his principal country residence throughout the whole of his reign, and it was here he breathed his last on the 27th of March 1625. Windsor was at that period never visited, except to hold the feasts of the Order of the Garter; Richmond, which had been a favourite palace of Elizabeth, was given up to the Prince of Wales; Hampton Court was occasionally resorted to, but the attractions of Waltham Forest gave Theobalds by far the preference in the eyes of the silvan monarch.

After taking possession, King James enlarged the park, by inclosing part of the adjoining chase, and surrounded it with a wall of brick measuring ten miles in circumference; part of which on the north, containing the eighth mile-stone, remains in the gardens of Albury House.

King Charles the First continued to reside here; and there is an interesting picture, representing an interior view of the Gallery in perspective, into which the King and Henrietta Maria are entering at a door, ushered by the brother Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, each with his wand of office, the former as Lord Steward, and the latter as Lord Chamberlain, of the King's household. Waiting in the gallery stands the dwarf Jeffery Hud-

son, with three of King Charles's favourite spaniels; and a parroquet is perched on a balustrade.*

Another foreign tourist, the Signor de Mandelslo, furnishes us with some descriptive particulars of Theobalds Palace which would have been otherwise unknown. The date of his visit was 1640:

"Il est dans une grande plaine, ou il y a des bois de haute futaye et de belles prairies. Il est fait de briques, et son architecture est moderne, ayant aux quatre coins une tour, et, a l'entrée, deux grandes cours. On y voit dans une grande galerie toutes les provinces du royaume avec leurs villes, châteaux, villages, forêts, rivières, montagnes, et vallées, peintes a l'huile, et en chaque province un arbre ayant ses branches chargées des armes des seigneurs et des gentilshommes du lieu. Dans une autre galerie estoient les portraits, en grand, de la Reine Elizabeth et de plusieurs autres Reines d'Angleterre, de Jean Frederic Electeur de Saxe, de l'Admiral de Châtillon, cet honnête & brave gentilhomme, qui fut tué a Paris l'an 1572 dans le massacre de St. Barthelemi, du Cardinal de Châtillon qui embrassa la religion reformée, & qui se retira en Angleterre, ou il mourut, & de M. d'Andelot, ses freres; les portraits de tous les Empereurs Turcs; les Travaux d'Hercule en sept tableaux. Dans une autre galerie, se voyent les portraits de Jules Cesar & d'Auguste, Empereurs Romains; de Dom Jean d'Autriche, fils naturel de Charles quint, qui gagna la bataille de Lepante contre les Turcs, & qui fut Gouverneur des Pays Bas, ou il mourut; de Louis Prince de Condé; d'Alexandre Duc de Parme; des Comtes d'Esmond & de Horn, qui furent executés a Bruxelles l'an 1568 par les ordres du Duc d'Albe, contre le droit des gens. Au dessus estoient peintes les principales Villes du monde. Au bout de la galerie il y avoit un petit cabinet lambrissé & peint, au milieu duquel estoit une petite table, laquelle avoit été envoyée de Constantinople, peinte de roses & de toutes sortes de fleurs d'or. Toutes les chambres estoient meublées de riches tapisseries, dont la plupart representoient les belles actions des anciens Romains. Dans une portique, par lequel on sort de

* This curious picture is at Hinton St. George, the seat of Earl Poulett, in Somersetshire. Horace Walpole supposed the architecture to have been painted by Steenwyck, and the figures copied from Vandyck by Polesburg or Van Bassen. There is a folio engraving by S. Sparrow, jun. published by Edward Harding in 1800, and a small copy by Aug. Fox in Pickering's edition of Walton and Cotton's Angler, p. 52.

corps du logis pour entrer dans le jardin, on voit les armes du Grand Tresorier & de sa femme, qui se font descendre des anciens Rois d'Angleterre, avec plusieurs inscriptions; & au dessus estoient les statues de plusieurs Rois d'Angleterre. Le jardin est carré et fort grand, ayant toutes ses murailles revêtues de phillyrea, & au milieu un tres beau jet d'eau. Le parterre est accompagné de plusieurs belles allées, dont les unes sont en espaliers, ou en berceaux, & les autres sont d'ormes, de tillots, & d'autres arbres; au bout desquelles est une petite eminen- ce, que l'on appelle la Montagne de Venus, au milieu d'un labyrinthe, qui formé un des plus beaux lieux du monde.*

When the sale of Crown lands was in agitation in 1649, it was at first resolved that Theobalds should be ex- cepted,† but it was afterwards deter- mined that it should be sold. In the following year the surveyors reported that the palace was an excellent build- ing, in very good repair, by no means fit to be demolished, and that it was worth 200*l.* per annum, exclusive of the park; yet, lest the Parliament should think proper to have it taken down, they had estimated the mate- rials, and found them to be worth 8,275*l.* 11*s.* The calculations of the surveyors were more acceptable than their advice; and consequently the greater part of the Palace was taken down to the ground, and the money arising from the sale of the materials was divided among the army.

The Survey affords a circumstantial description of the several portions and apartments of the Palace.‡ It con- sisted of two principal quadrangles, besides the Dial-court, the Buttery- court, and the Dovehouse-court, in which the offices were situated. The Fountain-court, so called from a foun-

tain of black and white marble in the centre, was a quadrangle of 86 feet square, on the east side of which was a cloister, eight feet wide, with seven arches. On the ground-floor of this quadrangle was a spacious hall, paved with Purbeck marble; the roof "arched over the top with carved timbers of curious workmanship, and of great worth, being a goodlie ornament to the same;" at the upper end was "a very large picture of the bignesse of a paire of stagges horns scene in France." On the same floor were the Lord of Holland's, the Marquis of Ham- milton's, and the chamber for the King's waiters.

On the second floor was the Pre- sence chamber, "wainscotted with carved wainscot of good oak, painted of a liver colour, and richly gilded with antick pictures over the same; the seelinge full of gilded pendants hanging downe, setting forth the roome with great splendor; as alsoe with verie large windowes, and several coates of armes sett in the same." These windowes opened south on the walk in the Great Garden leading to the green gates going into the Park; where was an avenue, of a mile long, between a double row of trees. On the same floor were also the Privy Chamber, the Withdrawing Cham- ber, the King's Bedchamber, and a Gallery 123 feet by 21, "wain- scotted with oak, and paintings over the same of divers cities, rarely painted, and sett forth with a frett seelinge, with divers pendants, roses, and flower de luces, painted and gilded with gold; alsoe divers large stagges heades sett round the same, and fastened to the sayd roome, which are an excellent oroament to the same." The windows of this Gallery

* Voyages celebres et remarquables par le Sieur Jean Albert de Mandelslo, traduits par Wicquefort, 1640, pp. 736, 737, 738. Amsterdam, 1727.

† Whitlocke's Memorials, p. 411. This was in the month of June. The subject was again debated July 19: and in the Act which soon after passed, Theobalds does not occur among the houses to be reserved from sale. Perfect Summary, July 23—30, 1649.

‡ The abstract above given was made by Mr. Lysons in his Environs, from the original in the Augmentation Office. Mr. Clutterbuck, who ought to have printed the whole entire, has only quoted the same in a note! and has filled his text, instead, with trite memoirs of Lord Burghloy and the Duke of Albemarle. Oh, that topographers would learn to adapt their materials according to their proportionate importance, and abstain from the introduction of extraneous and superfluous illustrations!

looked "north into the Park, and so to Cheshunt."

On an upper floor were the Lord Chamberlain's lodgings, my Lord's Withdrawing Chamber, and several other apartments. Near the Chamberlain's lodgings on the east was a leaded walk, 62 feet in length, and 11 in breadth, with an arch of freestone over it; "which said arch and walk," says the Survey, "looking eastward into the middle court, and into the highway leading from London to Ware, standeth high, and may easily be discerned by passengers and travellers to their delight." On the west of the Lord Chamberlain's lodgings was another walk of the same dimensions, looking westward into the Fountain-court. At each corner of these walks stood "fower high, faire, and large towers, covered with blue slate, with a lyon and vanes on the top of each; and in the walk over the hall, in the midst of the fower corners, one faire and large turrett, in the fashion of a lanthorne, made with timber of excellent workmanship curiously wrought, standing a great height, with divers pinnacles at each corner, wherein hangeth twelve bells for chiminge, and a clock with chimes of sundrie worke."

The walk from the lower gate up to the middle of the Fountain-court is described as leading "through the several courtes, so that the figure of Cupid and Venus maye easily be seene from the highway, when the gates are open." "This walk," says the Survey, "is so delightfull and pleasant, facing the middle of the house, and the severall towers, turrets, windows, chimneys, walkea, and balconies, that the like walke for length, pleasour, and delight, is rare to be seen in England." The middle court was a quadrangle of 110 feet square; on the south of which were the Queen's Chapel (with windows of stained glass), her Presence Chamber, Privy Chamber, Bedchamber, and Coffee Chamber. The Prince's lodgings were on the north side. On the east side was a cloister; over which was the Green Gallery, 109 feet by 12, "excellently well painted round with the several shires in England, and the arms of the noblemen and gentlemen in the same." Over this gallery was a leaded walk (looking eastward to-

wards the Dial-court and the highway,) on which were "two loftie arches of bricke, of no small ornament to the house, and rendering it comely and pleasant to all that passed by." On the west side of the quadrangle was another cloister (on five arches); over which were the Duke's lodgings, and over them the Queen's Gallery, 109 feet by 14. On the south side of the house stood "a large open cloister built upon severall large faire pillars of stone, arched over with seven arches, with a faire rayle and balisters, well painted with the Kinges and Queenes of England, and the pedigree of the old Lord Burghley, and divers other antient families, with paintings of many castles and hattailes, with divers subscriptions on the walls."

The Park contained 2,508 acres, valued, together with six lodges, one of which was in the occupation of Colonel Cecil, at 1,545*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The deer were valued at 1,000*l.*; the rabbits at 15*l.*; the timber at 7,259*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; exclusive of 15,608 trees marked for the use of the Navy, and others already cut down for that purpose; the materials of the barns and walls were valued at 1,570*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

After the Restoration, the manor of Theobalds was granted, in 13 Car. II. to George Duke of Albemarle; and its subsequent descent to the late Oliver Cromwell, Esq. is detailed by Mr. Clutterbuck. The park and ruins remained in the Crown until granted, in 1 and 2 William and Mary, to William Duke of Portland, to whose heirs they descended, until sold in 1763 to George Prescott, Esq. the grandfather of the present Sir George Prescott, of Cheshunt Park.

The last stages of the decay of Theobalds were recorded by Mr. Gough, first in his Catalogue of British Topography, and afterwards in his Additions to Camden's Britaonia. The room said to have been that in which King James the First died, and the parlour under it, with a cloister or portico having the Cecil pedigree painted on the walls,* were standing until 1765,

* Mr. Gough made some sketches of the remaining portions of the Cecil pedigrees, which were engraved in the first edition of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, X

when George Prescott, Esq. cleared out the site for building. "It is now (adds Mr. Gough) covered with gentlemen's houses; and the only remains of its ancient grandeur are a walk of abeles, between two walls, a circular summer-house, and the traces of the park wall, nine or ten miles round, built by James I." Mr. Gough purchased so much of the chimney-piece of the parlour as had survived the demolition. It is two-thirds of a groupe of figures in alto relievo, representing in the centre Minerva, driving away Discord, overthrowing Idolatry, and restoring true Religion. The architecture is ornamented with garbs, or wheat-sheaves, from the Cecil crest. It is carved in clunch, or soft stone, probably by Florentine artists. Mr. Gough placed it over the chimney-piece of his library at Fortyhill, Enfield, where it remained until 1834, and was then presented by his representative, John Farran, Esq. to J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. who removed it

to his house, the Chancellor's, Hammersmith.

The Stables of Theobalds stood on the opposite side of the road leading from Waltham Cross to Cheshunt: and adjoining to them was a large building called the Almshouse. Mr. Clutterbuck does not notice it. It is mentioned in the Life of the Earl of Salisbury, printed on his death in 1612, that it was occupied by "aged and over-worne Captaines, gentlemen by birth and calling." This building, which had the arms of Cecil in front, and was furnished with a hall and chapel, was standing till about the year 1812.

These descriptive particulars of Theobalds Palace having extended to so great a length, some collections of its historical annals, its festivities under the two great statesmen and the two English Kings who were its successive owners, and some other events connected with it, must be deferred to another paper. J. G. N.

vol. li. (sub anno 1594), and are printed in the new edition, 1823, vol. iii. pp. 242, 243. Lord Burghley was exceedingly fond of genealogy. There is a volume of Scripture pedigrees, in his own hand-writing, in the Lambeth library, having been probably communicated to Archbishop Parker, for insertion in his Bible. Many others in his autograph are preserved among his Papers in the Lansdowne MSS.

POETRY.

THE IPSWICH BALL, DESCRIBED IN A LETTER FROM

MISS JULIA MANDEVILLE, AT IPSWICH,

TO HER MOTHER THE HON. MRS. MANDEVILLE, AT BORNHAMPTON.

—' Proxit mihi vos dixisse puellas!'

Oh! Mama, we have had such a *Ball!*—I declare
If you heard all the names of the people, you'd stare;
But my brains are bewilder'd—I only remember
I never have pass'd such a pleasant December;
For **SUFFOLK** indeed is the sweetest of counties,
And **IPSWICH**—the pleasantest, liveliest town 'tis.
Such rivers where parties of pleasure are tripping,
On one side the **Orwell**—on t'other the **Gipping**.
The society's charming—the people polite,
You are sure of a dance or a concert at night.
And then in the morning, the **Lady's Society**,
Who meet, pious souls, to prevent inebriety
And all other vices—and fighting and quarrels,
And, generally speaking, reforming the morals

ing—he spoke like inspir'd,—
 and,—was what most he admired ;
 mortal—you never can hurt her—
 from the " Sorrows of Werter : "
 all talk of finances,
 would just make some advances.
 If I'd change my condition,
 and sell his commission ;
 in the woods he'd delight in,
 was better than fighting ;
 could be, constantly crying,
 and heroines dying !
 all the words that he said,
 books, have bewilder'd my head,
 half-a-crown to the maid,
 ay, as he turn'd on his heel,
 trifle ; '—'twas very genteel !
 I conclude once for all ;
 Werter's a terrible scrawl ;
 to all friends at the Hall.
 affectionately, (at present) J. MANDEVILLE.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Latin, with an Appendix, &c. By Joseph Beau-
mont of Peter-house and King's Professor of Divinity
at Cambridge. To which is prefixed an account of his Life

draw to the attention of our readers, as we believe it
 contains an account of the Life, and some
 of *Psyche*. The opinion of Pope on that poem
 by the biographer T. G. in the present volume ;
 its general circulation, and was subsequently to
 the notes of Pope's Conversation. This recalls to
 the mind the best poet of Great Britain made upon it
 the occasion, who being asked his sentiments of *Psyche*
 he said many flowers well worth gathering, and a man
 who would find his account in reading it." Sir
 John's copy of *Psyche*—" These verses are of the
 highest quality." It is one of the most extraordinary
 specimens of English verse." See for an account of it, *Retrospective*
Poetry, p. 335 ; *Southey's Specimens*,
 Preface to *Marmion's Cupid and Psyche*, p.
 499, in the review of Mr. Wil-
 son was printed 1648 ; the second, with addi-

as well as Francis* the dramatist, and his brother
 (Field) from the ancient family of Beaumont, in
 as lately lamented over the grave of one of their
 all their most accomplished descendants ; † one,

there were four Francis Beaumonts of this family, all
 three were poetical ; the Master of the Charter-
 house, Francis Beaumont, a jesuit."—See portraits of the
 p. 105.

virtuous, friendly, and excellent man, as well as
 of art, Sir George Beaumont, Bart.

Two Doctors, licentiate both of the College,
 Who got their degrees by the depth of their knowledge.
 It's astonishing what to their science we owe,
 And more of the 'Ars Medicatrix' they know

Than all from Machaon to Doctor Monro. }
 Then came Short the attorney, whose bills, do you see,
 It is said, with his *same* don't exactly agree ;
 On his arm was that odious spinster Miss Hornet,
 Who *almost* made an offer to young Vane the cornet.
 The Clergy next enter'd, who had stopt as was fitting
 To drink our healths, e'er they broke up their sitting ;
 Like moderate priests,—they had made regulation
 When each finish'd his bottle—to close comotation.
 Good men ! who besides a good living, and wife,
 Enjoy all the other good things of this life.

Who live as becomes them in quiet and rest,
 And only accept of their tithes—when they 're press'd.
 First came in Doctor Drydust, and then enter'd next,
 Doctor Drose, Doctor Dormouse, and Doctor Spintext.
 All eloquent preachers, disputing, and proving
 So often—their sermons became very moving.
 Doctor Toughwood, the reverend speaker who glories
 In spouting at dinners the praise of the Tories ;
 And did but his arguments equal his zeal,
 Faith ! the Whigs, by this time, had been cut like minc'd veal.
 There was Bolton, whose jests lie as thick in his mouth
 As the jokes in the sermons of old Dr. South.

But the black-coats gave way when the officers came !
 Oh ! dear ! how my bosom was rais'd in a flame ;
 There was Major O'Tooley, and Colonel O'Rourke,
 And Captain O'Ryan, and Cornet O'Bourke ;
 There never was seen such a troop—so polite
 And equally fitted to dance or to fight.

And then, dear Mama, their polite conversation
 Receiv'd such a grace from their *accentuation*.

The Cornet came up—"I hope, Miss, you'll allow"
 (Then like Sir Charles Grandison made such a bow !)

As he said,—“I hope, Miss, that I'm not too presuming,
 They've begun a quadrille, and I think I see room in,
 By the side of Miss Peartree—that damsel so blooming.” }
 (Miss Peartree, whose blossoms don't stand, I much fear,
 For she's blossom'd in vain to her thirtieth year.)

He look'd very handsome in yellow and scarlet ;
 And he said that he 'd see me safe home by the starlight.
 When I heard that—says I to myself—I discover
 This handsome young Cornet I've got for my lover.
 Then he whisper'd so sweetly—"My charmer, my idol"—
 How I trembled, for fear he should speak of the bridal ;
 I sigh'd, when he said—"that the barracks were lonely,
 That love in a cottage had charms for him only,
 That with me"—then he press'd—but before that he spoke,
 The servant came up with the lantern and cloak ;
 So I curtsy'd and wish'd him good night at the door ;
 But he said he had something to whisper me more.

He told me—that flowers ungather'd decay,
 And the fairest of beauties is lost by delay,
 And something he said about Winter and May.

He swore, that the words which he utter'd were true,
 That my hands were so small and my eyes were so blue ;

But that person was nothing—he spoke like inspir'd,—
 The soul,—*sentiment*,—*mind*,—was what most he admired;
 That the mind was immortal—you never can hurt her—
 And an extract he made from the "Sorrrows of Werter:"
 As for fortune—he hated all talk of finances,
 But he hoped—that Papa would just make some advances.
 And then, too, he said, if I'd change my condition,
 He'd instantly write up and sell his commission;
 That walking with me in the woods he'd delight in,
 And reading new novels was better than fighting;
 How *kappy* we both should be, constantly crying,
 O'er lovers despairing and heroines dying!
 But Lord! I can't tell all the words that he said,
 And his sighs, and his looks, have bewilder'd my head,
 As we parted—he gave half-a-crown to the maid,
 And I heard him just say, as he turn'd on his heel,
 'Sally, take this small trifle;'—'twas very genteel!
 So now, dear Mamma, I conclude once for all;
 Tho' I fear that this letter's a terrible scrawl;
 And pray give my love to all friends at the Hall.

Yours, affectionately, (*at present*) J. MANDEVILLE.

Clematis Cottage, Ipswich,
 Dec. 1835.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Original Poems in English and Latin, with an Appendix, &c. By Joseph Beaumont, D.D. formerly Master of Peter-house and King's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. To which is prefixed an account of his Life and Writings. 4to. 1749.

WE have brought this work to the attention of our readers, as we believe it to be very little known, and as it contains an account of the Life, and some additional poems by the author of *Psyche*. The opinion of Pope on that poem is well known, and is given by the biographer T. G. in the present volume; from which it probably got into general circulation, and was subsequently to be found in Spence's *Anecdotes of Pope's Conversation*. This recalls to memory a remark which the last and best poet of Great Britain made upon it (*Psyche*) in a private conversation, who being asked his sentiments of *Psyche* said—"There are in it a great many flowers well worth gathering, and a man who has the art of stealing wisely, will find his account in reading it." Sir Kenelm Digby had written in his copy of *Psyche*—"These verses are of the divine ascent." Mr. Southey says—"It is one of the most extraordinary poems in this or any other language." See for an account of it, *Retrospective Review*, vol. XI. and XII.; *Wilmot's Sacred Poetry*, p. 335; *Southey's Specimens*, vol. I. p. xxv.; *Singer's Preface to Marmion's Cupid and Psyche*, p. viii.; and *Genl. Mag. New Series*, vol. II. p. 499, in the review of Mr. Wilmot's volume. The first edition was printed 1648; the second, with additions, 1702, fol.

Our author was descended (as well as Francis* the dramatist, and his brother Sir John, the Poet of Bosworth Field) from the ancient family of Beaumont, in Leicestershire; the same that has lately lamented over the grave of one of their most virtuous and amiable, as well their most accomplished descendants; † one,

* "It is remarkable that there were four Francis Beaumonts of this family, all living in 1615, and of these at least three were poetical; the Master of the Charter-house, the dramatic writer; and Francis Beaumont, a jesuit."—See portraits of the two last in *Genl. Mag.* vol. LXXIII. l. 105.

† We allude to the death of that virtuous, friendly, and excellent man, as well as most accomplished painter and judge of art, Sir George Beaumont, Bart.

too, claiming in the sister art of Painting, a still higher rank than his progenitor in that of Poetry. His father, Mr. John Beaumont, was descended from a younger branch of the family, settled at *Hadleigh* in *Suffolk*; and whose capital was employed in the woollen manufacture then flourishing in that county. His fortune was somewhat injured by his adherence to the cause of Charles the First. He died in the 69th year of his age, 1653.

Our author, his eldest son, was born March 13, 1615, and was educated at the grammar school of his native town. He showed in his early years great readiness of wit and love of learning; and he profited so much by his education, as to become familiar with the best writers of antiquity, and, as his biographer says, 'with the assistance of a very happy memory, he could ever after readily draw out their most beautiful sentiments for the use and refinement of his own. From his first acquaintance with *Terence*, he was remarkably desirous of imitating the elegant turn and sprightliness of that author's style; and to that purpose he was always observed to carry a small edition of him in his pocket to the end of his life.' At sixteen years of age he was removed to Peter-house, in Cambridge, where he made an extraordinary proficiency in the learning then esteemed; and won the esteem of the society by his unaffected manners and correct and pleasing behaviour. After he had spent four years in the studies required, Dr. Cosin (afterwards Bishop of Durham), and the master of the college, distinguishing his superior merit, elected him into the first fellowship vacant, after he had taken his bachelor's degree. In this tranquil and learned retirement from the cares and business of life, he pursued his studies with continued diligence, till, his biographer asserts, "he had exhausted all the fountains of Greek and Roman learning." He then commenced the study of Divinity in his 21st year, made himself acquainted with the Bible in its original language, and perused all the Ecclesiastical writers, "from all which he is said to have made such large and useful extracts, and in such taste and method, that in them the reader may discover the solid learning and beautiful elegance of style which shone forth in the works of Basil, with the clear unconstrained eloquence which adorned the writings of Chrysostom." He is said also to have digested a short account of the lives of the Martyrs into the form of a calendar, that not a single day might pass without its proper guide and remembrancer. He also wrote in defence of the *Miracles* recorded to have been wrought since the days of the Apostles. In his 24th year, he was appointed Tutor of the College, and executed his important duties with a conscientious care and fidelity; he is said to have expressed his delight that not one of the pupils who were under his management, refused to exert himself in the royal cause and in defence of the Constitution, at the hazard of his life and fortune. He filled the office of Proctor, and in his leisure hours wrote an account of the calamitous state of the Roman Empire under the two sons of Theodosius, which he finished in 1641; and which was designed to allude to the civil dissensions and rebellion that was then commencing, and to display the fatal end of factious intentions, and the final triumphs of a lawful prince; but, as unfortunately the parallel did not hold, we presume that his historical labours never saw the light. In the summer of 1643, the last he spent in the University till the Restoration, he beguiled and soothed his dejected hours by writing Daily Meditations on the Attributes of God. To this work, which consisted of 203 pages, he prefixed a short Greek prayer. When the Earl of Manchester, in 1644, had orders from the Parliament to model the University to their purposes, our author, for his well-known loyalty, was among the first expelled. He then retired to his native town of Hadleigh, and collected around him some of his former pupils and associates, particularly the sons of Bishop Wren. He is supposed previously to this time to have taken holy orders, and he preached every Sunday to his flock. Deprived, by his absence from the libraries of Cambridge, of the means of prosecuting his learned studies in Divinity, he amused his leisure at Hadleigh by the composition of that poem which will certainly never be forgotten in English Literature, and which he called *Psyche*. It was begun in April 1647, finished the 13th March following, and published early in 1648. It consisted, in its first edition, of 20

long cantos, and is a proof of astonishing perseverance, as well as of considerable talent. As a whole it is sufficiently prolix and tedious; but it may be occasionally dipped into with profit. That it should be praised by *Pope* and read by *Collins*, is a proof, at least, that it is not altogether wanting in poetical merit. In the edition which followed the first, and which seems to prove its popularity, some additional cantos were placed at the end. For this enlarged copy the proprietor of the second edition paid a considerable price to his executor.

About this time he wrote a Commentary upon the Book of Ecclesiastes, to which his mind was directed by the gloomy aspect of the times; he also wrote large critical notes on the Pentateuch. In 1643 he was collated by Bishop Wren to the rectory of Kellshull, in Herts, and in 1646 to Elme, with the chapel of Esmeth annexed. By the same patron also he was presented to the seventh canonry and prebend in the Church of Ely. He lived in the family of the Bishop as his domestic chaplain for three years, till 1650. The Bishop had married the widow of a Mr. Browarigg, an eminent merchant at Ipswich, who left an only daughter, and to her a considerable estate at Tattingstone, in this county. The Bishop proposed to Beaumont as the husband of this young lady; and as she appears to have had no objection, and as in these days young ladies, a good deal wiser and more obedient than they are at present, chose husbands according to their parents' discreet judgment, and not from their own hasty will,—they were married in the Chapel of Ely House in 1650; and spent the following ten years till the Restoration at the estate at Tattingstone. Soon after the King's return he was appointed one of his chaplains, and therefore left his retirement for Court; but he received no favour from the monarch but a mandamus to create him Doctor of Divinity in 1660.

At the Bishop's request, he fixed his residence at Ely; but the climate of the place proved fatal to his wife, who died there May 31, 1662, and left him with six small children. In the April previous he had been appointed Master of Jesus College, on the resignation of Dr. Pearson. In the next year, the death of Dr. Hale, Rector of Peter-house, gave his warm and zealous patron, the Bishop, the opportunity of presenting our author to his own college. The same year he was instituted to the rectory of Teversham, near Cambridge; and in the following to that of Barley, in Herts, where he resided during the vacations. In consequence of the famous Dr. Henry More advancing some doctrines in his 'Mystery of Godliness' which our author considered to be unsoond, and productive of evil, he was drawn into a controversy with him; for which he received the thanks of the University, and was soon after honoured with the *Divinity Chair*. Here the reflections of his biographer are so just, and represent a state of things so similar to the present day, that we shall transcribe the whole passage.

"In that age of licentiousness, when under the fair appearance of asserting a freedom of thought and a private judgment to which all men have a right, every pretender to wit and reason took to himself the indecent and dangerous liberty of ridiculing the mysteries and cavilling at the principles of our holy religion; and, to support what were called Pleas for Human Reason, of endeavouring to overthrow and reject the duties which are enjoined, and the expectancies which are held forth by Revelation; when Jesuits and other emissaries and agents of Rome were under the connivance of one Brother, and set on by the protection, but under the open encouragement of the other, furnished with opportunities of perplexing men's minds with wonderful art, and propagating the errors and pernicious doc-

trines of the Church, with too manifest success; when men who had contracted a peevish prejudice and unreasonable bitterness against the Established Church, both against the form of its government, its articles, and its liturgy, were busily sowing the seeds of faction and dissension and infecting people's minds with the tenets of Calvin, and the absurdities of Puritanism; while the nation was thus miserably rent in parties and factions, by the opposite efforts of those who had none, or of those who made a shew of reforming religion, the *University of Cambridge had the happiness to be generally unvisited with the persuading poison*; which security, under God, was in a great measure owing to the indefatigable endeavours, the profound learning, and the persuasive reasons of the King's Divinity Professor."

In 1689 he was nominated one of the commissioners for the purpose of promoting a general conformity of religious worship and opinion, but he never took his seat at the board, despairing of a successful result of their endeavours. Even up to his 94th year he discharged, with spirit and application, the duties of his station, and, though labouring under indisposition, preached before the University on the 5th November 1699 with remarkable energy; but when the service was over, he felt chilled and feeble, and bore the removal to his own house with difficulty; a high fever ensued, and the gout in a few days attacked his stomach, and on the 23d day of the same month this good old man and faithful servant of Christ, was gathered to his rest. We shall extract two of his poems from this volume, as specimens of his style.

HOME.

I.

HOME 's home, although it reached be
Thro' wet and night and dirt, tho' heartily
I welcom'd was, yet something still
Methinks was wanting to fulfil
Content's old appetite; no cheer, [here,
Say I, so good as that which meets me

II.

Here, here at home; not that my board
I find with quainter, richer dainties stor'd.
No, my high welcome all in this
Cheap simple word presented is,
My Home; a word so dearly sweet
That all variety in it I meet.

III.

When I 'm abroad, my joys are so; [too.
And therefore they to me seem strangers
I may salute them lovingly,
But must not too familiar be;
Some ceremonious points there are
Which me from Pleasure's careless free-
dom bar.

EASTER DIALOGUE. St. JOHN, xx. 13.

1st Angel.

THESE funeral tears why dost thou shed,
On life's and resurrection's bed?

2d Angel.

Why must those lowering clouds of sadness
Deflower this virgin morn of gladness?

Magdalene.

What morn of gladness, now the Sun
Of all my fairest joys is gone;
He whom my soul did hope to meet,
Here in this west in which he set?
But oh! that more than deadly spight
Which robbed him of his life's sweet light,
Lives here, you see, in Death's own cave,
And plunders him e'en of his grave;
Nor know I where our foes have set
His body, and my soul with it.

Jesus.

Woman, to what loss do thine eyes
Such full drink-offerings sacrifice?

IV.

There must my mirth's tunes taken be,
Not by my own, but by my *converse's* key;
My words and smiles must temporize,
And I myself a sacrifice,
Must on that humour's altar yield, [hild.
Which there the company shall please to

V.

If there on every dish I taste,
'Tis not myself, but some disease I feast,
My friend suspects if I forbear,
That I neglect him and his cheer,
Nor is it easy to prevent
Or mine own mischief or his discontent.

VI.

But Home, sweet Home, releaseth me
From anxious joys, into the liberty
Of unsollicitous delight,
Which howsoever mean and slight,
By being absolutely free
Enthrones me in Contentment's monarchy.

Magdalene.

Sweet Gard'ner, if thy hand it were,
Which did transplant him, tell me where
Thou set'st that precious root, on whom
Grow all my hopes; and I will from
That soil remove him to a bed
With balm and myrrh and spices spread,
Where by mine eyes' two fountains he
For evermore shall water'd be.

*Jesus.—Mary!**Magdalene.—O, Master!**Angels 1st and 2d.*

With what sweet
Fury she flies at his dear feet,
To weep and kiss out, what she by
Her tongue could never signify.
Oh, no! the power of sweetest tongues,
Of string, or pipe-attended songs,
Can raise no pitch of joy so high
As EASTER'S rising Majesty.
Oh! glorious Resurrection, which doth rise
Above the reach of loftiest extasies.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Journal of a West India Proprietor.
By M. G. Lewis. 1834.

BY some accident this most agreeable and amusing volume slipped off our table and was for a time forgotten; yet it ought to rank among the first and foremost of the late productions of the press, for its graceful humour, its lively narrative, its elegant descriptions, its characteristic anecdotes, and its easy unaffected style; not to speak of the very delightful verses scattered over it. As the book has now been published some little time, and as its contents may have become known through the diversified channels by which Literature now spreads, from the King to the cobbler,—we shall not attempt to give any general account of it. It suffices on that head to say, that Mr. Lewis was (alas! that we must say *was*) the proprietor of two estates in Jamaica—that he very wisely and humanely determined to visit them himself; to inspect their condition, correct their abuses, calculate their means, arrange their future establishment, and in fact make himself master of that little-understood subject, the nature of a West India estate, with its tribe of overseers, governors, trustees, drivers, doctors, sugar-boilers, book-keepers, mulattoes, sambos, quadroons, oboemen, turkies, alligators, kittie-katties, and pickanninies, not to mention centipedes, galliwasp, landcrabs, and musquitoes, all of whom claim a right to the soil, and jointly with his gracious Majesty's Custom-house officers, to no small parts of the profits of the estate; leaving, however, generously to the owner, if he should reside in England, a handsome profit of one pound on each hogshead of sugar; and if he should go to the West Indies, in order to increase his *yellow* boys, and look after his *black* ones; the probable chance of the *yellow* fever making him look rather *black*, or an insurrection of the *blacks* making him look rather *yellow*. We think it is the duty of every gentleman to look after his estate,—unless he is in debt to his attorney, which alters the case,—whether in England or Jamaica; and if his gamekeepers cheat him here, and

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his negroes poison him with corrosive sublimate there,—why he must consider it as a part of the tenure by which he holds his valuable property. Bating this little inconvenience of the arsenic bean, or the Cassava-worm, or perhaps the cocoa-bag, or the yaws, ending the fifth act of the drama for you before you were quite prepared to drop the curtain; also not taking into account the lying, theR, idleness, insolence, stupidity, and sensuality, as well as the unaccountable flattery and humbug of the black gentlemen and ladies,—the Duke of Sully and Miss Cubina Psyche, or her rival Miss Mary Wiggins;—with such exceptions; and bating that Miss Psyche and the aforesaid Miss Wiggins claim the right of walking in and out of your house when their black prettinesses choose; and his grace the Duke, instead of boiling your sugar, is shamming ill in the hospital; and that Minerva has ran off to the woods with that rascal Plato, and that Marcia has bilked Sempronius, and taken up with Juba; that Delia has had a miscarriage, and that Venus will insist on wearing no petticoat unless it is sky-blue, and so dresses like her namesake the goddess: bating that the negroes keep you alive all day with complaints, and all night (if you have a head-ache) with chansons; and that even that *temple* which is a refuge from intruders every where else, offers no protection here; and that when the sun shines it is a little too hot, and when it rains, a good deal too wet; with these and other trifling exceptions, such as having your canefields, when ripe, trodden down by an irruption of bees, or set on fire by an old woman stewing land-crabs; or finding, when your men come to work in the mill of a morning, that an *alligator* has been good enough to assist them all the night, and that he is taking his breakfast in the sugar-hogshead; we say, always excepting these, we conceive a residence on a sugar estate, on the north side of Jamaica, especially if your liver is tolerably sound on leaving England, and you have no fear of *chigos* in your legs, to be rather desirable. At least we

Y

would have willingly exchanged the sea-coal fires, barren heaths, and grumbling farmers of Suffolk, for Mr. Lewis's palms, orange-groves, pepper-orchards, Avogada pears, and gigantic cotton trees; not to speak of changing the food allotted to us generously by our publishers (though we cannot justly complain of its quantity or quality, except that *tripe* comes too often), for cocoa-poyers, yam-poyes, pepper-pots, granadillos, mud-fish, silk-fish, land-tortoises, and barbecued pigs; also alligator steaks with onion sauce, and black crabs, and that greatest of all delicacies a boiled cane-piece *cat*. But a truce to ourselves and our wishes; our food is as good as we deserve, and our situation as agreeable as we could desire, to enable us to practise all becoming virtues of fortitude, temperance, sobriety, silence, and frugality.

Mat. Lewis (for who speaks of him by any other name?) was long known to all persons worthy knowing him as one of the most accomplished and agreeable of persons. It appears by this volume, that his talents and manners were only secondary perfections of his mind, and that he was one of the kindest and most humane of men; a man thoughtful of his fellow-creatures' happiness; a master, feeling the great responsibility of his situation, detesting cruelty and injustice under every form or pretence, and only restraining his generous wishes and projects, under the guidance of that wisdom which should enable them to act with the greatest and most certain effect. His book is invaluable as a portrait of his mind; nor can it be read without sympathy and admiration. Yet there is no ostentation or parade of superior humanity—no self-congratulation—no censure of others who have formed different conclusions, and acted upon them—all is tranquilly and simply told, with the unaffected ease of a gentleman, and described in language that has all the politeness and point, alternately of the scholar, the poet, and the wit.

We wish we had room to accompany Mr. Lewis through his voyage when he set out from Gravesend; his chief companion aboard the *Sir Godfrey Webster* being a pig, who by an expressive silence of irremediable dis-

tress, seemed to think, with Miss More's heroine, "Grief is for little wrongs, *despair* for mine,"—to the time when he returned with the sick surgeon—"who drinks, stinks, and does nothing else earthly or celestial"—and Jem Parsons, the cabin boy, who perused the 'Sorrows of Werter' alternately with the 'Adventures of a Louse,' and read the *Six Princesses of Babylon* on Sundays, as a book of devotion. We would transcribe (only that, like Voltaire, we are very much afraid of *longueurs*) the account of the posthumous attachment of a *large male Shark* to his wife; his soliloquy on her unexpected death; his enumeration of her conjugal virtues, and of the softness and sweetness of the late Mrs. Shark's disposition; and finally showing that he could not do without her (the common complaint of faithful husbands), by eating her up with all possible expedition. "She was excellent through life," he seemed to say, as he crammed down another portion of his departed, "and really she's extremely good now that she's dead." It is true that Cambletes King of Lydia (for this is not a solitary instance) was known for his uxorious disposition; and was so much attached to his queen, that one morning, having gone to bed without any supper, on turning to pay his usual compliments to his spouse, he found that in the course of the night he had eaten her majesty completely up, with the exception of one of her little fingers, which being covered with rings, had stuck between his teeth; but this, as our readers will perceive, being an unintentional act of fondness, having no premeditated design, cannot be compared to the former, which must be considered as embodying as it were, and realizing Mr. Shelley's line,

"Thou art not mine—thou art a part of me!"

But we must now quit the ocean and its inhabitants, and come to the *land-sharks*, and their constant companions and clients, "the gulls, boobies, and sea-pigeons," which Mr. Lewis saw, when the sun rose on the peaks of Monserrat; and when soon after he squeezed himself into the champagne-bottle of a bay, at Black River. He found, he says, the *brown girls* (for so the *fair sex* are called at Jamaica) all in

commotion, and how they were divided into two hostile parties, the reds (we are the champions of the reds,) and the blues; and how, though the blues had the advantage, a red girl told him—'though the reds were beaten, she would not be a blue girl for the whole universe;' so crying out, "red girls for ever!" and wishing them more success next year, we embark with Mr. Lewis for Savaonah la Mur, and leave him just arrived at his estate; where young and old, black, brown and fair, men, women, and children, hogs, dogs, and geese, fowls, turkeys, and all that had life came hurrying out to meet him, seeming afraid of arriving too late for *see Massa*. We have said that there are some very beautiful verses in this volume; but we can afford room for only three specimens, one of which we must give to a national subject: (the poem of the *Damon Isle* is beautifully versified, but the subject is too wild and fantastic to please.)

THE RUNAWAY.

Peter, Peter was a black boy,
Peter, him full fool one day;
Buckra girl, him Peter's joy,
Lilly white girl entice him away.
Fye, Miss Sally, fye on you!
Poor blacky Peter you undo:
Oh! Peter, Peter was a bad boy,
Peter was a runaway.

Peter him Massa thief—oh! fye!
Missy Sally, him say him do so.
Him money spent, Sally bid him bye,
And from Peter away him go.
Fye, Missy Sally, fye on you!
Poor blacky Peter what him do?
Oh! Peter, Peter was a bad boy,
Peter was a runaway.

Peter him go to him Massa back,
There him humbly own him crime;
"Massa, forgib poor young black,
Oh! good Massa, forgib dis time!"
Then in come him Missy so fine and gay,
And to him Peter, thus him say,
"Oh! Missy, good Missy you for me pray.
Beg Massa forgib poor runaway.

"Missy, you cheeks so red, so white,
Missy, you eyes like diamond shine,
Missy, you Massa's sole delight,
And Lilly Sally him was mine.
Him say, 'Come, Peter, wid me go!'—
Could me refuse him? could me say no!
Poor Peter—'no,' him could not say,
So Peter, Peter ran away."

Him Missy him pray—him Massa so kind
Was mov'd by him prayer, and to Peter
him say,

"Well, for this once I forgive you, hut
mind,
With huckra girls you no more go away:
Tho' fair without, they're foul within,
Their heart is black, tho' white their
skin,
Then Peter, Peter, with me stay,
Peter, no more run away."

Now 'strike other chords,' and read
the following poem, that might have
come from Sappho or Erinna:—

THE HOURS.

Ne'er were the Zephyrs known disclosing
More sweets, than when, in Tempe's
shades,
They woo'd the lilies, where reposing
Sate four and twenty lovely maids.
These lovely maids were call'd 'the Hours,'
The charge of Virtue's flock they kept;
And each in turn employ'd her powers,
To guard it, while her sisters slept.
False Love, how simple soul! thou cheatest!
In myrtle bower, that traitor near,
Long watch'd an Hour, the softest, sweetest,
The *Evening Hour*, to shepherds dear.
In tones so bland, he praised her beauty,
Such melting airs his pipe could play;
The thoughtless Hour forgot her duty,
And fled in Love's embrace away.
Meanwhile the fold was left unguarded—
The Wolf broke in, the Lambs were
slain,
And now from Virtue's train discarded,
With tears her Sisters speak their pain.
Time flies, and still they weep—for never
The fugitive can time restore;
An Hour once fled, has fled for ever,
And all the rest shall smile no more.

We shall close with some lines
written at sea, on the author's voyage
out.

Do those I love e'er think on me?
How oft that painful doubt will start,
To blight the roseate smile of glee,
And cloud the brow, and sink the heart.
No more can I, estranged from home,
Their pleasures share, nor sooth their
moans;
To those I'm dead, as were the foam
Now breaking o'er my whitening bones.
And doubtless now with newer friends
The tide of life content they stem;
Nor on the sailor think, who hends
Full many an anxious thought on them.
Should that reflection cause me pain?
No ease for mine their grief could bring;
Enough, if when we meet again
Their answering hearts to greet me
spring.

Enough if no dull joyless eye
 Gives signs of kindness quite forgot;
 Nor heartless question—cold reply
 Speak—"All is past—I love you not."
 Too much has Heaven ordained of woe,
 Too much of groans on earth abounds,
 For me to wish one tear to flow,
 Which brings no balm for sorrow's wounds.

Love's moisten'd lid and friendship's sigh
 I could not see, I could not hear;
 To think "they weep" more fills mine eye,
 And smart the more each tender tear.

Then if there be one heart so kind,
 It mourns each hour the loss of me,
 Shrinks when it hears some gusts of wind,
 And sighs—"perhaps a storm at sea."

Oh! if there be an heart indeed,
 Which beats for me, so sad, so true,
 Swift to its aid, Oblivion, speed,
 And bathe it with thy poppy's dew.

Thy form in vapours to conceal,
 From Pleasure's wreath rich odours
 shake,
 Nor let that heart one moment feel
 Such pangs as force my own to ache.

Demon of Memory! cherished Grief!
 Oh! could I break thy wand in twain;
 Oh! could I close thy magic leaf,
 Till those I love are mine again!

Helps to the Building of Churches and Parsonage-houses. By the Rev. William Carus Wilson, M.A. 4to.

THE reverend author, who is rector of Whittington in Lancashire, feels in common with every sincere friend of the Established Church, the urgent necessity at the present time for providing a considerable increase of church accommodation for its members. His parish appears to be situated in a district in which the deficiency is more than ordinarily apparent, and it must therefore prove a source of gratulation to the excellent diocesan (the Bishop of Chester), and those ardent friends of the Church who have undertaken to supply to some extent the deficiency, to receive from Mr. Wilson the zealous and active co-operation which he has afforded.

"The design of the present publication (in the words of the author) is to help forward the good work of building churches and parsonage houses; by showing on the one hand the great facilities which are now in existence for their accomplishment, and on the other hand

what has been done in similar cases with great satisfaction, and at a moderate expense."

The necessity for increased accommodation is proved by a reference to the statements published by the Chester and Lichfield Diocesan Societies for the Enlargement and Increase of Churches and Chapels.

In a portion of the first-mentioned diocese, selected by the Committee, accommodation is afforded to not more than one tenth of the people of all conditions. In one place, Dukenfield, with a population of nearly fifteen thousand persons, there is no church or clergyman whatever; and in several populous parishes of the diocese last named, church-room for less than one seventh of the population is all that exists.

With these evidences of the existing necessity for increased accommodation, the author proceeds to show in what way any persons wishing to build Churches are to proceed to accomplish their good work. The legal arrangements are in the first place perspicuously detailed, and the author then proceeds to the building, in both of which particulars he shows that the character of the man of business is not at all incompatible with that of the zealous divine.

The recent alterations in the laws relating to church building, afford great facilities to any wealthy individuals who may wish to bestow so great a blessing on a populous neighbourhood as a Church, with a resident clergyman well educated and episcopally ordained; and in such a case the future patronage of the additional structure may be secured to the founder. The present state of the law cannot be too generally known, and great indeed would have been the benefit to the Church, if these alterations had been effected half a century earlier.

A chapel, built through the instrumentality of Mr. Wilson at Casterton, is fully described in the pamphlet, and is proposed as a model for a structure to be erected under similar circumstances. It affords accommodation for 480 persons. The style is the lancet Gothic. It has a tower and a chancel, and was built for 700*l.* the stone being given. The organ was

purchased for 40*l.* and came from the old chapel at Highgate, and the endowment is 1000*l.* in the funds. The design has been adopted in other cases, and indeed very praiseworthy exertions appear to have been simultaneously going on throughout the diocese of Chester. In the neighbourhood of Casterton, Mr. Wilson says, there are churches building at Skerton, Kendal, Settle, Rathmel, Quernmore, Bentham, &c. and five or six little chapels are also in course of erection within a few miles of the city of Chester.

The expense of such a building would of course vary with the site of the structure; but if it were built in a neighbourhood possessing a great population, it is probable that the means of obtaining a more extensive structure and a better endowment might be procured.

The expense of consecrating a church has been a common theme of abuse against the Bishops, in various malignant attacks which have been made upon the Establishment. Mr. Wilson says, "independently of what are strictly law expenses, the consecration charges are under 20*l.*" a fact which ought to be more generally known than it is at present.

A plan, elevation, and section, with perspective views of the chapel, are given, together with a specification of the works. To these are added designs for a parsonage-house, so indispensable to a church of this description, and a school.

The suggestions published by the Incorporated Society for Building Churches, are appended; so that the information contained in this pamphlet, which is merely a thin quarto, is of the fullest description. The matters of business, for so the contents may strictly be called, are preceded by two pleasing sonnets by Wordsworth; and the author, in his character of a divine, has added a collection of appropriate texts of Scripture; and feeling with him the high and important nature of the good work recommended, we truly wish that a consummation may arrive, at least in spirit, like that recommended by the Prophet, when divine interference "stirred up the spirit of Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and the spirit of Jeshua the son of Jozadak the

high priest, and the spirit of all the remnant of the people, and they came and did work in the House of the Lord of Hosts, their God."

The Life and Pontificate of St. Pius V. By the Rev. Joseph Mendham, M.A.

THERE is not a foreign potentate who has exercised more influence upon the destinies of England than the pontiff, of whom the present work is a biography. This is a fact ordinarily but little known, or, we may perhaps more truly say, not sufficiently attended to. The very first historian who has effectually awakened our attention to it, is—we are almost ashamed to say—one of our own age; but a giant—we mean Sharon Turner. In his history of the reign of Elizabeth, he has been the first to show, in its full strength and prominence, the command exercised by the then Bishop of Rome upon the leading events of British history. He has truly, and therefore judiciously, led the English reader away from his own country—led him to the capital of Italy—led him to the spiritual man there reigning, and calling himself the successor of the Fisherman, in order to explain, account for, and justify, as it might happen, all the stirring and decisive transactions of this country, which would otherwise almost want a meaning. He has shewn us the individual mortal, at the distance of a thousand and more miles, exciting all the great political powers of Europe to engage in a crusade against the protestantism and liberty of England, and attempting to dethrone a Sovereign who was determined to maintain both, and to substitute a creature of his own, who by obligation to him, and personal bigotry, was guaranteed to be a restorer of papal superstition, heresy, and slavery. This indeed was observed at the time by those who saw something beyond the common circle of vision, as appears by the present biography, in a quotation from the writings of the inestimable Bishop Jewell.

It remained, however, for the present biographer of Pius V., the canonized Pius, to bring this important fact out into full light, and shew the English reader how necessary it is, in the pre-

sent instance, that he should look abroad, in order to understand what was done at home, when Queen Elizabeth sat on the British throne. By confining his view to this foreign sovereign, he has been enabled to make the energetic efforts and acts of that individual occupy the full space due to them in the historic field of view, and shew him out as the grand incendiary, who for an important portion of the reign of Elizabeth kept this country in a flame—not so much as he designed; for his deposing, excommunicating, anathematizing bull was utterly defeated; his attempts to assist rebellion were likewise defeated; but the full effect of the most distressing alarm, and all those measures of self-defence, which were painful and revolting to those who were compelled to use them, even when their weight fell upon an enemy who had no claim to compassion, was accurately and miserably realized throughout the nation.

But to come nearer to the subject of our present criticism; Mr. M. has done, what every writer of history or biography ought to do, stated and explained his sources. In a preface of some length he has informed his readers, that his account is mainly, indeed almost exclusively, derived from two contemporary biographers of the pontiff: the one Italian, the other Spanish—Catena and Fucemayor. There is likewise a third, of a period very little posterior to that of the subject, who wrote in Latin—Gabutius. These, indeed, are perfectly harmonious, and as flattering as any one who loved himself could wish his biographer to be. The real authority, however, of the three resolves itself into that of the first, from whom the others have hardly done any thing more than pillage without any acknowledgment. Still they confirm their original. This harmony is an advantage. In the life of Gregory VII. so ably executed by Sir R. Greisley, the original biographers are divided into two diametrically hostile parties; and, however able and impartial he may be, who endeavours to extract truth from their mutually destructive relations, any reader who is determined to retain his prejudices on either side, may escape the shame of manifest opposition to truth. But there is no such inconve-

nience, where all the witnesses are agreed. In fact, the most unfavourable witness respecting Pius is himself; and his letters, not till lately brought into notice, and *that* abroad by De Potter, are the most extraordinary, and important, and unexceptionable vouchers for some of the most important incidents in the life of Pius. It is here, indeed, that Mr. S. Turner has in some degree failed, as is observed in the Preface; for had he enjoyed the opportunity of perusing the original collection, instead of De Potter's selections, which being made by a Belgian, naturally enough neglected the English portions, he would have made his illustrations of English history, as far as they are concerned, more perfect.

The reader acquainted with general history knows well enough how, and with what intensity, Pius interfered in the politics of all Europe, particularly Spain, France, and the Netherlands; but more especially the two last, which had been infected with what was called heresy to a victorious degree. What a vigilant eye he kept upon the Huguenots is attested by almost all his letters; and with what perseverance and success he roused the king and queen-mother of France to attempt their extirpation, is dreadfully demonstrated by the acts of St. Bartholomew's-day, August 24, 1572. We think Mr. M. fully justified in ascribing this terrible consummation to Pius, although he died about three months before it was accomplished, and in giving both a critical and rather elaborate account of it. The sources from which he has drawn it are not very obvious, and are perfectly unexceptionable as well as decisive. The interested fiction of the *unpremeditation* of the doings of that day, may be returned to the shop of the pseudo-Abbé Caveyrac, whence they came, without any further notice. It is too late in the day to attempt any longer to pass off such base coin.

But the Life of Pius is filled with important incidents, and is particularly worthy of attention at the present time, when it will be found necessary, that those who would have a little more than the name of Protestants, should know, both what Protestantism, and every thing which opposes it, is.

Our limits will not allow us to en-

large further upon this work, and we only observe, that there is annexed to it an account of the Episcopal Oath of Allegiance to the Pope, more complete than any we have seen, and an Appendix of important documents, particularly an Indulgence, printed by Pynson in 1520, and a List of Papal Penitentiary Taxes, from an early edition, in possession of the author.

A Supplement to the *Life* was published some time after the appearance of the original volume, containing, among other interesting articles, an abridgment of an Itinerary of Cardinal Alessandrio, from a MS. volume formerly belonging to the Earl of Guilford. It illustrates with unexpected precision the history of France in the eventful years of 1571 and 1572. The care of the legate to avoid the Queen of Navarre, who was upon the same journey with him to the French court, would be amusing, if unconnected with the sanguinary measures which were meditated, and in progress at the time.

Upon the whole, we do not think that any English student should consider himself informed on the subject of one very critical and momentous portion of the history of his own country, if he is unacquainted with the facts contained in the biography which we have been examining.

Records of a Route through France and Italy, &c. By W. Rae Wilson.

WE think the chapter on Italy should now be closed. We have had travellers of every description and profession, of every degree of knowledge and proficiency in their respective arts; lastly, we have had Mr. Beckford's delightful volumes, all radiant with genius, fancy, enthusiasm, knowledge, eloquence; volumes that ever must be dear to the man of taste, and evincing qualities in the writer, such as, in their combination, we believe no one of his contemporaries possesses. Then we possess Mr. Rogers's finished and exquisitely beautiful poem; a poem which, without doubt, Apollo makes the Muses read to him every night before he goes to bed. Mr. Wilson's volume is something between a guide book and a book of travels; but it is not full enough in detail for the former,

and for the latter, it is wanting in original observation and depth and variety of knowledge; his moral * feeling throughout is right and sound; but he vents his spleen a little too strongly against the Pope and Palladio.

We shall transcribe an anecdote that is new to us in the annals of royalty, of an ingenious device used by a king to wash his loving subjects *en masse*; also of the said subjects' dislike to cold water. As Mr. Wilson has dwelt so much on the filth and dirt of the Italians, we wonder that he for a moment could have doubted the intentions of the good monarch, or the delight he evinced on seeing his loving subjects becoming purified as they sprawled and floundered in Neptune's embraces—"nantes in gurgite vasto." Our kings, at their reviews act neither so paternally nor so prudently as the "Tyrant of Sicily;" for instead of watering their subjects, they dust them most incommodiously.

"I shall here introduce an anecdote relative to his present Sicilian Majesty, which, after what has been said of him, may be more easily understood. [P. 158. N.B. Mr. Wilson refers to an anecdote of the king's playing tricks with the queen's chair in public, in the manner children do when they cry—"Pussy, pussy, if you fall, hold by your tail, and do not squall."] In the autumn of 1831, this specimen of Neapolitan royalty visited his Sicilian dominions, accompanied by his brother the Prince Charles. After staying a short time in Palermo, they and the reigning Prince Leopold came to Messina, where they were welcomed with many demonstrations of joy on the part of the crowds assembled to witness their landing from the steam-packet. Before their departure there was to be a military review, and the place selected was a large enclosure called Terra Nova, where are the barracks, erected by the British army while at Messina. This was completely fenced in, except on the side towards the sea, and strict orders were given by the king to prevent persons landing there from boats. However, the people being ignorant, it appears, that such a command had been given, and

* Was it Mr. Wilson's MORALITY that made him spoil the following line by his alteration?

'Like Cromwell condemned to everlasting fame!'

If so, we shall soon have in Macbeth—"out condemned spot." These would be family poets with a vengeance!

no opposition being made by the sentinels posted to keep them off, such numbers effected a landing, that in the course of an hour they formed a dense crowd, little aware that instead of being spectators, they would be compelled to enact a very different part. Resolved that such disobedience to his mandates should not escape with impunity, his Majesty ordered his troops to make such evolutions that the people, between 2 and 3,000 persons, were completely hemmed-in in a corner. There was no escape save by sea, and the rush towards the water, where there remained about 15 boats, was tremendous. Remonstrances were made to the King, but without effect. The troops were ordered to advance, and the confusion and distress became indescribable. The cries of the females, many of whom were much above the common rank, were now piercing. Some even plunged into the waves, and numbers of both sexes received very serious injuries. It is astonishing that this 'massacre,' as our English newspapers would have styled such an attack, even though it had been made upon a Bristol mob, did not occasion a general popular commotion in the city. The Messenians however vented their just indignation at this tyrannical piece of cruelty in 'curses deep, not loud;' but such an irrepressible gloom was thrown over the city, that the royal visitor thought proper to quit it prematurely, and he departed next day, with as little ceremony as possible."

Mr. Wilson was present at St. Peter's on Maundy Thursday, when the Pope washed the feet of twelve persons representing the Apostles.

"Seated together in a row were the representatives of the Apostles, one of whom was of truculent, banditti-like aspect, being intended, as we were informed, to personate Judas Iscariot. They were all dressed in gowns of fine flannel, with silk sashes round their waists, and had white capes and shoes. Each of them in turn bared one of his feet, which was then just wetted in a kind of dish, and then wiped dry, and kissed by the Pope. (And Mr. Wilson then adds) There is one convent in particular in Rome, where this farce of foot-washing is carried on during this season to a great extent. Princesses and duchesses, and other dames of high rank and title, repair thither to show off their excess of humility, or else to do penance for their every-day pride."

Mr. Wilson may as well spell Padre Paschal Angar's name right (p. 460); and let us know what he means by a *Dongola*, p. 437.

The Prometheus of Æschylus, and the Electra of Sophocles, &c. By George Croker Fox, Esq.

WE do not like (p. 15) 'Is there a God so obdurate of heart.' Nor (p. 23) 'Thy flood cognominal.' P. 43, 'Deep valley of the *Lernæan* mead.' Nor (p. 66) 'Vociferating there his embassy, to ears prepared hath *Hermes* preached.' P. 68, 'At any rate, thy words are not admissible.' Nor (p. 117) '*feel filling*,' rhyming to 'beginning; and p. 169, 'remarking to regarding;' and p. 190, 'breathing to seeking.' But notwithstanding these and other blemishes, there is much poetical merit in the translation of the *Prometheus*. Perhaps the Choral Odes have not enough of lyrical fire and impetuosity; we will give one as a specimen, p. 57:

"The sage of the sage was he, whose mind
Embrac'd, whose lips gave utterance to
the thought, [riage hind,
By those, who would themselves in mar-
'Twere right that equal fortunes should
be brought, [bread
That the poor humble swain whose scanty
Is won by manual labour, with the dame
Whom wealth hath made luxurious, should
not wed,
Nor with the heiress of ancestral fame.
Redoubt'd Fates, Oh may you never see
This form associate of Jove's scouch; nor
may

I to a spouse celestial joined be,
For Io's lot I tremblingly survey;
Her prime from human sympathy remov'd,
And the dire wanderings that her feet
have proved

At Juno's will. I view without alarm
An equal match. Superior Deities
I trust will not th' inevitable charm
Of love around me cast. Whoever tries
Such contest, yields o'ercome. It is a
fight

Not to be fought, and an impervious way;
Yet since I am untaught by mortal sight,
How Jove's consummate wisdom shun I
may, [to say."'
What shall be my estate I have not power

The *Electra* of Sophocles is translated into the rhyming couplet with more success than we should have anticipated, the temperate and even style of the original not refusing to bear the gentle fetters of our Gothic tongues. Still too much is sacrificed to make us wish to see this adopted as the rule of translators. The choruses we think not varied enough, or flowing in the metre. The poem '*Penelope*,' at the

end, appears to us to be an imitation of Wordsworth's beautiful stanzas on Proteus and Laodemia. With regard to the mythology of the Prometheus, a very curious and profound disquisition by the late Mr. Coleridge, may be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.

Hora Decanica Rurales. By the Rev. William Dansey, A. M. Rural Dean of Chalke, Wilts. small 4to. 2 vols.

THERE is much in these volumes that is pleasing to us. Their appearance, their subject, and the spirit which pervades them, all belong to times when solid learning distinguished our Literature, and the jealous eye of a wholesome discipline was kept ever open towards the Church. Nor is it only by reminding us of times and usages which exist no longer, that these volumes give us pleasure; they hold out the encouraging prospect of a partial return to one at least of the excellent customs of antiquity. Within a very few years past there has been a revival of the office of Rural Dean in the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester, Salisbury, Worcester, and several others. Amongst the persons appointed to this office is our author; who, upon the request of the present venerable diocesan of Salisbury, took upon himself the rural deanship of Chalke, in the county of Wilts. His anxiety to obtain what information he could respecting the history and constitution of his new office was stimulated by the accidental discovery, in the year 1827, of a manuscript treatise upon the same subject written by Dr. John Priaulx, who was Rural Dean of Chalke shortly after the restoration of Charles II. Mr. Dansey published his predecessor's little treatise in 1832, but it was too brief to satisfy his own mind; it rather quickened than allayed his antiquarian ardour, and so he went with increased diligence, searching for information wherever he imagined there was the least probability of finding it. "I procured," he says, "*vel prece, vel pretio*, every printed volume likely to afford the least instruction on the topics of my inquiry:—I examined, culled, digested, and arranged, to the best of my humble ability, all the no-

tices illustrative of the ancient and modern economy of the decanal office of the country: heterogeneous and widely scattered as I found them, in works, for the most part, of unwieldy bulk and expensive rarity, I reduced them into some sort of order and arrangement. Not a few extracts also from unpublished MSS. I incorporated in the text, and entire documents in the Appendix." Out of all these labours have arisen the present handsome volumes, which are modestly entitled, "*An attempt to illustrate, by a series of notes and extracts, the name, and title, the origin, appointment, and functions, personal and capitular, of Rural Deans.*"

The title of Dean is derived (*δεκανος* a *dekās*) from a presidency over ten, either persons or places. "In military affairs," says Sir Henry Spelman, in his Glossary, "he is called a dean who has authority over ten knights; in monasteries over ten monks; in cathedrals over ten prebendaries; in a division of a diocese over ten incumbents or parishes." This last is the rural dean, and such was his authority. The title soon lost its original meaning, and came, by custom, to signify a superior, without reference to the number over whom the superiority extended, although some instances may be found in England, and many in Wales, of an adherence to the original sense, in the inclusion of ten parishes within the authority of one rural dean.

The rural-decanal authority seems to be directly descended from that exercised in the early ages of the church by the *chorrepscopi*, or rural bishops, who attended to the duties of the episcopal office in those remote parts of a diocese which were at so great a distance from the cathedral church as to be beyond the supervision of the incumbent of the see. These officers made themselves obnoxious to the prelates, and were in consequence abolished; but the spread of christianity rather increased than diminished the necessity out of which they had arisen, and the duties of their office were consequently entrusted to persons whose authority was more immediately dependent upon the holder of the see, and whose dignity was so far inferior to that of their mitred predecessors, as to be unlikely to occasion any jealousy between

them and the prelates by whom they were appointed. These were the rural deans. Their duties consisted of parochial visitation; cognizance of offences by laymen against the discipline of the church; inspection of the lives and conversation of the parochial clergy; and supervision of their performance of clerical duties. They also held rural-decanal chapters, at which the clergy of the deanery attended, and in which offences against the church were presented, complaints against the clergy, suits respecting tithes, the proof of wills, and questions relating to matrimony were determined. Indeed, much of the business of our modern ecclesiastical courts was transacted in these local chapters.

The authority of the rural deans gradually declined for a long period antecedent to the Reformation, and that event put an end to them almost even in name. Efforts were made under Elizabeth to revive the office, but without effect; and although private individuals, moved by the want of local ordinaries and parochial visitation, have from time to time suggested its restoration, nothing effectual has been done with that view until within the last twenty years. The rural deans recently appointed have received commissions from the bishops of their respective dioceses, who have also annexed to their commissions certain instructions as to the manner in which the office is to be executed. Copies of the Commissions and the Instructions are to be found in the Appendix to the present volume, together with forms of all other documents necessary for the execution of the office. No attempt has been made to revive the rural-decanal chapters, the powers of the deans having been confined to an annual parochial visitation, in which they are personally to inspect the churches, and all ecclesiastical buildings and property, to examine the condition of the registers, and to visit the parochial schools. An annual return is to be made to the Bishop through the Archdeacon, and is to comprehend not merely answers to the specified articles of inquiry, but all such other information as may be necessary to make known to the Bishop the actual state and management of the parish.

We are sure there is no friend to our Establishment who will not hail the revival of such officers with pleasure. Whatever tends to exhibit to the people the care and circumspection of our spiritual rulers, is directly calculated to strengthen our Church; to bind still more closely those whose affectionate attachment has never wavered, and to attract the attention and respect of those who have been misled. "People," as is justly and quaintly remarked by one of Mr. Dansey's authorities (vol. II. p. 188), "people, with good looking to, may be kept right in their way: but if the Bishop live forty miles from them, and the Archdeacons twenty, then opticks fail: so that the people see not them, nor they the people. But these Deans [and Chapters] living always amongst them, will be ready to supply the needs of the church, in the kindest methods to the people." Annual parochial visitation by an officer who is deputed by the Bishop, and who is known to report to the Bishop the results of his visitation, will support the discipline of the Church, act beneficially upon the lives and conduct of parochial ministers, and render apparent to the people at large the benefit of that authority in the church which, as some one has remarked, not merely directs the labourers what they shall do, but sets over them a chief workman to see that they do it. In times like the present it is not enough that the Church is permitted "to exalt her mitred front in courts and parliaments;" the people must be convinced of the benefits which result from an Establishment, and of the ever-present but often unseen advantages which flow almost imperceptibly from Episcopal government. Nothing is better calculated to produce these results than efficient and reiterated parochial visitations, coupled, perhaps, with some modified revival of the ancient rural chapters. Such visitations will have an excellent influence upon the public; and the uses of clerical associations, similar to the rural chapters, are well described in the words of Atterbury, quoted by Mr. Dansey, vol. II. p. 3. They are "fitted to keep up order and uniformity, and to cultivate a good correspondence among the neighbouring clergy; to arm them

against common dangers and difficulties; and enable them every way to promote the interest of religion and virtue, and the good of souls committed to their charge."

The subject is excellently treated by Mr. Dansey. He has got together a great store of information, and has arranged it with considerable skill. To the antiquary his volumes present a good deal of curious learning; to the rural Dean they furnish a safe and copious guide; and to those of our superiors in Church and State, to whom it belongs to protect the ark of the Establishment in these "troublesome times," they offer many subjects for serious and anxious consideration. The Bishop of Salisbury, with a view of marking his sense of the importance and utility of the work, has presented a copy of it, as we are informed by the publisher's advertisement, to each of the thirty Rural Deans in his diocese; and has adopted Mr. Dansey's suggestion of placing an official Seal in the hands of each Rural Dean.

The profits of Mr. Dansey's work are to be devoted to the endowment of a national school in his parish.

Lexicon Ægyptiaco-Latinum, ex veteribus linguae Ægyptiacae monumentis, et ex operibus La Crozii, Woidii, et aliorum summo studio congestum; cum indice vocum Latinarum ab Henrico Tattam, A. M. Societ. Reg. Lond. Soc. ; Societ. Reg. Lit. ; et Societ. Asiaticae, Parisi sodale, necnon Ecclesiae S. Cuthberti apud Bedfordiam rectore. Oxonii, et typographio Academico, MDCCCXXXV. 8vo. pp. 958.

THIS is a work of great labour and learning: one worthy of the Clarendon Press; from which it issues. It is a work long expected, and will, doubtless, answer the warmest expectations of the most zealous Coptic scholars. Mr. Tattam, by his Coptic Grammar and Lexicon, has given great facilities for the successful study of this useful language. We say useful, because the Coptic must be of great service to the divine, and those who study Egyptian Antiquities. It appears from a passage in Zoimus, that the Bible was translated into Egyptian or Coptic when the Septuagint version was made. "Biblia,

tunc non in Græcum tantum, sed etiam Ægyptiis in vernaculam linguam fuisse translata." Professor Lee supposes that the Coptic translation of the New Testament was made in the 2nd century. This ancient Egyptian language has been preserved by the Christians in Egypt in their Scriptures and religious books, as the Hebrew by the Jews: it is even now the language used in their churches and all their religious services. A knowledge of Coptic is not only useful, but indispensable to those who are deciphering the Hieroglyphics and Enchorial characters. Words phonetically written, can only have their meaning established by some Coptic word of similar import.

The Egyptian language, as preserved to us in the records of Coptic Christians, is an original tongue; it bears no resemblance to any known language; and, as Dr. Murray observes, derives its declinable words, and even its particles, from its own radicals. Before the Macedonian conquest, the characters used to express it were the Enchorial, or common character, the Hieratic, and the Hieroglyphic. We have the whole of what has been deciphered in the Enchorial character in the rudiments of an Egyptian Dictionary by the late Dr. Young, appended to Mr. Tattam's Coptic Grammar. These are compendiously introduced into this Lexicon under the Coptic words of the same signification. Very little of the Hieratic character has been deciphered. In the explanation of the Hieroglyphics, considerable progress has been made by Dr. Young, M. Champollion, Salt, Rossilini, Tomlinson, and others. Mr. Tattam has inserted most of the deciphered words on the same plan as he adopted in giving an explanation of the Enchorial characters.

The characters now used by the Copts are derived from the Greek, with the addition of seven peculiar letters. This character superseded the Enchorial, soon after the conquest of Egypt by the Greeks, when, from intercourse with their conquerors, many Greek words were introduced.

The Coptic is a very simple language. Nouns and adjectives are without inflexions. The relation of one noun to another is either denoted by their

proximity, or by prefixed particles as in Hebrew, or by prepositions as in English: the number of the noun designated by articles or pronouns. The Coptic words are here printed in common Roman characters:—

ENGE OU-SAGI, ⲉⲛⲉ, verb-um, a word.
ENTE OU-SAGI, ⲉⲛⲉⲧⲉ, verb-i, of a word,
&c.

The verbs are often merely nouns applied in a verbal sense, without any alteration, thus: MAI, amor, love; MAI, amore, φιλῶ, to love; TAEIO, honor, τιμῆ; TAEIO, honorare, τιμᾶν, to honor. Verbs are occasionally formed by prefixing to the noun ER, to do, to be; as NOBI, peccatum, ἀμαρτία, a sin; ERNOBI, peccare, ἀμαρτάνειν, to sin. Verbs have but one conjugation, and no passive voice. They are formed thus:—

EI-TAKO, I destroy.

EINA-TAKO, I shall destroy.

EHAI-TAKO, I destroyed.

NE AI-TAKO PE, I had destroyed, &c.

Besides the Coptic which was spoken in Lower Egypt, the ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲣ, Mizur of the Scriptures, this Lexicon includes the two dialects. The Sahidic, or more properly the Thebaic, Dialect was the first which was spoken in Upper Egypt; and the Bashmuric was the other dialect spoken by the inhabitants of Bashmour, a province of the Delta.

Mr. Tattam has carefully examined all the existing MSS., and from these original sources has very much enriched his Lexicon, which, being written in neat and familiar Latin, will render it a convenient manual for the Continental Literati. We shall anxiously expect his promised edition of the Twelve Minor Prophets, in Coptic, with a literal Latin translation.

The Architectural Magazine, conducted by J. C. Loudon, F.L.S. &c. Vol. II. Nos. 18 to 22.

MR. LOUDON proceeds with spirit in the publication of this useful Miscellany. He has just completed his second volume; and it gives us real pleasure to see his preface commencing with the following sentence:—

“In completing the second volume of the *Architectural Magazine*, it is no small satisfaction to its conductor to be able to state, that the experiment of publishing a periodical exclusively devoted to Archi-

itecture,” made by him in Britain for the first time, is likely to be attended with success.”

The undertaking may be said to be still in its infancy; but having received already so large a share of patronage, we look forward with confidence to an increase in its utility when it shall have attained that firm and stable rank in the class of periodical literature which its utility deserves, and which is justly due to the novelty of the publication.

A design for one of the numerous new churches which are rising throughout every part of the country under the auspices of wealthy and munificent members of the Church of England, is given by the architect of the structure, Mr. Wightwick. The chapel was built at the expense of Sir T. D. Acland, at Bude Haven, in Cornwall. The author prefaces his design with some very just remarks upon the propriety of attending to the ages of the architectural detail when the Pointed style was adopted. And justly recommends the architect not to “build his history backwards; putting Cardinal Wolsey at the bottom, and Richard the First at the top.” In this instance the architect has selected the Lancet style at a much later period of its prevalence, that of which the Lady Chapel at St. Saviour’s is a specimen. His building consists of a nave and chancel, and the funds not allowing of a tower, a very neat open belfry is erected on the apex of the western front; and he avoids some expense, and at the same time adds to the appearance of the interior, by allowing the timbers of the roof to remain exposed; but there are some objections to the structure, which he has overlooked. The west front projects in the centre very needlessly; it occasions two unsightly angles in the design, and at the same time causes a loss of room; which in so small a design must have been of paramount importance. This arrangement is a modern conceit, and arises from the fondness which architects have for cutting up their plans. The east window of five lancets is faulty, if it be truly represented in the wood-cut.

This and several other small chapels erected about the country are very picturesque, and recall to mind the

early periods of our parochial history. Our objections to this structure are not made in a spirit of mere criticism; but as the architect seems to hold up his design as a model (and it certainly possesses considerable merit), its defects should be pointed out, that in any future imitation they may be avoided.

Mr. Waterton the well-known traveller and naturalist, communicates some useful observations on Dry Rot: he attributes the disease to "a decomposition of the wood by its own internal juices, which have become vitiated for want of a free circulation of air." Dry Rot was unknown to our ancestors. In the forests of timber which appear on the roofs of their churches and mansions, the timber is completely sound at the present day after a lapse of ages; although, from the circumstance of trees having been cut down and bestowed by land-owners as donations as the work proceeded, it is evident that the wood was then allowed only a brief time for seasoning. Every one conversant with old buildings, will recollect that the loft between the ceiling and the roof was always ventilated by numerous apertures, and not like the same part of a modern structure, a closely stopped receptacle for stagnated air. A degree of attention in this regard would, without doubt, avoid the occurrence of this evil. The writer gives a hint on the worm in wood, which may be useful to those who possess panel paintings:—

"The long arrows which the Indians use in Guiana are very subject to be eaten by this worm. In 1812 I applied the solution of corrosive sublimate to a large quantity of their arrows. At this hour they are perfectly sound, and show no appearance that the worm has ever tried to feed upon them."

Some remarks on the architecture of the United States are furnished by Mr. Ross, an architect of New York. Competition plans are in vogue on the other side of the Atlantic, but to be attended with results scarcely different to their contemporaries in the Old Country. In the case of the New York Custom House, some odd combinations occur. An architect appears to have been bold enough to set the dome of the Pantheon upon the Par-

thenon; but at the same time contrived to forget the necessary supports for the cupola, which was to ride on the ridge or roof of the Greek temple. Mr. Ross was called in to correct the design, and the result is, that the New York Custom House, like another Custom House that might be named, becomes but a commonplace structure.

We have not space to notice any of the numerous essays connected with architecture and building comprised in the concluding numbers of the volume, many of which are replete with sound information. We shall with pleasure again recur to Mr. Loudon's Magazine as soon as his coming volume is in a forward state of publication.

The Greek Testament with English Notes, critical, philological, and exegetical. By the Rev. T. S. Bloomfield, D.D. Second Edition, greatly enlarged and improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE first edition of this work was reviewed in our Journal for September 1832; and the anticipation then expressed, that it would become "a standard text book in our universities and colleges," has been fully realized, by the disposal of a large edition in the short space of three years. Its value has caused it to be adopted as a class-book in the United States of America, where it is about to be re-printed. Honestly availing himself of the various suggestions offered for the improvement of his work, Dr. Bloomfield has re-produced it with numerous important corrections and additions, which give it a renewed claim to attention.

The *external* form and appearance of the work are greatly altered for the better: a thicker paper with a larger margin has been manufactured for it; and the greatest pains have been taken to ensure typographical accuracy. It has not often fallen to our lot to peruse a more correct or handsomely executed work. With regard to the *internal* merits:—Introductions, the length of which varies according to the importance of the subjects, are now given to *all* the books of the New Testament. The punctuation of the text has been carefully revised and considerably improved. In the margins of the pages containing the three

parallel Gospels, a tabular arrangement has been adopted, which places at one view before the reader's eye references to all the portions of the other two, which are really parallel to any portion of the Gospel which the student may be perusing. Some improvements have also been made in the text by the increased use of marks to denote various readings; and the critical notes have been considerably augmented both in number and in extent. With regard to the difficult subject of quotations from the Old Testament in the New, Dr. Bloomfield has bestowed much labour; but the most extensive and important additions and improvements will be found in the exegetical notes, by the introduction of a great quantity of additional matter, partly original, and partly derived from numerous scarce and valuable works which before he had not the opportunity of using. On comparing this part of his labours with those in the first edition, we find the largest additions made to the annotations on the Gospel of Matthew, on the epistle to the Romans, the two epistles to the Corinthians, and those addressed to the Ephesians and Hebrews. Next to these, the gospel of John, the Acts of the Apostles, the epistle to the Philippians, and the second epistle to the Thessalonians, and the general epistles of James and Peter, appear to have received a very considerable share of attention. Many of the notes are rather dissertations, from the quantity of matter which they contain. We must not omit to notice the important and necessary addition of two copious indexes—one of Greek words and phrases which are explained, and another of matters.

We gladly reiterate the commendation bestowed on the first edition, viz.: that it is especially adapted to the use of Academical Students, and to Candidates for Holy Orders: at the same time it is a most valuable manual edition for Theological Students.

The History and Antiquities of Somersetshire, being a general and parochial Survey of that interesting County, to which is prefixed an Historical Introduction. Parts I. and II. containing the Historical Introduction,

with a brief view of Ecclesiastical History, and an account of the Druidical, Belgic-British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman Antiquities, now extant. By the Rev. W. Phelps, A.B. 4to, pp. 106. 21 Plates.

ON the trite but obscure subjects of the discovery of Britain, the etymology of its name, the first inhabitants of the country, its subsequent colonists and invaders, little new can be offered. It belongs therefore to the writer who retraces and details these matters, closely to examine the probability and grounds of conjectural deductions, to trace assertions considered as facts, up to their original sources, and finally, in a clear and compendious form, to present them to the reader. Mr. Phelps has evidently been impressed with similar intentions in compiling the general introduction to his work, and we shall briefly refer to his statements on some of the above points, adding any suggestion of our own which they may fairly elicit.

Aristotle, says our author, in his treatise "De Mundo," has a passage from which we may infer that the existence of the British Isles was well known to the early Greeks. He affirms that "in the ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules, an inhabited island is said to have been discovered, full of woods, having navigable rivers, abounding with fruits, and distant a voyage of many days; with which the Carthaginians have frequent intercourse." Mr. Phelps adds that, according to Strabo, Britain was discovered by Pythias, an enterprising mariner of Marseilles, a Phœnician colony on the Mediterranean sea, and this before the period in which Aristotle wrote. Is not this an error? For the colony *Massalia* as it was termed by the Greeks, *Massilia* by the Romans, and which it is seen preserves its original name with a very slight change to this very day, was founded by the Phœceans, not the Phœnicians. From this establishment of the Greeks in Gaul, in our opinion, arose the remarkable resemblance which is observable between the Gaulish, the British, and the Greek coins, weapons, and ornaments; for the Gauls and a large proportion at least of the Britons, had a common origin. These Phœceans were the inhabitants of a

maritime town in Ionia, and it is remarkable that Lucan applies the term *Phœnicia* to Marseilles. The above incidental observations may shew that too much care cannot be taken in quoting ancient authorities, when the object is to fix the pedigree of nations, and the record of their early rise.

The etymology of the appellation *Britain* is next adverted to by the author, who seems to attach the greatest credit to that advanced by Borlase, from a Hebrew word signifying, a separation; but it is not remarked that the term was applied to the British Islands in general, of which the larger was called Albion. Camden's conjecture that Brit or Pryd was the important part of the appellative, seems very plausible. To the whole compound we should be much inclined to assign the literal meaning in the language of the Cymry, 'the bright or fair land.' Albion may be resolved to the same root, and it is remarkable that Alban and Prydyn are appellations, both assigned by the Welsh writers to Caledonia. As to the opinion of Bochart (not noticed by the author), that the Phœnicians called this island *Barat Anas*, i. e. the Country of Tin or Lead, we think it a strained etymology; however, it may pass in the number of similar uncertainties which leave us just where conjecture had set out.

The statement of Hecateus, a Greek writer, contemporary we believe with Alexander the Great, relative to Britain, is too remarkable to pass unnoticed. Britain is by that author described as an island situated in the ocean over against Gaul, full as large as Sicily, famous for a magnificent sacred inclosure dedicated to Apollo or the Sun, and a temple renowned for its riches and circular form. Was this sacred inclosure dedicated to the Sun, the Helio-Dracontian precinct at Abury; the circular temple, the mysterious wonder of ages, Stonehenge?

We need not closely follow our author in his statement that the Cymri (Cimbri) were the original inhabitants of Britain, that they were here before the arrival of the Celtæ or Gauls, who on the other hand had planted themselves in the Island before the influx of traders from Phœnicia; for these matters have been already discussed in our review of Sir William Betham's

work on the Gael and the Cymri,* to which notice we refer our readers.

The Belgæ were among the last colonists of Britain; they settled in Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and western Hampshire, and brought their original name with them from Belgic Gaul; according to that valuable hint of Cæsar for the topographical Etymologist, "Omnes iis nominibus civitatum appellantur quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt."† Can we wonder that the original colonization of Britain is involved in so much obscurity, when Tacitus, who was born in the reign of the Emperor Nero, and wrote but a few years after the country had been effectively subdued by the Romans, could advance, according to his own confession, little about the matter, and contented himself with the general statement that the island had evidently been colonized by distinct nations. Yet he couples even this assertion with an amusing doubt whether the Britons were "*indigenæ an advecti*" meaning by the first word, that sort of mushroom origin for the human race, the idea of which the ancients seem most seriously to have entertained.

———— Tellus

Induit ignotas hominum conversas figuras.

For the Caledonians, from their red hair, Tacitus conjectures a German extraction; the Silures, from their dark complexion, he thinks were from Spain; those inhabitants of the Island who were seated over against Gaul, he says resembles their continental neighbours. This statement, vague as it is, corroborates the opinion that from various sources of emigration the population of Britain was derived.

The second book of Mr. Phelps's volume is occupied by the history of the idolatrous and Christian worship of the Britons. The existence of the British Church in the fifth century, the arrival of the Popish missionaries who reached Kent with Augustine their leader, in the sixth, &c. This portion of the reverend author's book is worthy of deep attention, for he shows, by the concurrent testimony of Taliessin the British bard, of Bede, and of Matthew of Westminster, that this expedition of Augustine was no-

* Vol. II. N. S. p. 48.

† De Bello Gallico, lib. v. cæp. xli.

thing more than one of those crusades for securing to itself *secular authority*, which the Church of Rome, even to the present day, either by force or fraud, has pursued with unrelenting perseverance of purpose; a purpose which, in a temporal point of view, is to be resisted by Christians of all denominations, merging immaterial dissensions, and rallying round the standard of the national and apostolically constituted branch of Christ's Church, from the period of the Reformation the glory and the safeguard of our land. The miserable quackeries of mis-called liberality, but widen the breach to the astute enemy, who well knows (if all Protestants do not) the value of an unity of design. So long as souls and bodies are united, so long will religion, whether of evangelic truth and benevolence, or of idolatrous superstition and persecuting tyranny, be *politico-ecclesiastical*. The venerable British bard thus addresses the Christian pastors of his day: "Woe be to him who protects not his sheep from the Wolf of Rome;" and Bede records the answer of the Abbot of Bangor to the Legate of Rome, in these words: "Be it known to you that we are obedient to the Church of God, to the Pope of Rome, and to every pious Christian, to love them in their station with perfect good will, to assist them, &c. Any other obedience than this we owe not to him whom you call Pope or Father of Fathers, neither are we prepared to pay it to him, nor any other Christian whatever. Besides, we are under the government of the Bishop of Caerleon," &c. (p. 48.)

The author then proceeds to the state of the British Church at the Conquest; and in the subsequent chapter, brings the ecclesiastical and secular matters in connexion with them, in a luminous and succinct way, down to the period of the Reformation.

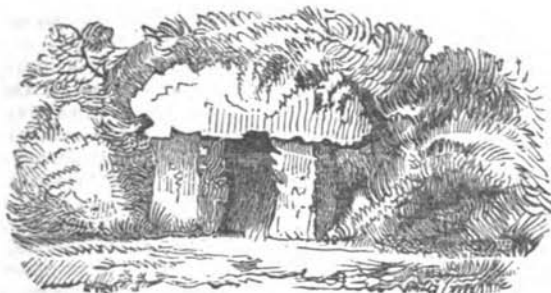
The third book opens with the ancient history of the county of Somerset; and here, in the derivation of the name, etymology is, as almost ever in the early period, at fault. If Musgrave's account be right, that the Belgic Britons called it *Gwlad yr haf*, the region or country of summer, the Saxon name is a mere translation, and

expressive perhaps of the numerous ancient summer encampments and stations with which the heights of the county, evidently by Mr. Phelps' own showing, abound, and which had naturally been formed for security of the flocks and herds of the pastoral natives, from enemies and depredators of all kinds. The volume is interspersed with interesting and accurate plans of various specimens of this kind of castrametation in Somersetshire.

The subject of British towns is illustrated by two plans copied from Sir Richard Colt Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, representing a British town near Woodyates, and another near Marlborough in that county, both curious specimens of the rude irregular defences of a pastoral people. In this section are described Stan-ton-drew, literally the 'stone station of the Druids;' the long sepulchral barrow, Fairy Toot, near Butcomb, measuring 150 feet from N. to S., from E. to W. 75, which was in a deplorable spirit of ignorance dilapidated circ. 1789 (see *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year), to procure materials for mending the roads. This primitive sepulchre was closed, *de more antiquissimo*, with a stone, and contained on either side a long passage with lateral cells or catacombs inclosing human skeletons. In 1835 the total ruin of the tumulus seems to have been accomplished by the erection of a lime kiln on the spot. Another of these remarkable cemeteries is extant at Littleton, in the parish of Wellow, which was explored in 1807 by Sir R. C. Hoare. The mound resembles a ship, turned keel upwards; it is 107 feet long, 54 wide, 13 in height, and is placed on the side of a declivity. The entrance is formed by a trilithon of huge stones; this aperture leads to a cist or chamber six feet long, 5 wide, and nearly as much in height; a straight passage conducts from thence to another cist of equal size, in the centre of the barrow. The length of the passage from the entrance is 47½ feet; there are six smaller cists or recesses facing each other, so as to form three transepts across the passage, and another at the extremity. The walls and roof, as well as the passages, are constructed of large stones, some 6 feet in width and 4 in height, the uprights serving

as supporters to those laid across; there is no appearance of cement, nor any marks of a tool having been used to fit the sides of the uprights to each

other. Each chamber might have contained four bodies. The entrance to this truly Cyclopean tomb is shewn by the illustrative vignette.



We trust no sacrilegious hand will ever dare to displace its component materials; long since, we doubt not, they would have disappeared, but from their self-protecting massive nature. Ancient monuments and works of art are the faithful, convincing, contemporary witnesses of a nation's history; they are, in an abstract view, public property; they should be placed under public protection.

On the practice of barrow-burial, the author observes, that it continued to the seventh and eighth century, but did not appear to have been so prevalent in South Britain during the time of the Romans, as it was previously to their arrival, and few of the early British tumuli contain any articles of wrought metal which indicate the mode of manufacturing them (p. 126). He adds, in another place, that the Romans adopted the custom of placing altars of memorial over their dead, as numerous examples extant testify; these sepulchral *stelæ*, however, were often, as we may observe, placed on the top of the sepulchral mound, or similar tablets of memorial were let into tombs of brick or masonry. When the author states "that stone coffins were introduced during the thirteenth century," (ibid), his assertion is either vague or, if to be understood to the letter, incorrect; for stone coffins with lids *en dos d'ane*, were employed by the Romans, and by the Anglo-Saxons and early Normans, as numerous specimens have witnessed.*

* One recently discovered in the Castle-yard at York, bore on its side the name, GENT. MAO. VOL. V.

The period of the Roman occupation of Somersetshire, Mr. Phelps fixes A.D. 46, when Ostorius Scapula subdued the Belgæ. The numerous Roman pavements, altars, buildings, &c. discovered in the county, are evidence of its long and undisturbed occupation by the Roman powers. "It is conjectured that their first settlement was on the hill between Dunkerton and Wellow, 6 miles south of Bath, near the line of the Foss road, a situation supposed by a learned and indefatigable antiquary to have been the *Camalodunum* alluded to by Tacitus."

We leave the author to trace the various track-ways of the Britons, the Wansdyke, and the military roads of the legionary soldiers through the county, which he does with considerable diligence and perspicuity, to animadvert upon the opinion which the Rev. John Skinner has advanced with much learning, and no small measure of presumptive evidence, that Camerton (his own parochial cure and residence) was part of the *Camalodunum* of Tacitus.

Mr. Skinner says, in his elaborate essay addressed to the author.

"The very numerous remains of British and Roman antiquities discovered in this

&c. of the Centurion whose remains it contained (see p. 82 of this volume). Another at Holwood hill had the well-known Roman ornament, defined by a moulding with label ends, to receive the inscription; another ponderous Roman coffin at the same place had a coped lid (see *Archæologia*, vol. XXII. p. 348); so has the chest containing the remains of William Rufus at Winchester.

interesting portion of our county, in connexion with other local circumstances, afford such incontrovertible vouchers for historical facts, you must not deem me fanciful in asserting ' that this district was actually attached to the regal residence of Cynobelin, spoken of by Dion' (*Καρθολαρον του Κυροβελλου Βασιλευου*), and the identical spot occupied by the Roman colonists established by Ostorius at Camalodunum. You may observe how perfectly it agrees in situation with the territory described by Tacitus, being in the vicinity of the Severn and Avon Rivers, and the country of the Silures, who occupied South Wales; and how easy was the passage to the opposite shore, from whence constant communication might have been kept up with the head quarters of the Legion at Camalodunum, as the General proceeded in his conquest."

Now this appears to us to be the strong point of Mr. Skinner's hypothesis, for the very object of placing a garrison at *Camalodunum* was to overawe the Silures. Murphy's translation of the passage in Tacitus on this head, would almost incontrovertibly settle the affair in Mr. Skinner's favour; for he says, to bridle the insolence of that warlike race, Ostorius judged it expedient to form a camp for "*the legions in the heart of their country.*"* These last expressions, if they were to be found in the original, might lead an antiquary at once to seek for Camalodunum even at Caerleon-upon-Usk, the inmost station of the Silurian district, but the terms of the original bear no such construction in our view, for they are—

"*Silurum gens non atrocitate non clementia mutabatur, quin bellum exerceret, castrisque legionum premenda foret. Id quo promptius veniret colonia Camalodunum valida veteranorum manu deducitur in agros captivos, subsidium adversus rebelles, et imbuendis sociis ad officia legum. Item inde in Silures, &c.†*"

The real meaning of the passage is much more closely rendered by Gordon.

"No rigour, no mercy could reclaim the Silures, who were bent upon war, and only to be reduced by the force of the Legions. To facilitate this design, a colony powerful in the number of veterans,

was conveyed to *Camalodunum situate in the conquered lands*, as a bulwark against the rebels, and for insuring our allies to the laws and jurisdiction of the Romans. Thence we marched against the Silures, a people resolute and fierce by nature, confiding in the assistance and valour of Caractacus."‡

Now let the whole statement of the annalist be examined. Ostorius, the Proprætor, to quell an irruption of the Silures into the Roman territory, had marched against them, and determined to confine them by a chain of forts between the Rivers Avon and Severn (*Antonam et Sabrinam*); in this intention he was counteracted by a rising of the Iceni, who must have threatened his rear from the eastward. He turns his arms against them, defeats them, and neutralizes all their future efforts by establishing in *their conquered lands, agros devictos*, (on which expression the whole effect of the statement turns) a strong garrison, at *Camalodunum*, from which depôt the subsequent military expeditions set out.

The next statement of Tacitus, as to the colony of *Camalodunum*, is its destruction, during the reign of Nero, by the insurgent Iceni; and it is not to be passed over without special observation, that the enmity of that tribe was particularly pointed against the veterans lately transferred to that colony, because "they had thrust them out of their houses, exterminated them from their native lands, and branded them with the vile titles of captives and slaves."§ It is difficult not to conclude, therefore, that *Camalodunum* was really seated in the *heart* of the possessions of the Iceni, instead of near the *Silures*; that it was like other important Roman locations in the island, an open town, is evident by the statement that it was "*nullis munimentis septam*," but that the temple of the deified Claudius at the place, was constructed as a strong citadel, is affirmed by the text, which also states it was considered by the natives "*ara eternæ dominationis*;" and after all, how shall we get rid of the later but most conclusive collateral evidence of

* *Annal. Book xij. Sect. 32.* Murphy's transl.

† *Tacit. Ann. edit. Elzevir, p. 384.*

‡ *Gordon's Transl. vol. i. p. 250.*

§ *Gordon, u. s. p. 325.*

the ninth Iter of Antoninus, from the capital of these *Iceni** to London, where we find *Camalodunum* in the line of route between Norwich and London. This appears to reduce to small importance the probability that the word *Thamesis* is an interpolation in the passage of Tacitus, which so forcibly describes the prodigies preceding the British revolt, and states that near the mouth of the estuary a visionary phantasma was seen of a colony overthrown, &c.

It will be also borne in mind that the ruin of the colony arose from the Roman forces under Suetonius Paulinus being drawn off on a distant service, employed in the storming the last stronghold of the Britons' liberty and their Druid superstitions. Among the plausible points of Mr. Skinner's assertion, we must, however, in candour, enumerate these, viz. that his *Camalodunum* at Camerton is most agreeable to the distance assigned by Pliny to that place from *Mona* (Anglesey); that the Severn's occasional redness from natural geological causes, by the superstitious in the time of Tacitus was taken for a flow of blood mingling with the waters; that the dead bodies washed on shore might be those of Roman soldiers wrecked in crossing the Severn into Wales; that there is a place called *Temple Cloud*, in Clutton parish, just above the Cam streamlet, fortified with a deep trench, where foundations exist, and coins have been found; that this is probably the veritable *Templum Claudii*, and still preserves its name;* that the Roman remains and roads over the whole surrounding district are most numerous. The full force of all this we will allow, nor are we disposed to deny Mr. Skinner his *western Camalodunum*, which he is not inclined to place at Camalet in Somerset: to an intimate local knowledge, much deference is always due in matters of topographical antiquity. This western *Camalodunum* was probably the *Caer Calemon* recited by Nennius in his Catalogue of British Cities. The existence of two or more stations of similar names might give rise to confusion, even in ancient authors writing in con-

temporary periods; shall we wonder that the circumstance creates doubts for modern topographers? Even *Londinum*, London itself, has by some of these been considered as *Lindum*, *Lincoln*.

Having examined somewhat at length this important query, as to the site of the *Camalodunum* of Tacitus, which we cannot conscientiously assert should be removed from the territory of the *Icenians*, we have little space left to descant on the interesting Roman remains at Bath, which the author so copiously lays before his readers.† Among these we are much interested by the numerous inscriptions to the goddess *Sul*, or *Sul-Minerva*. Another is, *SULAVIS SULINUS SCULTOR BRUCETI F. SACRUM F. L. M.* These *Sulevi* the author thinks were the nymphs of the springs, the attendants on *Minerva*. There can be little doubt but Bath was called indifferently *Aquæ Solis*, or *Sulis*, and that to *Minerva* and the *Genii Loci* were applied the distinctive epithet, sometimes adjectively formed. The inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood were perhaps also termed *Sulevi*. One of them, at any rate, was called *Sulinus*, probably from his birthplace.

Of the numerous details of Roman domestic establishments in various parts of the county of Somerset we will briefly notice the pavement at Pitney, which Sir Richard Colt Hoare considers to have belonged to the *Præses* of the place; in his opinion, a wealthy master of mines, to whose prosperous adventures in the bowels of the earth he thinks the decorations of this pavement evidently allude. The similitude which he finds between certain crooks in the hands of these figures and some

† The inscription given by Mr. Phelps on a votive altar erected by *Lucius Senecianus*, affords the writer, by the last proper name, the means of fully elucidating the obscure inscription on a ring found at Silchester mentioned in his communication relative to the Roman *Therma* discovered at that place in 1833 (*Gent. Mag.* vol. ciii. pt. i, p. 124.) The legend on the ring is undoubtedly *Senecianus vivas in Deo*—a sort of *annulus amicitia* of a Roman Christian; of which he has recently seen a striking repetition, on a rude seal ring found at a Roman station in Suffolk, bearing two heads, and the words "*Vivas in Deo*."

* A *Venta Icenorum Londinium*, M. P. CXXVIII.

instruments found among Romans melting works, appear to be the principal ground of this conclusion. Highly as we respect every hint of this erudite, venerable, and most intelligent antiquary, we can by no means accord with a conjecture apparently so gratuitous. The figures on the larger pavement are evidently divinities: we see among them Neptune with a trident, Bacchus with a cup, Apollo as a youth with a Phrygian cap, and the crook which he holds is probably the emblem of his office as the shepherd of Admetus. Of the three Cupid-like boys, one has a rake and shears, we think, as a gardener; another scatters roses; a third is a birdcatcher, and holds a cage on a crook in one hand, and a bird in the other. What has bird-catching to do in any view with mining? unless indeed the Romans had their Mining Companies, and caught gulls like the moderns.

Here we close our observations on Mr. Phelps's elaborate volume, nor follow him in conclusion to the period of Saxon, Danish, and Anglo-Norman Antiquities.

The present portion of the History and Antiquities of Somersetshire is compiled with considerable diligence, reading, and taste, and affords high expectation for the whole undertaking. The author has done good service to his county; and in this volume has elucidated, in a popular form, not only its incipient history, but that of the British people in the earliest ages.

Scenes and Shadows of Days departed; with Selections from Poems illustrative of a long Journey through Life, from the earliest Recollections to Age.
By the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

WE have here two very interesting chapters of a work, which we sincerely hope will be continued by the author; for few narratives of personal history have been more gracefully or more affectingly written. The first relates the history of a visit to William Collins, a very aged garden-labourer of Mr. Bowles's father, and whom he himself, from his extreme age, nearly 90, had long considered as gathered to his ancestral dust.

"The old man's solitary cottage hung

near the summit of a small green croft. It was a beautiful morning of May. The blackbird was heard in the distance; nearer, the wren was in her richest song. The murmuring bee, and the silent butterfly, were abroad in the sunshine, circling over the old man's seat. The sound of the sea was faintly heard, as when, by the side of my mother, a child, I heard it, after a long journey, upwards of sixty years ago. The old man, with a few white hairs sprinkling his temples, was sitting in a garden-chair, opposite his cottage. One butterfly, which was wheeling and wavering over his chair, almost touched his bare temples, as he was sitting, without his hat, for the sake of the morning breeze, which just moved, at times, a slender flake of that white and shining hair. He took scarcely any notice of me, as, with my informant, I drew near. After a glance on his features, and round the picturesque garden and cottage, the following dialogue, as nearly as I can recollect, took place."

We must omit the dialogue for want of room, and feeling assured that whoever glances on this notice, will possess himself of the tract from which it is taken, to say that at last—

"The old man stretched out his hand, as if to touch my face; but when he saw the traces of age, and my own grey hairs, he seemed still in doubt, and then, lifting up his palsied hand, in tears, as if all the glimmering past had, like a sudden burst of sunshine, started into light and life, he cried, 'Master Billy!' and the tears fell on his furrowed face. On a subsequent visit in 1834, when I was alone,—seeing, I suppose, a resemblance to my father in features, which resemblance more visibly assimilates as a son grows older,—with both hands raised and clasped, he faintly exclaimed, 'My old master! my dear old master!' &c.—I could not leave (says Mr. Bowles) this solitary old man, and the spot where he will breath his last, without a poetical sketch, which, as I am not so well skilled with the pencil as with the descriptive pen, I drew from nature.

Old man, I saw thee in thy garden-chair,
Sitting in silence, 'mid the shrubs and trees
Of thy small cottage-croft, while murmur'ing
Went by, and almost touched thy temples bare,
Edg'd with a few flakes of the whitest hair;
And, sooth'd by the faint hum of sipping seas,
And song of birds, and breath of the young
breeze,
Thus didst thou sit, feeling the summer air
Blow gently,—with a sad still decadence,
Sinking to earth in hope, but all alone —
Oh! hast thou wept to feel the lonely sense
Of earthly loss, musing on voices gone?
Hush the vain murmur, that, without offence,
Thy head may rest in peace beneath the church-
yard stone!

We shall add another sonnet, written on a second visit to the same spot.

FOUR GLASS AND THE BIBLE.

Look, Christian, on thy Bible, and that glass,
Which sheds its sand thro' minutes, hours,
and days, [says

And years! it speaks not; yet, methinks, it
To every human heart, "so mortals pass
On to their dark and silent grave!" alas
For man! an exile upon earth, he strays
Weary, and wand'ring thro' benighted ways!
To-day in strength, to-morrow like the grass
That withers at his feet!—"Lift up thy head,
Poor pilgrim, toiling in this vale of tears;
That Book declares whose blood for thee was
shed,

Who died to give thee life; and tho' thy years
Pass like a shade, pointing to thy death-bed,—
'Out of the deep,' thy cry an angel hears,
And by his guiding hand, thy steps to heav'n
are led."

The second part consists of some very pleasing incidents in Mr. Bowles's early life. We will give one extract, because it shows how early and how strongly the love of beautiful scenery, which has subsequently been a distinguishing feature in his poems, was implanted in him.

"The writer inherited from his father a love of picturesque scenery, and, according to his general custom, if there were any picturesque scene in the road, more particularly attractive from beauty, he went out of his way to visit it. This was the case on our leaving the noise and smoke of Bristol. We therefore took the road by that most romantic and picturesque part of the country, Brockley-Coombe. Not a word was said on the road till we arrived there, when my father took me by the hand, and led me, in silence, up the picturesque and romantic road which leads to the top of the hill, from whence a long and magnificent extent of scenery, with the vast Severn sweeping onward, in morning light, was

seen—of woods, mountains, and villages, extending on either side, bounded on the north by the distant and far-fading bills of Wales. The impression of this beautiful scene remains with me still, and I believe, from this circumstance I owe my earliest associations of poetry with picturesque scenery. This road has been the subject of one of Coleridge's sweetest poetical landscapes, and how it has since been depicted, by the author of *Banwell Hill*, the reader will form an estimate from the following description:

Gnarled oaks,
Dark, or with fits of desultory light,
Flung through the branches, there, o'erhang
the road [Coombe
Where under boughs romantic, Brockley-
Allures the pausing passenger to wind,
Step by step, up its sylvan hollow, slow,
Till, the proud summit gain'd, how gloriously
The wide scene lies in light—how gloriously
Sun, shadows, and blue mountains far away,
Woods, meadows, and the mighty Severn—
blend; [for joy!

While the grey heron up-shoots, and screams
Here, the dark yew starts from the limestone
rock,

Into faint sunshine,—there, the ivy hangs
From the old oak, whose upper branches bare,
Seem as admonishing the nether woods
Of Time's swift pace,—while birds beneath,
unseen, [bill],

(Save, thro' the gloom, a blackbird's yellow
The thrush, the blackbird, and, at intervals,
And heard far off, the cuckoo's hollow note,
Make such a concert, that, with ears erect,
The squirrel seems to hark! and then to dance,
With conscious tail aloft, and twinkling feet,
Nimble, from bough to bough.

We think the selection of picturesque images here very happily made, described in very poetical language, and with fine modulation of verse; we hope Mr. Bowles will not think of leaving a work so happily commenced, an *opus imperfectum*—let him set sail, and let the *Aldine Dolphin* sport around the prow.

An historical Inquiry concerning the Principles, Opinions, and Usages of the English Presbyterians: chiefly from the Restoration of Charles the Second to the Death of Queen Anne. By Joshua Wilson, Esq. 8vo. pp. 256.—A volume the fruit of considerable labour and research. Its object is to show that the English Presbyterians of the 17th century, while they separated themselves from the Established Church, did so solely on account of her discipline; and did not renounce the leading doctrines of the Gospel as preserved in that church; and hence the inference, and it is a very clear and correct one, that those wealthy individuals of the Presbyterian body, who at their decease left endowments for the maintenance of a

ministry in conformity with their views of divine truth, never intended that those endowments should be at the disposal of persons who denied any of the essential doctrines of the Gospel, to be by them employed for the propagation of their heterodox opinions. It appears to us that the evidence collected in this volume from the writings of the most eminent of the Nonconformists, is more than sufficient to satisfy any candid mind on this point; and that when the question is again brought forward judicially, as it will probably soon be, such of our readers as may feel desirous of forming a correct judgment of its merits, cannot do better than avail themselves of the assistance of this historical inquiry.

Child's *History of Women*. 2 vols.—This work is by an American lady; and the anecdotes she has collected do credit to her industry and knowledge. Her account of her countrywomen is not so full as might be expected from the opportunities she possessed; but on the whole the work is creditable to her. Of the Swiss women she observes—"that they marry at so early an age, that not long since there were six ladies in Basil whose grandchildren were grandmothers." In her chapter on English women she observes—"in old times, a woman who was convicted of being a common mischief-maker and a scold, was sentenced to the punishment of the ducking-stool, which consisted of a sort of chair fastened to a pole, in which she was seated and repeatedly let down in the water, amid the shouts of the rabble. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne a woman convicted of the same offence was led about the streets by the hangman, with an instrument of iron bars fitted on her head like an helmet. A piece of sharp iron entered her mouth, and severely pricked her tongue whenever the culprit attempted to move it." We beg leave to observe that one specimen of this useful and admirable instrument is still preserved in the vestry of Walton-upon-Thames; and which answers fully to the description above. It ought to be engraved for the Gentleman's Magazine; which we should hope would lead to its revival, when the simplicity and efficacy of the instrument will be fully acknowledged. We beg leave to say that it may be put on and worn without inconvenience, and if well polished and inlaid, might form no unseemly ornament to the sex. We should recommend the following line from Sophocles to be engraved upon it:—

Γυναι, γυναιξί κοσμοί ἢ στήν φρενί.

The Romance of Ancient Egypt, in 2 vols. by J. G. Seymer, A.B.—Mr. Seymer's work is animated and clever, and the learning he has brought to bear on the subject agreeably diversifies it. His judicious praise of Diodorus does credit to him as a scholar.

Chart of Britannia Romana.—Among the series of Maps, ancient and modern, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, are two of Ancient Britain, as colonized by the Romans; exhibiting the stations and districts laid down by Ptolemy of Alexandria, who lived in the early part of the second century; in the Itinerary to which the name of Antoninus has been affixed (although it is probably of somewhat later date than the reign of Antoninus Pius); and inci-

dentally in the Notitia, which professes to give account of the Roman provincial governors in Britain, the different military bodies, and the places at which they remained in garrison, and was compiled subsequently to the reigns of Arcadius and Honorius. The somewhat apocryphal aid of Richard of Cirencester has been occasionally resorted to; the courses of the principal Roman roads are laid down with much clearness and simplicity; and the places where important Roman vestiges have been discovered, are marked on the face of the chart. In the margin some of the stations are noticed as contested in reference to their locality:—thus, the editors of the map have placed *Vagniacæ* at Southfleet, in Kent, and in the margin have suggested the query Northfleet or Maidstone? But why they should hesitate between Southfleet and Northfleet for this very doubtful stage of Antoninus's Itinerary we cannot readily imagine: if Maidstone be discarded with some apparent reason for the sake of placing the station *Vagniacæ* upon the old Watling-street, the important Roman remains which were discovered at Southfleet close to the old Roman way, and which are still in the possession of the Rev. P. Rashleigh, the incumbent of that place, surely would give it a conclusive preference over Northfleet, through which the Watling-street did not pass, but kept close under Cobham park-wall through Southfleet and Swanscomb parishes, to Dartford Brent, where it still shows itself south of the present turnpike-road in an elevated ridge. *Noviomagus* the editors have decidedly allowed to be Holwood-hill, and that conclusion the considerable Roman vestiges there have well supported. No place for this station can be so readily made to accord with the Itinerary of Antoninus, particularly in reference to the places marked on his fourth route;—*A Londinio*; *Noviomagum* m. p. x, *Vagniacim* m. p. xviii, *Durobrivum* m. p. ix. Now, *Durobrivis* was Rochester—undoubtedly a station of the Cantii; and the intermediate distances assigned from *Noviomagus*, must make us search for that colony somewhere within the Kentish limit, for Croydon, or Woodcote in its neighbourhood, carries us too much to the westward. Indeed the chief reason that some antiquaries of authority have fixed upon that vicinity, is that Ptolemy has made it the capital of the Regni, whom however he has placed south of the Atrebatii and Cantii, and made the *Neomagus* of his chorography their capital.—Πόλις τοῖς μίσι Ἀτρεβατίοις καὶ τοῖς Καντίοις ὑπέκειντοαι ΠΗΓΝΟΙ καὶ πάλιν Νομίμαγος. But considering the Atrebatii as the people of

Berks, and the Canti as universally recognized, the impossibility of placing the Regni in Surrey and Sussex in the relative position assigned to them by Ptolemy, is evident. We mention this one instance from a multiplicity of others, to show that over many points of the Roman topography of Britain will ever hang an impenetrable cloud. The Saxons obliterated for the greater part the very names of the Roman towns, and, with few exceptions, have left us occasionally to suppose fanciful connection between the Roman and Saxon names of our townships.

We would suggest in this useful chart to antiquaries and historical students, that the four great Roman ways which intersected the kingdom, the Watling, the Foss, the Ermin, and the Icknild, should be marked by a double or a broader line; and that where names of ways, though undoubtedly of Roman formation, have been assigned from modern writers, who have used such names merely for ready distinction, that circumstance should be briefly noticed. The design is excellent; and the attention evidently paid to its details is creditable to the compilers.

An Introduction to the Study of Birds, or the Elements of Ornithology, on scientific principles. With a particular notice of the Birds mentioned in Scripture. (Printed for the Religious Tract Society.) 18mo, pp. 592.—Among the various authors whose labours gave an impetus to the study of natural history, up to the beginning of this century, Bewick, by his two interesting works on quadrupeds and birds, and particularly by his beautiful engravings on wood, was not the least successful. He may be said to have created a new school both of artists and authors; whence have arisen several interesting works, illustrated in the same style, but with advanced skill and beauty. In the "Menageries of the Tower of London," and of "The Zoological Gardens," the tasteful drawings of Harvey, with the skillful engravings on wood by Thompson, Branston and Wright, Williams, and Bonnor, have tended to render the forms, expression, and characteristics of animals and birds familiar to all. In the present work the names of the artists employed are not mentioned, an omission which we cannot but condemn as an injustice towards their merits; but, whilst we recognize the skillful drawing of Harvey and Melville, we also suspect that Thompson and Bonnor have exercised their professional talents in the engraving. The printing is finely executed at the Chiswick press; the descriptions display both originality and extensive information,

though some expressions border upon the hyperbole of Eastern phraseology. This can only be ascribed to the author's endeavour to adopt his reflections to the sphere of the Religious Tract Society. All the objects of creation, from the most magnificent to the most minute, whilst they manifest the omnipotence and omniscience of their Creator, show also their independence of, and superiority to, the sectarian creeds and doctrines of men. The contents of the volume are arranged in the six orders or classes of Birds, as they stand in Cuvier's *Regne Animal*:—1. the Raptorial; 2. the Passerine; 3. the Climbing, or Yoke-footed; 4. the Gallinaceous; 5. the Wading; and 6. the Swimming. They are illustrated by no less than 173 beautiful wood-cuts.

The Juvenile Pianist, by Anne Rodwell.

—A pretty little book; calculated to amuse as well as instruct the young musician. It is embellished with four engravings in wood, printed in colours, and with numerous diagrams.

The Sentiment of Flowers.—This charming little volume is a translation of Madame de la Tour's *Langage des Fleurs*, with some additions by the editor. The illustrations, twelve in number, are prettily drawn and coloured with fidelity to nature; and each little bouquet, which to the uninitiated appears but to represent two or three simple flowers, to the skilled in the language of Flora conveys an appropriate sentiment. Thus a pleasing group of Myosotis, Cypress, and Scarlet Pimpernel, speaks thus—'Forget me not, for, alas! we may never meet again.' We offer this advice to the public, and particularly to the ladies, admirers of flowers; 'Forget not this little work, but by your attentions to it, encourage the editor to meet us again.' We must not omit to state that the harmony between the qualities of the flower and the sentiment attached to it, is in general well made out.

A Voyage of Discovery, or the five Navigators, is an amusing game which we have seen much approved by a party of youngsters during the Christmas holidays. Each player is appointed to a ship, which he navigates through various difficulties and dangers, as he is directed by the navigator's compass, which is a modification of the old tetotum. We recommend those little people who have not yet seen the game, to petition papa to send it to school with them, where it will no doubt be a general favourite.

The Book of Christmas. By Thomas K. Hervey. With Illustrations by R. Seymour. 18mo.—This is a very agreeable book on a very agreeable subject—the festivities and customs of the most jovial season of the year. It comes forth in a gay and holiday dress, like other publications of the season,—as a kind of perennial Annual, particularly suited to amuse the young, and scarcely less the “children of a larger growth.” We think the author has put his materials together very sensibly and pleasantly; which was all he had to do: for it could neither be expected or desired that he should exhaust the subject, which, as he justly remarks, is “a very full one,” and might more than fill a cabinet library. “It was absolutely necessary,” he says, “to limit his review to the Christmas observances of Merry England, with only occasional illustrations from other countries;” and this also is in his favour; for he thus appeals more directly to the sympathies of those for whom he writes. Two centuries ago, the progeny of old Christmas were thus personified by Ben Jonson,—Missrule, Caroll, Minced-Pie, Gamboll, Post and Pair, New Year’s Gift, Mummung, Wassell, Offering, and Baby-cake. Mr. Hervey remarks that Post-and-Pair is since dead, and that Baby-cake is either dead too, or has changed his name. We presume Baby-cake is now called Twelfth Cake. Post-and-Pair was a game with cards: he is certainly quite dead; but a younger brother, named Whist, has taken his place. Mummung also wears a different guise: he no longer walks the streets, and pays his calls from house to house (except in country places here and there), but confines his presence to the stages of the public theatres, under the name of Pantomime; the drawing of characters on Twelfth Night is perhaps our domestic memento of his former visits. We are not aware when the first plates of Twelfth Night characters were engraved and published; and perhaps no copies of the earliest are in existence, not even in that extraordinary collection of minute curiosities the Pepsysian library. The King of Twelfth Night was formerly determined by the acquisition of a bean, which was concealed in the cake, a custom, we believe, still practised in France and other countries. The etchings with which this volume is replenished, reflect very great credit on the graphic skill of Mr. Seymour, whose designs approach more nearly to the excellence of George Cruickshank than those of any other artist we have seen. Indeed, they exhibit so much humour, and so much natural truth, that we are unwilling to acknowledge the imitation, which, however, can-

not be denied. But though the style is borrowed, the particular invention and execution are Mr. Seymour’s own, and show that he may draw with confidence on his own resources. Some of the ancient scenes, as the baronial hall and the mummers, are excellently conceived; and the wit and truth of the modern sketches will be universally appreciated. We are a month later than we ought to have been in noticing this book, but it did not reach us before the publication of our last: it is not, however, an ephemeron whose day has already passed, but we trust will contribute to the entertainment of many a Christmas yet to come.

The Clerical Guide, and Ecclesiastical Directory: containing a complete Register of the Dignities and Benefices of the Church of England. Royal 8vo.—This new edition of a work of long-acknowledged and constant utility, is arranged in eleven columns, of which the three we designate by Italics are new: 1. name of parish and description of benefice; 2. population; 3. church room; 4. county; 5. diocese; 6. archdeaconry; 7. incumbent; 8. date of his institution; 9. his net income, on the average of three years before 1831, with a mark denoting where there is a glebe-house; 10. patron; 11. impropriator. The Editor has prefixed a copy of his Majesty’s Commission for inquiring into the Revenues and Patronage of the Church, the Commissioners’ Report, and several highly important and interesting statistical tables, derived from that and similar sources. The result of the whole view of Ecclesiastical revenues is, that the average net income of the Bishops and Archbishops (for three years preceding 1831) was 5,936*l.*; of Archdeacons only 27*l.*; of incumbents 285*l.*; and of curates 81*l.* The stipends of the curates have to be deducted from the return of the incumbents. We may remark that the inquiry here made into individual incomes, is such as laymen would not endure; but the Church has done wisely in suffering the exposure, and in meeting misrepresentation by fact, and showing that she has no hoards to be concealed. Of the benefices, 5,947 have glebe houses fit for residence, 1,728 houses unfit, and 2,878 have none. The Appendix contains an Index to the Ecclesiastical Patronage at the disposal of the King, Lord Chancellor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Archbishops, Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Prebendaries, and Colleges at the Universities. This laborious compilation reflects great credit on the attention and assiduity of the editor, Mr. Gilbert; as indeed, we must take

this opportunity of saying, do the various improvements which he annually introduces into his Clerical Almanac.

Harmony of the Gospels, being a comparative View of the different Statements of the Four Evangelists. Post 8vo. (Longman.)—The word "different" in this title is injudicious, though the Editor evidently meant no harm, using it instead of *several*. It might as well have been altogether omitted. As the idea of the work is not new, we need only describe its execution. The Gospels are arranged in four parallel columns throughout, two on each opposite page; thus showing where their language agrees, where it varies, and where any one is silent. The chief feature distinguishing the book from other "Harmonies" is, that the verses referred to in the marginal references are introduced at length in Italics. The completest Text possible is thus formed; and it is further elucidated by a digested table of contents, and a copious index.

The Four Gospels, arranged in a Series of Tabular Parallels, on a new Principle. Royal 8vo. (Rivingtons).—This volume differs little from the last, except in being printed on a larger page, but in a more compressed form. The type is smaller; and all the Gospels are continued on each page, either in four columns, three, two, or one, as the parallel passages occur. There is rather more system and care in the arrangement, which is not merely chronological, but extends to placing similar discourses in juxtaposition. On the whole, perhaps, this is arranged in the preferable shape for the professional student, and the former the more complete and convenient for general reading.

The Companion to the Almanac, or Year Book of General Information. vol. ix. (Under the superintendance of the Useful Knowledge Society).—The contents of this valuable compendium are arranged into, 1. Information connected with the Calendar and natural phenomena of the year, and with natural history and public health; 2. Subjects of chronology, sta-

tistics, &c.; 3. The legislation, statistics, public improvements, and chronicle of 1835. With respect to remarkable deaths, why are some put into a tabular list, and others among the occurrences? the effect is to make neither portion complete. The decease of Mr. Say the engraver is placed in August last, instead of 1834, we presume from an inattentive observation of the memoir recently published in our pages. For Garaviglia read Cravaglia. Under the head of new buildings are given cuts of the College of Surgeons, the Grammar-schools of Camberwell, St. Olave's, the Blind School, the Dividend Warrant Office at the Bank, Fishmongers' Hall, and the Workhouse lately built for the district of Abingdon. It should be generally known that the preceding eight volumes of the Companion to the Almanac are now provided with a general analytical Index, which gives access to a vast store of scientific, historical, and statistical information. The Society's other Almanacs, the Household, and the Working-Man's, are each provided with a Year-Book, containing an appropriate store of useful knowledge, and discussions which we hope and think are calculated to promote frugality, prudence, content, and happiness.

A Sketch of Ancient and Modern Geography. by Samuel Butler, D.D. of Shrewsbury. With an Ancient and a Modern Atlas.—In this twelfth edition, Dr. Butler has introduced much new matter, chiefly in the modern portions; and has stated the population of the several counties and principal towns of Great Britain according to the Census of 1831. It contains some excellent tables of the extent and population of the various countries and cities of the world; and of the length, source, &c. of 100 of the principal rivers. Some new Maps are also added to each Atlas.

A Lady's Gift, or Woman as she ought to be, by Jane Kinderley Stanford, contains much good advice to young women entering on life, conveyed in a pleasing manner, through the medium of an interesting story.

FINE ARTS.

THE LAWRENCE GALLERY.

The fourth portion of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence's matchless collection of drawings by the old masters, has been exhibiting during the last month at the rooms of Messrs. Woodburn, St. Martin's-lane. It consists of fifty original drawings by Il Parmigiano, and a like

number by Coreggio. Independently of their comparative merits, those of Parmigiano are the more pleasing compositions of the two, being in fact finished pictures, although sometimes extravagantly minute. In the fragment sketches of Coreggio, we find in general a first idea by chance conveyed to paper, and

evinced the great powers of the artist, in being able to create his very magnificent pictures from original conceptions apparently so slight.

Amongst the drawings of Parmigiano may be particularly pointed out for admiration, No. 12, *The Resurrection*, which he has himself etched; No. 14, *The Adoration of the Shepherds*, the most finished in the collection; No. 29, *The Virgin and Child, St. Jerome, and St. Francis*, "superb," (as says the Catalogue); No. 34, *The Annunciation*; and No. 46, *Bacchanalian Subject*, a study of boys as Bacchanals, full of

"Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles."

Of the Coreggio specimens, the finest are, No. 71, a magnificent *Study of a Young Man's Head*, which Parmigiano has exactly copied for the St. John, in the famous picture now in the National Gallery; No. 78, *Virgin and Child*, a most exquisite production (forcibly reminding one, as do others, on what model, and with how much good taste, Sir Joshua Reynolds formed his beautiful style); and No. 83, *Virgin and Child on the Clouds*.

But we have not space to particularize every majestic head, every wonderfully foreshortened figure, every angel form, with which this collection abounds, to do justice to which requires the very closest examination of the drawings themselves. Their value is at once proved and enhanced (as respects the history of the arts) from having passed through the hands and received the stamps of Charles the First, Lord Arundel, Zanetti, Sir P. Lely, Richardson, &c. &c.; and often bearing marks of having enriched several of their collections in succession, until they at last met in the wonderfully stored cabinet of the late President of the Royal Academy.

Prefixed to a well-compiled catalogue, are brief memoirs of the celebrated artists whose simplest *half-finished* productions have furnished an Exhibition at once so interesting and valuable.

THE WATERLOO VASE.

This magnificent specimen of modern art has been recently removed to the National Gallery, in Trafalgar-square. It was found necessary to have it deposited there before the completion of the building, as its dimensions would render it impossible to admit it after. The circumstances connected with the marble of which it is composed are remarkable. Napoleon Bonaparte, having seen the blocks in passing through Tuscany, in his progress to the Russian campaign, de-

clared that they might be preserved, in order that a trophy of the anticipated victory might be worked from them by some eminent sculptor. A few years afterwards the identical blocks of marble were sent to this country by the Grand Duke of Tuscany as a present to his late Majesty George IV. who caused them to be sculptured into a vase of enormous size, in order to commemorate the victory of Waterloo. The height is about sixteen feet; the diameter of the top about nine or ten feet. On one end is represented King George IV. on his throne, with Fame presenting the palm of victory. Buonaparte, on the other side, is seen dismounted from his horse. The rest is filled up with allegorical figures. This choice specimen of British art is the work of Richard Westmacott, esq. R. A., and it is, without doubt, the largest and most splendid vase in the world. It was originally intended to adorn "the Waterloo Gallery" in Windsor Castle; but, in consequence of its great weight, (about 20 tons), the idea was abandoned, as it was considered unsafe to place it in that situation. It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has requested a cast of the vase in bronze.

The statues, by Canova, which belonged to King George the Fourth, have been placed in the Picture Gallery at Buckingham Palace. Two of them, the Venus and Adonis, and Beauty awakened by Love, are finished with all the bappy skill of that great master. The third, a Nymph with Flowers, is unfinished.

THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Edifices that would have cost our ancestors years of labour to accomplish, now rise as if by magic. The St. James's Theatre has arisen, under the skilful superintendance of Mr. Beasley, the architect, in the incredible short space of 13 weeks. Mr. Braham having obtained a license, purchased at an expense of 8000*l.* the freehold in King-street, St. James's-square, on which formerly stood the old Nerot's Hotel. The façade, which immediately faces Duke-street, is of pure Roman architecture. The portico is composed of six Ionic columns, with angular volutes fully enriched, supporting a stone balustrade; behind which, and sustaining the main cornice of the front, is a range of Corinthian columns, with richly-embellished entablature. The box visitors are admitted through the portico into a small entrance-hall, leading by a handsome flight of stone steps into a compact vestibule adjoining the dress circle, from whence two circular stone staircases ascend to the upper boxes and saloon, which

is in front of the building, looking into King-street. The interior, which is something less in size than the English Opera House, comprises two tiers of boxes under the gallery, with "slips" on each side of it. The dress circle, consisting of 16 boxes, is kept considerably lower than in any other theatre, so as to place the spectator as near with the level of the stage as possible. To effect this the back part of the pit has been sacrificed—the space under the boxes affording only *standing* instead of *sitting* room. On each side of the pit nearest the stage, are two compact private boxes, which command a perfect view of the performances, and behind it is a saloon for refreshments. The gallery is so constructed as to admit of the stage being seen from every part. The ceiling, encircled by a carved cornice, on which rest six groups of children in bas-relief, is composed of rich spreading foliage, branching out from the centre into six enriched panels, from which are suspended richly carved swags and drops of fruit and flowers. The ceiling terminates in a cove formed into 12 arches, in the spandrels of which are paintings of sylph-like figures, emblematical of music; and it is supported by caryatides on gilded plinths. The gallery front is arranged in a series of panels in a form peculiar to the style adopted, intersected by circular ones formed of twining palm, in which are paintings of children, playing on various instruments. The first circle is also arranged in a series of panels, but richer and more flowing in their outline. These contain highly-finished paintings, after the manner of Watteau, relating to the origin of the Italian drama and pantomime, and between them are smaller panels of gilt trellis work. Over this circle is a curved canopy, supported by eight highly-ornamented pilasters. The front of the dress circle, which is formed with a bold swell, is embellished with a carved foliage in high relief, on which the light, owing to its peculiar form, strikes with great splendour. This circle has also its canopy and pilasters, but more splendid; from the latter spring handsome girandoles, each bearing three wax-lights. The proscenium is quite novel in its decoration, having no drapery at top, but a richly carved undulating line instead. In the three arches above the stage, which form part of the twelve we have described as belonging to the ceiling, are introduced three beautifully executed paintings. That in the centre represents a medalion of the Royal arms, from which children surrounding it are raising a crimson drapery, whilst those on its left and right

are symbolical of Comedy and Music, also personated by children; these are enclosed in rich frame work, which well harmonizes with the general design. The lower part of the proscenium consists of a rich entablature, ornamented with trusses and swags of flowers, supported by fluted columns, with splendid gilt capitals. The whole of the ornaments are on a white ground, which is the prevailing colour of the interior. The interior of the boxes is a rich crimson. Besides a very extensive stage, which possesses every modern improvement for producing the many effects which it is now thought essential to introduce into the performances, are excellent painting rooms, with an adjoining building, six stories in height, containing dressing and green rooms, at the top of which is a tank of water for fire services.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

The triple lancet windows of the north and south transepts of this church have been embellished with nearly two hundred and fifty feet of splendid stained glass, in the mosaic pattern, designed and executed by Mr. David Evans of Shrewsbury, and the gift of the Rev. Richard Scott, B.D.; who has also caused an excellent organ to be erected in the same church, in the appropriate decoration of which he has expended upwards of six hundred pounds.

Illustrations to the Bible, by Westall and Martin, are completed as far as they belong to the Old Testament, in twelve shilling Parts, containing no less than ninety-six plates. As a series they are certainly far superior to any of a similar description previously produced in this country; and the extremely low price at which these original productions of two first-rate artists have been published, is one of the most remarkable examples of the modern system. On a subject of such general interest it may be fairly expected that the experiment will be successful. The aim of the able engravers on wood appears to be to imitate as nearly as possible the effect of line engraving, and really they are wonderfully successful. Three numbers have been published of the *Illustrations of the New Testament*, which will be completed in six.

ROSCOE'S *Wanderings through North Wales*. Parts V.—X. 8vo.—The magnificent castles of Conway and Carnarvon, the mountains of Penmaen Maur and the Trifaen, and various picturesque scenes of less celebrity but of great beauty, form the subjects of the landscapes in these numbers. The figures are ably drawn,

particularly the ancient groupes by Mr. Cattermole; and his design of Llewellyn's banquet at Aber, in the last number, possesses very great merit.

Parts III.—VI. of Stanfield's *Coast Scenery*, contain many interesting views both on our own shores, and those of France, beautifully drawn and finely engraved. Mr. Stanfield's shipping is magnificent. The view of Hastings is somewhat old, being anterior to alterations materially affecting its aspect from the sea, made more than ten years ago. As this plate cannot be from an "original drawing taken expressly for the work," some intimation at least should have been given to the reader: the Editor, on the contrary, tells us that it "will be at once recognised as a faithful representation." He also says, that "in Pelham Street there is a chaste and elegant building belonging to the Episcopalians;" that "the stone on which it is said William I. dined on the occasion of his landing on the Sussex coast, is distant from Hastings two miles;" that "in East Cliff House dwelt Mr. *Chapel*, one of Shakspeare's innumerable critics; and in the garden Garrick planted a mulberry-tree;" and that "the title of Marquis, in the noble family of Rawdon-Hastings, is taken

from this town;" whereas the church in Pelham Crescent (which Crescent is the very feature omitted in the view), is the revived church of St. Mary in the Castle, of course in the communion of the Church of England; the Conqueror's Table has given way some years since to the esplanade at St. Leonard's; East Cliff house was built by Mr. Capell;* and the Marquise of Hastings was not derived from the town, but from the surname of the family of Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon. If the letter-press is intended to be any thing further than a mere receptacle for the plates, the compiler should be more careful.

FINDEN'S *Byron Beauties* are now brought to a close, and the painter has in many cases delightfully embodied the poet's fancy. We instance Zuleika, Caroline, Adah, Gulnare, and the young Haidee. There may be others equally clever, but these please us best. Miss F. Corbeaux shines among her contemporaries and competitors as a delineator of female loveliness. F. Stone and Meadows are also frequent and happy contributors: and the engravers have well performed their part towards providing a feast for the admirers of the twin sisters Poetry and Painting.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New works announced for publication.

Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan, and on the Site of Ancient Nineveh, &c. By the late C. J. RICH, Esq., author of an Account of Ancient Babylon.

A Brief Memoir of Sir WM. BLIZARD, Knt. F.R.S. L. & E., Surgeon and Vice-President of the London Hospital. By Wm. COOKE, M.R.C.S.

A new and improved edition of an Elementary Course of Theological Lectures. By the Rev. W. D. CONYBEARE, F.R.S.

NEFF of Stuttgart has announced a German translation of the eight Treatises written for the premiums bequeathed for that purpose by the late Earl of Bridgewater.

A History of the House of Hapsburg to the death of the Emperor Maximilian I., by Prince EDWARD M. LICHNOWSKY.

On the Causes and Objects of Local Disturbances in Ireland. By G. C. LEWIS, Esq.

The Literary Remains of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. By H. N. COLERIDGE.

A Translation of M. DE VILLENAIN'S Life of Oliver Cromwell.

The Naval Service, or Officer's Manual. By Capt. GLASSCOCK.

The Cruise of the Midge. By the author of "Tom Cringle's Log."

A Volume of Sermons. By the late Dr. T. M'CAIE.—Also, his Miscellaneous Works, consisting of some valuable MSS. in the possession of the family.

A History of British Quadrupeds. By THOS. BELL, F.R.S.

DONALDSON'S Examples of Modern Doorways in Italy and Sicily; 4to, 28 plates, and letter-press description.

* No expense was spared on its erection, but it stands on the most disagreeable part of the beach under the East Cliff (whence its name), no person having then thought of the possibility of turning the corner of the West Cliff, on which the Castle stands, nor dreamt of cutting down its face, which was actually done. The mulberry-tree planted by Capell, or Garrick, from a slip of the Stratford tree, is still vigorous and wide-spreading, though not venturing to raise its head above the four walls within which it stands. It is the parent of many others in the neighbour-

The Anglo-Polish Harp, &c. By JACOB JONES, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

Masterpieces of English Prose Literature. By Mr. J. A. ST. JOHN.

Natural Evidence of a Future Life. By F. C. BAKEWELL.

A Pocket Guide to the Charitable and Religious Societies of London.

The Eye; its organization and functions displayed. By Mr. WALKER, of the Manchester Eye Institution.

History of the Rarer British Birds. By T. C. EYTON.

The Magician; the scene in France, and the epoch the end of the English dominion in the fifteenth century. By Mr. LEITCH RUTCHIE.

The Supplement to "BENT'S Literary Advertiser," for 1835, just issued, contains Lists of the New Books and Engravings published in London, during the past year, with their sizes and prices. The number of Books is about 1400, exclusive of new editions, pamphlets, or periodicals, being 130 more than in 1834. The number of Engravings is 100 (including 47 portraits), 15 of which are engraved in the line manner, 75 in mezzotinto, and 10 in aquatinta, chalk, &c.

It seems that, during the year 1835, there were published in France 6,700 works in French, German, English, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Latin and Greek. The number of engravings and lithographs amounted to 1049; and there were also published 250 works on music. The number of literary productions, which, from 1814 to 1826, had increased in a fourfold proportion, was again doubled from 1826 to 1828. At that period, the number of works published was 7816; in 1830, 6739; in 1831, 6063; and in 1833, 7011.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 29.—The Hulsey Prize was adjudged to Thomas Whytehead, St. John's College (see subject in Feb. last, p. 185). Subject for the present year: "How far our Saviour's miracles were typical of the nature of Christian dispensation."

The subject of the Seatonian Prize is, "The Conversion of Constantine the Great."

The Chancellor's prize for the present year, is "The Empire of the Sea."

For the Bachelors' prizes: "Extincta servitute apud Insulas Occidentales, quantum commoda vel incommoda possint exinde oriri? For the Undergraduates, "In Republica bene constituta sunt hereditario jure Nobiles."

For the Greek Ode, "Creta;" for the

Latin Ode, "Varsovia;" for the Epigrams, "Insaniens Sapientia."

Poison Prize: Shakespeare, *King Richard II.* Act ii. Scene 1, beginning *Genet.* "Methinks I am a prophet," &c.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 7. Francis Baily, esq. V.P. in the chair. The receipt was announced of the *Meteorological Journal* kept at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, from the 1st June to the 31st Dec. 1834. Communicated by Capt. Beaufort, R.N. F.R.S. Hydrographer to the Admiralty. Some Account of the Volcanic Eruption of Cossequina, in the Bay of Fonseca, commonly called the coast of Conchagua, on the western coast of Central America, by Alexander Caldcleugh, Esq. F.R.S. was read to the meeting; and Dr. Daubeny's paper on the Action of Light upon Plants, and of Plants upon the Atmosphere, was continued.

At this meeting it was resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Society be given to their Secretaries, Peter Mark Roget, M.D. and John George Children, esq. for the zeal and ability which they have uniformly displayed, and the many valuable services they have rendered in promoting its objects.

Jan. 14. Dr. Daubeny's paper was continued.

Jan. 21. A paper was read, on the anatomical and optical structure of the crystalline lenses of animals, especially of the salmon and hare, by Sir David Brewster.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris have this year conferred Lalande's astronomical prizes on Mr. Dunlop, of the Observatory of New South Wales, and Professor Boguslawski, of the Observatory at Breslau.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Dec. 10. The paper read was one of singular interest to the Egyptian antiquary and philologist, from the pen of Mr. Tomlinson. It refers to a mummy-case now in the British Museum, purchased at the sale of Mr. Sait's collection, and described in the catalogue as the "Mummy of a Priest." On examination, however, Mr. Tomlinson ascertained, that, though it now contained the remains of such an inhabitant, he was by many centuries its latest tenant, and that it had originally belonged to a King of Egypt. The inscription which records this fact, was found between the figures of Isis and Nepthis, and reads (unlike any other) from top to bottom. The first line is supposed to contain, as usual, the name

of Osiris; and the rest, commending the deceased to the Deities represented, states him to have been Amentoph, or Ina Entoph, whom Mr. Tomlinson, from the best known data, considers to have been of the Osortisen dynasty, and of so ancient a period as the seventeenth century before Christ.

Jan. 14. The first paper read was by Mr. Balfour, on alphabets in use among the Jews. He did not undertake to determine whether the priority belonged to the Square character or the Samaritan; or whether these and other dialects were or were not all varieties of an older language, as French, Spanish, and Italian are of the Roman tongue, yet none of them identical with it. He then went into a description of two kinds employed, probably from the time of Ezra, and still in use; the square continuing to be the sacred character, while rabbin, expositors, and the literati of Africa and Asia, employed at least two cursive characters in their writings. He pointed out the difficulties these variations caused to the Hebrew scholar; and, by analogy, applied the same reasoning to the enchorial in Egyptian inscriptions.

2. A paper by Mr. Cullimore, in which he offered some learned remarks on Mr. Tomlinson's statement, above noticed; and compared it with his own former essays to restore the lines of Egyptian Pharaohs from the tablets of Carnac and Abydos, and other inscriptions.

3. Extracts from a letter from Signor Rosellini to Mr. Jerdan, dated Pisa, Dec. 9th, expressing his satisfaction at finding the plate in his splendid work, which represents the Jewish captives employed in brick-making, copied into the *Literary Gazette*, No. 943 (Feb. 14, 1835), as he considers it to be of more importance than all the others put together. He speaks highly in commendation of the means taken to render the study of Egyptian antiquities popular in England, to which country, after the death of Champollion, he alone looks for progress in this interesting investigation; and also states, that he is completely confirmed in the opinion that all the mummy wrappings are entirely of cotton.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 6. Read, 1. an extract from a letter of Capt. Bayfield, R.N. describing the transporting power of the ice packs formed every winter on the extensive shoals of the St. Lawrence; 2. a letter explanatory of the geological position of a collection of fossils from the north of Cornwall, by H. T. de la Beche, esq.

V. P.; 3. a memoir on the sienite and sienitic greenstone veins which traverse mica slate at Goodland Cliff, and chalk at Torr Eskert, to the south of Fairhead, co. Antrim, by Mr. Griffith, President of Geol. Soc. of Dublin.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 21. A paper was read, on the connexion between Crime and Ignorance as exhibited in Criminal Calendars, contributed by G. R. Porter, esq. and contending against the deductions of M. Guerry, in his celebrated work on the Moral Statistics of France, that instruction has not tended to diminish the number of criminals in that country.

Jan. 18. A paper read, on the ancient population of England, by H. Hallam, esq. founded on a communication made to him by Sir Francis Palgrave, of portions of a return (for the counties of Wilts, Essex, and Kent) of the stock of corn and grain, and of the aggregate number of consumers in 19 Henry VIII.

There was also read an Abstract of the Statistics of the four Collectorates of Dukhan (the Deccan) viz. Poona, Ahmednuggur, Dharwar, and Khandesh, in 1827-8, by Col. Sykes.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 11. A report was made of the Society's expedition behind British Guiana, as detailed in two communications received from Mr. Schomburgk; and a paper from Lieut. Burnes on the Maritime Communications of India, as carried on by the natives, particularly from Kutch, at the mouth of the Indus, was read to the meeting. The President, Sir John Barrow, then presented the Royal Premium awarded by the Society to Capt. Back, for his services in the pursuit of Arctic discovery. In his address, Sir John Barrow reiterated his belief in the existence and practicability of a North-west passage, and Sir John Franklin and Dr. Richardson delivered their sentiments in confirmation of the same opinion.

Jan. 25. Read, a paper on the present condition of the Laccadive Islands, on the coast of Malabar, by Lieut. Wood, E. I. navy; and another on the country in the vicinity of Cape Coast Town, by Capt. Alexander, now engaged in exploring the interior of South Africa.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

The following are the several courses of Lectures to be delivered at this Institution during the present season: 1. Six on the Vegetable Kingdom, by Robert Dickson, M.D. F.L.S. 2. Ten on A-

tronomy, by John Wallis, esq. 3. Eight on Mechanics, by the Rev. Professor Ritchie, F.R.S. 4. Four on the progress of Painting, from the earliest ages, by Charles Cowden Clarke, esq. 5. Six on general and dramatic Literature, by Henry Innes, esq. 6. Six on the English Opera, from the death of Purcell to the arrival of Handel in England, by Mr. Edward Taylor. 7. Eight on the application of Science to Domestic Economy, by John Hemming, esq. There will be four Conversazioni on the Wednesday evenings of Feb. 24, March 9 and 23, and April 6.

CITY OF LONDON INSTITUTION.

The following Lectures are in the course of delivery at the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, in Aldersgate-street:—Jan. 13, 20, John Hemming, esq. on the Application of Science to the purposes of Domestic Economy. Jan. 27, Feb. 3, 10, Thomas Cromwell, esq. on the Antiquities of the British Islands. Feb. 17, 24, March 9, 16, Charles Cowden Clarke, esq. on the History of Painting in Italy. March 23, 30, W. J. E. Wilson, esq. on the Beauty and Harmony of the Works of Divine Creation. April 13, 20, 27, May 4, 11, 18, Thomas Phillipps, Esq. on Vocal Music. May 25, June 1, 8, Robt. Addams, esq. on Acoustics. June 15, 22, 29, Douglas Allport, esq. on Egypt and the Pyramids.

BELGRAVE INSTITUTION.

The following Lectures have been delivered at this Institution during the present season:—October 6, Dr. Grant, F.R.S.E. on the Structure and History of Polygastric Animalcules. Oct. 13, the Structure and History of Insects. Oct. 20, the Structure and History of Cephalopodous Animals. Oct. 27, Henry Wilkinson, esq. on the Warlike Machines of the Ancients. Nov. 3, 10, H. Christmaa, esq. B. A. on Popular Superstitions. Nov. 17, Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, M.A. on Idumea and the Ruins of Petra. Nov. 24, Thomas Jackson, esq. B.A. on Rome in the time of Augustus. Dec. 1, J. Hemming, esq. on Chlorine. Dec. 8, 15, R. Addams, esq. on Magnetic Electricity. 1836, Jan. 12, 19, Dr. A. T. Thomson, F.L.S. on Physical Education. Jan. 26, Mona. C. J. Delille, on French Literature.

The course by Dr. Grant sustained his high reputation as the most distinguished zoologist of the present day. The lecture by Mr. Mortimer (the able head-master of the Brompton Grammar School,) was marked by research, learning, and the most refined taste. The two by Mr. Addams, on Magnetic Electricity, were

intelligent and accompanied by well-managed experiments; and Dr. A. T. Thomson's two discourses on Physical Education, were greatly admired for their masterly description of the human frame, and the means of preserving it in its full vigour and beauty. Indeed, the Lectures generally gave great satisfaction.

The Library of the Institution has recently received considerable additions. Although the Society was only established in May 1834, it now consists of about 2,300 volumes.

THE SURTEES SOCIETY.

The publications of the Surtees Society for the year ending on the 14th of July next, as determined by the Council, will be

I. *Vita Oswini Regis Deirorum*, written by a monk of St. Alban's in the twelfth century.

II. Catalogues of the extensive Library of the Monks of Durham, taken at different periods from the Conquest down to the fifteenth century.

III. The Towneley Mysteries, or Miracle Plays, about thirty in number, all of them in English, and written apparently during the reign of Henry VI.

IV. A Volume of Wills of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and other ranks of men within the province of York, from 1300 to 1400, from the Prerogative and Capitular Courts of York.

This society is in the most flourishing state. There are already twenty candidates for admission at the anniversary on the 14th of July next.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The honorary premium offered by this Institution for the best Essay on Concrete, and its application to construction, has been unanimously awarded to Mr. George Godwin, junior, of Brompton, an associate of the society, to whom the generally expressed opinion of the paper must have been highly flattering.

BARBERINI LIBRARY, ROME.

By a letter lately received from Rome, it appears that the Barberini Library is closed for an indefinite period, in consequence of spoliations committed by an under-keeper, who has sold some of its choicest MSS. and is now in prison. It might be well if all the governments of Europe would take an interest in attempting to discover and restore such literary treasures, as soon as it can be discovered they have passed out of public custody into private hands.

LITERARY PENSIONS.

It gives us great pleasure to record that Lord Melbourne has granted a pension of

1502. per annum to Mr. Benjamin Thorpe, the learned translator of Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and Cedmon's Metrical Paraphrase. This act of grace is equally creditable to Lord Melbourne and to the distinguished person through whose interference it is understood to have been obtained. Whatever opinions literary men may entertain respecting the '*Arrida bella*,' which still agitate the secluded regions of Anglo-Saxon literature, every one must think that Mr. Thorpe, who has been mainly instrumental in reviving the study of this curious branch of our philological antiquities, is a proper object of the royal bounty. His labours have been bestowed for some time past upon the edition and translation of the Anglo-Saxon laws, which are to be included in 'The Materials for the History of Britain,' that great work which has been so long progressing under the directions of the Commissioners of Records. In calculating the small remuneration he is to receive for this important labour, or any similar work he may hereafter perform for the public, the amount of his pension is to be taken into account.

As connected with this subject, we are also happy to state that our friend and occasional correspondent, Mr. Thomas Wright, has been officially appointed, by M. Guizot, the English correspondent to the Record Commission of France.

BEDFORDSHIRE GENERAL LIBRARY.

On the occasion of a new building being in the course of erection for the Public Library at Bedford, the Committee have taken the opportunity of their fifth annual report, to lay before the public a statement of its origin and progress. The first steps towards its formation were taken in Dec. 1829, and it was efficiently set on foot, with about fifty subscribers, in July 1830. In the course of the first year, an extensive collection of ancient works, chiefly in theology, were transferred from their old depository at St. Paul's church, by authority from the trustees,—the Bishop of Lincoln, the Archdeacon, and the Mayor of Bedford. A Museum was likewise commenced, chiefly by the contribution of some private geological collections, and which has been since continued entirely from presents. In the year 1834, a trust-deed was executed, by which the property of the Institution was vested in thirteen noblemen and gentlemen connected with the county. The Library has annually received some large and valuable presents; among which are a set of the Public Records, in 74 folio volumes, from the Lords of the Treasury; the Delphin Classics in

141 vols. from W. B. Higgins, esq.; the Gentleman's Magazine, in 102 volumes, from W. Stuart, esq. M.P.; Rees's Cyclopædia, in 45 vols. from the Duke of Bedford; the Transactions of the Society of Arts, those of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, &c. &c. The Duke of Bedford has also presented some valuable MSS. relating to Bedfordshire, which were the property of the late Rev. T. O. Marsh. The volumes in the Library at the present report amount to 3900, and the total number of members is 148. W. B. Higgins, esq. and T. C. Higgins, esq. have been elected honorary members, in acknowledgment of their handsome benefactions; and special thanks have been repeatedly voted to the Rev. E. R. Williamson, the Honorary Secretary, for his indefatigable zeal and constant attention to the business of the Institution.

CROSBY HALL PREMIUMS.

It has been announced, by the Committee for the Restoration of Crosby Hall, that premiums to the amount of one hundred guineas will be awarded in the year 1838, for the best graphical and antiquarian illustrations of the Priory Church of St. Helen, Gresham College, and Crosby Hall. Paintings, drawings, and architectural designs; biographical memoirs and essays; poems, tales, and musical compositions, will be received.

The following are among the subjects intended for illustration:—The foundation and consecration of St. Helen's Priory, with plans and views.—The Priory of St. Helen's, granting a lease to Catanei Pinelli.—Transfer of the lease from Pinelli to Crosby.—Crosby Place, from the Priory Garden.—Crosby Place, from the west, with triumphal entry of Edward IV.—Sir John Crosby entertaining the Grocers' Company.—Funeral of Sir John Crosby.—Childermas Day, with procession of the Boy Bishop from St. Anthony's School.—Crosby Place, from the East. Funeral of King Henry VI.—The Gardens of Crosby Place; with Richard Duke of Gloucester, his wife, son, and attendants.—The Lord Mayor and Citizens doing homage to Richard III.—Richard III. preparing for his Coronation.—Richard III. giving audience to the Prior of Bolton, and the Craven tenantry.—Richard III. granting a Charter to the Herald's College.—Sir Bartholomew Reed entertaining his fellow-citizens.—Sir Thomas More introducing Holbein to Henry VIII.—Consecration of a Priory.—Bonvisi and his contemporaries, English & Foreign.—Lady Mary Grey committed to the custody of Sir Thomas Gresham.—Visit of Queen

Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gresham.—Sir John Spencer and his cotemporaries.—The Countess of Pembroke and her family; or any other subjects, having reference to the occupiers of Crosby Hall, the history of the Priory, or the antiquities of the Parish.

The antiquarian illustrations are to consist of separate essays, on the Architecture of London under the Plantagenets; on the Commercial History of London in the 15th century; on the state of Literature and the Fine Arts under Edward IV. and Richard III.; on the Heraldry of the 15th century; on the Music and Musicians, the Painting and Painters, the Sculpture and Sculptors, of the 15th century; on the English Nunneries of the Benedictine order; the personal history of Richard III., with an enquiry into the truth of the charges

brought against him in the following reign. Memoirs of Catanei Pinelli, Sir John Crosby, Sir Bartholomew Reed, Sir John Rest, Sir Thomas More and his daughter Margaret Roper, Sir Thos. Darcy, the Bonvisi family, Sir John Spencer and his daughter Lady Compton, the Countess of Pembroke, the Due de Sully, the Langham family, and other principal inhabitants of St. Helen's parish, up to the close of the 17th century, with armorial bearings and genealogies.

The premiums, we understand, will be awarded in sums of five guineas, ten guineas, or twenty guineas, according to the judgment of the umpires, who reserve to themselves the option of depositing in the British Museum, or other public library, such manuscripts as are not intended by the authors for immediate publication.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 14. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society, George Harrison Rogers Harrison, esq. Bluenanale Pursuivant of Arms; Thomas William King, esq. Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms; Clement Tudway Swainston, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel; and Walter Lawrence Lawrence, esq., of Sandywell Park near Cheltenham. Senor Joachim Jose da Costa de Macedo, Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon; and Mons. C. W. Allom, Ingenieur en Chef des Mines, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of France, and Corresponding Member of that of Edinburgh, were elected Foreign Members.

Mr. Repton's collections on ancient Female Head-dresses, and on the successive fashions of wearing the hair, were continued, and concluded.

Jan. 21. Mr. Amyot, Treas. in the chair.

A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited 35 drawings, now in the possession of Mr. J. C. Smith, of Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square, from as many fictile vases and lamps found in the tombs of the ancient Incas of Peru, and brought to England in 1815 by General Parosien. These drawings are executed with the strictest attention to form, detail, and local colour, and with the most exquisite finish. The original articles from which they were taken, are in the possession, we understand, of Mrs. Cooke of Barnes, widow of the late Mr. George Cooke the engraver, under whose direction the drawings were made. Mr. Kempe pointed out the importance of these relics to

philological inquiry (to use that term in its extended sense); and, if it were found that they strongly resembled in their decorations and form any of the fictile vessels manufactured by the nations of antiquity, that then a fair conclusion might be drawn that the great continent of America was peopled from the same quarter. He remarked on the great improbability that the first colonists proceeded from the inhospitable eastern shore of the extreme north of Asia, and on the advanced state of civilization in which Mexico and Peru were found at their first discovery, compared with that of the tribes of North American Indians, of whom, indeed, there was evidence that they had either retrograded in a knowledge of the arts, or that their territories had been occupied by a people of much greater acquirements in that way. He proceeded to show, on the authority of Plato, Seneca, and particularly of Diodorus Siculus, that the ancients had evidently some knowledge of the existence of the great continent of the western hemisphere; and that, as the Canary Islands were confidently supposed to have been peopled by the Carthaginians, so he entertained little doubt but Peru and Mexico were colonized from Phœnicia, the parent of Carthage itself. He observed that the magnitude of the Phœnician vessels was quite sufficient for a voyage of great length, and that, after clearing the Pillars of Hercules (the Straits of Gibraltar), a strong easterly wind would in thirty days have brought one of them to the coast of America much by the same track which Columbus in latter ages

pursued. Now the Phœnicians and Egyptians were both the descendants of Canaan, the parent of Ham. The Egyptians were highly skilful in all the arts, and probably communicated that of the potter to the Phœnicians their next neighbours, the Greeks, and other nations with whom they had intercourse. It is remarkable that in these Peruvian vases there is a decided identity of form with the antique vessels found in Egypt and in Greece; that the costume of the figures represented on them bears a strong resemblance to the Egyptian; that in particular there were numerous conjoined bottles, forming double or treble vessels united, exactly corresponding with those brought from Egypt by Mr. Sams, and deposited with his collection in the British Museum (see specimens engraved in *Gent. Mag.* vol. ciii. i. p. 313); and above all, that the ornament well known as the Greek scroll was often repeated on the surface of these Peruvian fictile vases. The colour of the descendants of Ham in the old world, as is known from Egyptian paintings, was red; and it is the general remark of chorographers that all the native Americans were of that tincture of complexion. This is a further corroboration of their common descent. The learned author of the dissertation on the Prophecies, Bishop Newton, has shewn that the descendants of Canaan in the old world had all succumbed to that remarkable curse of subjugation pronounced against them by the patriarch of nations, Noah. If (added Mr. Kempe) the indigenous Americans were derived through the Phœnicians from Ham, they also had further accomplished the immutable decree of Almighty God, for they had been entirely subdued by the Spaniards, the Portuguese, English and French, all children of the house of Japheth. "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of them, and *Canaan* shall be his servant."—Genesis, ix. 27. The ornamental shapes of the vessels resemble either animals or grotesque human heads, displaying great invention and spirit. Some are pointed at the bottom, like amphoræ. There are some kindred specimens in the British Museum, also brought from South America.

Two letters were read from the MS. volume communicated to the Society by Mr. Hallam during last session. They were addressed to Cardinal Wolsey by Archbishop Warham and Bishop Tunstall, and related to a valuation of the incomes of the clergy, of which they were to contribute one fourth, as a loan to the King (Henry VIII).

In p. 81, for "the Rev. Mr. Bower," read Henry Bower, esq. of Doncaster, a

Fellow of the Society; and for "the Lords Morley," read the Lords Mauley.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES IN AMERICA.

A few years since there was found, near Monte Video, in South America, a stone with the following words in Greek written on it:—"During the reign of Alexander, the son of Philip King of Macedon, in the 63d Olympiad, Ptolemy"—the remainder of the inscription could not be deciphered. This stone covered an excavation which contained two very ancient swords, a helmet, a shield, and several earthen amphoræ of large capacity. On the handle of one of the swords was the portrait of a man, and on the helmet there was sculptured work representing Achilles dragging the corpse of Hector round the walls of Troy. Probably this Ptolemy was overtaken by a storm in the Great Ocean (as the ancients termed the Atlantic), and driven on the coast of South America.

ROMAN PAVEMENTS AT PITNEY.

We have heard with much concern that the very fine tessellated Roman pavement at Pitney, in Somersetshire, has been wantonly destroyed by the farmer on whose lands it stood; fortunately, however, its memory is preserved by a large print, after a drawing by Mr. Hassell, the discoverer of it, and a circumstantial account of it, as well as of the numerous Roman remains in the neighbourhood, by Sir R. C. Hoare, has been published by Nicbois and Son, in a small octavo volume.

PHœNICIAN HISTORY OF PHILO-BIBLUS.

The following particulars respecting this important discovery have been communicated from Oporto:—"A young German army physician has discovered in a convent here a complete copy of the nine books of the Phœnician History of Phyllo-Biblin, which he translated into Greek from the Phœnician of Sanchoniatho. It is properly a chronicle of the town of Byblos; but as that town was in alliance with Sidon, and in the sequel became dependent on Tyre, the history of these cities is very circumstantially related. Neither are the neighbouring cities, people, or dynasties neglected, nor the coasts of the islands occupied by Phœnician colonies. The eighth book is particularly important; a catalogue of all the troops, war-chariots, and ships of each town, and of each of the many dependent colonies. Only the colonies in Spain were independent, and allowed no persons from the mother country to visit their ports, except the merchants from Tyre."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Dec. 29. The King of the French opened the Session of the Chambers in a speech which, after hearing testimony to the flourishing state of the country, and to the progress of constitutional liberty, announces the gratifying fact, that the "intimate union" between France and Great Britain "becomes daily more close;" and in proof of this, he states, that his Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign, has offered his mediation in the dispute between France and the United States, and that it has been accepted by France. The Address to the King was voted by the Chamber of Deputies by 216 to 47. In the course of the debate on the Address, the French Chamber of Deputies adopted by a large majority an amendment, expressive of the interest taken by France in the wrongs of suffering Poland.

The Government of France has declared itself satisfied with the explanation given by the American President, so that the dispute between the two countries may be considered as happily terminated.

SPAIN.

The civil war still rages, without any hopes of its immediate termination; and, notwithstanding the convention which was entered into by the interposition of the British Government, to prevent the sacrifice of prisoners, the most horrible massacres have been perpetrated. At Barcelona, on the 4th of Jan., in consequence of its having been reported that Mina had been defeated by the Carlists with great loss, and that the latter had set fire to several villages, the populace immediately rose and attacked the citadel, which was taken without much difficulty. Upwards of 100 prisoners were massacred by the populace. The body of Colonel O'Donnell was horribly mutilated. The disturbance continued on the 5th. The lives of all persons suspected of Carlism were threatened. Upon receiving an account of these disorders, General Mina left San Lorenzo for Barcelona.

Accounts from Bayonne state, that on the 8th an engagement took place between the 6th battalion of Navarre, under Brigadier Don Pablo Sauz, and a column of 2,000 Christians, commanded by General Aldama, who were escorting a con-

voy from Puente la Reina. The Christians had 18 killed and 30 wounded; and the Carlists 10 killed and 20 wounded. The expedition into Catalonia was still in progress of organization. The main force of the Carlists was stationed along the Vittoria road, from Tolosa to Salinas.

PORTUGAL.

The new Portuguese Ministry has entered upon its labours by refusing to pay any longer the pension settled on Lord Beresford. M. de Campos is reported to have answered a recent claim for the payment of the pension, by saying that "The law of Portugal says, that any officer claiming pay from the Government must bring vouchers from three respectable persons, proving that he has never espoused, in any way, the interests of the Usurper, Don Miguel, whilst holding the reins of Government. Are you prepared in this respect?"—"No," was the reply.—"Well, then, Sir (rejoined the Minister,) I have documents clearly establishing the fact of Lord Beresford's having warmly espoused the Usurper's interest."

ASIA.

The Circassians have addressed to the Courts of Europe a declaration of independence of Russia, in which they manfully state their claims to freedom, and affirm that their efforts have been successful, the Autocrat having opened communications to bargain for the retreat of 20,000 men enveloped by the hardy mountaineers, and to make arrangements for an exchange of prisoners.

The Journal of Odessa describes the ravages of a dreadful earthquake, which occurred on the 25th of August, at Kaisarich (the ancient Casarea in Cappadocia), and the surrounding villages. About 2,000 houses were destroyed in that city. All the inhabitants that could effect their escape fled into the country, but about 150 perished in the falling ruins. The destruction in the villages, to the distance of 140 miles, was terrific,—some were quite swallowed up, and the place of one of them, Kermetzi, was occupied by a large lake.

AFRICA.

Accounts from Algiers state, that the French arms have been signally successful against Abdel Kader, whose troops

have been twice defeated and finally dispersed; he himself had taken flight to the mountains, and his capital, Mascara, was entered on the 6th by the French. There seems to have been some hard fighting. The Duke of Orleans, who was with the expedition as a volunteer, was wounded, but not seriously.

AMERICA.

The Message of the American President, which had been most anxiously looked for by the European States, has been received with the utmost satisfaction. From this document, it appears that both her foreign and domestic relations are in the most flourishing condition; but there is not, however, the least allusion to the disturbances in the southern provinces, arising from the iniquitous system of slavery, which still disgraces the western hemisphere. On the question between the Governments of the United States and France, the language of the President is calm, firm, and strong, but such as to leave every hope of peace; the French Chambers having recognised the wisdom of preferring an act of strict justice to an absurd resentment of an imaginary indignity. Alluding to the dispute with France, the President declares, that it was not his intention, in his Message to Congress, "to menace or insult the Government of France,"—that it is his duty to lay before the Congress the condition of the country in its foreign and domestic relations,—that the discussions which follow concern only the Americans themselves,—and that for any thing said or done by the different branches of the Government, they are responsible only to their constituents or to one another. "When our discussions," says General Jackson, "terminate in acts, our responsibility to foreign Powers commences, not as individuals, but as a nation. The principle which calls in ques-

tion the President for the language of his Message, would equally justify a foreign Power in demanding explanation of the language used in the report of a committee, or by a member in debate.—The honour of my country," proceeds the General, "shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth, and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed."

A most awful conflagration occurred at New York on the 15th December, by which about 600 buildings were destroyed, comprising the most valuable district of the city, including the entire destruction of the Exchange, the Post Office, and an immense number of stores. The fire raged incessantly for upwards of fifteen hours. The shipping along the line of wharfs suffered greatly; several vessels were totally destroyed. The property consumed is estimated at 20,000,000 dollars. In the midst of this terrible visitation, it is, however, consolatory to see the elastic energy of the people. Instead of wasting their time in despondency over this frightful desolation, the whole population seems on the alert to repair the mischief. Plans of rebuilding on an improved scale, and modes of borrowing money for that purpose, on sound securities, are under arrangement. The energy of the inhabitants, and the ready manner in which the banks had offered to make advances to the different insurance companies, as well as to private individuals, would avert, it was expected, a commercial crisis.

The Mexican colony at Texas, composed of natives of the United States, have issued a declaration of independence of the Mexican Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The abundance of unemployed capital, in addition to the improvements of science, and the superabundance of labour, has recently given an impulse to Railway undertakings which could scarcely have ever been anticipated. There are at present three plans before the public for communication between London and the north of England by railways:—1st. The line from London to Birmingham, and thence to Manchester and Liverpool,

by the great North-Western line, and the works of which are in a course of construction; 2nd. The North-Eastern Line, from London by way of Cambridge and Lincoln, and thence to York and Leeds; and 3d. The Central Railway, from London to Leeds, by way of Coventry and Derby. The last line will be in the hands of three companies of proprietors, each of them independent of the others, but mutually feeding each other's lines, namely, first, the London and Birmingham Company, whose line, in this direction, extends to Rugby or Coventry; next

the Central Midland Company, whose line extends from Coventry, by Leicester and Nottingham, to Derby; and third, the Leeds and Derby Company, whose line commences at Derby, and is continued by Chesterfield, Rotherham, Barnsley, and Wakefield, to Leeds.

The multiplication of Railways in the neighbourhood of Newcastle is remarkable. There are not less than four at this moment actually in progress; namely, the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, the Hebburn and Blaydon Railway, the Sunderland and Durham Railway, and the Durham Junction Railway, which is estimated to cost 110,000*l.*; the Gateshead, South Shields, and Monkwearmouth Railway, which is estimated at 150,000*l.*; the Morpeth and Shields Railway (formerly Morpeth and Newcastle, with a branch to Shields), estimated at 70,000*l.*; and the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, the expense of which is calculated at 120,000*l.* Two of these, the Branding Junction Railway and the Gateshead, South Shields, and Monkwearmouth Railway, are rival schemes, both companies proposing to go over, as nearly as may be, the same ground.

That magnificent relic of antiquity, Nunney Castle, and the estate, with the manors of Nunney Castle and Nunney Maudlin, co. Somerset, together with the perpetual advowson of the rectory, have been purchased by the Rev. John Ireland, of Rockfield-house, in the parish of Nunney.

A new chapel of ease and burial ground at *Whitchurch*, Salop, were lately consecrated by the Bishop of that diocese. The chapel and parsonage were built from funds left by the late Rector of that parish, the Earl of Bridgewater. The present Countess of Bridgewater purchased the land, and presented it to the parish.

Dec. 14. A chapel of ease was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, at Mere Green in the parish of *Sutton Coldfield*, Warwickshire, when a collection of 45*l.* was made at the doors. The chapel is a good specimen of the simple Gothic, and was designed and executed under the superintendance of Mr. D. R. Hill, Architect, of Birmingham. B. F. Hacket, esq. was the donor of the site on which it was built; he also contributed the pulpit. The communion table and a service of plate were given by Miss Perkins, out of the profits arising from the sale of a little Poem, entitled, "*Flora and Pomona's Fete*," (see *Gent. Mag.* for Oct. 1834). The bell was given by Thomas Holbeche, Esq. and a hand-

some stone font and two beautiful oak chairs were presented by Mr. Studholm, the builder. The chapel is calculated to hold 568 persons.

Dec. 23. Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, the splendid residence of W. W. Hope, esq. was wholly destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have originated in the flues being over-heated. The house was furnished in a most costly manner, and contained a collection of valuable pictures. The amount of property destroyed is reported to exceed 30,000*l.* of which only 8000*l.* was covered by insurance.

Jan. 18. A great meeting of the Birmingham Political Union was held at the new Town Hall, Mr. Attwood in the chair, at which it was unanimously resolved to present an Address to his Majesty and a petition to the House of Commons, praying for a thorough, substantial, but safe reform of the House of Lords, a more efficient measure of Corporation Reform, a correction of the acknowledged abuses of the Irish Church, and "the establishment of a prudent and judicious, but effective, system of Poor Laws for Ireland." A few days after this meeting appeared a protest from the "Birmingham Political Unionists and Conservatives," disclaiming the political sentiments avowed by the above body, and containing a list of upwards of 1200 signatures of the most influential gentlemen of the town. "We deny (say the signers of the Protest) that on any occasion, 'the inhabitants of Birmingham intrusted' these persons with any power, authority, or right to represent them in any way whatever. We deny that they do in fact represent either the property, the respectability, or the opinions of this town, and we take this step with a view to disabuse the public mind as to the nature and pretensions of the proposed meeting, and that the character of this town may be no longer compromised and its commercial interests injured by the proceedings of the Political Union."

An observatory has recently been erected by two spirited individuals, named Dix, in Long-lane, near St. George's church, Southwark, and within ten minutes' walk of the bridges. The observatory is upwards of 60 feet in height, moving on a rotatory plain, fixed upon a platform 40 feet at the base, and having a telescope 30 feet long, with object glasses 14 inches in diameter, grained and fitted by an eminent optician.

Dec. 25. On the Serpentine River seven lives were lost by the breaking

of the ice. Fifteen persons were immersed at once, but eight of them were recovered by the exertions of the Humane Society's agents. On the same day two lives were also lost on the Canal in St. James's Park. The Humane Society's assistants were the means of saving the lives of numbers who were immersed during the day.

portion, which has been done into English by Mr. Bunn, and M. Auber has, in his peculiar style, followed up with amazing spirit the indescribably comic incidents in which the piece abounds; there is little depth or sentiment in the music, but the whole is sprightly and elegant. The scenery by Messrs. Grieve is very gorgeous and beautiful.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Jan. 5. Auber's Fairy Opera, *Le Cheval de Bronze*, was produced in its perfect and primeval state, as originally performed in Paris. The Plot is mainly similar to the Covent Garden version, extravagant, novel, and Chinese. M. Scribe is the inventor of the dramatic

COVENT GARDEN.

Miss Helen Faucit has made a triumphant debut in the arduous character of Julia, in the *Hunchback*. We have long felt the deficiency of a first-rate tragic actress, (Miss Kemble's reign, if so it may be called, was brief indeed) and we may now hope that it will in a short time be filled up by the apparent genius of Miss Faucit.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 28. Knighted, Wm. Chas. Ellis, esq. M.D. of Hanwell, Middlesex.

Dec. 8. Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. W. Egerton to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

Dec. 12. 3d Foot, Lieut.-Col. M. Beresford to be Col.—20th Foot, Major W. James to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. T. S. Pratt to be Major.—93d Foot, Capt. R. Sparks to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. A. Grant to be Major.

Dec. 24. James Dawkins, of Over Norton, co. Oxford, and Richmond in Surrey, esq. eldest son of Henry Dawkins, esq. of Standlinch, Wilts, by Lady Juliana, dau. of Charles 3d Earl of Portmore, K.T. to take the name of Colyear before that of Dawkins, and bear the arms of Colyear in the second quarter.

Jan. 5, 1836. The Hon. George Sulyarde Stafford Jerningham, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Turin; and Sir Alex. Malet, Bart. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Hague.

Jan. 8. 15th Light Dragoons, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Wilson, Knt. to be Col.—61st Foot, Brevet Major E. Charlton to be Major.—69th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. J. Vincent to be Col.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Bethune to have the local rank of Major-Gen. in Asia; Capt. J. Michael, to be Major in the East Indies only.

Jan. 19. Sir C. C. Pepsy to be Lord Chancellor; the Right Hon. H. Bickersteth to be Master of the Rolls; the former to be Baron Cottenham, of Cottenham, co. Cambridge; and the latter to be Baron Langdale, of Langdale, co. Westmoreland.

Lady Mary Eliz. wife of Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general, to be a Baroness of the United Kingdom, with remainder to her heirs male, by the title of Baroness Stratheden, of Cupar, co. Fife.

Jan. 19. Herefordshire Militia, Lord Visc. Eastnor to be Colonel.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. G. Broughton, (late Archdeacon of New South Wales) to be Bp. of Australia.

Rev. H. Walter to be Archd. of Dorset.

Rev. W. Hall, Rossory R. co. Fermanagh.

Rev. H. L. Bamford, Aconbury P.C. co. Heref.

Rev. J. E. Bates, Stratton Audley P.C. co. Bucks.

Rev. D. Brent, Grendon V. co. Northampton.

Rev. E. Close, Emley V. co. Tipperary.

Rev. J. Dewar, Church of Salin, Isle of Mull.

Rev. F. J. Foxton, Wix P.C. co. Essex.

Rev. G. H. Franks, Misterton R. co. Leicesters.

Rev. T. Gaskin, St. Clement's V. Cambridge.

Rev. J. Gibson, Garston P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. W. Godfrey, Stoke Prior V. co. Worc.

Rev. E. Gould, Sproughton R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. A. Greaves, Stonehouse Chapel P.C.

Devon.

Rev. St. Vincent L. Hammick, Milton Abbott

V. Devon.

Rev. T. Heathcote, Lavington V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Jones, Little Marcle R. co. Hereford.

Rev. H. Kingsmill, Chewton Mendip V. Som.

Rev. — Magdlen, Castletown Roche R. co. Cork.

Rev. S. Middleton, Long Stratton R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. Nottidge, Black Notley R. co. Essex.

Rev. M. Perrin, Kilsallaghan V. co. Dublin.

Rev. W. A. Pruen, St. Helen's R. Worcester.

Rev. C. E. Plater, jun. River V. Kent.

Rev. W. Rogers, Marshaltown V. co. Cloyne.

Rev. E. B. Shaw, Narborough R. co. Leic.

Rev. C. V. Shuckburgh, Whiteparish V. Wilts.

Rev. Regin. Smith, West Stafford R. Dorset.

Rev. T. Spencer, Wingfield R. Wilts.

Rev. — Steble, Royton P.C. co. Lanc.

Rev. W. Wayman, Great Thurlow V. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Williamson, Headingley P.C. co.

York.

Rev. G. Wingfield, Tickencote R. co. Rutland.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rev. H. Shute, Rev. T. Stephens, Rev. H. Richards, to be Chaplains to the Duke of Beaufort.

Rev. Bentinck Lethem Hawkins, to the Duke of Cambridge.

Rev. J. Lever, to the Earl of Charleville.

Rev. J. B. Schomberg, to Lord Crewe.

Rev. M. Hewson, and Rev. G. Simpson, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. Woodthorpe Collett, M.A. Master of Woodbridge Free Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 17. At Bruton Vicarage, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. S. H. Cassan, a son.

Dec. 7. In Grosvenor-street, Waltham, Mrs. Peter Taylor Pousett, a son.—9. At Falmouth, the wife of the Rev. W. Harvey, a dau.—17. At the Vicarage, Meriden, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. W. Somerville, a son.—17. At Duddershall-park, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Pigott, a son.—At Hawthorns, Harehatch, the wife of the Rev. P. H. Nind, a dau.—At Leigh House, the lady of Sir Thos. Fellowes, a dau.—18. At Brighton, the wife of Major John Luard, a son.—19. At Roehampton, the wife of the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, a son.—20. At Compton Bassett, Mrs. Walker Heneage, a son.—At Portsmouth, the wife of H. St. John Medley, esq. banker, a dau.—At Bradenham Rectory, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. J. King, a son.—21. At St. George's Hill, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. H. Mirehouse, a son.—23. At the Oaks, Surrey, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey, a dau.—24. At Windsor, the wife of Captain Mathew, M.P. Coldstream Guards, a son.—At Southfield, Fifeshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cheape, Bengal Engineers, a dau.—25. At the Earl of Derby's, Grosvenor-sq. the Right Hon. Lady Stanley, a dau.—At Stonesfield rectory, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. F. Robinson, a son.—27. In Wyndham-pl. the Right Hon. Lady Charles Churchill, a son.—29. At Crediton, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Grueber, Vicar of Colebrook, a dau.—31. At Arran Lodge, Bognor, the wife of the Rev. J. Pearson, rector of East Horndon, Essex, a son.

Lately. The lady of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, Bart. a son.

Jan. 2. At Bath, the wife of T. Upton, esq. of Ingmire Hall, Westmoreland, a son.—3. At Litchfield, the wife of the Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A. of Christ Church, a son.—4. At Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. F. Sturmer, a son.—At Brookland-park, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Col. O' Meara, a son.—5. At Aldworth, Berks, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Austin, a dau.—At Oystermouth, near Swansea, the wife of the Rev. S. Davies, a son and heir.—6. At Maidstone, the lady of Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart. a son.—7. At Leamington, the wife of Col. Talbot, a dau.—At Prestbury, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. J. Edwards, a son.—8. At Ostend, Belgium, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Clifton, a son.—10. The Lady Alicia Peel, a dau.—11. In Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, the lady of Sir J. P. Orde, Bart. a dau.—At the house of her father, the Earl of Liverpool, the Viscountess Milton, relict of the late Viscount Milton, a dau. [The Hon. W. T. Spencer, 2d son of Earl Fitzwilliam, will thus succeed to his father's titles and estates.]—15. At Cul-lompton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. William Sykes, a dau.—17. In New Burlington-street, Mrs. Richard Bentley, a son.—At Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school, St. Olave's, Southwark, the wife of the Rev. C. Mackenzie, a dau.—18. At Bromham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. S. W. Barnett, a son.—19. At Warwick House, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. D. Steele Perkins, of Orton Hall, Leicester, a son and heir.—In Dorset-street, Portman-sq. the wife of the Rev. G. H. Hasker, a dau.—20. At West Wickham, Kent, Lady Anna Maria Courtenay, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. The Rev. Thos. Browne, of Christ's Hospital, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late J. Webb, esq. of Lee Hall, Staffordshire.

Dec. 9. At Weymouth, G. D. Scott, esq. of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Frederica Har-

riet, second dau. of E. Broderip, esq. of Weymouth.—12. At Bath, T. Conway Robing, esq. of Wells, to Eliza Martha, eldest dau. of the late Benj. Cracknell, D.D. of Devonshire-pl.—14. At Haxford, the Rev. W. Atthill, jun. of Brandiston-hall, Norfolk, to Sarah, dau. of Guy Lloyd, of Croghan-house, co. Roscommon.—15. At Mundesley, in Norfolk, T. Martin, esq. of London, to Eliz. dau. of the Rev. R. Steele, grand-dau. of the late Sir Parker Steele, Bart. of Dublin.—16. At Eyton, near Leominster, the Rev. J. Sell, of Longhope, Gloucester, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Langhorne, Vicar of Little Grimsby, Lincoln.—19. At Leamington, the Rev. J. Wilson, of Thicketon, to Clara, relict of the Rev. R. Gilbert, rector of Settrington, Yorkshire.—21. At Powerscourt, co. Wicklow, the Hon. A. Stuart, third son of the Earl Castlestuart, to the Hon. C. Wingfield, sister to Lord Powerscourt.—22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. G. S. Buck, esq. of Hartland Abbey, near Bideford, to Lady Eliz. O'Brien, 4th dau. of the Marq. of Thomond.—23. At Gloucester, the Rev. H. Shute, of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Sarah Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Hall, Master of Pembroke.—26. The Hon. J. Duncan Bligh, brother of the late Earl of Darnley, to Eliz. Mary, only dau. of T. Gisborne, esq. M.P.—29. At Worfield, Wm. S. Davenport, esq. of Davenport House, Shropshire, to Catharine Louisa, dan. of S. Marindin, esq. of Chesterton.—30. At Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, H. Plumtre Gippis, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. to Marianne, sister to the present Sir W. Lawrence Young, Bart. M.P.—30. At Gloucester, the Rev. Hardwicke Shute to Sarah Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Hall, Preb. of Gloucester.—31. At Kensington, George de Boscoe, eldest son of T. Attwood, esq. M.P. for Birmingham, to Mary, eldest dau. of W. Medley, esq. of Montague-pl. Russell-sq.—At Derby, the Rev. Wm. Fletcher, Head Master of Derby Grammar School, to Jane, second dau. of J. Bainbridge, esq.—At St. Pancras, Peter Morrison, of Torrington-sq. esq. to Ellen, fourth dau. of Burton Brown, esq. of Brunswick-sq.—At West Rownton, Yorkshire, the Rev. J. Higginson, to Mary Maria Hester, dau. of the Rev. M. J. Wynyard, rector of West Rownton.

Lately. At Edmonton, T. J. Hammond, esq. of the Madras Army, to Anne, dau. of the Rev. D. Warren, late vicar of Edmonton.

Jan. 2. At Leamington, Chas. Maipas, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Miss Georgiana Ann, 3d dau. of Major Sparrow.—4. At Pembroke, Capt. H. Mitchell, Royal Marines, to Constance, dau. of the late Cap. R. Bullen, 2d Drag. and niece of Capt. Sir C. Bullen.—5. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Allen A. Macdonochie, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Lord Meadowbank, to Ellen, dau. of T. Wiggin, esq.—At Bath, Chas. Darby, esq. 52d Bengal Native Infantry, son of E. Darby, esq. of Aston Hall, Herts, to Eliza Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Major Browne, 67th Foot.—6. At Clifton, Thos. Clements Parr, esq. barrister, to Julia Eliza, eldest dau. of C. A. Elton, esq. and grand-dau. of Sir A. Elton, Bart.—7. At Kincardin Castle, Perthshire, the Rev. J. B. Atkinson, rector of Kingston, Isle of Wight, to Jane Isabella, fifth dau. of the late J. Johnston, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. Dodd Lydall, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames, banker, to Eliz. Mary, only dau. of C. Hawthorne, esq. of Reading.—8. At Paris, W. Milliken, esq. Manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, at Mallow, to Helen Juliet, dau. of the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Drummond, of Fife-roy-street, London.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Fred. Harry Moore, esq. of Blandford, Dorset, to Lydia Eliza, dau. of the late Major Brooke, of the 48th Foot.

OBITUARY.

MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY.

Nov. 27. By a fire, which burnt down the west wing of Hatfield House, in her 86th year, the Most Hon. Mary-Amelia, Marchioness dowager of Salisbury.

Her Ladyship was born Aug. 16, 1750, the second daughter of Wills first Marquis of Downshire, by Lady Margareta FitzGerald, only daughter of Robert nineteenth Earl of Kildare, and sister to James first Duke of Leinster. At the age of twenty-three she was married, Dec. 2, 1773, to James seventh Earl and afterwards (in 1789) the first Marquess of Salisbury; who died June 13, 1823, having had issue by her, four children: the present Lady Cowley, the Marchioness of Westmeath, the present Marquess of Salisbury, and Lady Caroline Cecil, who died in childhood in 1797.

The Marchioness of Salisbury was always considered one of the foremost leaders of *haut ton*. She was a woman of very vigorous constitution; was celebrated as being an excellent horsewoman and a very bold rider; and even to the last, at her advanced period of life, was in the constant habit of taking equestrian exercise.

For more than a fortnight after the fire by which her Ladyship lost her life, the state of the ruins prevented the recovery of any remains of her person. At length, some mutilated portions were found, upon which an inquest was held on the 18th Dec., and we give the following extracts from the evidence:—

Wm. Lloyd Thomas, surgeon—I have examined the bones now produced; they are the bones of a human being. They consist in part of a portion of the lower jaw, and, from its peculiar formation, I have no doubt it was that of the late dowager Marchioness of Salisbury. There were also found portions of nearly all the bones, and a number of articles of jewellery, immediately under the deceased's dressing room.

Elizabeth Nutley, one of the housemaids:—I had occasion to go to her Ladyship's apartments a few minutes before five. She was writing at a table in her dressing-room. Two candles were burning on the table, in large upright candlesticks. She asked me for a third, in a flat candlestick, which I brought and put on the table. The table was a kidney table, and rather narrow. I left her writing. Her jewellery was in her bed-room, which adjoins her dressing-room. She was quite well when I left her, and no one was in the room with her. The whole

height of rooms is destroyed. About six o'clock, Mrs. Brown, a needle-woman at work in the house, came down to the housemaid's room and told us there was a strong smell of fire in the west wing. Two or three of us immediately ran out to endeavour to trace the source of it, and in a short time we went to the deceased's bedroom. On opening the door, we found it full of smoke. I called out, but received no answer. The deceased was in the room at the time, and has not since been seen or heard of. Several articles of jewellery, now produced, I recognise as having belonged to the deceased, particularly a part of a chain which she had on when I went into her room. I also recognize a pair of nail scissors now produced, and a portion of the flat candlestick I took in to her.

The jury returned for their verdict, that the deceased had been accidentally burned to death.

The funeral took place in the morning of Sunday, Dec. 20, at the early hour of half-past eight, in order to secure as much privacy as possible. The townspeople were scarcely aware of what was about to take place, when the park gates were thrown open, and the mournful procession was seen issuing through them in the following order: Two mutes, with staves, a man bearing a large plume, supported by two mutes; the Rev. Mr. Faithful, Rector of Hatfield, and Chaplain to the Marquis, and Dr. Thomas, his Lordship's medical attendant; then followed the remains of the late Marchioness, in a handsome coffin covered with scarlet cloth, borne by eight workmen of his Lordship's, and the pall held by eight of the oldest servants of the household. The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cowley next followed, with Lord Marcus Hill, and the Hon. Mr. Talbot. The whole retinue of servants, male and female, of the Marquis, and the late Dowager Marchioness, followed two and two. The funeral service was most impressively performed by the Rev. Mr. Faithful, and the ceremony was concluded by 9 o'clock, when the procession returned in the same order to the house.

LORD WARD

Dec. 6. At Himley Hall, Staffordshire, aged 54, the Right Hon. and Rev. William Humble Ward, tenth Lord Ward of Birmingham (1664).

He was the only child of Humble Ward, esq. barrister-at-law, by Susannah Beecroft. He was a member of Queen's

college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as 6th Junior Optime 1803, and M.A. 1806. We believe he was presented in 1830 by his kinsman the late Earl of Dudley to the rectory of Himsley, which had formerly been held by his grandfather the Rev. William Ward, younger brother to John who succeeded to the title of Lord Ward in 1740, and was created Viscount Dudley and Ward in 1763. He succeeded to the barony of Ward on the death of the Earl of Dudley March 5, 1833.

Lord Ward married May 22, 1816, Amelia, second daughter of William Cooch Pillans, of Brcondale, in Norfolk, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, had issue two sons and three daughters:—1. the Right Hon. William now Lord Ward, born in 1817; 2. the Hon. Julia-Susannah; 3. the Hon. Amelia, who died in 1830, in her twelfth year; 4. the Hon. Humble Dudley Ward; and 5. the Hon. Anna-Maria, who died an infant in 1824. The present Lord Ward inherits estates, the annual value of which is estimated at 150,000*l.*

LORD VERNON.

Nov. 18. At Gibraltar, in his 56th year, the Right Hon. George-Charles Vernons Vernon, fourth Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton, co. Chester (1762); nephew to his Grace the Archbishop of York.

His Lordship was born Dec 4, 1779, the eldest son of Henry the third Lord Vernon, by his first wife Elizabeth-Rebecca-Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Charles Sedley, Bart.

He succeeded to the title on the death of his father March 27, 1829.

His Lordship had taken Lady Vernon in his yacht to Gibraltar, to pass the winter there, in consequence of the delicate state of her health. He intended to come to England for a short visit, when he was suddenly carried off by dysentery.

In Lord Vernon the Liberal portion of the Upper House loses an unflinching supporter. His charities were extensive, and dictated by the kindest feelings, and were most liberally directed to persons who had suffered reverses or decay of fortune. He was a great friend to the arts, and particularly attached to the science of ship building, in which he was the earliest and strongest supporter of the system of the present Surveyor of the Navy, Capt. Symonds. His body was brought in his yacht to Liverpool, and taken for interment to the family mausoleum at Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire.

Lord Vernon married, Aug. 25, 1802, Frances-Maria, only daughter of the late Right Hon. Admiral Sir John Borlase

Warren, Bart. and G.C.B. and by that lady, who survives him, has left issue an only son, the Right Hon. George-John Vernon, who was born in 1803, and married in 1824 Isabella-Caroline, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, esq. formerly M.P. for Newcastle; by whom he has issue two sons and two daughters.

LIEUT.-GEN. LORD HARTLAND.

Dec. 8. In Grosvenor-place, aged 69, the Right Hon. Thomas Mahon, second Lord Hartland, of Stokestown, co. Roscommon (1800), a Lieutenant-General in the army, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sligo.

His Lordship was born Aug. 2, 1766, the eldest son of Maurice first Lord Hartland, by the Hon. Catharine Moore, fourth daughter of Stephen first Viscount Mountcashell, and great-aunt to the present Earl of Mountcashell. (This venerable lady is still living, being now in her ninety-fourth year.)

He was made a Major in the army Nov. 26, 1794, and appointed to the 24th light dragoons April 25, 1796; was promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 9th dragoons Jan. 1797; Colonel in the army Oct. 30, 1805; Major-General June 4, 1811; and Lieut.-General Aug. 12, 1819. As Major-General he served for a considerable period on the staff at Kinsale, in Ireland.

His Lordship married, August 16, 1811, Catharine, eldest daughter of James Topping, esq. but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. He is succeeded in the peerage by his only surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Mahon, who married, in 1813, Miss Isabella-Jane Hume, but also has no issue.

LORD CREWE.

Dec. 4. At his chateau near Liege, after a short illness, the Right Hon. John Crewe, second Lord Crewe, of Crewe, co. Chester (1806), a General in the army.

His Lordship was the only son of John first Lord Crewe, by Frances-Anne, only daughter of the late Fulke Greville, esq. aunt to Viscountess Combermere and to Mr. Greville, now one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, and cousin to the Earl of Warwick. He was appointed Major in the 85th foot, Aug. 31, 1779; Lieut.-Colonel in the army Nov. 25, 1794; in the 126th foot July 22, 1795; Colonel in the army Jan. 1, 1801; Major-General April 25, 1808; Lieut.-General, June 4, 1813; and General, 1830.

In 1793 he accompanied Lord Macartney on his Embassy to China. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 28, 1829.

His Lordship married, May 5, 1807, Henrietta-Maria-Anne, daughter of Geo. Walker Hungerford, in Calne, co. Wilts, esq. and by that lady, who died Jan. 14, 1820, he had issue one son and three daughters:—1. the Hon. Henrietta-Hungerford-Offley; 2. Maria-Hungerford-Offley, who died an infant in 1812; 3. the Right Hon. Hungerford, now Lord Crewe, born in 1812; and 4. the Hon. Annabella-Hungerford.

HON. C. R. LINDSAY.

July 4. At Singapore, in the East Indies, in his 51st year, the Hon. Charles Robert Lindsay, of the Bengal civil service; next brother to the Earl of Balcarres.

He was born August 20, 1784, the second son of Alexander sixth Earl of Balcarres, by Elizabeth, only child of Charles Dalrymple, esq. a great-grandson of James first Viscount Stair. He arrived in Calcutta as a writer in Sept. 1803; and, after having spent about two years in the College, was, early in 1806, stationed as an assistant to the Magistrate, in the district of Sylhet; where he remained until January 1810, the country being, during nearly the whole of the time, in a state of considerable disturbance, through the incursions of Kullien Sing; who was a native chief at the head of a considerable marauding force.

On quitting Sylhet Mr. Lindsay proceeded to Dacca with a commercial appointment; and from thence, in 1811, to the 24 Pergunnahs. In these Pergunnahs he continued, with occasional intervals of absence through ill health, as assistant or agent in charge of the Company's salt monopoly, till the year 1834.

In January 1835 he went to Singapore for the benefit of his health, and there died.

Mr. Lindsay married, Feb. 12, 1814, at Madras, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas William Thompson, esq., by whom he had issue two sons and five daughters (of whom four of the latter, and one son survive): 1. Flora-Elizabeth-Heatcote, who died in 1834, aged nine years; 2. Elizabeth-Dalrymple, who is living; 3. Charles-Alexander, who died in 1821, aged two years; 4. Alexina-Nisbet, born 16th Oct. 1821; 5. Catherine-Hepburne, born 14th Dec. 1823; 6. Mary-Anne-Agnew, born 16th Sept. 1825; and, 7. Hugh-Barlow, born at Calcutta 21st March 1832, all living.

MAJOR-GEN. PROLE.

Aug. 6. At Cheltenham, Major-Gen. George Prole, of the Bengal establishment.

This officer arrived in Bengal in Sept. 1776, and whilst on duty in the Cadet company, was selected to act as Ensign, previously to his promotion to that rank in March 1777. In 1778, when he became Lieutenant in August, he volunteered for foreign service with the Bombay detachment under Gen. Goddard, and served in all the campaigns of that corps. At the siege of Ahmedabad he received a severe wound, which confined him for eight months, and he was again wounded at Gen. Goddard's retreat from the Bhoré ghaut. He was appointed Paymaster to the detachment, with which he returned to Bengal.

In 1790 he again volunteered for service on the Coromandel coast, under Lt.-Col. Cockerell, and was present in all the campaigns of the Marquess Cornwallis, in Mysore. He returned to Bengal in 1792.

He next served in the Rohilla war of 1793-4 under Sir R. Abercromby, and at this period was promoted to Captain. He came to Europe on furlough in Jan. 1796, and returned in Dec. 1798.

Capt. Prole volunteered his services for the expedition to Egypt, but was ordered to remain and discipline a regiment, to the command of which he had been appointed by Sir Alured Clarke the Commander-in-chief, soon after his promotion to a Majority in July 1799. He finally served in the Mahratta war, in the army of Lord Lake, and under Brigadier Martindell, whom he succeeded in the command of that province. At the end of 1809 he was removed to the military command of the districts of Delhi, Rewarry, and Hurrianah, in which he continued as Lieut.-Colonel, and from 1811 as full Colonel, until Sir George Nugent was appointed Commander-in-chief, and obtained for him the rank and allowances of a Brigadier. In Nov. 1814 he resigned his command, and returned to England, accompanied by an acknowledgment, on the part of the Government, of his long and diligent services.

COLONEL TOONE.

Nov. 2. At Keston Lodge, Kent, at a very advanced age, Colonel Swetney Toone, formerly an officer in the service of the East India Company on their Bengal establishment, and latterly a member of the Court of Directors of that Company.

Mr. Toone proceeded to India as a cadet, in August 1765, and was raised to the rank of Captain in Oct. 1769. After a short but successful military career in India, he returned to his native

country, and in 1785, having obtained the rank of Colonel, retired from the service.

On the 6th March, 1798, he was elected a member of the Court of Directors, of which Court he continued a member for thirty years, with the exception of those years when he was out of the Court by rotation. In this station of power and influence, Colonel Toome's conduct secured for him the esteem of his colleagues; and his frank and affable demeanour, and friendly disposition towards the servants of the Company, commanded the respect and attachment of the whole service, of every branch of which he was a most liberal patron.

Under a consciousness probably of declining health, he closed a long and useful public career by retiring from the Direction into private life in February 1831.

COL. BROUGHTON.

Nov. 16. In Dorset-square, after a few days' illness, aged 57, Colonel Thomas Duer Broughton, of the East India Company's service, M.R.A.S.

Col. Broughton was great-grandson of the Rev. John Broughton, D.D. Chaplain to the great Duke of Marlborough, and author of a published Sermon on the Battle of Blenheim. His father was the Rev. Thomas Broughton, Rector of St. Peter's, Bristol.

Col. Broughton was educated at Eton, and went out to India in 1795, as a cadet on the Bengal establishment. He was actively engaged at the siege of Seringapatam in 1799, was afterwards appointed Commandant of the Cadet corps, and in Dec. 1802 Military Resident with the Mahrattas. For a short time previous to the restoration of Java to the Dutch, he held the command of that island; and was more than once honoured with public thanks from the Governor, and with affectionate and gratifying addresses from his officers. He was a Lieutenant on the Madras establishment in 1797, a Captain in 1805, a Major on the 4th of June 1814, Lt.-Colonel in May 1825, and Colonel in June 1829, after he had returned to his native country.

When retired from professional service, however, his active mind and ardent temperament did not allow him to remain long unemployed. He visited almost every part of the British islands, and the most remarkable places of the south of Europe. He was also the author of some works which bear a high character among the Literature of India. His first literary essay was a free translation of a French novel, called Edward and Laura, printed in two volumes 1809. He afterwards published a very valuable work, entitled

"Letters from a Mahratta Camp." He also published "Selections from the popular Poetry of the Hindoos," 8vo, 1814.

Colonel Broughton was Honorary Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society at the same time as his friend Lt.-Col. Tod was Honorary Librarian, and it is remarkable that they died within two days of each other. He was also an active manager of the Mendicity Society in London, of the Mary-le-Bone schools, &c.

Col. Broughton married a daughter of the late John Chamier, esq. Member of Council at Madras, and sister to Henry Chamier, esq. the Chief Secretary of that Presidency. He had no issue.

LT.-COL. JAMES TOD.

Nov. 17. Aged 53, Lt.-Colonel James Tod, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service.

Col. Tod was a native of England, but educated in Scotland. In March 1800, at the age of seventeen, he went to India, and obtained a commission in the second Bengal European regiment. Thence he volunteered for the Molucca Isles; was transferred to the marines, and served as one on board the *Mornington*; and afterwards, as he expressed it, "run the gauntlet from Calcutta to Hurdwar." In Dec. 1805, when a subaltern in the subsidiary force at Gwalior, he was attached to the embassy of his friend Mr. Græme Mercer, sent at the close of the Mahratta war to the camp of Sindbia, then seated amongst the ruins of Mewar, which it reached in the spring of 1806. This interesting country, Rajpootana, became the scene of his subsequent official labours, and it has fallen to the lot of very few individuals to perform services so important, considered with reference to the scope of his duties.

After a long course of Mahratta oppression, Rajast'han was in the last stage of political decay; and in a few years, the Rajpoots would probably have lost altogether their individual character, and become a nation of mere bandits. In our maps its area presented an almost total blank; some of the states were wholly omitted, the course of the rivers and the position of the capitals were alike mistaken. Col. Tod commenced his survey soon after his arrival, and he completed his magnificent map in 1815, when he presented it to the Marquis of Hastings, whose important operations in 1817 were principally founded upon it. It is worthy of remark that the author first bestowed upon the country the name of Central India, which it has since retained.

His surveys were continued without interruption, except by his indefatigable

researches into the history and antiquities of the Rajpoot states, until the year 1817; when he was appointed Political Agent by the Government, having the sole control over the five principal states of Rajasthan, Mewar, Marwar, Jessulmer, Kotah, and Boondi. The results of his administration are exhibited in his published work, the "Annals of Rajasthan;" and are traced in still more unexceptionable characters, in the gratitude of the people. The extraordinary and enthusiastic attachment of the Mewarees, in particular, to him, are depicted in very delightful colours by Bishop Heber, in the narrative of his journey through this part of India.

In 1822, Col. Tod's shattered health called upon him imperatively to suspend his toils, and quit the climate. But the ruling passion forbade him to proceed direct to the port of embarkation. In 1819 he had completed the circuit of Marwar. Next year he visited Kotah and Boondi; the latter of which he revisited in 1821, having received intelligence of the death of his friend the *rao* rajah, Ram Sing, who had left Col. Tod the guardian of his infant son, the Prince of the Haras. He returned to Oodipoor in March 1822, and took final leave of the valley in the following June. The remainder of the year he spent in visiting several ancient cities and remarkable temples, and finally embarked for England at Bombay, in the early part of 1823.

From the period of his return, his time and fortune were devoted to literary pursuits. As the Annalist of Rajpootana, he has left to the world a noble memorial of his services in the 'land of his adoption,' as he always termed it: while his indefatigable spirit of research, and his zeal to benefit the people for whom he laboured, are to be traced in every line of his work. To him also belongs the praise of having initiated the study of Indo-Grecian antiquities, which is now prosecuted with so much diligence and success in India, and promises to open a new avenue into the history of nations which united the Asiatic with the European races. His erudite Disquisition on Greek, Parthian, and Hindu Medals, illustrated with unknown coins discovered in the course of his researches, is a monument of learned investigation, which has received the meed of just applause from continental scholars. He for some time officiated as librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society.

To his ardent and unremitting exertions, whenever he was not actually disabled by suffering, must be ascribed the fatal attack which terminated his existence in the vigour of life. He was seized with

apoplexy on the morning of Monday the 16th, the anniversary of his marriage, while transacting business at his bankers', Messrs. Roberts and Co.; and after the first fifteen minutes, he lay speechless and without consciousness for seven-and-twenty hours, and expired in the afternoon of the following day.

He had latterly passed twelve months abroad, in the hope of conquering a complaint in the chest, and returned to England only on the 3d September.

During the last winter, in Rome, he was daily occupied on a work to be entitled, "Travels in Western India," being the result of observations in the journey he made in the Peninsula of Guzerat just before he finally quitted the country. With the exception of some few notes, for which he required his books of reference, the manuscript is complete; the concluding chapters having been written in October, while staying with his mother in Hampshire. He subsequently visited two other friends, and from the very marked improvement in his appearance and feelings during this six weeks' excursion, the most sanguine hopes were indulged of his entire restoration to health. He arrived in town on Saturday the 14th inst. full of eager expectation of being settled in a residence recently purchased, and immediately putting his work to press. This will now be done as speedily as circumstances may admit of, the engravings not being yet ready.

To those who knew Colonel Tod in private life, all eulogy is unnecessary; though no language could be too elevated to pourtray the noble and generous sentiments which animated him. Few, even on a short acquaintance, could fail to discover qualities equally attractive and attaching; united with that uncompromising independence of character without which there can be no true greatness. The shock of his death will be deeply felt by many, and sympathized in by all to whom he was even casually known.

He has left a widow, the daughter of Dr. Clutterbuck, and a young family.

MAJOR DAVID PRICE.

Dec. 18. At his residence, Wootton, Brecknockshire, aged 73, Major David Price, M.R.A.S. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county; formerly of the East India Company's Bombay establishment.

He was a cadet of the season 1780; and on his way to India was present in the action with De Suffren's squadron in Porto Praya bay. On August 1781, proceeding in the Company's ship *Essex* down the Coromandel coast, he obtained

permission to serve as an acting Ensign with the troops then employed under Sir Hector Munro, for the reduction of the Dutch settlement of Negapatam; and on the capture of that place he proceeded further with the British squadron under Sir Edward Hughes, towards Trincomalee, in the island of Ceylon; where he again served in the same capacity of acting Ensign, with the detachment of volunteer Sepoys, associated with the seamen and marines in storming the works of Fort Ostenberg, at the entrance of the inner harbour of Trincomalee. In April 1782, after having assisted in repulsing piratical cruisers, and encountered a tremendous hurricane which dismasted the *Essex*, he arrived at Bombay; and on the 21st Nov. following, obtained an Ensigncy. He forthwith proceeded with the division under General Matthews, destined to the Malabar coast; landed, under the guns of Rajahmundry, in Canara, and took part in a variety of detached operations, by which Carwar was secured against the attempts of Tippoo Sultaun, until the peace which was concluded with that prince in the commencement of the year 1783.

Ensign Price was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in February 1783, after which he assisted in storming the fort of Dalwar in February 1791. There, in an attack on a half-moon battery, at the head of a grenadier company, he lost a leg and received a shot through his arm, which occasioned his separation from the detachment, and removal to Poonah. At Poonah he was attached to the resident (Sir C. Malet's) escort, and continued there until the peace of 1791, when he returned to Surat with a staff appointment. In 1795 he obtained the appointment of Judge Advocate to the Army under the presidency of Bombay, and was promoted Captain by brevet in Jan. 1796, and full Captain in Sept. 1797. In the latter year he accompanied Colonel Dow, as secretary, on an expedition into the district of Wynaad, above the Malabar Ghauts; and, on his return, twice narrowly escaped being cut off by the enemy.

Early in 1799 he proceeded as Judge Advocate and Persian translator to Lt.-Gen. Stuart, the Commander-in-Chief, with the Bombay division destined to co-operate in the siege of Seringapatam. He was present at the repulse of the Sultan's troops, at Seediveir hill, on the 6th of March; and during the siege and final reduction of the capital of Mysore, which took place on the 4th of May. He returned to Bombay in October following.

In June 1804 he attained the rank of Major; and in September 1805 returned

to England. In October 1807 he retired from the military service of the Company.

After his retirement Major Price gave himself chiefly to literary occupation. His extensive and intimate acquaintance with the Persian language and literature, had obtained for him, in India, the appointment of Persian translator; and in this country, after his return to it, he was regarded as one of the most eminent Orientalists of his day.

He has left behind him the following works, which bear a high character in the literary circles. "Memoirs of the principal events in Mohammedan History, from the death of the Arabian Legislator to the accession of the Emperor Akbar, and the establishment of the Mogul Empire in Hindustan," 3 vols. 4to, 1812.—"An Essay towards the History of Arabia, antecedent to the birth of Mahommed; arranged from the Tavitch Teby, and other authentic sources." 4to, 1824.—"Memoirs of the Emperor Jehanguier, written by Himself; translated from a Persian MS."

Major Moore, his companion in arms and friend, has dedicated to Major Price his octavo volume of *Oriental Fragments*.

CAPT. F. E. COLLINGWOOD, R. N.

Nov. 15. At Tralee, Francis Edward Collingwood, esq. Commander R. N.

This gallant officer was a son of the late Capt. F. Collingwood, R. N. and nephew to Adm. Sir W. Parker, Bart. and the late Capt. Richbell, R. N. many years Magistrate at the Thames Police Office. He served as Midshipman on board the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar, and being stationed on the poop, shot the man who had just inflicted a mortal wound on the heroic Nelson. The circumstances are thus described by Dr. Southey. "Within a quarter of an hour after Nelson was wounded, above fifty of the men fell by the enemy's musketry; they, however, on their part were not idle; and it was not long before there were only two Frenchmen left alive in the main top of the *Redoubtable*. One of them was the man who had given the fatal wound; he did not live to boast of what he had done; an old Quartermaster had seen him fire, and easily recognised him, as he wore a glazed cocked hat, and a white frock. This Quartermaster, and two midshipmen, Mr. Collingwood, and Mr. Pollard, were the only persons left on the *Victory's* poop.

The two midshipmen kept firing at the top, and he supplied them with cartridges. One of the Frenchmen attempting to make his escape down the rigging, was shot by Mr. Pollard, and fell on the

poop; but the old Quartermaster cried out "That's he, that's he," and pointed at the other, who coming forward to fire, again received a shot in his mouth from Mr. Collingwood, and fell dead. Both the midshipmen then fired at the same time, and the fellow dropped in the top. When they took possession of the prize, they went into the mizen top, and found him dead, with one ball through his head, and another through his breast.

Commander Collingwood received his first commission as Lieutenant, on the 18th January 1806, three months after the battle of Trafalgar; but his second commission was not conferred upon him until the 15th January 1826, twenty-two years after the Lieutenantcy, although he was constantly employed during the remainder of the war, and had been the avenger of Nelson's death.

JOHN M'KERRELL, ESQ.

Nov. 29. In Regent-street, John M'Kerrell, esq. formerly in the service of the East-India Company on their Madras Civil Establishment.

This accomplished but singularly afflicted gentleman was the son of William M'Kerrell, esq. of Hill House, co. Ayr, who had the honour of raising at Paisley the first volunteer corps embodied in Scotland during the French revolutionary war. That gentleman left (besides the deceased and other children, who all died unmarried), Henry M'Kerrell, esq. now of Hill House.

Mr. M'Kerrell went to India in the year 1804, and on his arrival received an appointment at the Presidency in the department of the Revenue and Judicial Secretary. In 1806 he was stationed in the northern part of Canara, as Register of the Zillah court in that district; where he continued to 1812, and gained such an extensive acquaintance with the Telooogo language, that the Madras government recalled him to the Presidency, and appointed him their Telooogo Translator, and a member of the Board of Superintendance for the college of Fort St. George. In 1815 he received the additional appointments of Superintendent of the Police of Madras, and Reporter of External Commerce. In 1818, in addition to his appointment of Translator of the Telooogo, he received that of Canarese Translator to the Government. Early in 1821 he relinquished the superintendance of the police; and received, in connection with his literary engagements, charge of the Madras Mint; which appointment he held till 1830, when he retired from the service.

Mr. M'Kerrell published a Grammar of the Carnatic language, in one volume quarto.

Mr. M'Kerrell was afflicted with a very extraordinary mental malady, under the influence of which he committed suicide by swallowing prussic acid. It was an illusion occurring every second day, attended with the most horrible state of mental and corporeal sufferings. Although its precise nature continues a profound secret, (having been disclosed in confidence to Dr. Johnson only, who refused to divulge it at the inquest,) yet some information has incidentally transpired as to the general character of, at least, a part of the delusion, which had reference to a particular number. It appears that a particular number had made an indelible impression on his mind, that he considered his fate identified with it, and that its recurrence under a particular conjunction would be fatal to his existence. Dr. Johnson states that, had he been at liberty to disclose the secret, it would supply a complete solution of the strangely eccentric conduct of the deceased in booking himself for Paisley, in Scotland, and yet turning back at Manchester; re-booking himself on reaching London to go again in the evening, and returning again on getting to Birmingham; booking himself a third time on his return, and not starting; then booking himself a fourth time, and going the journey.

It was the strong and often-expressed wish of the deceased that, after death, his body might be subjected to a *post mortem* examination, with a view to ascertain whether any physical causes existed to elucidate his very singular hallucination. This has been done; the anatomical demonstration having been made in the theatre of St. George's Hospital, in the presence of several eminent physicians and surgeons. Some very extraordinary diseases in several parts were discovered; the most singular, and perhaps unprecedented, of which was a hard jagged stony concretion, the size of a nut, impinged against, and growing upon one of the most important nerves in the body, called the *par vagum*, which supplies nervous influence to the lungs, heart, stomach, and other parts. In almost all the organs to which this nerve is distributed there was considerable organic disease. The brain was quite sound. It is understood that Dr. Johnson is drawing up a detailed account, for the medical profession, of this singular and interesting case, involving some curious problems, not only in physiology, but also in medical jurisprudence.

THOMAS BROOKE, ESQ.

Nov. 30. At Bath, in his 74th year, Thomas Brooke, esq. for many years a servant of the East India Company on their Bengal Civil Establishment.

He arrived at Calcutta late in the year 1779, and from that time until December 1790 was employed chiefly in the province of Burdwan, in the performance of duties connected with the administration of justice. From about the middle of the year 1788, he filled the office of Judge and Magistrate of Burdwan. In Dec. 1790 he was appointed Junior Judge of the Circuit Court for the Calcutta Division; in 1791, Collector of Shababad; in 1793 he had charge as Judge of the District of Beerbhoom; in 1799 he was Judge of the Adawlut Court and Magistrate in Hooghly. In 1803 he proceeded to Benares, with an appointment as a Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit; and in the following year was directed to officiate as a Circuit Judge in the provinces then recently ceded to the Company by the Nabob of Oude. In the same year, 1804, Mr. Brooke, jointly with two military officers, was deputed into Bundelcund, specially charged with the introduction of the Revenue and Judicial Systems of the Company into that province; but the state of his health compelled him to relinquish this office before its object had been fully accomplished.

In June 1808 the Governor-General, Lord Minto, nominated him his agent in the ceded and conquered provinces, connecting with the appointment the Chief Seat in the Barcilly Circuit Court. His services in this honourable station, which he filled until the year 1811, were such as frequently obtained for him the recorded commendations of the Government; and no parts of them were more distinguished than his exertions to suppress an inland slave trade, which the Nepaulese had endeavoured to establish between their territory and that of the Company, and his successful negotiations with the Rampore rajah.

On his removal from the upper provinces in 1811, he was nominated to the Chief Judgeship of the Provincial Courts of Moorsbedahmd, and to the superintendance of the affairs of the Nizarout, which appointments he retained until compelled by ill-health to relinquish them in 1816.

Mr. Brooke returned to his native country in the year 1817, and did not revisit India.

WILLIAM FRASER, ESQ.

March 23, 1835. At Delhi, in the East Indies, William Fraser, esq. the

British Resident and Agent of the Governor-General at Delhi.

He went to India in the civil service of the Company in the year 1799, and was sent to Delhi in 1805, with an appointment under the Secretary to the Resident. In 1811 he was attached to the official retinue of an envoy then proceeding to Cabul. In 1813 he was assistant to the Resident at Delhi. In 1819 he received a commission to settle the territory of Guthwal in Hurdwar, and had also charge of the Delhi revenues. In 1822 he was nominated Junior Commissioner in the ceded and conquered provinces; and in 1828 Second Member of the Board of Revenue in the western provinces. He received his commission as Resident and Agent of the Governor-General at Delhi, in 1830.

Mr. Fraser was shot by a native, who approached him apparently for the purpose of speaking to him, as he was taking his evening ride at the junction of the roads leading from the Lahore and Cashmere gates without the city. His only attendant was a native lad or suwar, who fled in terror when he saw his master fall. The murderer, who made his escape, was believed to have been a hired assassin; and steps were taken for the purpose of tracing him, which led to suspicions against the nabob of Ferozpoor, Shuma-odeen, (against whom Mr. Fraser had issued a decree, relating to the division of the family property,) as the instigator of the act. The Government accordingly ordered the apprehension of the nabob, who thereupon surrendered himself, and a trial took place, but the final result has not yet transpired. It is stated in the Central Free Press of India, June 6, "We have been told that the faithful (Mahomedans) have determined to make an effort to redeem the Nawab, in the event of his condemnation to the gallows, and that it has been necessary to call a cavalry regiment from Muttra in case of any such attempts." To a certain extent the natives of India claim to be governed according to Hindoo or Mahomedan law; but cases of wilful murder are by regulation taken from under this limitation. Kureem Khan, the actual murderer of Mr. Fraser, has since been hanged.

It is stated that Mr. Fraser was generally popular with the natives: he was of a gallant and venturesome disposition, having repeatedly distinguished himself in action as the major of a local corps, and in vanquishing lions and tigers in single-handed combat upon horseback. His life had been threatened before; but as this is no unfrequent occurrence to officers in India, in the judicial line more especially, he had not noticed it.

REV. ISAAC CROUCH, M.A.

Oct. 30. At Narborough, near Leicester, in his 80th year, the Rev. Isaac Crouch, M.A. Rector of Narborough, formerly Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and for many years one of the four Lecturers of that City.

Mr. Crouch was a native of Bradford, in Wiltshire, and received his education from the pious and venerable minister of that parish, Mr. Spencer; from whom, under the blessing of God, he imbibed that firm attachment to the scriptural principles of the Reformation, and that familiar acquaintance with the history and writings of the Reformers, which eminently distinguished him in after life. He became a member of St. Edmund Hall in Feb. 1773, was admitted B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780. In 1783 he was appointed Vice-Principal and Tutor of St. Edmund Hall, the duties of which offices he laboriously and faithfully fulfilled until the close of the year 1806; when he was succeeded by the present Bishop of Calcutta. His usefulness in this station is testified by the uniform respect and warm affection maintained towards him by all who had been his pupils. He was presented to the living of Narborough in the year 1813, where he resided until his death; although he had for some years been unable, through increasing infirmities, to fulfil the duties of the parish in person. His whole life afforded an uniform and instructive illustration of the Christian character; and as he had lived in a state of habitual reliance on the blessed Redeemer, and devotedness to His service, so his dying words contained an assurance to those around him, that his faith was unmoved, and that he was still rejoicing in his God and Saviour. Although it is believed that Mr. Crouch has left behind him several works in MS. of considerable value and utility, and was a very frequent preacher, yet he published only one sermon, preached before the University, and printed, under the title of "The Eternity of Future Punishments." Mr. Crouch was twice married: his second wife, the widow of Mr. Hancock, and the sister of Mr. Gill, of Oxford, survives him.

MR. JAMES D'ALVY.

Nov. 20. At Oxford, aged 79, Mr. James D'Alvy.

The contrast which existed between the early prospects and the closing years of this individual, presents an affecting instance of the instability of worldly greatness, and the vicissitude of human affairs. The mother of Mr. D'Alvy was Susan de Longueville, daughter of the Duc de Longueville, one of the highest

names on the list of French protestant nobility. Early in life Mr. D'Alvy entered the navy. He twice circumnavigated the globe; and served under the French flag during the American war. Shortly after this period the revolutionary struggles in France commenced, which involved the ruin of the French nobility in general. At this time Mr. D'Alvy, like many others of his own rank, took refuge in England, and became a teacher of the French language. For a series of years a considerable degree of success attended his exertions. He was enabled to maintain himself and his wife in respectability and comfort, and to lay by a small sum for their support in old age. But this was unfortunately consumed, and his connections in England broken up, by a fruitless visit to his native land, which he undertook at the request of a dying brother, who wished to make a communication to him respecting some family property. Owing to the extreme jealousy which the Emperor Napoleon manifested towards the ancient nobility, and the vigilant system of espionage maintained, Mr. D'Alvy was not permitted to reach Paris till after the death of his brother, nor was he then suffered to return to England. After remaining three years in France, and consuming the whole of his little property, he at length obtained his passport, through the friendly offices of one of the Secretaries of State, and the inadvertent haste of the Emperor, who, on the very eve of his departure to Russia, signed this document, among a number of others presented to him. Mr. D'Alvy then returned to England, but never again succeeded in establishing any considerable connexion. He obtained but a very precarious livelihood; and since his residence in Oxford, when the infirmities of age came upon him, he was reduced to a state of absolute want,—until relieved by the benevolent exertions of some individuals in the University and City. By their kindness his closing days were soothed and cheered, and his last breath was employed in expressions of gratitude to his earthly benefactors and to his God. Mr. D'Alvy has left an aged widow, totally unprovided for.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. James Stewart Blacker, of Keady, co. Armagh. He was of Trinity college, Dublin, M.A. 1831.

The Rev. Snowden Cupples, LL.D. Rector of Lisburn, alias Blaris, and Vicar-general of the diocese of Down and Connor. He is succeeded in the latter office by his son the Rev. Edward Cup-

plea, L.L.B. who has been for twenty years Surrogate.

At Monkston, co. Dublin, the Rev. *William Lee*, Rector of Emly, one of the brightest ornaments of the Established Church in Ireland.

The Rev. *John Mead*, Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin. He became a Scholar there in 1826, and was elected Fellow in 1832.

In his 77th year, and 50th of his ministry, the Rev. *James Mitchell*, of the Scottish Presbyterian Church at Wooler. In the early part of his life he was private tutor to Sir Walter Scott, and subsequently private chaplain to the late Lady Glenorchy.

The Rev. *J. H. Potts*, Curate of Mulbrack, co. Armagh, son of Mr. Potts, of Pitville Mansion, Cheltenham.

Sept. 28. At Hartlebury, Worcester-shire, aged 60, the Rev. *Samuel Picart*, Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Hereford. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M. A. 1803, B. D. 1810; was appointed senior master of Hereford school in 1803; collated to the prebend of Moreton parva in the cathedral church of Hereford by Bishop Cornwall in 1805, and to the rectory of Hartlebury by the same patron, when Bishop of Worcester, in 1817. If sound learning, applied to holy purposes, if unbounded but unostentatious charity, if liberality and kindness have any claim on our best affections, the name of Samuel Picart will not soon be forgotten. He has bequeathed 1000*l.* towards rebuilding the church of Hartlebury, provided the work be commenced within two years after his death. He has also left 300*l.* to the Hereford Infirmary, 300*l.* to the Hereford Clerical Charity, and 200*l.* to the Worcester Infirmary.

Nov. 11. Aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Young*, Rector of Gilling, co. York. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1794, as 12th Wrangler, M. A. 1797; and was presented to Gilling by that Society in 1813. He was the author of three Sermons on Faith, &c. and Sermons on the Lord's Prayer.

Nov. 12. Aged 62, the Rev. *James Boyle*, D. D. of Dunlacc, co. Antrim.

Nov. 13. At West Stafford, co. Dorset, of which place he had been curate and incumbent for more than half a century, the Rev. *William England*, D. D. Archdeacon of Dorset, Rector of Ower Moine, West Stafford, and of Came and St. Germain. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1778, M. A. 1782, D. D. 1814; was presented to Ower Moine in 1806 by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

to West Stafford in 1820 by Mrs. Floyer, and to Winterbourne Came and St. Germain in the same year by Lady Caroline Damer. Of this excellent man the following traits of character were universally acknowledged: that he was never known to do or say an ill-natured thing, to resist a call of charity, to bear his neighbour abused without endeavouring to defend or palliate, or to violate the sacred obligations of truth; and his piety was as sincere and unostentatious as his charity was unbounded.

Nov. 13. At Axminster, aged 78, the Rev. *Charles Steer*, for 53 years Vicar of that parish, with Kilmington and Membury. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1781, and was presented to Axminster in 1782 by Joseph Banks, esq.

Nov. 14. At Dublin, the Rev. *Samuel John Maclean*, Fellow of Trinity college. He was a native of Belfast, and educated at the Institution in that town. From thence he removed to the Dublin University, and obtained several of its highest honours in his undergraduate course. He united the study of polite literature to the severer pursuits of science, and his lectures were remarkable for copious and rich illustrations. His acuteness as a metaphysician pointed him out as a fit examiner in the new moderatorship course, Logics and Ethics; and his public lists of questions prove that the choice was a good one.

Nov. 14. The Rev. *John Mitchell*, D. D. and M. D. Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in St. Mary's college, Aberdeen.

Nov. 14. At Wood's hotel, Furnival's Inn, aged 70, the Rev. *John Hurvey*, Rector of Farningley, Notts. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, L.L.B. 1789; and was presented to Farningley by J. Harvey, esq. in 1826. The death of this gentleman was occasioned by his being brutally knocked down whilst standing under the gateway of a cow-keeper's yard in Tyler-street.

Nov. 22. At Cheltenham, aged 29, the Rev. *William George Duncombe*, B. A. of Brazenose college, Oxford, Vicar of Kenchester, co. Hereford, to which he was lately presented by the Lord Chancellor.

Nov. 23. At Norwich, aged 26, the Rev. *Edward Thurlow Minty*, M. A. of Caius college, Cambridge, Curate of Fordham, Norfolk.

Nov. 29. At his son's at Croydon, aged 78, the Rev. *George Fletcher*, of Beckenham, Kent. He was educated at Merchant-taylor's School, thence elected a Scholar of St. John's college, Oxford

in 1775, admitted Fellow in 1778, and graduated B.A. 1779, M.A. 1783.

Nov. 29. Aged 84, the Rev. *John Jago*, D.D. Vicar of Milton Abbot and Rottery, Devonshire. He was of Exeter coll. Oxf. M.A. 1777, B.C.L. 1781, B. and D.D. 1793, was presented to Rottery in 1781 by Sir H. Carew, Bart. and to his other living in 1824 by the Duke of Bedford.

Nov. 29. At Milton, Berks, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Robinson*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1782, M.A. 1790; and was instituted to Milton in 1804.

Dec. 1. Aged 70, the Rev. *William Walker*, Rector of Layham, Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791, B.D. 1798, and was presented to Layham by that Society in 1812.

Dec. 5. Aged 58, the Rev. *John Bull*, B.A. for fourteen years Curate of Stowmarket, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 6. In Jewry-street, Aldgate, *John Thomas Thorp*, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Aldgate, and Governor of the honorable the Irish Society of London. He was son of the late Mr. Deputy Thorp, was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1815, elected Alderman in 1817, Governor of the Irish Society in 1819, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1820. He was elected M.P. for the City in 1818, defeating Sir William Curtis; but was defeated by Sir William in 1820; was returned for Arundel in 1826, 1830, and 1831, until the Reform Act changed the constituency. His body was interred in the family vault at Walthamstow.

Nov. . . . At Paddington, aged 47, Commander *Henry Hoghton*, R.N.

Dec. 15. Aged 78, the Hon. *Sophia Ward*, annt to Viscount Bangor.

In Portman-st. *Charlotte Sophia*, widow of Sir John Sheffield, the 2d Bart. of Normandy, co. Lincoln, sister to the Countess dowager of Ilchester, Vice-Adm. Sir H. Digby, K.C.B. &c. She was the eldest dau. of the Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham, by Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cox, esq. was married in 1784, and left a widow in 1815, without issue.

Dec. 21. *Lady Whalley*, wife of Sir S. B. Whalley, M.P.

In her 71st year, after a protracted illness, *Lydia*, wife of George Wren Le Grand, of Union Place, Lambeth, esq. She died, as she had lived, a sincere Chris-

tian, and her duties as a wife were only equalled by her affection as a mother; And on the 26th Dec. in his 77th year, the said *George Wren Le Grand*, having survived his beloved wife but five days. He was a man of strict integrity and honour. For upwards of half a century he was a constant reader and occasional correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine. The remains of both were consigned to the same grave on the 2d of January.

At Southgate, aged 86, *James Curtis*, esq. elder brother to the late Alderman Sir William Curtis, Bart. He resided for many years at the Old South Sea-house, and was Distributor of Sea-Policy Stamps. He was a bachelor.

Dec. 22. Colonel *Ross*, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

Dec. 24. In York-st. *Portman-sq.* the Right Hon. *Emma Penelope*, Lady Poltmore. She was the third dau. of the late Rev. *Ralph Sneyd*, LL.D. Rector of Tevington and Westbam, Precentor of St. Asaph, and Domestic Chaplain to his late Majesty George the 4th, by *Penelope*, second daughter of Sir John Moore, Bart. K.B. Admiral of the Red, grandson of Charles Earl of Drogheda. In 1807 she married her cousin-german, the present Lord Poltmore, by whom she had issue an only daughter, *Emma Catherine Dampfyld*, who died at an early age in 1823, and by whose side the remains of her ladyship were deposited in a private vault under Marylebone church.

At Dorset-st. *Portman-sq.* the widow of *J. Lewis*, esq.

Dec. 25. *Mr. C. H. Simpson*, late Master of the Ceremonies of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall; so long the butt of the newspaper wits, and well-known from his grotesque whole-length portrait. He had served in the Royal Navy.

At Turnham-green, aged 76, *S. Grimsdell*, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. *J. J. Ellis*, Rector of St. Martin Outwich.

In the New Kent Road, aged 81, *Mr. Thomas Glover*, Citizen and Innholder, many years Landlord of the Green Dragon Inn, Bishopsgate Street, and from 1814 one of the Common Council for Bishopsgate Within.

Dec. 26. In Guildford-street, *Katherine*, wife of the Rev. *J. W. Vivian*, D.D.

Dec. 27. In Nottingham-place, aged 71, *Mrs. Macnamara*, of Llangoed Castle, Brecknockshire.

In Abingdon-st. aged 79, *Mary*, widow of *James Robertson*, esq.

Dec. 28. Aged 90, *Catherine*, widow of *W. Mitchell*, esq. of Upper Harley-st. and Jamaica.

In Craven-st. aged 67, *Miss Holland*.

In Guilford-st. aged 75, Matilda, widow of John Springett Harvey, esq.

Dec. 30. In Great Russell-st. aged 85, Ann, widow of Wm. Shield, esq.

At Hans-place, Chelsea, Captain James Anderson, R.N. in his 76th year.

In Baker-st. at an advanced age, Lucy, wife of Sir Charles Wilkins, LL.D. F.R.S.

Aged 54, George Coward Withers, esq. of North Kennington.

Lately. Aged 86, W. Ferguson, esq. one of the oldest half-pay officers in the British army; he served in the American Revolutionary War.

At Chelsea, aged 82, Colonel Robert Hall, formerly of Topsham, Devon. He served at Gibraltar during the whole of the memorable siege, and is outlived by no more than seven officers of all who were then garrisoned there.

At Islington, Catharine, widow of Rear-Adm. T. Boys, of Sandwich.

Jan. 1. At Vauxhall, aged 45, F. Hempel, esq. Doctor of Chemistry, Philosophy, and Civil Law, of Oranienburg, in the kingdom of Prussia.

Aged 70, the wife of Geo. Colman, esq.

Jan. 4. In Dorset-sq. Henry Rhodes Morgan, esq. of Jamaica.

Jan. 5. At Hackney, Caroline, dau. of the late R. D. Gough, esq. of Souldern, Oxon.

Jan. 6. At his residence in Albemarle-st., Francisco Teixeira, Baron de Sampaio, the Portuguese Consul-general.

In James-st. Buckingham-gate, aged 76, Newman Knowllys, esq. late Recorder of London, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar in 1783, made Common Sergeant of London in 1803, Recorder in 1822, and resigned in 1833. He continued Steward of the Borough of Southwark until his death.

Aged 63, Mrs. Mary Hitchcock, dau. of the late Birkhead Hitchcock, esq. and of Anna, dau. of Wm. Glascock, of Hasobury, esq.

Jan. 7. At Hampstead, aged 66, Thos. Savage, esq. formerly of Bath.

In Wilton-crescent, aged 74, Catharine, widow of the Right Hon. Theophilus Clements, uncle to the present Earl of Leitrim; sister to the Bishop of Kilmore. She was the eldest dau. of the Rt. Hon. John Beresford, great-uncle to the Marquess of Waterford, by Anne-Constantia, daughter of Gen. Count Ligondes; was married in 1778, and left a widow in 1795, without issue.

Jan. 9. At Green-st. aged 74, Lucy, widow of Dr. Gabagan, Physician-general of Madras.

Jan. 10. In Bernard-st. in his 90th year, Adam Lymburner, esq.

Jan. 11. At Camberwell, aged 70, Sa-

rah, wife of T. Beeby, esq. of the House of Commons.

In George-st. Hanover-square, aged 90, the widow of John Singleton Copley, esq. R.A. (who died 1815) and mother of Lord Lyndhurst. She was the daughter of Richard Clarke, esq.

Jan. 13. At Hammersmith, aged 49, George Manners Sutton, esq. Commander R.N.; fifth and youngest son of the late Col. John Manners Sutton, by Anne, natural dau. of John Marquis of Granby; and nephew to the late Archbishop of Canterbury. He was made Lieut. 1803, Commander of the Oberon sloop 1806, and of the Derwent 1810. In the former, he captured the French privateer *Rafatia* of 14 guns. His body was interred at Kensal Green.

Jan. 16. Aged 70, Mr. William Eaton, formerly a surgeon and apothecary at Highgate, but afterwards of his Majesty's Excise, London. He was a son of the Rev. S. Eaton, Rector of Thurston, Cheshire, and brother to the Rev. J. Eaton, M.A. Precentor of Chester cathedral. He has left one son, the Rev. W. G. Eaton, Curate of St. Michael's, Chester, and a daughter.

At Hampstead Heath, aged 70, Sarah, wife of Richard Hart Davis, esq. formerly M.P. for Bristol.

Aged 60, J. Pratt, esq. R.N. of Davies-st. Berkeley-square.

Jan. 17. In Mortimer-street, aged 91, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Charles-William Blunt, the 2d Bart. She was the only dau. of Richard Peers, esq. Alderman of London, sister and heiress to Sir Richard Peers Symons, Bart.; was married in 1764, and left a widow in 1802, having had issue Sir C. H. Blunt, the present Bart. M.P. for Lewes, two other sons, and nine daughters.

At South Lambeth, in her 78th year, Ann, widow of Charles Brown, esq. and mother of Mr. Alderman Brown.

Jan. 24. In Piccadilly, aged 77, the widow of Mr. Paul Colnaghi, printseller, of Pall-Mall-East.

BERR.—*Jan. 5.* Frances, fourth dau. of the Rev. Henry Hippisley, of Lamborne-place.

Jan. 17. At Northcourt, near Abingdon, aged 83, the widow of Henry Knapp, esq. and mother of Henry Knapp, esq. banker of Abingdon, and of Tyrrell Knapp, esq. of Hampton Poyle.

BUCKS.—*Dec. 23.* At Datchet, aged 77, Mrs. Catharine de la Vaux.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 22.* Grissel, the second daughter of the late Rev. East Apthorp, formerly prebendary of Finsbury.

CRESHIRE.—*Dec. 24.* Aged 28, Anne,

wife of the Rev. Wilbraham Bootle Guest, B.D. incumbent of High Leigh.

CORNWALL.—Dec. 25. At Penzance, Elizabeth, widow of A. Longlands, esq. of Clifton.

DERBY.—Dec. 11. Lady Colville, relict of the late Sir Charles Colville, of Duffield-hall, who died Sept. 28, 1833.

Dec. 24. At Beandane, on her way to Leamington, Georgiana, eldest dau. of D. N. Lagee, esq. of Eldon.

DEVON.—Dec. 3. At Exeter, Frances, widow of the Rev. John Sealy, late of Bridgewater, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Podger, D.D.

Dec. 23. At Exeter, aged 50, Edward Lott, esq. of Honiton, banker.

Dec. 25. At Mount Boone, John-Henry, son of J. H. Seale, esq. M.P.

Dec. 29. At Upcott, aged 77, Dyonisia, widow of Robert Harding, esq. and aunt to Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. She was the 2d dau. of Sir Bouchier the 5th Bart. by his second wife Ellen, dau. of John Tresher, esq. and was married in 1780.

Jan. 3. At the Manor House, Tavistock, aged 61, Andrew Wilson, esq. for nearly twenty years the resident agent of the Duke of Bedford.

Jan. 7. At Thelbridge, aged 60, Henry Disney Roebuck, esq.

At Stonehouse, aged 72, G. E. Roby, esq. late Lieut.-Col. Royal Marines.

Jan. 9. At Uffculm, aged 73, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Edward Manley, Master of the Grammar School.

Jan. 14. Aged 90, William Lake, of Kentisbeare. He obtained the premium of five guineas at the late Agricultural Meeting, for 82 years service in the same family.

Jan. 20. At Kingsbridge, aged 83, Richard Hawkins, esq.

At Salterton, aged 25, Catharine, fourth dau. of the late Sir Walter Roberts, Bart. and sister to the present Sir T. H. Roberts.

DOSET.—Jan. 11. At Poole, aged 70, Young West, esq. for many years an eminent surgeon of that town.

Jan. 12. At Stoke, near Wareham, Leonora-Sophia, wife of the Rev. Wm. Buller, rector of East Stoke, dau. of the late, and sister to the present, John Bond, esq. of Grange.

Jan. 15. At Fordington, aged 77, James Henry Arnold, LL.D. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, formerly Vicar General, Chancellor of Worcester, and Advocate of the Admiralty, all of which offices he had resigned some time previous to his death.

DURHAM.—Dec. 9. At Preston, John Stopiton, esq. M.A. Fellow of University College, Oxford.

GLOUCESTER.—Dec. 20. At Westbury-on-Trip, Charles Padmore, esq. late of Chigwell, whose hospitality, liberality, and urbanity endeared him to all his acquaintance. He married Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Edward Hodges, of Clapham Cottage, esq. by whom he has left two sons, Charles and Arthur Randolph.

Jan. 16. At Cheltenham, aged 75, J. H. Oilney, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the South Gloucester Militia.

Lately. At Charlton Kings, Major James Barrett, of the 86th reg.

At Cheltenham, Hannah, widow of Gen. C. Morgan, of Portland-place.

HANTS.—Dec. 22. At Southampton, aged 80, Martin Maddison, esq. banker.

Dec. 28. At West Green, Catherine, widow of Lieut.-Col. H. W. T. Hawley First Dragoon Guards.

Dec. 31. At the Government House, Portsmouth, Miss M'Mahon, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart. K.C.B.

Jan. 2. Lt.-Col. Richard Gubbins, C.B. of Belmont Lodge, near Havant. He was appointed a Lieut. 1803, to 24th foot 1804; served in 1809 as Aid-de-camp to Lord Walsingham on the staff of the Yorkshire district; Capt. 85th foot 1813, brevet Major and Lt.-Col. 1814, Major 21st foot 1815, and of 75th 1818. In 1815 he served in America, and commanded his regiment in the operations against New Orleans, in the dispatches from whence his name was very favourably mentioned.

At Cowes, in his 19th year, William Douglas, son of Lieut.-Colonel Morrison.

Lately. At Rosehill, near Winchester, aged 78, the Right. Hon. Mary Countess dowager of Northesk. She was the only daughter of Wm. Henry Ricketts, esq. by Mary 4th dau. of Swynfen Jervis, esq. sister to Earl St. Vincent: was married in 1788 to the late Adm. William 7th Earl of Northesk. G.C.B. who died in 1831, leaving issue the present Earl, two other sons, and four daughters. Her Ladyship's issue male are in remainder to the Viscounty of St. Vincent.

Jan. 4. Aged 84, J. Anderson, esq. of Holbam-hill House, Titchfield, many years an acting deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace.

Jan. 11. At Southampton, aged 86, William Tinsling, esq.

HEATS.—Dec. 29. At Bushey, aged 58, Sarah, wife of Basil Burchell, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Col. Humphrey Harper, of the Madras Army.

Jan. 7. At Hitchin, in his 83d year, Hayes Robert Bristow, esq.

Jan. 16. At Bayfordbury, aged 50,

Charlotte Amella, daughter of the late W. Baker, esq.

KENT.—Dec. 21. At Woolwich, in the house of her son-in-law Col. Sir John May, K.C.B. Elizabeth, widow of Robert Broff, esq. late of Pennington House, Hants.

Dec. 27. At Linton, aged 22, the Right, Hon. Charles-James Mann, Viscount Brome, only son of Earl Cornwallis. He was member of New college, Oxford.

Lately. At the house of his father, Royal Marine Infirmary, Woolwich, aged 22, R. H. Parkin, M.D. M.R.C.S.L.

Jan. 6. At Ashford, in her 83d year, Ann, widow of Bertram Thorne, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Jan. 1. Aged 73, Barbara, wife of the Rev. J. Ord, of Langton Hall.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Nov. 6. At South Ormsby, aged 85, Charles Burrell Massingberd, esq.

Dec. 21. At Barton, aged 60, Ann, eldest dau of late Rev. Abraham Greenwood, of Immingham, and formerly of Barton and Barrow.

Dec. 29. Aged 35, Langley Brackenbury, esq. solicitor, Clerk of Sewers for the Division of Lindsey.

Jan. 8. Mary Arnall, wife of the Rev. Martin Sheath, of Wyberton Rectory.

Jan. 13. At Louth, aged 36, Ann, widow of Edw. L'Oste, M.D.

NORFOLK.—Dec. 26. In his 63d year, John Winn Thomlinson, esq. of Cley next the Sea.

Lately. At Norwich, S. Stone, esq. Under Sheriff of the County.

NORTHAMPTON.—Dec. 19. At Peterborough, aged 75, William Morley, esq. Solicitor.

Jan. 16. At Kilsby, aged 46, J. Nowell, esq. the contractor for the most stupendous works ever attempted by man, viz. the Watford tunnel, in Hertfordshire, and the Kilsby tunnel, in Northamptonshire, on the Birmingham railway. He has been cut off in the prime of life, without seeing the perfection of either undertaking.

OXON.—Dec. 22. At Kiddington house, Sarah, wife of D. C. Webb, esq.

Jan. 14. At the lodgings of the Warden of Merton College, Ann-Erskine, eldest dau. of late Major-Gen. Dewar, of Gilston, co. Fife, and sister to Lady Carmichael Anstruther.

Jan. 21. Aged 23, John C. Savage, esq. B.A. of Oriol college, eldest son of John Savage, esq. of Tetbury.

SALOP.—J. Jeudwine, esq. M.A. Second Master of Shrewsbury Grammar School.

SOMERSET.—Dec. 17. At Bath, at an advanced age, Thomas (the well-known

Captain) Ashe, author of Travels in America, three vols. 1806. The Spirit of the Book, a novel, 1806. The Liberal Critic, or Henry Percy, a novel, 1812. Commercial View of the Brazils and Madeira, 1812. Ashe's Confessions, &c. Mr. Ashe was in Oxford, a few weeks since, in a very distressed state, and received alms from the Anti-Mendicity Society.

Dec. 23. At Misterton, William Hodge Cox, esq. only son of the late Rev. W. T. Cox, Rector of Cheddington, Dorset.

Lately. At Bath, John-Savage-Crawley, younger son of Sir T. Crawley-Boevy, Bart.

Dec. 31. Aged 62, James Newby, esq. of Bath.

Jan. 3. At Bath, Sarah Bury, of Linwood Grange, co. Lincoln, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Brian Bury Bury, M.A.

Jan. 4. At Lynchfield House, Bishops Lydeard, aged 56, Thomas Malet Charter, esq. Magistrate of the county.

Jan. 7. At her son's, aged 77, the mother of the Rev. Joseph Algar, M.A. Incumbent of Christ Church, Frome.

Jan. 12. At Bath, Sarah Louisa, 4th dau. of the late Sir Stukeley, and sister to Sir Francis Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh Park, co. Warwick, Bart.

Jan. 14. At Bath, Mrs. Katherine Whately, second dau. of Joseph Whately, D.D. late of Nonsuch Park, Surrey, and sister to the Archbishop of Dublin.

SUFFOLK.—Jan. 1. At Livermere Park, near Bury, aged 79, Nathaniel Lee Acton, esq.

SURREY.—Jan. 5. At Oak Lodge, Croydon, aged 66, Thos. Osborne, esq.

Jan. 12. At Kew, Elizabeth, widow of Jas. Nooth, esq. of Bath, only dau. of the late John Bindley, esq. M.P. of Caversham Grove, Berks.

Jan. 17. At Richmond, aged 68, the wife of Sir Edmond Stanley, late Chief Justice of Madras.

SUSSEX.—Dec. 25. At Brighton, aged 73, Robert Leete, esq. Secretary to the Catch Club, and Musical Director of the Glee Club. He had been at the head of glee parties for half a century, and was much esteemed by his professional brethren, who a few years ago presented him with a handsome piece of plate.

At Brighton, aged 6, Charles Lamb, the second son of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd.

Jan. 1. At Hastings, John H. West, esq. of Postern Park, Kent.

Jan. 3. At Hastings, aged 21, Mr. Edward Petre Novello, a young artist of remarkable promise. He lately finished an admirable full-length portrait of his talented sister, Clara Novello; and had

cultivated the higher branches of the art with a prospect of the greatest success. He was prematurely cut off in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel.

WARWICK.—*Nov.* At Birmingham, Mr. John Beardsworth, of the Repository, the proprietor of the winner of the St. Leger, Birmingham, and several other first-rate horses. An extent had been put into his premises for post-horse duty, amounting to 7000*l.*; but it is expected that more than 20*l.* in the pound will be realized. He has left two unmarried daughters, and a third is married to a gentleman named Bird. Mr. Beardsworth had a good many cups won during his turf career. He was of humble origin.

Dec. 28. At Leamington, Miss Frances Carr, youngest dau. of the Bishop of Worcester.

WILTS.—*Dec.* 25. At Salisbury, aged 66, Hannah, widow of Rev. W. Richards, Rector of Little Cheverell.

Dec. 26. At Boyton, aged 69, Bridget, relict of Edm. Lambert, esq. and of the Rev. H. Lynam, and mother-in-law to John Benett, esq. M.P.

Lately. Aged 27, John Glasier Seagram, M.D. second son of Dr. Seagram, of Bratton-house, near Westbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Dec.* 25. At Oldberrow, aged 77, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Sam. Peshall, M. A. eldest dau. of the Rev. Arch. Crawford, of the Manor-house, Chiswick.

Lately. At Kempsey, Martha, widow of T. Barton, esq. of Donnington-house, Glouc.

Jan. 6. In her 90th year, Mary, widow of the Rev. Joseph Boulter, Vicar of Welland.

YORK.—*Dec.* 18. At York, aged 56, Hannah-Frances, wife of the Rev. Lampugh Hird, Prebendary of York.

Jan. 2. At York, aged 82, Geo. Peacock, esq. Alderman of York during 29 years, and in 1810 and 1820, Lord Mayor.

Jan. 7. At Potter Newton, aged 76, Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong.

Jan. 17. At Hornby-castle, aged 34, Lady Charlotte-Mary-Anne-Georgiana, wife of Sackville Lanc-Fox, esq. and only daughter of the Duke of Leeds.

WALEB.—*Dec.* 22. At Wynstay, Lady Henrietta-Antonia, wife of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart.; sister to the Duchess of Northumberland. She was the elder dau. of Rt. Hon. Edward Clive, now Earl of Powis, by Lady Henrietta-Antonia Herbert, fourth but sole surviving dau. of Henry-Arthur Earl of Powis; was married in 1817, and has left issue a daughter and two sons.

Jan. 1. At Caer Howell, Montgomeryshire, Soppia-Maria, wife of Major

Harrison, third dau. of late W. Ilbert, esq. of Bowringsleigh, Devon.

Jan. 16. At Gellydowill, Carmarthenshire, Jane, wife of the Rev. Aug. Brigstoke, and eldest dau. of the late David Davies, M.D.

Jan. 20. At Milford, aged 24, Anne-Smith, wife of I. Delap Wilson, esq. and niece to the Hon. Robert Claxton, of the island of St. Christopher.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec.* 19. At Dunglass, aged 10, Anna, only dau. of Sir John Hall.

At Moy Hall, aged 86, Margaret, widow of Sir Eneas Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, Bart.

In Edinburgh, the Hon. Wm. Robertson, late one of the senators of the College of Justice.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Dromantine, co. Donoughmore, in his 114th year, Lawrence Creunty. He lived 70 years in the service of Mr. Innes's family.

At Castletown, co. Cork, in his 100th year, J. Uniaske, esq.

At Killaghy Castle, co. Tipperary, John Despard, esq.

In Ennis, Edmond M^cGarth, esq. M.D. formerly of the 28th light dragoons.

Jan. 6. At Belfast, aged 42, Edward Francis Moore, esq. son of Ross Moore, esq. of Carlingford, and nephew to the Rt. Hon. Isaac Corry, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. He entered the army at the age of 15, in the 45th regt., served during the Peninsular campaigns, and in the East Indies, but at 27 years of age was compelled by ill health to retire from active service.

July 31. On his passage from Bombay, Capt. Watson, of H. M. 57th foot.

Aug. 4. At Hyde Hall, co. Otsego, New York, aged 67, George Clarke, esq. of Hyde Hall, co. Chester, and Swanswick, Jamaica.

Aug. 5. At Santiago, Chili, aged 26, James Norris, second and only surviving son of the late James Ludman, esq. of Haselbury, Somersetshire, formerly of Homerton, Middlesex.

Nov. 27. At Genoa, aged 29, Ellen Maria, the wife of J. Ley Gibbs, esq.

Nov. 28. At Lausanne, aged 52, the Princess de Montfort, consort of Jerome Bonaparte, and sister to the reigning King of Wirttemberg. She had quitted Italy, and retired for several months past with her three children to Switzerland. Her conjugal fidelity drew forth the following eulogy from the Emperor at St. Helena:—"There exists a noble testimony in favour of Jerome—namely, the love with which he has inspired his wife. The conduct of this woman, when, after my fall, her father, that terrible King of Wir-

temberg, that despotic and cruel man, sought to cause her to be divorced, was admirable. The Princess has, with her own hands, engraved her name on the tablets of history."

Lately, At Mannheim, Germany, aged 60, Mrs. E. M. H. Massingberd, wife of P. L. Massingberd, esq. of Gunby-Hall, co. Lincoln.

In Spain, shot by the Carlists, Major Harley, of the British Auxiliary Legion. At Caserta, near Naples, aged 27, Harriet Baroness Ciccarelli, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Higgins, esq. of Bennown, Ireland.

At Lichtenstein, Major-Gen. Count Vincent Esterhazy, son-in-law of the reigning Prince John of Lichtenstein,

one of the bravest officers of Germany in the wars against Napoleon, and recently appointed to notify to King Leopold the accession of the present Emperor of Austria.

At Vienna, a favourite comic actor named Ignatius Schuster. The following inscription has been placed upon his tomb:—"Here lies Ignatius Schuster, who made Vienna laugh daily for 30 years, and caused it to weep only once—upon the day of his death."

Doctor Paganini, brother of the celebrated violinist, leaving property, it is stated, to the value of 400,000 francs. His passion for music was almost as great as his brother's, although it does not appear that he played on any instrument.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 23, 1835, to Jan. 19, 1836.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males	Females	Males	Females				
779	780	841	838	2 and 5	149	50 and 60	196
} 1565		} 1679		5 and 10	63	60 and 70	195
				10 and 20	41	70 and 80	159
				20 and 30	99	80 and 90	84
				30 and 40	125	90 and 100	5
				40 and 50	167		

Whereof have died still-born and under two years old.....396

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Jan. 19.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
36	5	27	10	18	8	27	11	32	2	34	10

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Jan. 28.

Kent Bags.....4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.	Farnham (seconda) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex..... 3l. 15s. to 4l. 15s.
Farnham (fine) ... 9l. 3s. to 10l. 12s.	Essex..... 3l. 15s. to 4l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 26.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 9s. to 1l. 18s.—Clover, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 25. To sink the Oſal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb.....0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 25.
Veal.....4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts..... 2,625 Calves 180
Pork.....3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Sheep & Lambs 18,644 Pigs 390

COAL MARKET, Jan. 25.

Walls Ends, from 18s. 6d. to 22s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48s. 0d. Yellow Russian, 42s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 58s. Mottled, 62s. Curd, s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 257.—Ellesmere and Chester, 84.—Grand Junction, 226.—Kennet and Avon, 20.—Leeds and Liverpool, 510.—Regent's, 154.—Rochdale, 0.—London Dock Stock, 59.—St. Katharine's, 86.—West India, 103.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 220.—Grand Junction Water Works, 52.—West Middlesex, 77.—Globe Insurance, 150.—Guardian, 35½.—Hope, 64.—Chartered Gas Light, 48½.—Imperial Gas, 42.—Phoenix Gas, 23½.—Independent Gas, 48½.—General United, 33½.—Canada Land Company, 37½.—Reversionary Interest, 130.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1835, to January 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec. 26	24	24	26	30, 35	cloudy	Jan. 11	32	36	41	29, 30	do. rain
27	33	38	38	, 25	fair	12	32	38	30	, 43	fair
28	45	48	39	, 10	cloudy	13	32	40	40	, 86	do.
29	44	43	44	, 25	do.	14	45	48	49	, 80	cldy. windy
30	46	48	37	, 18	do.	15	44	44	38	, 67	fair
31	30	35	36	, 30	do. foggy	16	33	39	32	30, 20	do. cloudy
J. 1	29	28	21	, 40	do. snow	17	38	42	32	, 27	do. do.
2	21	27	32	, 64	do.	18	36	42	43	, 14	cloudy
3	38	42	44	, 44	do.	19	34	38	35	, 30	do.
4	48	50	48	, 20	do.	20	38	45	38	, 20	do.
5	47	53	48	, 24	fair	21	38	41	41	29, 80	do.
6	46	48	43	, 20	cloudy	22	44	50	47	, 56	do. rain
7	37	39	40	29, 94	do.	23	52	54	45	, 60	do.
8	40	42	34	, 98	do.	24	48	50	45	30, 00	fair
9	30	33	33	, 96	do. snow	25	40	46	41	, 36	do.
10	31	32	32	, 40	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 28, 1835, to January 27, 1836, both inclusive.

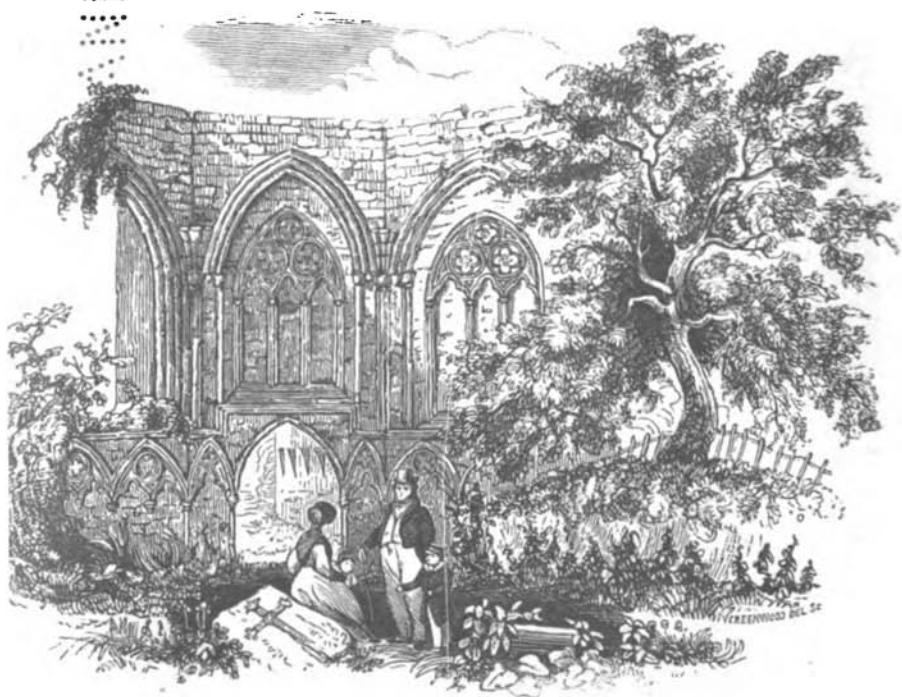
Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/2 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	211 1/4	90			98 1/2		16 1/2				2 3 pm.	14 16 pm.
29	212	90			99		16 1/2				2 pm.	16 14 pm.
30	212 1/4	90			99 1/4		16 1/2				2 4 pm.	14 16 pm.
31	212 1/4	90			99 1/2		16 1/2				2 3 pm.	13 15 pm.
1	212 1/4	90			99 3/4		16 1/2				1 3 pm.	14 16 pm.
2	212 1/4	90			99 3/4		16 1/2				3 4 pm.	14 16 pm.
4	213 1/4	91			99 1/2		16 1/2				2 3 pm.	15 17 pm.
5	213 1/4	91		100	100		16 1/2				4 3 pm.	15 18 pm.
6	214	91			100 1/4	99	16 1/2			252 1/2	6 pm.	18 20 pm.
7	214 1/4	91			100 1/2	99	16 1/2			252 1/2	5 pm.	18 21 pm.
8	214 1/4	91			100 1/4	99 1/2	16 1/2			252	7 4 pm.	19 22 pm.
9	214 1/4	91			100	99	16 1/2					20 24 pm.
11	214 1/4	91			100 1/4	99	16 1/2			253	5 7 pm.	23 21 pm.
12	214 1/4	91			100	99 1/2	16 1/2			252 1/2	5 7 pm.	21 23 pm.
13	214 1/4	91			100	99 1/2	16 1/2			253	6 pm.	20 22 pm.
14	214 1/4	91			100 1/4	99 1/2	16 1/2			252	4 6 pm.	19 21 pm.
15	214 1/4	91			100 1/4	99 1/2	16 1/2			103	4 pm.	18 20 pm.
16	214 1/4	91			100	99	16 1/2			253 1/2	4 6 pm.	18 20 pm.
18	214 1/4	91			100	99	16 1/2			252 1/2	3 5 pm.	17 20 pm.
19	214 1/4	91			100	99 1/2	16 1/2		90	252 1/2	3 5 pm.	19 17 pm.
20	214 1/4	91			100 1/4	99 1/2	16 1/2		102 1/2	252 1/2	3 5 pm.	19 17 pm.
21	215	91			100 1/4	99	16 1/2		90 1/2	253	3 5 pm.	17 19 pm.
22	215	91			100	99 1/2	16 1/2		89 1/2	253 1/2	3 5 pm.	17 19 pm.
23	215	91			100 1/4	99 1/2	16 1/2			252 1/2	5 3 pm.	19 17 pm.
25	214 1/4	91			100 1/4	99 1/2	16 1/2			254	6 4 pm.	18 20 pm.
26	215	91			100	99 1/2	16 1/2			254	4 6 pm.	20 22 pm.
27	215	91			100 1/4	99 1/2	16 1/2				6 pm.	20 23 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

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GREAT ROOM IN THE GATEWAY TOWER.



**RUINS OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE
OF**

THORNTON ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
MARCH, 1836.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rev. G. C. GORHAM remarks, "I am glad to see that you have corrected the vulgar error respecting the symbols IHC, IHS, ihc, and ih̄s. No person at all conversant with Catholic legends, or with ancient MSS. can fail to be aware that these are contractions for *Jesus*, i. e. IHCOYC or IHEOYE. The contractions are of perpetual occurrence in ecclesiastical edifices and in stained glass of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and no scholar can be unacquainted with the fact that the same contractions are constantly used in MSS. of the Greek Testament and of the Vulgate, wherever the word *Jesus* occurs, as is rpt or XPC for *Christus*. I pointed this out in my History of St. Neot's, pp. 151, 152, note. Mr. Casley (Catal. MSS. King's Lib. Pref. p. xxiii), thinks that these contractions were introduced into Latin MSS. and legends by the ignorance of the monkish scribes; it seems probable, however, that the Greek characters H, C, X, P, are retained through a superstitious veneration for the original letters of the sacred name."

In our volume for 1804 is a letter from a Mr. Knight, stating that he was in possession of three pencil drawings by the poet Cowper, given by him to Lady Austin, and mentioned by him in his correspondence. One of these was engraved in that volume.—G. C. G. inquires whether these drawings are still in existence, and where?

We take the liberty to recommend our Correspondent C. H. who writes on the Anglo-Saxon Oath, to pursue his reading on the subject in the works of several learned writers, who have either anticipated his principal arguments, or prosecuted their investigations yet further. As to the Anglo-Saxon Jury we beg to refer him to Sharon Turner's History, 1823, vol. ii. p. 515; and Hallam's History of Europe, vol. ii. p. 396; on the Sexhundredmen and Sitheundmen, to Heywood on the Ranks of the Anglo-Saxon People, pp. 244-268; on Compurgators, to Palgrave's History of the Commonwealth, vol. i. p. 215. The passages of the Anglo-Saxon laws which C. H. says were misunderstood by the antiquaries of the last century, are, on the contrary, particularly pointed out by Bishop Nicolson, in his preface to Wilkins, as having reference to Trial by Jury. If, after following our recommendation, C. H. should find occasion to re-model his remarks, we shall be happy to become the medium of laying them before the public.

Mr. Wm. Bennett observes as fol-

lows: "In a paper read by Mr. Kempe before the Society of Antiquaries (of which a summary is given in your Magazine, Feb. p. 193), that gentleman argues the probability of America having been peopled by the Phœnicians, from the close resemblance of some fictile vases and lamps found there to similar vessels of Egyptian and Grecian manufacture; but no notice is taken of the similarity asserted to exist between the Mexican language and the Basque or Biscayan. Are not the Basque, Cornish, Welsh, and Gaelic languages all dialects of the Celtic? and is not the Celtic thought to have a near affinity to the Phœnician?"

H. G. would feel obliged if any of your Correspondents would direct his notice to a pedigree of the family of Chaplin, who bore for arms, Gules, a fess nebuly. Or, between six billets Argent; also to a descent of Pyke, alias Gernon, of London, who bore for arms, either Gules, three pikes naant in a border engrailed Argent, or Gules, three piles wavy Argent, or both.

T. S. "has not seen Defoe's History of the Plague, but suspects the reviewer (Nov. p. 511) must allude to the well known statue of the Bagpiper which formerly stood in Tottenham Court Road, which T. S. always understood to be connected with the Plague, and was bought some years since by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, and is now at Stowe in a private garden, among a number of other curiosities not usually shewn to visitors."

Q. IN THE CORNER states, "About nine years since it was judged expedient to whitewash afresh the interior of the Church of Geist, co. Norfolk; and while the workmen were engaged in scraping the walls in order to render them more fit to receive their new coat, there was discovered on the inner part of the north wall a painting done with red lead, red ochre, or something similar. The only perfect figure thus brought to light was of a colossal sise, and represented Moses, at least such as was my idea of it at the time. Last summer, I found the whole had been again whitewashed, and all traces of the drawing had of course vanished. Any further account would gratify me, and probably others."

In answer to J. H. we have to state, that Mr. Cary made his thermometric observations three times daily in the Strand in the years 1824-25-26; the thermometer is out of doors in nearly a due north aspect.

Mr. J. R. Wilson's letter received.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

PENCILLINGS BY THE WAY. BY N. P. WILLIS, Esq. 3 Vols.

NEITHER the title of this work, nor the work itself, is without its affectations and Transatlantic fopperies, and pribble-prabbles of one kind or another; but it deserves praise in one respect, viz. inasmuch as the Author only addresses his readers when he believes that he has something to impart; and not, like the generality of tourists, drags them with him through every stage of his journey, up hill and down, *sur la terre, et sur le pavé*,—in diligences, in panniers, on mules, and on pack-horses; recounts his bad dinners, bad digestions, and flea-bitten beds, his saucy soubrettes, and his complaisant landladies; his heavy bills and light purse: in fact, treats us as the Yorkshire farmers do their labourers, gives them a pound or two of heavy dumpling to an ounce of meat. Mr. Willis has had the grace and goodness to avoid this; and, therefore, though his work is not very instructive, it certainly is not dull. Nor is it inelegantly written; though some vulgarisms, apparently kept down with great care, occasionally appear. As the expressions—a most lovely *thing* by Guido, for picture;—a Venus by Lampi—*it kept me a great while before it, &c.* While his talking of ‘*five hundred masterpieces* at the Belvidere Gallery,’ betrays the tyro, and we hear not a word of the books, the gems, the coins, and the *original drawings* in the emperor's collection. As to its merits, after all, they are chiefly in externals; for the author does not appear to be a person of any great acquirement in any branch of knowledge; assuredly he is no scholar, further than his *English* Plutarch assists him. And we beg his pardon if we are wrong, but we take his library to be composed of the following works:—Pope's Homer (pocket edition); Dryden's Virgil (ditto), Langborne's Plutarch (we pledge all our scholarship that Mr. Willis cannot construe one page of the Plutarch in the Greek); Middleton's Life of Cicero; Lord Byron's Works, including Don Juan; and the Beauties of the American Poets. He is not an antiquary or a man of science—not even a proficient in the Fine Arts. His judgment, therefore, in buildings, pictures, statues—is not of value. But he appears to feel a delight in fine scenery, under a fine sky; and even a kind of wandering and unsettled and circumforaneous curiosity like his, is far more honourable, and even useful, than a brute, inert, and senseless indifference to the beauties of nature and of intellect. We find that his Pencilings in Scotland have brought him to a sad disgrace; but if great people will have *lions* in their houses, they must not hope to find all lions as grateful as Androcles did. From the select and noble company that Mr. Willis met at Gordon Castle, he does not seem to have imbibed that fine tact of behaviour, and that considerate and guarded forbearance, which he so much admired in others;* the

* “There is a most ludicrous blunder in this part of the book. Mr. Willis is speaking of the duke's *greyhounds*: ‘*Diinna tak pains to caress them, sir,*’ said the huntsman, ‘*they'll only be hanged for it.*’ I asked for an explanation. He then told me that a hound was hung the moment he betrayed attachment to any one, or in any way showed signs of superior sagacity. In *covering* the hare, if the dog abandoned the *scout*, to cut across or intercept the animal, he was considered as spoiling the sport.

example of the Duke's house was lost upon him; so that, though it may be said of him, as of his predecessors, "*hic est leo hospes hominis*"—yet the sentence cannot unfortunately be completed,—"*hic est homo medicus leonis*." As for Mr. Willis's indiscretions on this head, all we can say is, if great men will admit *parvenus* into their houses, they must take the natural consequence.

"When all that passes inter nos,
Will be proclaimed at Charing Cross;"

—and we do not see anything uttered, either by Mr. Moore or Professor Wilson, which those illustrious gentlemen need wish to recall. Professor Wilson must be much altered by his worldly pilgrimage, since we remember him in the green alleys and leafy glades of Magdalen, if he could say aught unkindly or ungenerously of any one: for he was then

"A man of learning, fit to be employed."

And as for Mr. Moore, the conversation reported as his, at Lady Blessington's, is candid, sensible, and just,—'he stands upright and unsear'd.' However, this we think, that if Mr. Willis means to remain in England, he has effectually turned the key upon himself, and need not wonder if the 'scurly porter' answers 'not at home.' *Il signore è uscito*.

We shall give the account of Mr. Mathias at Naples, as it is the last portrait drawn of that gentleman.

"I have had the pleasure lately of making the acquaintance of Mr. M——, the distinguished author of the *Pursuits of Literature*,* and the translator of *Spenser* and other English poets into the Italian. About 20 years ago, this well-known scholar came to Italy, on a *desperate* experiment of health. Finding himself better, almost against hope, he has remained from year to year in Naples, in love with the climate and the language, until at this day he belongs less to the English than the Italian literature, having written various original Poems in Italian, and translated into Italian verse, to the wonder and admiration of the scholars of the country. I found him this morning at his lodgings, in an old palace on the Pizzofalcone, busied in books as usual, and good-humoured enough to give an hour

to a young man who had no claim on him beyond the ordinary interest in a distinguished scholar. He talked a great deal of America naturally, and expressed very strong friendship for Mr. Everett, whom he met in his travels, requesting me at the same time to take him a set of his works as a remembrance. Mr. Mathias is a small man, of perhaps *sixty years*, perfectly bald and a little inclined to corpulency. His head is ample, and would make a fine picture of a scholar. His voice is hurried and modest, and from long residence in Italy, his English is full of Italian idioms. He spoke with rapture of Da Ponte, calling me back as I shut the door, to ask for him. It seemed to give him uncommon pleasure that we appreciated and valued him in America."

If greyhounds leave the *track* of the hare, either by their own sagacity, or to follow their master in intercepting it, they *spoil the poak*, and are hung without mercy." As our readers will not believe this comes from a gentleman who has travelled, we give the place, vol. iii. p. 203.

* Mr. Mathias must be distinguished for something else than the *Pursuits of Literature*; for there never was an instance of so worthless a poem becoming so popular in our language. The versification is either pompous and inflated, or prosaic and flat. There is not a fine poetic couplet in the whole work. The personal anecdotes and satire of the notes alone sold it. Who ever reads it now?—*vel duo vel nemo*. The prose is very stiff and affected; and the opinions given in an authoritative tone, which he had no right to assume. There are some mistakes in the Greek, too, that prove he was not a sound scholar; and he is always quoting inferior and obscure authors, like Lycophron, Nonnus, &c. Compare Gifford's *Baviad* and *Mæviad*, and the difference will at once be seen. G. Steevens was right in his character of it. His attack on Payne Knight was unworthy of a scholar. His allusions to Fox's *private* life, unmanly and ungentlemanlike. His praise of Dr. Cooke absurd. If Mr. Mathias's name survives in literature, it must be by his Italian acquirements; of these Mr. Panizzi can judge better than we can.

This, to be sure, is more like one of Hudson's or Thornhill's portraits, than Reynolds's, and is full of mistakes; so we pass on to the next picture.

"A friend whom I met at the same house, took me to see the *Archbishop of Tarento* yesterday. This venerable man, it is well known, lost his gown for his participation in the cause of the Carbonari. He has always played a conspicuous part in the politics of his time, and now, at the age of 90, unlike the usual fate of meddlers in troubled waters, he is a healthy, happy, venerated old man, surrounded in his palace with all that luxury can give him. The lady who presented me, took the privilege of intimate friendship to call at an unusual hour, and we found the old churchman in his slippers, over his breakfast, with his tortoiseshell cats upon stools, watching his hand for bits of bread, and purring most affectionately. He looks like one of Titian's pictures. His face is a bust of commanding features, and his eye seems less to have lost its fire, than to have sunk in its socket. His hair is snowy white, his forehead of prodigious breadth and height, and his skin has that calm, settled, and yet healthy paleness, which carries with it the history of a whole life of temperance and thought. The old man rose from his chair with a smile, and came forward

with a stoop and feeble step, and took me by the hand, as my friend mentioned my name, and looked me in the face very earnestly. 'Your country (said he in Italian) has sprung into existence, like Minerva, full-grown and armed,—we look for the result.' He went on with some comments on the dangers of republics, and then sent me to look at the portrait of Queen Giovanni of Naples, by Leonardo da Vinci, [seeing, we presume, that Mr. Willis did not understand a word of what he said,] while he sat down to talk with the lady who brought me. His secretary accompanied me as Ciccone. Five or six rooms, communicating with each other, were filled with choice pictures, every one a gift from some distinguished individual. The present King of France had sent him his portrait. Queen Adelaide had sent a splendid set of Sevre china, with the portraits of her family. The Queen of Belgium had presented him with her miniature and that of Leopold. The King and Queen of Naples had half furnished his house; and so the catalogue went on. It seemed as if the whole Continent had united to honour the old man."

At the English burying-ground at Rome, Mr. Willis says,

"We descended to the lower enclosure at the foot of the slight declivity. The first grave here is that of *Keats*. The inscription on his monument runs thus: 'This grave contains all that was mortal of a young English Poet, who on his death-bed, in the bitterness of his heart, at the malicious frown of his enemies, desired these words to be engraved on his tomb—'Here lies one whose name was written in water.' He died at Rome in 1821. Every reader knows his history and the cause of his death. Shelley

says, in the preface to his *Elegy*, 'The savage criticism on his *Poems*, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, produced the most violent effect on his most susceptible mind. The agitation thus originated, ended in a rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs; a rapid consumption ensued, and the succeeding acknowledgments from more candid critics of the true greatness of his powers, were ineffectual to heal the wound thus wantonly inflicted'."

We remember this criticism, which we suppose was written by the late Mr. Gifford, whose severe and classical taste rejected the fancies and fopperies of the modern school of Cockaigne, and when he did apply the rod, it was generally formed of nettles. Now, amidst the flowers of undoubted genius, which *Keats* displayed in this first and fatal volume, there was much that was affected, much incorrect and unfinished, and much wild and beyond rule. This luxuriance time would have checked, and this incorrectness maturer knowledge and experience would have rectified; and had *Keats* possessed a '*mens sana in corpore sano*,' instead of sinking under such a violent attack, he would have summoned afresh his powers, new inped his plumes, and soared away sun-ward out of his purblind critic's sight. Neither the *Quarterly*, nor any other Review, can write authors up and down as they please; they can pick holes like the *pici* tribe, when

the wood is a little rotten, or *foky*, as they say in Suffolk; but they cannot uproot or destroy the tree, as long as the sap is healthy and the trunk strong. What are Reviewers after all, but 'pedissequæ,' a kind of running footmen to their masters—the authors. But poor Keats was a short-lived flower—a hectic fever was wearing away his life: he died not of criticism but of consumption; he was not destroyed because his Reviewer had strong lungs, but because, poor fellow! he had none.

Many of Keats's poems, it must be remarked, had the same fault as Shelley's, that they were written on subjects quite apart from general interest. Shelley covered the most bitter and arid soil, with a rich profusion of the most splendid flowers—all the purple pride of Spring—but their bloom and fragrance were alike unfelt. He wrote finely, but it was for a school of his own; and in the same way, few English readers cared about Endymion, none, we think, about Hyperion, and, perhaps, half-a-dozen about Lamia; yet all these poems are filled with poetic beauties, and show great luxuriance of fancy, elegance of thought, and command of language, but they are 'caviare to the multitude.' Common readers cry out for that "quod magis ad nos pertinet, et nescire malum est." After all, the most pleasing of Keats's poems is one that Mr. Willis has not mentioned, viz. 'The Eve of St. Agnes.' We once sat discoursing on this 'pretty jewel' with Charles Lamb, at his villa at Islington, till all our goodly flasks and flagons were void; and when the watchman called four in the morning, we tripped back to London with the fresh and rosy Hornsey milkmaids, looking very like one of the prints in Walton's Angler; so be it known, on our authority, to those who honour Keats's memory, that Charles Lamb considered this poem to be "of good conceit and well handled, and the counterfeit action very lively and pleasant, keeping the staffe of seven and the verse of ten."

We had no very exalted notion of Mr. Willis as an amateur, but he has struck off a living portrait of a Vienna beauty, which would have driven Ugo Foscolo out of his wits; seeing that he had formed a poetical notion of the fair sex living without food, and that he could not bear the sight of those enchanting creatures *taking in* that nutriment, which as it fed the flame of life, also preserved that of love. Hence this *jung frow* of the Danube would have taught him better.

"I had been driven out of bed at daylight by a rheumatism, and was walking my room between the door and the window, when a violent knocking in the street arrested my attention. A respectable family occupied the house opposite, consisting of a father, mother, and three daughters, the least attractive of whom had a lover. A handsome carriage, servants in livery, and other circumstances, leave no doubt in my mind that my neighbours were rather of the better class. The *lover* stood at the street-door, with a cloak on his arm, and a man at his side with a portmanteau; he was going on a journey, and was come to take leave of his mistress. He was let in by a gaping servant, who looked rather astonished at the hour he had chosen for his visit; but the drawing-room windows were soon thrown open, and the lady made her appearance, with her hair in paper, and other

marks of a hasty toilet. The scene was a very violent one, and the lady's tears flowed without restraint. After twenty partings at least, the lover scarce getting to the door before he returned for another embrace, he finally made his exit, and the lady threw herself on the sofa in despair, and hid her face—for five minutes. I had begun to feel for her, although her swollen eyes added very unnecessarily to her usual plainness, when she arose and rang the bell [Mr. Willis imagined she was fainting, hysterical, wanted eau-de-Cologne, hartshorn, camphor-julep—*she was not such a fool*]. The servant appeared and disappeared, and in a few minutes (listen, all you lovers from the Danube to the Don!) returned with a *ham*, a *loaf of bread*, and a *mug of beer*!! She consoled herself with a meal that I would venture to substitute for quantity for any working man's lunch.

I went to bed and rose at nine, and *she* playing as good a knife and fork as her sisters was sitting at breakfast with her family,

Verily Queen Entelechy was right when she said to her Maids of Honour,—‘The orifice of the ventricule, that ordinary ambassador for the alimentation of all members, whether superior or inferior, importunes us to restore, by the apposition of idoneous substances, what was dissipated by the internal calidity acting on the radical humidity.’

Every man, we believe, has heard of Lord Nugent's vagaries in the land of Calypso and of Currants; and who has not, may inquire. Mr. Willis thus describes the Governor-general:

“Called on Lord N—— with the Commodore. The Governor, Sailor, Author, Antiquary, *Nobleman* (for he is all these, and a Jockey to boot), received us in a calico morning frock, with his *breast and neck bare* (that breast—‘*illud hirtum pectus onerandum, implendum maximarum rerum copia, varietate*’), in a large library, lumbered with half-packed antiquities, and strewn with straw. Books, miniatures of his family, Whig-pamphlets, riding-whips, spurs, minerals, hammer and nails, *half-eaten cakes*, plans of fortifications, printed invitations to his own halls and dinners, military reports, Turkish pistols, and lastly, his own just print-

ed answer to Mr. Southey's review of his book, occupied his table. The conversation was rather monologue than dialogue, his Lordship seeming to think with Lord Bacon, ‘that the honourablest part of talk was to give the occasion, and then to moderate and pass to something else.’ He started a topic, *exhausted* and changed it with the same facility and rapidity with which he sailed his *scamparia*. An engagement with the artillery mess prevented my acceptance of invitation to dine with him to-morrow—a circumstance I rather regret, as he is said to be, at his own table, one of the *most polished and agreeable men of his time.*”

Now for the MAID OF ATHENS:—

“The Maid of Athens, in the very teeth of poetry, has become *Mrs. Black* of Egina. The beautiful Teresa Maksi, of whom Byron asked back his heart,—of whom Moore and Hobhouse, and the poet himself has written so much and so passionately, has forgotten the sweet burden of his songs, and taken the unromantic name of a Scotch woman. The Commodore proposed we should *call on her, on our way to the Temple of Jupiter*, this morning. We pulled up to the town in the barge, and finding a Greek in the crowd who understood a little Italian, we were soon on our way to Mrs. Black's. We stopped opposite a small gate, and the Greek went in with our cards. It was a small stone house of a story and a half, with a rickety flight of wooden steps at the side, and not a blade of grass or sign of a flower in court or window. If there had been but a geranium in the porch, or a rose-tree by the gate, for description's sake!

“Mr. Black was *our*. Mrs. Black was *in*. We walked up the creaking steps, with a Scotch terrier barking and snapping at our heels, and were met at the door by really a very pretty woman. She smiled as I apologised for our intrusion, and a sadder or sweeter smile I never saw.

She said her welcome in a few simple words of Italian, and I thought there were few sweeter voices in the world. I asked her if she had not learnt English yet. She coloured and said, ‘No, Signore,’ and the deep red spot in her cheek faded gradually down, in tints a painter would remember. Her husband, she said, had wished to learn her language, and would never let her speak English [query, Scotch]. I wished to ask her of Lord Byron; but I had heard that the poet's admiration had caused the usual scandal attending on every kind of pre-eminence, and her modest and timid manners, while they assured me of her purity of heart, made me afraid to venture where there was even a possibility of wounding her. She sat in a drooping attitude on the coarsely covered divan, which occupied three sides of the little room, and it was difficult to believe that any eye but her husband's had ever looked upon her, or that the ‘wells of her heart’ had ever been drawn upon for anything deeper than the simple duties of a wife and mother. She offered us some sweetmeats, the usual Greek compliment to visitors, as we rose to go, and laying her hand upon her heart, in the beautiful custom of her country, requested me to express her thanks to the commo-

dore,* for the honour he had done her in calling, and to wish him and his family every happiness. A servant girl, very shabbily dressed, stood at the door, and we offered her some money [a *Pescennius Niger*, we suppose], which she might have taken unnoticed. She drew herself up very coldly and refused it, as if she thought we had quite mistaken her. In a country where gifts of this kind are so universal, it spoke well for the pride of the family at least. I turned, after we had taken leave, and made an apology to speak to her again; for in the interest of the general impression I had forgotten to notice her dress, and I was not sure I could remember a single feature of her face. We had called very unexpectedly, and her dress was very plain. A red cloth cap bound about the temples, with a co-

loured shawl, whose folds were mingled with large braids of dark brown hair, and dressed with a tassel of blue silk, which fell to her left shoulder, and formed her head-dress. In other respects she was dressed like an European. She is a little above the middle height, slightly and well formed, and walks weakly, like most Greek women, as if her feet were too small for her height. Her skin is dark and clear, and she has a colour in her cheek and lips that looks to me consumptive. Her teeth are white and regular, her face oval, and her forehead and nose form the straight line of the Grecian model, one of the few instances I have ever seen of it. Her eyes are large, and of a soft liquid hazel, and this is her chief beauty," &c.

So we suppose our readers are satisfied with Mrs. Black; and as Mr. Willis proceeds to talk much sentimental nonsense, we shall, for his own sake, take leave to omit it. It appears there were three sisters, *Teresa*, *Marianna*, and *Katinka*,—

Marianna in town
Would be call'd—*Mrs. Brown* :
Teresa, good lack !
Has become—*Mrs. Black* :
While Katinka's delight
Is to be—*Mrs. White*.

And so, to our astonishment, we find ourselves leaving the Piræus, and eating sugarplums, candies, jellies, and all kinds of *drageries* in the city of Constantine.

Both candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd,
With jellies soother than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrups tinct, with cinnamon ;
Manna and dates in Argosy transferred
From Fex ; and spiced dainties every one
From silken Samarcand to cedar'd Lebanon.

To our English ladies we recommend a lozenge called 'peace to your throat,' much patronized in Turkey, and hope it will produce permanent good effect in that quarter. The fair sex at Constantinople live on confectionary; they have always sweetmeats in their mouths. They smell very like twelfth-cakes. The sultan's eight hundred wives (how he laughed when he heard that his Gracious Majesty William the Fourth had but *one* ! †) employ five hundred cooks, and consume *two thousand five hundred pounds of sugar daily*.

* While we are in Greece, we must observe, that Mr. Willis should not have surmised what he has of Professor *Mustoxidi*—it is the worst thing in his book. He will be stilettoed some fine night on the banks of the Delawar. We read *Isocrates* in Prof. *Mustoxidi's* edition; in whose does Mr. Willis indulge?

† A mistake. It was the late Shah of Persia that was ignorant enough to laugh for half a summer day, at this conjugal confinement of the Christian kings. The court was convulsed—Sir John Malcolm looked grave. It was the subject of conversation at Teflis for a month, as Mr. Morier knows.

Oh! happy sultanesse! time may come,
 When to your *sugar* you may add some *rum*,
 For NICHOLAS, who lives upon the Baltic,
 Looks at the Sultan's debt, and finds it all tick;
 So he has ordered his white bears to walk on,
 And presently you'll see them cross the Balkan.
 But when they come, if Mahmoud should fall back,
 Ladies, your pardon,—but beware of *sack*.

We are still on the ladies' side of the room. Most of our readers, when at school, have read Collins's *Eclogues*, and all who have read them remember his description of Circassian beauties,

" Their eyes' blue languish, and their golden hair."

We are therefore very fortunate in being able to present them with a living specimen of these most incomparable daughters of Eve:—

" We left him to finish his circuit, and walked on in search of the Circassian beauties of the market. Several turbaned slave-merchants were sitting round a manghal or brass vessel of coals, smoking or making their coffee, in one of the porticoes, and my friend addressed one of them on the subject. ' There were Circassians in the bazaar,' he said; ' but there was an express firman prohibiting the exposing or selling them to Franks, under heavy penalties.' We tried to bribe him: it was of no use. He pointed to the apartment in which they were, and as it was upon the ground floor I took ad-

vice of modest assurance, and approaching the window, sheltered my eyes, as I looked in. *A great fat girl, with a pair of saucer-like black eyes, and cheeks as red and round as a cabbage rose, sat facing the window, devouring a pie most voraciously. She had a small carpet spread beneath her, and sat on one of her heels, with a row of fat red toes, whose nails were tinged with henna, just protruding on the other side from the folds of her ample trowsers. And so faded the bright colours of a certain boyish dream of Circassian beauty!—a fat girl eating a pie!*"

What rascals these Turks are! they think feeding ladies with *pies* will cover all subsequent iniquities. Listen to what Mr. Willis relates:—

" A Turkish woman was asked, and thrown into the Bosphorus this morning. I was idling away the day in the bazaar, and did not see her. The ward-room steward of the United States, a very intelligent man, who was at the pier when she was brought down to the caique, described her as a young woman of twenty-two, or twenty-three years, strikingly beautiful, and, with the exception of a short quick

sob in the throat, as if she had wearied herself out with weeping, she was quite calm and submitted composedly to her fate. She was led down by two soldiers, in her usual dress, her *yashmack* only torn off her face; and rowed off to the mouth of the bay, when the sack was drawn over her without resistance. The splash of her body in the sea was distinctly seen by the crowd who had followed her to the water."

And all this for some jealous whim or unfounded suspicion of an old worthless greybeard of a husband or master; and such scenes occur almost every week!

We have our whims, like other folks, and wishes,
 But think no sweetmeats, pies, nor any dishes,
 Could reconcile us—to be food of fishes!
 And why, we ask, does jealousy or slander,
 Send these poor Turkish maidens to Leander?
 Because, forsooth, they innocently speak,
 Or send love-tokens to some handsome Greek,
 To teach them to read Longus once a week.
 Oh! England! England! Paradise of Wives!
 Where everything, but *agriculture*, thrives.
 Blest land! whose ladies can securely boast,
 They keep their lords in *stew*, and rule the roast!
 And then no obstacles lie in their path;
 Here is no Bosphorus, and no *cold bath*.

So my advice is to each wife and daughter,
Avenge this horrid Asiatic slaughter,
By keeping all your tyrants in hot water !

Perhaps, before we conclude, our readers would like to have a glance at the chief *Sack-proprietor* himself—the ‘culeorum dominus’—the inventor of the *In-Humane Society* apparatus. He comes! Infidels and Giaours of all countries and descriptions, off with your hats! and hide those beardless chins and tight pantaloons, which are the laughing-stock of Turkey, the abomination of the black eunuchs, the terror of children, women, and dogs, and the opprobrium of civilized Europe.

“I have, perhaps,” says Mr. Willis, “never set my eyes on a handsomer man than the Sultan Mahmoud. His figure is tall, straight, and manly, his air unembarrassed and dignified, and his step indicative of the well-known firmness of his character; a superb beard of jetty blackness, with a curling mustache, conceals all the lower part of his face; the decided and bold lines of his mouth, just marking themselves when he speaks. It is said he both paints and dyes his beard; but a manlier brown upon a cheek, or a richer gloss upon a beard I never saw. His eye is described by writers as having a doomed

darkness of expression, and it is certainly one that would well become a chief of bandits; large, steady, and over-hung, with an eyebrow like a thunder cloud. He looks the monarch. The child of a seraglio, whose mothers are chosen for beauty alone, could scarce escape being handsome. The blood of a Circassian, a free Circassian, is in his veins, and the wonder is, not that he is the handsomest man in the empire, but that he is not the greatest slave. Our mother's humour, they say, predominates in our mixtures. Sultan Mahmoud, however, was marked by nature for a throne.”

Mr. Willis gives us another sight of the Emperor, for, according to the poet,

He went to mosque in state, and said his prayers
With more than Oriental scrupulosity;
He left to his Vizier all state affairs,
And show'd but little royal curiosity, &c.

“We passed the tomb of Frederick Barbarossa, getting, between the walls of the palaces on the water's edge, incomparable views of the Bosphorus, and arrived at *Beshiktack*, or the Marble Cradle, just as the troops were drawn up to the door of the mosque. We took our stand under a plane-tree in the midst of a crowd of women, and presently the noisy band struck up the Sultan's March, and the led horses appeared in sight; they came on with their grooms and their rich housings, a dozen matchless Arabians, scarce touching the ground with their prancings. Oh! how beautiful they were! their delicate limbs; their small-veined heads and fiery nostrils; their glowing, intelligent eyes; their quick, light, bounding action; their round bodies trembling with restrained and impatient energy; their curved haughty necks, and dark manes flowing wildly to the wind. El Borak, the mare of the Prophet, with the wings of a bird, was not brighter or more beautiful. The Sultan followed, preceded by his principal officers, with a stirrup-holder

running at each side, and mounted on a tame-looking Hungarian horse; he wore the red Fez cap, and a cream-coloured cloak which covered his horse to the tail. His face was lowering, his firm, powerful jaw set in an expression of fixed displeasure, and his far-famed eye had a fierceness within its dark socket, from which I involuntarily shrank. The women, as he came along, set up a kind of howl, according to their custom,* but he looked neither to the right or left, and seemed totally unconscious of any one's existence but his own. He was quite another-looking man from the Mahmoud I had seen smiling in his handja-bash on the Bosphorus.

“The Sultan celebrates the *feast of Bairam* by taking a virgin to his bed, and sacrificing twenty sheep with his own hand. I am told by an intelligent physician here, that this playing the butcher, is an every-day business with the ‘Brother of the Sun.’ Every safe return from a ride, or an excursion in his ‘Sultanette Caique,’ requiring him to cut the throat

* So Xenoph. *Anabasis*, Lib. iv. *Συνωλόδουρον δὲ γυναῖκας*. And Hom. *Il.* vi. 301, ‘*Ἄς δ' ὀλογγὴ πάσαι Ἀθήνη Χείρας Ἀμοσχον*.—ED.

of his next day's mutton. It may account partly for the excessive cruelty of character ascribed to him. Among other bad traits Mahmoud is said to be very avaricious. It is related of his youth, that he was permitted occasionally with his brother, who was murdered to make room for him on the throne, to walk out in public on certain days with their governor, and that upon those occasions, each was entrusted with a purse to be expended in charity. The elder brother soon distributed his piastres, and borrowed of his attendants to continue his charities;

Mr. Willis has in a very pleasing and picturesque manner described the Bazaar at Constantinople. We must find room for an adventure of his own :

"The *Frank* purchaser excites a great deal of curiosity. As he points to an embroidered handkerchief or rich shawl, or a pair of goldsmith's slippers, Turkish ladies, of the first rank, gathering their *yashmaks* securely over their faces, step close to his side, not minding if they push him a little to get nearer the desired article. Feeling not the least timidity, except for their faces, these true children of Eve examine the goods in barter, watch the stranger's countenance, and if he takes off his glove or pulls out his purse, take it up and look at it without even saying 'by your leave.' Their curiosity often extends to your dress, and they put out their little heena-stain'd fingers, and pass them over the sleeve of your coat with a gurgling expression of admiration at its fineness: or, if you have rings, or a watch-guard, they lift your hand, or pull out your watch with no kind of scruple. I have met with several instances of this in the course of my rambles: but a day or two ago, I found myself rather more than usual a subject of curiosity. I was alone in the street of embroidered handkerchiefs (every minute article has its peculiar bazaar), and wishing to look at some of uncommon beauty, I called one of the many Jews, always near a stranger to turn a penny by interpreting for him. I was soon up to the elbows in goods that would tempt a female angel out of Paradise. As I was selecting one for a purchase, a woman

while Mahmoud quietly put the purse in his pocket, and added it to his private hoard on his return. It is said, too, that he has a particular passion for upholstery, and in his frequent change from one Serai to another, allows no nail to be driven without his permission. Add to this a spirit of perverse contradiction, so truculent that none but the most abject flatterers can preserve his favour; and you have a pretty handful of offsets against a character, certainly not without some royal qualities."

plumped down upon the seat beside me, and fixed her great, black, unwinking eyes upon my face, while an Abyssinian slave, and a white woman, both apparently her dependants, stood respectfully at her back. A small turquoise ring, the favourite colour in Turkey, first attracted her attention. She took up my hand and turned it over in her soft fat fingers, and dropped it again without saying a word. I looked at my interpreter, but he seemed to think it nothing extraordinary, and I went on with my bargain. Presently my fire-eyed friend pulled me by the sleeve, and as I leaned towards her, rubbed her fingers very quietly over my cheek, looking at me intently all the while. I was a little disturbed with the lady's familiarity, and asked my Jew what she wanted. I found that my rubicund complexion was something uncommon among these dark-skinned orientals, and she wished to satisfy herself that I was not painted. I concluded my purchase, and putting the parcel into my pocket, did my prettiest at an oriental salaam; but, to my mortification, the lady only gathered up her *yashmak*, and looked surprised out of her great eyes at my freedom. My Constantinople friends inform me that I am to lay no unction to my soul from her notice, such liberties not being at all particular. The husband exacts from his half-dozen wives only the concealment of their faces, and they have no other idea of impropriety in public."

We must end our extracts with Mr. Willis's farewell to the enchanted shores of the Bosphorus :

"I loitered till twilight in the small and elevated cemetery between Galata and Pera, and with feelings of even painful regret, gazed my last upon the matchless scene around me. In the words of the eloquent author of Anastasius, when

taking the same farewell:—"For the last time my eye wandered over the dimpled hills, glided along the winding waters, and dived into the deep and delicious dells, in which branch out its jagged shores. Reverting from these smiling

outlets of its sea-beat suburbs to its busy centre, I surveyed in slow succession every chaplet of swelling cupolas, every grove of slender minarets, and every avenue of glittering porticos, whose pinnacles dart their golden shafts from between the dark cypress-trees into the azure sky. I dwelt on them, as on things I never was to see more; and not until the evening had deepened the veil it cast over the varied scene from orange to purple, and from purple to the sable hue of night, did I tear myself away from the impressive spot. I then bade the city of Constantine farewell for ever, descended the high-crested hill, stepped into the heaving boat, turned my back upon the shore, and sank my regrets in the sparkling wave, across which the moon had already flung a trembling bar of silvery light, pointing my way, as it were, to other unknown regions. I certainly would not live in the East; and when I sum up its inconveniences, and the deprivations to which the traveller from Europe with his refined wants is subjected, I marvel at the heart-ache with which I turn my back upon it, and the deep dye it has infused into my imagination. Its

few peculiar luxuries do not compensate for the total absence of comfort; its lovely scenery cannot reconcile you to wretched lodgings; its picturesque costumes and poetical purple and golden sky—fine food for a luxurious fancy as they are—cannot make you forget the civilized pleasures you abandon for them,—the fresh literature, the arts, the music, the refined society, the elegant pursuits, and the stirring intellectual collision of the cities of Europe. Yet the world contains nothing like Constantinople. If we could compel all our senses into one, and live by the pleasure of the eye, it were a Paradise untranscended. The Bosphorus!—the superb, peculiar, incomparable Bosphorus! the dream-like, fancy-built Seraglio; the sights within the city, so richly strange; and the valleys and streams around it, so exquisitely fair! The voluptuous softness of the dark eyes, haunting your every step on shore; and the spirit-like swiftness and elegance of your darting caïque upon the waters! In what land is the priceless sight such a treasure? where is the fancy so delicately and divinely pampered? "

Very true, but the Delphian priestess had anticipated Mr. Willis's reflections; listen to the inspired virgin:

Ὀλβιοι, οἱ κείνην πόλιν ἀνερες οἰκησοῦσιν

Ἀπτῆς θρηκίης, ἕγρον πῦρ' ἀκρον στόμα Πάντων.

Ἐνθ' ἰχθῶς, ἐλάφος τε νομὸν βόσκουσι τὸν αὐτὸν.

Now if Mr. Willis will tell us where these lines come from, and explain the last, we will recall what we said of his library; and make him a present of a spare copy of 'Spence's Polymetis abridged.'

NEW RECORD COMMISSION, No. IV.

*The Chancellor's Roll of 3d John.**

IN our former articles we have sufficiently explained the nature of the Pipe Rolls. They were the Rolls of the Treasurer. The Chancellor's Rolls were compiled by a scribe or clerk of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and were intended to check, or control (i. e. contra-roll) the accounts of the Treasurer. These two Rolls were compiled in the following manner:—The Accountant appeared at the chequered table of the Court of Exchequer, and there rendered his accounts, *visd voce*. In front of him, and immediately above the table, sat the Treasurer, the Barons, and the Chancellor. Behind the Judges stood the Clerks, and, amongst them, on the one side, the Clerks of the Treasurer, and, on the other, those of the Chancellor. These clerks entered the accounts as they were rendered, each making a separate entry, and apparently, whenever it was not mere matter of course, adopting his own forms of

* *Rotulus Cancellarii, vel Antigraphum Magni Rotuli Pipæ, de Tertio Anno Regni Regis Johannis.* 8vo. Lond. 1833. pp. 362. besides Indexes.

expression. The Pipe Rolls and the Chancellor's Rolls are the accounts entered by these clerks: of course they agree in the main, but differ in little particulars which are sometimes curious and may be important. For instance, the one clerk indulged in Latin translations of proper names, whilst the other lazily adopted the every-day designations by which the accountants were better known; sometimes an entry is more full upon the one roll, and sometimes upon the other; documents entered upon the Treasurer's Roll merely in order that they might be recorded, and not involving any matter of account, were occasionally left unnoticed upon the Chancellor's Roll; and, indeed, whether we regard its authority, the fullness of its entries, or its importance as a document which may be given in evidence, the first place must be assigned to the Treasurer's Roll, or, as it is more frequently designated, "The Great Roll of the Pipe."

The Roll before us appears to have been published by the Commissioners merely as a specimen of the Chancellor's Rolls. In the preface it is stated (p. viii.) that the Commissioners also intend to publish the Treasurer's Rolls for the reigns of Henry II. Richard I. and John. So that with respect to the 3d of John, the year to which this Roll relates, we shall have not merely this publication, which is substantially a copy, but also the Treasurer's Roll, which stands in the place of an original. We are the last persons in the world to find fault with the Commissioners for the publication of any important document previously unedited; but really there is an air of carelessness and extravagance about the course adopted in this particular instance, which we cannot avoid noticing, especially as it seems to indicate that the forthcoming series of Treasurer's Rolls are not to be collated with those of the Chancellor. We are told in the preface that Mr. Devon, the officer of the Chapter-house who transcribed the Chancellor's Roll which is here printed, took the pains to collate it with the corresponding Treasurer's Roll, and from his notes, of which a summary is given, it appears that the variations in substance between the two Rolls are the most trifling that can be conceived. Why then publish them both? Was there no way of informing the public that the two rolls are almost exactly alike except by the publication of both of them? The work before us is an octavo volume of 466 pages; the whole of which might have been advantageously dispensed with if the two rolls had been collated, and the substantial variations between them noticed in the margin of the publication of the Treasurer's Roll. We must confess that we are totally at a loss to understand why this course was not adopted; unless it is to be regarded as one of the blunders of a 'person unknown,' to whom we shall hereafter allude. The two Rolls are so alike, that when they are both printed, if by any chance the title-page of one of them should be mislaid, nothing but a minute collation would suffice to discover whether it was the Chancellor's or the Treasurer's Roll; and yet the Commissioners must needs publish them both. How such a course can be justified we cannot imagine; to us it appears a more than questionable application of the public money, and—

'Lest the example breed, by sufferance, more of such kind,'
we feel it to be our duty to protest against it.

But the mischief does not end here. We infer from this publication that it is not intended to collate the forthcoming series of the Treasurer's Rolls with those of the Chancellor. The circumstances which lead to this inference are—1. That we cannot suppose it is intended to collate the 3d John; for surely it would be 'too bad' to publish both the Rolls *and also* the variations between them. If the 3d John is not to be collated, we see no reason to suppose that any of the other are; and 2. This Roll is published as a specimen; but surely a specimen would not have been needed if the two series of Rolls were to be collated and the variations between them noticed in the intended publication. Such a course, if generally adopted, would have made apparent

the nature of the Chancellor's Rolls far better than twenty such specimens. We pointed out the necessity of this collation many months ago (*Gent. Mag. New Ser.* vol. i. p. 378.), and we again urge the subject upon the consideration of the Commissioners, confident that without it their series of the Treasurer's Rolls (a series calculated, if properly edited, to do infinite credit to the Commission, and to be highly useful to our historical literature), will want one great feature of its usefulness. Without a collation, too, the public will have no security against the publication of more of the Chancellor's Rolls;—an event which the Commissioners ought to do all in their power to prevent, if it be merely by way of making some little recompense for their own folly, or that of some person employed by them.

We have so recently explained the nature of the Pipe Rolls, and the manner in which accounts were entered upon them, that we cannot think it necessary to go again over the same ground. The present Roll differs from the one we lately noticed, principally in the arrangement of its entries. The former Roll had only one division; that which distinguished between the old and the new pleas. In the present one there are many different heads, under which the entries in every county are arranged. The firms, scutages, tallages, offerings, escheats, pleas, fines, and amerclaments, are all entered separately; an unquestionable improvement upon the old practice, and calculated to render the Roll more certain, and therefore more useful.

The public events of the period to which the Roll belongs, are neither numerous nor important; but, such as they were, receive considerable illustration from this volume.

John, having been divorced from his first wife and united to Isabella of Angouleme, returned to England in the autumn of the year 1200, and was crowned a second time at Westminster 'on Sunday next before the feast of St. Denis' (*Mat. Par.* p. 140.) which was probably about the 8th of October. Upon this occasion his new Queen was crowned with him, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop Hubert. The royal couple spent their Christmas at Guildford, with great splendour. At Easter 1201, they again 'bare their crownes' at Canterbury. 'On Ascension-day following,' relates Matthew Paris (p. 144.) 'at Tewkesbury, the King issued a proclamation that the Earls and Barons, and all persons who were bound to do military service, should be at Portsmouth, with horses and arms, on the Day of Pentecost then next, ready to set sail with him into foreign parts. But when the appointed day came, many persons, having obtained leave, remained behind, paying to the King a scutage of two marks of silver.' The unwillingness of his Knights did not prevent the departure of the King. After spending Whitsunday at Portsmouth, he embarked with his Queen on the following day, and landed in Normandy, after a difficult passage.

The statements of the Chronicler are strikingly confirmed by the volume before us. In the accounts of the Sheriffs of London, we find a payment of 33s.* to Clement

* This seems a large sum to have been expended for such a purpose. The word '*juncum*,' which we have translated 'strewing with rushes,' might probably be more strictly rendered merely 'strewing.' It is true we are not aware of any instance of the use of the substantive *juncus* for any strewing except with rushes, which was of course its primary signification; but the verb *juncare* may be found used in the sense of to strew, not with rushes, but after the manner of strewing with rushes. Thus, some lands at Aylesbury were held by the service of, amongst other things, finding '*herbam ad juncandam cameram [Regis]*;' that is, 'grass or hay to strew after the manner of rushes in the King's chamber.' (*Blount, Frag. Antiq.* 181.) Hentzner notices that Elizabeth's presence-chamber at Greenwich was strewed with hay. Shakspeare introduces a groom strewing rushes at the coronation of Henry V. The stage was commonly strewed with rushes. (*Collier's Annals*, III. 364.) Occasionally the

Fitz William for strewing with rushes the royal residences at Westminster 'against the King's second coronation' (p. 99.). Odo the Little was paid 18 marks [of silver] for two marks of gold which he had used about the King's small crown (p. 100.). Five shillings was allowed for the carriage of the King's regalia and jewels from London to Winchester (*ibid.*). This was probably after the coronation, and it would seem therefore that the crown-jewels had not yet been transferred from Winchester to the Tower. We find them kept in the latter place in the reign of Henry III. Two shillings and sixpence was paid for the carriage of the King's wardrobe from Northampton to London (*ibid.*). £4. 10s. 1d. was charged for the carriage of the King's wines to divers places, and for loading and unloading the same (*ibid.*); and 69s. 11d. for escorting treasure upon several occasions (*ibid.*) The Constable of the Tower and William de St. Michael and Nicholas Duket, were allowed 12l. 5s. 4d. for scarlet cloth and three cloaks of fine linen, and one grey pelisse, and one green robe, and other necessary things for the Queen's use (*ibid.*). £6. 5s. 8d. was laid out in repairs of the King's house at Guildford (p. 29.); and the carriage of his wines from London to Guildford, and loading and unloading them, cost 26s. 6d. (*ibid.*) When at Canterbury, his wines were procured from Sandwich, and 10s. was allowed for the carriage of 30 tons from that place to Canterbury (p. 214.). By means of similar entries the movements of the royal household, which was perpetually in progress, may be traced from county to county.

But probably this Roll is most valuable for its illustration of the passage in Matthew Paris, relating to the scutage, and indeed for the light which it throws upon scutages in general. This is one of those half-legal and half-antiquarian subjects which are very little understood, and respecting which there are many mistakes in our best writers; we shall therefore shortly explain how it seems to stand upon this Roll.

Everybody knows that during the prevalence of the feudal system, all tenants *in capite*, that is, all persons who held lands immediately under the Crown, provided they held by military service, were bound to attend their lord in his wars, and serve personally in his army. The duration of this service was proportioned to the extent of land held by the tenant. For a Knight's fee, which was as much land as was originally worth 30l. *per annum*, the time of service was 40 days. If the land was less than a Knight's fee, as one-half, or one-fourth, or any other proportionate quantity, the service was for a proportionate shorter period. A general place of muster was appointed, and there the tenant was bound to appear with all proper knightly equipments; and during the time of his service, was obliged to support himself. If the vassal held more than one Knight's fee, he was in like manner under an obligation to produce for the Royal service another Knight for every fee he held beyond the first, with respect to which his own personal service was required. These other Knights were all to be similarly equipped and supported without any expense to the King. In order to procure these further Knights, the tenants *in capite* subinfeudated their lands, that is, granted portions of them to persons who performed towards them the same duties and obligations which they were bound to render to

strewing was of a more costly character. The bride used 'to walk to church on flowers;' and the strewing of flowers is even yet used at our coronations. This subject is treated in Brand's Popul. Antiq. vol. 11. p. 46, and Nares's Gloss. p. 440. Several illustrative passages from Shakspeare have been there noticed, but not the following: Grumio inquires 'Is the supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed?' (*Taming of the Shrew.*, iv. 1.) And Romeo at the masked ball exclaims,—
'let wantons, light of heart,

Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels.'—*Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4. These, it will be observed, are both instances of the use of rushes in private houses upon occasions of more than ordinary ceremony.

their superior lord. When a vassal of the Crown could not command, or procure, the service of the number of Knights which the extent of his lands required, he atoned for the deficiency by bringing into the field a number of esquires, men at arms, or other persons of an inferior degree. The services of two esquires were considered adequate to that of one Knight, and so on through all the different gradations of military rank. When the fee was held by a woman, or an aged person, or an ecclesiastic, the service was rendered by deputy.

Such was the nature of the personal military service of the feudal tenants *in capite*. As a means of bringing an army into the field, it was a skilful and excellent device; but the term of service was too short for the accomplishment of any arduous undertaking, and, whatever might be the state of affairs, the tenant, at the expiration of his forty days, might obtain from the Marschal of the Host a certificate that he had performed his service, and might then leave the King to carry on the war as he could. If he served any longer, it was with his own consent, and, generally, in consequence of an agreement that he should be paid some stipulated sum. This payment was the first instance of a pecuniary value being set upon the tenant's military service. Its example was soon followed. Out of the practice of paying the tenant a compensation for the performance of service which he was no longer bound to render, but which it was inconvenient to the King to dispense with, arose another practice, that of the tenant's paying to the King a composition in lieu of the performance of his military service, upon occasions when the tenant, although bound to render his service, found it inconvenient to do so. This latter payment was scutage, or *escuage*; the one word being derived from the Latin *scutum*, the other from the French *escu*, both signifying 'a shield.' The earliest authentic instance of the payment of scutage is near the commencement of the reign of Henry II. although some of our antiquaries have wished to carry back the practice to the reign of Henry I. It was probably at first called a '*down*,' but under the name of scutage became a permanent and recognized imposition, highly convenient in some cases, but extremely liable to abuse in the hands of an arbitrary or an ambitious prince. The Barons soon found it necessary to restrain the royal power of demanding scutages at pleasure, but the history of the means by which this prerogative was curbed, although interesting and important to all constitutional antiquaries, lies beyond the pale of our present inquiry.

The practice of taking scutages occasioned an important alteration in the spirit of the feudal system, and ultimately led to the formation of armies entirely out of troops hired for pay in the place of the ancient feudal tenants. Another alteration, which very soon sprung from it, was that tenants came to be divided into two classes; one of whom might upon all occasions, if they chose, pay scutage instead of performing actual service, and the other of whom was strictly bound to perform personal service and could only be relieved from it by the special consent of the King obtained, and, of course, paid for, upon every particular occasion when the tenant wished to absent himself from a royal muster. Many of our writers, and amongst them, that legal patriarch Judge Littleton, have supposed that the distinction between these two classes originated in the introduction of a new tenure, which they term '*escuage*,' or '*scutage*;' one of the conditions of which was that the tenants were to pay scutage whenever those who held generally by Knight-service were bound to perform personal service. This opinion has been contested;* it being argued in opposition to it that

* See Coke upon Littleton, 19th ed. p. 73 a. and 106 b. and the notes.—Wright's Tenures, 121, Madax's Baron. Angl. 226. The dispute is after all more about words than things. If Littleton is wrong in looking upon *escuage* as a tenure, he is substantially right in considering that there was a certain description of Knight-service, the incidents to which were homage, fealty and *escuage*, and in which the tenants were not compellable to do military service personally.

escuage was not a tenure at all, but merely an incident to tenure. We are inclined to be of this latter opinion; but still the division of the tenants by Knight-service into the two classes we have pointed out is apparent, and the question therefore arises, if escuage is merely an incident to tenure, what was the difference between the Knight-service to which it was incident and that to which it was not? Probably this is one of the many questions which will be easily solved when the contemplated series of Pipe Rolls has been published. At present, after giving the subject our best consideration, we must confess our inability to determine it. It has been suggested that those who held by Knight-service *in capite ut de Corona*, that is, those who held lands part of the ancient demesne of the Crown, the *Terra Regis* of Domesday, were the persons peculiarly bound to do personal service in the King's armies (Mad. Ex. i. 652.). Probably they were amongst the number of those so bound; but we think we could show that they were not always the persons, nor at any time the only persons, upon whom this obligation fell. It would lead us, however, very far from the volume under consideration if we were now to pursue such an inquiry, and we therefore forbear.

In the Roll before us we find clear indications of the two classes of persons whom we have pointed out; one class who paid scutage, as of course, and the other who fined with the King to be permitted to remain absent from the army. The first class paid in proportion to the number of Knight's fees they held; the amount of payment by the second class was determined by certain officers whose existence we do not recollect to have seen noticed before, but who appear upon this Roll as '*Justitiarum de finibus militum qui non transfretent*'—Justices, that is, for assessing the fines of the Knights who did not cross the sea with the King. (p. 233.). Who these Justices were, does not appear; but we gather that the well-known Geoffrey Fitz-Peter was one of them, from the circumstance that upon two occasions, when the amount of the fine was assessed at too large a sum, Geoffrey 'recorded,' that is, 'gave oral testimony,' as to the actual amount of the fine, and a *quietus* was entered upon the Roll in accordance with his 'record' (see p. 105. and p. 161.). His proceedings were probably returned to the Court of Exchequer; for we find a debt put in charge against Nigel de Luvetot relating to the scutage, because 'it is so contained in the writ of Geoffrey Fitz-Peter' (p. 318); and in the next entry certain scutages were discharged because they had been received by Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, as appears by his writ, which is in the Marshal's hutch* (*ibid.*). These 'writs' may have originated from him as one of the Barons of the Exchequer; but, taken in connexion with other entries, they seem to have more probably alluded to his authority as a 'justice of the scutage,' or rather 'of the fines of Knights who did not pay the scutage.'

There are five scutages mentioned in the present volume: they are the first, second, and third 'scutages of King Richard; 'the first scutage,' that is, the first assessed by the then present King, and the second scutage, which is the one alluded to by Matthew Paris. The scutages of King Richard were those assessed for his redemption from captivity. This was one of the cases in which the feudal tenant was bound to pay an aid to his lord, and it rather confuses our notion of scutages to find that the payment upon this occasion was called a scutage, and not an aid. The fact however is certain, and probably it originated in the circumstance that a scutage, which was at that time an undefined and almost arbitrary payment, was more likely to be productive than an aid, the nature of which was better ascertained. A scutage also was probably more easily repeated than an aid, in case the first levy fell below the required sum. Madox says it was called by that name because it was assessed at so much per

* '*Forulus Marescalli.*' The Marshal of the Exchequer had a Forule, hutch, or bin, in which were deposited writs or vouchers produced to the Court by accountants. See Mad. Ex. ii. 287.

Knight's fee (Mad. Ex. i. 590.). But this is no reason at all. Aids were assessed in the like manner. The circumstance of there having been three scutages for this purpose is strikingly confirmatory of the statements of the contemporary chronicler William of Newburgh. As the public have not been favoured with Mr. Sharpe's promised translation of this chronicle, our readers will probably not be displeased with a rude substitute for his version of the picturesque passage which alludes to this transaction.

* The King's collectors pressed the business throughout the whole of England, sparing no one. Without distinction of clerk or layman, secular or regular, all persons, indifferently, either according to their substance, or their rents, were compelled to pay a sum of money previously assessed. The immanities and privileges of churches and monasteries were disregarded or set at naught; dignities, and liberties of every kind, forbore to insist upon their rights, nor was any one allowed to say, 'I am worth only so much—pray hold me excused.' The monks of the Cistercian order, who had hitherto been free from all royal exactions, were then burthened the more heavily, on account of their previous exemption, and were moreover compelled to give up that which is known to constitute the principal part of their wealth, and to stand them instead of rents for the supply of their necessary wants and expenses,—the wool, namely, of their flocks. It was thought that such an immense collection of money would surely exceed the sum necessary for the King's redemption; but when it all came to be gathered together in London, it was found to fall short of the amount required, which was attributed to the peculation of the collectors. On account of the insufficiency of the first assessment *the King's justices ordained a second and a third*: they pillaged all persons who had any wealth, and palliated the disgrace of palpable robbery with the comely excuse of the King's redemption. At last, that nothing might escape, that the locust might consume what the palmer-worm had left, and the canker-worm what was left by the locust, the exaction reached the sacred vessels, and, inasmuch as the reverend discretion of the fathers had not only allowed, but enjoined them to be disposed of, for the redemption of the faithful when in captivity, much more it was adjudged ought they to be applied towards the redemption of a captive Prince. Throughout all England, therefore, the consecrated chalices were delivered up to the King's collectors, or redeemed upon favourable terms, that is at a little less than their weight. At last, when England seemed almost entirely stripped of coin, and the King's collectors were grown weary, all pretences for exacting money having been exhausted, even then the whole amount collected did not reach the sum necessary for the redemption of the King and the payment of his expenses: whereupon the greater part of the produce of the taxation having been paid by weight to the Emperor's ambassadors, the King, in order that his release might not be unreasonably delayed, wisely satisfied the Emperor by giving sufficient hostages for the remainder." (Gul. Neubr. edit. 1610. p. 529—531.)

King John's first scutage was, as we learn at p. 40 and p. 237, an assessment of two marks upon every Knight's fee. His second was of the same amount (p. 128). The latter, which is the one here particularly accounted for, was paid in proportion to the exact quantity of land held, and frequent instances occur of very minute subdivisions, as one-third, one-eighth, and one-twelfth of a Knight's fee (p. 325), one-fourteenth (p. 120), and one-fifteenth part of one-sixth (p. 191), which is the smallest portion mentioned. There are several entries of payments by persons who held by serjeanty (p. 33, 64, 87), but the nature of their services is not specified. In all probability they were of a military character, nearly approaching to Knight-service. In Cumberland (p. 70), and in Westmoreland (p. 73), occur payments by persons who held in cornage. They did not pay by the Knight's fee, but compounded for the quantity of land they held. Twenty shillings was paid for 4 acres of land (p. 73). So also payments were made by the *Drengi*, the *Drenchea*, or *Drengs* of Domesday; the nature of whose tenure is so little known. The circumstance of their being found here proves that Sir Henry Spelman was right in considering that their service was of a military character. The payment by these last persons, and also by the tenants by cornage and serjeanty, was in the nature of a fine or composition rather than an

actual payment of scutage. In this respect they range amongst the persons of the second class we have beforementioned.

The fines paid by persons of that class were of two kinds: First, Compositions for personal service in cases in which the fees in respect of which the fine was paid, were altogether in the hands of the person who paid the fine. This description of fine was described either as '*pro licentia remanendi*,' or '*ne transfretent*;' and such were the fines paid by the *Dreugi*, and the other persons before mentioned. Instances occur throughout the book. But when the lands were not all in the hands of the person paying the fine, and he was therefore desirous of obtaining a contribution from those who held under him towards the payment of the sum he was compelled to pay to his superior lord, the fine was not merely that he might be excused from personal attendance, but also that he might be authorised to take from his vassals a scutage proportioned to the number of Knight's fees they held under him. This second kind of fine was termed '*pro licentia remanendi et pro habendo scutagium*' of as many Knight's fees as he had subinfeudated. This latter description comprehends the bulk of the fines in the present volume; it is quite superfluous therefore to quote instances.

The sum of the whole matter, as it appears in the record before us, is this: When a scutage was assessed, there were three classes of persons who made payments to the King. First, Those who, not being obliged to attend personally, paid the sum assessed in proportion to the number of Knight's fees they held. Second, Those who, being bound to personal service by their tenure, paid a fine '*pro licentia remanendi*,' or '*ne transfretent*,' the amount having proportion to the extent of land they held, and being settled by Justices assigned for that particular purpose. And, Third, Those who, having subinfeudated their lands, desired to levy upon their vassals a proportionate part of the assessment which they had paid to their superior.

The miscellaneous entries in this volume are often curious. We have room but for very few of them. In the accounts for London, we find,—

'To Robert the son of Nathaniel, 10*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* for the custody of the King's Palace at Westminster. And to the same, 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* for the custody of the Gaol of London. And towards the building of the King's prison of the Fleet, 15*l.* 10*s.* By the King's Writ, and under the supervision of John Espleng and Alderman Walter.'—p. 99, 100.

In Sussex is the following, which corroborates and explains the Charter, printed in the new edition of the Foedera, i. 83.

'The same William [de Braiusa] owes 5000 marks for having the Honor of Limerick; retaining in the King's hand the City of Limerick and the advowson of the Bishoprick and Abbays, and all other things belonging to the King's Crown; retaining also the Cantred of the Osmani, and Holy Island; and also retaining in the King's hand the tenements and service of William de Burgo in all entirety, and all things appertaining to him, to whatsoever fee they may belong, which he held on the Feast of the Nativity of the Lord next after the King's second coronation, to hold of the King in *copite*. And the King will cause the said honor to be delivered to him free from all mankind except the Irish, and those who are with them; and the same William will pay the money aforesaid, to wit, at every Exchequer* 500 marks, until the whole shall be paid. And the payment shall begin at the first Exchequer after he has had seizin of the aforesaid honor.'—p. 239.

In the Middlesex account is the following:

'William of Ely, Treasurer of the Lord the King, owes half a mark that it may be entered upon the Great Roll that Roger Engnet acknowledged before the King's Barons in the King's Court before the Barons of the Exchequer, that the messuage with the appurtenances, which is in the Street of Westminster, to wit, in the Close of the said William at Westminster, whereof there has been pending a plea between

* That is, at every Easter and Michaelmas, which were the two terms of the Exchequer.

them in the King's Court, is the right of the said William, and that he has quit claimed all his right that he had in the said message, with its appurtenances, for himself and his heirs, to the said William and his heirs.'—p. 105, 106.

In Essex :

' John of Venice accounts for 300 marks for a fine and relief for the land of his father, and he did homage to the King against all mankind, and will yearly give the King a gift with which he shall be well pleased.'—p. 163.

In the accounts for Norfolk and Suffolk :

' For 300 quarters of corn bought to send to the King of Norway of the King's gift, 33*l.* 15*s.* by the King's writ. And for the liveries of 11 footmen and one horse-man, for 20 days, when they were sent to the King of Norway, and to Serlo Fitz-Adam who had the care of the said men 60*s.* by the said writ. And for the cost of conveying the said men and the said corn to Norway in two ships 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by the said writ. And for shipping the said corn and the goods of the said men 10*s.* 2*d.* by the said writ.'—p. 322.

We cannot close our notice of this volume without alluding to some particulars in which it differs from its fellows. First, It is the only volume published under the New Record Commission without the sanction of the name of a responsible editor. This is a precedent we dislike. The public have a right to know by whom their work is done; and, if this information is withheld, what security have they that the important business of the Commission may not be deputed to persons whose names the Commissioners are ashamed to see upon their title-pages? The Commissioners, whilst they keep in view the important uses of records as documentary evidences of the highest character, ought also to endeavour to benefit historical literature by the publication of important works, and to reward persons of eminence in this particular branch of learning by committing to them the editorship of their volumes. To employ underlings in such business is inconsistent alike with our notions of the dignity and the duties of the Commissioners. The second point we have to notice is, that there is in this volume a list of no fewer than 28 inaccuracies in the printing of a portion of the Record; and, unless we are much mistaken, there are other inaccuracies in it besides those which appear in the list of errata. In the last volume under consideration, there is a similar list of 58 errata; and in the one to which we shall next direct the attention of the public, there is a list of no less a number than 186 errata. Many of these mistakes are of such a kind as to constitute conclusive proofs of negligence; but it must be particularly understood that, with respect to the last volume and the volume next to be noticed, *that negligence is by no means to be attributed to their ultimate editor Mr. Hunter.* It is to that gentleman's care, and not his carelessness, that we owe the list of *errata*, for it would seem from his preface that he was not 'called in' until the poor patients had long suffered from the negligence of 'some person unknown.' That person had already finished at the press all those portions of these publications, in which the mistakes are to be found, and it was Mr. Hunter's revision that brought them to light. Whether the same person is to have the credit of the 88 in the present volume we know not, nor will we inquire: whoever he may be, it seems the Commissioners have found out their mistake, as well as his, and therefore we presume we shall not again have to comment upon his blunders. If, as we suspect, it was a person whose inaccuracies are not altogether 'unknown to fame,' we can only congratulate the Commissioners that he was found out before he led them further astray. The results of their selection of such a person have proved a lesson which we trust will not be forgotten. It does not appear by whom the present volume was finally edited, but the Introduction, although slight, bears evident marks of having proceeded from what old Jacob Tonson would have called 'a skilful hand.' If we are right in attributing it to Mr. Hunter, he has no occasion to be ashamed of it.

The last matter we have to say a word or two about, relates to the Index Locorum.

We not long ago read of a person who wrote a book in one language and compiled an Index to it in another. This Index is almost as curious. It is a county Index, but refers only to the places mentioned in the accounts for each county, and not to the places actually situate in each county. The results are strange enough. Thus we find Lancaster in Lincolnshire, Stafford in Oxfordshire, Somerset in Wiltshire and Berkshire; Limerick in Sussex, and London in half the counties of England! We presume that this is another of the labours of 'the great unknown' of the Record Commission: if so, we humbly thank him for it. Next time, he will probably give us an Index to every page instead of every county. But when will next time be? Not before the Greek Calends.

* * Since this article was printed, we have read in the newspapers that the House of Commons has referred the proceedings of the Record Commissioners to the consideration of a Select Committee. We have long looked forward to this result as not merely likely to ensue, but as calculated, when it did come, to do much good. If the Committee will throw aside all party-considerations, and make truth their sole aim, we are confident that the results will not be displeasing to those who think the objects of the Commission to be of very high importance, who have been disappointed that so little has been done towards effecting them, and have lamented that of that little, so very small a portion has been done well. For thirty-five years past we have been looking for the harvest; but alas! in some places the seed has only just now been sown. It is evident from the extraordinary mistakes which abound in the speech of the Honourable Mover for the Committee, that there exists a great deal of misunderstanding as to the powers, the objects, and the publications of the Commissioners. All this will be set right by an inquiry. If any honourable persons have been unjustly accused, they will have an opportunity of vindicating themselves; and, on the other hand, if any persons of mean and mercenary character have misled the Commissioners with a view to their own advantage; if any persons whose knowledge of records extended little beyond an ability to count their words, have been permitted to disgrace the Commissioners by their ignorance, the day of reckoning has arrived. The literary public, as well as the Committee, will have the means of forming a just judgment, not only of 'those foul birds of prey' who have regarded the Commission merely as a means of enriching themselves, but also of those who have done much, if not every thing, towards its emancipation from improper control, and towards placing it upon a footing consistent with the dignity and utility of the purposes for which it was issued. We shall look for the results with very great interest.

THE GATE-HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

(With a Plate.)

IN the accompanying engraving, we have again the pleasure of presenting to our readers a view of a building of considerable interest, now destroyed, and of which no representation has hitherto been published.

The Gate-house at Westminster, a place long familiar to the inhabitants of the metropolis as one of the public prisons, was originally the principal approach to the inclosure of the monastery, from the open space in front of the western towers of the Abbey church. Turning also at a right angle, it had another gateway facing those towers, and leading directly to Tothill-street, then the principal thoroughfare, next to King-street, of the old city of

Westminster. We are informed by Stow, that this Gatehouse was erected in the reign of Edward the Third, whilst Walter Warfield administered, as Cellarer, the household affairs of the monastery.

"The Gatehouse (says the old historian), is so called of two Gates, the one out of the Colledge Court [now called Great Dean's Yard,] toward the north, on the east side wherof was the Bishop of London's Prison for Clarke's convict: And the other Gate adjoining to the first, but towards the west, is a gaole or prison for offenders thither committed. Walter Warfield, Cellarer to the Monastery, caused both those Gates (with the appurtenances) to be builded in the reign of Edward the third."

This account of the Gatehouse, given by John Stow in his first edition of 1598, was repeated without alteration or addition in every subsequent reprint, and forms the substance of all that is said of the building in any other history of London. Little can now be added to it, except to trace the continued use of the building as a prison.

After a time, we find that another Gatehouse, which led from King-street to New Palace Yard, near St. Margaret's church, was employed for the same purpose. It is stated in Seymour's History of London, printed in 1735, that "the Gatehouse into the New Palace Yard is a Prison for the Liberty of Westminster, the Prison being some years since removed from the old Gatehouse by Tothill-street, this being more convenient." But this passage must have been copied from some book of a considerably earlier date, for we find that the Gateway into New Palace Yard had been "demolished" nearly thirty years before; and it may be fairly doubted that the prison was ever entirely "removed" thither, though this other gateway was clearly employed as an auxiliary place of confinement. The following passage is from Hattou's New View of London, 1708:

"Gatehouse, a Prison in Westminster, or rather two, the Old and the New. The Old Gatehouse is situate near the west end of the Abby entering into Tuttle Street and the Almer; the other was situate near the south end of King-street, as you enter into the New Palace Yard, now demolished. The first is the chief Prison for the City of Westminster Liberties, not only for Debt but Treason, theft, and other criminal matters. The Keeper has that place by lease from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster."

From this statement, it would seem that the New Gatehouse prison was not long employed for that purpose, and that it had been lately taken down in the year 1708. This alteration was probably contemporaneous with the first erection of a criminal prison in Tothill-fields. It is mentioned in the Parish Clerks' "Remarks of London," 1732, that "Tothill Fields Bridewell* was made a jail for criminals by an Act of Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne." The Gatehouse continued, however, to be used for the like purpose, though it was principally tenanted by Debtors. It is thus noticed in the last-named volume:

"The Gatehouse, where persons are confined for Debt, by writ directed to the High Bailiff of Westminster: it is also a Gaol for criminal persons, who have committed any crime in the City or Liberty of Westminster."

In Nov. 1757, the Dean and Chapter appointed Mr. Matthew Clark, attorney, the keeper of the Gatehouse Prison, in the room of Mr. Salt; and the following paragraph occurs in the newspapers of the day:

"Matthew Clark, Gent. Attorney-at-Law, has taken Possession of the Gatehouse Prison, Westminster, by Ejectment; of which he was lately appointed Keeper by the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster; and Mr. William Long is appointed Deputy Keeper of the Gatehouse under Mr. Clark."

Some other newspaper passages, of shortly subsequent dates, may be extracted for their curiosity, and as showing the sentiments with which the Gatehouse was regarded at the time, though they do not furnish any material facts in its history:

* Tothill-fields Bridewell, (so named, as all other Bridewells, from its London prototype near the wall of St. Bride, by Fleet-street,) was first built in the year 1692, and the cost, and particulars of its erection, will be found in the accounts of St. Margaret's parish printed in Nichols's "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Ancient Times," 4to. 1797, and in Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum, vol. iv. p. 131. It was then called the House of Correction; its objects were formerly declared by the following singular inscription placed over the gate: "Here is several sorts of Work for the Poor of this Parish of St. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER; as also Correction according to Law for such as will beg and live idly in this City and Liberty of WESTMINSTER. Anno 1655." When the Bridewell had been converted into a Gaol for criminals in the reign of Queen Anne, we may suppose the modern workhouse of St. Margaret's parish, for the reception of the indigent poor, took its rise. The Bridewell was rebuilt or enlarged about 1778 (after the Gatehouse had been pulled down); and it was finally deserted about two years ago, for the magnificent new prison erected at a short distance, and intended to serve for the whole county of Middlesex.

"It is said the Gatehouse is to be pulled down and rebuilt in Tothill Fields. Indeed it has been always the Wonder of People of Taste and Observation, that it was not removed when those two beautiful Towers were added to the Front of Westminster Abbey. The Gatehouse is certainly a most shocking Place to look at, and is said to be the most dismal within Side in the Kingdom."—(25 May, 1763.)

"A Gentleman has lately purchased two Houses near a Prison in Westminster, intending to live in one of them himself, and offered to give 30*l.* per Annum, providing they would not put out their begging Box, and desist from Begging, which was refused, as not being equivalent to the Benefactions commonly received."—(20 Sept. 1765.)

"For the Public Advertiser.

AN ORTOLAN for BENEVOLENCE.

THE Gatehouse near Westminster-Abbey is the Gaol whereunto those poor Wretches who cannot pay their small Debts are committed, for forty Days, unless they do what is too often impossible; namely, pay the Debt sooner. Add to this, that these Prisoners have no other Maintenance but what they derive from the Charity of Passengers: For, strange as it is, yet true it is, that there is no Provision by Law for the Subsistence of Prisoners in this Gaol. It often happens that many persons are here, bereft of Liberty, whose debts amount to a small Sum. I saw seven there Yesterday who were committed from the Court of Conscience for forty Days, whose Debts and Costs altogether do not amount to Fourteen Pounds. A Word is enough to the Wise, says Solomon, and I say that half a Word is enough to the Charitable.

Your's, &c.

(8 June, 1769.) PHILANTHROPOS."

The Gatehouse was at length removed in the year 1777; but a portion of the eastern wall of the gateway leading to Dean's Yard, is still in existence, forming part of the side wall of the house once inhabited by the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. Of this fragment, John Carter perpetuated a view in his small book of etchings; and the upper view in the present plate represents its actual appearance in 1836.

It might not be very difficult to collect some interesting annals of the Gatehouse prison; for most persons who became amenable to the law within the City of Westminster (the scene, be it remembered, of the Court, and the stage for high as well as petty

treason,) were committed thither, at some periods of their examination or imprisonment. The following, however, will be deemed sufficient in the present place.*

It is connected with the last hours of Sir Walter Raleigh. That illustrious victim of the envy of Spain, having lain some time in the Tower, after returning from his last fatal voyage, was brought up to the King's Bench bar at Westminster on the 28th Oct. 1618, to be asked what he could allege in arrest of the judgment passed upon him fourteen years before; this formality being closed, he was led to the Gatehouse, and there received information that the King had, that same morning, signed a special warrant for his decapitation. That most hateful judicial murder, in which the peace-preserving James sacrificed to a truckling policy one of the brightest ornaments of his country, was carried into execution the next morning in New Palace Yard, and the body of the magnanimous victim was buried in the adjoining church of St. Margaret.

Col. Richard Lovelace, the author of *Lucasta*, having been "made choice of by the whole body of the county of Kent at an assize, to deliver the Kentish petition to the House of Commons, for the restoring the King to his rights and settling the government," was for so doing committed to the Gatehouse at Westminster; where he remained for three or four months, and there, says Anthony à Wood, "made that celebrated Song called *Stone Walls do not a Prison make*." Those beautiful lines, which so well deserve the praises of Wood, are perhaps too well known to render it necessary to introduce them; yet they can seldom come amiss, and can scarcely be placed more ap-

* In the original Funeral Certificate of Dame Catharine Gates, 1594, recently printed in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, it was stated that she died "in the Gathowse," but the words were afterwards erased; which must have been done because it was considered unkind to record her Ladyship's disgrace;—unless it was a wicked hoax passed upon the Heralds, in allusion to the name of the deceased. She was buried in St. Margaret's church.

propriately than in an account of the prison which gave them birth :

MIS BEINGE IN PRISON.

WHEN Love, with unconfin'd wings,
Hovers within my gates,
And my divine Althea* brings,
To whisper at my grates ;
When I lie tangled in her hair,
And fetter'd with her eye,—
The birds that wanton in the air,
Know no such liberty.
When flowing cups run swiftly round,
With no alloying themes,†
Our careless heads with roses bound,
Our hearts with loyal flames ;
When thirsty griefs in wine we steep,
When healths and draughts go free,—
Fishes, that tittle in the deep,
Know no such liberty.

When, like committed linnets, I
With shriller notes shall sing
The sweetness, mercy, majesty,
And glories of my King ;
When I shall voice aloud, how good
He is, how great should be,—
Th' enlarged winds, that curl the flood,
Know no such liberty.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage,
Minds, innocent and quiet, take
That for a hermitage :
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,—
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.

There are still a few of the old inhabitants of Westminster who remember the Gatehouse in existence, and in use as a Prison for Debtors. On showing our view to one of them, he remarked that it is perfectly like, except that the charity-box in the corner is omitted. The custom of soliciting alms at a window by imprisoned debtors, is one which has been brought down to our own day ; but from the peculiar nature of the buildings at this place and at Ludgate, we find that the boxes were

* Among the portraits of the Lovelaces in Dulwich College, is one of "Althea, with her hair dishevelled." Mr. Lysons adds, "said to be Lucy Sacheverell;" in which case she would be identical with Lucasta. *sed qu.?*

† Bishop Percy printed this "allaying Thames," concluding that "Thames" was "used for water in general;" but this was in contradiction both to his own MS. and to that from which Dr. Bliss has printed, in his edition of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

formerly suspended. This is alluded to in an anecdote of the coronation dinner of George the Third, as related in a letter of Bonnell Thornton. "It was pleasant," he says, "to see the various stratagems made use of by the company in the galleries to come in for a snack of the good things below. The ladies clubbed their handkerchiefs, to be tied together, to draw up a chicken or a bottle of wine; nay, even garters (I will not say of different sexes) were united for the same purpose. Some had been so provident as to bring baskets with them, which were let down like the prisoners' boxes at Ludgate or the Gatehouse, with a 'Pray remember the Poor!'" J. G. N.

ON THE WORD TASCIA.

MR. URBAN,

THE word Tascia, which occurs chiefly on the coins of Cunobeline, has probably occasioned more doubt among Numismatists than any other which can be cited; the long agitation of the question has not, however, had the usual result of inquiry, since the once favourite conjectures (that tribute or a moneyer's name are intended), are now exploded. From the obverse bearing Cunobelinus rex, we might certainly expect the remainder of the inscriptions to be Latin, and from the large number of coins marked CAMV (with great reason supposed to mean Camulodunum) we might look in Tascia for a meaning which should make it suitable as a reverse to such coins—it may also be noted that TAS frequently occurring alone, is a common Roman termination. Bearing in mind these circumstances, on examining the principal readings, TASCIA. TASCIO. TASC. TASCNOVA. TASCIOVA. TASCNOVANI,* we may observe, that beginning to read TASCIA, in the middle, we have CIATAS; if the A be VI, CIVITAS. TASCIO is either a mistake, or the O a V with an I at its top. TASC. an admitted abbreviation for TASCIA; TASCNOVA is consequently Civitas Nova; and TASCNOVANI (to be read CNITAS NOVA) the same. The practice of linking

* Ruding, pl. 5, 17, gives this TASCIOVANI, but his own plates as well as those of Pegge, prove it ought to be TASCNOVANI. See Pegge's *Cunobeline*, p. 72.

letters together was common to the Romans about the period assigned to Cunobeline—that of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula. The confusion of syllables might be expected in a barbarous people, and was subsequently as flagrant as in this case, in the coins of Tetricus and Claudius Gothicus. It is fortunate for the conjecture now proposed, that there is a well-ascertained coin of Cunobeline, in which CAMV has shared the same fate that CIVITAS is presumed to have done—appearing thus, WICV. Pegge, p. 67. It is not required to shew how appropriately CIVITAS appears with the name of a city or king—the word appears in the Saxon series, and was afterwards universal—Civitatibus is well known on a coin of Tiberius. In addition to the varieties given above, may be mentioned, TASCE. TASCNOVANE. TASCIOVANIT. TASCVANIT. TASCIE. TASCIOVAN. TASCIOVANIT. TASCI. TASCIAVA. TASCIAL. These many changes prove that no conjecture can meet every reading.

VAR.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

SINCE the publication of my History of the City of Gloucester, works have appeared, which contain valuable illustrations of important parts of my book. Some passages from the old Chroniclers in my study, have also escaped me. Among these are the following matters, relative to the remarkable monument in the Cathedral of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy.

The effigies does not characterise his person; for William of Malmesbury says, that he was a little man, with a fat abdomen, and that he was denominated *short-boot*, not from that article of apparel, [of which *postea*,] but from the shortness of his person. The original shows, that this soubriquet was used by his father himself, who was amused by his puerile imitations of his own warlike character; and upon the ebullition of some outrages, burst into contemptuous laughter, and exclaimed at intervals, "By God's resurrection, he will be a fine fellow, this little Robin Short-boot!" The original is in William of Malmesbury, a contemporary:

"Robertus filius Willielmi Anglorum regis primi, natus in Normannia, spectatus
GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

jam virtutis habebatur adolescens, quando pater Angliam venit, fortitudinis probatus, *quanquam exilis corporis et pinguis aquaticuli*. Inter bellicas patris alas *excrevit primavo tyrocinio, parenti in omnibus morem gerens*. Veruntamen juvenem viridem indutus calorem, Normanniam se a patre adhuc vivente fatuorum sodalium instinctu impetrare posse speravit. Quod cum ille negasset terrisonæ vocis roncho juvenem abigens, iratus abscessit *Robertus*, multisque assultibus patriam infestavit. *Primo quidem exultante genitore cæcinos, et subinde dicente per resurrectionem Dei probus erit Robertinus curia occrea*; hoc enim erat ejus cognomen, quod cæset exiguus."—*Scriptores post Bedam*, 86 a. ed. 1596.

When he was imprisoned in Cardiff Castle, he was deprived of sight by order of his brother. Excæcation was deemed a mitigation of the punishment of death for treason. It was derived from the Greek empire. Lord Mahon, speaking of Belisarius (Life, 432) says, "According to a frequent practice of the Byzantine Court with eminent state prisoners, the decree of death was relaxed into one of blindness, and his eyes were accordingly put out."

When, too, his brother Henry the First sent him a robe which did not fit himself, he did so because Robert was of smaller stature; Henry being a *middle-sized* fleshy man. "Statura minime supergradiens... carnosio corpore."—*Id.* f. 91, v.

Now the effigies makes Robert to have been a juvenile figure of the best height, 5 f. 10 inch.; taller or shorter men being generally ill-made, knock-kneed, or Punches.

Sir S. R. Meyrick (*Armour*, i. 99-103) says,

"Coronets in military costume there were none, only in robes of state. The effigy ascribed to Robt. Curthose in Gloucester Cathedral, which cannot be prior to this reign [that of JOHN] but looks much more like the work of the next [HEN. III. from A. D. 1216 to 1272], perhaps presents the earliest specimen of a coronet worn with armour, and of chausses or breeches over the chausses, a custom not common till the reign of Edward I.

"This monument represents him in a hauberk, and chausses of rings set edgewise, but it is very curious in its detail. In the first place, we learn from it the mode of fastening the hood, or coif, at this time. Except in the part which is

made to fit on the cap, it is open in front, one edge descending along the right cheek; the other, after doing the same, projecting so as to wrap over the throat, and run up the former, to which it is fixed by a leather strap, which is interlaced perpendicularly, as far as the right temple, and then over the forehead, till it reaches the other side. The surcoat is kept close to the body, just above the hip, by the sword-belt, which is fastened by a buckle in the front over the right shoulder, and under the left arm passes the gage or belt for the shield, which was either hung at the back or the left hip, the latter being more particularly the fashion in France (i. 102). The coronet, chausses, and spurs (which differ from the Saxon in having the shanks curved) are the same as on the monument of K. John himself."

I do not think that the chausses

or breeches were of cloth, but of buff leather, used afterwards instead of armour, and perhaps derived from the Spanish knights, who in their combats with the Moors, were attired in tight leather breeches, *femorallibus coriaceis valde arctis*. Ducange, v. *Algamavari*.

It may lastly be observed, that the effigy does not convey his proper denotation of *curta creca* (*Short-boot*). In the Bayeux tapestry, only four instances of *mailed legs* appear (pl. 11, 12, 13.) In all the others, the mail shirt, with drawers, terminates at the knee. The legs are mostly swathed; but short boots do occur in the military costume of the æra. Strutt's Dresses, pl. xliii.

T. D. FOSSBROKE.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS.—No. XIII.

LETTER OF

THE LATE S. T. COLERIDGE, ESQ.

DEAR MARTEN, July 22, 1794.

FROM Oxford to Gloucester,* to Ross,* to Hereford, to Leominster, to Bishop's Castle,* to Montgomery, to Welchpool, Llanvelling,* Llangunog, Bala,* Druid House,* Llangollin, Wrexham,** Ruthin, Denbigh,* St. Asaph, Holywell,* Rŷdland, Abergelley,* Aberconway,* Abber,* over a ferry to Beaumaris* (Anglesea), Amlock,* Copper Mines, Gwindu, Moelton, over a ferry to Caerorvon, have I journeyed, now philosophizing with hacks, now melancholizing by myself, or else indulging those day-dreams of faocy, that make realities more gloomy. To whatever place I have affixed the mark*, there we slept. The first part of our tour was intensely hot—the roads, white and dazzling, seemed to undulate with heat—and the country, bare and unbedged, presented nothing but stone-fences, dreary to the eye and scorching to the touch. At Ross we took up our quarters at the King's Arms, once the house of Mr. Kyrle, the celebrated Man of Ross. I gave the window shutter a few verses, which I shall add to the end of the letter. The walk from Llangunog to Bala over the mountains, was most wild and romantic; there are immense and rugged clefts in the mountains, which in winter must form cataracts most

tremendous; now there is just enough sun-glittering water dashed down over them to soothe, not disturb the ear. I climbed up a precipice on which was a large thorn-tree, and slept by the side of one of them near two hours.

At Bala I was apprehensive that I had caught the itch from a Welch democrat, who was charmed with my sentiments; he bruised my hand with a grasp of ardour, and I trembled lest some discontented citizens of the *animalcular* republic might have emigrated. Shortly after, in came a clergyman well dressed, and with him four other gentlemen. I was asked for a public character, I gave Dr. Priestley. The clergyman whispered his neighbour, who it seems is the apothecary of the parish—"Republicans!" Accordingly when the doctor, as they call apothecaries, was to have given a name, "I gives a sentiment, gemmen! May all republicans be gulloteneed!" Up starts the democrat, "May all fools be gulloteneed, and then you will be the first!" Fool, rogue, traitor, liar, &c. flew in each other's faces in hailstorms of vociferation. This is nothing in Wales—they make it necessary vent-holes for the sulphureous fumes of their temper! I endeavoured to calm the tempest by observing, that, "however different our political opinions might be, the appearance of a clergyman assured me that we were all *Christians*, though I found it rather

difficult to reconcile the last sentiment with the spirit of Christianity!" "Pho," quoth the clergyman, "Christianity! why we a'nt at church now, are we? The gemman's sentiment was a very good one, because it shows him to be sincere in his principles." Welch politics could not however prevail over Welch hospitality; they all shook hands with me (except the parson), and said I was an open-speaking, honest-hearted fellow, though I was a bit of a democrat.

On our road from Bala to Druid House, we met Brookes and Berdmore. Our rival pedestrians, a Gemini of *Powells*, were vigorously marching onward, in a post-chaise! Berdmore had been ill. We were not a little glad to see each other.

Llangollen is a village most romantically situated: but the weather was so intensely hot that we saw only what was to be admired—we could not admire.

At Wrexham the tower is most magnificent; and in the church is a white marble monument of Lady Middleton, superior, *meâ quidam sententiâ*, to any thing in Westminster Abbey. It had entirely escaped my memory, that Wrexham was the residence of a Miss E. Evans, a young lady with whom in happier days I had been in habits of fraternal correspondence; she lives with her grandmother. As I was standing at the window of the inn, she passed by, and with her, to my utter astonishment, her sister, Mary Evans—*quam afflictum et perditè amabam*—yea, even to anguish. They both started, and gave a short cry, almost a faint shriek; I sickened and well nigh fainted, but instantly retired. Had I appeared to recognize her, my fortitude would not have supported me—

Vivit, sed mihi non vivit—nova forte marita.

Ah dolor! alterius cavâ s' cervice pependit
Vos maledicta valets accensæ insomnia
mentis,
Littora amata, valets. Vale, ah formosa
Maria!

Hucks informed me that the two sisters walked by the window four or five times, as if anxiously. Doubtless, they think themselves deceived by some face strikingly like me. God bless her! Her image is in the sanctuary

of my bosom, and never can it be torn from thence, but by the strings that grapple my heart to life! This circumstance made me quite ill. I had been wandering among the wild-wood scenery and terrible graces of the Welch mountains, to wear away, not to revive, the images of the past—but love is a local anguish; I am fifty miles distant, and am not half so miserable.

At Denbigh is the finest ruined castle in the kingdom; it surpassed every thing I could have conceived. I wandered there two hours in a still evening, feeding upon melancholy. Two well-dressed young men were roaming there. "I will play my flute here," said the first; "it will have a romantic effect." "Bless thee, man of genius and sensibility," I silently exclaimed. He sat down amid the most awful part of the ruins—the moon just began to make her rays predominant over the lingering day-light—I pre-attuned my feelings to emotion; and the romantic youth instantly struck up the sadly pleasing tunes of Mrs. Casey—The British Lion is my sign—A roaring Trade I drive on, &c.

Three miles from Denbigh, on the road to St. Asaph, is a fine bridge with one arch of great, great grandeur. Stand at a little distance, and through it you see the woods waving on the bill-bank of the river in a most lovely point of view. A beautiful prospect is always more picturesque when seen at some little distance through an arch. I have frequently thought of Michael Taylor's way of viewing a landscape by putting his head between his thighs. Under the arch was the most perfect echo I ever heard. Hucks sung "Sweet Echo" with great effect.

At Holywell I bathed in the famous St. Winifred's Well. It is an excellent cold bath. At Rudland is a fine ruined castle. Abergeley is a large village on the sea coast. Walking on the sea sands I was surprised to see a number of fine women bathing promiscuously with men and boys perfectly naked. Doubtless the citadels of their chastity are so impregnable strong, that they need not the ornamental bulwarks of modesty; but, seriously speaking, where sexual distinctions are least observed, men and women live together in the greatest purity. Con-

dealment sets the imagination a working, and as it were *castradises* our desires.

Just before I quitted Cambridge I met a country-man with a strange walking-stick, five feet in length. I eagerly bought it, and a most faithful servant it has proved to me. My sudden affection for it has mellowed into settled friendship. On the morning of our leaving Abergely, just before our final departure, I looked for my stick in the place that I had left it over night. It was gone. I alarmed the house; no one knew anything of it. In the flurry of anxiety I sent for the cryer of the town, and gave him the following to cry about the town, and on the beach, which he did with a gravity for which I am indebted to his stupidity.

"Missing from the Bee Inn, Abergely, a curious walking-stick; on one side it displays the head of an eagle, the eyes of which represent rising suns, and the ears Turkish crescents; on the other side is the portrait of the owner in wood-work. Beneath the head of the eagle is a Welch wig, and around the neck of the stick is a Queen Elizabeth's ruff in tin. All down, it waves the line of beauty in very ugly carving. If any gentleman (or lady) has fallen in love with the above-described stick, and secretly carried off the same, he (or she) is hereby earnestly admonished to conquer a passion, the continuance of which must prove fatal to his (or her) honesty; and if the said stick has slipped into such gentleman's (or lady's) hand through inadvertence, he (or she) is required to rectify the mistake with all convenient speed. GOD SAVE THE KING.

Abergely is a fashionable Welch watering place, and so singular a proclamation excited no small crowd on the beach, among the rest a lame old gentleman, in whose hands was descried my dear stick. The old gentleman, who lodged at our inn, felt great confusion, and walked homewards, the solemn cryer before him, and a various cavalcade behind him. I kept the muscles of my face in tolerable subjection. He made his lameness an apology for borrowing my stick, supposed he should have returned before I had waoted it, &c. Thus it ended, except that a very handsome young lady put her head out of a coach-window, and begged my permission to have the bill which I had delivered to the cryer; I acceded to the

request with a compliment, that lighted up a blush on her cheek, and a smile on her lip.

We passed over a ferry to Abercon-way. We had scarcely left the boat, ere we descried Brookes and Berdmore, with whom we have joined parties, nor do we mean to separate. Our tour through Anglesea to Caernarvon has been repaid by scarcely one object worth seeing. To-morrow we visit Snowdon. Brookes, Berdmore, and myself, at the imminent hazard of our lives, scaled the very summit of Penmaenmaur. It was a most dreadful expedition. I will give you the account in some future letter.

I sent for Bowles's Works while at Oxford. How was I shocked.* Every omission and every alteration disgusted taste and mangles sensibility. Surely some Oxford toad has been squatting at the poet's ear, and spitting into it the cold venom of dullness. It is not Bowles; he is still the same (the added poems will prove it)—descriptive, dignified, tender, sublime. The Sonnets added are exquisite. Abbé Thule has marked beauties, and the little Poem at Southampton is a diamond; in whatever light you place it, it reflects beauty and splendour. The "Shakspeare" is sadly unequal to the rest. Yet in whose poems, except those of Bowles, would it not have been excellent?

Direct to me to be left at the Post Office, Bristol, and tell me everything about yourself, how you have spent the vacation, &c.

Believe me, with gratitude and fraternal friendship, your obliged,
S. T. COLERIDGE.

LETTER FROM SAWREY GILPIN, ESQ.
R.A. TO THE LATE DR. MERRIMAN.

*Coll. Thornton's, Thorwille Royal,
near Boroughbridge,*

DEAR SIR, Feb. 21, 1792.

SINCE I had the pleasure of seeing you, I have been a wonderful traveller. I have been in Scotland, have seen the

* It is supposed that the writer here alludes to some pieces in the second volume of Mr. Bowles's Poems, which appear less carefully written. We understand that the most approved and selected poems, of which Mr. Coleridge always spoke, and here speaks, so warmly, will be shortly published in the elegant types of Mr. Pickering, included in two neat volumes.

beautiful town of Glasgow; the grand picturesque lakes of the Highlands; and in succession the smaller, but more beautiful lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland. But what has interested me much more than any or all of these put together; I have seen my native country* after an absence of forty-four years. Here almost every thing I saw, gave me keen delight. The ruins of Scaleby-castle (a scene connected with all my childish amusements, and where my schoolboy holidays were generally spent) was like a mine of treasure to me. You will easily conceive with what pleasure I visited all the holes and corners which were still fresh in my memory, and indeed I

* Sawrey Gilpin, and his brother the Rev. William Gilpin, author of the well-known "picturesque" Tours, were born at Carlisle; of which city their surviving brother, Joseph Dacre Gilpin, esq. was Mayor in 1807, at the time of the Painter's decease.

was not a little surprised to find they had been so faithfully preserved in it. Amongst other things was an old woman, on whose shoulders I used to ride. I hardly knew how to part with her, or she with me. The old Castle is now thoroughly repaired (the habitable part of it,) and a worthy family lives in it, with whom our family has intermarried, so that I felt myself once more at home there. But I am entertaining you with this trifling relation, very inconsiderately.

I should be obliged to you for a line to let me know how my little daughter goes on; I am happy in giving her up to your good care and management, and shall be obliged to you to call any time when you go past, to keep her in spirits. I beg my kind compliments to all your family, and am, dear Sir, your much obliged and obedient servant,

S. GILPIN.

*Dr. Merriman, Queen-street,
May Fair, London.*

PORTRAIT OF DR. PARR AT HARROW.

SOME time ago, Dr. Longley, Head Master of the School at Harrow, wrote to Dr. John Johnstone, the biographer of Dr. Parr, inquiring whether Dr. Parr had bequeathed a picture of himself to the School in which he had been educated, and in which he became afterwards one of the assistants of Dr. Sumner. Finding from Mr. Lynes that no such picture had been bequeathed, and that he had no picture to give; and considering that his very clever and revered friend would almost burst his cerements could the contemplation of being placed among the Harrovian heroes now enter his mind, Dr. Johnstone offered his picture, painted by Romney, which Dr. Longley has graciously accepted; and which Dr. Johnstone has sent, with this inscription, to be placed in the School:

VT . MAGISTRI . LITERARVM . GRAVISSIMI
MNHMOETNON
OB . OCYLOS . IVENTVTIS . STUDIOSAE . NVNQVAM . NON . VERSARETVR
IPSA . IN . SCHOLA . IN . QVA . ILLE . ET . ALVMNVS . ET . PRÆCEPTOR
FELICISSIME . DIDICIT . ET . DOCVIT
HARROVIENSIBVS
SEMPER . AB . EO . DILECTIS . SEMPER . HONORATIS
HANC . SAMVELIS . PARR . EFFIGIEM
D.D
IOANNES . JOHNSTONE . M. D
ANNO . M DCCC XXXVI

THE DOUCEAN MUSEUM.

Mr. URBAN,

*Goodrich Court,
9th Feb. 1836.*

THE high respect you have always shewn for that most worthy man and excellent antiquary the late Francis Douce, Esq. and especially your having with such avidity transferred to your

pages the account I sent to the Analyst of his caskets, induces me to trouble you with the very inadequate remarks I am able to offer on what constitutes the Doucean Museum at this place.

By his will, dated 22d August, 1830, he made the following bequest:—"I

give to Dr. Meyrick all my carvings in ivory or other materials, together with my miscellaneous curiosities of every description, including Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and Oriental antiquities or other articles, except such articles specifically bequeathed in this will, that may come under the above denominations, in the fullest confidence that he will think it worth while to devote some small apartment in his noble mansion of Goodrich Court to their reception, either as a present Museum, or as the foundation of a more extensive one."

An apartment was accordingly prepared at the end of the gallery of the Grand Armoury, after the lamented loss of my good friend in 1834; and Mr. Lawrence Walker, his executor, whose conduct is always gentlemanly in the extreme, had sent me a copy of his will. This legacy was, however, so totally unexpected that on its arrival one room was found by no means sufficiently ample for its reception, and now that two contiguous chambers have been appropriated for the purpose, there is by no means sufficient space to do justice to this valuable collection. Mr. Douce had been staying at Goodrich Court for some days about two years before his demise, yet he dropped not a word that could by any means be construed into a hint on the subject.

Yet now that I know the great extent of his complimentary present, judging from the nature of his last-written letters, I have little doubt but that, had he supposed his end so near, and had leisure and ability to make another will, he would have left me all his illuminated MSS. as tending in an eminent degree to illustrate the collection of antiquities he has bequeathed.

In your biographical memoir of the late Francis Douce, Esq. among the various persons enumerated as having the delight of his friendship, my name has never been mentioned, though I hope not studiously avoided from any envious feeling in the writer. This, I think, must appear strange to all who reflect on the complimentary nature of the bequest. All his other collections are given to the public, and my being the only individual so preeminently noticed, most plainly demonstrates that for me he had a superior regard.

A pecuniary legacy would have marked his esteem; but the one in question proves more, for it marks his high approbation of my pursuits. Nor was he actuated by the appearance and arrangement of this house, which, as before observed, he never saw until long after the date of his will. Our acquaintance began a great while before he quitted Gower-street for Kensington-square, although at the latter period it had assumed so strong a character of intimacy that he was pleased to consult me on family matters of the most private nature, as well as continue to cherish a literary correspondence on a variety of subjects. I fortunately possess an abundance of his valuable letters, which I have preserved with those of Sir Walter Scott and other eminent persons by whose epistolary communications I have been honoured.

In order to mark the high esteem I could not fail to entertain for so just, so honourable, so highly accomplished, and so gentlemanly a friend as Mr. Douce, it was my first intention to keep his bequest unmixed with specimens from any other source; but on due examination I found that some of the subjects for which he had been collecting, were not sufficiently full for that purpose, and I therefore determined to do what, had he lived, would no doubt have been his wish; to add, as far as in my power, to each branch, while the whole should be called

THE DOUCEAN MUSEUM.

Our late inestimable friend seems always to have had in view, as his principal object in all he amassed and in all he wrote, to convey instruction, and therefore constantly bore in mind chronology and classification. It is only to be regretted the valuable notices in his own handwriting are so short, and appertain to so few of his interesting curiosities, that it increases my difficulty and renders my conclusions less satisfactory. I undertake the task as a duty, though with diffidence, but, with the best intentions, commence by observing that his bequest contains an instructive and chronological series of

PAINTINGS.

These highly-interesting and curious specimens afford unequivocal proofs of the progress and occasional depres-

sion of the art, and are thus not only valuable in a historical point of view, but worthy the study of artists who aim at proficiency in their profession. It is a disgrace that there is no national collection of this kind. Such has been thought worthy of the Louvre, and such are to be found in Germany and Italy; but, except that formed with such good taste and discrimination by that eminent judge of the art of design, William Young Ottley, Esq. whom I have the pleasure to call my friend, this is perhaps the only one in England. Mr. Douce made his collection on this subject on the same principle as always guided him, that was, to concentrate the combined rays of each part for the elucidation of the whole.

Debased as was the art of painting among the Constantinopolitan Greeks of the Lower Empire, yet we are to date from the introduction of their works into Italy its renewal in the West. For, though the early Christians were actuated by a misplaced zeal, similar to that which induced the reformers of the 16th and the puritans of the 17th centuries, to destroy the finest specimens of the easel under the denomination of superstitious pictures, yet a disposition to adorn the missal and the church itself, still cherished the efforts of design. It was in this manner that, after the fury against paganism had exhausted itself, painting began to revive among the Greek artists. "The productions of these times," says Mr. Ottley in his *Italian School of Design*, "are but the unceasing repetitions of the same subjects represented under the same traditional compositions, without even an attempt at improvement, and nature seems never to have been consulted."

The antients on religious subjects, as the moderns in those of heraldry at the present day, adhered to an established mode of representation; and in like manner the early Christian artists seldom departed from tradition, which instructed them in the number of figures to be introduced, and likewise their peculiar action, in each picture.

"Such," says Mr. Ottley, "was more especially the condition of painting from the age of Constantine till the 13th century; inasmuch that the best critic, unaided by an inscription or some other document, would find

it, perhaps, impossible to decide whether any work executed during this long interval should be ascribed to the sixth century, the ninth, or the twelfth."

Yet, wherever a peculiarity of costume happens to be introduced, we have a guide on which much reliance may be placed, and therefore by a comparison with the Byzantine coins we may with tolerable accuracy fix the date of Number.

1. A small richly-painted altar piece, in three parts, the doors folding over each other, and each the size of the principal. Of course five subjects are depicted. Within, Christ is showing his wounds to his disciples; the last supper; and Christ at Emmaus. Outside, the angel appearing to the Virgin, and St. Catharine destroying the Pagan kings. The costume is highly interesting.—8th cent.

These subjects are all well grouped, but without attention to perspective. It is curious to observe how closely the great masters have adhered to this arrangement. The only material departure is that, in the Greek, after the apotheosis, the Saviour always appears backed by the *Vesica piscis*.

2. A Madonna and Child, early Greek, on a gold ground.—9th century.

The faces are excellent, the figures graceful, but the draperies rather too stiff.

Specimens of Greek art finding their way into Italy, gave rise, at the close of the twelfth century, to a school of painting and sculpture at Pisa, and the Doucean Museum possesses one of its earliest efforts in Number.

3. Three Saints, on a gold ground, by Giunta Pisano,—1200.

This ancient artist seems to have been unknown to Vasari, who has confounded his works with those of Margaritone and Cimabue, "an error," observes Mr. Ottley, "the less pardonable, as their styles are very different." The frescoes painted by him in 1236, in the church of St. Francis at Assisi, though by no means wanting in expression, shew none of that intelligence of outline and justness of marking in the naked parts, so often discoverable in the works of contemporary sculptors; not to mention their total deficiency in most of the other requisites of painting, and above all, the coarse, unfinished, and apparently

careless manner in which they are executed. Vasari, therefore, dated the revival of the art of design from Cimabue; not that he was the earliest painter of modern times, but because he was the first whom he considered worthy of that appellation. By the kindness of William Hooper, Esq., solicitor, of Ross, a great admirer of works of art, I have added to the collection Number.

4. Three Saints, by Cimabue, painted with asphaltum, on a gold ground, 1250.

Of this picture that clever rising artist, Mr. John Cope Smith, observes: "this is painted very cleverly, and, allowing for the difference of style, shews as much talent as many modern pictures. It is well worthy the notice of artists." Giovanni Cimabue was born in 1240, and died in 1300. The senate of Florence having invited some ordinary Greek artists to that city, they were employed to repair the paintings in the churches; and Cimabue, already prepossessed in favour of the art, spent whole days in observing their manner of working, to the entire neglect of his school education. The father placed his son with them as a disciple. He received his instructions with delight, and applied himself so sedulously as soon to excel his teachers. His reputation became so great, that when Charles of Naples passed through Florence he visited Cimabue. One of his pictures was so highly prized, that it was carried in procession from his house to the church of the Virgin. Some of his works are preserved in the church of Santo Croce, in Florence. On the back of the specimen described is the following inscription:—"Ce tableau antique fut acheté par moi des ouvriers employés à la demolition de l'église du Temple à Toulouse, en France, le 25 Aout, 1802.

FREDERIC LENNOX DE SANDWELL."

5. Two subjects in the same frame—Christ in the Garden and Pilate washing his hands—by Ambrose Giotto di Bondone, 1300.

There is great want of perspective in both of these, but nevertheless an evident original conception. Our Saviour is represented in the first as having "gone up into a mountain to pray," and his position is extremely

good. The apostles are below, wrapt in contemplation. In the second, Christ has his hands bound behind him. On the opposite side are his accusers, the folds of the drapery in one of which, and the turn of his head, are skilfully handled. Pilate, on the judgment-seat, is washing his hands in a basin, held by a slave on his knees, over whose shoulder hangs the embroidered towel, while another pours out water from a pitcher. By way of attestation at the back is, first, the seal of the Campo Santo di Pisa, and then the signature and seal of the Cavaliero Lasinio.

Giotto was born in the village of Veapignano, near Florence, in the year 1275, and at ten years of age was entrusted with the care of his father's sheep. To beguile the tedious hours he began to draw such objects as struck his fancy, with a sharpened stone on a slate. It happened one day that Cimabue discovered him diligently occupied in delineating one of the favourites of his flock. Astonished at his performance, with the consent of his father, he undertook his education, and Giotto soon gave promise of future celebrity. Mr. Ottley remarks, "how long Giotto continued under the guidance of Cimabue is not known; but from the dissimilitude of their styles, we may be led to conjecture that the scholar, soon knowing himself the superior in most respects, believed himself so in all. Long accustomed to design from nature, a practice which the older painters had seldom used, he had great advantages. Transient beauties did not escape him. He watched the varied expressions of the passions in the human countenance and gesture, attempted their delineation with no small success, and was the first who attained any degree of excellence in portrait. Although ignorant of the principles of perspective, the correctness of his eye frequently supplied the deficiency; moreover, his works have a certain degree of breadth of effect and mellowness of colouring, which could not fail to captivate the eyes of those hitherto accustomed to the very harsh and inharmonious mode of painting practised by his predecessors. Above all, his powers of invention and composition were such, that it would be difficult to point out his equal in

these respects, amongst the numerous succession of artists who, during the two following centuries, prepared the way for the great luminaries of painting destined to appear under the happy auspices of Julius the Second and Leo the Tenth." He died in the year 1336.

6. A head of a man two-thirds the size of life, with a nimbus. Giotto. 1330.

This is attested by the seal of the Cavaliere Carlo Lavinio, and is an extraordinary fine portrait for the period.

7. A female Saint and a canonized Bishop, by Taddeo Bartoli, 1330.

These three-quarter figures are well done, especially their faces. It is attested by the two seals and the writing of Cav. Bassinio.

8. The Virgin and Child, with Saints, 1330.

This is an extremely good painting, by Giotto. The saints are eight in number, two female and four male saints, and of the latter the head of an old man is admirable. On the back is a card, with "Par le Giotto, fondateur de l'Ecole Toscane et contemporain de Dante, 1320," and on a bit of paper, "Gerini gallery, Ducelli, Florence, sold to Emanuel." There are three seals, one with the initials C. C. L. for Cav. Carlo Lasinio, another with D. D. and a third with a coat of arms surrounded by the collar of the golden fleece, with the crown and star, and the legend of the sovereign. The shape of the picture is pointed at top.

9. A large Altar-piece, without hinges, though with three pointed tops, containing nine figures in as many divisions; being the Virgin and Child, with eight saints, and, by the painter's own hand, the words 'Pietro di Alba pinxit, 1335.'

10. A half-length, almost the size of life, of the Virgin and Child, well painted, 1335.

At the back, the seal of Sig. Lasinio.

11. The Stigmata of St. Francis, by Taddeo Gaddi, 1335.

This is a very good picture, the position and draperies, as well as the tone of colour, well managed. Taddeo Gaddi was born at Florence in the year 1300, and died at the age of fifty. After studying six years under Antonio Ricci, in his native city, he went to Rome and entered the school

of Pietro di Cortona. He afterwards visited Venice with his countryman Domenico Maroli. On his return to Messina, he was much employed. Owing to a revolution he quitted Sicily and settled at Padua, where he was called Onofrio Messina. At the back are the seals of the Campo Santo, and of the Signior Lasinio, and a card on which is written "Taddeo Gaddi, Le Stimato de S. Francesco. Cav. Lasinio."

12. St. Laurence's Martyrdom, by Agnolo Gaddi, 1345.

This picture is far from being so well painted as the before-mentioned. The artist was the son of Taddeo Gaddi, and born at Florence in 1324; he died in 1387. He received his instructions from his father, whom, judging from their respective performances in the Doucean Museum, he imitated but did not equal.

At the back is the seal of the Campo Santo, and that of the Cav. Lasinio, with a card written upon by himself, like the others, "Angiolo Gaddi. S. Lorenzo. Cav. Lasinio."

13. Several figures, fourteen in number, kneeling to the Cross, with the Virgin on one side, and Christ in the tomb on the other, and called the Piety of the Apostles, by Stefano Fiorentino, 1345.

This has the seal of the Campo Santo, and two impressions of that of the Signior Lasinio, and his card, on which is "Steffano Fiorentino, Pietas con le Appostoli. Cav. Lasinio;" and in front a label with the date "1340."

This is an extremely well painted picture, and the interior of the tomb shews some idea of perspective, the revival of which is attributed to this artist.

14. Saint Gerolamo kneeling before a crucifix at the mouth of his cave, by Pietro Lauvati Senese, 1360.

At one corner of the picture is a lion, at the other a cardinal's hat; and in the background a pagan temple of rude stones placed in a circle, like those termed Druidical in Great Britain. On the back is a card with the words "Pietro Lauvati Senese. S. Gerolamo. C. Lasinio," with his seal and that of the Campo Santo. Though by no means a capital picture, there is some idea of external anatomy shewn in the figure.

15. A long-shaped picture of a tournament by Baldinucci Pisano, 1410.

This picture exhibits the Lombardic fashion in costume, which spread over Europe about fifteen or twenty years after. It is more valuable as an object of curiosity than as a work of art.

16. Portrait of a lady with what may be termed the Cauchoise head-dress. Painted about the year 1450.

On the frame are the words "Marie d'Anjou, fille de Louis II. Roi de Naples, mariée en 1416 à Charles VII. morte en 1463;" which corresponds very well with the costume: but not so what follows, "peint par Jean de Bruges premier peintre à l'huile." On a paper at the back is "Portrait authentique de Marie d'Anjou, femme de Charles 7. peint par Jean Van Eyck (dit Jean de Bruges), inventeur de la peinture à l'huile, né à Mareyck, vers l'an 1370, mort 1441. Le Monogram du Maître semble être un ornement fixé sur la coiffe de la priece." The monogram is certainly a B, but the costume is later than the above date. The lady has a superb necklace, in which are alternately placed white and red cinquefoils, and pendant from it the letters C and V alternately. Mr. Douce has added in his own handwriting "F. Douce, the gift of his friend the Rev. Dr. Dibdin. See pl. 28 in Johnes's Froissard. See Mezeray, ii. 94. But it seems imaginary, though said to be from Fontainebleau. See Montfaucon, iii. Pl. 47, as in Monstrelet."

17. Altar-piece in two parts, with hinges; on one the Virgin and Child, with curtains supported by angels; on the other a lady aged 60, her son aged 30, and her daughter aged 23; and above, the date 1486.

Outside, on one cover, is the crucified Saviour, and the date 1486; on the other the sacramental cup and wafer, with the same date repeated. The faces are very good, but the figure of the Virgin, and especially that of the Child, are out of drawing.

18. Portrait of a lady in a costume certainly not older than the last; and therefore the earliest date that can be assigned to it is 1490.

The eyes squint a little, otherwise the face is pretty good. At the back

are the words "Johannes Van Eyck, M,iiii,XXV."

19. Two folding doors of an altar-piece; outside of one, Christ bearing his cross, much in the position of that at Magdalen College, Oxford; on the other the Virgin Mary on her knees. Each have labels above, with portions of Scripture in German text. Inside the former is a religious person on his knees, praying, attended by our Saviour, bearing the Lamb and the Virgin, with alabaster box. In the background a landscape, in the style of Breughel, and Christ receiving baptism in the river Jordan. Inside the other, a priest with the clerical tonsure, kneeling, attended by a Saint in her splendid regal habit, holding the Gospels in one hand, and a sword in the other, with Christ holding a plank of wood. At the back a landscape as before, and St. Christopher crossing the river with the young Christ on his shoulders, 1500.

These are most exquisitely painted, and offer a very fine specimen of the German school.

20. The Virgin and Child, 1500.

This is carefully painted, and also by a German artist.

21. St. Ursula, a German portrait, three quarters length, and half the size of life, 1510.

This is very good. The background, where a castle is introduced, is in the style of Albert Durer. The peculiar costume of the figure gives the date.

22. Two circular portraits in one frame, each on a green ground, and by the same artist, whose mark is on each, and the date 1525.

These represent Martin Luther and Catherine à Boria, a nun of noble family, who abjured the vows in 1523, and became his wife in 1524. There is no beauty in her appearance, but both heads are very well painted.

23. Marguerite de Navarre, an original portrait, as proved by the inscription, which has, besides her name as above, the words "Sœur du roi François," and not "du roi François 1^{er}," 1528.

She was born in the year 1491, and was the only legitimate daughter of Charles Count of Angoulesme. In 1509 she married Charles Duc d'Alençon, and for her second husband, in 1526, Henry second King of Navarre, so that this portrait could not have been painted before that event. She died in 1549, not befriended by the

Romish clergy, owing to her intercessions with her brother for the Lutherans, but highly esteemed by the learned.

24. Old man, Folly, female and Death, 1530.

This was imagined by Mr. Douce to have been painted by Holbein, but it is totally devoid of his delicacy of touch. It appears to be a Dutch painting of the above period.

25. A most exquisite miniature by Holbein, of Henry VIII. painted for and presented to Anne of Cleves in the year 1539.

26. A beautiful miniature by Holbein, like the last, in an ivory box, but the cover elaborately carved so as to imitate the English rose, 1539.

Of this latter miniature Walpole says: (Anecdotes of Painting in England) "Holbein was next dispatched by Cromwell to draw the Lady Anne of Cleve, and by practising the common flattery of his profession, was the immediate cause of the destruction of that great subject, and of the disgrace that fell on the princess herself. He drew so favourable a likeness, that Henry was content to wed her; but when he found her so inferior to the miniature, the storm which really should have been directed at the painter, burst on the minister; and Cromwell lost his head because Anne was a *Flanders mare*, not a *Venus*, as Holbein had represented her." The picture itself is, however, anything but a *Venus*. It is not absolutely ugly, but what a man might, from other circumstances, rather make up his mind to than love. That it was flattered there is no doubt, but that it was a resemblance, the drawing of her by the same master, engraved and published by Chamberlayne, from the collection found in Queen Caroline's library, satisfactorily proves. The background of both these miniatures, which are circular, is sky-blue. Had Walpole seen this miniature, instead of forming his judgment from "the print among the 'Illustrious Heads' taken from it," he would not have said "he should doubt of its being the very portrait in question;" and though he with some reason thinks "the King was not nice, if from that picture he concluded her handsome enough," yet there would be no inducement for "Holbein to

have drawn it after he saw a little with the King's eyes."

How these miniatures got into the possession of the Barrets, of Kent, I have not had the means of ascertaining, but it is far from improbable that the King sent back the likeness of Anne of Cleves to herself. The marriage was celebrated on the 6th Jan. 1540, and these pictures, most carefully painted, were most likely finished at the close of the preceding year. Both must doubtless have been given by her, at the close of her life, to some favourite attendant, and thus passed into that family. When Mr. Walpole did see it, which, after printing the first edition of his work before cited, was the case, in the possession of Mr. Barrett, of Lee, he thought them "the most exquisitely perfect of all Holbein's works, as well as in the highest preservation." He also regarded "the ivory box in which that of Anne of Cleves came over, and which represents a rose, so delicately carved, as to be worthy of the jewel it contains." Mr. Barrett afterwards sold these valuable historic jewels, and the purchaser again sold them to Francis Douce, Esq. for fifty guineas, many years ago. This part of my worthy friend's bequest I consider as beyond all price.

27. A head of Folly probably, 1545.

This is well painted, and no doubt a portrait.

28. A copy of the above of smaller size.

29. The portrait of a female, with the inscription "*Marie, reine d'Ecosse*," 1558.

This is a French picture, pretty well painted, but very difficult to identify. Mr. Douce has pasted at the back the print of a miniature by G. Vertue, from the original in the Royal Collection, said to have been painted in 1558, when Mary was 16 years of age. It bears a very close resemblance in every respect to the above portrait. He has also put the following memoranda in his own handwriting:—"There is a miniature picture of Mary preserved in the medal room at the British Museum, which, though painted at the latter period of her life, bears a very strong resemblance to the present portrait. It is kept in a small box, on the inside of which is the following uncouth inscription:—"The original portrait of Mary queen of Scots, painted

by Zuccherò, in oil and on metal (shape round, 2 inches 5-8ths diameter.) Mem^o. that this portrait was given, on the 21 day of May 1792, by the Countess Dowager Brooke and Countess Dowager of Warwick, to the trustees of the British Museum (Montague House, Bloomsbury), in order and for the purpose that this said portrait shall be kept and safely preserved in the said Museum, as likewise to have it on record to have been her gift, having desire to leave testimony from this instance of her sentiments, by the value she attaches to the portrait above specified, and the more especially as it was bestowed by her Majesty on one of the ancestors of the present donor of it, to the trustees of the British Museum, by Eliz. Dowager Douglas Hamilton, Countess Dowager Brooke, and Countess Dowager Warwick.' On the back of the picture is written, 'An original portrait of Mary Queen of Scotland (painted by Zuccherò), given by her Majesty to Lord John Hamilton, her cousin, son to the Earl of Arran, Duke of Châtelleraud, who in the year 1543 was declared by the three estates of the realm tutor to Queen Mary, regent of the kingdom, and next heir to the crown.' Then follows a repetition of this inscription in the French language. See Walpole, iii. 282. 19th June, 1804, copied from the original, F. Douce. The print of Mary, by Elstracke, in his Series of Kings and Queens, is very like this portrait.

" Ah! pleasant land of France, farewell,
My country dear,

Where many a year

Of infant youth I lov'd to dwell.

Farewell for ever, happy days;

The ship which parts our loves, conveys

But half of me. The half behind

I leave with thee, dear France, to prove

A token of our endless love,

And bring the other to my mind.

John Baynes's Translation of Mary's
French Verses."

To these observations of Mr. Douce may be added, what my friend Edmund Lodge, Norroy King at Arms, has said relative to the portrait engraved for his interesting national work, published by Harding and Co., as it bears as much resemblance to that as the difference of years would permit:—

"The picture which has furnished the plate before us, has been preserved with

the greatest care from time immemorial in the mansion of Dalmahoy, the principal seat in Scotland of the Earl of Morton. On the upper part of it is inscribed, with a modesty of assertion which tends to favour the report of its originality, 'Mary Queen of Scots, said to have been painted during her confinement in Lochleven castle.' According to invariable tradition it was once the property of Geo. Douglas, the liberator of Mary, and passed from him, together with other curious relics of that unhappy princess, to his eminent relation, James fourth Earl of Morton, in whose posterity it has remained to the present day."

The most authentic portrait we can rely on, is that of her effigy in Westminster Abbey, for although sculptured long after her death, yet being intended by her son to perpetuate her likeness, it was no doubt taken from the best authority. With due allowances for age and events, the resemblance is sufficiently strong to become testimony in favour of Mr. Douce's picture.

30. The Incantation, by — Bassano, 1580.

This is a very cleverly painted picture; and though it contains but few figures, they are extremely well arranged.

31. The Incantation, supposed by Peter Paul Brueghel, jun. 1615.

The costume fixes the date of this painting to the time of James I. It is extremely well executed; the groups are well conceived; and, although the canvas is covered with figures, the perspective is admirable.

32. Interior of a Barber's Shop, 1620.

The costume of this picture points out the date, but the style of execution is very inferior to the last.

33. Interior of a Surgery; by no means well painted though curious, 1623.

34. Christ's Descent into Hell, 1625.

Pasted on the back is this inscription: "P. P. Brueghel; A curious and rare production representing the salvation of mankind by the death and resurrection of Christ. In the centre of the further distance Adam and Eve are represented tasting the forbidden fruit. To the left is discovered the ark by which Noah and his family were saved. Beneath, is the sepulchre, and the soldiers terrified at the rolling away of the stone, &c. The

castle in the centre is supposed to refer to the castle of religion, and the volcano behind to imply that it must continually burn in the Christian's heart. On the right is the destruction of Jerusalem, and the torments inflicted on the inhabitants. The middle ground is occupied with the colossal head of an old man with a voracious mouth, our Saviour delivering the souls engulfed therein. Evil spirits in the form of toads, and other poisonous reptiles, oppose his power. St. John with Adam and Eve are first delivered. The devil appears chained. Various figures are in the foreground; one appears to represent a female miser, another a warrior; they are marching into hell escorted by a drummer and fifer;—or rather by a grotesque figure with the kettle-drum, and two others, one in armour with a two-handed sword, the other bearing the target.

35. Rich Man and Death, by Otto Van Veen, 1625.

This is an extremely clever picture by the master of Rubens; the arrangement, draperies, and figures in the background admirable.

36. The same subject by another artist, of about the same date, judging from the costume in the background, 1626.

The old man, however, wears a hat and shoes of Henry VIIIth's time. It is well done, but by no means equal to the last, and has been falsely attributed to Old Franks.

37. Christ's Descent into Hell; a much larger picture than that before described, and of an oblong shape, by Michael Cross, 1630.

There is a similar picture at Hampton Court, by the same artist.

38. Portrait of the Fool of Lewis Count of Egmond and Prince of Gavre, 1635.

Whoever be the artist, this picture does him infinite credit. It is a half length, and the Fool is represented sitting by a table, on which are his pipes and a paper of tobacco. His dress, which is party-coloured and ornamented with the bells of folly, has in front the armorial bearings of his master. Near him is his one-stringed musical instrument surmounted by a puppet of Folly, and on his other side a placard, on which is an inimitable sketch of a head. This highly curious, inter-

esting, and excellent painting I have added to Mr. Douce's collection.

39. A grotesque musical assemblage of the skeletons of Birds and Animals, by David Teniers, jun. 1650.

This astonishing picture is well calculated to show the great powers of conception and execution which this master possessed. It is so well handled, that, notwithstanding its being ideal, nothing seems at variance with nature; and the light and shade so exquisitely managed, that, together with the bold and judicious touches for effect, it is difficult to withdraw the eyes from so fascinating a performance.

40. A miniature portrait in oil, 1660.

41. A pair of small pictures on copper, representing two epochs in the legend of an Asiatic Saint, with the Church in the back ground which had been dedicated to him, 1665.

42. A large painting of an Incantation, 1696.

Some parts of this picture are well and carefully painted.

43. Another picture of the Incantation, very clever, said to be by Egbert Hems-kirk, Jun., in which his own portrait is introduced. If so, it must have been painted just before, as the costume will not allow of an earlier date than 1703. On a monk's sleeve, however, is the letter T.

44. Portrait of Joseph Nollekins the celebrated sculptor; painted by his friend James Barry just after his marriage; small, but three-quarters length, 1771.

45. An oval picture by Angelica Kauff-man the Swiss artist, painted in England, 1775.

46. A miniature of the Hon. Horace Walpole, by D. Humphrey, 1780.

TAPESTRY.

A fine head of Christ, in the style of Raphael, on which are the words,—'Vera Salvatoris nostri effigies ad imitationem imaginis smaragdo incisae jussu Tiberti Cæsaris quo smaragdo postea ex thesauro Constantinopolitano Turcarum Imperator Innocentiam VIII. Pont. Max: Rom: donavit pro redimendo fratre Christianis captivo.'

The next portion of this Catalogue will comprise the Drawings, Engravings, and Engraved Tablets; followed by the unique collection of Sculptures in ivory and those in wood.

Yours, &c.

SAMUEL R. METRICK, K.H.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 20.

IT having been considered worth while, as it undoubtedly was, to extract this portion of Wace's work from the MS. in the British Museum, and to publish it in the "General Introduction to Domesday Book," 2 vols. 8vo, 1833, it may be useful, after rather a hasty collation, to put on record some obvious corrections necessary to be made by those who possess the volume, in order to render it a more accurate representation of the MS. it purports to be printed from.

The Introduction, by the bye, states it never to have been printed; though the publication is subsequent to the date of M. Pluquet's edition of the whole Chronicle in 1827.

Page XII.—"Caitrai," should be "Cartrait" (Carteret).

XIII.—After "Hue de Gornai" a line is omitted containing a great name:—"Engerran de laigle ivint."

XIV.—"Reiners" should be "Reuiers" (Reviere or Redvers).

The following lines are omitted after Robert Bertrun:—

"Cels de Sola, et cels d' orieval
De Saunt Johan, et de Brehul
Cel de Brius e [cels, *interlined*] de
Homes."

These lines should certainly have been inserted. The extractor perhaps passed them over as a supposed continuation of the list of *archers* from Vaudreuil. If he did, it was a great mistake. As far as can be judged (considering the great inaccuracy in grammar of all these MSS.), we should most likely (except in the case of *Brius*—Bruce; which is expressly *Cil*, like other single lords) in strictness read, not the Lords of Sola, Orval, St. Jean, Brchul, and Houmet, but the *MEN*; and on this account, probably, the transcriber omitted them. The omission, however, is not judicious in any such cases; but especially here; because (independent of the Lord of Brius,) the poet, in speaking of the men of such fiefs as those before us, can hardly, on the most prosaic construction of his language, be supposed to have excluded the leaders of those men.

XIV.—Before the "Sire de Semillie," two lords are omitted, viz.: "Cil de Saint Sever e de Quaille" (Caillie).

[If St. Sever be the reading, the other MSS. differing, and the word here looking more like St. Seg' with a final mark of abbreviation: but it is written on an erasure.]

XIV.—"Goinz" should of course be "Gouiz" (Goviz—a well-known family).

XV.—After "Hue le Bigot" is a great lapse.—There are omitted several lines, including eight of the most distinguished Norman names:—

—"li Sire de la Haie"

"Cil de Vitrie, e d' Urinie,
Cil de Montrai, e de Saie,
E le Sire de la Ferte

Botevilain e Trepebot."

It may also be noted that the verbal termination "out," occurring several times, is printed "out."

These inaccuracies should surely be avoided in official publications carrying such authority. T. P. B.

* * * The present opportunity may be taken to point out that the Christian names of Wace's Roll are not to be depended upon. Mr. J. G. Nichols, in his "illustrations of the Pedigree of Romars," printed in Bowles's History of Lacock Abbey, after remarking that the name of Walter le Eurus in the Book of Lacock, was fabricated from that of his grandson, Walter of Sarisbury, adds: "The William de Romars of the poet Wace is also a fictitious personage, having a similar origin. Wace thought only of the heads of those Norman Houses who were his own contemporaries, quite heedless of anachronism, and attentive only to his rhymes. Hence he set down the name of William in his couplet—

E dam Guill. de Romars,
E li sire de Lithare.

and these were two distinct personages—not one, as Hollinshed made them, by dropping the conjunction 'E'. The lord of Lithare was Eudo cum Capello, the Eudo Dapifer of Domesday." The first William de Romars, Earl of Lincoln temp. Steph. was the son of Robert Fitz Girold of Domesday Book, whose father Girold, the Dapifer of Normandy, was the lord of Romars living in 1064, only two years before the conquest of England. Wace should therefore have written G. ROLD. Edit.

POETRY.

ON A PAINTING OF ZUCCHARELLI, IN POSSESSION OF MRS. BATT, OF "NEW HALL," NEAR SALISBURY.

Beautiful landscape! I could look on thee
 For hours—unmindful of the storm and strife,
 And mingled murmurs of tumultuous life.
 Here, all is still as fair—the stream, the tree,
 The wood, the sunshine on the bank: no tear—
 No thought of Time's swift wing, or closing night,
 Which comes to steal away the looq sweet light,—
 No sighs of sad humanity, are here.
 Here, is no tlot of mortal change—the day—
 Beneath whose light the dog and peasant-boy
 Gambol, with look, and almost bark, of joy—
 Still seems, though centuries have pass'd, to stay.
 Then gaze again, that shadow'd scenes may teach
 Lessons of peace and love, beyond all speech.

W. L. BOWLES.

THE SUNSET-HOUR.

Extract from Miss Stickney's "Poetry of Life."

"Impressions made upon our minds by local circumstances are frequently of so deep and durable a nature, as to outlive all the accidents of chance and change, which occur to us in after-life. Should the poet or the painter, in his study, endeavour to place before his mind's eye the picture of a brilliant sunset, he insensibly recalls that scenery in the midst of which his youthful imagination was first warmed into poetic life by the 'golden day's decline.' He sees, bright and gorgeous with sunbeams, the distant hill which his boyish fancy taught him to believe it would be the height of happiness to climb—the sombre woods, that skirt the horizon—the valley, misty and indistinct, below—the wandering river, whose glancing waters are here and there touched, as they gleam out, with the radiance of the resplendent west; and, while memory paints again the long deep shadows of the trees that grow around his father's dwelling, he feels the calm of that peaceful hour mingling with the thousand associations that combine to form his most vivid and poetical idea of sunset."—(I. 48.)

The above extract has been made, independently of all consideration of the harmonious diction and philosophical truth with which Miss S. has handled her subject, to show how readily (by the easy addition of a little metrical rhythm, and the recurrent intermixture of a few simple rhymes,) the language of the gifted writer may be converted into what is technically termed "Poetry."—*Ecce signum.*

Impressions made by place are oft so strong,
 Indent so deeply, and endure so long,
 That—hap in after-life whatever may—
 Nor chance, nor change, can wear their stamp away.
 With pen or pencil would the artist show—
 Poet, or painter—evening's gorgeous glow;
 Straight to his view upsprings the scenery,
 Which lay unroll'd before his youthful eye,
 When first he mark'd the "golden day's decline:"
 He sees the distant hill with sunbeams shine,

Which his boy-fancy panted to ascend—
 The sombre woods, that far away extend—
 The mist-bung valley—the meandering stream,
 Whose glancing waves cast back the casual gleam
 Caught from the west's resplendence—and while, true
 To early loves, fond Memory paints anew
 The trees thick-cluster'd 'round his father's dome,
 The shade and shelter of his childhood's home,
 All, all—hill, vale, woods, rivolet, and bower—
 Complete the picture of the Sunset-Hour.

Chester, Jan. 1836.

FRANCIS WRANGHAM.

PARTICULARS OF THE CHURCH AND PARISH OF ST. BENET FINK, IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

THIS church is situated in Broad-street Ward, on the south side of Threadneedle-street, nearly opposite to the entrance to Old Broad-street. It is dedicated to Saint Benedict, and received its distinguishing appellative from one Robert Fink the elder, who at some remote period had rebuilt the church, having had his dwelling in the great and principal house on the west side of Fink-lane (now corrupted into Finch). This edifice having been destroyed, like many others, by the great fire of 1666, a new church was projected, towards the erection of which, in 1670, the parish were indebted to the great liberality of George Holman, Esq. an enlightened Roman Catholic, for the munificent gift of 1,000*l.* for which the parish entitled him "to two pence and a vault to him and his heirs for ever." The first stone of the present building was accordingly laid by Thomas Stonyear,* son of William Stonyear, the parish clerk, by order of Lieut.-Col. John Steventon, common councilman (a person of great consideration in the parish), in the presence of him and others of the leading parishioners, on Thursday the 1st of December, 1670, and completed,

from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1673, at the expense of 4,129*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* †

Of the peculiar style of architecture displayed in this building, its embellishments, &c. accurate descriptions having been given in the numerous histories of London, I shall confine myself only to such particulars as remain unnoticed in any general description.

Monumental Inscriptions.—A tablet in the south aisle to the memory of Richard Canston, Esq. 1818, aged 86; Eliza-Dorcas, his wife, 1817, aged 70; Joseph Causton Knight, their grandchild, 1805, aged three years. On a stone on the floor of the same aisle, Mary Hardwick, 1749, aged 55; Thos. Hardwick, 1773, aged 76, and six of their children. On another, "Monumentum Georgij Holman, Ar. 1597: Restauratum 1673: The family vault of Henry Blaxland, Esq. purchased of the parish 1816."

On the wall of the chancel, a marble monument to the memory of Henry Blaxland, Esq. common-councilman, for 24 years deputy of the ward of Broad-street, died May 11, 1816, aged 67; also, his son George, who died

* It seems not to have been an uncommon practice for youth and innocence thus to lay the foundation of a structure destined for our spiritual advancement; as Evelyn, in his Memoirs, under the year 1627, speaking of the new church at South Malling, near Lewes, Sussex, says, "I layd one of the first stones at the building of the Church," he being at the time only seven years of age.

† Allen's History of London.—31 Oct. 1673, the sum of twelve pounds was paid for the paintings of Moses and Aaron, for the altar piece. In the tower of the Church are two bells independent of the Saint's bell.

12th Oct. 1814, aged 28 years; and the monument of Mr. Timothy Helmsley, citizen and mercer of London (eldest son of Mr. Thomas Helmsley, alderman of Leicester), an old inhabitant of this parish, and a common councilman above 20 years, died Jan. 29, 1765, aged 72; also Mrs. Catharine Muskett, widow (his sister), who died 2d April, 1756, aged 56—(Arms: Helmsley, Sa. three bars Ar. in chief a lion passant of the Last.) Beneath the above a small tablet to the memory of the Rev. George William Blathwayt, late rector of Dyrham, co. Gloucester, and Langridge, co. Somerset, who died April 9th, 1806, aged 47—(Arms on hatchment: Blathwayt, Ar. on a chief Vert, three crescents of the Field; impaling, Or. on a chief Sa. three escallops of the First. Graham? Crest, an eagle volant Proper, with this motto—"Alis nutrior"). On a handsome monument, adorned with pilasters, &c.—In memory of Dr. Theodore Waterland,* minister of this parish, who died the 18th of March, 1764, aged 83; and of Mary his wife, who died the 11th of April 1753, aged 60—(Arms: Azure, ten cinquefoils Or, Waterland; impaling, Per fesse Sable (or Azure) and Or, a pale and three lions rampant Counterchanged two and one, Whittle or Whethill? quarterly with Gu. an annulet Or, within a border Azure, charged with eight estoiles of the Second, for White?) On an adjoining tablet, Thomas Townsend, Esq. died 6th June 1791, aged 41, and Susannah his wife, the 4th of Sept. 1810, aged 57. Above their hatchment—(Azure, a chevrou Ermine between three escallops Argent, Townsend; impaling, Azure, three demi-lions Argent, gutté de Sang, Newenham.)

On the floor of the chancel, Natha-

niel Castleton, Esq. 10th June 1714, aged 78; Nathaniel Castleton, Esq. Nov. 30, 1782, aged 66—(Arms: Castleton, on a bend three adders nowed Crest, a dragon's head and wings expanded)

On the floor of the north aisle, Stephen Daubuz, Esq. June 23, 1746, aged 66, and Elizabeth his wife, July 27, 1752, aged 67—(Arms: a chev.... between three acorns slipped and pendant Daubuz; impaling ... three chevronells ... between as many mullets Crest, a griffin's head between two wings)

In the church-yard, against the wall at the west-end of the vestry, is a stone erected by the parish to the memory of Mr. John Emmett, clerk of this parish upwards of forty years, who died Sept. 19, 1789, aged 84; against the south wall, Mr. James Elworthy, 1807; Elizabeth his wife, 1794; Mrs. Elizabeth Cranch Cox, their daughter, 1820, and four of her children; John and Elizabeth Macdonald, 1798; John Blackburne, Esq. late commander of the ship Fox, E. I. C. horn at Sneaton, in Yorkshire, died at London 29th February 1798, aged 40.

Benefactors to this Parish.

1597. Mrs. Margaret Dane (Donne in Stow) yearly at Christmas, payable by the Ironmongers Company, three shillings.

Ambrose Bennet, Esq. to the poor, per ann. for ever, 9*l*.

Mr. John Shield, to be distributed yearly, on St. Thomas's day (payable by the Cooks Company), 2*l*.

1617. Mr. John Woodward, for bread, every Sabbath-day, 100*l*.

1664. Mrs. Anne Thriscross, widow † of Mr. Francis Thriscross, ‡ citizen and clothworker, by her will, dated 24th Nov. 1664, proved in 1666, 100*l*. § The interest thereof to apprentice poor children born in this parish.

* Brother to the Rev. Daniel Waterland, D.D. Admitted at Clare Hall, May 1639; B.A. 1709; Fellow of Clare Hall March 1705-6; M.A. 1706; vacated his Fellowship, Jan. 1713-14, on being elected Fellow of Magdalen, and successively held the offices of Dean, President, and Bursar, till 1742. In 1720, he was presented to the Rectory of Stanton in Cambridgeshire, and towards the latter end of 1731 to the Rectory of St. Bennet's Fink, London, either through the interest of his brother, or by gift of Magdalen College. (Bishop of Landaff's Life and Works of Dr. Daniel Waterland, 8vo. 1823.)

† 6 March, 1667, Mrs. Anne Thriscross, wido, buried in the Church, out of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. (Par. Reg.)

‡ 20 December, 1665, buried Mr. Francis Thriscross, clothworker. (Ibid.)

§ Two houses in George-alley, Shoe-lane, were purchased with her donation, yielding a rent of 11*l*. per annum.

Sir John Allen's gift, payable by the Mercers' Company, yearly, nine shillings. Alderman Stiles and Lambrick's gift, after every sixteen years (payable by the Grocers' Company), twenty shillings.

Edward Bovey (or Boovic) to the poor, 100*l.* And for binding boys apprentice, 200*l.*

1708.* Mrs. Sarah Gregory bequeathed to this parish 100*l.* to be distributed among the poor; also 400*l.* for the purchase of an organ, and part of a message towards maintaining the playing thereof. †

1722. James Colebrook to the poor, 50*l.*

1722. James Ruck to the poor, 10*l.*

1757. Dr. Waterland, towards repairs of the church, 100*l.*

Mr. Timothy Helmstey, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Deputy Kent, 10*l.* 10*s.*

1758. Mr. John Alexander, 10*l.* 10*s.*

1783. Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, in three per cent. cons. ann. 200*l.*

1810. Thomas Townsend, Esq. and Mrs. Susannah Townsend, his widow, (payable by the Merchant-tailors Company), 7*l.* 10*s.*

List of Plate for the Service of the Holy Communion.

Two silver flaggons, with the arms of Holman—Vert, a chevron between three pheons Argent. † Crest, a greyhound's head and thus inscribed:—

“ George Holman, Esq. gave one thousand pounds to the parish of St. Benet Fincke, for the ornaments of the church, whereof these flaggons are for the use of the communicants. §

SYLVANUS MORGAN, } Church.

HENRY MEDLICOTT, } wardens.”

An antique silver-gilt covered tankard

or can, of a small size, bearing the initials ^TMR without date or inscription, but the following is elicited from the parish books:—

“ 19th April 1688. Lieut.-Col. John Steventon did present one silver-gilt can,

weighing 21 oz. 7d. weight, marked ^TMR the gift of Michael Totty and Rebekah his wife, to y^e parish of St. Benet Finck, for y^e use of the Holy Sacrament, in remembrance of their two daughters, Rebekah and Elizabeth, both buried in this parish, on the 4th September, in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty-five.”

A silver salver, the gift of Robert and Rebekah Stamper, 1695.

Two large silver cups with covers, with the initials of the parish.

A gold spoon, with the parochial initials.

Two silver dishes, weight 27 oz. 7 dwts. value 20*l.* the gift of Dr. Waterland, minister of this parish, 1760.

The living of St. Benet's Fink is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, though formerly a rectory. The incumbents, as well as I have been able to collect, were: Rev. George Evans, died 1725; Rev. Thomas Goddard (Canon of Windsor), died 1731; Rev. Theodore Waterland, D.D. died 1764; Rev. Dr. Lowe, died 1769; Rev. Dr. Wilmot, died 1772; Rev. Dr. Robert James Sumner, died 1772; Rev. John Bostock, M.A. died Oct. 27, 1817; succeeded, by the Rev. Robt. Charles

* From an inscription in front of the organ (Arms, in a lozenge, Or, two bars and in chief a lion passant Azure, Gregory; impaling Steventon, Gules, a fess between three stag's heads cabossed Argent). A former inscription stated her to have been born in this parish; and from the foregoing arms, she was very probably a daughter of the Lieut.-Col. John Steventon, here mentioned. Her will bears date 24 May, 1708, in which she is described as late of Islington, widow.

† Being one undivided fourth of four houses in Great and Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, yielding a rent of 12*l.* per annum.

‡ Not Or, as in some authorities. These arms are also set up in the altar window within a rich compartment of stained glass, date M.D.C.XCV. George Holman, esq. deceased 1703. (Hatton's View of London, edit. 1708.)

§ The date is omitted on the flaggons. These persons served the office of Churchwardens in the year 1676. The Churchwardens at the time of my making these notes intended it to be added, which I have no doubt has been done. In this Sylvanus Morgan, will at once be recognised the “pragmatical person” of Anthony Wood, a fanciful writer upon the science of Heraldry, author of “The Sphere of Gentry,” fol. 1660. He resided in Threadneedle-street, as in the minutes of the vestry proceedings, his back premises are described as being in Sweeting's-alley, which took its name from one Sweeting, about 1670. Sylvanus seems to have gone through all the degrees of parochial honour, and to have been a very constant attendant at all the parish meetings. He died at the good age of 73, on the 27th of March, 1693, and was buried in the adjoining church of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange. (Vide Gent. Mag. May, 1796.)

Ashfield, M. A. the present incumbent.

Lecturers.—Rev. Mr. Allison (in Stowe), 1720; Rev. Mr. Morrison, 1732; Rev. Mr. Kippax, resigned in 1764; Rev. Mr. Batwell, resigned on account of preferment abroad, 1773; Rev. Mr. Waring, resigned in 1791;

Rev. Mr. Blankarne, resigned 1797; Rev. Richard Wilson, resigned 1808; Rev. Matthew Wilson, resigned 1816; Rev. David Rouell, elected 1816, the present lecturer.

Present curate, Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A. F.S.A. one of the Masters of Merchant-tailors' School. H. G.

CHARACTERS OF PHILOSOPHERS, BY W. T. BRANDE, ESQ. F.R.S.

(Continued from p. 132.)

DR. BLACK.

Dr. Joseph Black was sprung from a Scottish family, transplanted first to England, and then to France, where he was born in 1728, on the banks of the Garonne. When twelve years of age he was sent for education to Belfast, and afterwards to the University of Glasgow, where he entered upon the study of physic, under the guidance of that bright ornament of medical science, Dr. William Cullen. In 1780 he removed to Edinburgh; four years afterwards he took the degree of Doctor of Physic, and in 1786 published his experiments on Magnesia, Quicklime, and some other alkaline substances, in the *Physical and Literary Essays*. In the same year, Dr. Cullen having removed to Edinburgh, Dr. Black returned to Glasgow, to fill the medical and chemical chair of that University, where he was received with open arms both by the classes and professors. In 1764 he brought his ideas respecting the combination of heat with ponderable matter to perfection. Speculations upon this subject had occupied his mind during

a considerable period; but the difficulties of the inquiry, and the time necessarily consumed in other professional avocations, had considerably interfered with the pursuit. In 1766 he was appointed to the chemical chair of Edinburgh, an office which he filled with such talent, industry, and perseverance, as not only drew an immense concourse of hearers to his class, but tended to confer upon chemistry a degree of popularity and importance, which has been greatly conducive to its promotion and extension. "His discourse," says his biographer, Professor Robinson, "was so plain and perspicuous, his illustrations by experiment so apposite, that his sentiments on any subject never could be mistaken; and his instructions were so clear of all hypothesis or conjecture, that the hearer rested on his conclusions with a confidence scarcely exceeded in matters of his own experience."* In short, Dr. Black, in his professional capacity, was entitled to every praise, and he contributed most essentially to the foundation and increase of the reputation which the University of Edinburgh has acquired and maintained.

* Dr. Black's character as a lecturer is given by his friend Professor Robinson, in the following terms:—"He endeavoured every year to render his courses more plain and familiar, and to illustrate them by a greater variety of examples in the way of experiment. No man could perform these more neatly and successfully. They were always ingeniously and judiciously contrived, clearly establishing the points in view, and never more than sufficed for this purpose. While he scorned the quackery of a showman, the simplicity, neatness, and elegance with which they were performed were truly admirable. Indeed the *simplex munditiis* stamped every thing he did. I think it was the unperceived operation of this impression, that made Dr. Black's lectures such a treat to all his scholars. They were not only instructed, but, they knew not how, delighted; and without any effort to please, but solely by the natural emanation of a gentle and elegant mind, co-operating indeed with a most perspicuous exhibition of his sentiments, Dr. Black became a favourite lecturer; and many were induced, by the report of his students, to attend his courses, without having any particular relish for chemical knowledge, but merely in order to be pleased. This, however, contributed greatly to the extending the knowledge of Chemistry, and it became a fashionable part of the accomplishments of a gentleman."

Nor was his private character at variance with his public excellence. He was mild, amiable, and fond of conversation, whether serious or festive, and he was not above uniting to the highest philosophical attainments most of the elegant accomplishments of life. In his advanced age he often expressed a hope that he might not linger in protracted sickness, on account of the distress which in such cases is felt by surrounding friends; and his death, which happened in his 71st year, in Nov. 1799, is on this account the more remarkable. He was taking some milk and water, and having the cup in his hand, when the last stroke of his pulse was to be given, had set it upon his knee, and in this attitude expired without the smallest agitation. The writings of Black, though lamentably few, are masterpieces of scientific composition. *Newton* was his model, and he was the first who transfused into Chemistry the severe system of inductive logic, which marks the productions of that great master of Natural Philosophy. "In no scientific inquiries, since the date of the *Principia* and *Optics*, do we find so great a proportion of pure ratiocination founded upon the description of common facts, but tending to the most unexpected and important results, as on the two grand systems of Black." Averse to all hypothesis, and aware of the multitudinous facts upon which a theory that is to stand firm must be founded, Dr. Black was unwarrantably slow in the formal public disclosure of his admirable researches. His tenets were fully and freely delivered to his pupils; but he very rarely intruded on the public as an author, and his achievements in the philosophy of heat, are chiefly developed in his posthumous works. This silence, arising out of an over-cautious modesty, which marked all his proceedings, was not favourable to the reputation of Dr. Black. Faulty and incomplete copies of his lectures were circulated among his friends and admirers, which afterwards reached the hands of those who deserved another name, and by whom they were not very honourably employed.

MR. WATT.

To Mr. Watt's character in relation to the public, and as a private indivi-

dual, it is more than difficult to do justice; for the combined eloquence of the different writers who have attempted it, has only fully depicted the influence of his talents on the state of society; and still less has it succeeded in the still more difficult portraiture of the man occupied in the ordinary duties of life, and in the unsuspecting intercourse of social converse. Such at least is the impression which I feel upon looking over the different biographical sketches which have lately appeared. For my own part, I consider myself as highly fortunate in having occasionally enjoyed the society and profited by the information of one, whom, without exception, I consider as the most eminent benefactor to his country. And I should have attempted to have gleaned from others, and from my own memory, a few particulars relative to his character and pursuits, had I not, in looking into a production of the Author of *Waverley*, discovered a sketch of his character, which leaves me to lament that the same pencil is not more frequently employed in such delineations, and induces me at once to cancel all that I had collected upon the subject.

"He was a man," says that writer, "whose genius discovered the means of multiplying our national resources, to a degree even beyond his own stupendous powers of calculation and combination; bringing the treasures of the abyss to the surface of the earth; giving the feeble arm of man the momentum of an Ahrimane; commanding manufactures to arise as the rod of the Prophet produced water in the Desert; affording the means of dispensing with that time and tide, which wait for no man, and of sailing without that wind, which defied the commands and threats of Xerxes himself. This potent commander of the elements, this abridger of time and space, this magician whose cloudy machinery has produced a change on the world, the effects of which, extraordinary as they are, are only beginning to be felt, was not only the most profound man of science, the most successful combiner of powers, and calculator of numbers, as adapted to practical purposes; was not only one of the most generally well-informed, but one of the best and kindest of human beings. In his 84th year his

attention was at every one's question, his information at every one's command."

"No individual," says another and equally able writer, "possessed more varied and exact information. He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodising power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it. His stores of miscellaneous knowledge were immense, and yet less astonishing than the command he had over them. His conversation had all the charm of familiarity, with all the substantial treasures of knowledge. With this philosophical excellence of character, be it never forgotten that Mr. Watt conjoined the higher doties and more exalted attributes of sincere but unaffected piety. Expressing his gratitude to Providence for that length of days and exemption from infirmity which rendered the evening of his life cheerful and serene, he yielded up his soul in the calmest tranquillity, and passed, without pang or struggle, from the bosom of his family to that of his God."

MR. CAVENDISH.

Bergman was followed by two great and contemporary luminaries of classical science, *Cavendish* and *Schule*; and though each reached the goal of distinction, they reached it by very different roads, showing the little influence of external circumstances upon the growth of inherent and vigorous genius. Cavendish was a leading person in the scientific circles of London, of noble family and princely influence. The latter, of humble origin and with limited means, made up for the deficiencies of place and fortune by zeal and economy, and in the retirement of a Swedish village, raised a reputation that soon extended itself over Europe. In private life Cavendish was unambitious, unassuming, bashful, and reserved. He was peevishly impatient of the inconveniences of eminence; he detested flattery, and was uneasy under merited praise. He therefore shunned general society, and was only familiar in a very limited circle of friends. There he bore his great faculties always meekly. His conversation

was lively, varied, and instructive; upon all subjects of science, he was at once luminous and profound, and in discussion wonderfully acute. * * * Cavendish was an enemy to the new nomenclature of Chemistry, and was fond of foretelling its downfall. He disliked all innovations that were not rendered absolutely necessary by the progress of experiment, and would never adopt new opinions, till fully and leisurely convinced of the fallacy of the old. Though occasionally in his company, I scarcely ever knew him to take a part of a continued dialogue, except at the Royal Society Club, where he died every Thursday till within a short time of his death, and there he never spoke except to gain or give information.

MR. TENNANT.

That the quantity of carbonic acid afforded by a grain weight of diamond, is the same as that yielded by a similar quantity of charcoal, is the great proof of the identity of those apparently dissimilar substances. This was demonstrated, in the year 1796, by the refined and elegant experiments of Mr. Tennant, whose untimely loss society has had lately to deplore. Mr. Tennant was a profound philosopher, and a matchless companion. His learning was without pedantry; his wit without sarcasm; he was deep but always clear; gentle yet never dull. To those who knew him not, it is scarcely possible to offer an adequate representation of his singularly pleasing and enlightened character. By those who enjoyed his acquaintance and partook of his social hours, his extent of knowledge, his happy and unrivalled talent for conversation, his harmless but brilliant flashes of merriment, and all his amiable peculiarities can never be forgotten. Mr. Tennant was born in Yorkshire in 1761, and died at Boulogne (in crossing the draw bridge of a fort) in 1815.

MR. URBAN, *Guilford-st. Jan. 8.*

THE two following letters addressed to the famous John George Grævius, have never, I believe, appeared in print. They are highly interesting, being written by the originator of the Delphin

edition of the Latin Classics, and as showing not only the object which he had in view in causing the publication of that edition, but also his opinion of the manner in which his plan had been carried into execution.

The writer, Charles de St. Maure, Duke of Montausier,* was appointed governor of the Dauphin by Louis XIV. and the choice of such a tutor for his son has always been a bright spot in the chequered character of that monarch. Strictly upright, virtuous, and severe almost to austerity in his own conduct,† the Duke of Montausier never shrank from speaking the truth, not to his royal pupil alone, but even to Louis himself, surrounded as he might be by a court of fawning parasites. Many instances of the Duke's bold frankness are on record. Although a soldier, and living at a time when high rank was not usually adorned with learning, Montausier was no mean scholar; he was, besides, a friend and patron of men of letters, and was in correspondence with many of the most learned men in Europe: numerous works were dedicated to him, among them the Hesiod ‡ of his correspondent Grævius.

In 1670, on the death of Picart Perin, the Duke nominated the celebrated Bossuet, then Bishop of Condom, as preceptor to the Dauphin, and the scarcely less celebrated Huet as sub-preceptor. § To the latter he confided the execution of a plan, which he contemplated so early as 1672, that of an edition of the Latin Classics, for the use of his royal pupil. The mode in which Huet proceeded in the fulfilment of the task enjoined him, will be best described in his own words: ||

“Dum huic operi *Demonstrationis Evangelicæ* incumbere, succrevit aliud, laboriosum ipsum quoque et diuturnum, ac studiosæ juventuti per-

utile, cujus laus omnia atque fructus auctori et inventori debetur Montauserio. Nam cum à prima ætate priscos auctores Latinos lectitasset diligenter, lectionis suavitate et attentionem animi duabus potissimum difficultatibus interpellari solere querebatur: quarum altera oriretur ex verborum et elocutionis obscuritate, altera ex ignoratione rerum antiquarum; nec facile sibi fuisse ad bella proficiscenti Commentariorum mole sarcinas operare, ideoque inter legendum sæpe se ad geminum hunc obicem adhasisse; qui si removerentur, jam proclivem fore et facilem veterum Scriptorum intelligentiam, atque adeo studiosorum commodis præclare consultum iri: quomobrem vehementer optare se, meque adhortari, ut in curam hanc vellem incumbere, et eruditos aliquos homines seligere, qui veterum scriptorum, quos Classics Gellius appellat, interpretatione et notis in usum Serenissimi Delphini illustrandorum negotium in se reciperent: invitados eos esse, non tanquam mercenarios sordidi et illiberalis questus auctoramento, sed honorariis propositis præmiis, quibus expendendis certo sperare se non defuturum magnanimum Regem, suamque se ad id operam et interventum polliceri. Quæ cum audissem, Etsi, inquam, paratum mihi laborem infinitum præseotio, magnumque tempore dispendium, nusquam tamen decero, vel Principis nostri commodis, vel publicæ utilitati. Quoscumque ergo in studiis humanitatis optime versatos, et in veterum auctorum lectione exercitatos, vel uoveram ipse, vel ex aliorum relatu audiveram, accessivi, sigillatim iis explicavi propositum opus, et ad suam Serenissimo Delphino commodandam operam satis quidem per se animatos strenue excitavi. Atque ea sane æquis accepta sunt animis, et, ut in rem subjecta omni cunctatione conferrentur,

* He was born in 1620, and in his youth was known as the Baron de Salles: in 1644 he was created Marquis of Montausier, and in 1664 Duke of the same place, and Peer of France. The Duke's wife was the well-known Julie d'Angennes de Rambouillet, and it was for her that he caused the celebrated *Guirlande de Julie* to be written. Huet gives an amusing account of this volume (*Comm. de Rebus suis*, p. 293); of which a full bibliographical description is given by De Bure.

† He was said to be the prototype of the Misanthrope of Molière.

‡ Printed at Amsterdam in 1667.

§ Huet's own expressions would lead us to suppose that he was of equal rank with Bossuet.

|| P. D. Huetii *Comm. de rebus ad eum pertinentibus*. Amst. 1718, p. 286.

valde eos sum cohortatus. Ergo decimo quinto quoque die recurrebam Lutetiam: conveniebant illi statis horis apud me; pensum suum exhibebat unusquisque, mihi que cognoscendum, æstimandum, dijudicandum proponebat."

After giving an account of the opposition which he encountered respecting the indexes, Huet adds,

"Sed pervici tamen, nec destiti *Ære cære viros, Martemque accendere castæ*, quoad de Serenissimi Delphini nuptiis agi ceptum est. Tunc enim conticuerunt literæ illæ aulicæ, quarum impensæ plusquam ducenties mille libris steterunt. Quamvis autem omnibus à me adhibita est diligentia in selegendis perspectæ tantum doctrinæ viris, quibus veterum Auctorum commentariis instruendorum cura demandaretur, nonnulli tamen, vel levius quam putabam tincti literis, vel impatientes laboris, quam mihi commoverant expectationem sui fefellerunt; (quid enim dissimulem?) adeo ut nequaquam par fuit operum omnium dignitas. Nec mirum sane in hunc juvenem numerum, tam primum suam periclitantium industriam, irrepisse nonnullos ex inferiori eruditorum gradu, qui ea se posse docere alios crederent, quæ nondum satis ipsi didicissent: nimio plus enim arrogare sibi ætatis hujus vitium est."

It will be seen that Montausier entertained a much lower opinion of the work than did Huet, and we cannot suppose him to be actuated by any affectation of modesty as an author or editor, for such he was not. Posterity has confirmed his opinion. Had these letters been brought to light a few years since, it is not probable that the *Delphin* editions would have been selected as the basis of a republication of the Latin Classics, or that any occasion would have been given for the caustic but just note of the (now Right Rev.) Quarterly Reviewer (Q.R. vol. xxii. p. 303, note.) The volume in which these letters are contained, belonged to the late Rev. Dr. Burney of Greenwich; on the purchase of his collections by Parliament in 1818, it was deposited in the British Museum.

J. H.

Ce 15 Mars, 1676, à St. Germain.
La leuteur des imprimeurs, qui tra-

vailent aux auteurs sur lesquels on fait des notes pour Monseigneur le Dauphin, est cause, Monsieur, que j'ay esté si longtems à faire réponse à diverses de vos lettres, parceque j'attendois à vous envoyer ces auteurs avec ma lettre. En voicy donc en fio sept de ces auteurs,* en attendant les autres que je vous envoie. Vous, dont le savoir est eminent, et les autres doctes n'y trouverez pas votre conte, car ils sont faits pour des ignorans, et non pas pour des savans. Entrés donc, je vous prie, dans nôtre dessein, qui est de donner tous les auteurs anciens de la langue Latine si intelligible, par des gloses et des notes familières, que les enfans puissent les entendre, sans le secours de leurs precepteurs, ny des autres commentateurs. On ne s'est point piqué d'y apporter des choses nouvelles, des eruditions rares et recherchées, et des corrections tirées des manuscrits; on y explique simplement et nettement le sens du texte, et on y ajoute ce qui est nécessaire à savoir de Fables, d'Histoires, de Coutumes anciennes, de Géographie, etc. Si ceux qui ont travaillé ont réussi à cela, ils ont atteint nôtre but. On a ajouté des indices, qui seront très-utiles, parceque ce sont des espèces de Concordances; et il n'y aura pas un mot dans la langue Latine, qu'on ne sache de quels auteurs il sera, et combien de fois il s'en sera servi. Faites moy la grace, Moosieur, de me mander votre avis fidèlement et sincèrement sur tout cela. Si vous aviois trouvé d'excellens ouvriers, je croy que l'ouvrage auroit esté très utile au public, mais il a fallu se servir de ceux qui se sont présentés, ainsi nous n'avons pas choisi. Je vous rends un million de graces de tout mon cœur du Panegyrique de Pline, que vous m'avez envoyé. Je ne say qui me l'a apporté, car je n'ay point veu ce Moosieur Veltbusius, dont vous me parliez dans deux de vos lettres. S'il fût venu à moy je luy eussé rendu tous les services que j'eusse pu en votre considération, tout ce que vous me recommandez m'étant fort considérable.

J'auray bien de la joye quand je

* Probably the following: — Florus; Sallustius; both printed in 1674; Callimachus; Corn. Nepos; Vell. Paterculus; Phædrus; Terentius; all printed in 1675.

verray v^{otre} Ciceron ; et un auteur de cette importance, partant de vos mains, et illustré par vous, doit auséi estre une chose admirable. Il ne faut pas attendre pour le donner que la paix soit faite, car ce terme seroit un peu trop longue. Ce seroit une chose bien souhaitable que ce courageux libraire, dont vous me parlez, donnât en un corps tous les ouvrages de Meursius, et de Saumaise, s'il y vouloit joindre ceux de Grotius, il rendroit un grand service à la republicue des lettres. N'oubliez pas, je vous prie, de me faire savoir ce que vous avez eu la bonté de debourser pour moy pour les opuscules de Meursius, à fin que je mette ordre qu'on vous en rembourse. Aimez moy toujours, et soyez assuré de l'affection, de l'estime, et de la considération extrêmes que j'ay pour vous.

MONTAUSIER.

M. Gravins.

Le 27 Fevrier, 1683, à Versailles.

J'ay receu, Monsieur, deux de vos lettres, l'une du mois d'Octobre, et l'autre du mois de Novembre derniers. Je ne vous y ay pas fait réponse plutost, parceque j'attendois le retour d'Hortemels, qui a tardé très longtems, et l'arrivée des paquets de livres, dont vous l'aviez chargé, qui ne sont encore venus que longtems après luy, de sorte que je ne les ay receus que depuis fort pen de tems. Je vous remercie de tout mon cœur des temoignages d'amitié que vous me donnez. Je voudrois bien les meriter, par quelque service essentiel, et non pas par de simples paroles qui ne sauroient jamais exprimer les sentimens d'estime et de considération que j'ay pour vous. Je vous rends grace aussi, Monsieur, du beau Justin que vous m'avez envoyé ; tout ce que vous donnez au public est excellent, et j'attends avec impatience les autres ouvrages que vous me faites esperer : je recevray entre autres avec beaucoup de joye celuy de Meursius que vous voulez me dédier, parce qu'encore que je ne le mérite pas, je ne laisse pas d'estre bien aise qu'un homme auséi estimable que vous temoigne au public, que je ne le suis pas indifferant. Je vous suis auséi fort obligé des Poèmes de M. Francius, et du livre de M. Binneus ; car c'est de vous que je les tiens ; je vous conjure pourtant d'en remercier ces deux Mes-

sieurs de ma part et de leur dire que ce que j'ay lu de leurs ouvrages m'a donné beaucoup de satisfaction.

J'ay parcouru tout le Catalogue de la bibliothèque du pauvre M. Heinsius, dont je regrette tous les jours le dige possesseur. Comme vous m'avez mandé que si j'en voulois quelques livres, vous voudriez bien prendre le soin de les acheter, je vous envoie un mémoire de ceux que je voudrois ; il est un peu grand. Mais je vous supplie, Monsieur, de ne travailler à les avoir qu'autant que cela ne vous incommodera point ; d'ailleurs il n'y en a point que je veuille si le prix monte trop haut ; s'il est raisonnable, je veux bien ceux dont je vous envoie le mémoire. Je n'en ay point marqué aucun des œuvres de Meursius, parceque vous savez celles que j'ay, et que je voudrois toutes les autres. Faites moy la faveur de me mander bientost la voye par laquelle vous voulez que je vous envoie l'argent nécessaire pour cette emplette, à fin que je vous le fasse tenir au plutost, et à peu près la somme à quoy cela se pourra monter. S'il y a encore d'autres livres nouveaux, ou de ceux dont vous me parlez, ou d'autres venus à vostre connoissance, depuis vos lettres, vous me ferez plaisir de les joindre à ceux-icy. J'attens, Monsieur, de vous envoyer Festus, que je puisse vous l'envoyer avec plusieurs autres que je vous destine sur les quels on travaille pour Monseigneur le Dauphin ; on me fait esperer qu'ils seront bientost achevés d'imprimer. Mais les imprimeurs de France sont auséi lents et auséi meoteurs que ceux de Hollande.

J'espère vous envoyer quatorze ou quioze volumes de ces ouvrages, qui ne sont pas pour les savans, l'intention qu'on a eue n'estant que de faire entendre ces auteurs à de jeunes gens sortis du collège.

Je vous envoie une lettre pour M. Crucius, qui m'a fait la faveur de m'écrire en son nom, et en celuy des autres héritiers de M. Heinsius. Je vous prie de la luy faire rendre et d'exhorter ces Messieurs à faire imprimer les œuvres de leur excellent parent.

Adieu, Monsieur, conservez moy toute l'amitié que vous m'avez promise, et croyez que nul ne vous estime et ne vous considere plus que je fais, car rien n'est plus véritable.

MONTAUSIER.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Philosophy of Manufactures, &c. By Andrew Ure, M.D. 1835.

THE great advantage England possesses over other countries in manufactures, is owing to her coal, iron, capital, and skill; and Dr. Ure thinks her present supremacy may be maintained, if her industry is correctly and skilfully directed. The total sum of agriculturists is 1,243,057, being only 80 per cent. of the adult males employed in manufactures, arts, and trades. In 1770, the annual consumption of *cotton* in British manufacture was under 4 millions of pounds weight. In 1834, the consumption was 270 millions. Dr. Ure remarks that there appears something capricious in the *topographical* distribution of manufactures. There is as cheap fuel, as good a seaport, as abundant a population at *Edinburgh* as at *Glasgow*: yet, with the slight exception of a few large factories at *Aberdeen*, and one at New Perth, the Scotch cotton manufacture is entirely confined to *Glasgow*. Perhaps the energy of one capitalist determines a situation, and overcomes the disadvantages of site. *Aberdeen* has no coals; *Edinburgh* is close to a large coal-field. Again; It has been found impossible by the "Glasgow bodies" to transfer to themselves the peculiar fabrics of Manchester; and, vice versâ, the Manchester people have made many efforts to naturalize the muslin trade of Glasgow and Paisley; but never with any advantage. It is not pretended that the same quality of goods could not be made indifferently at either of these emporia; but they could not be made at the same cost. Each of them endeavours to outstrip the other in reducing prices; but both have benefited by the fall in the price of the raw material and of the machinery. American-cotton-wool, which was twenty years ago 1s. 6d. a pound, is now 7d. Besides, our machinery has fallen in price; a machine which would cost 30*l.* in Manchester, would cost 54*l.* in America; a dozen of spindles which would cost 4*s.* here, would cost 14*s.* 6d. GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

there. The factory system (Dr. Ure says) has not extended North beyond Aberdeen. The manufacture of *woollen* 50 years since was the great staple of the country. It was *five times* as great as the *cotton trade*; but in 1822, while the woollen exports did not amount to more than 6,000,000*l.*, the cotton rose to 33,337,000*l.* Mr. Huskisson said that the real value of cotton goods consumed at home amounted to 32,000,000*l.*: of these not more than 6,000,000*l.* were invested in the raw material, and the remaining 26,000,000*l.* went to the profit of the capitalist, and the income of the persons employed in the manufacture. Here we will transcribe a passage in Dr. Ure's Work, p. 107:—

"A great truth is here taught the nations of mankind. When they remove the restrictions and burdens from any particular branch of industry, they afford relief not only to the amount of the tax remitted, but lay the foundation for commercial enterprise to an extent of benefit impossible to foresee. We may ask any man who has attentively considered the resources of this country, whether, if the restrictions had not been taken off the manufacture of cotton, this country could possibly have made the gigantic efforts it did during the late long war with the world, or could now pay the interest of the debt contracted during the war? We may also ask whether the number of persons employed in this manufacture, to the amount probably of a million and a half, whose wants are supplied in return for their labor, does not afford more real encouragement to the agriculture of the country, than any regulation for keeping up artificial prices could possibly effect. It is to the increasing wealth of the manufacturing population and the progress of creative industry, and not to artificial regulations for creating high prices, that this country must look, not only for relief from its present burdens, but for the power of making fresh exertions whenever her position may demand them. The relief claimed for agriculture by the landed aristocracy, cannot be given by any artificial measures, either to it or any other mode of occupation. It can flow only from the undisturbed and increasing industry of the people."

We agree with the author in what
2 M

he says against artificial means to elevate prices; but still, we cannot see in what way the prosperity of the manufacturer is to assist the fallen agriculturist, except Dr. Ure means, by creating such a mass of wealth as to relieve us from the weight of debt. This, however, is very distant and problematical, seeing at present we cannot support even a small sinking-fund, and not taking future wars into account; besides, if prices are to arise from wealth created by commercial industry, in that very rise is the first cause of their future decline; seeing that their prosperity has one of its bases founded on the low price of agricultural produce. Mr. Muntz says, if you add 5 per cent. to your present prices, you stop the current of your manufacturing enterprise. The manufacturers are also wishing for (which is, in other words, considering their advantage bound up with) a *still lower price* of corn, than that which now is ruining the agriculturists, and calling for free trade in that article. Manufactures are acknowledged to be now steadily and securely flourishing; but, simultaneously, agriculture is as much depressed. How is agriculture then to be benefited by the manufacturer, however rich and flourishing he may be; when, under a *free trade*, he may leave the home market, and get his corn from Poland, flour from America, or elsewhere: or, which is the same thing, import so much as to force English corn down to the level of the Polish price. How are manufacturers to assist the agriculturist?—by raising prices as their wealth accumulates? But already the country is filled with wealth, and the prices are lower than when its capital and revenue were not of half the amount. The assistance a progressively flourishing and increasing manufacturing population would give to agriculture, appears to us clear and certain, as long as they depend on that home agriculture for their supply: but if they do not, and under a free-trade system, why the agriculture of *England* would not be benefited by them in the same proportion as the agriculture of the other corn-growing countries of *Europe*. Though the fruitful waters of manufacturing prosperity overflowed their banks, instead

of being carried into empty reservoirs of the agricultural interest at home, they would be diffused through more distant and numerous channels. But what increases the prosperity of other countries, increases ours (it is said). True—as a general axiom; but not unexceptionably true: for that price which would well remunerate a Polish cultivator, would starve an English one. What then are the interests to be considered? *Three*: The manufacturing, including the commercial; 2. The agricultural; 3. The funded proprietor. The last is paid by a tax on the industry and profits of the two former. This tax of 28 millions, or whatever it is, diminishes so much the profits, and takes from the capital of the other two classes; or, in other words, it obliges them to add so much more to the price of their products as will cover this demand. Now, the agriculturist asserts, that he cannot pay these taxes out of his present prices; and therefore he urges some measure by which prices may be raised, to enable him to meet these burdens by his increased returns. The manufacturer, whose interest to the nation is of equal importance, then rises to oppose this; asserting, what you give in price to the farmer, you take from him; you oblige him to raise his prices to cover his increased expenses; “and thus raising our prices, we are undersold by our continental rivals, who, being taxed in less proportion, can offer their goods to the open market of the world at a lower price.” Thus it seems that the difficulty at last resolves itself into the amount of taxation, which if it is lessened to one interest (the agricultural), immediately is supposed to fall in the same proportion taken from him on the manufacturer. But this taxation cannot materially be lessened or removed; and all attempts to effect this, further than by prudential and economical reduction of annual expenditure, are dishonourable and dishonest, and therefore never could be of permanent and real service. The common argument against the fundholders is void of truth: they never lent their money in paper to be paid only in *paper*; they lent their money on this understanding—that as soon as the war terminated, they were to be paid in

gold. The fundholder is receiving nothing but what he contemplated and what the Government pledged itself that he should receive. Hence the taxation to pay this debt is, for the present, irremovable without a superabundant national capital to pay it off. But, in the meanwhile, this is as difficult and dangerous a position for a country to be placed in, as it is for an individual to be so much in debt, as to be always at the furthest edge of his resources. It is obvious, if the circumstances are true which are stated, one interest, the agricultural, must rapidly decline, if not ultimately perish; for it is absurd to talk, as the Edinburgh Review does, of *savings by improvements* carrying the agriculturist through such a tremendous depression as the present. Besides, in many of the corn-growing counties in England, as in Suffolk and Norfolk, the very improvements now suggested as new by the reviewer, have been long ago adopted; and in such old and long cultivated corn-countries as these are, very little *saving* could be effected by any improved system of agriculture; or even by closer habits of living: and if they speak of the removal of *tithes*, or the commutation *essentially* benefiting the farmer, i. e. benefiting him more than by substituting a *certain* money-payment or corn-payment for one that is now uncertain, inasmuch as the owner of the tithes can now alter their nominal value at his option, or materially injure the farmer by removing the tithable produce from it; if they mean the farmer to derive more benefit than this, that he can then more securely lay out his capital on his farm, why then they must imply that he is to gain, by an advantageous bargain, by the loss to the owner of the tithes; but, as the clergy are the general owners, and as their property, individually, is very small, such an alteration would unjustly benefit one, at nearly the ruin of the other.

To speak of the difficulties of agriculture being adjusted by a reduction of rents, is delusive. Rents have been universally reduced from 20 to 40 per cent, except, perhaps, in small occupations, or where attorneys or tradesmen, or small capitalists are the proprietors; but at present prices, which

prices the manufacturer still thinks too high, no rental is really raised from the land, the profits being absorbed by the expenses.

This then appears the situation of the country. The *manufacturer* can only live and compete with his foreign rivals by present low prices. The *agriculturists* can only live by their prices being raised, or by taxation being diminished; but the manufacturer will not consent to one, nor the *fundholder* to the other. Under these circumstances we can see no further than this—that neither the *agricultural* nor the *manufacturing* interest can be ruined without its ruin extending to the other; without the whole constitution of the country falling into anarchy and wretchedness, through discontent and distress: nor can the energies of the country be relaxed without diminishing its power and station among the other nations of Europe; her rivals, emulators, and enemies in trade and commerce; for if England remains stationary while the other European nations are increasing in activity, enterprise, and wealth, she must sink into an inferior order, and her foreign possessions, her commercial prosperity, her wealth and greatness—all must perish!

In our private opinion we side with none of the contending parties. We cannot look with satisfaction or tranquillity at the fast increasing masses of our manufacturing population, depending, as they assert they do, for bread on a *trifling per centage of prices*; and already assuming, as at the late dinner at Birmingham, a tone and language of threat to the Government, and a resolution to have recourse to physical force if their wishes are not agreed to. Twice has Mr. Attwood threatened the Government, with his *armies of artisans* who were to assemble at his call, if his and his party's views were not carried by that Government into effect. Look also at the language and temper of Mr. Ebenezer Elliott's *Coru-law Rhymes*, and third volume of *Poems*, for specimens of the disposition and tone of this branch of the community. If such are the feelings of Mr. Elliott, an educated and gifted man, what must be those of the low, violent, and ignorant class?—

To be a *crow'd* and *scorpi'd* Curse, that makes
Immortal worms!—a Wolf, that feasts on souls!
One of the names which Vengeance whips
with snakes,
Whose venom cannot die!—a king of Gouls!
Whose drink is blood! To be changed as owls.
Still calling darkness light, and winter spring.
To be a tiger-king, whose mercy grows.
To be of meanest things, the vilest thing:
Throw aspics before us! What grub would
be a King?

Speaking of the proprietors of land,
Mr. Elliott says,—

'He is accurs'd!' said the Prince of Hell,
And like a Phidian statue mountain vast,
Stooping from rocks, black, yet unquenchable,
The full shade of his faded glory cast
Over the blackness of black fire aghast,
Black-burning seas, that ever black will burn.
He is accurs'd! and while Hell shall last,
Him and his prayer Heaven's marble roof shall
spurn, (millions mourn!
Who curs'd the blessed food, and bade Earth's

At p. 124 we meet with the follow-
ing effusion:—

Wallowing in wealth, and yet an almoner,
Shark goes not to the workhouse for his pay,
But wrings his bread-tax from the labourer:
Then to the treadmill takes his righteous way
To see his victim yagabonds, display
Their British virtues; but he never treads,
In vain the merchant pleads for leave to sell—
In vain for leave to toil the labourer pleads—
In vain to *Shark* of ruin'd trade we tell.
Oh! for a Law to purge this Demon's hell,
And cast out fiends! or teach the nuisance vile
He must not make the general loss his gain;
Or whip him naked through the bankrupt Isle.
That he may reap some portion of the pain
With which he sours our hearths, and so re-
strain

His devilish appetite for famine's tears.

This is the portrait Mr. Elliott
draws of the English landlords, col-
lectively; and then he ends:—

O! wholesale dealers in waste, want, and war!
Would that your deeds were written!—and
they are
Written, and grav'd, on minds and hearts
oppress'd!—
Stamp'd deep, and blood-burnt in, o'er realms
oppress'd.
Hurrah! for bread-taxed England!

Coming back to prose, and to better
temper and better feelings than are here
exhibited by the Sheffield poet,—as we
cannot look with quiet anticipations at
either the safety or the perpetuity of
our manufacturing interest, (for would
not its increasing wealth bear within
it the seeds of its own decay, unless
attended by extraordinary and pecu-
liar advantages?) nor agree with them
in their views of its almost *indefinite*
increase, and its boundless wealth and
prosperity;—so we differ also from the
agriculturists in their views of recalling
their departed prosperity by an artifi-
cial elevation of prices: believing it to
be very disadvantageous to a nation to

have a *national scale of prices perma-
nently fixed higher than her neighbours
and competitors*: and also believing
that in a state of peace it is impossible
to maintain such a scale; and not
agreeing that the agriculturist can be
relieved by what may be called the
economical system of the Edinburgh
Review;—we find ourselves wedged
fast in the horns of a dilemma; and,
after twisting and turning in all di-
rections, can only see one hope of
escape from our entire circle of diffi-
culty—by sacrificing sufficient of the
*capital of the country, to pay off at
least half of the National Debt*: which
would leave us certainly on an equality
in a financial point of view, with
France and other European countries;
considering the relative proportion of
the debts, and the wealth of the re-
spective countries. This capital is
mortgaged upon all national honour
and faith to the public creditors; this
they have a right to; what we should
lose of the amount of capital, would
be repaid by increased activity and
enterprise, by an improved trade, and
by that general content and satisfaction
that arise from a conviction that our
industry will ensure us a fair profit,
and that all classes of the community
are placed on a fair level ground of
competition with each other. To ex-
emplify great things by small: this
was exactly the case with the *brewers*
in England, when the tax was taken
from beer, and houses were licensed
for private sale. They considered that
25 per cent. was at one blow taken
from their capital; they had 75*l.* worth
of property, in lieu of 100*l.* They made
up their minds to it; and began, as it
were, afresh, on that reduced capital,
to make fresh profits by the unwearied
application of industry and skill.

Mr. Coleridge's views of taxation,
as given us in his *Conversations*, are
singular for a man of his understand-
ing and knowledge. He looked on
taxation, as merely taking money from
one man to give to another, as applied
to a *home-debt* like ours; and there-
fore he could not see the ill effects
arising from it. But there is great
difference between a man using his
own money, and the government spend-
ing it for him; national expenditure,
in great measure, is applied to things
that are not productive—as to armies,

navies, &c. there is a constant expenditure, and no profitable (speaking commercially) return. Money used by the individual is spent on that which will produce an increase from it: the money spent by government is like the money on which you keep your *foot-man*—it goes without return; the money spent by the individual (speaking, of course, of money *employed*) is like the wages you give the *labourer*, who is employed in bringing you interest for it. To this is to be added, the necessary *inequality* of taxation to a prodigious extent; where those pay, to whom paying is difficult; and those escape lightly, who could easily bear the weight: and this second argument enters into the *third*: that it is very prejudicial to all relations of our foreign intercourse. For these reasons, therefore, it would be most wise, perhaps necessary, to reduce the amount of our large debt; and if any one can point out the means by which it can be done in fairness to all parties, without obliquely defrauding, or openly cheating the creditor, and without pressing too heavily on the property or industry of the other classes, he will be a great benefactor to his country.

We have been taken away by these considerations from Dr. Ure's book; but, we hope, only to let our readers peruse it, in its own pages; for it abounds with knowledge of the subject, perfectly understood, well arranged, and clearly and pleasantly delivered. If Dr. Ure sees through the matters we have mentioned more clearly than we do, we should attend to his opinions gladly and with great respect. With regard to his argument, on which he dwells, as to the advantage which the landlord has over the manufacturer, as a purchaser and seller, which he places in a light so invidiously strong—what is the *result* at last of both their dealings?—that the landlord makes two or three per cent. of his property, and that the manufacturer makes, we suppose, full as large as what is generally thought to trade to be a compensation for the adventure; a per centage that, in a certain time, ensures him wealth. The argument, as Dr. Ure puts it, appears strong and conclusive against the landlords; but the fact is, that the disadvantages of the manufacturer are compensated by

the larger profit he originally set on his commodities: as in manufactures there is not, at *present*, a competition so strong as to bring down all prices to their very lowest possible item of profit: a few years ago, at the time that Arkwright, and Sir Robert Peel, and others, made their large fortunes, the profits must have been very great; for all manufactures, if not a *monopoly*, are a *pollopoly*, necessarily (as requiring that skill and capital, which only a few have to bring to market); and therefore such prices were set on products, as produced, under all the disadvantages mentioned, princely fortunes.

It is often repeated, in and out of the Senate, that the interests of agriculture and manufactures are one and the same—feeling the same prosperity, and declining under the same adverse circumstances. This is true, supposing that there was nothing to interrupt or perplex the progress of each; but when other interests intervene, this concord may be disturbed:—this disturbing cause is, principally, Taxation; and it is clear that agriculture cannot exist under the taxation which manufactures can bear. If the taxation were light, the low price of corn which assisted the manufacturer would also satisfy the landlord; and they would proceed with a happy reciprocity of interest. Dr. Ure, the Edinburgh reviewer, and many members of the Senate, have reproached the agriculturists with their corn-laws, and asserted that they have been ruinous to the very interests which they were intended to protect; and that, without them, the profits of the landlord would have been larger and more secure. Yet to this, the last Edinburgh Review has added, not very consistently we think, that the manufacturers are now silent on the subject, because, from the low price of corn, the corn laws are inoperative; but if, from bad seasons, they were again to rise into action,—the country would demand their abolition; but if the corn-laws have not assisted the agriculturist, how would he have been in a more prosperous state without them? Why, we suppose it would be answered, by the *rise of prices on the Continent*, following up the demand which England would make for a supply: as in common trade, if a demand for any ar-

ticle suddenly arises, the price of that article is advanced. But, as we believe Mr. Muntz observed, would the demand of only 20 millions of people, coming into the general European and American markets for an *addition* (for that is all,) to their own growth, occasion a permanent or progressive rise in a market which has commonly to supply 200 or 300 millions of people—the population of Europe? Supposing such a demand did act instantly on prices, it is because the markets would be unprepared, and that much fertile land is out of tillage. Such land could to an immense extent, be supplied to meet this new customer; and we cannot see in any way, that any advancement of prices on the Continent would follow the opening of our ports, after the first or second year. Assuredly, it is not in this way that the manufacturers interpret the law; *free trade, and cheap bread, they consider as synonymous.* We certainly do consider the corn laws at the present time as of no value to the agriculturist; nor for the future: nor are they, therefore, worth his consideration. We believe the power of the manufacturer, trader, &c. with his friend the political economist, would break through them by main force. As long as a constant increase of wealth is necessary to the wants of the State, so long must Government promote the interests, and often yield to the demands, of the manufacturer, on whom it relies for that wealth: and if it does not, then comes one of the Birmingham meetings; then come speeches intended to alarm or overawe Government; then come threats to bring the brute force of numbers to effect their purpose, and all the wild prognostics of turbulence and anarchy. The invectives that have been used against the House of Lords, are an utter and detestable disgrace to those who have pronounced them; the language used towards the Throne, cowardly, base, and unconstitutional.

We fear these two great interests, of Agriculture and Manufactures, must soon come into fatal collision, unless Government will take on itself the office which it ought before to have assumed; not of endeavouring to parry or avert the demands, and put aside the complaints of a great declining interest of the country; but of coming

forward of itself to state the causes, and propose the remedy. It is said, it is not in the power of Government to effect this:—we grant it is not in its power by artificial methods of raising prices, to relieve one interest at the expense of another; but if one important member of the Constitution is in a state of disease and decay, it is surely in its power, by an adjustment of interests, and by a mutual sacrifice, to reduce the inequalities which at present subsist. Either it must do that, or it must presume that the difficulties of agriculture are aggravated or are temporary. We do not believe either; and if they are not temporary, and are not relieved, then of necessity must at last come the still greater sacrifice to the whole community and constitution, consequent on the destruction of its agricultural interest, the ruin of the proprietors and tenants, the dislocation of the different orders connected with it, and after a perfect revolution of property, the transfer of the land to others. Could a country pass through this, without utter ruin to all other interests? We believe, and fully, that the Government is most anxious to relieve agriculture; for it is an absurdity to suppose that a man does not seek to relieve himself; but we also believe it is willing to procrastinate—to seek time—to hope it will right itself—to think its depression temporary, as we see one of the Judges asserted upon the bench—and to go on without at once confronting the danger, as long as it can. This we think unwise and unsafe: inasmuch as every day this long-protracted adversity,—these unremedied calamities,—occasion a growing mass of discontent and alienation among some, and a reckless and angry defiance among others, most dangerous while it exists, and most difficult to satisfy and sooth.

We now conclude, having freely given our opinion on a subject that is not altogether in the common line of our consideration; but which has forced itself upon us by its urgency and extreme importance. If what we have advanced is wrong, we shall be most happy to be convinced of error; if it is too gloomy, we shall be delighted to see our prospects brightened; but if it should be said, that we have

proposed nothing that is new, nor removed any difficulty, nor facilitated any arrangement that had not been previously considered—to this we fully agree. We know our inability—non nostrum est tantas componere lites—we look to far wiser and more experienced minds than our own,

Nunc manibus rapidis opus est, nunc
Arte Magistrâ.

Memorials of Oxford, Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38. Oxford, 8vo.

TWO volumes of this elegant and spirited publication, which have been completed, have passed under review in our Magazine. The third and last volume, now in progress, is by no means behind its predecessors; the numbers now lying before us, which comprise three colleges, Trinity, St. John's, and Jesus; with St. Aldate's, St. Ebbe's, and St. Thomas's parishes, and the Bodleian Library; are equal, in regard to embellishment and description, to any of the earlier "Memorials."

The volume appropriately commences with a new æra in the academical history, the foundation of colleges by private munificence, after the disgraceful seizure of church property which was made by Henry VIII. at the general dissolution of monasteries. How nobly might some of the larger monastic establishments, which in the darker ages had formed the secure retreats and nurseries of learning, have been made to serve the same noble purposes under the new Establishment; but unhappily, the rapacity of the vultures who surrounded the principal tyrant, left no opportunity to turn the confiscated property to so good an account.

In some few instances, individual exertion of the most noble and disinterested kind supplied the deficiency which the indiscriminate suppression of all institutions so the least connected with the monastic orders, left so apparent.

"Among the various instances of spoliation, which disgraced the cause of the Reformation, nothing appears more arbitrary than the entire suppression of Durham College; one half of its members consisting of lay scholars: but, because

the other half were Benedictine monks, and it was originally founded as a nursery for the Benedictine Priory at Durham, by a kind of constructive argument it was condemned to dissolution, and its revenues transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The site and buildings, however, were rescued from demolition."

This ancient foundation, so unjustly dissolved, was the parent of the present Trinity College; Sir Thos. Pope purchased the site and buildings, 20th Feb. 1554-5, of the individuals who had obtained a grant of them from the Crown, and he founded the College dedicated to the "Holy and Undivided Trinity," which still exists.

The munificent founder, it will be recollected, was the individual to whose custody Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of England, was committed during the reign of Mary; and the plan of study which the founder laid down for the guidance of his future scholars, was inspected and approved by the Queen; a circumstance which evinces the light character of her confinement, and evidently proves that the Princess regarded Sir Thomas as a kind host rather than as her gaoler.

The buildings, which include the beautiful chapel, the joint production of Aldrich and Wren, are noticed with the usual conciseness and ability displayed in the description of the other colleges, and are ably illustrated by two engravings, and four very pretty wood-cuts.

The noble example set by Sir Thos. Pope was not lost upon his contemporaries. Within a very few months after this worthy knight had commenced his laudable work, an equally excellent appropriation of wealth was displayed in the purchase of a dissolved monastery, and the foundation within its walls of a new college dedicated to St. JOHN THE BAPTIST, by a wealthy citizen of London, Sir Thomas White. This college forms his noblest monument: "he was buried in the college chapel, on the north side, near the altar, below which are the appropriate vaults of LAUD and JUXON. No cumbersome monuments," adds the editor, "mark the spot; but such benefactors of mankind will endure for ever, in the hearts of those who are the living monuments of their munificence."

The College contains, amongst other curiosities, the crosier of the martyred archbishop, whose name is so closely connected with it, with the staff which supported his steps on his ascent to the scaffold—relics which must be dear to every sound churchman.

JESUS COLLEGE, the result of the benevolent exertions of several individuals, is a neat and not unpleasing specimen of collegiate architecture, however it may be thrown into shade when contrasted with the palaces which a Wykeham, a Chichele, or a Wolsey, reared within the walls of the University. The predilection for this college amongst the natives of the Principality, appears to have had its origin at an earlier date than the foundation of Dr. Ap Rice.

"Whyte Hall, and several others, one of which is mentioned as early as 1259, and said to be inhabited by WELSH scholars, were situated chiefly on the western and southern parts of the college."—p. 16.

It will not be allowing too great a scope to conjecture, to attribute the more modern collegiate establishment to a well-founded attachment to the locality existing in the breasts of the several benefactors, to whose liberality it owes its modern consequence.

The illustrations of the parishes are not the least pleasing features of the work; a very pleasing group is formed by the ancient church of St. Aldate, with its light and elegant steeple, having Wren's tower at Christ Church for a background, and screened at the sides with collegiate buildings. The woodcuts display the Font, an arcade of Norman architecture, a beautiful tomb, and other objects of interest in the church and parish; and at St. Ebbe's, the commonplace modern church is made to look as well as the artist could effect, with such an object before him.* A woodcut shows a fine old Norman arch, preserved from the ancient structure.

St. Thomas's, with the ancient parish of Binsey, have an equally pleasing "Memorial." The general view of Oxford which is given in this number, displays to great perfection the splendid towers and spires of the Univer-

sity. In the centre is the tower of Christ Church, with the elegant spire of St. Mary's; on the one hand is the Ratcliffe Library, and the steeples of All Saints and St. Aldate's; on the other hand, the Cathedral in shade, with the beautiful tower of Merton in full light rising before it. The view is attractive and striking, and we believe we may add, novel also; but so various are the views which this University has furnished to the pencils of such a vast number of artists, that we add this quality with hesitation; for, however desirous the artist might be of affording novelty, we fear he would find it the most difficult and uncertain task he ever attempted. The present view is highly creditable to the conjoined talents of Messrs. Mackenzie and Le Keux.

An exterior and interior of the noble Bodleian Library, show the architectural features of this glorious structure; and a concise and excellent history of the building is given. As an evidence of the superior Gothic which Wren could sometimes produce, the Editor notices a doorway, constructed by this great architect, which harmonizes so well with the ancient work, that no architect or historian has noticed it as a modern addition.

The literary treasures of this splendid library could be scarcely glanced at in sixteen octavo pages; we were pleased, however, to see a woodcut appropriated to the valuable bequest of a late antiquary, which now occupies a distinct room named "The Douce Museum."

More than two-thirds of the "Memorials" having appeared, we may be allowed to call the attention of the Editor to the subject of the Index. Such an appendage to the work would be very desirable as well as useful; but, as it is published in separate numbers, each of which forms a complete history in itself, and there being no continuity observed in the paging, we should conceive the compilation of a perspicuous index to be a work of some difficulty. We trust the ingenuity of the editor will supply to the readers so useful a portion of his work, and at the same time devise some mode of arrangement, by which the valuable contents of the three volumes may be readily made subjects of reference.

* Vide GENT. MAG. N. S. vol. III. p. 496, for a view of the ancient Church, from a drawing by Mr. Buckler, which will form a pleasing illustration for this work.

Letter to Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies; containing a Report, from personal observation, on the working of the new system in the British West India Colonies. By John Innes. 8vo. pp. 119.

MR. INNES has been connected with the West Indies for nearly thirty years; particularly with Demerara, where we believe he possesses property.

In September, 1834, he volunteered a visit of inspection to the principal settlements, and obtained from the abundant courtesy of the then Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Mr. Spring Rice, letters of introduction, which gave to his proceedings a sanction nearly approximating to official authority. In the course of nine months, he, as he states, accomplished his task, having visited eleven colonies, residing chiefly with planters or their servants, to whose representations he of course gave all attention; and now, on his return to England, he submits his observations and suggestions to the present Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, and to the British public, in the printed letter which lies before us.

We had not travelled over many pages of this Letter, before we clearly perceived its character, and the object of its author in writing it. They are both decidedly unfavourable to the progress of Negro Emancipation; for, if we admit Mr. Innes's statements, and acquiesce in his reasonings, it is necessary not only to re-establish by law, although under another name, a system quite as odious and oppressive as the slavery which has been abolished (see pp. 35 and 82), but also to re-establish (we beseech our readers not to be startled at the proposition) a *slave trade*, under the pretence of bringing into the colonies, *from Africa, fresh hands to supply the labour market with an adequate stock*.

"For mere labourers," he remarks, p. 81, "I have heard of none equal to the Africans who have been released under the mixed commission, and sent to Trinidad. It may be deserving of the consideration of Government, how far it may be made compatible with the views of philanthropy, to encourage arrangements for importing negroes from Africa; under similar indentures to those entered into by persons from Madras and elsewhere"!!!

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The sufficiency or insufficiency of the stock of negroes in the West Indies, so long as that stock rested for its support entirely on the course of nature, in the licit intercourse of the sexes, were frequently asserted and denied, when the abolition of the slave trade and slavery were under the consideration of Parliament; and it was on both occasions one of the most clear as well as the most popular arguments in favour of abolition, that it would place the blacks in a situation which, by enabling them to care for and preserve their offspring, would lead to a progressive increase of their numbers, and thus *more than keep up the stock*: but if, according to the views and plans of the planters, as reported and recommended by Mr. Innes, the blacks are still to be treated with severity, to be required to give *forced labour*, like slaves, although under another name, and to be precluded from the enjoyment of domestic comfort, and depend for education and their religious privileges on the *discretion* of planters and book-keepers, we can see no reason for doubting that the stock of negroes in the British colonies will continue so to waste, as to render the discovery of some means for its periodical augmentation from a foreign source desirable.

With perfect consistency, therefore, does Mr. Innes anticipate, from the proposed re-establishment of the system of virtual slavery which he appears to patronise, that it will give occasion for such a periodical recruiting of the stock of negroes, as was not in the contemplation of the friends and promoters of the Abolition act.

The causes which will inevitably produce this crisis are,—the employment of women in field labour; the apprenticing of infants; the continued exaction of uncompensated, or inadequately compensated labour, by police regulations and vagrancy laws; and the demoralization of the females of the negro race, consequent upon the depressed condition of their natural guardians and defenders, the males, and the licentiousness of the white population.

First, respecting field labour by females, and the apprenticing of infants: Mr. Innes is surprised, p. 13, that only one free woman should work in the

field in Guiana; and thence assumes that the abstraction of the mothers from the field, and of the children too, if they are not retained in the hands of the planters by apprenticing them at the early age of six years, must cause a scarcity of labourers, which can only be supplied by importations. Still he acknowledges that it is natural for mothers, when they have an option, to prefer devoting their time to the care of their children, in preference to field labour; and he incidentally refers (p. 26) to the case of a female, who having three children to attend to, gave them the requisite attention, and yet devoted a part of her time to labour in the field: but this, it is stated, she was induced to do by adequate wages.

Secondly, the police and vagrancy laws, deemed by Mr. Innes necessary to secure the constant exertions of the negroes, may, by discouraging the propagation of the species, render fresh importations of negroes necessary, (p. 82.) We trust that several laws of this description, which have been passed by the colonial assemblies, will not be sanctioned from home; as they would leave the emancipated and apprenticed negro, no more master of his person than the slave was; and they are not needed. Moral motives will, we are persuaded, do all that is requisite for the reform of the negro character, and dispose him to industry. Education, the extension of which, conditionally, Mr. Innes recommends, will in our judgment be promoted with the best prospects of success, if confined to and connected with the several Missionary establishments, to which, we believe, it is intended to confide it.

The testimonies of Mr. Innes, (pp. 37, 41,) respecting the intelligence of the negro character, are sufficient to justify the belief that a real and not a fictitious emancipation will do all that is required for the interests of these colonies. The capabilities of the negroes are stated (p. 41) to be such, when free, as have enabled them to supplant the whites in their several trades; but how could this have been effected under the proposed laws for confining negroes to localities, and enforcing from them field labour on the particular estates to which it was proposed they should be

Mr. Innes acknowledges the demoralised state of the Europeans, arising out of the hitherto base subserviency of the negro females, also the bad effects of that subserviency on population (pp. 23, 24, 85, 86.) And how, we ask, can the evil be remedied?—excepting by the complete and entire abolition of every remnant of the state of slavery; and such an improvement in the condition of the whole black population, as will empower male negroes to defend the virtue of their females, and protect their offspring from oppression, as efficiently as labouring men can do in this country: while at the same time they derive from the delights of family connexion and home, motives for exertion in the service of such employers as are willing adequately to remunerate their services. In support of this view of the relative situations and interests of blacks and whites, we could refer to several instances incidentally stated by Mr. Innes, of the cheerfulness with which negroes consented to work for such adequate wages as would secure their domestic comforts. He tells us (p. 27) they do task-work well, and complete a day's work by one or two o'clock in the day, &c. &c.

We have scarcely room for the consideration of the subject in another view of it, to which Mr. Innes calls the particular attention of Lord Glenelg: we refer to the supposed possibility of the emancipated negroes so withdrawing themselves from field labour as to render the annual supply of sugar furnished by the West India and American colonies unequal to the demand in this country, and thus occasioning a scarcity of the article. We confess we do not regard this supposed consequence of emancipation as at all probable, but even admitting its possibility, we are not in the least alarmed at it. The worst consequence would be to drive a part of the sugar trade from the West to the East Indies; whence the importation of every pound of sugar would confer a benefit on the shipping interest and maritime service of this country, twice as great as the importation of the same quantity from the West. The distance of the former being more than twice that of the latter, the time employed in going to and from the East, and the wages of the

navigators, would necessarily be in the same proportion: and with reference to any supposed injury arising therefrom to the separate interests of West India proprietors, we ask, if, after all, they are to make no sacrifice, for what do they receive 20,000,000*l.* of the Nation's money?

As between West and East, there are other arguments which might be stated, and which would have a powerful bearing in favour of the latter. In the West, it is affirmed, and it is indeed the burthen of Mr. Innes's pamphlet, that there is an inadequate supply of labourers, and the probability of a still greater dearth; while in the East it cannot be denied, because the fact has long been notorious, that there is, and more especially in the Bengal provinces where sugar is cultivated, an overflowing population, which has increased threefold in the space of eighty years, and wants employment.

The argument derived from the reciprocities of commercial intercourse has a not less decided bearing in favour of the encouragement of sugar culture in the East: and that which rests on territorial importance is still more conclusive; the territorial revenues of the East amounting to nearly eight times those of the West: the proportion being at the rate of East 25,000,000*l.* to West 3,000,000*l.* annually. T.F.

Report of the Select Committee on Agriculture; with the Minutes of Evidence. August, 1833.

Report of Proceedings of the Agricultural Meetings in London. December, 1835.

AN essay on the subject of the present distressed state of agriculture having been lately inserted in the third number of the last-born of our contemporaries, we are induced to offer some additions to his comment.

As we shall frequently refer to this writer, we shall call him Neosophos for our convenience, and not because we think the oldest of his seniors can have any right to consider his recent first appearance in our crowded ranks as the pert intrusion of a beardless boy; neither do we wish to convey the idea that he has had the rashness to launch forth any new opinions, although this accusation may be laid

against him on account of his having inadvertently ventured to correct the most applauded sophisms of our modern Whig oracles. The chief cause of the importance attached to his *exposé* is a circumstance of sufficient weight to dispense with the display of any great talent; Neosophos is supposed to enjoy the confidence of men in power, and to have undertaken the task of hastily communicating their firm resolve to take the most convenient course—to do nothing, or, according to the statement of Neosophos to leave well alone;—which interpretation that part of the community of which he is the advocate, will certainly applaud: but we must not consider as official any of his own peculiar notions, which he may have thrown in for the purpose of filling up the space allotted to him. The general tenor of his language and reasoning, shews that he cannot be closely connected with any of the great Whig landowners, the Bentincks, Cavendishes, Fitzwilliams, and Spencers; and least of all with the Cokes and Russells. He is so zealous a champion of all who receive their incomes out of the public revenue, that he pronounces an apology amounting almost to eulogy, on the lavish expenditure by which Mr. Pitt and his successors enabled a shrewd body of men, whose influence is rapidly rising, not only to acquire but to secure the regular payment of incomes which excite the envy of our proudest aristocracy, and which in their aggregate exceed the landed rental of all the members of both Houses of Parliament. We are less disposed to dissent to the following sentiment, than to wonder at finding it introduced under Whig auspices; but any reduction of the national debt is at present most strenuously opposed by many of those who were the foremost in resisting its extension, "The day will come when, as heretofore, the evil of the national debt will no longer be felt, and its usefulness as a fund for domestic purposes will be its most prominent feature." For the sake of this convenience, and to prevent the want of means of investment, which might cause a ruinous reduction of the rate of interest, similar to the fall of rents, it is necessary the public debt should re-

tain its dimensions; and although we have got rid of that old nuisance, the sinking fund, and have lowered the duties on all French luxuries and foreign commodities, upon the liberal principles of free trade, without waiting to obtain any counter stipulations in favour of our own productions, yet with an increasing population, persevering in its industry, under every disadvantage, it is difficult to prevent the public revenue from swelling itself up in an obnoxious manner. Therefore, to prevent the mischievous effect of a superabundance of money, and the spirit of speculation engendered by a low rate of interest, it is advisable—since no other remedy can be suggested, in these piping times of peace—to make a large distribution of places and pensions among those who most meritoriously and gloriously wield the pen and wag the tongue. By his advice, that we should avail ourselves of their assistance, and “act upon those truly practical principles recommended to us by men, sneeringly called philosophers and theorists by impertinent dunces, and keep off those meddling interfering quacks, who so ridiculously style themselves practical men,” it is evident he does not belong to the plodding class of whom he speaks so contemptuously; but he appears to be a man of general observation, declining the lazy luxury of a snug barouche, preferring to be whirled along on the commanding apex of the Dart, or any other vehicle equally inimical to slothful waste of time. Accordingly he is able to inform us, “*the general appearance of the country amounts to positive proof that the occupation of farming cannot be in distress.*” He appeals to the observation of the tourists of the last summer and autumn, whether they did not observe, “in all quarters, the character of that trim, neat, good management, which in any calling bespeaks thriving industry.” He has certainly found out that the agriculturist deserves to be prosperous, but he admits that they cannot be wholly so, by his manner of accounting for the fall of prices. “The improvements in husbandry, and the increased facility of conveyance, are equivalent to the new acquisition of a larger surface of fertile land, which in proportion to their quantity and quality, tend to

diminish in various degrees the ground rent of the better part of the old possessions, and to destroy that of the worst;” and he adds, “the operative cause is in our own richer and more tractable soils, which, under the application of greater skill, are increasing in productiveness at even a faster rate than the population increases to consume its produce.” How does this agree with the maxim of Malthus, that production increases only arithmetically, while population increases geometrically, and has a constant tendency to exceed the means of subsistence; for which reason, “a strong check on population, from the difficulty of acquiring food, must be constantly in operation.”

Malthus supposes that, if population doubles itself in the first 25 years, production may increase at the same rate; but to do so, it must acquire the same fluxion, or accelerated rate of increase, as population; and will, therefore, at the end of the 25 years, be proceeding at a rate that must cause the increase of the next 25 years to be much greater than that of the first, and not merely equal to it, as he arbitrarily supposes. That at some future period, it may be impossible for production to keep pace with the rate at which population is proceeding in this country, is possible; but if no unnecessary checks are imposed upon production, it is not likely the danger apprehended by Mr. Malthus will occur during the present century.

He found fault with our poor laws, because they prevented distress from acting as a check to population; they also prevented high prices from acting as a check to consumption; but, by increasing the price of corn, they enabled the farmer to make production fully keep pace with population, until foreigners were allowed to deprive him of the benefit of the larger consumption; the poor laws which contributed to it were not detrimental to the farmer. The unnecessary admission of foreign corn is the sole cause of the necessity of introducing the worse-food system.

From the time when Malthus wrote his essay, to the present day, agriculture has generally manifested a tendency fully to keep pace with population; Neosophos tells us it is advancing beyond it. The cause of this tendency

is explained in the following luminous statement, in which he advocates a principle that is not very new, though it was represented as such when it was introduced into his Drummond Lectures, by Mr. Senior, who candidly recommended its investigation, although he had previously acknowledged it might overthrow his favorite hypothesis:—

“During the war, the chief of those inventions in manufactures, and those discoveries in science which have wrought revolution in the condition of man, were either brought into use or were matured. England had by these means a greater command over the precious metals than any other nation, because she was enabled to send forth a greater value in her manufactures, in proportion to the quantity of labour expended on them.”

To this, our national wealth bears undeniable evidence; but England could not have sent forth this greater value, if there had been any truth in Mr. Ricardo's assertion, that every thing rises or falls in value, in proportion to the quantity of labour employed in its production. Neosophos adds—

“This power is the foundation of all riches; and since it exerts itself in commanding the larger share of the quantity of precious metals extant in the world, it has a direct tendency to raise the rent of land in the country by which it is possessed.”

This power certainly was the cause of agricultural prosperity during the war; and, as it is in its full vigour, there is no reason why it should not be equally beneficial at the present time.

This power, which Neosophos calls the basis of our riches, is the main-spring of our wealth or command of riches in every form; it enables us to command not only a greater quantity of the precious metals, which alone were esteemed riches by Mr. Locke, but also of every thing that is obtainable by their means, or of whose value they are the general measure. From the manner in which he strays away from it, we are compelled to suppose Neosophos has had this principle of general prosperity pointed out to him so recently that he has not been able to investigate the manner in which it raises the rent of land; the elucidation

of this point is particularly called for, because Mr. Ricardo maintained that improvements lower rent, which is supposed to be the case at present; and always must be so, if it were true that all the improvements which increase the productiveness of the labour employed in our manufactories, and other branches of industry, and enable us to send forth a greater value in their production, beyond the proportion of the human labour expended in them, instead of producing this effect, only lower the relative marketable value of the commodities produced, and add nothing to the general amount of value. The proper way of deciding between these opposite views of Neosophos and Ricardo, is by an appeal to experience.

The fortunes of the Arkwrights and the Peels are ample testimonials of the greater amount of value that has been produced by the same quantity of human labour. This increased amount of value produced by labour, is shared by those who exercise it; but if Mr. Ricardo's supposition were true—if there could be no increase in the amount of value—his inference would be also true, that there could be no rise of wages without a diminution of profits, and no increase of profits without a lowering of wages; consequently, the profits of the manufacturer would depend on his being able to reduce the wages of his workmen, by means of a great reduction in the prices of the necessaries of life. On the contrary, we find that every increase in the amount of value which creates larger profits, generally raises wages, through the competition it creates: thus, without any regard to the low price of bread, a considerable rise of wages has lately been occasioned by the competition which the high profits in our iron works and other occupations, has produced. A rise of wages always increases the consumption of the necessaries of life; for if we suppose the consumption of wheat to be at a maximum, the labourer is always glad to be able to obtain an additional share of beef and mutton; and the great demand for mutton and beef in this country is one of the chief advantages which our agriculturists possess: it relieves them from the necessity of sowing a larger proportion of their

land with corn, and it enables them to obtain better crops.

At the time when Mr. Malthus first wrote upon the subject, a very great alteration of diet was taking place, which contributed materially to the high prices he attributed to excess of population. The rise of wages occasioned by the various means of profitable employment, which were so rapidly multiplying, caused the substitution of wheat for barley, oats, and rye, as articles of human food; and as this contributed to raise the price of wheat, the lower price at which it now sells may partly be attributed to the substitution of potatoes, rendered necessary by the falling off in the demand for labour. It is, therefore, evident that the prosperity of the landlord is closely connected with the prosperity of every industrious class of consumers.

The increase in the means of subsistence, or power of purchasing food, acquired by those whose labour was made to produce a greater value, must certainly have reduced to short allowance those who were less fortunate, if the poor laws had not intervened; and, by preventing any diminution of consumption on their part, raised the price of wheat high enough to bring to market whatever additional supply might be required. The agriculturists are at all times as desirous as any part of the community that the poor rates should be kept down, by the extension of profitable employment; for which considerable means were supplied by their own prosperity: and as the workmen in the manufactories were in some measure indebted for their high wages to superior skill and activity, the common labourer endeavoured to imitate them, particularly when he was encouraged to do so by being remunerated according to the work performed, and in those agricultural districts where, from the contiguity of manufactories, the rate of wages was highest, work was frequently performed at the cheapest rate, and very little, if any, increase of poor rates was occasioned by the high prices; as far as the agriculturist was able to vie with the manufacturer in obtaining cheap work with high priced labour, and assisted by the capital with which country banks were enabled to supply

him by their small note circulation, or of which he was put into possession by the high prices, he succeeded in raising a greater quantity of corn with the same quantity of labour; he was placed in a situation which enabled him to pay better wages, and a rent more than proportionate to the advanced price of corn. This beautiful picture of prosperity in the manufacturing and agricultural districts, reciprocally stimulating and mutually aiding each other, was almost effaced in 1814 by the unnecessary admission of corn from France; if it had been kept off for two years, it might never have taken place. Within less than two years, the interior of France was reduced to extreme distress from the want of that surplus of productive harvests, with which she had done so great and lasting an injury to our agriculture; and although a large sum was expended by the government in a bounty on importation, the necessity of using unwholesome substitutes for bread, engendered various new diseases in Auvergne and other provinces. The catastrophe which thus befel our agriculture, had nothing to do with the transition from war to peace; it arose solely from our having at the helm, instead of a practical man like Mr. Pitt, an obstinate theorist, backed by a host of selfish theorists, self-styled philosophers; and of men who, like our Spooners, Cayleys, and Thomas Attwoods, in opposition to their own interests, attributed the rise of prices during the war, to a depreciation of the currency; and who, by now maintaining that the price of wheat cannot be raised without depreciating the currency, strengthen the arguments of Sir Robert Peel in favour of those pernicious and unjust restrictions, which they are constantly labouring to remove. The great assistance formerly afforded by the agricultural banks to speculation, has not yet been replaced, and unless the surplus of abundant harvests can be kept out of the market, as a resource against future deficiency, the corn-laws cannot afford that protection and encouragement which is necessary to prevent the agriculturist from relaxing in his activity.

The corn laws have failed of their proper effect, because their tendency has been misrepresented; they are cal-

culated to produce steadiness of price, and to establish a maximum, by causing such a quantity to be stored in abundant years as may suffice to prevent unfavourable seasons from raising the price of wheat above the limit at which importation becomes necessary. This is a fitter subject for the attention of the assembled agriculturists than the discussions by which they have provoked dissensions among themselves.

—

The World, a Poem, in Six Books.

THE defects of this poem we take to be these: Firstly, that its *plan* and structure have not been well arranged; so that there should be a reason for every part of the poem being where it is. Every poem, long or short, whether an epic or a sonnet, should have a beginning, middle, and an end; now in the present, much might be transposed or shifted; many parts taken from the end and carried to the beginning, without injury to the whole. In poems of meditation and reflection, where there is no narrative of events, like this, it is of great importance that a logical train of reasoning (logical as regards poetical logic, the logic of nature, truth, and poetry) should be established, and lead the mind on from one connected argument to another. It is the defect of this, that makes a *continued* perusal of Young's *Night Thoughts* so tedious, notwithstanding the originality and beauty of particular passages; while in Pope's *Essay on Man*, the argument is skilfully digested, and admirably sustained, thus making it, notwithstanding some objections to the subject, one of the most elegant and popular poems in our language.

The second observation we have to make is,—that there is too great an *inequality* in the style of the poem; or rather, that it has no predominant style at all; that it is continually descending from a sustained and artificial diction, into expressions colloquial, mean, and unpoetical. This want of due *keeping* in the poetical picture, this absence of a graduating harmony in the language and thought, must be considered as a great defect. The author of the *World* has evidently written in this manner on *principles*; against all good authority, and good taste.

Among modern poets, the two who in their flight have stooped occasionally nearest to the ground, and skimmed its surface; are Cowper in his *Task*, and Wordsworth in his *Excursion*; but still they kept their plumes from being sullied by the earth. It is very true, that in a poem of any length, as in a picture, there should be light and shade, projection and recess, that some parts should be more highly finished than others; but there should be a *harmony between them all*—no abrupt transition in language and versification—no alteration of style. Poetry admits what is humble and low; but not what is vulgar and mean. On this head, both as to their excellencies and defects, both as to what he has achieved, and where he has not been successful, Mr. Wordsworth's poems are worthy of deep attention.

Furthermore, we think that there is more of *eloquent* strains of versification occasionally in this work, than of genuine poetry; the author is a person apparently of strong sensibility, warm feelings, and religious ardour; he also possesses a command and flow of language more copious than exact: to these he has trusted for success; and has studiously (as we learn from him) neglected forming himself after the classical models of composition. Occasionally he reminds us of Cowper's style; in his abrupt passages of Young, who appear to be more familiar to him than any other poet. But Cowper's diction and verse are admirable, formed with feeling and knowledge, and in perfect unison with his subject. Upon the whole, we cannot think this poem will be popular, if the defects exist, which we have mentioned, in subject and execution. But we consider the author's talents *above* his poem; and that he has given it to the public without the improvements and corrections his taste and knowledge might confer on it; in short, as the virtuoso says in the *Vicar of Wakefield*, "The picture would have been better painted, if the painter had taken more pains."

We will give part of the poet's description of London, from which a judgment may be formed of the general style of the poem.

Let us behold thee now—London the new,
The polish'd, the polite, the amorous London,

London the proudest city of the world,
Ambitious too, and never unambitious;
Her commerce, like her beauty, feeds the net,
And still she reigns superior and supreme.
Her learning is prodigious, mighty, vast,
But she hath sin abundant, sorrow dread,
Sorrow which is, as learning to the wise,
And sin, which is the ignorance of fools.
In London, all the world concentrates—nations
Of every clime and of all countries meet.
In London, the belles-lettres flourish still;
Oh! proudly unfamiliar London! Here
Assemble too the base-born sons of Pride,
As false as hell that pride, and ever new.
E'en though the 'Preacher' said,—beneath the
sun

There was no novelty—Oh! had he seen
The manifold disguises of poor Pride—
The base, the mean, the despicable tricks,
The shifting, and the lying, and the lust,
And all the petty acts which pride supports,
By which it is supported, and by which
At length it is betray'd—he would have said
That in all things the sun has brought to light,
Which Nature owns, which man has dar'd to act,
Which circumstance or fate has brought to pass,
He had not reckon'd in his wisdom's lore
The metamorphoses of beggar Pride,
For ever changing and for ever new.
The Mountebank lives here, recluse, retir'd,
Till his vocation calls him into life.
With nostrum, or new patent all prepared,
Or quaint device of some forgotten clown,
Who grin'd his last, last year, as grave as death.
The literary Mountebank pants here
For glittering gold, that glitters not for him,
Far from his pocket as his works from fame,
Or as St. Giles's Workhouse from the Bank.
The song, the dance, the loud and braggart oath,
The theft, the lie, the promise made to break,
Imprisonment for life, and death are here.
Commingled without blush, or sense of shame,
Here walk the lewd, the vile, in scarlet clad,
In green, gray, pink, in brown and russet suit;
And here the Pimp, with grin of infamy,
In private prowls about with fell design,
Seeking his bread by day, his prey by night.
With horrid front and daring terrible,
The Swindler here is found, superior
With courteous dispose he walks abroad,
Is ever on the tip toe of despair,
With prison doors bar'd grating on his ears,
And clanking chains of iron sounding still,
With fellow prisoners' heart-piercing groans.
Here, too, the midnight Robber lives, all know-
ing.

[since,
Himself unknown, he plies his deathward bu-
While sleep the unsuspecting sons of commerce,
Dreaming of profit on the morrow's dawn.
The Mendicant is here, a gentleman;
And clothes himself by day sublimely poor
And beggar'd to the skin for sake of alms,
At night! (oh! name it not in Babylon)
He with the prostitute, degraded, ambling,
Bustlers, and swells his cheeks, and treads the
flag

With desperate feet, unconscious of a lord,
Equal to those to whom but now he sued.
The Player—merry and delightful Player—
The Mountebank is now grown classical,
Koves here, both far and wide, in arts consum-
mate.

His trade!—oh! vulgar!—call it a profession,
Heid honourable, for he's wondrous clever.
Brutus and Timon, and the Jew of Venice,
And Helter-Skelter, and Don Roderick, Rogue,
And many like to them and pitiful,
And mean as pitiful, and less amusing,
Are now become subservient to the sock.
'Madame' comes on—'Madame'—oh where is
she?

[artists,
Ehe plays to night—'strike up the music,'
Let Bull behold the trickster's every trick,

And all the trumpery that best beguiles
Time, money, morals from a thoughtless crowd.
Nor will we overlook the Dandy old—
The gay Coquette, the Courtier grey, and all
Th' unblushing puppets of a shameless court.
But times are altered there—the change was
good,

'Twas needed too, and long and loudly called for.
London, the more than Babylon, the fam'd,
Than Babel greater, vaster far than Rome;
London, of Europe the one amphitheatre—
Of Arts the matron, of star-crowned Science
First mother, and the mart of all the world;
London, the lounge of learning excellent,
The patroness of Virtue and of Vice,
Has now to boast a moral Adelaide,
Princess most high in worth and dignity;
'Tis her's to listen to the poor man's prayer,
To pity, and to comfort, and to relieve.
Her Court how virtuous! the example see!
Example speaks when precept is not heard,
And Virtue rules where Vice too oft has
sway'd, &c.

Sonnets. By Edward Moxon. Pt. II.

AS we were passing the other day
down Dover-street, 'Neacio quid me-
ditans nugarum,' on coming opposite
to a respectable-looking house on the
sinistral side of the street, we heard a
strange repetition of monosyllabic
words; and on stopping for a moment,
distinctly caught the voice of a person
who appeared walking rapidly up and
down the room, crying, "Hand, land,
stand, fann'd, plann'd, strand,—that
will do, I only want six;" then he
recommenced, "Plough, brow, now.
This is a bad word for rhyming (this
was said *softo voce*), I must get an-
other,—grave, wave, save, lace," &c.
and so he went on, till we considered
it not polite to listen any longer, think-
ing the gentleman might be talking
confidentially to himself. When how-
ever this volume reached us, the mys-
tery was unravelled: it proved to be
Mr. Moxon in the very act of con-
cocting one of his sonnets, twenty-
eight of which are now, by his kind-
ness, before us.

We have more than once given our
sentiments on this species of poetry:
once before in a review of Mr. Moxon,
and latterly when we recommended
some similar publications from the
pen of two reverend gentlemen, Mr.
Strong and Mr. C. Trench. We shall
therefore, at present, content ourselves
with saying that Mr. Moxon has ex-
ceedingly improved in poetical expres-
sion, as well as in elegant and fanciful
conceptions, since he last published.
The chief faults of his Sonnets consist
in the panes being too much at the

end of the lines; and in his not having preserved the *strict succession of rhymes*. It would appear that Cupid and Apollo are both leading him to the hill of Fame; and it would therefore be ungracious were we not to give specimens of those parts which come under the protection of either deity; and as 'Omnia tulit Amor,' we will begin with the description of a person who we presume by this time is Mrs. Edward Moxon.

SONNET I.

By classic Cam a lovely flowret grew,
The sun scarce shone upon its tender birth
Ere it was left, the loneliest thing on earth,—
An orphan bent by every wind that blew.
And yet the summer-fields in all their pride
And lustiness of beauty, could compare
No gem with this.—Fairest of all things fair
Was she whose sole endeavour was to hide
Her brightness from the day; nor fawn more gay
Or sportive, in its liveliest mood, could be
Than was this flower, rejoicing in the glee
Of its own nature. Thitherward one day
Walking perchance, the lovely gem I spied,
And from that moment sought it as my bride.

There is a little *manerism* or quaintness of expression in this sonnet, which would be as well avoided; and 'sought it,' for 'her,' is a blemish.

SONNET III.

The cygnet crested on the purple water,
The fawn at play beside its graceful dam
On cowslip banks in spring, the artless lamb,
The hawthorn rob'd in white, May's fragrant
daughter,
The willow weeping o'er the silent stream,
The rich laburnum with its golden show,
The fairy vision of a poet's dream,
On summer's eve earth's many-colour'd bow,
Diana at her birth, Aurora bright,
The dove that sits and singeth o'er her woes,
The star of eve, the lily, child of light,
Fair Venus self, as from the sea she rose—
Imagine these, and I in truth will prove
They are not half so fair, as her I love.

This sonnet is not a good construction, either in rhyme or in pause; and the images are too remote from each other, in some cases, to be so intermingled, as

The rich laburnum with its golden show,
The fairy vision of a poet's dream.

The SIXTH we like better.

O Sleep, do thou perform a holy task,
And o'er the orbs of yonder sainted maid
With watchings worn, soft spread the tenderest
shade
That e'er the brow of virgin pure did mask.
Her, to thy care, sweet Sleep, do I resign.
Her eyelids close so that she may repair
Her fragile form, and do thou nightly then
Shed on her, amid dreams, thy balm benign.
All excellent she is, therefore do thou

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

To her, mild influence, health and strength
restore,
And I will praise thee, as did bards of yore,
And on thee choicest epithets bestow.
Descend, meek spirit then, and like the dove
Shade with thy wings, till morn, the maid I love.

We will give one more, the TANTU, in honour of the same lady:

And what was Stella that a haughty dame?
Or Geraldine, whom noble Surrey sought?
Or Sacharissa, she who proudly taught
The courtly Waller statelier verse to frame?
Or Beatrice, whom Dante deified?
Or she of whom all Italy once rung?
Compar'd with thee, who art our age's pride,
And the sweet theme of many a poet's tongue.
There is a nobleness that dwells within,
Fairer by far than any outward feature;
A grace, a wit to gentleness akin,
That would subdue the most unloving creature;
These beauties rare are thine, most matchless
maid, [shade,
Compar'd with which, theirs was but beauty's

We have read, with great pleasure, that part of this little collection which is set apart to throw a few tear-be-sprinkled flowers over the grave of poor Charles Lamb, as SONNET XII.

Here sleeps beneath this bank, where daisies
grow, [breat.
The kindest sprite earth holds within her
In such a spot, I would this frame should rest,
When I to join my friends far hence shall go.
His only mate is now the minstrel lark,
Who chaunts her morning music on his bed.
Save she [her] who comes each evening ere the
bark

Of watch-dog gathers drowsy folds, to shed
A sister's tears. Kind Heaven! upon her head
Do thou in dove-like guise thy spirit pour,
And in her aged path some flowrets spread
Of earthly joy!—should Time for her in store
Have weary days and nights, e'er she shall greet
Him whom she longs in Paradise to meet.

We can only afford room for one more, which shall be dedicated to the same subject.

SONNET XIV.

I meet him still at his accustom'd hour,
Duly each morn as he ascends the hill
Where the high cross of Tottenham doth fold
Its purpose with admonitory power;
Or wandring by the side of pastoral Lee,
Who murmurs in his ear of happier days,
When Walton on his banks sung Marlow's lays
Blending with these his cheerful piety.
Long may his spirit greet me on the road,
And oft revive within my lonely breast
The sweet remembrance of his lov'd abode;
And sweeter smile that gave my worn feet rest,
And e'en a parent's care on me bestow'd,
Lightening each burden that my heart oppress.

Perhaps some of the Sonnets towards the end are superior to those which we have given; but from our specimens, it will be seen that Mr. Moxon, as a sonneteer (an honourable title), holds a fair rank among his contemporaries. The volume is dedicated to Mr. Wordsworth, himself the grand exemplar, since the days of Milton, of this species of composition.

A Picturesque Tour to Thornton Monastery, with notices of Goshill Nunnery, Barrow, New Holland, and British remains in the neighbourhood, embellished with thirty etchings and wood engravings. By J. Greenwood. 8vo. pp. 48.

THORNTON Abbey, situated near the banks of the Humber, on the Lincolnshire side, was one of four monastic houses which owed their foundation to William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle; namely, 1. in 1115, St. Martin d'Acy, town of the Cluniac order, near his Norman town of Albemarle or Aumale, in the diocese of Rouen; 2. in 1139, this of Thornton of the Augustinian order; 3. in 1147, that called de Valle Dei, or Vaudey, at Bitham in Lincolnshire, of the Cistercian order; and 4. in 1150, that of Melsa, or Meaux, near the Humber, on the Yorkshire side, also of the Cistercian order.

The early annals of Thornton, compiled by one of its inmates, furnish the particulars and dates of its foundation and the succession of its abbats, with minute precision. They relate that the Earl founded* the monastery in 1139, on the feast of St. Hilary (Jan. 13) being a Saturday; and on the same day in the following year, being then a Sunday, with the counsel of his venerable kinsman Waltheof, Prior of Kirkham in Yorkshire,† the brother of Simon Earl of Northampton, and of Earl Henry the heir of

the King of Scotland, the aforesaid Waltheof came to Thornton, bringing with him a convent of twelve canons from Kirkham, one of whom, named Richard, he appointed Prior. Eight years after, the same Richard was made Abbat, by a bull of Pope Eugenius III.; and he died in 1152, on the feast of St. Edmund the Archbishop (Nov. 16).

Earl William le Gros is said to have been interred at Thornton. This monastery was afterwards an opulent community, the clear value of its revenues being nearly 600*l.* in the Valor of Henry VIII. It is a proof of its importance that in the reign of Edward III. its Abbat was summoned to sit in Parliament, but he obtained an excuse. A remarkable feature in its history is that it was converted, upon the dissolution of the monastery, into a College of Dean and Prebendaries; but that was dissolved on the accession of Edward the Sixth.

It is evident from the references which are given in the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, that very full materials of all kinds are extant for a history of this Abbey. We cannot compliment either the completeness or the accuracy of the few particulars contained in the present tract, notwithstanding Mr. Greenwood has had the assistance of Mr. Poulson, the author of "*Beverlac*;" its value rests entirely in the description given of the present remains, and the illus-

* We are not aware that any antiquary has explained in what consisted the ceremonial act of "founding" a monastery. It was evidently some formality preliminary to any other of the preparations: as, in this instance, after the foundation, a whole year was spent in preparing the buildings, and then the convent was brought in. See this difficulty also stated in the *History of Lacock Abbey*, 8vo, 1835, pp. 171, 172.

† This passage alone would have furnished an additional name to the list of the Priors of Kirkham, among whom this highly allied superior has not hitherto been placed (see the new edition of the *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 207); but it is still more extraordinary that his name should not have been taken from his Life, for he was a very distinguished member of the monastic profession, an author, and finally a saint, and his biography was written at considerable length, of which a good summary will be found in Morton's "*Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*," 4to. 1833, pp. 202-212. He died Abbat of Melrose in 1159.

‡ To justify our opinion, it will be sufficient to contrast with what we have quoted from the original annals, Mr. Poulson's version of the same, which, instead of going to the fountain-head, he gives either as the statement of Dugdale (p. 2), or the collection of Gervase Holles, about the year 1640 (p. 3)—"William surnamed le Gros—about the year 1139"—and then, "on the feast of St. Hilary, the Earl of Albemarle, with the approbation of his cousin Willinus [for *Wallerus*] prior of Kirkham, his brother Simon Earl of Northampton, and Henry, earl and heir of the king of Scotland, came to Thornton, bringing with them twelve canons!" So that Mr. Poulson supposed the three Earls all came to Thornton, with their train of artillery; and that Simon was brother to Earl William, instead of to Prior Waltheof.

trative views in which Mr. Greenwood has represented them.* The ruins of the customary monastic buildings are not extensive. There is only a small portion of the church, and the walls of the chapter-house, of a beautiful period of architecture. But, besides these, a most stately and magnificent gatehouse stands entire, in size and appointments a very castle. A smaller building, called by the author "the Abbat's-Lodge, or at least what remains of it," is to our eyes, judging from the view of it, a comparatively modern cottage, or small farm-house, built with the old materials.

In an architectural view, this Abbey may be regarded as particularly interesting from being an example of a fortified monastery, a peculiarity which was rendered necessary from its vicinity to the estuary of the Humber, and its thus being liable to attack on the occasional inroads to which the coast was constantly exposed. Were its early annals fully known, we should probably find among them some instances of rapine and spoil, which induced the monks to make provision against future assaults. Its inclosure "consisted of an extensive quadrangle, nearly approaching to a square, surrounded by a deep ditch and high ramparts." A ground-plan is given in the present work. The Gatehouse, which is still nearly entire, "formed most probably the only entrance," and was in fact a castle of no contemptible proportions. A broad ditch flowed in front; and the roadway across it was bounded on each side by walls, projecting obliquely from the gateway, and terminating in small round towers, between which is supposed to have been a drawbridge. In each wall are fourteen niches, resembling entry-boxes, which are provided with loop-holes, and might have been manned with archers. The front of the tower is also thickly studded

with loop-holes, intended for the same purpose; but no window of a larger size was placed in the front of the building. The lightness of appearance usually conveyed by windows, is however more than compensated by beautiful niches, with statues, and other ornamental sculpture. These, combined with six embattled turrets, form a very elegant façade. The three principal statues still remain, being the Virgin, St. John the Baptist, and a mitred saint. Below them are shields "bearing a cross quarterly quartered;" we presume these may be the same as what are elsewhere called the arms of Mortimer, whether correctly or not we cannot say.†

Just above the entrance arch is a parapet walk about four feet broad, upon which a small doorway opens, leading immediately from the little cell of the porter or watchman. The entrance was defended by an immense portcullis, the grooves of which only remain; but in the inner archway are the mouldering remnants of two ponderous doors pendant on their massive hinges. The vaulting of the archway is ornamented with elegant groining, embossed with flowers and grotesque figures.

It is remarkable that a considerable proportion of brick is used in the construction of this building:

"The materials are a mixture of brick, freestone, and cauk; the plain surface on the outside being chiefly brick; the projecting turrets (except the two at the extremity), arches, battlements, canopies, figures, mouldings, and ornaments, are cut in freestone; and the internal walls, for the greatest part, a soft cauk, found in the neighbourhood."

The castle contains some apartments on the ground floor: but immediately over the arch is a spacious chamber, which has been well conjectured to have been the Guest Hall;‡ and it is probably the identical apartment in

* Those of our readers who possess Storer's Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, or Howlett's Views in Lincolnshire, may be glad to be referred to five plates of Thornton Abbey in the former work, and two in the latter.

† "In the Harleian Manuscripts, the arms of Mortimer in three shields, having between the two uppermost a pastoral staff, are said to have been the arms of this abbey." (p. 8.) But Tanner assigns Thornton Abbey this coat, Azure, two pastoral staffs in pale Or.

‡ It is commonly called the Refectory. Nothing is more frequent, where important parts of monastic ruins have disappeared, than a misappropriation of those which remain.

which King Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine Howard were lodged on a visit to this Abbey in 1541. As will be seen by the engraving, (with the loan of which we are indulged,) this room was plentifully lighted from the rear and side of the building; it will be perceived, however, that the view represents at once two stories, the intervening floor having been removed.

"There is a small room with a beautiful oriel window, that gives light from the east, and exhibits the remains of masterly masonry; on the south side of this is a piscina, and on each side of the window are two recesses; it is separated from the larger room by a depressed pointed arch. The large room measures 47 feet by 27 feet 9 inches, and has a fire-place at the upper end of unusual breadth; there is also another fire-place at the lower end of the room.

"Another room has evidently existed above: three very large corbel figures, that have originally supported the middle beams, still remain; their distorted features bespeak the heavy burden they were wont to support; the waggish sculptor has endeavoured to alleviate one, by ingeniously placing a cushion upon his shoulders.

"These rooms are surrounded by corridors on all sides, pierced with arrow slits, and which afforded a passage for the bowmen to all the turrets on both fronts."

After the Gateway, the most remarkable feature of the existing remains is the Chapterhouse. This is represented in the second woodcut. This

"was an octagonal building, united to the south transept of the Church. Its sides measure exactly eighteen feet, and consequently its diameter was about forty-four; from the remains of one of its ponderous buttresses, it is probable that the roof was supported without a centre pillar. The entrance was from the southwest, and appears to have communicated with what is conjectured to have been the cloisters. It is evident from its connection with the Church, that four of its sides were completely closed; and most likely the other four admitted the light. It was highly decorated; the pointed recesses are finely ramified, and the open windows were undoubtedly of corresponding beauty. Along each side was an elegant arcade of pointed arches, whose heads are fitted with trefoil and quatrefoil tracery."

"Adjoining the entrance to the Chapter-house is an arched room, with pointed

recesses for seats, after the manner of the cathedrals [the writer means, we presume, like the stalls in choirs]. This apartment has had no door, which is evident from the present remains, and was entered from the cloisters; by some, it has been stated to be the secret council chamber."

Of this mysterious apartment, Mr. Greenwood has also given a representation. If it was anything more than a portion of the Cloisters, we cannot explain it; but the monks would certainly require no place of council more secret than their own Chapter-house.

Of the church, the *rudera* have recently been explored at the expense of Lord Yarborough, the present proprietor; and the investigation has opened to view a great number of gravestones, which were evidently not displaced when the edifice was toppled down upon them, and have been broken and defaced only by the fallen materials. Mr. Greenwood has given cuts of many of them: but in deciphering the inscriptions he has been seldom perfectly successful. We will therefore, without wasting space in specifying the errors, give some of them in our own amended readings.

HIC JACET STEPHANUS DE LEVYNGTOUN.—This is the oldest, being in Lombardic capitals.

Hic jacet s[an]c[t]i [s]ire] Rob[erti] Bartoph can[onicus]

Hic jacet Robanus Bement et Agnes uxor eius.

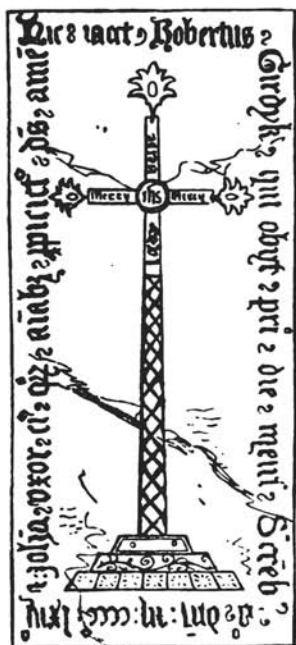
Hic jacet Ricard[us] Walton et Alicia uxor eius quoru[m] a[n]i[m]a[m] p[ro]picietur beus. Amen.

Hic jacet Johannes Coke et Isabell uxor eius.

Hic jacet Robertus Birbth qui obiit p[ri]o[rum] die mensis Dec[em]bris a[n]no d[omi]ni M[ille] CCC[us] lxxv[is] R[ob]i[erti] uxor ei[us] q[ui] a[n]i[m]a[m] p[ro]picietur d[omi]ni amen

In the centre of the elegant cross which ornaments this gravestone, is the customary contracted form* of the Saviour's name *Xhs*, and on each side the word *mercy*; whilst, looking up the cross, we read the usual English form of the intercession to the Virgin, known in Latin as *Ave Maria*—*Mary help*.

* As that of *Christum* will be found in the next; we merely point them out, not as unfrequent, but because the subject has been recently discussed in our pages. (See pp. 106, 218).



The next will be more conjectural than the rest, for the jingle of the verses is almost as much our guide as the cut.

Funere prostrat' iacet hic robert' tumu-
latus

nat' Porbus quond' vocitatus
Et sic saluatus ad xp'i laude precatu

The cut at the head of the next column is the gravestone of one of the Abbats; but it is much broken, and unfortunately deficient at the place where the name stood: and it so happens that the name is not supplied from the present list of Abbats in the Monasticon, although that of John Hoton, succeeding in 1439, the date which occurs on this stone, confirms the presumption which the pastoral staff in the hand of the figure would authorise us to form. The remaining parts of the inscriptions are:

Hic iacet d'n's To. ——— obiit
iiii^o die mensis Septe'br' anno
d'nice incarnac'o'is Millesimo
Quadringentesimo tricesimo Robo
cui' a't'e p'piciet' d's. amen.

There is another inscription of a different kind, of which Mr. Greenwood has also given a cut; but he is much mistaken in classing it in



point of antiquity with the gravestone of Stephan de Leyvingtoun. It is clearly an English couplet;

Ye who wil to God be sib,
Prayes al for good gyb.

Yc yho wil
Go: god: Be: sib:
þr hyes: al: for
Go:vd: Gvb

Sib, in Saxon and our earliest writers, means as well affinity (as it does still in Scotland), as also friendship, amity, or peace. The meaning of *gyb* is not so clear; if a letter has been mistaken in copying, and the word is *lyb*, the meaning will be, "Ye who will be at peace with God, praise (Him) all for (the means of) a good life."

We have not left ourselves space to notice at any length the appended subjects of Goxhill nunnery, &c. but shall only remark that the earth-work at Barrow on the Humber, of which Mr. Greenwood has given a plan, and which was styled by Dr. Stukeley "an alate temple" of the Druids, is strik-

ingly similar to the camp at Thorock, near Gainsborough, engraved in Weir's *Lincolnshire*, 12mo. 1828, p. 142, and there called Daniah.

Voyage round the World, &c. By
Lieut. Holman. *Vol. IV.*

THIS, the last and concluding volume of foreign travel, undertaken by the author under trying and afflictive circumstances, is by far the most entertaining of the series; a greater portion of its contents being dedicated to the history and customs of the Chinese, a people differing as a civilized people more widely from European nations in social adaptations and ceremonial habits than any other nation on the globe. The extreme antiquity of the Chinese empire—its vaunts of antediluvian grandeur and importance—the present jealous seclusion of its inhabitants, country, and produce—its singular domestic economy, densely peopled states, and fiscal regulations—are all points of interest in the present state of history, science, and commerce, which must excite the attention of every philanthropic or curious mind. Any work purporting to dispense the cloud of ignorance or darkness which has hitherto been suspended over the customs and habits of this extraordinary empire, must command a perusal; and doubtless much knowledge on the subject may be gleaned by a certain class of readers from the performance before us, and thus their stock of human history be greatly enhanced. But the moderately read student will, at the close of his journey, be but inadequately repaid for his toil by the way: the scenes will generally be familiar to his eye, with the exception that all belonging to the beautiful, the scientific, and the sublime, will have vanished and disappeared. We cannot refrain from expressing the conviction which this volume forcibly impels, that deprivation of sight bears along with it a physical barrier to investigation in foreign lands, which no talent or judgment can surmount, and for which no other attraction can compensate: nay, the very character of report and second-hand narration, incident to such a state, entails the stamp of imperfection, a want of verification, and a

liability to imposition, which renders the work almost if not entirely useless. Besides, the author cannot under these circumstances be responsible for the truth of his narration, and in every point of discrepancy between his travels and those of personal observers and eye witnesses, he must listlessly succumb to his opponents. We would not, however, lay stress on this point in the present instance, but would rather embody our greatest objection to the volume in the question: whether Mr. H. does not descant occasionally on lands upon which he never even set his foot, and most assuredly never trod the Great Andaman, which he so explicitly portrays. The same may be affirmed of the Swan River, New Zealand, and the Cocos or Keeling's Islands. Without doubt he proceeded by the Bocca Tigris from Macao to Canton, or in other words, he sailed up one estuary in China, which has enabled him to describe the whole country. If the observation were not fraught with sarcasm, we might remark that a residence in London would equally have fitted him for the task! We should imagine that the studious garrets of our Metropolis could have collated every interesting fact he has recorded, without those alloys of trifling nothings which his diary affords: such as p. 155 the dispute between his porter and valet, or at p. 24, where at Pulo-penang, with an intertropical country to describe, and thousands of interesting topics to engage his pen, a *British public* are informed, "*the whole household was disturbed in the middle of the night, by the frightful noise of a hen, who was defending her chickens from the attacks of a rat.*"

We might here take our leave of Mr. Holman's production; but as he has viewed some subjects with a prejudiced mind, and been misled in others, a slight extension of our observations may not be useless.

The uniformity, with which all writers have hitherto asserted that the Chinese are unequalled by any other nation in the performance of filial duties, the love of relatives, and pride of ancestry, appears, rather at variance with the following passage in p. 209: "that social ties are al-

most totally disregarded in China, save that between parent and child, and which is a bond rather of habit than affection." When we consider that by the laws of China the abuse of a relative is punished by death, and that it is mostly usual for a whole family, both parents and children, single or married, to live for several generations under one roof, and in only two apartments—one allotted to the day, the other to the night, we esteem the accusation unjust, and almost wonder that in such an overpopulated country such harmony and concord can exist amongst them.

Mr. H. overrates the population of China: he states it to be three hundred millions, whilst the Yetsungshe, Dr. Morrison, Allerstein, and Grosier, all concur in placing it below two hundred millions.

The non-admission of foreign ladies to Canton appears a great cause of regret to our author; but surely it is rational that every nation has a right to dictate its own terms of intercourse with foreigners; and the laws of China, with its prejudice against our English beauties, ought to be as respected as our excise or exchequer. It is optional on our part whether we accept the terms offered us of commercial intercourse; and our official servants at the factory are not involuntary agents, but may retire at pleasure, and in consequence are morally bound to observe the laws and submit to the innocent prejudices of the country in which they amass enormous fortunes, or else to retire for the promotion of others more tractable and less luxurious.

"The material called *rice paper* is not an artificial, but a natural production, being a plant belonging to the order Malvaceæ. It is the same as the *Solah* of Bengal, which is an *Eschynomene*. The process of forming it into sheets is similar to that of cutting cork." This is evidently an extract from the *Botanical Miscellany*! There is, we believe, no doubt at present entertained but that rice paper is not the produce of the *Eschynomene paludosa*, especially as a microscopic comparison will instantly detect the totally distinct fibre. It is formed from the pith of an unknown

plant, and has no analogy in its formation to the cutting of cork, which is a bark, and already in sheets before it is cut.

In p. 312 we have a fine study for the craniologist: it is the head of Confucius, the Lycurgus of the Celestial Empire; the crown of whose head we are informed, was of the form of a hillock: and the naturalist will find ample amusement in p. 494, where we are seriously told "the New Zealand women suckle puppies and young seals:" in p. 17 also, we read of an eclipse of the sun and moon on the same day.

Mr. H. also visits Van Dieman's Land and Australasia; but we have already transgressed our limits. In concluding our notice, we must acknowledge the plates to be excellent.

The Drama Vindicated, by JOHN DENMAN, Student of Civil Law at Cambridge, is a very able, though unpretending little volume. The author stands forth the champion of the Drama, as it existed in the days of its purity, and as exhibited in the immortal productions of Shakspeare, Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, Otway, Rowe, and others; and he strongly deprecates the taste for mere spectacle, show, and bombast, which has of late almost superseded the more chaste and captivating productions of the legitimate drama. The author, however, pays a merited compliment to the exertions and dramatic genius of Sheridan Knowles, Miss Mitford, and Mr. Serle. The historical view of the Drama, from the Periclean age of Grecian literature, accompanied by critical remarks, displays much research and judgment; and the copious notes appended to the volume, are replete with useful information.

DEACON'S *Analysis of the Parliamentary Proceedings of the Session 1835*, 8vo. is a volume of historical statistics, which will satisfy by its copious information the investigations of the most scrupulous inquirer into the conduct of our Representatives. It contains a statement of all the divisions, 139 in number; a table of the votes of every individual member; indexes of Acts passed, motions, election petitions, leaves of absence, changes of members, comparative representation, &c. &c. Some of these at least will be found useful, and all evince the great industry of the compiler.

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The number of Plans submitted to the consideration of the Commissioners appointed for this purpose was ninety-seven, laid out in more than 1400 drawings. The Lords' Committee of last Session directed that not more than five, nor less than three, of the plans should be laid before his Majesty for his approbation. The Commissioners selected four; and opening the sealed communications sent with the plans, and comparing them, the names of the architects were the following—No. 64, Charles Barry; No. 14, John Chessel Buckler; No. 13, David Hamilton, of Glasgow; and No. 42, Kempthorn. The Commissioners have awarded to the first-named architect 1500*l.* and to each of the three last 500*l.* The Committees of last Session have been re-appointed in both Houses. On that occasion, a proposal of Mr. Hume to remove the situation of the Houses to St. James's Palace, was negatived by a majority of 141 to 42.

On the 4th Feb. a meeting of the Architects who submitted designs was held at the Thatched House Tavern, P. F. Robinson, esq. in the chair, when the following resolutions were passed:—“That this meeting consider the present opportunity afforded by Parliament to the profession of submitting designs for building the new Houses of Parliament, has been alike honourable and beneficial to the Architects of this country. That the Architects now present entertain no doubt that the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty must have made their selection with ability, judgment, and impartiality; and fully and honourably acquitted themselves of the important task confided to them. That, in the opinion of this meeting, an Exhibition of the designs submitted to his Majesty's Commissioners, and upon which so much time and attention have necessarily been bestowed, from the magnitude and importance of the subject, would be highly interesting to the public, as specimens of the Architectural talent of the country.”

Government has since granted the use of the east wing of the New National Gallery at Charing Cross, for the purposes of the Exhibition.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.

Feb. 22. A deputation from the Committee for the restoration of the nave of St. Saviour's Church, consisting of Charles Barclay, esq. M. P., Thomas Saunders, esq. F.S.A. Rev. Dr. Kenney,

J. Newman, Esq. F.S.A. A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, the Rev. W. Curling, J. Sella, esq. &c. &c. waited on the Right Hon. Lord Melbourne, at his office in Downing-street, for the purpose of soliciting the aid of his Majesty's Government in restoring the ruinous and dilapidated portion of the building above mentioned. The grounds of application, we understand, were, that St. Saviour's Church is a building of great and prominent architectural importance to the Metropolis, as connected with the great southern approach to the new London Bridge; that it is an elegant and unique specimen of the builder's art in the 12th century, as far as refers to the City of London and its immediate dependencies, as all the ancient ecclesiastical edifices of importance were destroyed at the Great Fire; that already upwards of 60,000*l.* had been expended upon the restoration of the choir of the church, its transepts, and Lady Chapel, levied on the parish by rate, or defrayed by public subscription; that the parish of St. Saviour's, although populous, is composed chiefly of persons of the middling and humbler classes of society, and therefore incapable of supporting the burthen of further assessment for the repair of a cathedral-like building, which was rather to be viewed in the light of a public architectural monument than in that of a mere parish church; that the impending fall of the Nave, which remained entirely unroofed, and exposed to the weather, would present a great deformity to the eye of the public, and be a national disgrace, whereas by its restoration, additional and highly necessary accommodation for public worship would be afforded to a populous but impoverished parish, which had not the means of further restoration in their power. The deputation was most courteously received by Lord Melbourne, and the Government are disposed to further the objects of the Committee as far as may be justifiable, and their claims on public grounds may apply; although Lord M. did not think there was a precedent for a direct grant of public money in aid of re-edifying or repairing a parochial church. Against the case of St. Alban's, restored by public subscription, may, however, we believe, be brought that of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, restored at the national charge.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEORGE III.

The subscribers to the Monument to the memory of King George the Third,

and the artist employed, Mr. Matthew Wyatt, have experienced a mortifying delay, arising either by some unaccountable accident, or by malicious design. The greater part had been already cast, including the figure of the King, and all but the hind quarter of the horse. The mould was ready for casting this remaining portion, and every requisite preparation was made. There were six runners or conduits for the metal; and, had only two of them been allowed to act, this part would have been finished like the rest; but all six had been choked with charcoal, and through only one of them did the metal force its way. The consequence was, that the cast was a failure, and the mould also spoiled. The Committee have since held a meeting, and passed Resolutions soliciting further assistance from the public; at the same time expressing their hopes that the Statue may still be completed by the 4th of June. It will be erected in Waterloo Place, opposite the Duke of York's Column.

Landscape-Historical Illustrations of Scotland, and the Waverley Novels, from drawings by J. W. M. Turner, &c. &c. 4to, Part I. (Fisher).—These never-failing subjects of illustration are here affording the commencement of a new series of highly-finished engravings. The two plates in this first Part are, 1. "Mac Murrough's Chant," from a very clever picture by M'Clise, representing the Highland festival, full of a great variety of feature and character,—of pleasure and alarm; 2. *A View of Edinburgh*, by Turner, with the March of the Highlanders; but we know not by what architectural second-sight the Academic Professor has associated that event with the new Bridge and the modern improvements; perhaps Mr. Wright, who will furnish the letterpress, will explain. We must also mention that these plates accompany a new issue of the Novels, published by Messrs. Fisher, by arrange-

ment with Sir Walter Scott's executors.

FINDEN'S Portrait and Landscape Illustrations of Lord Byron's Life and Works.—This is merely a re-issue of a work, our admiration of which we have repeatedly expressed. It will differ from the former edition in Mr. Brockedon's able descriptions accompanying the plates they refer to; three plates and eight pages of letterpress will appear monthly.

Facsimiles of Historical and Literary Curiosities, accompanied by Portraits and Verse, by CHARLES JOHN SMITH. Part II. 4to.—The present portion of this very interesting collection contains fac-similes of letters written by Thomas 4th Duke of Norfolk, Bishops Coverdale, Potter, Atterbury, and Sir Richard Steele, pieces of poetry by Lord Chatham, Burns, Bloomfield, Sheintone, and Garrick, an epitaph on Benj. Franklin in his own handwriting, signatures of Shakspeare and several eminent actors; with various illustrative vignettes. The Duke of Norfolk's letters are his pious and affecting farewells to two of his dependants shortly before his execution; Bishop Coverdale's letter on his Bible we have before noticed distinctly. The whole will gratify every one interested in the memorials of genius and literature.

Thirty Fac-similes of the different Signatures of the Emperor Napoleon, and a sketch of the events connected with them, by J. SAINSBURY. A quarto sheet.—This is a most extraordinary assemblage of the Autographs of the greatest conqueror and worst writer of modern times. Napoleon's hand was bad at first; but from the time he became a great man, he set decency in this respect at defiance; making blots and scratches serve for letters. We presume this series is copied from a French publication; it is printed from woodcuts, and published for sixpence.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Mr. KEMP has in preparation for publication, in quarto parts, "Londinium Romanum, or Illustrations of Roman London," consisting of its topography, as far as it may with certainty be traced, the altars, inscriptions, &c. which have been found within its limits; pavements, statues, embossed Samian vessels, urns, utensils, &c. which have, from time to time, been discovered in such abundance; particularly in the numerous excavations

carrying on within its site at the present day; relics which so incontrovertibly attest its populous character and importance in the classic age.

We have satisfaction in announcing that a new edition is in preparation of the Works of the Rev. GILBERT WHITE, comprising his Antiquarian and Natural History of Selborne, the Naturalist's Journal, and numerous Letters never before printed, many of which were addressed to his nephew, Samuel Barker,

esq. of Lyndon Hall. The work will be edited by the Rev. EDMUND WHITE, Rector of Newton Valence, Hants, nephew and companion of Gilbert White. This new edition to be embellished with several Engravings of Views at Selborne.

Mr. FISHER will shortly complete his Collections for Bedfordshire. Whether he will also be able to finish, according to his original design, his splendid Volume on the Paintings and Records of Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, is a question which we are informed the Author himself has not yet been able to decide.

Dr. THOMAS FORSTER has just published, on the Continent, a small Metaphysical Work on the Foundation of Certitude and the Berkeleyan Philosophy, entitled *Ontophilos, ou les derniers Entretiens d'un Philosophe*.

The Reliques of Father Prout, late P.P. of Watergrasshill, co. Cork. Collected and arranged by OLIVER YORKE. Illustrated by Alfred Croquis.

The Greek Pastoral Poets, Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus. Done into English, by M. J. CHAPMAN, M. A. of Cambridge.

The Music of the Bible, including the Book of Psalms, printed as they are to be sung in churches, and such other passages from the Holy Scriptures as were expressly designed by the Inspired Authors for Musical Performance.

The Dramatic Works of THOMAS MIDDLETON, now first collected. Edited, with Notes, &c. by the Rev. A. DYCE, B. A.

The Life of John Jebb, D.D. F.R.S. late Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. By the Rev. C. FORSTER.

The Doctrine of Atonement and Sacrifice, evinced from the Scriptures. By JOHN WHITLEY, D.D. Author of "The Scheme, &c. of Prophecy."

Dr. PYE SMITH'S Scripture Testimony to the Messiah, and his Discourses on the Sacrifice and Atonement of Christ.

A Day in the Woods, by THOMAS MILLER, Author of "Songs of the Sea Nymphs."

Lays of the Heart, and other Poems. By J. S. C.

Edith of Glamis, by CUTBERT CLUTTERBUCK, of Kannaquhair, F.S.A.

On the Physical and Intellectual Constitution of Man. By E. MERVON, esq.

A Journal of Missionary Labours in Newfoundland. By Archdeacon WIX.

Mr. HALLAM'S Literary History of the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries.

Lord MARON'S History of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

History of Audley End, with notices of the town and parish of Saffron Walden. By Lord BRAYBROOKE.

An Essay on the Hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, containing observations on the Nature and Language of those Symbols. By JOHN WILLIAMS.

MOORCROFT'S Travels in Thibet. Lieutenant SMYTH'S Voyage down the Amazon from Lima to Para.

Tracts on Caspar Hauser. By the Rt. Hon. Earl STAMHOPE.

The Solar Eclipse, or The Two Almanacks, containing more inquiries in astronomy. By Miss TOMLIN.

A Life of Clarendon. By T. H. LISTER, esq. who married Theresa Villiers, niece of the present Earl of Clarendon.

Outlines to Shakspeare's Tempest, with appropriate Versions in four Languages, similar to Retzsch's Macbeth, &c. By Mr. HANSARD, Author of "Trout and Salmon Fishing in Wales."

The History of British Fishes. By WILLIAM YARBELL, esq. F.L.S.

The History of British Quadrupeds. By THOMAS BULL, esq. F.R.S. F.L.S.

Saxon Literature.—M. MICHEL is publishing an Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Bibliography. M. LARENAUDIERE, (vice-president of the French Society of Geography,) has nearly ready a Translation of Mr. T. Wright's Essay on Anglo-Saxon Poetry. Mr. WATOUT has also furnished the Imprimerie Royale with a design of a new Saxon type, which they have had cast, and ready for use. A similar type is preparing for an edition of the MS. Voyages of Wulfstan and Ohtere, from the Orosius of King Alfred. This is about to be done by private individuals, and accompanied by a French Version.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 28. R. I. Murchison, esq. V. P. William Clark, M. D. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge, and M. Francois Marcet, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Geneva, were elected Fellows.

Sir David Brewster's paper on the Crystalline Lenses of Animals, (which is in continuation of his Essay, contained in the Philosophical Transactions for 1833) was concluded; and a Discussion of Tide Observations made at Liverpool, by J. W. Lubbock, esq. V. P. was also read to the meeting.

Feb. 4. Sir John Rennie, V. P. George William Drury, Esq. Robert E. Grant, M. D. and John Dillwyn Llewelyn, esq. were elected Fellows.

Read, 1. Memoir on the Metamorphoses of the Macroura, or long-tailed Crustacea, exemplified in the Prawn, by

J. V. Thompson, esq. F.I.S. 2. Geometrical Investigations concerning the Phenomena of Terrestrial Magnetism: second series. 'On the Number of Points at which a Magnetic Needle can take a Position vertical to the Earth's Surface,' by Thomas Stephens Davies, esq. F.R.S.

Feb. 11. David Baillie, esq. and Dr. Archibald Robertson, were elected Fellows. The reading of a paper was commenced On Voltaic Combinations, by J. F. Daniell, esq. Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London.

Feb. 18. F. Baily, esq. Treas. V. P. John Green Cross, esq. was elected Fellow. Mr. Daniell's paper was concluded.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Jan. 28. Mr. Hamilton read a paper on the character of Alcibiades, as drawn by Philipides, in the "Clouds" of Aristophanes.

Feb. 11. Read, an account of a visit to the source of the Styx, by the Chevalier Brünsted. Little was known of it, even in the immediate vicinity, and the account of M. Fourmont was found to be erroneous. The ascent of the mountain Kalmo was attended with great labour and danger. Solos is the village nearest to the torrent, which rises, apparently, from two sources, and flows a considerable distance under the snow and ice. On its descent it is joined by another copious spring, and further down by other currents; and thence the united stream flows into the Gulph of Corinth.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Feb. 24. The anniversary meeting took place, Henry Warburton, esq. M.P. in the chair.

The Report congratulated the members on the increasing prosperity of the Institution, and on the circumstance that, for the first time since its formation, the receipts were more than sufficient to cover the expenses, both ordinary and extraordinary. The gross amount of fees received last year was 9,913*l.*; it is this year 10,630*l.* notwithstanding the postponement to the summer of the Botanical class.

W. Tooke, esq. M.P. read extracts from a letter received by him from Lord Brougham, suggesting for consideration several modes of employing the second donation of 1000*l.* from an unknown friend of the Institution, who had referred to his Lordship to decide on the manner of appropriating the gift.

Mr. Warburton said he had no doubt that the charter establishing a Metropolitan University would be completed within a very short period. It was within his

own knowledge that many of the appointments to the Board of Examiners had been made, and he believed even then a Chancellor had been fixed on.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The Norrisian Prize Essay for last year has been adjudged to E. Harold Browne, esq. M.A. of Emmanuel College, in this University. Subject—"The person, character, and actions of Jesus Christ afford a satisfactory fulfilment of all the Prophecies in the Old Testament which relate to the Messiah." The subject for the present year is: "The style and composition of the writings of the New Testament no way inconsistent with the belief that the authors of them were divinely inspired."

The resignation of the Rev. R. Tatham, B.D. as Public Orator, has caused a vacancy which has been filled by the election of the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, the numbers being:

Rev. C. Wordsworth 265

Rev. S. Isaacson - 168

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 8. Read, a communication from Dr. Richardson, R. N. on the subject of further Arctic Expeditions, in the direction of the northern shores of America. He proposes to send a ship, or ships, to Wager River, to examine its eastern shore, where it is possible a passage into the Regent's Inlet exists; which failing, to transport the boats across the intervening land, explore north and west, and verify Captain James Ross's observations on the Magnetic Pole. In conjunction with this, Dr. Richardson proposes a land expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Great Bear Lake and Coppermine river, to complete the surveys of Sir John Franklin and Captain Beechey. A Committee of the Society, consisting of Sir John Barrow, Sir G. Parry, Sir J. Franklin, Captains Beaufort, Back, Macnochie, Dr. Richardson, and Mr. Woodbine Parish, was appointed to consider these propositions, and make a report thereon.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 20. Read, on the Geological Structure of Pembrokeshire, and more particularly on the Silurian system of rocks as exhibited in that county. By R. J. Murchison, esq. V. P.

Feb. 3. Another Paper by Mr. Murchison, on the Gravel and other ancient Detritus of the eastern and southern counties of Wales, and the border counties of England.

Feb. 9. The anniversary meeting took place, at which Charles Lyell, esq. was re-elected President, with the following

council and officers: Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. Buckland, Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart. G. B. Greenough, esq. and E. Turner, M.D.; Secretaries, W. J. Hamilton, esq. and W. Purish, esq.; Foreign Secretary, H. T. de la Beche, esq.; Treasurer, John Taylor, esq.; other Members, F. Baily, esq. W. J. Broderip, esq. W. Clift, esq. Sir A. Crichton, M.D., W. H. Fitton, M.D. H. Hallam, esq. R. Hutton, esq. R. I. Murchison, esq. Viscount Oxmantown, J. D. F. Royle, esq. Rev. Professor Sedgwick, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, H. Warburton, esq. M.P. and the Rev. W. Whewell.

The Wollaston Medal has been awarded to M. A. Agassiz, for his work on Fossil Ichthyology; and the sum of 25*l.* from the Wollaston Fund, to M. Deshayes, to promote his researches in Fossil Conchology.

Feb. 24. Read, an account of some Fossil Vegetable remains, found in the sand-stone which underlies the lowest bed of the carboniferous lime-stone, in the county of Sligo, by Sir A. Crichton, M.D. F.R. and G.S.S.; 2. Notices accompanying rock specimens from the Caves of Ballybunian, on the coast of Kerry, by Lieut.-Col. Sykes, F.R. and G.S.S.; 3. Particulars of a mill turned by a stream of water running into the earth at Angostoli, in Cephalonia, by F. O. Martin, esq.; and 4. Observations on a patch of old and variegated marls, at Collyhurst, near Manchester, with specimens of the fossil shells found therein, by J. Leigh, esq. and C. W. Binney, esq.

THE "FOREIGN SOCIETY."

In consequence of the deficiency of any considerable collection of foreign books in the public libraries of London, (for even the British Museum contains a very meagre assortment, and many of the commonest Foreign Authors are not to be found in it,) it is proposed to found a society, of which the chief object shall be to collect a Library of Foreign Literature, to be kept constantly supplied with periodical publications of every description, whether literary, political, or commercial, that have reference to foreign countries, including the colonies. This society would have considerable affinity with ordinary clubs; but the difference would consist in its restricting the refreshment to tea and coffee, which would be served in the same way as in the drawing rooms of other clubs, and in the devotion of the chief part of its funds to the purchase of foreign books. It is not intended that English books should be excluded, but that only a subordinate attention should be paid towards collecting them. Travels

would form an exception, as it would be the object of the society to bring together every information relating to foreign countries. It is calculated that, with a society of 500 members, a greater yearly subscription than four guineas would not be required. This would enable such a Society to expend at the least 1000*l.* per annum.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

Lambeth.—The increasing number and continued progress of Literary Institutions, promise ere long to form a new era in the republic of letters. To the professional and middling classes of society they are invaluable, as affording the means of rational intercourse at a moderate price, and tending, at the same time, through the medium of lectures, reading-rooms, &c. to the promotion of useful literature, and the advancement of general knowledge. It having long been a matter of regret, with the more respectable inhabitants of *Lambeth*, that so extensive and populous a district should be destitute of the advantages arising from a literary association, a few spirited individuals, connected with the locality, some time ago determined on attempting to establish an Institution possessing all the advantages attached to a first-rate establishment. This undertaking appears so far to have been attended with the utmost success. The Society have for the present localized themselves in the commodious rooms of the Royal Infirmary, Wellington Terrace, Waterloo Road, which have been handsomely fitted up for their reception; and an extensive library has already been formed for the use of the members, chiefly contributed by themselves. Mr. Hawes, the representative of the borough, has accepted the presidency of the institution; and he has been exerting his influence to promote its success. A public meeting is appointed to take place on the 1st of March, at which a great number of gentlemen, connected with literature and science, have engaged to be present. After this, the usual classes will be formed, and a regular course of lectures is to commence—the committee having been promised the support of many eminent scientific characters in this important department. Many distinguished individuals connected with the locality are also extending their influence and support. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter dated Feb. 22, thus writes to the Committee:—"I hope the inclosed contribution of 10*l.* may be accepted, as a small proof of the interest which I take in the success of an Institution, established for

the purpose of diffusing useful knowledge in the neighbourhood."

Southmark.—The subscription to this institution has been lately raised from 20s. to 30s. per annum, and the greatest exertions have been making by the committee to keep up the number of subscribers, which, owing to the death of the late President and other contingencies, had greatly fallen off.

The following lectures are in progress:

Feb. 3, 10, 17, W. Lukeing, esq. on Light, Heat, and Sound.—Feb. 12, Mr. C. Pemberton, on Public oratory.—Feb. 19, 26, the same, on the characters of Shakspeare.—Feb. 24, March 2, 9, 16, J. D. Holm, Esq. on Phrenology.—March 18, April 8, 22, T. Philipps, Esq. on Vocal Music.—March 23, F. F. Statham, esq. on Pneumatics.—March 25, The Marquis di Spineto, on the Origin of the Worship of Animals.—March 30, T. Rymer Jones, esq. on the Dental Organs of the Animal Kingdom.—April 6, J. Dunn, esq. on the Wars, Religion, Drama, and Divisions of the Ancient Romans.—April 13, I. Mitchell, LL.D. Vice-President, on the History of Turkey. A course of Lectures on subjects of Physical Science, and its applications in the arts and manufactures, will shortly be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lardner, LL.D. President of the Society.

Western Literary.—The following lectures are in course of delivery, on Thursday evenings, at the house of this Institution, in Leicester Square: Mr. Serle, on the Drama; Dr. Schmidt, on Mineral Magnetism; The Rev. Dr. Lardner,

LL.D. F.R.S. on Natural Philosophy; The Rev. W. J. Fox, on Education; Dr. Gully, on the Moral and Physical Attributes of Men of Genius and Talent; Mr. Addams, on Acoustics; J. S. Buckingham, esq. M.P. on Ancient and Modern Egypt.

Islington.—From the third annual report, it appears, the members now consist of 146 proprietors, 68 ordinary, and 48 resident members—in all 262. The accounts shew that the finances are flourishing; and on the proposition for building a more suitable house for the Society, no less than 1900*l.* was at once voluntarily and liberally subscribed for that purpose.

NEW THERMOMETRICAL SCALE.

Dr. Castle, of the Linnæan Society, by modifying Fahrenheit, has proposed a scale which will admit of the thermometer being taken with the same precision as the barometer. The degrees are arranged decimally, 10°, 20°, 30°, and so on, each 10° being equal to 20° of Fahrenheit. The rise and fall of the quicksilver is shown by a small sliding scale, so graduated that even the decimal fractions can be readily ascertained. The registering is, at the same time, accurate and easy, thus—15° 0', by doubling the degrees of the fractions, will be found equal to 30° Fahr. *exact*, 15° 2' to 30° and four tenths, 15° 5' to 31° *exact*, 15° 8' to 31° and six tenths, 16° 0' to 32° *exact*, and so on. By this arrangement greater accuracy is attained without any increase in the size of the instrument.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 28. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Carleton exhibited to the Society, through the medium of E. J. Budge, esq. F.S.A. some ornaments of dress, found at Ragley Park near Alcester. They accompanied a skeleton, supposed to be that of a young female; consisted of a very large fibula, two of smaller size, the blade of a small knife, several beads of amber, one of glass, &c.

Two letters of Archbishop Wareham, relative to the collection of a tax from the good men of Kent, were read from the MS. volume communicated by Mr. Hallam.

Feb. 4. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Thomas Trubshaw, esq. of Haywood, co. Stafford, architect, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. exhibited

an impression of a seal recently found near St. Alban's. It represents a mitred figure kneeling and presenting a church to the Virgin and Child; the Virgin holding in her left hand a long cross which is throughout budding, or *ragulée*. The inscription is *Æ conventus fr'm predicatorum cadomon.* and therefore appears to have belonged to the friars preachers in the Norman city of Caen.

A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an original printed copy (from the collections at Loseley,) of the proclamation issued under the Great Seal by Elizabeth, declaring to her subjects the grounds of the sentence of death pronounced against Mary Queen of Scots. It carefully sets forth that it was the treasonable correspondence held by Mary with the persons who under her sanction were conspiring to murder the English Queen, which had obliged the latter, by the press-

ing counsel of her Lords and Commons, to cause the said sentence to be carried into execution. Mr. Kempe observed that the formidable machinations of a faction, who certainly considered regicide no crime provided their own party views for the ascendancy of the Romish sect were forwarded, and the correspondence of Mary with Dabington their leader, rested on the most irrefragable historical evidence. He admitted on the other hand, the great political temptation of Mary's situation, as she was naturally looked up to as the rallying point of the seditious. The original document was "imprinted" in a bold and clear black-letter type "at London, by Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes most excellent Majestie," and bears date from the manor of Richmond, Dec. 4, 1566.

Mr. Kempe also brought forward, from the Society's subterranean store-room in Somerset House, a cylindrical vessel of granite, measuring about 15 inches in diameter, decorated on a hoop-like circle which encompasses the exterior, and on its three legs, with the Grecian key ornament. This relic was brought several years since from the Musquito shore of Central America, and was engraved in the Vth volume of the *Archæologia* in 1778, when it belonged to Gustavus Brander, esq. It was an additional corroboration, Mr. Kempe considered, of the conjecture that America was peopled by the Phœnicians. He incidentally alluded to the important utility, in furtherance of the objects of the Society, which would be achieved by the establishment of a *Museum*, where the fictile vases, weapons, &c. of contemporary ancient nations might be preserved and compared. He congratulated them on the prospect of their being shortly enabled to establish such a repository in one of the rooms to be vacated on the removal of the Royal Academy to Charing Cross.

Sydney Smirke, esq. F.S.A. made an additional communication, (see our number for July 1835, p. 79,) describing the features of the original architecture of Westminster Hall, which have been developed during the repairs now nearly completed. Four additional capitals of the triforium, ornamented with Norman sculpture, were placed upon the table. He described the construction of the ancient floor, with alternate layers of clay and gravel; but was disappointed in his search for any foundations of columns or other indicia which would have assisted in determining in what manner the Hall, as is fairly presumed, was originally divided, and the roof supported, previously to the erection of the large flying but-

tresses. Mr. Smirke pointed out an important feature in the present roof, which has been overlooked in the descriptions and representations hitherto published of it, notwithstanding it in some measure alters its character. The roof is in fact of the form technically distinguished by the term pack-saddle, by which the weight is thrown on the summit of the walls, not directly against their sides. Although this great roof is the giant of its kind in this country, there are two still larger in Italy. It is a question among those acquainted with woods, whether its original timbers are oak or chestnut.

Feb. 11. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres. John Newman, esq. F.S.A. exhibited two Norman capitals found in digging the foundation of the City of London School, on the site of Honey Lane Market. They are supposed to have belonged to the church of Allhallows, which stood on the same spot. The same gentleman also exhibited a small but extremely perfect and beautiful bust of the Emperor Hadrian, in marble, found in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, and strikingly confirmative of the likeness of the colossal bronze head found in the Thames, exhibited to the Society last year.

Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. F.S.A. communicated a more ample detail of the facts disclosed by the documents noticed in his previous communication (see p. 81.) The remarkable allegation made by the competitor Bruce, when he appeared before the arbitrators at Norham, (as stated on the Great Roll of Scotland)—that Alexander the Second, despairing of heirs of his own body, had, in case of such default of issue, "adjudged Bruce to be heir, with the assent of the *probi homines* of his kingdom, and declared him to be so in their presence, of whom many were yet alive, and could bear testimony to the fact," and which allegation was not denied by Baillol in his replication, but avoided by appealing simply to the laws of inheritance,—has been either unnoticed or little regarded by historians. Brady, Tyrrel, Hume, Turner, and Lingard pass over it in silence; Carte considers it "a mere pretence;" Lord Hailes is the only writer who meets the question; affirming, in his remarks on the point, that "the opinion of Alexander II. cannot vary the rules of succession," and that "the constitution of Scotland, and the fate of its competitors, must not depend upon the testimony of witnesses," whom he afterwards characterizes as "certainly superannuated, probably not impartial." Sir F. Palgrave remarks that the main argument raised by Lord Hailes—that the settlement made by Alexander II. was a

loose declaration, destitute of legislative or judicial sanction, is in part refuted by the documents which even then were before him, nor did he sufficiently weigh and consider the expressions which they employed. It is strange that learned writer, so conversant with the ancient constitutional language, should have rendered the passage as an "opinion" loosely given before witnesses, and should have failed to recognize, in the *probi homines de regno suo*, the great council of the nation, particularly as Baillol, in reciting Bruce's allegation, has substituted the word *Baronibus* for *probis hominibus*. At the same place, in Bruce's original petition, the witnesses are still more explicitly described as the Bishops, Earls, and Barons. This Petition, which is written in French, and is much more ample in its details than its version on the Latin roll, is among the documents discovered by Sir F. Palgrave, and now printing under the Record Commission. The minutes of a notarial protocol, another of those documents, describes the act of Alexander II. yet more fully—*congregare fecit et adunare Nobiles et Magnates Regni Scotie, Episcopos, et alios clericos et laicos, quotquot congregare potuit*," and declared to them the state of the royal family,—that he had no issue of his body,—that Earl David, his uncle, had had three daughters, the first of whom had a daughter, the second a son; and they were enjoined to adjudicate whether the inheritance belonged to the daughter of the elder daughter, or to the son of the second daughter. Upon the charge so given by the King, they discussed the question, and adjudged that the male heir by the second daughter was to be preferred to the female by the first. Which judgment being accepted by the King, he took Robert Bruce by the hand, and presented him, as his true and lawful heir, to all the magnates, &c. present, who by his command, and in his presence, took their corporal oaths of allegiance to Robert Bruce upon the holy gospels; and by command of the King the whole transaction was entered upon the rolls of the Treasury. The rights of Bruce had thus received the fullest sanction which the law or the constitution of the Scottish monarchy could afford. Still, when the Throne became actually vacant, the title of the heir was to be perfected by and through the ministration of another tribunal; it was to be ratified by the judgment of the Seven Earls of Scotland.

All other notices of the Court of the Seven Earls, have perished in the general wreck of the Scottish records; and from these documents alone do we ascertain

the existence of this Council, and the station which it held. "By the laws and customs of the kingdom of Scotland, from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," Sir Francis here quotes the record, "it appertains to the rights and franchises of the Seven Earls of Scotland, and the *Communitas* of the said realm, whenever the royal seat becomes vacant in law and fact, to constitute the King, and instal him in the royal seat, and to confer upon him the prerogatives belonging to the kingdom of Scotland." It appears from another document (the letter mentioned in p. 81) that "*les seet Countes d'Escoce*" were sworn for the due observance of the treaty made between David I. and the King of England; and when (remarks Sir F. Palgrave) we connect the two characters in which they appear, as judges of the right to the Crown, and the guaranties of the compacts made by the Sovereign, we can scarcely refuse to admit that they existed as a supreme branch in the constitution of the Scottish monarchy.

Of the Seven Earls, two only are named in the Instrument,—the Earl of Fife, who had the privilege of installing the King on the stone of Scone, and Donald Earl of Mar. As more than seven Earls can be traced at that period in Scottish pedigrees, Sir F. Palgrave considers that the Seven constituted a class elevated by peculiar privileges above the other Earls of the kingdom; nor is such a distinction unprecedented, but it is paralleled by the Seven lay Peers of France*, and the Seven Electors of the Empire. He carefully guards, however, against the supposition that the functions of the Seven Earls were elective; they must be considered as judicial only. When the question of the succession at length required a definitive settlement, on the death of Alexander III., this ancient tribunal was disregarded; and, the constitutional laws of Scotland being thus broken by the intrigues of the Custodes, Bruce acted exactly like his predecessors Malcolm III. Duncan II. and Edgar; and his conduct affords one more instance of a claimant to the Scottish Crown seeking the aid of the Basileus or the Bretwald. He appealed to the King of England; and whatever may be thought of Edward's private motives, his interference must be considered perfectly justified by the law of nations,

* This was their original number; but, the Comté of Paris being united to the Crown in the person of Hugh Capet, six Ecclesiastical Peers were added to the six remaining Laymen.

when his arbitration was solicited equally by both parties.

Feb. 18. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

Thomas Abbott Green, esq. of Pavendam, co. Bedford, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

H. W. Diamond, esq. F.S.A. exhibited some of the earliest specimens of mezzotinto engraving, which prove that Prince Rupert does not deserve the credit once allowed him, of having been the discoverer of that art. The earliest date that occurs on any plate by the Prince is 1658; whilst there is a large portrait of the Queen of France inscribed "W. Hondthurst pinxit, L. a Siegen inventor fecit Anno 1643;" and another of "Amelia. Elizabetha D. G. Haasig, &c. Landgrav. Comitissa Hännov. Ad vivam a se primum depictam, novogue jam sculptura modo expressam, dicat consecratque L. a S. anno 1643." (See Noble's edition of Granger, vol. V. p. 333.) There is also a small portrait in mezzotint of Leopold William Duke of Burgundy, thus inscribed, "Theodorus Casparus a Furstenberg, Canonicus Capitularis Moguntiae et Spiraë, Colonellus, ad vivum pinxit et fecit 1656," which is two years before Rupert's. The word "inventor" appears a positive claim to the discovery on the part of Siegen; and, as he was a distinguished soldier, it is very probable the Prince may have learned the art from personal intercourse with him. Indeed, Wanley long since said he "was the person that taught Prince Rupert." (see Noble's edition of Granger, vol. V. p. 333.)

The Rev. J. D. Deane, F.S.A. communicated an account, with drawings, of several golden ornaments found in the year 1832 under one of the great stones in the centre of the Celtic temple at Quintin, near Carnac in Brittany. Some treasure-hunters had conceived the idea that hidden wealth might be found in that place, and they were rewarded by the most extraordinary hoard of these articles, the intrinsic value of which was more than 1000*l*. Mr. Deane pointed out their distinction from the collars commonly called torques, which were formed of two bars twisted like a rope; whilst these were of a solid piece, though formed in a similar shape, the ends terminating as *cornua lunæ*. Mr. Deane proved their proper designation to be *manichæ*—ornaments, the great value of which among

the ancient Gauls is frequently mentioned by the Roman authors, particularly among the spoils of the victorious generals in Gaul. One said to have weighed 100 *lbæ*. (Roman standard) was sent to the Emperor Augustus. From these spoils, indeed, is supposed to have originated the torque, which became very general among the Romans. The first instance of its being worn is that of Manlius Torquatus, who had obtained the distinction from a chief of Cisalpine Gaul. Subsequently there was a legion of Torquati. Mr. Deane gave a very complete review of the use of collars for the neck, tracing them from the Scriptures, through the Egyptians, Chaldeans, Persians, and Armenians, but no memorial has been found of their having been worn by the Greeks. The Romans, as already stated, adopted them from the Gauls; and thence they have descended as the chivalric distinction of modern Europe. The articles found at Quintin were twelve in number; some of which were of a size suited to the neck, others to the arm, and others to the wrist. The largest weighed more than 17 oz. and the gold, of the purest quality, was worth 200*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*. The total value of all, as gold, was 1085*l*. 14*s*. 0*d*. They were purchased by a goldsmith, who made some laudable efforts to dispose of them to some public body; but being unsuccessful, after a few months consigned them to the crucible.

ROMAN MONUMENT.

Another sepulchral monument to a Roman Knight, resembling that described in our Sept. number, p. 302, has been found at the same place, Watermoor, near Cirencester. On the 22d Jan. the workmen digging the foundation of some houses turned up a stone, about a foot below the surface, having the figure of a horseman, with his spear and shield, the horse trampling a man under his feet. The sculpture is in very bold relief, and the inscription as follows, as nearly as it can be deciphered:—

SEXTUS VALE
RIVS GENALIS
EQUE ALAE ' TR ' HAEC
CIVIS FRISTAVS TUB
GENALIS AI XXX—XX
H.S.E. KP C.

It is in the possession of Mr. Paish, Duke of York Inn, Cirencester.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 4. The two Houses of Parliament were opened this day by his Majesty in person, who delivered the following most gracious Speech on the occasion:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the Great Council of the Nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed without delay or interruption to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

“ I continue to receive from my Allies, and generally from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France, is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace. Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other Powers, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French. The answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high-minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings and consistent with the honour of both. I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagement into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present Government of Spain, inspires me with the hope, that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions; and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquillity and union. I have given directions that there be laid before you the Treaty which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I have directed the Estimates of the

year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to well-considered economy. The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the estimates for the naval branch of the public service.

“ The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory. I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress; and the difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of agriculture may deserve your inquiry, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I have not yet received the further report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the several Dioceses of England and Wales. But I have reason to believe, that their recommendations, upon most of the important subjects submitted to them, are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay, and you will direct your early attention to the Ecclesiastical Establishment, with the intention of rendering it more efficient for the holy purposes for which it has been instituted.

“ Another subject which will naturally occupy you, is the state of the Tithe in England and Wales, and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the Clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections, to which it has hitherto been subject. The principles of toleration by which I have been invariably guided, must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am therefore anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed which, whilst they remedy any grievances which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the Established Church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

“ The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I ear-

neatly recommend you to consider whether better provisions may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the Law, and more particularly in the Court of Chancery.

"I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of Tithe in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

"You are already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and I entertain the hope, that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions, a remedy founded upon the same principles as those of the Acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

"A further Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland, will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty, and the experience of the salutary effect produced by the Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales, may in many respects assist your deliberations.

"I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain, as well as to amend, the laws and institutions of the country; and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them, as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality, of my people."

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Duke of Leinster moved the usual Address, in reply to the Speech, which was seconded by the Earl of Burlington.—The Duke of Wellington agreed generally with the Address, but differed with that part of it which went to pledge the House to entertain the question of Return in the Irish Corporations, upon the same principle as that which had been applied to the Corporations of England and Wales.—He should move as an amendment the omission of that part of the Address altogether. Lords Melbourne and Lansdowne considered that the amendment was of no importance; and therefore, to ensure unanimity, they should not oppose it. The Address, as amended, was then agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sir J. Wrottesley moved the Address to the King, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.—Mr. Parker seconded the mo-

tion.—Sir R. Peel objected to that part of Address which went to pledge the House to a certain principle in the measure of Irish Corporation Reform. He was prepared to give the important subject of Municipal Reform in Ireland a fair and dispassionate consideration; but he should reserve to himself the power of approaching it perfectly unfettered. He therefore moved an amendment that those words in the Address which pledged him to adopt the same principles to Ireland as have already been applied to England should be omitted, and others substituted.—Lord J. Russell opposed the amendment. He said that the principle upon which the Municipal Reform secured to England and Scotland was founded—a principle which recognised vigilant popular control—should be recognised in the measure to be given to Ireland.—Lord Stanley supported the amendment, which was opposed by Lord Howick, Lord D. Stuart, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. O'Connell. On a division there appeared,—for the original Address, 284; for the amendment, 243; majority in favour of ministers, 41.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 9.

Lord John Russell rose to introduce a motion for the COMMUTATION of TITHES in England and Wales; the principles of which he developed in a long and able speech. The leading outlines of the measure were, that there should be a Board formed, to consist of three persons, two to be named by the King, and one by the Archbishop of Canterbury; that such Board should have the power to nominate Sub-Commissioners, to act in different parts of the country; and that they should hear and determine the commutations, subject, of course, to the revision of the superior Board. That an opportunity should be afforded to all parties to effect voluntary commutations, by each representing the case before the Commissioners; but that if they did not voluntarily adjust the matter, then the Commissioners should have the power of compelling the parties to come to a decision. To ascertain what ought to be the amount of the commutation, an average was to be taken of the tithes for the last seven years; and 75 per cent. of that average to be the maximum of amount to be fixed upon as the rate of perpetual commutation. It being well known that many clergymen had for years received much less tithe than they were entitled to; in such cases power should be given to ascertain what ought to have been received, and then to fix the amount at not lower than 60 per cent. nor above 75 per cent. The amount of tithe commutation to be ascertained in

consequence of this Bill not to continue to be paid as at present, but to be in the nature of a rent-charge, and to be payable by the landlord. His Lordship trusted that the plan proposed, if it did not settle the question to the immediate satisfaction of all parties, would in a few years leave persons at liberty to cultivate their land as they pleased, and apply their skill and capital to its improvement without any apprehension of an augmentation of tithes—placing the Clergy in that situation which they ought to occupy, and providing them with a regular and independent income, connected with the land and the landowners of their parish, and free from the present objections to the collection of tithes. The income of the Clergy would ultimately flow from the landowners, and not from each tenant or farmer; and the Clergyman would be relieved from an alternative that now often existed, either of making personal enemies by pressing his demand, or injuring himself by abandoning it. The proposed plan would apply to lay impropriations as well as to ecclesiastical tithes.—Sir R. Peel remarked, that the Noble Lord had borrowed nearly the whole of the machinery of his (Sir R.'s) proposed Bill of last session, the principal difference in the measure itself being that his embraced the principle of a voluntary, while the Noble Lord's, although permitting of that mode, authorised a compulsory adjustment of the commutation of tithes. So far, however, from complaining of this plagiarism, he wished sincerely that the Noble Lord had adopted the whole Bill, and carried out its principle as well as the machinery in his own measure.—After some observations by Mr. D. W. Harvey and Mr. Hume, in approbation of the measure, leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 12.

The Lord Chancellor moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the consolidation of the ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. His Lordship pointed out at some length the glaring abuses of the existing system. He dwelt on the great variety and extent of the powers vested in the Ecclesiastical Courts, which courts amounted in number to no fewer than 386! About 300 of them were peculiarly constituted during the time of Popery, when jurisdiction was given in these matters to particular monastic institutions, and also to certain manors, the jurisdiction of which remained to the present day. He need hardly draw their lordships' attention to the very great inconvenience which must necessarily be felt on account of the great number of

these courts, by all parties who happened to be concerned in matters within their jurisdiction. There being, for instance, so many courts to which a party might resort for the purpose of proving a will or obtaining administration, how was it possible for any person wishing to object to such process, to find out where it was being carried on? The course such a person had to pursue was to issue a caveat; but, amongst 360 courts, which should he resort to in the first instance for the purpose of tendering his caveat? And how long might he not be going from place to place, in hopes of finding out the court in which it was available? The chief provisions of his bill for the reform of this monstrous system, were these: in the first place, it was proposed that there should be one general court in London for proving all wills; the jurisdiction of all local Ecclesiastical Courts being entirely abolished. The bishops, however, it was proposed, should still hold their jurisdiction over their clergy, excepting only in criminal proceedings, in which it was proposed to abolish it altogether. The jurisdiction in matters of tithes was also to be taken from the Ecclesiastical Courts, which were found to be wholly insufficient in authority for the purpose, and would be transferred to the Court of Exchequer. The jurisdiction of these courts in respect to church-rates would also be abolished, and all disputes connected with those payments subjected to the same course as those connected with poor-rates—viz. appeal to quarter sessions. The bill also abolished the authority of Ecclesiastical Courts in the repression of immoral practices, which would be left to the ordinary operation of the common or statute law. The bill also regulated the mode to be pursued in the sequestration of livings; a matter of great importance to clergymen, and all those connected with them.—Lord Lyndhurst expressed general approbation of the measure, and promised to give it his support, if the details corresponded with the Lord Chancellor's description of it. The bill was then read a first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord J. Russell obtained leave to bring in bills for the REGISTRATION of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and to amend the law regarding the celebration of Marriages. On the latter measure, he proposed that there should be no alteration regarding those who were connected with the Established Church—that Dissenters should have the opportunity of being married in their own places of worship, and that as to those who viewed

marriage as a civil contract, they could be married after entering their names for a certain number of days in a prescribed register, to be certified by certificate. The bill would provide for a general registration of marriages, and detail the suns for entering, examining registers, &c. The proposed measures met with the unanimous concurrence of the House.

Feb. 17. Mr. Ewart moved the second reading of the Prisoners' Defence by Council Bill, stating that the grounds on which he had urged the Bill last session induced him to press it forward this session.—Sir E. Wilmot moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—After some discussion, there was a division on it. The numbers were, for the second reading, 179; against it, 35.

Feb. 19. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the House, amid loud cheers, that Lord Stidmouth had resigned the pension of 3000*l.* which had been

granted him in consideration of his services as Speaker of that House.

A Bill for the Consolidation of Turnpike Trusts in England, was, on the motion of the Hon. Fox Maule, read a second time. Its object was to establish a Board of Commissioners, to consist of the Home Secretary, the Postmaster-general, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and six other individuals, named by the Treasury, in whom the public would have confidence, and who were acquainted with the local trusts.

Feb. 18. Mr. Ward called attention to the report of last session on the mode of taking the divisions of the House, and moved resolutions in some degree in accordance with its recommendations, to have clerks to note the names while the tellers were counting, &c. After an extended conversation, in the course of which Sir R. Peel said he had no objection to the propositions by way of experiment, the resolutions were agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

There have been some important changes in the French Ministry. On the 5th of Feb. all the Ministers of the old Cabinet gave in their resignations, in consequence of being left in a majority of two, on M. Gouin's motion relative to the Five per Cent. question, the numbers being 194 for the non-adjournment of the question, and 192 for the indefinite adjournment of it, as required by Ministers. His Majesty decided upon accepting the resignations, and on the 22nd of Feb. the following appointments were announced: M. Thiers, to the Presidency of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the Duc de Broglie; M. Sauzet, Minister of Justice, vice M. Persil. Count Montalivet, Minister of the Interior, vice M. Thiers; M. Passy, Minister of Commerce, vice M. Duchatel. M. Pelet de la Lozere, Minister of Public Instruction, in the room of M. Guizot. M. D'Argout retains the Ministry of Finance, Marshal Maison that of War, and Admiral Duperre of Marine, and M. Martin (du Nord) remains Attorney-General.

The proceedings against the prisoners at Lyons and others charged before the Court of Peers with sedition, terminated on the 22nd of January. The court pronounced judgment on nineteen of those convicted of the expression of republican principles, and of disaffection towards the government

of Louis Philippe. Some were sentenced to be transported for life; others to terms of imprisonment from five to fifteen years. Amongst the former was Mr. Beaumont, who had been charged with being a zealous member of the Society of the Rights of Man, and an enemy to the existing order of things in France. Mr. Beaumont was born at New York, and claimed rights as a citizen of the United States, which were, however, disregarded. On the 24th the Court of Peers gave judgment against those who had not appeared, or who had escaped; and thus concluded what our Parisian contemporaries call the *proccs monstre*.

The trial of Fieschi, for attempting to assassinate the king of the French (see Vol. IV. 309), commenced on Friday the 30th of January; and finally terminated in his conviction on the 30th of Feb. During this period it has formed the all-engrossing subject of the Parisian press. Fieschi denounced two others, by the names of Morey and Pepin, as his accomplices, who were also tried and convicted. The evidence of three principal female witnesses, Nina Lestave, Annette, and Marguerite, went to establish not merely the participation of Morey in Fieschi's plot, but his principal agency in its execution. Morey, however, declared that every word uttered by the witnesses in reference to himself was false. Fieschi, in his defence, delivered a strange and rambling oration, in semi-Italian French, in which

he stated no circumstance whatever in palliation of his crime. According to him, his atrocious act was consummated simply because he had given his word to Pe-pin and Morey that it should be accomplished. But, although he persisted to the last as to the participation in his plot of those two individuals, and therefore represented them as the authors of the crime, and himself as the mere instrument of its execution, he did not explain what inducements could have been held out to him, that he might lend himself, as far as he had done, to the designs of his accomplices. The three criminals were executed by the guillotine, on the morning of the 19th, in the presence of countless multitudes; and Fieschi died as he had lived—a hardened and atrocious villain.

SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved, at the instance of Mendizabel; in consequence of his having been outvoted on the question of elections.

On the 17th of Jan. at midnight, the civil Governor of Madrid, in pursuance of orders from the Government, caused the principal convents of the city to be closed, and their inmates to be sent back to their families.

PRUSSIA.—MUSEUM OF ALEXANDRIA.

The Academy of Berlin has published a programme for an essay to the following effect:—"To collect together all the information bequeathed by antiquity relative to the Museum of Alexandria, and, by the aid of critical skill, form of these incomplete fragments a general system, which may give a clear idea of the end, organization, and influence of the literary

productions, and of the vicissitudes of that establishment." In proposing this question the Academy warns the candidates to avoid biographical and bibliographical details; it does not require a history of literature under the Ptolemies, or the Roman dominion; but it is indispensable to speak of the sciences which owe to the Alexandrian Museum their rise or progress, and to name and characterise the learned and literary men who distinguished themselves there. With regard to the library, and its destruction, commanded, it is said, by Omar, the candidates are desired, above all, to consult Bonamy, Dedel, MM. Reinhard, and Anguis, and furnish new details, if possible.

AMERICA.

Soon after the receipt of the news from France, that she had refused payment of the sum due, without a degrading apology being attached to the condition, a special message was brought before Congress; in which General Jackson recommended the closing of the ports against France, and the prohibition of her manufactures. He positively refused to retract or explain anything he had said, and suggested that reprisals should be made upon French property. The diplomatic conduct of France he denounced as mean and shuffling, and concluded by defying her power. The mediation of England, however, has been accepted by France, whose interference will doubtless prevent any hostile collision between the two countries.

A Bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at New York has unanimously passed the House of Assembly, authorising a loan of six millions of dollars.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The new Corporations have in some places made a perfect clearance of the insignia of office and other property of their predecessors. At Leicester every thing of the kind has been sold off. An ancient tobacco-box, of a very curious pattern, chased with the town arms upon the lid, with the name of the donor inscribed beneath, and the date of 1682, weight, 8 oz. 13 dwts., was sold after the rate of 27s. per ounce. The first civic mace weighed 5 oz. 4 dwts., and was sold for 9*l.*; the second, 5 oz. 8 dwts., was sold for 6*l.* 15s.; the third, 5 oz. 10 dwts., was sold for 8*l.* 6s.; the Recorder's mace, 36 oz. was sold for 16*l.*; the fifth was the large grand state mace, richly chased and gilt. It weighed upwards of

100 ounces, and was in an excellent state of preservation, and realized the sum of 85*l.* Besides these there was a fine portrait of the late William Pitt, presented to the Corporation by Samuel Smith, esq. a late Member for the borough, which sold for fifty guineas.

At Hull a motion was made that the regalia, viz. the sword of state, the mace, and cap of maintenance, should be deposited in the Museum of the Philosophical Society, as objects of antiquarian interest and curiosity; but this proposal creating a fear that such a display of the "baubles" would place them too highly in the estimation of the people, a radical Councillor, who asserted, that "he would rather lock them up in a dark room, and throw the key into the Humber," moved as an amendment, that they should remain in

the custody of the Mayor for the time being, and this amendment was carried by a majority of 17 to 4. The sword was presented to the town by Henry VIII. in 1541.

From the Government tables just printed, it appears that there are employed in the cotton factories of the United Kingdom 100,495 males, and 119,639 females—total, 220,134 persons, of whom 28,771 are from 8 to 13 years of age. In the wool factories there are 37,477 males, and 33,797 females—total, 71,274; of whom 13,322 are from 8 to 13. In silk factories 10,188 males, and 20,494 females—total, 30,682; of whom 9,074 are from 8 to 13. In the flax factories 10,395 males, and 22,888 females—total, 33,283 persons; of whom 5,288 are from 8 to 13. The total of the four manufactures is 355,373 persons, of whom 55,455 are children from 8 to 13 years of age.

The following strange discovery has caused no small degree of sensation in the village of *Stanmore*. It appears that a labouring man was hedging in a field at the rear of the parsonage-house, occupied by the Rev. A. R. Chauval, when he found about 400 gold coins, consisting of Louis d'Or, Napoleons, and Portuguese pieces, called Johannes. The circumstance being made known, at an early hour on the following morning, thirty-one more labourers, in the hope of similarly enriching themselves, repaired with pick-axes, shovels, &c. to the spot, and after very little labour, possessed themselves of a further supply of the like coins (which were inclosed in a square tin box), 320 in number. The money is supposed to have been deposited a few years ago by an eccentric foreign gentleman, who dwelt near the parsonage for a short period, and then went abroad.

Jan. 14. The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new church of St. Andrew, at *Kingswood*, in the parish of *Ewell*, built by subscription on ground given by Thos. Alcock, esq. the Bishop contributing 50*l*. It has 200 free sittings.

Feb. 3. A new church was opened at *Old Dalby*, Leicestershire, which has been built at the expense of the rector, Rev. W. E. Sawyer, son of the late Adm. Sir Herbert Sawyer, R.C.B. It contains about 300 sittings; and a small organ has been presented by the Rev. gentleman's sister.

of a shilling. They are to have the effigy of his Majesty on the obverse, with the inscription, "Guilielmus III. D. G. Britanniar. Rex. F. D." and on the reverse, a figure of Britannia, holding the trident with one hand, and having the other hand placed upon a shield, bearing the Union cross, with the words "Four Pence" round the figure, and the date of the year in the exergue, and with a milled graining round the edge.

Not fewer than 119 new Companies have been started in London during the past year. Of these 41 are mining companies, 35 for the establishment of railways, and 43 miscellaneous. The nominal capital is—Mines, 2,894,000*l*.; Railways, 34,040,000*l*.; Miscellaneous, 19,811,000*l*. Total, 56,845,000*l*.

Jan. 21. The first stone of the new Licensed Victuallers' School, in Upper Kennington-lane, Lambeth, was laid by Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister. His Lordship remarked that "on the part of his Royal master, whom he represented on this occasion, he would say, that sincerely as his Majesty was attached to every thing which could promote the interests of his People, he was more particularly so to objects of charity, and of these most so to institutions intended to diffuse the blessings of Education." The silver trowel used on the occasion has since been presented to his Lordship.

Feb. 17. A fire broke out in the belfry of Spitalfields church. The alarm was first given by some persons who perceived a volume of smoke issuing from the windows of the belfry over the clock, and it was discovered that the wood work in the clock-room was on fire, and the flames at the time had reached the loft above. The wood-work which supported the bells being burnt through, the bells, twelve in number, considered the finest in the metropolis, fell one by one with a tremendous crash, particularly the tenor, which weighed forty-four hundred weight. The damage done to the church is considerable; the tower, which consisted of a specious vestry-room, belfry, &c. is completely gutted; and part of the church, with the organ, considerably injured. It is not more than a month ago since the last rate to pay nearly 8,000*l*. for beautifying and repairing this church, had been collected. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

New Coinage.—Feb. 3. A royal proclamation appeared in the Gazette of this day, authorizing a new silver coinage, by the name of *groats*, or fourpences, and to be of the standard value of one-third

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Feb. 9. An Exhibition, or one-act ballet, was gone through, entitled, *Le Vol-au-Vent, or a Night of Adventures*, introducing "The Ravel Family," moun-

tebanks from the Continent, who put themselves into extraordinarily dangerous bodily contortions, and went through wonderful feats of agility—pah!

Feb. 10. *The Provost of Bruges*, a tragedy, was produced. Both as a drama and a poem we consider this a production of very considerable merit; it contains passages of exceeding beauty. The story, which relates to the early history of Flanders, is deeply interesting, and the incidents are well arranged. Mr. Macready, in the principal character, the Provost, has added another laurel to his already rich-clad brow. The skill and effect which he throws into the poet's conceptions is positively wonderful—this is one of his greatest achievements.

On the same evening the *Frolics in Forty-five*, an "extravaganza," by Mr. Peake, was performed, and at once condemned to everlasting oblivion.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 3. *Quasimodo, or the Gipsy Girl of Notre Dame*, an operative romance, adapted in the usual strain by Mr. Fitzball, from Victor Hugo's celebrated *Hunchback of Notre Dame*, was for the first time represented on this stage, and

met with approbation; but we question if even the clever Hugo himself could *dramatise* to our satisfaction his own "passing strange," extraordinary, and painfully-exciting novel. The present version is absolutely ludicrous—a mere burlesque and parody of horrors.

The intrinsic excellence and tasteful arrangements of the music interspersed, which has been principally selected from the works of Mercadante, Weber, and Beethoven, added to some good acting and effective scenery, would alone warrant the salvation of such literary rubbish.

DEBUTS.

Though we are late in the field, and seldom or never notice performances and performers at the Minor Theaters, yet must we not altogether omit to register the very successful *debut* of Mr. Charles Mathews, at the Olympic, Mrs. Stirling, at the Adelphi, and Miss Allison, at the St. James's; the first, "a chip of the old block," and yet smacking of originality; the second, a "new-born" Kelly; and the third, to all appearances, a pretty little cousin, once removed, of the famous Mrs. Jordan.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS FOR 1836.

Bedfordshire—P. Green, of Bedford, esq.
 Berks—W. Bennett, of Farringdon House, esq.
 Bucks—T. T. Drake, of Shardloes, esq.
 Camb. and Hunts—G. Thornhill, of Diddington, esq.
 Cheshire—Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh, esq.
 Cornwall—A. Kelly, of Kelly, near Launceston, esq.
 Cumb.—T. Irwin, of Calder Abbey, esq.
 Derbyshire—W. P. Thornhill, of Stanton, esq.
 Devon—R. Robertson, of Membrand, esq.
 Dorsetshire—J. Stein, of Chalmington, esq.
 Essex—W. W. Maitland, of Loughton Hall, esq.
 Glouc.—S. Gist Gist, of Wornington Grange, esq.
 Herefordshire—E. Griffiths, of New Court, esq.
 Herts—Wm. Blake, of Danesbury, esq.
 Kent—Sir E. C. Dering, of Surrenden, Bart.
 Lanc.—Chas. Standish, of Standish Hall, esq.
 Leic.—Lord Huntingtower, of Buckminster, Lanc.—Sir M. J. Cholmeley, of Easton Hall, Bt.
 Monmouthshire—G. Rooke, of Llandogo, esq.
 Norfolk—Anthony Hamond, of Westacre, esq.
 Northamp.—W. Harris, of Wootton House, esq.
 Northumb.—T. Riddell, of Felton Park, esq.
 Notts—J. Handley, of Muskhall Grange, esq.
 Oxfordshire—T. Stonor, of Stonor, esq.
 Rutlandshire—R. Wade, of Uppingham, esq.
 Shropshire—Sir W. E. R. Boughton, of Downton, Bart.
 Somerset—J. Bennett, of North Cadbury, esq.
 Staffordshire—T. H. Parker, of Park Hall, esq.
 Southampton—Sir C. Hulse, of Breamore, Bt.
 Suffolk—Edw. Bliss, of Brandon, esq.
 Surrey—W. H. Cooper, of Pain's Hill, esq.
 Sussex—John James King, of Coates, esq.
 Warwickshire—H. T. Chamberlayne, of Stoney Thorpe, esq.
 Wiltshire—Sir J. D. Astley, of Everleigh, Bt.

Worcestershire—Sir O. P. Wakeman, of Perdiswell, Bart.
 Yorkshire—Nich. Edm. Yarbrough, of Hestington Hall, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey—R. L. Edwards, of Monachdu, esq.
 Brecons.—J. L. V. Watkins, of Pennoey, esq.
 Cardiganshire—Geo. Bowen Jordan Jordan, of Pigeonsford, esq.
 Carmarthenshire—R. J. Nevill, of Llanelly, esq.
 Carnarvonshire—Thos. Parry Jones Parry, of Aberdunant, esq.
 Denbighshire—J. Robin, of Tany-graig, esq.
 Flintshire—Sir J. Williams, of Bodlewyddan.
 Glamorgansh.—T. Penrice, of Klivrough, esq.
 Merionethsh.—J. E. Boulicutt, Hendreissa, esq.
 Montgomeryshire—J. P. Johnson, of Monksfields, esq.
 Pembrokehire—Charles Wheeler Townshend Webb Bowen, of Camrose, esq.
 Radnorshire—J. W. Morgan, of Treble-hill, Glasbury, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 1. Lord de Tabley to be Lieut.-Col. of the Cheshire Yeomanry cavalry.
 Jan. 8. John Sidney Doyle, esq. to be Lt.-Col. of the Tower Hamlets militia.
 Jan. 14. John McNeill, esq. to accept the Persian order of the Lion and the Sun, 1st class.
 Jan. 16. Thomas Vilett, esq. to be Lieut.-Col. of the Wilts militia.
 Jan. 21. Sir John Franklin, Capt. R.N. to accept the gold cross of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece.
 Jan. 25. Capt. Sir K. A. Jackson, Bart. to accept the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, 2d class.

Robert Adam Dundas, of Eaton-sq. esq. and his wife, Lady Mary, (in compliance with the will of George Manners, of Bloxholme, co. Linc. esq. her great-uncle) to take the name and arms of Christopher only.

Feb. 2. Col. Sir John Harvey to be Lieut.-Gov. of Prince Edward Island; Andries Stockenstrom, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern division of the Cape of Good Hope; John Hindmarsh, esq. Capt. R.N. to be Governor of South Australia; Lt.-Col. Rob. Torrens, C.B., W. A. Mackinnon, M. P., W. Hutt, M. P., J. G. S. Lefevre, G. Palmer, jun. Jacob Montefiore, S. Mills, E. Bernard, Josiah Roberts, and Jas. Pennington, esqs. to be the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia (to carry into effect an Act of last Session); and Jeffrey Hart Bent, esq. to be Chief Justice of British Guiana.

The brothers and sisters of Viscount Bangor to have the same precedence as if their father, the Hon. Edw. Ward, had succeeded to the dignity.

Feb. 3. Lord Segrave to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, the city of Bristol, and city of Gloucester, and Custos Rotulorum of the county.—Capel Hanbury Leigh, esq. to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of co. Monmouth.—Henry Williams, esq. to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of co. Brecon.

Feb. 5. 1st Foot, Capt. H. J. Wardle to be Major.—75th Foot, Brevet Lieut.—Col. P. Grieve, to be Major.—Provisional Battalion, Brevet Lieut.—Col. T. Weare, to be Major.—Unattached, Major A. Du Bourdieu, to be Lieut.—Col.—Staff, Major W. Cox, to be Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut.—Col. in the Army.

The wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, of Frampton, Dorset, in compliance with the will of Francis John Browne, late of that place, to use the name of Browne in addition to her family name Grant, and before that of Sheridan, and bear the arms of Browne quarterly.

Feb. 12. The younger brothers and sisters of the Earl of Hardwicke to have the same precedence as if their father, Adm. Sir J. Sidney Yorke, had succeeded to the dignity.

Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major Guy Carleton Coffin, to be Lieut.—Col.

Feb. 22. To be Baronets of the United Kingdom,—with remainders to heirs male:—Sir Henry Bethune of Kilconquhar, co. Fife, Knt.;—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Tho. Macdougall Brisbane, of Brisbane, co. Ayr;—Donald Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, co. Argyll, esq.;—James Rivett Carnac, of Derby, esq.;—Lieut.—Col. Henry Fairfax, of the Holmes, co. Roxburgh;—Colin Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, co. Ross, esq. (remainder to his second and third sons, Kvan and Colin-John);—Rev. John Barker Mill, of Mottistoun, co. Southampton;—R. W. Newman, of Stokeley, Devon, esq.;—Henry Chas. Paullet, of West Hill Lodge, Southampton, esq.; Sir Fred. Adair Roe, of Brundish, Suffolk, Knt. Chief Magistrate of Bow-street;—Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. Rowley, of Hill House, Berks.;—Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle, of Penrice, Cornwall, and Barkly, co. Devon, esq.

Naval Promotions.—Commander W. J. Cole, to the Revenge; Commander J. J. F. Newell, to the Orestes.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cashef.—Stephen Woulfe, esq.
Clonmell.—Nicholas Ball, esq.
Cocher-mouth.—Edward Horseman, esq.
Devizes.—James Deans Dundas, esq.
Gloucestersh. (W.).—R. B. Hale, esq.
Glasgow.—Lord W. Bentinck.
Gloucestersh. (N.).—Lord Charles S. Manners.
Leicestersh. (S.).—C. W. Parke, esq.

Malton.—J. W. Childers, esq.
Stoke-upon-Trent.—Hon. G. Ahson.

Lord Dunsany is elected a Representative Peer for Ireland.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERENCES.

Ven. G. J. Mountain, to be Bp. of Montreal.
Rev. R. D. Hampden, D.D. to be Canon of Christ church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity.
Rev.—Atley, Minor Canon of Norwich Cath.
Rev.—Atkinson, Turlough P.C. Ireland.
Rev. J. Birkbeck, Denton P.C. co. Durham.
Rev. W. Bowman, Queenborough P.C. Kent.
Rev. J. R. Coles, Shepton Beauchamp R. Som.
Rev. H. Corrie, Blatherwick R. co. Northamp.
Rev. E. P. Dennis, Oulton R. Suffolk.
Rev. T. Farley, Ducklington R. co. Oxford.
Rev. W. Gilmore, Illingworth P.C. co. York.
Rev. W. M. Harvey, Little Mongeham R. Kent.
Rev. T. Harrison, Wetherawick P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. W. Higgin, Killaloe V. co. Clare.
Rev. W. Hepworth, Grimston V. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Herbert, Rhydybryn P.C. co. Brecon.
Rev. T. Herbert, Killotieran and Dysart R. co. Waterford.
Rev. A. M'Intosh, Ballycarlane R. Ireland.
Rev. J. James, Chilmarsh V. Salop.
Rev. T. Jones, Ballinasloe R. Ireland.
Rev. R. Maunsell, Castleisland R. co. Limrick.
Rev. S. B. Maugham, Hebburn P.C. co. Northumberland.
Rev. W. Mercer, Knaresborough C. co. York.
Rev. H. Moore, Penn V. Stafford.
Rev.—Pembie, St. Peter's R. Sandwich.
Rev. C. B. Pownall, Milton Ernest V. co. Bedford.
Rev. W. R. Robinson, Cliburn C. co. Westmor.
Rev. R. Smith, West Stafford R. co. Dorset.
Rev. J. Storer, Haugham V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. G. Walker, Farley R. co. Surrey.
Rev. W. L. Williamson, Guisborough P.C. co. York.
Rev. T. Wilson, Farley P. C. co. York.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. E. S. Coates, to the Duke of Beaufort.
Rev. F. Crossman, to the Duchess of Beaufort.
Rev. E. Hildgarne, to Lord Thurlow.
Rev. G. Wightman, to Earl Ferrers.

CIVIL PREFERENCE.

The Earl of Durham High Steward of Hull; the Duke of Beaufort Recorder of Bristol; Hon. S. Law to be Steward of Southwark.
A. Y. Spearman, esq. to be Assistant Secretary to the Treasury; R. Pennington, esq. to be Auditor of the Civil List; Edw. Ronilly, esq. to be Commissioner of Audit; C. C. Raper, esq. to be Chief Clerk in the War office.
William Perry, esq. to be Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
W. H. Jacob, B.A. Master of Free Grammar School at Calne, co. Wilts.
J. J. Weidon, B.A. to be Second Master of Shrewsbury Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 13. The lady of Lieut.—Col. W. Monteith, a son.
Jan. 17. At Leamington, the lady of Sir E. Blount, Bart. a dau.—20. At West Wickham, the Lady Anna Maria Courtenay, a son.—In Grosvenor-sq. the Countess of Munster-Kild Samsce, a dau.—23. In Upper Gloucester-st. Dublin, the Lady Adelaide Webber, a son.—29. At Gloucester-pl. the wife of J.

P. Rooper, esq. M.P. a son.—30. At East End Cottage, near Lymington, the wife of Capt. T. B. Symonds, R.N. a dau.
Feb. 3. At Oulton Park, Cheshire, Lady Grey Egerton, a dau.—At Woolwich, the lady of Capt. Burnaby, R.A. a dau.—6. In Wilton-crescent, the Lady John Russell, a dau.—6. At Detchley Park, the Viscountess Dillon, a dau.—The wife of J. Wilson Patten, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—9. At South End, near Darington, the wife of Joseph Pease, esq. M.P. a son.—14. At Warter Priory, Pocklington, Yorkshire, the Right Hon. Lady Manchester, a dau.—At Kingston-house, Dorset, the lady of the late Lord Suffield, a son.—15. At Stoke College, the wife of J. P. Elwes, esq. M.P. a dau.—The Right Hon. Viscountess Forbes, a son.—17. At Kilstree, the wife of W. C. Macready, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 31. At Chelsea, Capt. H. Lewis Layard, 97th Foot, to Cath. Thurtle Dent, niece of S. Thurtle, esq.
Jan. 11. At Weymouth, T. J. St. George, esq. eldest son of Sir R. B. St. George, Bart. of Woodsgift, Kilkenny, to Caroline Georgianna, second dau. of J. Louton, esq. of Hexton House, Hertfordshire.—12. The Rev. N. Pomfret Small, to Bridget, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Roby, rector of Congestue, Leicestershire.—14. At N. Stoneham Church, James Fenier Armstrong, esq. of Castle Iver, King's County, Ireland, to Honoria, eldest dau. of J. Fleming, esq. M.P. for Hants.—17. At Bradninch, Devon, S. Jordan Lott, esq. to Louisa, widow of the late Hon. Levison G. K. Murray.—19. At Sutton, Major Wakefield, 39th regt. to Anne, eldest dau. of Geo. Wakefield, esq. of Minworth Greaves.—At Bath, the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, to Mrs. Trevelyan.—At Burgh, Suffolk, the Rev. J. T. Round, Rector of St. Runwald's, Colchester, to Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. G. F. Barlow.—21. At Yester House, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Ramsay to Lady Susan Hay.—At Roundhay, H. W. Hird, esq. son of the Rev. L. Hird, to Mary, dau. of the late T. Benyon, esq. of New Grange, near Leeds.—25. At Grendon, Henry, eldest son of Henry Grimes, esq. of Cotton-house, Warw. to Maria Eliza, eldest dau. of Sir Geo. Chetwynd, Bart. of Grendon-hall.—At Sherborne, the Rev. J. Langdon, to Eliza, relict of Capt. Cook, of Slape House, Netherbury.—26. The Rev. John Osborne, to Emily Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Bond, of Treston Rectory, Suffolk.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Rich. Gethen, esq. 13th Light Drag. to Mary, dau. of Sir Alex. Crichton, M.D.—26. In Durham, the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, vicar of Gilesgate, son of Lord Ravensworth, to Emily Caroline Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, D.D. Preb. of Durham, and niece of the Duke of Wellington.—At Exmouth, Bernard Browne, esq. of Chudleigh, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Comm. Gen. Drake.—28. At Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire, the seat of Edw. Foley, esq. M.P. the Rev. John Hughes, rector of Coddington, to Barbara, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Godfrey, of Kerry.—30. In Faversham, am. Creed Fairman, esq. of Lynsted, to Christian, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Goselin.
Feb. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rich. Brouncker, esq. of Boveridge, Dorsetshire, to Catharine Jane, youngest dau. of the late Captain Burdett, R.N.—At Cudham, Kent, Geo. Steinman Steinman, esq. F.S.A., F.L.S. of Norwood, to Emma, only dau. of John Christy, esq. of Hatcham manor-house, Surrey.—3. At Streteley, the Rev. J. E. Wetherall, of Lincoln college, and of Armitage,

Staffordshire, to Eliza, dau. of the late W. Church, esq. of Abingdon.—3. At Halesworth, Thos. Borrett, esq. of Queen Anne-st. Cavendish-sq. to Laura Maria, only dau. of the late Sir G. L. Tuthill, M.D. of Cavendish-sq.—4. At St. James's, Piccadilly, J. Bowness, esq. Capt. 80th regt. to Anne, eldest dau. of C. Tyrell, esq. of Polstead Hall, Suffolk.—E. S. Bain, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Bain, of Livelands, Stirlingshire, to Mary Ann, only dau. of W. Horsman, esq. of Spring Bank.—At Wotton, co. Chester, John Warr, esq. to Henrietta Lister, fourth dau. of the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Kaye.—3. At Malta, Mr. Thos. Bell, of Alexandria, to Hester Louisa, widow of the Rev. C. W. Dodd.—At All Saints, Southampton, John Hopkins, esq. of Devizes, Wilts, to Henrietta Jenima, grand-dau. of the late, and only sister of the present, Sir Gardner Baird, Bart.—6. At St. Peter-le-Poor, Floratio Collman, esq. of Old Broad-st. to Eliza, dau. of the late John Ostoly, esq. of Mitcham.—At St. Pancras Church, Santi. Tomkins, jun. esq. of Lombard-st. to Jane Walker, only dau. of the late Capt. J. U. M. Leath, 66th Foot.—8. At Dartington, the Rev. J. R. Bogue, son of the late Capt. Bogue, R.A. to Mary Isabella, youngest dau. of the Ven. Archd. Proude.—9. At Paris, Col. W. Gordon, Bombay army, to Eliza, second dau. of E. Forbes, esq. of Kensington.—At Muff, Thos. Wm. Fontaine, esq. son of the late Andrew Fontaine, esq. of Narford Hall, Norfolk, to Mary Barbara, eldest dau. of H. Berre Beresford, esq. of Learnon, co. Londonderry.—At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. Sir W. Dunbar, Bart. to Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. Geo. Stephen, of Camden Town.—10. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. J. Evans, esq. of Charles-st. St. James's, to Margaret Maria Clements, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Brown, and widow of the late Major J. Franklin.—Alfred Nelson Cherrill, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late J. King, esq. of Wykham Park.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. C. Tower, jun. esq. of Weald Hall, Essex, to the Right Hon. Lady Sophia Frances Cust, eldest dau. of Earl Brownlow.—At Liverpool, the Rev. John Tobin, only son of Sir J. Tobin, of Oakhill, to Emily, dau. of E. Arnaud, esq. collector of Customs.—At Dartford, Dixon Dyke, esq. third son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, to Millicent, dau. of Isaac Minet, esq. of Baldwyns.—11. At Chelmsford, the Rev. A. Pearson, Rector of Springfield, to Sophia Jane, dau. of the late J. Y. Gepp, esq.—At St. Pancras church, John Pater, esq. of Chipping Sodbury, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Pater, to Mary, dau. of T. Kennedy, esq. of Camden Town.—At Salcombe, Major Macdonald, to Susannah Hawley, eldest dau. of J. Clarke, esq. of Sid Albery, Sidmouth.—At Nursling, the Rev. F. R. Phillips to Mary Easton, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Lubin, Rector of Nursling, Hants.—13. At Whimbleton, the Hon. J. Carnegie, second son of Adm. the late Earl of Northesk, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late D. Stevenson, esq. of Dollan, Caermarthensh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Geo. Washington Phillips, of North Audley-st. to Charlotte Eliza, relict of John Jones, esq. of Portland-pl.—16. At Highgate, J. C. Hall, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Harriet, eldest dau. of J. Gardiner, esq. of Highgate.—At Buckland, Portsea, J. Alex. Drought, esq. 65th regt. to Caroline Susanna, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John White, of 80th Foot.—At Kingston Bagpuze, Manuel Strickland, esq. of Liverpool, to Paulina Charlotte, dau. of the late Paulin Barrett, esq. of Appleton, Berks.—18. At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. G. Lea, of Wolverley, to Sophia, dau. of the Hon. Mr. Baron Gurney.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT HOOD.

Jan. 25. At Whitley Abbey, co. Warwick, in his 83d year, the Right Hon. Henry Hood, second Viscount Hood, of Whitley (1796), Baron Hood, of Catherington, co. Hants (1795), Baron Hood of Catherington in the peerage of Ireland (1782), and a Baronet (1778).

His Lordship was born Aug. 26, 1753, and was the only surviving issue of Samuel Viscount Hood, the distinguished naval commander, by Susannah Baroness Hood, daughter of Edward Lindzee, of Portsmouth, esq.

In 1803 he commanded the South-east, or Portsmouth volunteers, consisting of 152 rank and file; as well as those belonging to Catherington. On the death of his mother, May 25, 1806, he succeeded to the Barony created in 1795, and took his seat in the House of Peers, where he became a constant attendant, and frequently served on committees of privilege, Scotch appeals, &c.

On the death of his illustrious and venerable father, Jan. 27, 1816, he succeeded to the Viscounty and other hereditary dignities.

Lord Hood voted in favour of the Bill for the Reform of Parliament. His name occurs in the minority, Oct. 8, 1831; and again May 7, 1832, on the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, which caused the temporary suspension of Earl Grey's ministry.

His Lordship married, Sept. 20, 1774, Jane, daughter and sole heiress of Francis Wheler, esq. of Whitley, grandson of Admiral Sir Charles Wheler, Knut. who was shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, third son of Sir Charles Wheler, Bart. Governor of the Leeward Islands, and M. P. for the University of Cambridge 1661, by whom he had issue six daughters and two sons: 1. Louisa, who died an infant in 1776; 2. a second Louisa, who died an infant in 1777; 3. Charlotte, who died an infant in 1778; 4. the Hon. Susannah, who died Nov. 1, 1823, having married the Rev. R. G. Richards, Vicar of Hambledon, Hants; 5. Elizabeth Harriet, who died in 1782, in her second year; 6. the Hon. Francis Wheler Hood, a Lieut.-Col. in the army, who was killed at the battle of Orthes, March 2, 1814, having married Caroline, only daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart. by whom he had issue the Right Hon. Samuel now Viscount Hood, born in 1808, who has succeeded his grandfather in the peerage, another son, Capt. Francis Grosvenor Hood, of the Grena-

dier guards, and one daughter, now surviving, the wife of Arthur Francis Gregory, esq.; 7. the Hon. Selina, married in 1805 to Capt. Francis Mason, R. N. C. B.; and 8. the Right Hon. Samuel Lord Bridport, who succeeded to that title in 1814, on the death of his great-uncle the celebrated Admiral Alexander Hood, Viscount Bridport, the younger brother of the first Lord Hood. Lord Bridport married in 1810 Lady Charlotte Mary Nelson, only surviving child of William first Earl Nelson, and has a son and three daughters.

COUNT BENTINCK.

Oct. 22. At Varel, in Germany, aged 72, William-Gustavus Frederick, Count Bentinck-Rhoon, a Count of the Empire, Lord of Kniphausen, Varel, Doorwerth, and Pendrecht; cousin to the Duke of Portland.

He was born July 21, 1762, the elder son of Count William Bentinck, half-brother to the second Earl and first Duke of Portland, and the eldest son of the first Earl by his second wife Jane, sixth daughter of Sir John Temple, Bart. sister to Henry first Viscount Palmerston, and widow of John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. His mother was Charlotta-Sophia-Hedwige-Eleonora, Countess Aldenburg, only daughter and heir of Anthony Count Aldenburg.

Count Bentinck was twice married. His first alliance, which took place Oct. 20, 1791, was with another family of the Anglo-Dutch nobility, created by King William the Third,—that of the Earl of Athlone. The lady was the Baroness Ottoline-Frederica-Louisa, daughter of Baron Arend-William of Reede-Lynden, great-uncle of the present Earl. By that lady, who died Nov. 24, 1799, he had issue two daughters: 1. Maria-Antoinetta-Charlotte, married first in 1814 to Baron Nieuvenhuyem, who died in 1814, and secondly in 1822 to the Count of Rechtern; and 2. Ottoline-Frederica-Louisa, married in 1815 to Charles Baron Nagel of Weder Henert.

COL. THE HON. W. J. GORE.

Jan. 15. At Dublin, aged 68, the Hon. William John Gore, Master of the Horse to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and a Colonel in the army; next brother to the Earl of Arran.

He was born Nov. 20, 1767, the second son of Arthur-Saunders second Earl of Arran, by his first wife the Hon. Catha-

rins Annesley, daughter of William Viscount Glerawley, and aunt to the present Earl Annesley. He entered the army March 5, 1783, as an Ensign in the 49th foot, and two years after was removed with a company of that regiment to the 30th, which he joined in Oct. 1786 in the West Indies, where he served to May 1788. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 46th foot, Dec. 10, 1787; and March 21, 1792, to a Capt.-Lieutenancy in the 8th dragoons, from which he exchanged to a company in the 9th foot the 30th Nov. following. In 1796 he was appointed Aid-de-camp to Sir Charles Grey, then commanding the Southern district, with whom he remained until 1799. In that year he obtained a Majority in his regiment, and embarked in the expedition to the Helder under the Duke of York. He was present in the actions of the 19th Sept. and 2d Oct. He served in the expedition to the Ferrol under Sir J. Pulteney; and, proceeding thence to Gibraltar, joined the force under Sir R. Abercromby, sailed for Cadiz, and returned to Gibraltar: thence to Lisbon, and to England, where he became Aide-de-camp to the Earl of Hardwicke. On the 9th Oct. 1809, he was appointed Lt.-Colonel of the 3d battalion of the 9th foot; and, on its reduction in 1802, inspecting Field-officer of Yeomanry and Volunteers. He continued in the latter service until 1806, when he accepted the situation of Assistant Deputy Barrack-master-general in Ireland. He attained the brevet of Colonel, July 25, 1810, which rank was made stationary. He remained for some years on the half-pay of the 9th foot; but afterwards retired from the service, with permission to retain his rank.

Colonel Gore was appointed Master of the Horse to the Vice-regal Court at Dublin, about the year 1810, and retained that office to his decease.

He married May 30, 1798, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Pym Hales, the fourth Baronet, of Beakabourne, in Kent; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and four daughters. The former are: 1. Philip Yorke Gore, esq. born in 1802, now Secretary of Legation at Rio de la Plata; 2. William John-Pym, Captain 71st foot; 3. the Rev. Annesley Henry Gore; 4. Robert; and 5. Charles-Alexander. The daughters: 1. Mary-Catharine, married in 1828 to George Hayward Lindsay, esq. second surviving son of the Bishop of Kildare, and cousin to the Earl of Balcarras, and has several children; 2. Catharine, who died in 1818; 3. Elizabeth-Anne, and 4. Emily-Jane.

CAPT. THE HON. SIR H. DUNCAN.

Nov. 1. In Eaton Place, of apoplexy, aged 49, the Hon. Sir Henry Duncan, C. B. K. C. H. a post-Captain in the Royal Navy, and Naval Aide-de-camp to the King; only brother to the Earl of Camperdown.

Sir H. Duncan was the younger son of Adam the first Viscount Duncan, the victor of Camperdown, by Henrietta, second daughter of the Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, and niece to Henry first Viscount Melville.

His naval career commenced in 1800, on board the Maidstone of 32 guns, commanded by Capt. Ross Donnelly, in which he continued until the suspension of hostilities in 1801; when he removed with that officer into the *Narcissus*, a new 32-gun frigate, in which he visited various ports in the Mediterranean, and most of the Greek islands, and assisted in the evacuation of Egypt. In Sept. 1804, the *Narcissus* being ordered home, he exchanged into the Royal Sovereign, bearing the flag of Sir H. Bickerton, and was serving as Lieutenant of that ship, when his father's death was communicated to him. On that event becoming known, Lord Nelson addressed to him a letter of condolence, offering at the same time the command of the *Bittern*, then likely to become vacant from the ill health of Capt. Corbett. Capt. Duncan consequently proceeded to Malta to join that ship; but, finding on his arrival that Capt. Corbett was sufficiently recovered to feel indisposed to give up the command, he returned to the fleet, and served as a volunteer on board the Royal Sovereign, during Nelson's excursion to the coast of Egypt, in quest of M. Villeneuve.

Capt. Duncan's commission as a Commander having been confirmed Nov. 6, 1804, he returned home, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the *Minorca*, a new brig of 18 guns, which he commissioned at Chatham in 1805. He obtained post rank while serving under the orders of Lord Collingwood on the Mediterranean station, Jan. 18, 1806; but was not superseded in the command of the *Minorca* until the 19th of April following. In 1807, he was appointed to the *Porcupine* 24, then recently launched at Plymouth, in which he sailed for the Mediterranean with despatches and specie, and joined Lord Collingwood off the Dardanelles. During the latter part of that year, and in the following, he was actively engaged in the Adriatic and Mediterranean, where the *Porcupine* and her boats captured and destroyed upwards of 40 vessels. He continued in that vessel till the 2d Oct. 1808, when he left her at Malta,

and proceeded to Messina, to join the *Mercury* of 28 guns, to which the Admiralty had appointed him. After serving very actively and efficiently as senior officer on the coast of Sicily, Calabria, and Naples, he resumed his former station in the Adriatic, where the *Mercury's* boats, imitating those of the *Porcupine*, distinguished themselves by several gallant enterprises, judiciously planned by Capt. Duncan, and ably executed by the officers and men under his command.

In April, 1809, Capt. Duncan co-operated with the Austrian forces in taking possession of Capo d'Istria, a town near Trieste; and afterwards in the seizure of the harbours of Posaro and Cesenatico.

These and other successful services continuing to give evidence of the activity, zeal, and ability of Capt. Duncan, he was selected by Lord Collingwood to command a squadron employed in guarding Sicily from an invasion then threatened by the Neapolitan usurper; but the *Mercury*, on being surveyed, was found to be too defective for further active service, or even to go home at that season of the year. Circumstances, however, rendering it necessary for all the effective ships on the station to be retained, Capt. Duncan received orders to take charge of the trade then collecting at Malta, the whole of which he escorted in safety to the Downs, where he arrived, after a tempestuous passage, in Feb. 1810. The *Mercury* was paid off at Woolwich, shortly after her arrival.

In June following, Capt. Duncan was appointed to the *Imperieuse*, a fine 38-gun frigate, of which he assumed the command at Gibraltar, on the 22d Sept. In May 1811, the *Imperieuse* and *Resistance* were detached to Algiers in quest of two French frigates; but, not meeting them, Capt. Duncan was obliged to content himself with obtaining the release of a Cephalonian brig, which had been carried into Tripoli. He was afterwards sent on two short cruises, under the orders of Captains Blackwood and Dundas, during which he assisted at the capture of ten merchant vessels. With the exception of these three trips, he was constantly attached to the in-shore squadron off Toulon for upwards of nine months, a very irksome service to an officer of his enterprising spirit. At length, in July, Sir E. Pellew relieved him from his mortifying situation, by sending him on a special service to Naples.

In Oct. 1811, Capt. Duncan captured three gunboats and destroyed a fort, near the town of Bosaitano, in the Gulf of Salerno; and in the following month, seconded by the *Thames*, and 250 of the 62d regiment procured from Sicily, ef-

fected the important service of capturing or sinking ten gun-boats, and destroying a fort and two batteries, in the fort of Palinuro. He continued actively employed until the defects of the *Imperieuse* obliged him to return to Port Mahon; and during her repairs he received an appointment to the *Resistance* 38, and was at the same time offered the *Undaunted*, another beautiful frigate of the same class; but whilst this choice was under consideration, he received an epistle from his crew, which, at the same time that it is highly honourable to his professional and personal character, is an amusing and very characteristic specimen of the tone of feeling prevailing in the generous bosoms of British tars, when contented and confiding in their officers:

"Sir,—Being informed you are going to leave us, we have taken the liberty, at the unanimous request of all hands, to return you our most grateful thanks, for your continued goodness and indulgence to us since we have had the happiness of being under your command. Your continued attention to our comforts is more than we ever experienced in any ship, and more than we *possibly* can do with any other Captain. From gratitude for your past goodness to us, we humbly hope our best services will still be exerted under your command, and hope you will not leave us. Every one is praying for your continuance with us. We humbly beg to say, that we will fight and *spoil* the last drop of our blood under your command, more willingly than any other ship's company up here will do, and only wish we had the opportunity of convincing you by the capture of any two *Princa* frigates that we might be lucky enough to fall in with, and in as short a time and as much to your satisfaction, as any other frigate *possibly* could do—for in fighting under your command, we fight under a Captain to whom we owe eternal gratitude, and to whom we have the strongest attachment. We humbly beg pardon for the liberty we have taken, and *remains*, with the greatest respect and duty, Sir, your very humble servants, "THE SHIP'S COMPANY OF THE IMPERIEUSE."

This gratifying epistle induced Capt. Duncan to continue in the *Imperieuse*, and he was entrusted with the command of a squadron consisting of three frigates and two brigs, employed in watching the Neapolitan marine. He returned with the *Imperieuse* to England in July 1814; and immediately on his arrival was appointed to the *Glasgow*, a new frigate, mounting 50 guns, in which he conveyed his uncle Viscount Melville (then first Lord of the Admiralty) from Portsmouth to Plymouth, and then cruised between Scilly and Cape Finisterre, until the conclusion of the war with America. He afterwards, on the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, was sent to cruise off the coast of La Vendée, and then across the Bay of Biscay. The *Glasgow* was paid off at Chatham Sept. 1, 1815; and, Great Britain being then at peace with all the world, Capt. Duncan remained for some time,

like the greater part of his profession, out of employment.

However, in June 1818, he was appointed to the *Liffey* of 50 guns, which conveyed Lord Beresford from Portsmouth to Lisbon, and then proceeded on an anti-piratical cruise round the West India islands. In the autumn of 1819, she was attendant on the Prince Regent, in his aquatic excursion in the neighbourhood of Spithead, and his Royal Highness was pleased to say that "he had never seen a ship that pleased him so much before." She subsequently conveyed Sir Charles Bagot, his Majesty's Ambassador to St. Petersburg, from Yarmouth to Cronstadt; and was next sent with the *Active* frigate, under sealed orders, to Naples, where she remained from Oct. 1820 to Feb. 1821. Capt. Duncan was then dispatched to Lisbon on an important secret service, and whilst there received the thanks of the Cortes for his exertions in subduing a fire which had broken out in one of the public buildings. In Aug. and Sept. 1821, the *Liffey* was again in attendance on the King, whom she accompanied first to Ireland and afterwards to Calais. On her return from the latter service, she was paid off.

Capt. Duncan was for a short time Storekeeper of the Ordnance, but we believe he held that office only during the last brief administration of Sir R. Peel.

On the augmentation of the order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815, he was appointed a Companion; and in December 1834, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order, and received the honour of Knighthood.

Sir Henry Duncan married, April 22, 1823, Mary-Simson, daughter of the late Capt. James Coult's Crawford, R.N., and grand-daughter of the late Alex. Duncan, of Restalrig House near Sirling, esq. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. Adam-Alexander; 2. Anne-Mary; and 3. Henry-Robert, who died soon after his birth in 1831. Sir Henry's mortal remains were interred in the cemetery in the Harrow-road. The funeral was attended by the Earl of Camperdown, Admirals Sir W. Parker, Douglas, and White; Captains Sir T. Troubridge, Sir J. Pecheil, Sir David Dunn, Sir James Gordon, Bowles, Ryder, Burton, Walpole, Sinons; Col. Fox, &c.

CAPT. JAMES BLACK, R.N.

Dec. 6. On his passage from Leith to London, aged 60, Capt. James Black, R.N. C.B. and K.M.T.

This distinguished officer had shared very largely in the most remarkable naval

achievements of his time. He commenced his career in 1793, when he was in the *Leviathan*, at the siege of Toulon. In 1794 he was in the same ship with Lord Hugh Seymour, on the memorable 1st of June; and in 1795 he was again in Lord Hugh Seymour's flag-ship, the *Sun Pareil*, in Lord Bridport's action. He was made a Lieutenant in 1799. In 1805 he was Second Lieutenant of the *Mars*, at Trafalgar: and early in the action became First Lieutenant on the death of Capt. Duff of that ship. On the same day he was wounded.

In 1806 he was First Lieutenant of the *Mars*, when that ship singly gave chase to four large French frigates, one of which, the *Rhine*, of 44 guns, was captured in the face of her three consorts. In the September of the same year the *Mars* was one of Sir Samuel Hood's squadron, which took four frigates, the *Miserve*, the *Armide*, the *Indefatigable*, and the *Gloire*, the two latter of which surrendered to the *Mars*. In 1807 Mr. Black filled the same command at the bombardment of Copenhagen, and he commanded one of the captured Danish ships on her passage to England; being overtaken by a dreadful gale near Yarmouth, he narrowly saved her, with 800 souls on board, by cutting away the masts.

In Sept. 1810 Lieut. Black was made Commander. In April 1813, when commanding the *Weazel*, he chased a convoy of enemy's vessels, protected by fourteen large gun-boats, and attacked them whilst under the shelter of a battery on the coast of Dalmatia; after having engaged them incessantly for twelve hours, he succeeded in sinking six of the gun-boats, and burning twenty sail of the convoy. The *Weazel* suffered a heavy loss in killed and wounded; and amongst the latter, Capt. Black was shot through his right hand. For this gallant affair, Capt. Black received post rank. In July of the same year the *Saracen* and *Weazel* captured the island of Mezzo near Ragusa; and in December the island of Zera was also taken by the present Earl of Cadogan and Capt. Black, and there, when serving in the battery, the latter was severely wounded by a spent shot which caused him to fall across a gun below him, from the effects of which he never recovered.

At the close of the war Capt. Black was nominated a Companion of the Bath; and the Emperor of Austria created him a Knight of Maria Theresa. For the serious internal injuries he received at Zera, which were the remote cause of his death, he never sought any compensation, until very recently, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant him a pension of £501. per annum.

MADAME BONAPARTE.

Feb. 3. At Rome, aged 83, Madame Marie Letitia Bonaparte, mother of Napoleon.

From the widow of a poor Corsican officer she saw herself elevated to the dignity of being the mother of Kings. In 1814 she retired to Rome, where she remained till her death; but her sufferings of late were so excessive, that few persons were permitted to visit her. She had entirely lost her sight, and for some years before her death, her bodily infirmities confined her in a great measure to her bed. Her greatest consolation was derived from her brother-in-law Cardinal Fesch, who daily visited her.

REV. EDWARD BURTON, D.D.

Jan. 19. At Ewelme, Oxfordshire, in his 42d year, the Rev. Edward Burton, D. D. Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, Canon of Christ Church, and Rector of Ewelme.

Dr. Burton was born Feb. 13, 1794, at Shrewsbury, in which city his father, Major Edward Burton, was then resident. He was educated at Westminster, but was never on the foundation; and went to Christ Church as a Commoner, of which house he was matriculated, May 15, 1812. Here, his remarkable application, his high talent, and exemplary conduct were soon noticed, and in the following year a studentship was given him by one of the Canons, on the express recommendation of the Dean and Chapter. In Easter, 1815, he was examined for his degree, and his name appears in the list of that term in the First Class both in Classics and Mathematics. He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts Oct. 29, 1815; and soon after was ordained to the curacy of Tettenhall in Staffordshire, where he resided for some time in the zealous discharge of every duty connected with his profession.

On the 20th of May, 1816, he proceeded Master of Arts, and passed the greater part of that and the following year on the Continent, visiting every place worthy of observation in France and Italy, inspecting the public libraries, collating MSS. and obtaining accurate information on all subjects connected with his favourite pursuits. Some idea of his research, as well as the extent of his inquiries, and the accuracy of his observation, may be formed from a perusal of his work on the Antiquities of Rome, which is perhaps the most useful, and at the same time the least pretending, publication concerning that interesting city.

In 1824 Mr. Burton accepted the office of Select Preacher in the University. His Sermons were distinguished not more

by their theological learning, acute criticism, and sound and at the same time candid argument, than for their unaffected piety, and that genuine Christian feeling which robs even religious polemics of all their bitterness.

On the 12th of May, 1825, he married Helen, daughter of Archdeacon Corbett, of Longnor Hall, Shropshire; and never did any union take place more truly founded on mutual affection, or one productive of greater domestic happiness. Mrs. Burton regarded her husband as an object of her just pride and admiration, as well as her fondest love; she entered into all his views, seconded all his efforts, and rendered him the most valuable assistance, superintending his charitable institutions, and forwarding all his beneficent intentions with a zeal not inferior to his own.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Burton came to reside in Oxford, and soon began to take a prominent part in academical matters. He was nominated a Public Examiner in 1826. In 1827, on the promotion of Dr. Lloyd to the Bishopric of Oxford, he became his Examining Chaplain, and the following year was chosen to preach the Bampton Lectures. It will be seen too, from the list of his works with which we shall close this article, that during the whole of this period his active mind was fully employed. A pamphlet on the Absolving Power of the Romish Church, his Testimonies of the Ant-Nicene Fathers, and the publication of his friend Dr. Elmsley's Notes on some of the Plays of Euripides, prove that his life was any thing rather than an idle one. On the 27th of Nov. 1828, he proceeded to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, as a Grand Compounder.

In the summer of 1829, the University was deprived of the able services of her Professor of Divinity by the premature death of Dr. Lloyd, then also Bishop of Oxford; and Mr. Burton was immediately nominated to succeed him. Sir Robert Peel could not have recommended, nor the Minister have made, a more judicious selection, nor one that gave greater satisfaction to the University at large, and to Christ Church in particular, for all persons were agreed on the peculiar fitness of Mr. Burton for the Divinity Chair. To the Bishop of Oxford, the students in divinity were first indebted for an admirable and most effective addition to the usual mode of obtaining theological information—the establishment of *private classes*, in addition to his public lectures. This plan Dr. Burton (for he proceeded to his degree of Doctor in Divinity June 28, 1829) followed up with equal zeal and diligence, devoting much

of his time to the instruction of the future candidates for holy orders. He read with one class various portions of the Scriptures, with another the works of the Fathers, with a third the Ecclesiastical Historians: and we may appeal to those (and they are hundreds) who have reaped incalculable benefit from his instructions, to speak of his profound and comprehensive learning, and of the candour and perspicuity of his doctrinal statements. His lecture on the ministerial office was peculiarly impressive, because the suggestions of the Professor were so perfectly realised by his own example, as Rector of Ewelme. A person who saw Dr. Burton only at Ewelme might have supposed that his parish absorbed his whole attention, while another who only watched his University career, might have inferred, with equal probability, that his time was wholly occupied in collecting and communicating theological knowledge.

Ewelme was indebted to Dr. Burton for the establishment of various charities, among which the boy and girl schools are especially deserving of notice, as he never neglected, even for his studies, the duty, as he considered it, of teaching in them the elementary truths of the Gospel. He devoted a portion of almost every day, in this manner, to the Christian education of children. We must also particularly mention his alterations in the church, for nothing could be more judiciously conceived or more admirably executed. Ewelme Church, rebuilt by the Duke of Suffolk, early in the fifteenth century, is a spacious and well-proportioned edifice, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, a good chancel, and a small and very curious chapel on the south side of the chancel, which contains an altar-tomb of the Chaucers, and the magnificent monument of Alice the Duchess of Suffolk. The whole, including the chancel, was, as is usual, filled with pews of various sizes, shapes, and inequalities in height. It was no easy matter, as may be well imagined, to induce a whole parish to abandon their ancient sittings, and give up, as it were, their ecclesiastical castles, to become tenants in common of more humble and smaller dwellings. Dr. Burton's example and persuasion however prevailed. He first erected open seats in the chancel, and these Mrs. Burton, her friends and family, regularly occupied. By degrees the parishioners perceived the marked difference in the appearance of the chancel, and the good effect produced by the alteration; and in a short time they came to a resolution that the whole church should undergo a similar change. Dr. Burton procured plans, encouraged the general feeling for improvement, assisted

the necessary funds, and the result is, that Ewelme is now one of the handsomest and most commodious parish churches in the kingdom, and a pattern in respect of seats well deserving of imitation elsewhere.

Dr. Burton's death may be truly said to have been on all accounts premature; but with a weak constitution, and a frame any thing but strong, he was not sufficiently careful of himself. He had suffered from a violent cold, with an affection of the chest, for some days; which was aggravated by his performing service on the Sunday week before his death, and by visiting Oxford (for the last time) on the day following.

Dr. Burton was appointed a Delegate of the University Press on his becoming Professor of Divinity. Of his utility and active exertions in that capacity, the following list of his publications bears ample testimony:—

An Introduction to the Metres of the Greek Tragedians. 8vo. Oxford. This we believe was his first publication: and appeared in 1814.

A translation of a part of Aristotle's Ethics, afterwards completed by the present head master of Winchester school. 8vo. 1815.

A Description of the Antiquities and other Curiosities of Rome. 8vo. Oxford, 1821. Second edition, with additions, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

The Power of the Keys; or, Considerations upon the Absolving Powers of the Church, &c. 8vo. Oxford, 1823.

Testimonies of the Ante-Nicene Fathers to the Divinity of Christ. 8vo. Clarendon Press, 1826. And again, with considerable alterations, 1829.

The Works of George Bull, D.D. Bishop of St. David's, collected and revised; to which is prefixed his Life, by Rob. Nelson, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. Clarendon Press, 1827.

An Enquiry into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age, in Eight Sermons, at the Lecture founded by the Rev. John Bampton. 8vo. Oxford, 1829.

An Attempt to ascertain the Chronology of the Acts of the Apostles, and of St. Paul's Epistles. 8vo. Oxford, 1830.

The Greek Testament, with English Notes. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1830: and again 1835.

Testimonies of the Ante-Nicene Fathers to the Doctrine of the Trinity and the Divinity of the Holy Ghost. 8vo. Clarendon Press, 1831.

Remarks upon a Sermon preached [by Mr. Bulteel of Exeter College,] at St. Mary's, Feb. 6. 1831. 8vo.

One Reason for not entering into Controversy with an anonymous Author of Strictures. 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

Thoughts on the demand for Church Reform. 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

Advice for the proper observance of the Sunday. 12mo. Lond 1831, and again in 1834.

Lectures upon the Ecclesiastical History of the First Century. 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

Lectures upon the Ecclesiastical History of the Second and Third Centuries. 8vo. Lond. 1833.—These Lectures were collected and printed in 2 vols. 8vo. Oxf. 1833, under the following title, "Lectures, &c. from the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ to the year 313."

Sermon before the University of Oxford, on the 21st of March, 1832, being the day appointed for a general humiliation. 8vo.

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford. 8vo. Lond. 1832. They are twenty in number, and were preached between 1825 and 1831.

The Benefit of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper explained. 12mo. Lond. 1832, again in 1834.

Pearson on the Creed. A new edition, revised and corrected. 2 vols. 8vo. University Press, 1833.

Thoughts on the Separation of Church and State. 8vo. Lond. 1834.

Upon the death of Dr. Elmsley, Dr. Burton published a new edition of the *Medea* and *Heraclida* of Euripides, with Notes selected from the MSS. of that distinguished scholar. 8vo. Clarendon Press, 1828.

When his friend and patron, Bishop Lloyd, died, he superintended an edition of the Greek Testament, with parallel passages and the Canons of Eusebius, commenced by that Prelate, 12mo. 1829; as well as completed an edition of *Cramer's Catechism*, the preparation of which had been made by him, but the work left unpublished. They were both published at the University Press; the latter in 1829, 8vo.

He was also at the time of his death engaged in preparing for the press a series of Tracts in defence of the Church of England, more especially against the errors of Popery. *Jeremy Taylor's Dissuasive* was intended to form the first of the series, and actually printing; and he had also undertaken the superintendence of a new edition of *Bishop Beveridge on the Thirty-nine Articles*, with the addition of that Prelate's observations on the last six Articles, supposed to have been lost, but lately recovered, and now in MS. in the library of the President of Magdalen.

SIR H. P. HOUGHTON, BART.

Nov. 27. At Walton hall, Lancashire, aged 67, Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, the seventh Baronet, of Hoghton Tower in that county (1611).

He was born Jan. 12, 1768, the elder son of Sir Henry Hoghton, the sixth Bart. for twenty-seven years M. P. for Preston, by his second wife Fanny, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Daniel Booth, of Hulton hall in Essex, esq. He served the office of Sheriff of Lancashire in 1794; and on the 9th of March in the following year succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, and also as M. P. for Preston, for which borough he was re-elected in 1796, but retired at the dissolution in 1802.

The infirmities under which Sir Henry Hoghton had long laboured, had, in a great degree, estranged him from public society; but to the friends who were permitted the continued pleasure of his acquaintance, the experience of his kind and hospitable behaviour was a source of high gratification, as he was universally respected, whether as a father, a friend, a neighbour, or in the proud character which his whole life established, of "A fine old English gentleman, as of the olden time."

Sir Henry Hoghton married, Nov. 13, 1797, Susanna, daughter and sole heiress of Peter Brook, of Astley hall, co. Lancaster, esq. and widow of Thomas Townley Parker, esq. by whom he had issue one son, who has succeeded to the title, and one daughter, Fanny-Elizabeth. Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, the present Baronet, was born in 1799, and married in 1820 to Dorothea, the younger, but now the sole surviving daughter and heiress of Peter Patten Bold, of Bold, co. Lancaster, esq. On the death of his sister-in-law Mary Princess Sapieha, in 1825, he took the name of Bold before Hoghton; and he has several children.

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL, BART.

Dec. 27. At Moccas Court, co. Hereford, in his 62d year, Sir George Cornwall, the third Baronet (1764); brother-in-law to Viscount Hereford, the Right Hon. T. Frankland Lewis, and Sir William Duff Gordon, Bart.; cousin-german to the Earl of Malmesbury and Earl of Minto.

He was born Jan. 16, 1774, the elder son of Sir George Cornwall (formerly Amyand), the second Baronet, M. P. for co. Hereford, by Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Veltern Cornwall, of Moccas, esq.; and succeeded his father in the title, Aug. 26, 1819. He was much esteemed among his friends for his musical taste and acquirements.

Sir George married Sept. 28, 1815, Jane, only daughter of William Naper, esq. of Loughrea, co. Meath, and cousin-german to the present Lord Sherborne; and by that lady, who survives him, he

had issue three sons and six daughters: 1. Catharine-Elizabeth; 2. Mary-Jane; 3. Sir Velters Cornwall, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1824; 4. Selina-Maria, who died in 1827, in her second year; 5. Frances-Anne; 6. Henrietta; 7. Caroline-Selina; 8. William-Naper; and 9. George-Henry.

SIR J. E. PARKER, BART.

Nov. 18. Aged 46, Sir John Ely Parker, the fourth Bart. (1783), a Captain in the Royal Artillery.

He was the second son of Vice-Adm. Christopher Parker, (the elder son, who died in his father's lifetime, of the celebrated Sir Peter Parker, the 1st Bart. Admiral of the Fleet,) by Augusta-Barbara-Charlotte, daughter of Adm. the Hon. John Byron, son of William fourth Lord Byron.

Sir J. E. Parker succeeded to the Baronetcy on the 17th of March last, on the death of his nephew, the late Sir Peter Parker, Bart. (see our vol. III. p. 658, vol. IV. p. 669); and his body was deposited in the same vault, in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, on the 27th Nov. The funeral was strictly private, attended by his only surviving brother, and successor to the title, now Sir Charles Christopher Parker, a Post Captain R.N.

SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, BART.

Jan. 1. At Escot Lodge, Devonshire, aged 77, Sir John Kennaway, Bart.

Sir John Kennaway was descended from the family of that ilk, in the county of Fife. His great-grandfather William settled as a merchant at Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, and his grandfather removed the family to Exeter. Sir John was the third son of William Kennaway, by Frances, daughter of Aaron Tozer, of Exeter. He was born in that city, March 6, 1758, and received his education at the Free Grammar School, then conducted by Mr. Marshall. On the 18th of February, 1772, he sailed for India, in company with his elder brother, the late Richard Kennaway, esq., having been presented with a cadetship by Sir Robert Palk. Mr. R. Kennaway, who became second member of the Board of Trade in Bengal, died in 1832, and is noticed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XCIII. i. 92.

In 1780, the subject of our present memoir received his Captain's commission, and served in the Bengal division of the grand army, commanded by Sir Eyre Coote, in the Carnatic, against Hyder Ali, until the battle and siege of Cuddalore.

On his return to Bengal, his skill in the native languages, and his talents for diplomacy, recommended him to the notice

of the Marquis Cornwallis, then Governor-General.

In 1786, that distinguished nobleman appointed him one of his Aides de Camp; and in 1788 sent him as Envoy to the Court of Hyderabad, to demand from the Nizam the cession of the maritime province of Guntoor, which had for many years remained in his Highness's possession, contrary to treaty. In this mission he was eminently successful; not only obtaining that which he came to demand, but inducing the Nizam to enter into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against Tipoo Sultaun. For this service his Majesty was pleased to create him a Baronet, by patent dated Feb. 25, 1791; and, pursuant to a vote of the Court of Directors, the fees of office were defrayed by the East India Company.

In 1792, Lord Cornwallis again employed Sir John Kennaway in the arrangement of a preliminary and definitive treaty of peace, in concert with the commissioners of the Nizam and the Mahrattas on the one part, with those of Tipoo Sultaun on the other. By this treaty Tipoo ceded half his dominions, and agreed to pay 3,300,000*l.* to the three allied powers for the expenses of the war, and to give two of his sons as hostages for the due performance of the engagement. From this time Sir John Kennaway resided at the court of the Nizam at Hyderabad, with the title of Resident, being the first English representative that had been permanently received there.

Having suffered much in health from the climate of India, he returned to England in 1794, and in 1796 the East India Company granted him a pension of 500*l.* as a reward for his services.

Since that time he has constantly resided at Escot, in Devonshire; and his services, as well in the Commission of the peace, as Deputy Lieutenant, and as Colonel Commandant of Local Militia and Yeomanry, were inferior to none. But the increasing infirmities of age, and especially a total privation of sight, with which it pleased God to visit him eight years ago, have now for some time withdrawn him from active life. Still his loss will be deeply felt—his tenantry have to mourn a most kind landlord; his friends a constant friend; his children a father whose heart was truly paternal; and his widow the uninterrupted care and solace of thirty-nine years. His extensive charities, both in the county and beyond its limits, bear witness to his large and Christian liberality; and the poor of his neighbourhood will not cease to bless his name.

He died after a few days' illness from a paralytic affection, which commenced on

the 26th December, and terminated his existence on the morning of New Year's Day, without a struggle or a groan. His funeral took place at Tallont, on Jan. 7.

Sir John Kennaway married, in Feb. 1797, Charlotte, second daughter of James Amyatt, esq. formerly M. P. for Southampton, by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters. The former are:—1. Sir John Kennaway, who has succeeded to the title; he married, in 1831, Emily-Frances, daughter of Thomas Kingscote, of Kingscote Park, co. Glouc. esq.; 2. the Rev. Charles Edward Kennaway, Vicar of Campden; he married, in 1830, Emma, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel; 3. Lawrence, of the Bengal civil service, who died at Allabad, April 8, 1822; 4. William-Richard Kennaway, esq. who married, in 1831, Eliza, daughter of George Poynta Ricketts, of the Bengal civil service. The daughters are: 1. Charlotte-Eliza, married in 1835 to George Templar, of Whitehill, co. Devon, esq.; 2. Maria; 3. Frances; 4. Augusta; and 5. Susan.

SIR T. H. FARQUHAR, BART.

Jan. 12. In King-street, St. James's, aged 60, Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, the second Baronet (1796), a partner in the banking-house of Herries, Farquhar, and Co., a Director of the Guardian Insurance Company, and Treasurer of the Institute of British Architects, &c.

Sir Thomas Farquhar was born June 27, 1775, the eldest son of Sir Walter Farquhar, M.D. the first Baronet, Physician to the Prince Regent, by Anne, fourth daughter of Alexander Stephenson, of Barbadoes, esq. He succeeded to the Baronety, on the death of his father, March 21, 1819.

Sir Thomas married, July 11, 1809, Sybella-Martha, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Morton Rockliffe, of Woodford in Essex, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters:—1. Sir Walter Rockliffe Farquhar, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1810; 2. Caroline-Eliza; 3. Anne-Sybella, married in May last to George Clive, esq. son of E. B. Clive, of Whitfield, co. Hereford, esq. M. P. for Hereford; 4. Harvie-Morton; 5. Barbarina-Sophia; 6. Maria; and 7. Trevor-Graham.

SIR W. H. COOPER, BART.

Jan. 14. At the residence of his mother the dowager Lady Cooper, in Portland-place, aged 47, Sir William-Henry Cooper, of Chilton-lodge, Berks, Bart. of Nova Scotia (1636).

He was born March 24, 1786, the only son of the late Rev. Sir William Henry

Cooper, the fourth Bart., (a memoir of whom will be found in our number for March last, p. 323,) by Isabella-Bell, only daughter of Moses Franks, of Teddington, in Middlesex, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Dec. 7, 1834.

Sir W. H. Cooper married, April 18, 1827, Anne, eldest daughter of Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, esq. of Hallowell-house, co. Somerset, M. P. for Bridgewater; but had no issue. He is succeeded in the title by his uncle, now Sir Frederick Grey Cooper, of Barton Grange, near Taunton.

CAPT. SIR JAMES DUNBAR, BART.

Jan. 5. At Boath, co. Nairn, Sir James Dunbar, Knt. and Bart. a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy.

He was descended from the house of Dunbar of Westfield, founded by Alexander, younger son of John Dunbar (younger son of George tenth Earl of Dunbar and March), by the Princess Marjory Stuart, daughter of King Robert II. and brother to Thomas, created Earl of Moray. He was the third but eldest surviving son of Alexander Dunbar, of Boath, esq. by Jane, daughter of Alexander Burnett, of Kenney, co. Aberdeen, esq. He was made a Lieut. R. N. in 1790; and a Post-Captain April 29, 1802. He received the honour of Knighthood, March 30, 1810, and was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, by patent dated Sept. 19, 1814.

Sir James Dunbar married Feb. 2, 1814, Helen, daughter of James Coull, of Ashgrove, co. Elgin, esq. niece to Sir Archibald Dunbar, of Northfield in the same county, Bart. and cousin to Viscount Arbutnot; and by that lady had issue, Jane, Helen-Patricia, and other issue. His two youngest sons, Peter and Ernest-Augustus, died of scarlet fever on the 12th and 20th of Feb. 1835.

SIR ROBERT DUNDAS, BART.

Jan. 6. At his house in Heriot-row, Edinburgh, in his 75th year, Sir Robert Dundas, of Beechwood, co. Midlothian, Bart. deputy to the Lord Privy-Seal of Scotland, and formerly one of the Principal Clerks of Session.

Sir Robert Dundas was descended from the second marriage of Sir James Dundas, one of the senators of the college of Justice in the reign of Charles the Second, from whose first marriage the lineage of Viscount Melville is derived; and was nephew to the late Rt. Hon. Sir David Dundas, K. B. Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief. His father, the Rev. Robert Dundas, Sir David's elder brother,

was Minister of Humber, co. Haddington; and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Turnbull.

Sir Robert Dundas married July 20, 1798, Matilda, daughter of the late Archibald Cockburn, esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland; by whom he had issue one son, his successor, now Sir David Dundas, born in 1803; and seven daughters: 1. Jane, married to Robert Whigham, of Lochpatrick, advocate; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Matilda; 4. Margaret; 5. Charlotte, married in 1830 to Allan E. Lockhart, esq. of Bothwick Brae and Cleghorn; 7. Robina; and 8. Henrietta.

LT.-GEN. SIR J. HAMILTON, BART.

Dec. 24. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Sir John Hamilton, Bart. G.C.T.S., a Lieut.-General in the Army, Colonel of the 69th foot, and Governor of Duncannon.

Sir John was descended from Sir Claude Hamilton, next brother to James first Earl of Abercorn, who, having married an heiress of his own name at Manor Elieston, co. Tyrone, was the progenitor of the family there seated; and, through the second marriage of his son Sir William, was ancestor in the fifth degree of the officer whose death we now record. Sir John was born Aug. 4, 1755, the eldest son of James Hamilton, of Woodbrooke and Strabane, co. Tyrone, esq. by Elinor, sister to Andrew-Thomas ninth Lord and first Earl of Castlestewart.

Sir John Hamilton entered the military service in March 1771, as a cadet in the Bengal army. In 1775 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 35th regiment, and at the escalade of the fortress of Gualior greatly distinguished himself in leading the storming party. In 1781 he obtained a Company, and exchanged into his Majesty's 76th regiment with the rank of Captain. In 1794 he obtained the brevet rank of Major, and in the same year he purchased the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 81st regiment, which he joined at St. Domingo, and afterwards accompanied to the Cape of Good Hope. In 1805 he was appointed a Brigadier-General on the Staff in Ireland, and in August 1809 he was appointed Inspector-general of the Portuguese Army. In the performance of this arduous and responsible duty, the energy and zeal of General Hamilton were eminently conspicuous in reducing that part of the Duke of Wellington's army, under difficulties of no ordinary nature, to that efficiency of discipline which it ultimately attained. During the whole of the Peninsular war General Hamilton maintained his character for vigour and

valour of enterprise, particularly in his spirited repulse of Soult, under the disadvantage of an unequal force, at Albufera Tormentosa. For this gallant achievement the Prince Regent conferred upon him the dignity of a Baronet, by patent dated May 6, 1815, with an augmentation of a castle to his armorial bearings and his crest, commemorative of the event; he having previously received the honour of knighthood July 15, 1813. In 1813 the Portuguese government presented Sir John Hamilton with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, and he subsequently received those of a Grand Cross of the same.

Sir John was appointed Colonel of the 2d Ceylon regiment, Jan. 18, 1813; Governor of Duncannon Fort May 10, 1814; a Lieut.-General June 4 following; and Colonel of the 69th regiment March 15, 1823.

He married, May 1, 1794, Emily-Sophia, daughter of George Paul Monck, esq. and Lady Araminta Beresford, sixth daughter of Marrus first Earl of Tyrone (and great-aunt to the present Marquess of Waterford). By this lady, who survives him, he had issue one son and five daughters:—1. Araminta-Constantia, who died in 1802, aged three years; 2. Emily-Louisa; 3. Sir James Hamilton, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1802, is a Major in the Army, late Aid-de-Camp to Sir James Kempt as Master-general of the Ordnance, and was married in 1833 to Marianna-Augusta, only daughter of Major-Gen. Sir James Cockburn, Bart. and niece to Viscount Hereford; 4. Harriet-Georgina, married, in 1829, to Sheffield Grace, esq. LL.D., brother to Sir William Grace, Bart.; 5. Araminta-Anna, married in 1834 to William-Henry Hoare, esq. of Ashurst Park, Kent; and 6. Eleanor-Frances-Elizabeth.

This veteran officer possessed the manly frankness, warmth of heart, and active benevolence which often characterise his countrymen. He was as affectionate in his family as he was gallant in the field, and his latter years were passed in the amiable circle of his relatives, and cheered by the animating hopes of a Christian. His body was interred in the New Cemetery at Kensal Green.

ADMIRAL JONES.

Nov. 8. At his residence, Hayle cottage, near Maidstone, in his 90th year, Theophilus Jones, esq. senior Admiral of the White.

This officer attained post rank Sept. 4, 1782; and the same year commanded the Hero 74 in the action with M. de Suffrein,

in the East Indies, when that ship had five killed and twenty-one wounded.

He was one of the first officers called upon to serve in the war with revolutionary France. In 1793 he commanded the *Andromache*; then the *Trident 64*; and in 1796 the *Defiance 74*. The last was attached to the Channel fleet, and was one of the most disaffected ships in the alarming mutiny of 1797; and in the Courts-martial which ensued, it fully appeared that the Catholics on board had bound themselves by oath to murder every Protestant in the ship, and carry her into an enemy's port. Eleven of the principals in this Bartholomew plot were hung, and ten others transported for life. Capt. Jones subsequently commanded the *Atlas* and *Queen*, both three-deckers; but, having attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1802, was not employed after the peace of Amiens. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1809, and Admiral in 1819.

Admiral Jones was a bachelor, and supposed to be very rich.

VICE-ADM. EYLES.

Sept. 29. At Loddington-hall, Northamptonshire, aged 66, Thomas Eyles, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

This officer obtained the rank of Post Captain July 13, 1795, and was soon after appointed to the *Pomone*, of 44 guns. In 1796 that frigate, which was cruising under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren, was run ashore near Nantes, through the ignorance of a French pilot, and with difficulty got off. Her leaky state caused her to be sent home, but no other ship could be spared to accompany her. By great exertions she reached Plymouth, and was run into the harbour without asking the usual leave. For his promptitude on this occasion Capt. Eyles received the thanks of the Admiralty.

He subsequently commanded the *Canada 74*, bearing the broad pendant of Sir J. B. Warren; and after the action with *M. Bompard*, off the coast of Ireland, Oct. 12, 1798, removed with him into the *Temeraire 98*, and from that ship into the *Renown 74*, in which he continued until Nov. 1800. In the autumn of 1801 he was again appointed to the *Temeraire*, then bearing the flag of Adm. (afterwards Sir George) Campbell. At the latter end of that year, the main body of the Channel fleet rendezvoused at Bantry bay, whence a detachment of six ships of the line was ordered to the West Indies, to watch the motions of an armament which had recently sailed from France for the ostensible purpose of reducing the negroes in St. Domingo to obedience. On the receipt of these orders, the crew of the

Temeraire broke out into violent and daring acts of insubordination; but by the firmness and exertions of Capt. Eyles and his officers, the mutiny was suppressed and twenty of the ringleaders were secured, and conveyed to Portsmouth to be tried by Courts-martial, where eighteen of them were capitally convicted, and eleven suffered at Spithead, the others receiving 200 lashes from ship to ship round the fleet.

On the 7th of the following February, Rear-Adm. Campbell, with six ships of the line, a frigate, and sloop, proceeded to the West Indies, but returned again to England in June, their presence not being required.

In the spring of 1809, Capt. Eyles was appointed to the *Plantagenet 74*, and early in 1813 to the *Royal Charlotte yacht*. On the 4th of June 1814 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and May 1825 to that of Vice-Admiral.

REAR-ADM. HORTON.

Nov. 24. At Boulogne sur-Mer, aged 67, Joshua-Sydney Horton, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

This officer entered the Navy about 1781. He was First Lieutenant of the *Lowestoffe* frigate, at the capture of *la Minerve*, Jan. 24, 1795; and subsequently commanded the *Fairy* of 18 guns, in which he sunk a French lugger off Boulogne, Oct. 5, 1797, and captured a Spanish privateer of 8 guns, in the Channel, Jan. 11, 1799.

On the 4th of Feb. 1800, whilst Capt. Horton was dining with Capt. d'Auvergne Prince de Bouillon, the senior officer at Jersey, the *Seaflower* brig of war was chased into St. Aubyn's bay by *la Pallas*, a French frigate of 46 guns; and, in conjunction with Capt. H. Bazely of the *Harpy 18*, he volunteered to go out and fight the enemy. They succeeded in enticing the republican from the protection of her own shore, and, after a smart action, she took to flight; but, as soon as the English brigs had repaired their rigging, which had been much cut up, they gave her chase, and being joined by the *Loire* frigate, *Danae 20*, and *Railleur* sloop, at length surrounded her and compelled her to surrender, after a gallant defence of three hours. The loss sustained in the *Fairy*, in these actions, amounted to four men killed and nine wounded, including among the latter her Commander. For his share in this achievement he received his post commission, dated on the 16th of the same month. He subsequently commanded several ships during the war; but does not appear to have had any further opportunity of adding to his well-earned reputation.

He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1830.

In Jan. 1808 (being then Captain of the *Prince of Orange* 74, the flag-ship of Vice-Adm. Holloway,) he married the widow of Henry M. Whorwood, of Headington house, co. Oxford, esq.

LIEUT.-GEN. MACKAY.

Sept. 26. In France, Lieut.-General Robert Mackay, of the Madras establishment.

This officer obtained an Ensign's commission of Native Infantry in 1775, after having served eleven months as a volunteer in the artillery. At the investment of Pondicherry in 1776 he was appointed Adjutant of an additional battalion of Native Infantry then raised; and six months after he was permanently appointed Adjutant of the 4th battalion N. I. He served the campaigns under Sir Eyre Coote in 1781 and 1782; an account of which is given in the memoir of this officer in the "East India Military Calendar."

Lieut. Mackay was appointed Aid-de-camp to Col. Reinbold, of the Hanoverians, who had two regiments under his orders in India; in 1783 he took the field under the command of Gen. Stuart, and was present at the battle of Cuddalore. After the ensuing peace he was appointed to a native corps in one of the northern provinces; in 1785 was made Capt.-Lieut. to a corps in duty at Madras; and in 1789 was promoted to a company in a regiment of European infantry at Veddalore. On joining, he obtained the grenadier company, with which he had served nearly two years in the field as First Lieutenant.

Shortly after, the Madras Government appointed him to the command of the fort of Arnee, where he remained during the war with Tippoo Sultan, and then joined his regiment at Vellore.

On the renewal of the war with France, he exchanged to the forces selected to besiege Pondicherry; and when that place fell, had the temporary command of a corps which formed part of the garrison.

In 1793 he was appointed to command a native corps in the subsidiary force of the Nizam of the Deccan; in which service he was engaged in some arduous but successful sieges in the following year. Returning to the Company's immediate service in 1797, he was appointed Major of a regiment, and sent to reinforce the troops at Amboyna, whence he returned to the coast in 1799. In 1800 he was made Commandant of Ryaocottah in Mysore; and shortly after he took possession of a large tract of country ceded by the Nizam of the Deccan, and was engaged

in a harassing expedition of three weeks in subduing some refractory chieftains of the hills.

In 1802 he went on furlough to Madras, but was suddenly recalled to Seringapatam, where he did duty for a short time, and at the close of the same year returned to England, after twenty-nine years' service. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel Commandant 1804, Colonel 1806, Major-General 1808, and Lieut.-General 1811.

[This article has been abridged from a much longer memoir in the East India Military Calendar, 4to, 1823, pp. 37—49.]

LIEUT.-GEN. ORR.

Nov. 26. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 84, Lieut.-Gen. John Orr, of the Madras establishment.

He was appointed a cadet in 1777, and Ensign in the 21st Native Infantry in 1788. During the siege of Pondicherry in the latter year he was appointed Adjutant to the 2d battalion of European infantry, and after the siege he served as a major of brigade.

During the war with Hyder Ally in the Carnatic, he was appointed to the command of a partisan corps of one troop of cavalry, two companies of infantry, and 300 poligars, employed in escorting supplies to the army in the field; in which service he encountered several hazardous skirmishes, and much distressing fatigue; but was rewarded with the public thanks of Sir E. Coote and Lord Macartney; the latter of whom, on the termination of the war, appointed him to the command of his body-guard, in which situation he continued until 1797, when ill-health compelled him to return to England.

In 1789 he rejoined the army in India as Captain and second officer of the 1st Native cavalry, which shortly after fell into an ambuscade, in which it lost full one-third of its officers, men, and horses. He was also present when the cavalry under Gen. Floyd charged Tippoo Sultan's army, on the march from Bangalore, and suffered very severely. His service continued until the close of the war.

He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1802, obtained a regiment in 1805, and the rank of Major-General in 1809, and that of Lieut.-General in 1814.

MAJOR-GEN. H. C. DARLING.

Sept. 7. At Tobago, Major-General Henry-Charles Darling, Lieut.-Governor of that Island.

He was appointed Ensign in the 45th foot, Oct. 15, 1794, Lieutenant in that regiment 1795, Captain in the 12th West India regiment 1796, Major in the army

1801, in the 90th foot 1806, Lieut.-Colonel in the army and Inspecting Field-officer in Nova Scotia 1808, Lieut.-Col. of the Nova Scotia Fencibles 1812, Colonel in the army 1814, and Major-General 1825. He retired from the army, with permission to retain his rank, shortly after the latter promotion; and was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Tobago March 13, 1833.

SIR WILLIAM BLIZARD, F.R.S.

Aug. 28. At his residence, Brixton-hill, Surrey, in his 93d year, Sir William Blizard, Knt. F.R.S. Lond. and Edin. and F.S.A., Honorary Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon and one of the Vice-Presidents of the London Hospital, Surgeon to the late Duke and the Duchess of Gloucester, &c. &c.

He was born at Barnes in Surrey, being the youngest but one of the five children of William Blizard, an auctioneer. The family were remarkable for longevity, his father and mother having both died at the age of eighty-six, and his maternal grandfather at the age of ninety. He had not the advantage of a classical education; but, in after life, he acquired, without assistance, tolerable facility in reading Latin. He was articled to a surgeon and apothecary at Mortlake, named Hesley; and an excellent herbarium, made by him during his apprenticeship, is still in the possession of his family. His studies in the metropolis were commenced at the London Hospital, with which he was afterwards so closely and constantly connected, under Mr. H. Thompson, a man of considerable talent and eminence in his day. At the same time, he assisted a surgeon practising in Crutched Friars, and attended the lectures of Pott and the Hunters. At an early period of his life, he was elected Surgeon to the Magdalen, which he attended for several years, until his appointment, upon the decease of Mr. Thompson, to the London Hospital in 1780. His competitors on this occasion were Mr. George Vaux and Mr. Andree, but he was successful by a large majority. During many years, he performed all the operations, and attended nearly to the entire duties of the hospital, for his colleagues Mr. Grindall and Mr. Weale.

He connected himself with Dr. Mac-laurin, a Scotch physician, well known at the time as a teacher of anatomy. They lectured together, first at a small place in Thames-street, and afterwards in Mark-lane, where Mr. Blizard resided; and in the year 1785 they founded the school at the London Hospital, which was the first

regular medical school connected with a great hospital. The ground having been granted by the committee, the building was erected at the expense of some thousands of pounds, chiefly supplied by himself, at a time when he could with difficulty spare them. He was also partly the founder, and for many years the chairman, of the Anatomical Society, which was instituted at once to advance the science of anatomy and to protect the interests of the teachers. Of the Hunterian Society he was the first President, the first honorary member, and delivered the first oration; and it is from a Memoir* read before that Institution by its secretary, William Cooke, esq. M. R. C. S., that we glean the substance of the present article.

In the year 1787, Mr. Blizard was appointed Professor of Anatomy to the old Company of Surgeons; and on the 3d of July, 1788, he was unanimously re-elected, the usual gold medal having been presented to him for his services during the past year. In a few years after, he became an Examiner. He rendered great assistance in obtaining a charter for the new College, in whose proceedings he afterwards took a lively interest to the close of his life. He and Sir Everard Home were the two first appointed Professors to this chartered institution, now designated the Royal College of Surgeons. He served the office of President twice, and delivered the Hunterian oration three times. In 1811, he received a special vote of thanks, for his extraordinary services as one of the Auditors, and again in 1815, "for the devotion of much of his valuable time, and the exertion of his genius and talents in the service of the College, by which its laws have been rendered clear and explicit, its financial arrangements simplified and improved, and the cultivation of its scientific objects promoted." On retiring from his function of a public lecturer, he presented to the College his valuable collection of nearly nine hundred preparations, being desirous that the anatomical museum of John Hunter should maintain and increase its superiority and utility.

It was on the occasion of presenting an Address to the King from the College of Surgeons, on the 16th of March 1803, that Sir William Blizard received the honour of Knighthood, together with two other eminent members of the profession, Sir Wm. Faxon and Sir Chas. Blücker.

* Lately published, with additions, by Longman and Co. Many of its details, to which we cannot even allude for want of space, will interest the professional reader.

Besides the official situations already mentioned, Sir William Blizard was for some time, in early life, Surgeon to St. Luke's hospital for lunatics; and also to the Hon. Corporation of the Trinity-house, and to the Hon. Artillery Company, and to the Maritime School at Chelsea. He was also Consulting Surgeon to the Deaf-and-Dumb Asylum, the Marine Society, the London Orphan Asylum, and the Clergy Orphan Asylum.

His connection with the Artillery Company arose from the following circumstances. The frequent robberies, particularly by footpads, which were in those days committed in the fields of the eastern suburbs of the metropolis, were directly forced upon his attention; and, for his personal defence, he acquired the habit of carrying a hanger, which he continued to do, long after it had become unnecessary. He became an active member of the London Military Foot Association, formed for the purpose of supporting the civil power in the maintenance of peace and order, and which rendered important service during the riots of 1780. In Wheatley's picture of Broad-street during those disturbances, well known from the engraving by Heath, Mr. Blizard is represented in the foreground, picking up a wounded rioter, whilst another is aiming a blow at him, but restrained by a third, who seems to recognise him. In 1781, the Association was incorporated with the Artillery Company; of which Mr. Blizard was elected Surgeon in the same year, and so continued until the end of 1790, when Mr. Samuel Orange, one of his pupils, was appointed his successor. Mr. Blizard was then elected one of the Court of Assistants, of which he was a member until the close of 1796. In 1794 he was also nominated one of the trustees of the Company's estates.

In 1786, Mr. Blizard published a pamphlet on the Police of the Metropolis, which obtained considerable attention.

At a subsequent period, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 6th regt. of London Loyal Volunteers, in conjunction with the late Sir Robert Wigram.

But we return to his principal sphere of action, the London Hospital. His exertions there were not limited to the routine performance of his official duties; but they were unceasingly devoted to the extension of its sphere of usefulness, as a school of medicine and surgery, and as a charitable institution to meet the exigencies of disease and accident. To his benevolent and active services, the Hospital owes, in great measure, its present state of prosperity, and its enlarged capability of usefulness. His own interests were

repeatedly sacrificed to promote this great object. He was in the habit of contributing extensively, from his own pocket, to relieve the pressing necessities of patients, who, on leaving the hospital, still perhaps merely convalescent, or in a lame or incurable condition, penniless, homeless, and not infrequently without friends, were exposed to wretchedness exceeding that of their condition before they were admitted. In further extension of these benevolent objects, he founded in 1791 the Samaritan Society,* which is now enabled to dispense 500*l.* per annum in relief of such objects of its charity.

He was also in 1796 one of the founders of the Sea Bathing Infirmary at Margate, together with Dr. Lettsom, Mr. Nichols, and other eminent philanthropists; and was a Vice-President and senior Surgeon of the London medical board till his death.

The sense entertained by the Governors of the London Hospital, of the extent of Sir William Blizard's laborious exertions, was unequivocally expressed by their presenting him with a piece of plate, of the value of 500 guineas; and by their causing a marble bust of him, by the greatest of living sculptors, to be placed in the committee-room. In June 1821, they created the new office of Assistant Surgeon, in order that he might relax from his exertions, without terminating his connection with the Hospital. Nor should we omit to notice the public dinner, which was given to this venerable patriarch of the surgical profession, on his ninety-first birth-day, March 1, 1834.

It was held at the Albion tavern; William Cotton, esq. one of the Governors of the London Hospital, took the chair, and the company numbered about 250 gentlemen. The chairman, in a speech of much force and feeling, called the attention of the company to the merits of the venerable gentleman whom they had that day met to honour, representing him as having been peculiarly distinguished throughout the whole course of an extraordinarily long life, for the purest and most disinterested benevolence, making the good of his fellow-creatures the first aim and object of his existence.—Sir William, in returning thanks, said that, while he thought the praises of no man ought to be spoken in his lifetime, he still felt that the eulogium pronounced upon him this evening, coming as it did

* An early account of the Samaritan Society was published in Dr. Lettsom's "Hints to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science," in the title-page of which is a silhouette or shade of Sir W. Blizard.

from such a quarter, and received as it was by such a body of gentlemen as he now saw assembled before him, was the proudest compliment that could be paid to any human being.

"As a practitioner," remarks Mr. Cooke, "Sir William Blizard was discriminating and decided in forming his opinions, energetic and skilful in the application of his means, and studious of as much simplicity as possible. His judgment was particularly valuable in chronic diseases.

"As an operator, he was remarkably cool and determined, never losing his presence of mind, nor ever deficient in the sympathy and kindness of the man, whilst exercising the intrepidity of the surgeon. His hand never trembled, and it is said to have been as steady the last year as at any period of his life. The last time he operated in public was in the year 1827, at which time he was eighty-four years of age. It was the removal of a thigh, and the stump healed perfectly in a fortnight. In amputating, he generally performed the flap operation.

"As a lecturer, Sir William appears to have been deficient in those essential qualifications, arrangement and connexion. He abounded in digressions, and allowed too much liberty to a discursive fancy and warm imagination. He appeared to great advantage in the wards of the hospital, where his clinical remarks, and oral instructions, were much valued, and he took advantage of every opportunity to disseminate the improvements and principles of his great preceptors Pott and Hunter.

"In intercourse with his professional brethren, his deportment was marked by a scrupulous regard to the forms of etiquette, invariably combined with candour and liberality; but he sometimes hazarded their good opinion by a want of punctuality. High as he stood in rank, and notwithstanding disparity in years, he was exceedingly courteous in consultation with the younger members of the profession, and was ready to assist them in operations, provided there had been regular induction into the profession, and a due maintenance of the professional character. Of anything empirical, he had an abhorrence. He was one of the last of the generation of medical men who regularly attended a coffee-house (his was Batson's in Cornhill) with the view of meeting their mercantile patients.

Among the other exercises of his active mind, Sir William Blizard adopted very strong opinions in political matters, and Mr. Cooke remarks, that he "would, it is probable, have been a party leader, had not his feelings on this subject been regulated by a deep sense of the paramount

claims of his profession. In the early period of his life he was a decided reformer; and at about the age of twenty he sent numerous letters to the periodicals of the day, under the signature of Curtius. As years advanced, he saw less necessity for change, and became an ardent admirer of Mr. Pitt, after whose death he joined the Pitt Club.

"Sir William was hospitable as well as benevolent and patriotic. At one period his table was frequented by most of the eminent men of his profession, and by others distinguished in science and literature. The self-taught Ferguson, and the lettered Parson, were frequent guests. Though he had not enjoyed the advantage of an education which qualified him to travel through a wide circuit of the sciences, yet he was a great admirer of science in general; but to the cultivation of his own profession alone was he enthusiastically devoted." He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1779, and of the Royal Society in 1787. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Göttingen. He assisted in establishing the Horticultural Society, but retired in disgust with their expensive fêtes. He was also one of the founders of the London Institution, of which he was for many years a Vice President; he took an active part in its management, and presided at the last annual meeting, though then in his 83d year.

Excepting his political essays, the following is a list of Sir William Blizard's published writings:—

New Method of treating the *Fistula Lacrymalis*. 1780. (*Philos. Transactions*, vol. lxx. Abridgm. vol. xiv.)

A Lecture on the situation of the large Blood-vessels of the Extremities, &c. 1786. 12mo. 2d edit. 1786. 3d edition, with an explanation of the nature of wounds from fire-arms. 1798. 8vo.

Desultory reflections on Police, with an Essay on the means of preventing Crimes and amending Criminals. 1785.

Experiments and Observations on the danger of Copper and Bell-metal in pharmaceutical and chemical preparations. 1786. 8vo.

Experiments and Observations on the external use of Tartar Emetic. 1787. (*London Medical Journal*, vol. viii.)

Observations on the uses of Electricity in Deafness. 1790. (*Lond. Med. Journ.*)

Observations on some Epidemical Effects. 1792. (*Medical Facts*, vol. i.)

Suggestions for the improvement of Hospitals, and other Charitable Institutions. 1796. 8vo.

The Hunterian Oration, delivered in the Theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1815, 1823, 1828, &c.

Oration delivered before the Hunterian Society (in 1815) with supplementary observations and engravings.

An Address to the chairman and members of the House Committee of the London Hospital, on the subject of Cholera. 1831.

Sir William also often indulged himself in versification. In early life his pieces were patriotic, in his latter days, they were of a pious tendency. Most of them remain in manuscript; but some specimens are given by Mr. Cooke in his pamphlet. His memory was exceedingly retentive, and stored as well with the beauties of Shakspeare and Gray, as with the minutest particulars of his anatomical lore. In person he was tall, and his features were strongly marked. It would be inferred from his physiognomy, that he was a man of strong emotion, and was ever prone to jocularity. In walking round the museum of the College, he once remarked on the bust of Sir E. Home, and that of himself—"There, Sir, look at that pudding-faced bust—every interstice is filled with fat, there is not a particle of expression; but look at the other, and you see it all character and expression." His manners indicated the cultivation of the gentleman: he had adopted the custom of carrying his hat on his hand, so that his head was almost invariably uncovered. The portrait which is in the possession of the College of Surgeons, painted by Opie, (and engraved by S. W. Reynolds) is not so striking a likeness as the bust by Chantrey, or the smaller one by Rivers.

Though the energy of Sir Wm. Blizard's constitution sustained the wear and tear of his extraordinary activity of mind and body to nearly his ninetieth year, it then began to yield. His sight also failed him, and he became nearly blind with cataract. Notwithstanding he was in his 92d year, he determined to have it removed; and on the 25th Sept. 1834, the lens in the right eye was extracted by Mr. Lawrence, who had never before operated upon so old an individual. The result was perfectly successful; Sir William was able to recognise his friends, and to write as well as ever; and he afterwards appeared in improved health and spirits. During the latter month of his life, he declined by a gradual decay; but he attended the Court of Examiners at the College of Surgeons, one week before his death. His body was deposited on the 4th Sept. in a vault beneath the church at Brixton, where he had resided for thirteen years. His remains were followed to the tomb

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by J. W. Freshfield, esq. M. P. one of his executors, William Cotton, esq. F. R. S., J. G. Andrews, esq. President of the College of Surgeons and Senior Surgeon of the London Hospital, with some other private friends, besides his mourning relatives. His lady survives him. His son, Mr. Thomas Blizard, was for some time one of the Surgeons of the London Hospital.

COMMANDER LYNNE, R.N.

Oct. 6. Commander Henry Lynne, R.N.

This officer was made Lieutenant in 1794. He was a passenger on board the *Laurel* 22, when that ship was captured near the Mauritius, after a gallant defence, by the *Cannoniere* 40, Sept. 12, 1802. He subsequently commanded the *Emma* government transport at the Isle Bourbon, where his "indefatigable exertions" were officially acknowledged. In Dec. 1810 he acted as Commander of the *Eclipse* sloop at the Isle of France, and in Feb. following, took possession of Tamatavé, which secured to the nation "an unmolesed traffic with the fruitful and abundant Isle of Madagascar." He was promoted to the rank of Commander April 18, 1811, and continued to command the *Eclipse*, latterly on the West India station, until July 1814.

JOHN PHILLIPS, ESQ.

Jan. 30. At his seat at Edstone, in the county of Warwick, in his 76th year, John Phillips, esq.

Mr. Phillips was a native of Droitwich. After perfecting his academical education at Merton college, Oxford, he removed to the Inner Temple, of which society he continued a member till the time of his death. He first became a pupil of that eminent lawyer Charles Fearne, esq. and was afterwards called to the bar on the 23d of Nov. 1792, with every prospect of becoming a distinguished practitioner. But coming into possession of an ample fortune, he retired into the country, where he devoted himself to the active discharge of every duty befitting a country gentleman. In the year 1803, he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Worcester; and he was for many years an active and useful magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Warwick.

His family, to whom he was justly endeared, will long lament the loss of so affectionate a husband and parent. His tenantry will be deprived of a landlord ever considerate, indulgent, and liberal, and the poor of his neighbourhood will

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have cause to regret, that a kind and judicious friend and patron, one who studied their wants and judiciously relieved them, who encouraged the industrious and well-conducted, while he reproved and discountenanced the idle and vicious, has been taken away from them. Many a charitable and religious institution will lose in him a firm advocate and liberal supporter, and all who lived with him in familiar intercourse, will feel the loss of a kind and hospitable friend and neighbour.

Mr. Phillips was twice married, and by his second lady left two daughters.

JAMES COLERIDGE, Esq.

Jan. 10. At his residence, Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, in his 76th year, James Coleridge, esq.

Mr. Coleridge was the fourth son of the Rev. John Coleridge * (formerly Chaplain Priest and Vicar of the parish of Ottery St. Mary, and Master of the Free Grammar School there on the foundation of King Henry the Eighth), by Ann his second wife. He was born on the 15th Dec. 1760, at Southmolton, Devon, where his father resided previously to his being presented to the vicarage of Ottery St. Mary. He was educated by his simple-hearted, learned, and pious father, at the Free Grammar School of Ottery; but at the early age of 15 years, being appointed to an Ensigny in the 6th regiment of infantry, he left his paternal roof, and devoted himself with zeal to the duties of his profession. He continued to serve in this regiment, in which he attained to the rank of Captain, until the year 1787, when he retired from it, beloved and respected by his brother officers, and was entered on the half-pay of the 29th regiment of infantry. Shortly before

his quitting the service, he married Miss Frances Duke Taylor, one of the co-heiresses of Robert Duke, of Otterton, esq., and soon afterwards went to reside at Tiverton, in Devonshire, where for a few years he enjoyed in the society of his early friends those rural amusements in which, from early habits and the activity of his bodily frame, he particularly excelled.

The stirring period, however, to which we refer (1794), and the spirit of loyalty and patriotism ever powerful in his breast, soon roused him to more useful exertion; and, forming several companies of volunteers, he applied his military experience to the training of a large corps of respectable yeomanry and tradesmen in several important and populous parishes in the eastern part of the county. The value of those bodies as a demonstration of the energies of the people, and as tending to suppress the revolutionary spirit of the times, is now fully acknowledged; and Mr. Coleridge laboured indefatigably to ensure the efficiency of that under his controul. About the year 1797 he left Tiverton, and went to reside on an estate newly purchased by him, called Heath's Court, in Ottery St. Mary; his principal motive in so doing being that his sons might thereby more conveniently enjoy the benefit of education in the Free Grammar School, of which his brother, the late Rev. George Coleridge, had been then recently appointed master.

The high public estimation of Mr. Coleridge's services in forming and training the volunteer corps to which we have alluded (and of which he was the commanding officer), and his energy and firmness in suppressing the turbulent meetings so frequent at this period from the

* On reference to the volumes of this Magazine, between the years 1743 and 1780, it will be seen that the Rev. John Coleridge was a contributor to it of several learned and pious papers, which bear his name or initials. We have reason to know that he was an eminently learned and pious man; that he was on terms of literary friendship with the celebrated Samuel Butler; and that by his knowledge of Hebrew he rendered material assistance to Dr. Kennicott in his well-known critical works.

He was born 21st Jan. 1719, died in 1781, and was buried at Ottery St. Mary. By his first wife, Mary Lendon, he had three daughters, who all died sine prole. By his second wife, Ann Bowdon (who died in 1809), he had ten children: viz. 1. John, a Captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, died 1786, aged 31, unmarried; 2. William, died an infant; 3. William, in holy orders, died 1780, aged 23, unmarried; 4. James, the subject of our memoir; 5. Edward, in holy orders, now living in Ottery St. Mary; 6. George, in holy orders, died 1828, aged 63, leaving one son, the Rev. George May Coleridge, Prebendary of Wells and Vicar of St. Mary's Church; 7. Luke-Hennan, a surgeon at Thorverton, died 1790, aged 25, leaving one son, William-Hart, the present Lord Bishop of Barbadoes; 8. Francis-Syndercombe, a Lieutenant in the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, died 1792, aged 21, unmarried; 9. Samuel Taylor, the late celebrated poet, died 1834 [leaving two sons—1. Hartley; 2. Derwent, in holy orders and Master of Helleston Grammar School; and one daughter, Sarah, the wife of H. N. Coleridge, esq.]; 10. Ann, died 1791, aged 23, unmarried.

scarcity of corn, soon pointed him out to the notice of the Earl of Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of the county, who in the most complimentary manner acknowledged those services, and appointed him a Deputy Lieutenant. About the year 1800 he was from the same causes selected by the late Lieut.-Gen. Simcoe, then commanding the western district, as one of his Aide-de-Camp, and continued as such to the time of the General's death in 1806; and shortly afterwards was appointed to the same situation on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. England, the Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth, which post he also continued to hold during General England's life.

Upon the renewal of the war after the peace of Amiens, Lieut.-Col. Coleridge became the Commander of a battalion of the artillery forming part of the East Devon Legion, under the command of the late Sir John Kennaway, and his battalion, with the infantry battalion, were upon the establishment of the Local Militia formed into a regiment, in which he held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

In the year 1816 Mr. Coleridge took upon himself the duty of a county magistrate, and in no other of the many services he rendered to his country, did he confer more lasting benefit than by the manner in which he executed this important office. To a vigorous mind and sound judgment he brought a more than ordinary knowledge of the customs of the country and of the habits and feelings of those between whom he was called upon to adjudicate; and the respect which was ever borne to his character seldom failed to produce a ready and cheerful acquiescence in the recommendations or judgments he expressed. As Chairman of the Committee of Expenditure, he presided for several years with great advantage to the county, and his services were acknowledged by a vote of thanks from the Court of Quarter Sessions.

When to this faithful record of his services as a soldier and citizen, we add that he lived and died in the fear of God, and in humble trust in His mercy for salvation through Jesus Christ, we crown the character of this useful and good man. And as a consolation to his children we will repeat the words of a friend, who, in addressing himself to one of them, on the loss sustained by his death, wrote thus:—"He leaves a name behind him for honest integrity, upright principles, and Christian charity, which must be regarded as your noblest inheritance."

His six surviving children are—1. the Rev. James Duke Coleridge, LL.D. Prebendary of Exeter and Rector of La-whitton, Cornwall; 2. the Hon. Mr. Jus-

tice Coleridge, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench; 3. Francis-George, a Solicitor practising in Ottery St. Mary; 4. Frances-Duke, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson; 5. Henry-Nelson, of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law; 6. Edward, one of the Assistant Masters of Eton School, and Rector of Monksilver, Somerset.

HUGH LEYCESTER, ESQ.

Jan. 2. In New-street, Spring-gardens, aged 87, Hugh Leicester, esq. LL.D. one of his Majesty's Counsel, and a Benchler of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Leicester was the fourth son of Ralph Leicester, of Toft in Cheshire, esq. by Katharine, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Norris, of Speke, co. Lancaster, esq. His nephew, Ralph Leicester, esq. of Toft, was formerly M.P. for Shaftesbury.

He was educated at Eton, (where his brother-in-law, Dr. Norbury, was one of the Fellows, and his nephew, the Rev. Thos. George Leicester, at a subsequent period one of the Assistant Masters, and then Fellow of King's), and some of his Latin poetry will be found in the "Musæ Etonensæ." He was afterwards a lay Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774, LL.D. 1782; and, subsequently was for some time one of the Counsel of the University. Having entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple, he was called to the bar by that Hon. Society June 30, 1775; was in 1795 appointed a King's Counsel; and in 1802 one of the Judges of Assize for the counties of Caernarvon, Anglesea, and Merioneth.

On the death of Foster Bower, esq. in 17—, Mr. Leicester was elected Recorder of Chester, and he subsequently succeeded Sir Richard Perryns Vice-Chamberlain of the County Palatine. The Recordership he resigned in 1814.

At the general election in 1802, he was returned to Parliament as one of the burgesses for Milbourne Port, for which he was re-chosen in 1806 and 1807, and sat till the dissolution in 1812. Having been elected, by ballot, a member of the Committee of twenty-one, appointed to examine the report of the Naval Commissioners, in connection with the administration of Lord Melville as Treasurer of the Navy, he was elected its Chairman, and in that capacity delivered an account of its proceedings to the House. He made a long speech on the subject of Lord Melville's prosecution, on the 12th June 1805, when he opposed Mr. Whitbread's motion for an impeachment, considering that his Lordship had already

experienced sufficient punishment; but on the 25th of the same month, Mr. Leycester himself moved an impeachment, as a more proper as well as more dignified mode of procedure, than the recurrence of a criminal prosecution. Mr. Fox moved the order of the day, and on the division the numbers were

For Mr. Leycester's motion . . . 166
For the amendment 143

Majority — 23

Mr. Leycester retired from Parliament at the dissolution in 1812. We believe he was never married.

JABEZ HENRY, Esq.

Sept. 1. In Great Ormond-street, Jabez Henry, esq. Barrister-at-Law, Conveyancer for the Dutch Colonies.

Mr. Henry was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Nov. 24, 1800. He was the first English President of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, in 1813; and was the first Supreme Judge of the Ionian Islands after their occupation by the English, and framed the *Procedura* for their new constitution. He revised the Roman *Procedura* on his journey homewards, at the desire of Cardinal Consalvi, in 1819. He was next Commissioner to Italy and Counsel for Queen Caroline, by appointment of Lord Castlereagh; and was afterwards, in 1824, senior of the Commissioners for Legal Inquiry in the West Indies. He published many legal works and pamphlets, of which the principal were: *Points on Manumission, and Cases of Contested Freedom*, 1817; *Report on the Criminal Law of Demerara, and in the ceded Dutch Colonies*, 1821; *Foreign Law, including the Judgment of the Court of Demerara in the Case of Odwin v. Forbes, &c.*; and a translation of *Vander Linden's Institutes of the Laws of Holland*, 1828. Only a few days before the stroke which caused his death, he had published a pamphlet, "*Manifesto of a Neutral*," which ran through three editions.

A portion of Mr. Henry's *Law and Miscellaneous Library* was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on the 17th and 18th of March, 1834.

Mr. Henry experienced the first shock of a paralysis on the 26th of Feb. 1835, and since that time was wholly confined to his bed. He was known to a very extensive circle of friends, and generally beloved as an upright and amiable man. He has left a widow and several children. The sons are mostly grown up; and, having been carefully educated, are all, it is believed, filling employments with credit.

THOMAS WALKER, Esq.

Jan. 20. At Brussels, Thomas Walker, esq. M. A. Barrister-at-Law, and one of the magistrates of Lambeth-street Police Office.

He was born in the year 1764, and was a native of Manchester, in which town his father and uncle were extensive manufacturers; but, at the outbreaking of the French Revolution, were unfortunately mixed up with the political agitation of the day. The father was tried for high treason at Lancaster, Lord Erskine acting as counsel for his defence; he was acquitted, and his advocate never appeared more great than he did on this occasion. The uncle left the country, settled at Naples, and died there within the last few years.

The subject of our memoir was "a fellow of infinite jest," and we cannot do better than let him commence his own biography. "Some months before I was born, (we quote from 'The Original') my mother lost a favourite child from illness, owing, as she accused herself, to her own temporary absence; and that circumstance prayed upon her spirits, and affected her health to such a degree, that I was brought into the world in a very weakly and wretched state. It was supposed I could not survive long; and nothing, I believe, but the greatest maternal tenderness and care preserved my life. During childhood I was very frequently and seriously ill, often thought to be dying, and once reported to be dead. I was ten years old before it was judged safe to trust me from home at all; and my father's wish to place me at a public school was uniformly opposed by various medical advisers, on the ground that it would be my certain destruction. During these years, and a long time after, I felt no certain security of my health. At last, one day when I had shut myself up in the country, and was reading with great attention Cicero's treatise '*De Oratore*,' some passage, I quite forget what, suggested to me the expediency of making the improvement of my health my study. *I rose from my book, stood bolt upright, and determined to be well.* In pursuance of my resolution I tried many extremes, was guilty of many absurdities, and committed many errors, amidst the remonstrances and ridicule of those around me. I persevered, nevertheless, and it is now, (1835) I believe, full sixteen years since I have had any medical advice or taken any thing by way of medicine. During that period I have lived constantly in the world, for the last six years in London, without ever being absent during any one whole week, and I have never foregone a single engagement of business or plea-

sure, or been confined an hour, with the exception of two days in the country, from over exertion. For nine years I have worn neither great coat or cloak, though I ride and walk at all hours and in all weathers. My dress has been the same in summer and winter, my undergarment being single, and only of cotton, and I am always light shod. The only inconvenience I suffer is occasionally from colds; but with a little more care I could entirely prevent them; or if I took the trouble, I could remove the most severe cold in four and twenty hours." Thus far Mr. Walker has told his own story; he has made the reader smile, and nothing could better or more directly shew the peculiarities of his character.

Mr. Walker was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1811. He was called to the bar, at the Inner Temple, May 8, 1812, and was appointed to his magisterial office in 1829.

A very gratifying letter of condolence, forwarded by the Rector and parochial authorities of Whitechapel to Mr. Charles Walker, brother to the deceased, will shew in what respect he was held, and how satisfactorily and honourably he conducted himself in the capacity of a magistrate:

"Placed, as Mr. Walker was, in the performance of his magisterial duties, under our immediate observation, we had ample opportunities of remarking the efficient manner in which those duties were performed; and we reflect with gratitude upon the benefits which were derived by the district under his official superintendence, and especially by this parish, from the sound practical views which regulated his decisions, and from the ardour with which he frequently pointed out, and at all times encouraged, the execution of plans for the improvement of our parochial affairs.

"In a neighbourhood which from the poverty of the bulk of the inhabitants, may be supposed to present peculiar temptations to the commission of crime, Mr. Walker was ever found zealously active in the search of the best information as to the state of society, and in the endeavour to disseminate among all classes those opinions which were best calculated for its amelioration, by the due encouragement of industry, and by reprobating, whenever the opportunity offered, that sordid acquiescence in penury inseparable from the opposite habit."

Those who best knew him as a magistrate, having been allowed to speak, we shall now, in our turn, say a few words

about him as an author, or rather companionable essayist.

Having mixed much in society, and heard and hoarded and revolved upon the lighter, witty conversations naturally dropped by the cleverest men in their hours of freedom from profounder callings, Mr. Walker possessed a mine of rich-fed ore—"gold, yellow, glittering, precious gold"—and, unlike most mines, the metal was discernable upon the surface. The Original knew that "stuff" was in him, and at length resolved unscrupulously to tell the world what fond conceits and long digested imageries had crowded round about his brain.

Hence arose the weekly periodical called *The Original*. This paper commenced its brief career in May 1835, and comprises in the whole twenty-six numbers, the last of which appeared on the 11th Nov. last. The subjects treated on are Aristology, or the art of dining and giving dinners (ab *aprior*, prandium,) the art of Travelling, Clubs, Roasted Apples, &c. &c. These and other like commonplace topics *The Original* has contrived to dulcify by an eccentric and humorous diction, and innate quaintness and jocosity.

Mr. Walker had been in ill health for some short time past, and was for that reason travelling on the Continent. A few days before his death he had been residing at the Hotel de Belle Vue, Brussels, and as usual spending his time in visiting and inquiring into the state of the neighbouring prisons and places of confinement. On Saturday (16th Jan.) he was walking with a friend, and on ascending the Montagne de la Cour, towards the hotel, he appeared oppressed and complained of difficulty of breathing. The next day he attended the church of his friend Mr. Drury, and dined at the table d'hôte. On the Tuesday following he had made an appointment to visit the prison at Vilvorde, but found himself too unwell to fulfil his engagement. His friends then pressed him to send for medical aid, which he refused (it will be remembered he had "not taken anything by way of medicine for sixteen years.") In the evening he ordered some tea, and was not again visited till the next morning, when the waiter entering the room found the tea-things untouched, and Mr. Walker a corpse. Dr. Tobin, physician to the Embassy, and three other eminent medical men, being called in, examined the body, and signed a declaration, alleging the cause of his death to have been pulmonary apoplexy.

Mr. Walker was buried at the Cemetery, Brussels; where it is the intention

of his brother to erect some monument to his memory; and, by order of the Rector and parochial authorities of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, a tablet will be placed in that Church.

H. H. GOODHALL, Esq.

Nov. 3. In Crutched-frims, London, in his 70th year, Henry Humphrey Goodhall, esq. F.G.S. and M.R.A.S. the tea-warehouse-keeper of the East India Company.

Mr. Goodhall was a native of Bromham in Bedfordshire, and at his birth had good expectations, his mother being one of the coheiresses of John Peets, of Astwood, Bucks; but these were destroyed by the indiscretion of his father, who afterwards retiring to the West Indies, left the mother of Henry with very imperfect means for the education of her son.

Under these circumstances Mr. Goodhall came to London at an early age, recommended by the late Henry Smith, esq. of Peckham, to Mr. Stockwell, then the Company's tea-warehouse-keeper; by whom he was immediately employed in his office, and in Oct. 1783, the Court of Directors appointed him a writer, and in April 1786, a junior clerk on their tea-warehouse establishment. In this situation he manifested the strictest integrity, great prudence, and close application to the business of the office, as well as to the improvement of his mind, by reading and study; and by these means Mr. Goodhall progressed rapidly through the several stages of promotion until he had obtained the situation of head clerk in the tea-warehouse, at which he arrived in 1815. In 1820 the Court appointed him assistant to the warehouse-keeper, and warehouse-keeper on the retirement from the service of his friend John Stockwell, esq. now of Cheltenham, in 1822.

When Mr. Goodhall was first placed officially in connexion with this gentleman, the latter was himself a very young man, and anxiously employed in reforming a large and important department of the Company's service; and it was in association with him that the talents of Mr. Goodhall were developed, his character formed, and his services made eminently useful to the East India Company;—more particularly so under the Commutation Act, by which the extent of the trust reposed in the tea-warehouse-keeper had been greatly enlarged, and the Company's tea trade much extended. Under that Act the exertions of these officers were successfully employed in the management of a property in tea, amounting not

unfrequently to more than 8,000,000 of pounds sterling.

Mr. Goodhall was at the time of his decease the father of the East India Company's home service, and considered an ornament to it by all his contemporaries. He was remarkable for the independence of his character, not relying on patronage, nor soliciting favours, but trusting to his own exertions and integrity towards his employers, with which he united the most friendly dispositions towards his juniors in the service, and kind consideration for all those who were placed under his superintendence.

In his private and personal relations he was not less distinguished for uprightness, firmness, and liberality, than by the uniform kindness and cheerfulness of his manners and the sobriety and consistency of his conduct.

As Mr. Goodhall advanced in life, he cultivated a taste for literature and science. In the indulgence of this taste he made considerable manuscript collections respecting the history and topography of Bedfordshire, which are now in the possession of his son; and in the latter part of his life devoted his leisure time with much ardour and perseverance to the study of Geology. He was elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society and also of the Geological Society: the latter on the 15th May 1829. In the pursuit of this long neglected and still infant science, he formed, and has left behind him, a large collection of Geological specimens, many of them of considerable rarity, and all of them peculiarly valuable on account of the care and precision with which their localities are described upon them. It appears to have been in the prosecution of this study in Shropshire, during the last summer, that he caught those repeated colds which are supposed to have accelerated his end.

He contributed some valuable articles to the *Collectanea Topographica*, and was one of the occasional correspondents of this Magazine: but we are not aware that he published any separate work.

WILLIAM GRAY, Esq.

Nov. 29. At Dumfries, of a rapid decline, William Gray, esq. M.A. of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Gray entered Oxford in 1824 as a gentleman commoner of St. Alban Hall; but on the death of Dr. Elmsley, to whom he was particularly attached, he removed his name to the books of Magdalen College, and took his degrees as a member of that Society—B.A. June 25, 1829; M.A. June 2, 1831, grand compounder. He

possessed great natural abilities, which were improved by much general reading and an extensive acquaintance with the literary men of the North. Having neglected classical literature in his youth, and being desirous of repairing the deficiency, he became a member of the University of Oxford, at a time when *he scarcely knew the Greek alphabet!* Four years of application, accompanied by kind and judicious aid, enabled him, however, to pass his examination in the Schools, in a manner that drew forth the marked approbation of the examiners; and there is little doubt but that he might have risen to great eminence in his profession, had not illness, of late years, prevented any effort at serious and laborious application. During his residence in the University, he was an occasional contributor to the *Oxford Herald*, to which, among other valuable communications, he furnished an admirable account and character of Professor Elmsley, which is transferred to a place of more easy reference in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for April 1825. He printed also, during his residence in Oxford, an *Historical Sketch of the origin of English Prose Literature*, and of its progress till the reign of James the First: Oxford, 1828; and the *Miscellaneous Works of Sir Philip Sidney*, with a life of the author and illustrative notes: Oxford, 1829.

In 1829, Mr. Gray projected an *Oxford Literary Gazette*, of which six numbers only appeared. There was little doubt of the success of this undertaking, for many of the articles were written with great ability and excited much interest; but the recurrence of the Long Vacation, and the consequent difficulty of providing for the publication during that interval, occasioned its suspension and subsequent abandonment. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, June 10, 1831.

MR. ROBERT BICKERSTAFF.

Dec. 18, 1834. At his lodgings in Great Ormond-street, aged 77, Mr. Robert Bickerstaff.

He was the youngest son of Mr. Edward Bickerstaff, who held a situation in the Excise, and resided at Eastwick, in Hertfordshire. Edward was the youngest son of Richard Bickerstaff, of Stanah, on the river Wyre, in Lancashire, yeoman, who, with his ancestors, had cultivated their own estate for many generations.

The late Mr. R. Bickerstaff, being the last surviving heir male of his family,*

* His elder brother, Mr. John Bickerstaff, chemist, Aldgate, died March 31, 1812. See *Gent. Mag.* LXXXII. i. 897.

succeeded to a portion of that estate on the death of his only near relative in 1825, who died intestate.

Mr. Bickerstaff was apprenticed to Mr. Macfarlane, bookbinder, in Shire-lane; and was afterwards assistant to Mr. W. Browne, bookseller, of the Strand, to whose business he succeeded in April 1797, and which he carried on for 20 years with the highest credit and integrity. He retired from business in Jan. 1818, with a moderate fortune, acquired by his own industry, a portion of which he invested in a government life annuity. Since that time his principal occupation and amusement has been to collect prints to illustrate a copy of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from its commencement in 1730 to 1830.

His body was conveyed for interment to the grave of his parents at Eastwick, in Hertfordshire.

By his will, after bequeathing legacies to the amount of about 2,500*l.* to several friends, he left the residue of his property, amounting to near 5,000*l.* to the six benevolent institutions following, in equal portions:—the *Literary Fund*, the *National Society for educating the Poor*, the *Asylum for Female Orphans at Lambeth*, the *Philanthropic Society*, the *Refuge for the Destitute*, and the *Society for the Relief of small Debtors*.

As Mr. Bickerstaff left no near relatives, we think he showed great judgment in heading his list of charities by the *Literary Fund*. As a bookseller, he had obtained his fortune by the abilities of learned men; at his death he returns a portion of his substance to a society which with equal promptitude and delicacy administers to the necessities of the unfortunate scholar. Some of the brightest names in contemporary literature have been beholden to the bounty of this institution, and in numerous instances its interference has shielded friendless merit from utter ruin.

The same grateful feelings for authors in distress seem to have actuated the minds of three eminent printers recently deceased. Andrew Strahan, esq. gave to the *Literary Fund*, during his life-time, the munificent donation of 1,000*l.* 3 per cents; and at his death 1,000*l.* sterling, free of legacy duty. Mr. Bulmer bequeathed to the society 50*l.*; and Mr. Alderman Crowder 3*l.* 5*s.* The Company of Stationers, also, as a body, contribute 20*l.* annually to the *Literary Fund*.

MR. ROBERT DAVIES.

Jan. 1. Aged 66, at his residence, Nantglyn, near Denbigh, Mr. Robert Davies.

He ranked among the bards of Wales as a highly gifted son of the *Awen*. To the admirers of the Ancient British language he was known by the bardic appellation of *Bardd Nantyllyn*; and his friends will have, therefore, to deplore the loss of an amiable and esteemed companion, and the lovers of Cambrian literature one who may be called the father of the Welsh Bards. Mr. Robert Davies gained at different Eisteddfodau the following silver medals and premiums:—At Caerwys, Flintshire, May 29th, 1798, the Gwyneddigion medal, for the best Welsh poem on "the Love of our Country;" at Wrexham, Sept. 13th, 1820, a splendid silver medal (the chain medal) and premium of 8*l.* for the best Welsh elegy on "the Death of his Most Gracious Majesty King George III.;" at Brecon, Sept. 25, 1822, the Gwyneddigion medal for the best Welsh ode on "the old Customs and Manners of the Ancient Britons;" at Ruthin, March 1, 1825, a silver medal and premium for the best Welsh translation of the celebrated Speech of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York in the House of Lords, against the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill; at Denbigh, Sept. 16, 1828, a silver medal and premium of three guineas for the best englyn on "the Air Balloon;" at Beaumaris, August 28, 1832, a splendid silver medal and premium of 15*l.* the gift of Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart. of Talacre, Flintshire, for the best Welsh poem on "David playing the Harp before Saul." For his celebrated ode on "the Courage of Caractacus against the Romans," he received a medal and premium; with several other distinguished rewards too numerous to detail.

Mr. Davies published an excellent Welsh Grammar, and also *Diliau Barddas*, &c.

Our readers will perceive that we have this month devoted a more than usual space to our biographical memoirs of deceased persons of eminence; yet we must apologize for still deferring our articles on Lord Stowell, Sir John Sinclair, Pelham Warren, M.D. and some others; besides a long expected and well authenticated memoir of Dr. Maton, which we believe we may now promise for our next. By a renewed effort, we hope to follow more closely on the rapid steps of the Universal Conqueror.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Henry Belfrage*, D.D. of Falkirk.

The Rev. *John Brett*, Rector of Wolverton, and Curate of Dersingham, near Lynn. He was formerly Fellow of

Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1803, as first Senior Optime, M.A. 1811, and was instituted to Wolverton in 1831.

At Grantham, aged 56, the Rev. *Thomas Brown*, Rector of Leadenham, Lincolnshire, to which he was instituted in 1822, on his own petition.

At Berkeswell, Warwickshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Thomas Cattell*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1789, B.C.L. 1792, and was instituted to Berkeswell in 1791.

At Cambridge, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Cautley*, Vicar of St. Clement's in that town. He was a son of the late Mr. Thomas Cautley, of Hull; and was formerly Fellow of Jesus college, where he graduated B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789; and by that Society was presented to the vicarage of St. Clement's in 1806.

Aged 84, the Rev. *James Couper*, D.D. Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

The Rev. *William Easton*, Perpetual Curate of Swallowcliffe, Wilts, Vicar of Hurtsburne Priors, Hants, and also of West Somerton, Norfolk. He was presented to the last in 1802 by Thomas Groves, esq. of Swallowcliffe by the Dean of Heytesbury in 1804; collated to Hurtsburne Priors by Bishop North in 1817.

At his residence near Kilmallock, aged 76, the Rev. *James Ellard*, B.A. of Fairfield, for more than thirty years Prebendary and Vicar of Effin, co. Limerick.

The Rev. *Dr. Gabbett*, Vicar-general of Killaloe, Rector and Vicar of Castletown Arra. This union, compounded for at 1200*l.* a year, will probably be dissolved.

The Rev. *Fleming Gough*, Rector of Ystradgiliilas, co. Brecon, and a magistrate for that county and Glamorganshire. He was instituted to that living in 1797.

In Devonport, the Rev. *Evan Holliday*, Rector of Blethfaugh, Radnorshire, and Vicar of Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire. He was formerly Chaplain of Plymouth dockyard; in 1815 he was presented by the King to the vicarage of Carmarthen, which he resigned in 1833, and at the same time collated by the Bishop of St. David's to the two churches above named. His widow died eight days after him, aged 46.

Aged 77, the Rev. *John Mounsey*, for fifty-three years Rector of Gauthby, and of Anthonpe and Withern, co. Linc. and for many years a justice of the peace. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B.A. 1780; was presented to Gauthby in 1783 by the Lord Chancellor, and Withern in 1789,

and to Anthorpe in 1806 by R. Vyner, esq.

The Rev. *Henry Nixon*, Curate of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

In London, the Rev. *Joseph Parson*, Rector of Campsey Ash, Suffolk, and of Ashwioken cum Leziate, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1802 as 6th Wrangler, M.A. 1805; was instituted to the latter benefice in 1825 on his own petition in 1826, and presented to Campsey Ash in 1829 by the trustees of the Thelluson estates.

At Frensbam, Surrey, in his 75th year, the Rev. *John Rogers*, Perpetual Curate of that parish and Elstead, to which churches he was instituted in 1815.

Aged 67, the Rev. *John Jackson Serocold*, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, and one of the Magistrates for the Liberty of Peterborough. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1800 as 9th Junior Optime.

The Rev. *Michael Smith*, Vicar of Sutton at Hone, Kent; for many years one of the Minor Canons of Rochester cathedral, who presented him to Sutton in 1828.

The Rev. *John Smith*, Vicar of Bicester, Oxfordshire, to which he was presented in 1800 by Sir G. O. P. Turner, Bart.

The Rev. *Robert Ralph Smith*, Vicar of Aderbury, Oxfordshire. He was formerly Fellow of New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1799, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1822.

Aged 27, the Rev. *John Spencer*, B.A. third son of the Rev. William Spencer, Vicar of Dronfield, Derbyshire.

July 22. At Brussels, aged 75, the Rev. *Mark Hurry*, Rector of Caldecot, Herts, and Edworth, Beds. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1782, M.A. 1792, and was presented to both his livings by W. Hale esq.; to Caldecot in 1816, and to Edworth in 1819.

Oct. 4. At Boxted, Essex, aged 81, the Rev. *Robert Robertson*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was collated in 1812 by Dr. Randolph, then Bishop of London.

Oct. 13. At Great Yarmouth, aged 83, the Rev. *Richard Turner*, Vicar of Ormesby with Scratchy, Norfolk, and Vicar of Sweffling, Suffolk. He was of Pembroke coll. Camb. B.A. 1787, and was presented to those churches in 1813, to the former by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and the latter on his own petition. He was Lecturer of Great Yarmouth from 1779 to 1800; and Perpetual Curate from the latter year until 1830, when he resigned the duty on account of his advanced age. He possessed an excellent library, comprising unextensive collection of theological works.

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

Oct. 20. At Cholwell house, Somerset, aged 63, the Rev. *John Rees Mogg*.

Oct. 25. At Penkridge, Staffordshire, aged 25, the Rev. *William Henry Kempton*, B.A. of Christ church, Oxford, and of Potter Street, Essex; youngest son of the late Rev. Gough Willis Kempton, M.A. of the same college, and of Graiseley, Staffordshire.

Oct. 29. At Bovey Tracy, Devonshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Joseph Domett*, M.A. for fifty-five years Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset. He was son of the Rev. Philobeth Domett, for forty five years incumbent of the same parish, so that their united incumbencies afford the very singular instance of a father and son holding a living for an exact century. He was instituted to the rectory of Shepton Beauchamp in 1708. Sincere in his friendship, affectionate in his social duties, and respected by his parishioners, his memory will be long cherished.

Nov. 3. At Pitsford, Northamptonshire, aged 48, the Rev. *John Edward Hemus*, Curate of Boughton, and late Curate of Bucklebury, Berks.

Nov. 11. In London-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 56, the Rev. *William Belton Champneys*. He was a son of the Rev. Weldon Champneys, M.A. formerly Vicar of St. Pancras, Middlesex; was educated at Merchant-tailors' school, from whence he was elected scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1796; was admitted Fellow in the following year; and took the degree of B.C.L. in 1801. He married May 22, 1806, Miss Martha Stable, of the Terrace, Kentish Town.

Nov. 12. At Gloucester, the Rev. *Richard Prankard Jones*, one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral, and Vicar of Brockthorp in that county. He was formerly scholar of Worcester college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1815, M.A. 1817; and was presented to Brockthorp by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester in 1828.

Nov. 27. At Torquay, in his 30th year, the Rev. *Arthur George Palk*, B.A. of Christ-church, Oxford, brother to Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. He was the seventh and youngest son of the late Sir Lawrence the second Bart. by Lady Mary Bligh, eldest dau. of John 3d Earl of Darinley. He was for some time Curate of Owston, in the county of York. His ill health prevented his proceeding to priest's orders. He was unmarried.

Dec. 6. At Shermanbury Park, Sussex, the Rev. *John Gratwick Challen*, D.D. Prebendary of Chichester, Rector of Shermanbury, and of Bressingham, Norfolk. He was the son and heir of John Challen, esq. by Cassandra, only

dau. and heiress of Henry Farncombe, esq. by Cassandra, only dau. and heiress of Thomas Lintot, esq. by Ann, dau. and heiress of Thomas Gratwick, esq. Through these several heiresses descended the estate of Shermanbury; of its ancient mansion a view is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1831, p. 305. Dr Challen was a member of University college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1787, B. and D.D. 1824; he was instituted to the rectory of Shermanbury in 1789, and to that of of Bressingham in 1800, on the presentation of the Duke of Norfolk. He married Sophia, daughter of John Diggins, esq. of Chichester; she died without issue in 1827. He is succeeded in the estate by his brother Stephen Hasler Challen, esq. who has four daughters.

Dec. 22. The Rev. *Richard Gott*, Curate of Goldsborough, near Knaresborough.

Dec. 23. Aged 55, the Rev. *John Wilcox*, Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Broad court, Drury Lane, and Rector of Little Stonham, Suffolk. He was the son of a small innkeeper at Gloucester, and probably was desirous to emulate his noted predecessor in popular preaching, John Whitfield, by the consideration of the similarity of their early fortunes—both sons of publicans, and both natives of the same city; also, both members of the same college, in the same University. He entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, in Dec. 1796, at the age of 17, as one of Mr. Townsend's Exhibitioners, and took the degree of M.A. July 13, 1803. Mr. Wilcox's first exhibition in London was in Ely-place, Holborn, of which chapel he was minister for several years. He was afterwards at White-chapel, and some few years since attempted to establish himself in the new chapel at Downshire Hill, Hampstead, but was defeated in the ecclesiastical courts by the Rector, Dr. White. He continued, however, to reside at that place, and was about to return thither from town, when, having hastened after the stage to Tottenham Court Road, he died suddenly soon after entering the coach. He was instituted to his small living in Suffolk in 1816. There is a portrait of Mr. Wilcox, engraved on a large size in 1822, at which time he was Minister of Ely chapel, Lecturer of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, and chaplain to the Earl of Kingston. It is a half length, painted by W. H. Pickersgill, and engraved in mezzotinto by C. Turner.

Feb. 7. Aged 78, the Rev. *James Blenkinsop*, Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and Chaplain of Guy's Hospital. He

was educated at the grammar school of Ashby de la Zouche, in Leicestershire, from whence he proceeded in 1774, with an exhibition to Emanuel college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1779 as 9th Junior Optime, M.A. 1780. His intrinsic worth procured for him a variety of appointments, in each of which he became extensively useful, and from each of which he retired with dignity and honour. The Governors of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School in St. Olave's Southwark, appointed him in 1790 to the office of Head Master of that establishment, and after a lengthened service of 33 years they marked their sense of the fidelity with which he had discharged his trust, by permitting him to retire from those laborious duties, with an annual pension of 100*l.* In 1791 he was elected Lecturer of St. Benet Fink, which function he retained until the parishioners of St. George's in the East chose him to be their Lecturer in 1796. During a continued acquaintance of almost forty years, they looked upon him with increasing affection and esteem; and on his recent retirement from that office they presented him with a valuable silver waiter as a public memorial of their respect. About the same time he received a similar testimonial of a tea and coffee service from the parishioners of St. Helen's, to which church he was instituted in 1799. He was elected Chaplain to Guy's Hospital in 1815. In the several relations of a Minister of the Gospel, a father, a husband, and a friend, he evinced an uniform desire to advance the happiness, and secure the love of all with whom he was connected. His private and social conduct as a man was characterized by a primitive mildness and simplicity, and an unassuming humility of deportment, accompanied with that evenness and chastised cheerfulness of temper, which is the result, and the evidence, of conscious innocence and integrity.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 9. Aged 67, Elenor, widow of Dan. Bell, esq. of Wandle House, Wandsworth.

Jan. 11. In Seymour-pl. Margaret, widow of A. Wehber, esq. R.N.

Jan. 12. In Queen Anne-st. aged 87, Gertrude, widow of Alex. Wallace, esq.

Jan. 13. At Nottingham-pl. aged 30, Henry Hunt Holley, esq. 2d son of late Jas. H. Holley, esq. of Bickling, Norf.

Jan. 14. At Brompton, aged 83, Mrs. Susannah, wife of William Peuley, esq. of Connaught-terrace.

Jan. 14. At Brompton, aged 83, Mrs.

Catherina Collier, relict of J. Collier, esq. of Bridge-st. Westminster.

At Fulham, in his 40th year, John Robert Pearce, esq.

Jan. 16. At Wandsworth, aged 80. Richard Phillips, esq. by whose death Thomas Clarkson, esq. of Playford Hall, is the only person left alive of that laborious and indefatigable Committee which met in the Old Jewry in June 1787, to try to effect the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Jan. 17. Lieut. James Reid, R.N. He entered the Navy as a volunteer of the first class in 1804, and was one of the Aides-de-Camp of Lord Collingwood at the battle of Trafalgar. He afterwards served during the whole of the war; was subsequently engaged in our mercantile marine; and was latterly employed on the Coast Guard service. In the latter his health was materially injured, in rescuing the crew and cargo of the sloop Industry, of Chichester; for which exertions he received from the Committee at Lloyd's their Silver Medal.

Jan. 18. At Bedford-pl. Johanna, widow of John Ralph, M.D.

At Tottenham, aged 77. Sol. Peile, esq.

Jan. 19. Aged 71, A. Browne, esq. of Devonshire-pl.

Jan. 23. At Upper Holloway, aged 78, W. H. Hargrave, esq.

Jan. 25. Marianne, wife of William Ayrton, esq. F.S.A. of James-st. Buckingham gate. She was the eldest dau. of the late S. Arnold, Mus. D. and on her mother's side a descendant of the illustrious Baron Napier of Merchistoun.

At Dulwich, aged 53, C. Kingsley, esq. having survived his only surviving child (Jane, aged 21) but three days.

In Burton-crescent, aged 4, Margaret-Hannah, only dau. of A. Amos, esq. barrister-at-law; and Feb. 4, aged 2, Alfred, his 4th son.

At Clapham, Hester, youngest dau. of the late J. G. Livett, esq. of Lynnington, Hants.

Jan. 26. At Nottingham-pl. aged 60, Thomas Chambre, esq.

Jan. 27. Henrietta, infant dau. of Lord Ernest Bruce.

In Downing-st. Margaret-Olga, infant dau. of E. J. Stanley, esq. Under Secretary of State.

In Wimpote-st. Mrs. Cipriani.

Lately. At Woolwich-common, the widow of Lieut.-Gen. Fead, R. Art.

At Bermondsey, Cornelia, widow of the Rev. John Townshend, of Jamaica-row Chapel, founder of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Feb. 1. At Camberwell-grove, aged

80, Helen, widow of Rev. Dr. Nairne, of Pittenweem, co. Fife.

At Clapham, aged 62, W. Jameson, esq. In Great Cumberland-pl. aged 71, Catharine, wife of W. H. C. Floyer, esq. of Hints, Staffordshire.

Aged 81, Thos. Wm. Whaley, esq.

In Belgrave-sq. in her 27th year, the Hon. Fanny, wife of Frederick Cox, esq. and sister to Lord Rivers. She was married July 24, 1834.

In Waterloo-pl. W. Cosser, esq. Secretary to the Palladium Assurance Society.

Feb. 3. At Dover-pl. New Kent-road, in his 95th year, Thomas Richards, esq.

In Wardour st. aged five years, Amy Claude, a child of extraordinary musical powers on the piano-forte.

In Montague-sq. Sarah, widow of late J. P. Allix, esq. of Swaffham-house.

Feb. 5. In Coleshill-st. Eaton-sq. aged 52, Commander Gamaliel Fitzmaurice, R.N. He obtained the rank of Lieut. 1802, and commanded a boat of the Conqueror 74, at the capture of the brig Cesar, 18, in Bourdeaux river, July 16, 1806. He was promoted from 1st Lieut. of the same ship to the rank of Commander, Feb. 1, 1812. At the close of the war he commanded the Urgent, 14.

Feb. 6. In his 16th year, George Augustus, fourth son of John Burke, esq. of St. Michael's Grove, Brompton; author of the Peerage and History of the Commoners, in which works the deceased assisted his father.

Feb. 7. In Jernyn-st. aged 66, Dionisia, wife of H. Brandreth, esq. of Houghton-house, Beds.

Feb. 17. In Cadogan-place, aged 36, Caroline, Christiana, wife of Major Goldsmid, dau. of late Dan. Birkett, of Railhead House, Middlesex, esq.

BERKS.—Feb. 4. Aged 65, Mr. J. B. Varley, seal-engraver, of Pangbourne, and of Fleet-st. London.

BUCKS.—Jan. 4. At Marlow, Dorothy-Brooming, widow of Thomas Headlam, esq. of Aigburth, Liverpool.

Feb. 1. Aged 54, W. R. Davis, esq. of Loudwater, High Wycombe.

Feb. 9. At Eton, aged 21, Elizabeth Catherina, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. Yonge, Lower Master of Eton College.

CAMBRIDGE.—Jan. 20. At Cambridge, Lieut. Robert Nicholson, R.N.

At Foxton, in his 70th year, William Hurrell, esq.

CHESHIRE.—Feb. 10. At Netherleigh, aged 65, Sir John Cotgreave, Alderman of Chester. He was Mayor in 1815, and was knighted on the 3d July 1816.

CORNWALL.—Oct. 24, 1835. At Bod-

min, aged 73, Degory King, esq. a retired Commander, R.N. (1827).

Feb. 6. At Camelford, aged 84, the widow of W. R. Russell, esq. of Barningham Hall, Norfolk.

Feb. 10. Aged 24, William, youngest son of William Gregory, esq. of Falmouth. He was formerly of Wadham College, Oxford.

Feb. 11. At Penzance, Susannah, wid. of Adm. John Peyton.

DERBY.—Nov. 5. Near Bubnell, aged 66, Lieut. Joshua Birka, R.N.

DEVON.—Nov. 5. At Dartmouth, Lt. James Strong, R.N.

Jan. 1. At Lettelford, North Bovey, J. Pinsent, esq. late of Birch-in-lane, Cornhill.

Lately At Braunford Speke, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Henry Clements, esq. of Dublin, and niece to the late Adm. John Clements.

Feb. 10. At Plymouth, aged 53, Jas. Pritt, esq.

At Topsham, Lt. Robert Follett, R.N.

Feb. 15. At Parkerswell House, near Exeter, Wearman Gifford, esq. eldest brother of the late Lord Gifford.

DOVER.—Jan. 25. At Lyme, the wife of James Edwards, sen. esq. banker.

Feb. 7. At Weymouth, aged 64, retired Commander Peter Ryder, Minister, R.N. (1828).

ESSEX.—Jan. 27. At Great Baddow, aged 72, Mrs. Urquhart.

Feb. 2. At Gosfield, Elizabeth, wife of R. B. Wyatt, esq.

GLoucester.—Jan. 21. At Brockworth, Caroline, wife of the Rev. H. J. Wharton, youngest dau. of late M. W. Mayow, esq.

Jan. 26. Aged 80, John Farr, esq. of Kingsdown, near Bristol, father of the Gloucestershire Society, to whose funds he gave £100. stock some years ago, the interest to be applied as premiums for apprenticing natives of Gloucestershire, in remembrance of having been himself assisted in a similar way by the Society.

Lately. At Cirencester, aged 68, the widow of the Rev. G. Clarke, rector of Meyscy-Hampton.

At Bownham, aged 86, Anne, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Strachey.

At Tewkesbury, George D. Harris, esq. formerly of King Stanley.

Feb. 1. At Cheltenham, aged 82, T. Stoughton, esq. of Ballyhorgan, co. Kerry.

HANTS.—Nov. 15. At Portsmouth, Capt. E. Parke, h. p. R.M.

At Southsea, aged 70, John Wheatstone, esq. late Major 53d regt.

Dec. . . . At Southampton, in his 90th year, Martin Maddison, esq. banker.

Jan. 10. At Southampton, Edward Fiott, esq. in the 88th year of his age.

Jan. 19. At Upton House, aged 84, Susan, widow of Charles Barker, esq. of Chandos-street.

Jan. 20. At Botley, after a union of 40 years, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. R. Baker, Rector, dau. of late Rev. T. Martin, A.M. Rector of Colkirkcum-Stibbard, Norfolk.

Lately. At Itchen, aged 75, Jane, widow of Capt. A. Mowat, R.N.

At Alton, aged 82, the widow of the Rev. James Duncan, A.M. of Anstey.

At West Cowes, aged 75, R. Foquett, esq.

Feb. 11. At Northbrook House, aged 8 months, Francis Ferdinand De Luttrell, son of Major and the Right-Hon. Lady Maria Sanderson.

HEARFORD.—Jan. 19. At Leominster, Thomas Coleman, esq. of the late firm of Coleman and Wellings, bankers, of Leominster and Ludlow, and Town-Clerk of the former borough for upwards of thirty years.

KENT.—Jan. 7. At Preston-hall, near Maidstone, aged 73, Charles Milner, esq.

Jan. 21. Mrs. Webb, of Crook Log, Bexley, in her 101st year.

Jan. 28. At Nizet's-heath, near Sevenoaks, the widow of the Rev. Wm. Cornwallis, Rector of Wittersham and Vicar of Eltham.

Jan. 30. At Dartford, aged 72, E. Rawlings, esq.

Lately. The wife of the Rev. John Metcalf, Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

At Dover, Lt. F. Wodehouse, R.N.

Feb. 1. At Margate, aged 32, Thomas Cobb, esq.

Feb. 6. At Ramsgate, aged 67, Martha, widow of F. Small, esq.

Feb. 11. Aged 33, Anne Rebecca, wife of Cooke Tylden Patterson, esq. of Ibornden, eldest daughter of Thomas Law Hodges, esq. M.P.

Jan. 14. At Sevenoaks Vine, aged 81, Mrs. Randolph, widow of John Lord Bishop of London. She was Jane, dau. of Thomas Lambard, esq. of Sevenoaks, was married Sept. 20, 1783, and left a widow July 28, 1813, having had issue several children.

LANCASHIRE.—Jan. 9. At Liverpool, aged 68, Samuel Thompson, esq. banker.

Jan. 31. At his seat, Hirst House, aged 80, Charles Robert Sherbourne, esq.

Lately. From a fracture of his leg. Thomas, son of Major Marsland, M.P. for Stockport.

Feb. 7. At Liverpool, aged 86, Peter Whitfield Bruncker, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 19.* At Cranford-lodge, R. Percell, esq. leaving a wife and ten children.

Jan. 24. At Chiswick, aged 84, J. Sich, esq. an eminent brewer.

Feb. 1. At the Wilderness, Hampton, aged 73, William Pulley, esq. of Queens-square, Bloomsbury.

Efield, aged 62, Geo. Giles, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Jan. 1.* Susan, 3d dau. *Jan. 3.* Martha Elizabeth, eldest dau.; and *Jan. 6.* the wife of Capt. Narce, R.N. of Clythu-cottage.

Jan. 17. In his 78th year, Richard Watkins, esq. of St. Lawrence, Chepstow, for many years deputy lieutenant for the county.

Feb. 1. At Chepstow, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Burr.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 13.* At Gaywood, near Lynn, aged 83, Mrs. M. Holdich, grandmother of the Rev. H. Holdich, Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge.

Jan. 15. At Thorpe, near Norwich, aged 78, the widow of Armsby Ayton, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

Jan. 22. At Scole Lodge, aged 76, John Aybon, esq.

Jan. 27. At Walpole, aged 73, Elizabeth Judith, widow of the Rev. J. Ashmore, Rector of Shipton-on-Cherwell, Oxon.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 18.* At Northampton, William Hughes, esq. Civil Engineer, late of Markinch, co. Inverness.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 2.* At Glen-Allen, aged 66, John Allen Wilkie, esq. of Hetton and Glen-Allen.

NORRS.—*Feb. 7.* Aged 89, Lois, wife of J. Storer, M.D. of Lenton Firs, near Nottingham.

SALOP.—*Jan. 25.* At Hewley, near Wenlock, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Benj. Howell, Rector.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 9.* At Bath, aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of John Pybus, esq. of Old Bond-street.

Jan. 24. At Bath, Mary Anne, wife of Major-Gen. Davy, of Tracy Park, Glouc. dau. of late T. Arthington, esq. of Arthington Hall, Yorkshire.

Feb. 5. At Bath, the widow of Penyston Portlock Powtrey, esq. of Ives Place, Berks, M.P. for Windsor, eldest dau. of late Peter Floyer, esq. of Marsh Gate, near Richmond.

Feb. 10. At Bath, aged 70, Commissary-general Sir William Henry Robinson, K.C.H. He was knighted July 2, 1817.

SURREY.—*Jan. 19.* Aged 22, Henry Newton Spencer, esq. of Banstead-park.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 18.* At Brighton, in her 83d year, Mary-Brydges, widow of Benj. Travers, esq.

Jan. 23. At St. Leonard's, D. Martineau, esq. of Bow.

Lately. At the villa, Cobham, aged 84, Grace, widow of John Bainbridge, esq. of Crimple.

Feb. 1. At Sbernfold-park, near Tunbridge Wells, Sussex, aged 53, John By, esq. Lieut.-Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers. He was appointed Second Lieut. 1799, First Lieut. 1801, Second Capt. 1805, Capt. 1809, brevet Major 1814, Lt.-Col. 1824.

Feb. 6. At Newbaven, aged 71, T. C. Faulconer, esq.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 11.* At Birmingham, in his 71st year, Richard Pearson, M.D. F.S.A. Of this eminent and excellent man, a memoir, with a portrait, will shortly appear in our pages.

Jan. 15. At Leamington, aged 76, Bolychan Sparrow, esq.

Jan. 22. At Foleshill, aged 67, Steph. Yates, esq. late of Springfield, Warwick.

Feb. 5. At Birmingham, aged 18, John-Henry, eldest son of Bolton Peel, esq. of Dosthill Lodge, Warw.

Lately. At Coventry, aged 106, Isaac Cohen, having three years survived his second wife, whose age was 101. He retained his faculties to the last.

WILTS.—*Dec. 9.* At Leigh house, Augusta-Frederica, 7th and youngest dau. of Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, R.N.

Lately.—At Milton, near Pewsey, aged 69, Lewen Tugwell, esq. many years a resident at Beverstone Castle, and the inventor of the Beverstone plough. He was one of the oldest members of the Bath and West of England Society, whose interests he promoted by his intimate knowledge of mechanics.

Feb. 1. In the Close of Sarum, aged 53, James Smith, esq. Lieut. in the 2d Somerset Militia.

Feb. 15. At Brixton Deverill, Jane, wife of the Rev. R. Meek, rector.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 4.* At Worcester, in his 60th year, Capt. N. Collyer, late Paymaster 18th light dragoons.

Jan. 9. At Worcester, aged 64, Anne, widow of Thomas Rous Wyke, esq. of Woodland, Salop.

Jan. 26. At Barbourne Bank, aged 83, Moses Harper, esq. of the Hill, Austley, High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1797, and a Magistrate of the county.

Jan. 28. At Bengeworth, aged 27, Oswald Beale Cooper, esq.

YOUK.—*Jan. 17.* In his 76th year, John Lee, esq. of Wakefield, solicitor.

Jan. 22. At Whitby, aged 84, Edward Chapman, esq. one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the North Riding. His death was occasioned by falling 80 feet into a ship's hold.

Jan. 28. Aged 72. Mary, wife of William Lister, of Hull, sister to the late Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson, of Wold Newton.

Feb. 2. At Whitby, aged 85, Francis Wardale, esq. attorney-at-law.

Feb. 3. At York, aged 18, Benjamin Allen Maddock, third son of the late Rev. J. H. Maddock. Incumbent of Trinity Church, Huddersfield.

Feb. 14. At Aislaby, aged 92, John Mead, esq. late of Baniel Flat, Whitby.

WALES.—Jan. 23. At the Hay, co. Brecknock, aged 81, Edward Allen, esq. second son of the late Edw. Allen, esq. of the Lodge, in the same county.

Lately. At Crickbowl, aged 84, Col. Williams, youngest son of H. Williams, esq. of Llanaspithid, grandson of Roderick Prytherck, esq. of Kilwhybart, Breconshire.

Jan. 30. At Nantyr Hall, Denbighshire, aged 63, Richard Tyrwhitt, esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for the County, and Recorder of Chester. Mr. Tyrwhitt was the youngest brother of the late Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple May 3, 1792.

Feb. 2. At Brecon, aged 76, John Wilkins, esq. of Cui House, Brecknockshire, Deputy Lieut. and magistrate for that county.

At Tenby, in her 35th year, Elizabeth, wife of William Barrington Reade, esq. of Ipsden House, Oxon.

Lately. At Llan Gregor castle, co. Pembroke, Murray-Maxwell, youngest son of Capt. Hallowell Carew, R.N. of Beddington Park, Surrey.

SCOTLAND.—Dec. 1. Near Greenock, Lieut. T. Calmalt, R.N.

Dec. 15. At Lanark, Col. Robert Ross, K.H. late of the 4th dragoons. He was appointed Lieut. 22d dragoons 1801, Captain July 1802, in 4th dragoons Dec. following, Major 1807, brevet Lt.-Col. 1813, Colonel 1830.

Lately. At Glasgow, Lieut. and Adj. Deans, of the recruiting staff.

At Glasgow, John Lindsay Craufurd, esq. one of the claimants for the Craufurd Peerage; the Earl of Glasgow, the only other claimant, who is in possession of the estates, kindly allowed the corpse to be interred in the family vault at Kilbirnie, where the ashes of twenty Earls lie mouldering in the dust.

R. H. Scott, esq. of Wooden, Deputy Lieut. for co. Roxburgh.

IRELAND.—Oct. 4. Capt. F. O'Flaherty, h. p. 15th regt.

Oct. 23. At Kinsale, Lieut. Lewis, n. p. 23d regt.

Nov. 3. At Navan, Lieut. Henderson, Adj. of late 10th R. Vet. Batt.

Nov. 12. At Wicklow, Lt. J. Atkins, R.N. chief officer of the Coast Guard.

In Dublin, Westley Perceval, esq. Post Captain R. N. He was made Lieut. 1800, Commander of the Paulina brig 1808, and posted into the Milford 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Fremantle, on the Mediterranean station, in 1813. He received the cross of the Imperial order of Leopold for his services in the Adriatic in 1813-14.

Dec. 15. At Derry, Col. Andrew Brown, C.B. late of the 79th Highlanders. He was appointed Adj. of that regt. June 1795, Lieut. in Sept. following, Capt. 1801, brevet-Major 1811, in 79th 1812, brevet Lieut.-Col. 1813, and Col. 1830. He served the last campaign in Flanders, and was at Waterloo.

Dec. 23. At Loughrea, Major John Wolfe, 61st regt. (1826).

Dec. 24. At Bessborough-house, co. Kilkenny, aged 23, Lady Frances Charlotte, wife of the Hon. J. G. Ponsonby, eldest son of Viscount Duncannon. She was the eldest child of the Earl of Durham, and the last surviving of his family by his first marriage with Miss Harriett Cholmondeley. She was married on the 8th Sept. last.

Jan. 6. At Belfast, Lieut. Edward Francis Moore, h. p. 83d regt.

Jan. 10. At Clonmel, Lieut. Geo. Lane, h. p. 1st foot, Barrackmaster of that place.

Jan. 22. At Glenart, co. Wicklow, Isabella, wife of the Hon. Granville Leveson Proby, Capt. R.N. (brother to the Earl of Carysfort.) She was the 2d dau. of the Hon. Hugh Howard, uncle to the present Earl of Wicklow, by Catharine 2d dau. of the Very Rev. R. Bligh, Dean of Elphin, and niece to the 1st Earl of Darnley; she was married May 5, 1818, and has left several children.

Lately. In Cork, Capt. Henry Stuart, late of 69th regt.

At Knockduff, aged 46, Major Ponsonby Kelly, 24th regt. (1829).

At Maryborough, Queen's County, Lt. R. Baldwin, late of 71st regt.

At Templemore, Major Jonathan Willington, h. p. unattached. He was appointed Cornet 30th dragoons 1795, transferred to 15th dragoons 1796, Lieut. 1798, Capt. 1807, Major 1818.

In Dublin, Lt. W. Johnston, h. p. 51st regt.

John Smith, esq. Vice Treasurer and Paymaster-gen. of the Forces in Ireland.

EAST INDIES.—May 6. At Arnee, Madras, Lieut. Lawrie, 41st regt.

May 21. At Goodoor, Madras, Capt. Thomas Eman, 45th regt. eldest son of Lieut. and Adj. Eman, of the 1st life guards.

May 22. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Moore, 45th regt.

June 1. At Bangalore, Lieut. Stewart, 39th regt.

June 2. At Balgaum, Capt. R. C. Oakley, 20th regt.

June 5. At Ghazepore, Lieut. Lonsdale, 3d regt.

June 23. At Madras, Capt. William Wilson, 63d regt.

Lately. Major Sir John Gordon, Bt. of the 13th light dragoons.

July 17. At Colaba, Bombay, Capt. Penefather, 40th regt.

WEST INDIES.—Oct. 2. In Jamaica, Lieut. R. S. Haly, R.N. a special magistrate.

Oct. 21. At Antigua, Ensign and Adjutant Clarke, 36th foot.

Oct. 21. At Antigua, Mary Redfern, wife of H. Armstrong, esq. eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Bunting, of London.

Nov. 5. At Bermuda, aged 24, Dora, wife of Thomas Bligh Darracott, esq. of Trinidad, late of Kingsbridge, Devon.

Nov. 13. In Jamaica, aged 29, Brian Edwards, esq. special stipendiary magistrate for the parish of Westmoreland, leaving a widow, to whom he had been united but a few days.

In Jamaica, the Hon. Thomas Legal Yates.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 23, 1836.

Christened.	Buried.						
Males 1024	Males 815	} 1630	Between	2 and 5	141	50 and 60	165
Females 1061	Females 815			5 and 10	52	60 and 70	209
				10 and 20	42	70 and 80	154
				20 and 30	119	80 and 90	66
				30 and 40	142	90 and 100	4
				40 and 50	175		
Whereof have died still-born and under two years old.....							367

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Feb. 12.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
38 4	28 4	19 2	26 11	38 9	33 9

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Feb. 15.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s.	Kent Pockets..... 3l. 15s. to 7l. 0s.
Essex.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.	Sussex..... 3l. 12s. to 4l. 0s.
Farnham (fine) ...	9l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.	Essex..... 4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 19.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 4s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 13s.—Clover, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 22. To sink the Oifal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 22.	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	Beasts.....	2,647
Pork.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Calves.....	108
		Sheep & Lambs.....	19,050
		Pigs.....	340

COAL MARKET, Feb. 22.

Walls Ends, from 19s. 0d. to 22s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 16s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 45s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 54s. Mottled, 58s. Curd, 62s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 259.—Ellesmere and Chester, 84.—Grand Junction, 226.—Kennet and Avon, 20.—Leeds and Liverpool, 510.—Regent's, 151.—Rochdale, 115.—London Dock Stock, 394.—St. Katharine's, 87.—West India, 106½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 245.—Grand Junction Water Works, 52½.—West Middlesex, 77.—Globe Insurance, 157½.—Guardian, 36.—Hope, 64.—Chartered Gas Light, 49½.—Imperial Gas, 42½.—Phoenix Gas, 23.—Independent Gas, 48½.—General United, 35.—Canada Land Company, 36.—Reversionary Interest, 132.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, to February 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan. 26	41	45	41	29, 90	cloudy	Feb. 11	39	42	33	30, 16	fair
27	42	46	47	30, 00	fair	12	39	50	37	, 07	do.
28	44	49	43	29, 55	cloudy	13	36	44	44	, 37	do.
29	38	43	35	, 40	do. rain	14	46	50	36	, 40	cloudy
30	34	43	34	, 17	do. fair	15	38	50	38	, 48	fair
31	44	49	39	, 20	do. rain	16	40	48	39	, 20	cldy. rain w/
F. 1	40	45	39	, 28	fair	17	38	39	38	28, 84	cldy. wdy.
2	38	45	32	29, 80	rain	18	38	40	32	30, 10	fair
3	34	45	38	29, 04	cloudy	19	35	38	30	, 25	do.
4	32	38	33	, 87	rain	20	30	38	24	, 40	do.
5	37	44	34	30, 12	cloudy	21	38	38	36	, 27	do.
6	40	44	41	, 00	do. fair	22	36	45	38	29, 90	cloudy
7	44	48	47	29, 80	cloudy	23	40	44	36	, 60	do.
8	40	45	48	, 98	do.	24	39	45	37	, 80	do.
9	50	52	49	, 93	do.	25	35	37	32	, 20	fair, cloudy
10	49	51	38	, 80	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 28, 1836, to February 26, 1836, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent. 1818.	34 per Cent. Reduced.	New 34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 215	91	90	91	100	99	16	254				22 19 pm.	
29 215	91	91	91	100	99	16			4 pm.		20 22 pm.	
30 215	91	91	91	100	99	16			4 6 pm.		20 22 pm.	
1 215	91	91	90	100	99	16	254		6 pm.		22 20 pm.	
2 215	91	91	91	100	99	16	255		4 6 pm.		20 22 pm.	
3 215	91	91	90	100	99	16	90		5 3 pm.		21 19 pm.	
4 215	91	100	99	100	99	16			5 3 pm.		19 21 pm.	
5 215	91	91	90	99	99	16	102		3 5 pm.		21 18 pm.	
6 215	91	91	90	99	99	16	90		5 3 pm.		18 20 pm.	
8 215	91	90	91	100	99	16	90		5 3 pm.		18 20 pm.	
9 215	91	90	90	100	99	16			3 pm.		19 17 pm.	
10 215	91	90	91	99	99	16			2 4 pm.		17 19 pm.	
11 216	91	91	91	100	99	16			4 pm.		17 19 pm.	
12 215	91	91	91	100	99	16			255		18 20 pm.	
13 215	91	91	91	100	99	16				3 5 pm.	18 20 pm.	
15 215	91	91	91	100	100	16				3 5 pm.	18 20 pm.	
16 216	91	2 91	91	100	100	16			255	3 5 pm.	20 18 pm.	
17 216	91	2 91	91	100	100	16					18 20 pm.	
18 216	92	2 91	91	100	100	16			256	3 pm.	18 20 pm.	
19 217	92	1 91	91	100	100	16			258	3 5 pm.	19 21 pm.	
20 216	91	2 91	91	100	100	16			256	3 pm.	21 19 pm.	
22 219	92	1 91	91	100	99	16			257		19 21 pm.	
23 219	91	2 91	91	100	99	16				3 5 pm.	21 19 pm.	
24 218	91	2 91	91	100	100	16			257	3 5 pm.	21 19 pm.	
25 218	91	2 91	91	100	100	16			258	5 3 pm.	19 21 pm.	
26 219	92	4 91	91	100	100	16			258	3 5 pm.	20 22 pm.	

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1836.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a Portrait of RICHARD PEARSON, M.D.;

And a Representation of an ANCIENT RELIQUARY at Shipley, Sussex.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

It is with pleasure that we inform the public, that Mr. BOADEN is engaged upon a Biography, relating to the Theatres Royal of England; being his reminiscences for half a century, of their managers, authors, and performers, from personal knowledge and authentic documents. This work will be comprised in two octavo volumes; and we can scarcely imagine a book of greater or more exciting interest. Among the authors, will doubtless appear Colman, Sheridan, and Tobin; the list of actors will include both the Kembles, Cooke, and Kean, under the chapter which may be called *Melpomene*; that distinguished as *Thalia*, will grace its pages with the comic humour of Banister, and Suet, and Quick, and Munden, and Emery, and Faucit, and Mathews. What a goodly race of laughter-loving souls! Nor will Mr. Boaden forget that part, of equal interest, which shall fix in his pages the too-fleeting emotions, whether of pain or pleasure, excited by the talents of Siddons, Jordan, Miss Farnen, Miss O'Neill, Mrs. Mattocks, and Miss Pope. Thus shall we have a work, which will, in an authentic manner, secure the later history of the stage; and form a necessary companion to the entertaining volumes of Davies, Victor, Cibber (par excellence! the first), and, we will add, our old after-dinner companion, Tate Wilkinson. We trust Mr. Boaden will summon all the strength of his memory to this very engaging work: we consider him to be the 'Ultimus Romanorum,'—and if he breaks his promise, we know no one who can supply his place.

T. P. B. remarks: "Having attempted to correct the blunders of others, it is a pity that my imperfect handwriting (as I fear must be the case), has introduced similar errors into your pages (p. 254):

"de laigle iaint," should be *L' Aigle i vint*.

Bertram, should be *Bertram*.

BreAul, — Brehal (twice).

Cel de Brius, cil de Brius.

Moubral — Moubrai.

Trepebot — Trossobot.

—We are sorry this correspondent did not favour our printers with his address, as it would have been a great satisfaction to them to have submitted to him a proof: and we shall still feel obliged by his communicating it in private confidence, as we reserve for the present the other points he mentions.

J. F. R. remarks: "The following notices may be useful to your correspondent J. W.—Higden, in his Polychronicon, which he finished up to the year 1349, speaking 'on the Royal Roads' of England, says: of the four, the fourth was

called Rykenild-Street, and stretcheth forth by Worcester, Wycombe, Brymingham, Lychefelde, Derby, Chestrefelde, York, and forth unto Tynemouth.' This is from De Woorda's edition; and that of Oxford, in Latin, begins it at 'Manovia in West Wallia,' and proceeding by the same route ends it at Tynemouth. Higden was a Cheshire man, and a monk in the city of Chester. The Eulogium Historiarum in the British Museum (*Galba*, E. VII.) gives it also the same line; but between Menavia and Wygornia makes it pass 'per Herefordiam.' Harrison, in his Description of England, says, some call 'Erming Street *The Lerne*,' and then describes the Ikenild, or Rikenild, as beginning some way in the south, and passing toward Cirencester and Worcester, and thence by Wycombe, &c. to the mouth of the Tyne. Drayton also begins it in 'Cambria's farther shore' at St. David's, makes it overtake the Fosse, and decline into the German sea at 'the Fall of Tyne.' I will add to these notices, that the foundation charter of the Abbey of Hilton in Shropshire, describes a boundary of property granted to it, as 'ascendendo per Richinild Street, et per Villam de Mere.' Selden, in his notes on the Polyolbion, says, Rickenild Street is mentioned in Randal of Chester (Higden), as beginning at St. Dewies in Pembroke, going through Hereford, and ending at Tinmouth. The Additions to Camden mention a survey of the county of Derby, of the 7th century, which calls it, as it passes over Tupton Moor, 'Rignal Street;' and Lysons, in his Derbyshire, says, that an old survey of Sir H. Hunloke's property in Derbyshire, says, that Rikenild Street was there called Rignal Street, as well as in other estates in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, where it is described as a boundary. Rickenhall, in the parish of Aycliffe, in the county of Durham, probably had its name from this road passing near it; and it is still, in its course from the top of Gateshead Fell to the mouth of the Tyne, in many places, very visible, still used as a road, and called *Wreken-dyke*. And here, in writings of the 12th and 13th centuries, I have found lands upon which it abutted, called *Wrackeued-berge*, and itself written *Wracyn-dik* and *Wreken dyke*. Should J. W. wish to know more on this subject, he will find in the *Archæologia Eliana* a paper expressly upon it."

The additional remarks of the writer of the article in our last month's review, on the Agricultural Reports, shall be inserted in our next number.

Erratum—P. 243. In the Latin lines, for *cava* read *cara*.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOTES TO BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, VOL. II.

(Continued from p. 458.)

P. 21. "Meeke died about September 1743. C." but he is described in the text as being alive in 1754.

P. 30. The account of Dr. William King is not so complete as it should be. It should be mentioned that his works are collected in a 4to volume called "Opera Gulielmi King, Aulæ B. M. C. apud Oxonienses olim Princip." This contains his poem of the *Toast*; for which previously ten guineas had been given at a sale, only sixty copies of it having been preserved: and his "Miltonis Epistola ad Pollionem*;" (for which consult Warton's *Pope*, Vol. iv. p. 309.) with other Latin Poems, The Monitor, &c., his Latin Orations. He published "An Apology, or vindication of himself from the several matters charged on him by the Society of Informers; Oxf. 1755." This, with some of his political squibs, are not included in the volume of his collected works. We shall give one extract from King's "Oratio die Dedicationis Bibliothecæ Radclivianæ, Apr. 1749." not only as a specimen of his style and manner, but in order to place beside it a passage from a Poem by the late Public Orator, which was written to be recited in the same theatre:

<p>Itaque verbis exprimere non possum, quantum debeamus doctissimis et munificenti- ssimis illis viris, qui ad constituendas Academias, ad edificandas orandasque bibliothecas, atque literarum domi-</p>	<p>cilia tantum laborem, curam, pecuniam impenderunt. Quid commemorem am- plissimam eam Alexandrinam bibliothe- cam? quid Attalicam? quid Grecas omnes? quid Romanas, tum veteres, tum recentes?</p>
---	--

* Dr. King's works stand in great need of a Key, to decypher the allusions, initials, characters so thickly scattered through his satirical works. The Latin lines at the end of Dr. King's Apology, are translated, and form the end of Paul Whitehead's Epistle to Dr. Thomson, p. 91.

' My reasons, Thomson! prithee ask no more;—
Take them, as *Oxford's Flaccus* sung before,' &c.

The lines are as follows:

Libera si pretio quantovis otia vendam
Cui non insanus videar? sed apertius audi,
Quæ juvenem, infirmumque animi captare nequibant
Illa ævæ capiant? aut quæ terrere pericla
Posse putes hominem, cui climactericus annus
Præsidio est omni majus? cui vita videtur
Haud equidem tanti esse, ut quid caveat, petatve
A regni Satrapis, ullaque sit anxius hora.
Si mihi non dextram tetigisse, aut limina regum
Contigit, et lare sub tenui mea canuit ætas,
Attamen æquo animo, non ullis rebus egenus
Non inhonoratus vixi; neque gratius usquam
Dii munus dederunt, cui se fuisse fatentur.

Churchill alludes to Dr. King in his poem of *The Candidate*:

' King shall arise, and, bursting from the dead,
Shall hurl his pie-bald Latin at thy head.'

Hoc autem memoratu dignissimum esse puto—primam apud Romanos bibliothecam publicam instructam fuisse in atrio templi Libertatis, quo significari voluit nobilitas et eruditus senator (Asinius Pollio) qui atrium refecit, et eam bibliothecam dicavit, ibi solum esse litteris locum, ubi libertate est locus. Hujus viri et horum omnium memoriam, horum vero precipue qui hanc Academiam, qui tantum congeriem librorum, qui disciplinam nostram tam pulchra et preclara fundatam nobis reliquerunt, semper inviolatè servemus, ut quos ornamenta sua sæculi, et decora humani generis et Illustrissimos orbis heroes esse confiteamur: semper quidem anteferebimus heroibus istis, cæteris scilicet (nostros enim, uti par est, semper excipio) qui quum cæde hominum, et eversione urbium maxime delectentur, et non modo

hostibus, sed suis moliantur exitium, inde tamen nomen et gloriam querunt: et sane expectant, postulantque, ut summâ observantiâ, etiam sumptuose, ab omnibus colantur. Hoscine ut colat populus? Hoscine vero ut nos Oxonienses colamus? qui celeberrimæ huic academix, cujus honore invidet, ut literis ipsis, quas nesciunt, sunt inimicissimi, qui antiquissima hujus loci monumenta spoliare, in possessiones nostras irruere, et pulcherrima hæc ædificia in æquorum stabula convertere optarent. *Quam me pudet, igitur, turpis istius oratorum et poetarum assentationis, quæ in heroicis istis ætatibus, et in omnibus ætatibus, tales viros, immunitate nature insignes, semideos fecit et prædicavit, quos ego quidem et necum sentiant boni omnes, viri utquam eructurus induci, ut homines putarem!*

Now compare the following fine and animated lines which were intended to have been spoken in the theatre, to the Duke of Portland, at his installation as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in 1793; and which we shall not curtail, as the Poem is short, and perhaps not generally known:

In evil hour, and with unhallow'd voice,
 Profaning the pure gift of Poetry,
 Did he begin to sing:—He, first who sang
 Of arms and combats, and the proud array
 Of warriors on th' embattled plain, and raised
 Th' aspiring spirit to hopes of fair renown
 By deeds of violence!—For since that time
 Th' imperious victor, oft unsatisfied
 With bloody spoil and tyrannous conquest, dares
 To challenge fame and honour!—and too oft
 The Poet, bending low to lawless power,
 Hath paid unseemly reverence;—yea, and brought
 Streams clearest of th' Aonian fount to wash
 Bloodstain'd Ambition. If the stroke of War
 Fell certain on the guilty head, none else—
 If those that made the cause, might taste th' effect,
 And drink themselves the bitter cup they mix—
 Then might the Bard, the child of Peace, delight
 To twine fresh wreaths around the conqueror's brow,
 Or haply strike his high-toned harp—to swell
 The trumpet's martial sound, and bid them on
 Whom Justice arms for vengeance. But, alas!
 The undistinguishing and deathful storm
 Beats heaviest on the exposed innocent;
 And they that stir its fury, while it raves,
 Stand at safe distance; send their mandate forth
 Unto the mortal ministers that wait
 To do their bidding. Ah! who then regards
 The widow's tears—the friendless orphan's cry—
 And Famine—and the ghastly train of woes
 That follow at the dogged heels of War?—
 They, in the pomp and pride of victory,
 Rejoicing o'er the desolated earth
 As at an altar wet with human blood;
 And, flaming with the fires of cities burnt,
 Sing their mad hymns of triumph!—hymns to God,
 O'er the destruction of His gracious works!—

Hymns to the Father, o'er his slaughtered sons!—
 Detested be their sword!—abhor'd their name!—
 And scorn'd the tongues that praise them! Happier thou
 Of peace and science friend, hast held thy course
 Blameless and pure; and such is thy renown:
 And let that secret voice within thy breast
 Approve thee: then shall these high sounds of praise
 Which thou hast heard, be as sweet harmony
 Beyond this concave—to the starry sphere
 Ascending, where the spirits of the blest
 Hear it well-pleas'd; for Fame can enter Heaven
 If Truth and Virtue lead her; else, forbid,
 She rises not above this earthly spot;
 And then her voice, transient and valueless,
 Speaks only to the herd. With other praise,
 And worthier duty, may she tend on thee—
 Follow thee still with honour, such as time
 Shall never violate, and, with just applause,
 Such as the wise and good might love to share!

We shall only add to this note, that there is a false quantity in the last line of Mr. Crowe's poem called 'Romulus,'

'Heros fuisti, quin fas abhinc Divus,'

printed in the same volume.

P. 108. "Burke once counselled a grave and anxious gentleman—'Live pleasant.'" Compare Bishop Parker's History of his own Time, p. 42.: "He greatly delighted himself with this saying of Archbishop Sheldon, and always spoke of it with exultation—'Do well, and be merry.' For he thought it the only business and comfort of life, that the value of every thing depended upon that, and availed nothing against it: therefore, next to atheists and fanatics, he despised that disdainful sort of men who would have all the duty of man placed in the ceremonies and offices of worship; and because, perhaps, they are oftener at prayers than others, therefore think themselves better." 'Take care,' said he, 'to be good and virtuous in the first place, and then be as pious and as much devoted to religion as you will. No piety can bring any advantage to you or any one without probity of life and morals; for God gives no reward to Idol-worshippers; neither can any benefit arise from a barren piety: but if men sincerely resolve with themselves first to lay the foundation of religion in a good life, that will cause them to delight in the worship of God, and their duty to men.'" Compare also Zouch's Life of Isaac Walton, p. liv. 'The exultation of a good conscience eminently shines forth in the books of this venerable person:

—————*Candida semper*

Gaudia, et in vultu curarum ignara voluptas.'

Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, used this motto—"Serve God, and be cheerful." And see also Addison's Freeholder, No. 45. "It was the motto of a Bishop, very eminent for his piety and goodness, in King Charles the Second's reign—'Inservi Deo et letare.' Having mentioned Zouch's edition of Walton's Lives, we shall here observe that it is very defective, in not giving the variations and additions in the different editions, which are numerous and curious.

P. 126. "It was recollected that both Addison and Thomson were equally dull till excited by wine." Of Thomson's dull sobriety, we know nothing; but an account of Addison's convivial conversation is given, though without mentioning his name, in the Tatler, No. 252.:

"I have the good-fortune now to be intimate with a gentleman remarkable for this temper, who has an inexhaustible source of wit to entertain the curious, the grave, the humorous, and the frolick. He can transform himself into different shapes, and adapt himself to every company; yet, in a coffee-house, or in the ordinary course of affairs, appears rather dull than sprightly. You can seldom get him to the tavern; but when once he is arrived to his pint, and begins to look about, and like his company, you admire a thousand things in him which before lay buried. Then you discover the brightness of his mind, and the strength of his judgment, accompanied with the most graceful mirth:—in a word, he is by this

enlivening aid, whatever is polite, instructive, and diverting. What makes him still more agreeable is, that he tells a story, serious or comical, with as much delicacy of humour, as Cervantes himself. And for all this, at other times, even after a long knowledge of him, you shall scarce discover in this incomparable person a whit more than what might be expected from one of a common capacity," &c. See also Dr. King's Anecdotes of his Own Times, p. 79.—"Who that hath read in Addison's Tatlers and Spectators, which abound with wit and humour, and are infinitely superior to all his other compositions, would not expect to have found him a most agreeable companion?"

P. 126. '*Psalmanazar*.'—'*Psalmanazar* invented a language sufficiently original, copious, and regular, to impose upon men of very extensive learning.—Richardson's Dissertation on the Language of the East, p. 237. '*Psalmanazar* exceeded in powers of description any of the great impostors of learning. His island of *Formosa* was an illusion eminently bold, and maintained with as much felicity as erudition; and vast must have been that erudition, which could, on scientific principles, form a language and its grammar.'—D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, vol. I. p. 193.—'*Psalmanazar*, after having drudged half a century in the literary mill, in all the simplicity and abstinence of an Asiatic, subsists on the charity of a few booksellers, just sufficient to keep himself from the parish.'—v. Humphrey Clinker, p. 166.—'There are many living now, who remember the *deep contrition* of *Psalmanazar*, whose real name is yet unknown,* see his last will.'—v. Malone's Enquiry, &c. p. 348.—The *learned* Earl of Pembroke was favourably inclined to *Psalmanazar*, and gave him much encouragement, till he conceived a disgust at the absurd fact which *Psalmanazar* affirmed—that the *Greek* was taught as a learned language in the island. The Earl from that time gave him up as an impostor; he died aged 83, in Ironmonger-row, in the parish of St. Luke's. He admits that a *senseless affectation of singularity* was his prevailing passion, which led him sometimes to live wholly on vegetable food; at others, on *raw* meat; at others, to take enormous quantities of laudanum, which he did for years, till he owns that his usual dose was *ten or twelve teaspoolsfull, morning and night*. *Psalmanazar* was a learned and accomplished man, and a most indefatigable student; he enjoyed good health, notwithstanding all his eccentric quackeries, which he attributes to his *pint of small punch*. He writes thus:

'It is to this small dose, ten or twelve drops of laudanum, in a pint of small punch, as soon as I leave off writing, that I attribute, next to the blessing of God, that good state of health I have hitherto enjoyed; and my having been able for so many years to go through the fatigues and applications of study, from seven in the morning till seven at night, preserving still a good appetite and digestion, with a clear head and tolerable flow of spirits;

and enjoying a sound sleep of six or seven hours, without indulging myself in any other liquors than tea all the day, and the above mentioned quantity of punch, or something equivalent to it, at night; and, as I have not opportunity for much exercise, I take care to live on the plainest diet at noon, and to observe the old adage at night:

Ut sis nocte levis, sit tibi cœna brevis.'

* His real name is unknown, but there is little doubt but that by birth he was a Frenchman, and educated in France.—Ed.

P. 152. 'The Rev. Temple Henry Croker, the author of several books, and among others of a translation of Ariosto's Orlando, 1755, and of *his Satires* in 1759. C.—Mr. Croker translated only *two* of Ariosto's Satires, out of the *seven*. The rest were translated, and not badly, by some one signing himself H—n. He was the Reverend Mr. H—rt-n.

P. 177. To Mr. Croker's *rather severe note* on the author of the Enthusiast, and the Song for Ranelagh, Mr. Mason's life of his "ingenious and learned friend," should be read as an antidote. "The Charge to the Poets" is a very finished and elegant poem. Churchill, in his "Ghost," is very severe on W. Whitehead. In the "Asylum for Fugitive Pieces," vol. 3, p. 383, are some lines on Mason's Life of him. An account of his death is in Boaden's Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons, vol. ii. p. 161. See remarks on his play of "Creusa," in Jodrell's Illustrations of Euripides, vol. i. p. 246. Mr. W. Whitehead's Poems received the praises of Pope and Gray. He is said by Mason to have written with all the careless ease, but with more of elegance than *Prior*, and it will be difficult to produce an instance of a poet who, in various styles of composition, and different modes of versification, wrote so well in all *collectively*. Gray gave Whitehead's first and second ode a great encomium. As for 'Paul Whitehead,' mentioned in the note, he was but a wretched imitator of Pope's satirical style. The best account of him is to be found in Hawkins's Life of Johnson, p. 330 to 336; in Miss Hawkins's Anecdotes, p. 16; and in Walpole's Memoirs, who writes—"P. Whitehead, a factious Poet. For his satire 'Manners,' he was ordered by the House of Lords to be taken into custody. He was a man of most infamous character." Churchill is very severe upon him, in his Ghost and Conference. A curious account of the appearance of his *ghost* at Lord le Despenser's, may be found in Cowper's Letters, vol. 1, p. 168, 4to. As a specimen of his style, we will give his character of Lord Chesterfield, from his 'Manners':

Not so with Stanhope: see by him sustain'd
Each hoary honour which his sires had gain'd.
To him the virtues of his race appear
The precious portion of five hundred year,
Descended down, by him to be enjoy'd;
Yet holds the Talent lost, if unemployed.
From hence, behold his generous ardour rise
To swell the sacred stream with fresh supplies
Abroad, the guardian of his country's cause;
At home, a Tully to defend her laws.
Senates, with awe, the patriot sounds imbibe,
And bold Corruption almost drops the bribe.
Thus added worth to worth, and grace to grace,
He beams new glories back upon his race.

Again, in his 'Honour':

O Stanhope! skill'd in every moving art,
That charms the ear, or captivates the heart,
Be yours the task, the Goddess to retain,
And call her parent Virtue back again!
Improve your power, a sinking land to save,
And vindicate the servant from the slave.
Oh! teach the vassal courtier how to share
The royal favour with the public prayer;
Like Latium's genius, stem thy country's doom,
And though a Cæsar smile, remember Rome.
With all the patriot, dignify the place,
And prove at least one Statesman may have grace.

P. 177. Johnson says,—Mr. Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-yard

'has a happy selection of images;—to which Mr. Croker adds, 'and surely a happy selection of expressions! What does it then want?'—We shall endeavour to show Mr. Croker what it wants.

'The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.'

Dr. Warton would read "The curfew tolls!—the knell of parting day." The expression, however, is inaccurate; the curfew-bell is the general expression of the old poets; the word 'toll' is not the appropriate verb; it was not a slow bell tolling for the dead; hence,

'Curfew was ronge—lyghts were set up in haste.'

And Shakspeare, 'None since the curfew rung,'—and 'the curfew bell hath rung, 'tis three o'clock.' But there is another error; a confusion of time. The curfew tolls, and the ploughman returns from work. Now the ploughman returns two or three hours before the curfew rings; and the 'glimmering landscape' has long ceased to *fade* before the curfew. Thus are splendid images huddled together, and truth and nature lost sight of. 'The parting day' is also incorrect; the day had long finished. But if the word 'curfew' is taken simply for the 'evening-bell,' then also is the time incorrect; and a *knell* is not tolled for the *parting*, but for the *parted*.

'And leaves the world to darkness and to me.'

'Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight.'

Here the incidents, instead of being progressive, fall back, and make the picture confused and inharmonious; especially, as it appears soon after, that it was not *dark*; for 'The moping owl *does** to the moon complain.'

'Molest her ancient solitary reign.'

This line would have been better without *ancient*; but Gray had the 'antiqua regna' of the Latin poets in his mind, and the 'deserta regna'; and used them without regard to the propriety of the *application*. Besides, to 'molest a reign,' is a very ungraceful and most unusual expression; and only endured for the rhyme's sake.

'Where leaves the turf in many a mouldering heap.'

This is redundant.

'For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn.'

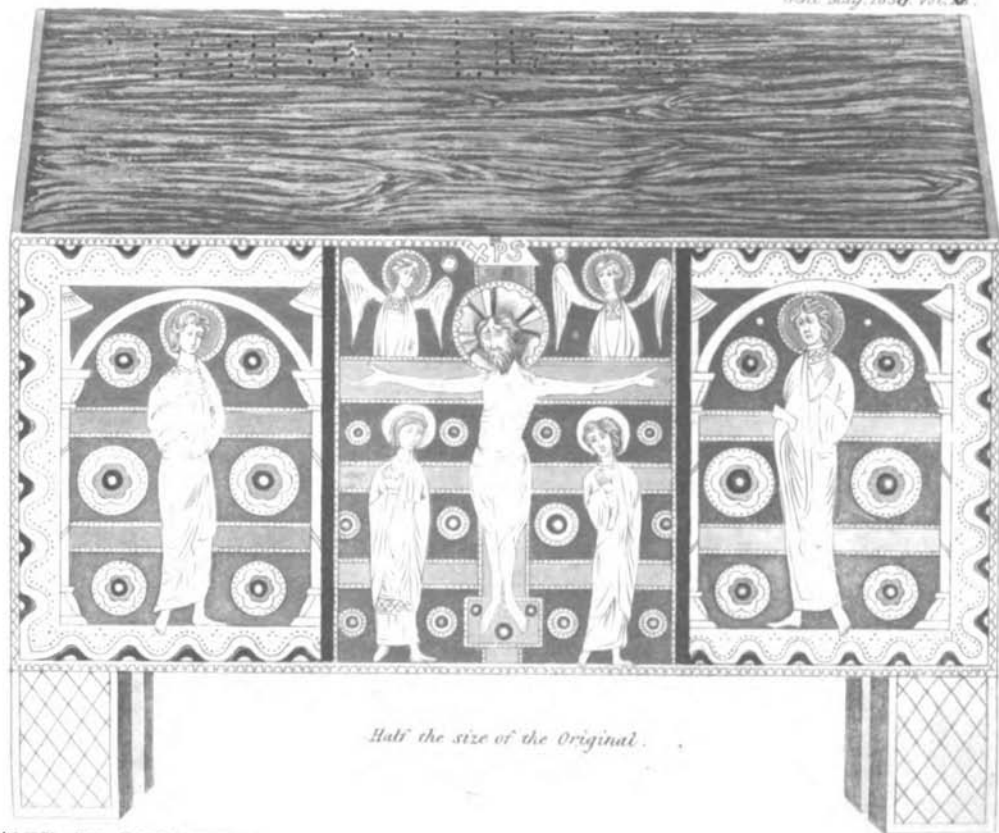
If the hearth *blazes*, of course it must *burn*; but 'blazing hearth' Gray had from Thomson, and 'burn' was added for the rhyme, 'return'

'No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.'

Here the epithet *lowly*, as applied to *bed*, occasions an ambiguity, as to whether the poet meant the bed on which they sleep, or the grave in which they are laid, which is in poetry called a *low* or *lowly bed*. Of course the former is designed; but Mr. Lloyd, in his Latin translation, mistook it for the latter, as do most of the teachers in young ladies' seminaries. There can be no greater fault in composition than a doubtful meaning,—vitanda in primis ambiguitas.

* The expletives 'does,' and 'do,' and 'did,' were we considered discarded from English poetry, by Pope's taste and skill; who proved that he could construct his musical lines without them. They have lately come to life again (or rather, appear only to have been banished, and not destroyed,) in our modern tragedies, of which Mr. Marston's *Bertram* affords a good specimen, as pointed out by Mr. Coleridge.

'The Lord and his small train do stand appall'd,
With torch and bell from their high battlements,
The monks do summon,' &c.



Half the size of the Original.

' Or busy housewife ply her evening care.'

To *ply a care*, is an expression that is not proper to our language, and was probably formed for the rhyme—' share.'

' Their furrow oft the *stubborn glebe* has broke;
How jocund, did they drive their *teams afield*;
How bent the woods beneath their *sturdy stroke*.'

This stanza is made up of various pieces inlaid, according to the best process of *marquetric*. 'Stubborn glebe,' is from Gay; 'drive afield,' from Milton; 'sturdy stroke,' from Spencer. Such is too much the *system* of Gray's compositions, and therefore such the cause of his imperfections. Purity of language, accuracy of thought, and even similarity of rhyme—all give way to the introduction of certain poetical expressions, culled from all quarters, like the quotations in Parr's Preface to Bellendenus, and with less regard than is due to their *application*; in fact, the beautiful jewel, when brought, does not fit into the new setting, or socket. Such is the difference between the flower *stuck* into the ground, and those that grow from it.

' Their homely joys and destiny *obscure*;
The short and simple annals of the *poor*.'

A very imperfect rhyme; such as Swift would not have allowed, and ought not to have appeared in such a poem, where the finishing is supposed to be high, and the expressions said to be select.

' And all that beauty, all that wealth *e'er gave*.'

This expression simply means 'beauty and wealth,' and is much weakened by the addition *e'er gave*, which was necessary for the rhyme 'grave.'

' Nor you, ye proud, *impute to these the fault*.'

Can there be a more prosaic and colloquial line than this?

' Can Honour's voice *provoke* the silent dust?'

An unusually bold expression, to say the least. Pope has,

' But when our country's cause *provokes* to arms.'

Again,

' Perhaps in this neglected spot *is laid*,
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'd,' &c.

Incorrect in the syntax :—' Some hands *is laid*.'

' Hands that the *rod of empire* might have sway'd.'

The 'rod of empire' is rather a semi-burlesque expression, than a serious one, and degrades the image. Tickell has a better :—

' Proud names, that once the *reins* of empire held.'

But then the rhyme "sway'd," would not have done. We see, while writing this, that 'reins' was in the original MS., and undoubtedly dispossessed of its place for the sake of the verb.

' But knowledge to *their eyes* her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll,' &c.

It is necessary to go back six stanzas to find the subject to which the relative *their* refers; i. e.

' The short and simple annals of the *poor*.'
' *Rich with the spoils of time*, did ne'er unroll.'

This fine expression is taken from Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*—

' Rich with the spoils of Nature.'

' Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage.'

The use of the word 'rage' for desire, if not introduced by Pope, was too much used by him:—

' So just thy skill, so regular thy rage.'

And,

' Be justly warm'd by your own native rage.'

Gray seems to have been too easily satisfied with the *authority* for an expression, without sufficiently regarding its purity, its propriety, and its *relation* to the other parts of the sentence.

' Some village Hampden, *that* with dauntless breast.'

It should be 'who,' instead of 'that.'

' To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land.'

This is from Tickell—

' To scatter blessings on the British land.'

' From insult to protect.' 'Sculpture deck'd,' is not an allowable rhyme, and what is the force or meaning of the word '*still* erected high?'

' Their lot forbade,—nor circumscrib'd alone,
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confu'd—
Forbade to wade thro' slaughter to a throne,
Or shut the gates of mercy on mankind;
The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide,
To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame,
Or heap the shrines of luxury and pride,
With incense kindled at the muse's flame.'

Who does not feel how flat and superfluous is the *latter* stanza, after the fine concluding couplet of the *former*. The two stanzas ought to have been remodelled; part of the second thrown into the first, and then the whole should conclude with the *greatest crime*, the grandest imagery, and the finished picture,—

' Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,
Or shut the gates of mercy on mankind.'

There should the description close; all after that must be weak and superfluous.

' Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray.'

There is an ambiguity in this couplet, which indeed gives a sense exactly contrary to that intended; to avoid which, one must break the grammatical construction. The first line is from Drummond:—

' Far from the madding worldling's hoarse discords,
' Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day.'

'Precincts,' what a lifeless and prosaic word; and how unsuited to the epithet 'warm.' How superior is Tasso—

' E lascio mesta l'aure suave della vita,
' And many a holy text around he strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.'

This is ungrammatical. 'Many a holy text that teaches,' it ought to be.

' On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires,
E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.'

'Pious drops' is from Ovid—' *piæ lacrymæ*;' 'Closing eye,' is from Pope's Elegy; 'Voice of Nature,' from the Anthologia; and the last line from Chaucer—

' Yet in our ashes cold is fire yreken.'

From so many different quarries are the stones brought to form this elaborate mosaic pavement. From this stanza the style of composition drops into a *lower key*; the language is plainer, and is not in harmony with the splendid and elaborate diction of the former part. Mr. Mason says it has a Doric delicacy.

'There at the foot of yonder nodding *beech*,
His listless limbs at noon-tide would he stretch.'

Such imperfect rhymes are not allowable in short and finished poems. And so, in the following stanza, 'we saw him *borne*'—'beneath you aged *thorn*.' And in the xx. and xxi. stanzas, there are four lines in the rhymes of similar sound, as 'nigh,' 'sigh,' 'supply,' 'die.'

'Now drooping *woful-wan*, like one forlorn.'

'Woful-wan' is not a legitimate compound, and must be divided into two separate words, for such they are, when released from the *handcuffs* of the hyphen. Hurd has wrongly given 'lazy-pacing,' and 'barren-spirited,' and 'high-sighted,' as compound epithets, in his notes on Horace's *Art of Poetry*!!

'Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he.'

A very bald, flat, prosaic line.

'Fair *Science* frown'd not on his humble birth.'

Such personifications are not in the taste of our old and best writers, but grow up in modern times. Dodsley's *Specimens* are full of them. So little did the printer know about it, that he has not even printed *science* with a capital letter. Horace is correct, as well as beautifully poetical:—

'*Quem tu, Melpomene, semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris.*'

'Or draw his frailties from their dread abode.'

It should be '*Nor*.'

We should respectfully also ask Mr. Croker, when he speaks of 'the select expressions,' whether he thinks, in the boldness of the transitions, in the highly elaborated style of *some* of the stanzas, in the rich and magnificent imagery introduced, in the succession of the splendid metaphors, and all other supports of the highest style of poetry; in short, in the images and thoughts—Gray has always kept in mind the *proper character of the elegy*; and whether there is not too great a change of language and metrical numbers between some parts of the poem and others, independent of particular imperfections. Beautiful, undoubtedly, as the poem is as a production of genius, we do not think it peculiarly

'Bless'd in the *happy marriage* of sweet words.'

In short, there is as much difference between this poem of Gray's, and a poem of Spenser's and Shakspeare's, as between the beautiful frieze on the Partheon, when viewed entire on its Temple, and the same torn down, exhibited in fragments, and separated from the edifice of which it formed a constituent part.

P. 192. On the Vicar of Wakefield, see some just and discriminating observations, by that charming *Madame Riccoboni*, in the *Garrick Correspondence*.

P. 208. Talking of eminent writers in Queen Anne's reign, he observed, 'I think *Dr. Arbuthnot* the first man among them; he was the most universal genius, being an excellent physician, a man of deep learning, and a man of much humour.' So *Dr. King* calls him '*Medicus ille illustrissimus, doctissimus humanissimus, Arbuthnot.*' And see *Hydra*, ch. 70, *Kingii*, p. 209. The two volumes published under the title of

Arbuthnot's Works, are a mere compilation of a bookseller, and utterly worthless. Many of the tracts were written by Carey, Fielding, &c. Mr. Nichols intended to publish the genuine works of this author. On the publication of this work, printed at Glasgow, an advertisement appeared from the son, signed George Arbuthnot, in the papers, declaring they were not the works of his father. On Arbuthnot, see Forbes's Life of Beattie, vol. ii. p. 363; Irving's Lives of the Scotch Poets, vol. i. pp. 161, 165; and New Biog. Brit. art. 'Arbuthnot.' An account of his brother, a person of much accomplishment, may be seen in Pope's Correspondence. A very good account of the writings of Arbuthnot is given in Retrospective Review, vol. viii. p. 285, &c. We possess some very severe strictures in MS., on Arbuthnot's character, by Vincent Bourne.

P. 212. "He enlarged very *convincingly* upon the excellence of *rhyme* over *blank verse* in English poetry. I mentioned to him that Dr. Adam Smith, in his lectures upon composition, when I studied under him, in the college of Glasgow, had maintained the same opinion strenuously, and I repeated some of his arguments." N.B. The *excellence-over*, in the sentence above, is a form of speech that may be called the '*forma Bowtelliana*.' As for the subject of dispute, it is tolerably clear that in the extended province of poetry, both rhyme (including all alliteration) and blank verse have their proper districts. The object of both is the same, attained by means slightly different. To separate the language of poetry from that of prose,—one by choice of words, and the arrangement of them; the other by similar choice, and by less art of curious arrangement, but compensating that, by a pleasurable recurrence of similar sounds. Both act by occasioning in the reader an *agreeable surprise* at the skill by which they are produced, and by a continual though *gentle excitement* of his mind. But when a peculiar vivacity or spirit is wanted, partly verbally and partly on the subject, as in satires, which depend on smartness, pungency, epigrammatic points, and sparkling wit, rhyme is the proper medium through which to convey this, as in itself it will heighten the qualities mentioned. But in poems of a higher or rather of the highest kind, as in those of epic or tragic construction, which depend not on minute beauties, nor on the excellence of particular lines, nor on the high glazed miniature painting of expression (for in all poems of great extent, parts of them must differ little from well-selected prose), here rhyme would be prejudicial, as breaking into the continuous flow and long-linked harmony of passages, diverting attention, and unless most skilfully varied, by a wearisomeness arising from repetition. All good poets have felt this inconvenience in rhyme, and endeavoured in different ways to overcome it. Dryden, by the use of triplets and occasional Alexandrines, and sometimes by *double rhymes*. Pope hid its defects under the varnish of exquisite finish. Churchill and Cowper by intermixing lines of a rugged and anomalous form; but no one, we think, has succeeded so happily as a contemporary poet, Mr. BOWTELL, who has lessened the monotony, without at all impairing, or rather increasing the modulated harmony of the metre; and giving it something of the variety of blank verse, with the finished elegance of rhyme. We believe this to have been decidedly his *own original improvement*; for it is not to be found in the heroic verse of his immediate predecessors, Gray, Collins, T. Warton, or Mason. We shall exemplify what we mean by some extracts, which have many other beauties besides those to which we are now directing our attention. Let us begin with some beautiful lines in the opening of 'St. Michael's Mount.'

But yesterday, the misty morn was spread
 In dreariness o'er the bleak mountain's head,
 No glittering prospect from the upland smil'd,
 The driving squall came dark, the sea heav'd wild,
 And lost and lonely the wayfarer sigh'd,
 Wet with the hoar spray of the floating tide.
 How chang'd is now the circling scene—the deep
 Stirs not—the glancing roofs and white towers peep
 Along the margin of the lucid bay ;
 The sails—descried far in the offing grey—
 Stay motionless ; and the pale headland's height
 Is touch'd as with sweet gleams of fairy light.

Again,

Lift up the hollow trump that on the ground
 Is cast—and let it, rolling its long sound,
 Speak to the surge below, that we may gain
 Tidings from those who traverse the wide main ;
 Or tread we now some spot of wizard land,
 And mark the sable trump—that may command
 The brazen doors to fly—and with loud call
 Scare the grim giant in his murky hall.
 Hail, solitary castle ! that dost crown
 This desert summit, and supreme look down,
 On the long lessening landscape stretched below,
 Fearless to trace thy inmost haunts we go.
 We climb the steps—no warning signs are sent,
 No fiery shapes flash on the battlement.
 We enter—the long chambers without fear
 Are traver's'd—no strange echoes meet the ear ;
 No time-worn tapestry spontaneous shakes,
 No spell-bound maiden from her trance awakes.
 But Taste's fair hand arrays the peaceful dome—
 And hither the domestic virtues come ;
 Pleas'd—while to this secluded scene they bear,
 Sweets that oft wither in a world of care.

Sometimes this variety is effected by an unusual accentuation, as employed in the following lines :—

The stealing morn goes out—here let us end,
 Fitliest our song, and to the shore descend.
 Yet once more, azure ocean, and once more,
 Ye lighted headlands and thou stretchy shore ;
 Down on the beauties of your scenes we cast
 A tender look, the longest and the last.
 Amid the arch of heaven, extended, clear,
 Scarce the thin frecks of feathery clouds appear ;
 Beyond the long curve of the lessening bay,
 The still Atlantic stretches its bright way.
 The tall ship moves not on the tranquil brine,
 Around the solemn promontory's shrine.
 No sound approaches, save, at times, the cry
 Of the grey gull, that scarce is heard so high ;
 The billows make no noise—and on the breast
 Of charmed Ocean, Silence sinks to rest.

In the verses to Mr. Howard we meet the following, of a similar structure :—

From realm to realm the hideous War Fiend hies,
 Wide o'er the wasted earth—before him flies
 Affright, on pinions fleetier than the wind ;
 And Death and Desolation fast behind,
 The havoc of his echoing march pursue—
 Meantime, his steps are bath'd in the warm dew

Of bloodshed and of tears:—but his dread name
 Shall perish—the loud clarion of his fame
 One day shall cease, and wrapt in hideous gloom
Forgetfulness sit on his shapeless tomb.

Other examples might be taken from the “Sorrrows of Switzerland,” by the same author; as,

Start from the feeble dream—the woodland shed
 Flames—and the tenants of the vale are dead.

And,

Sudden the scene is chang'd—the hurricane
 Is up among the mountains—wind and rain
 Drive—and strange darkness closes on the vale,
 The *high rocks* to the lightning glimmer pale.

And,

Dark forests their lone empire—the tall rocks
 Their shelter—and their wealth the wand'ring flocks.

We shall close our extracts with the following beautiful lines:—

When the slow convent's bell sounds from afar,
 And the dim lake reflects the evening star.
 List'ning to every farewell sound, that fills
 The cottag'd glens, beneath the pendant hills;
 When shall again the wrapt enthusiast rove,
 And deck the visionary bowers of love?
 Hush'd be the Doric strain—that in the shade
 Of his own pines, the pensive *Geomer* play'd.
 Which oft the homeward plodding woodman near
 Paus'd—with his grey beard on his staff—to hear,
 Whilst his brave dog, whose opening lips disclose,
 Just peeping forth, his white teeth's even rows,
 Lifting his *long ears* with sagacious head,
 And fix'd his *full eye* on the trilling reed.
 High on the broad Alps solitary van,
 When not a sound is heard of busy man,
 When shall again a silent *Haller* lie,
 And muse his theme coeval with the sky?

This is all that we have at present to say on the subject discussed by Dr. Johnson and Adam Smith. We would much rather have heard it argued by Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Wordsworth. At parting, we refer our readers to a *system* of versification, formed with much taste, and presenting great beauty, in Mr. Rogers's *Human Life*, and *Voyage of Columbus*; and we conclude with a few words from Mr. W. S. Landor, which *gives the truth*, as concisely as correctly:—“I have chosen blank verse, because there never was a *poem in rhyme that grew not tedious in a thousand lines.*”—*Dictum est.*

MEMOIR OF SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD, BARONET.

MR. URBAN, *Norwood, March 1.*

A SHORT time since, I contributed to your pages a memoir of Sir Arthur Aston*; which I followed up with that of Sir Edmund Verney†; I now send you some account of another memorable Cavalier, whom the stormy politics of the times elevated into very considerable notoriety.

SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD is characterised by Lord Clarendon as “a man who, though of an ancient family in Sussex, was of a very small and decayed fortune, and of no good education.” He was the eldest son of Thos. Lunsford of Wilegh in East Hotherley, Sussex, Esq.; who was the son and heir of Sir John Lunsford, Knt. of a very ancient and honourable family, long seated at Wilegh, but of prior residence at Battle in the same county, where the

* See vol. i. pp. 144, 234.

† See vol. ii. p. 31.

early progenitor of the family, Ingelram de Lundesford, is said to have resided in the reign of Edward the Confessor.* His mother was Katharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Fludd, Knt. of Mylgate, Kent, Treasurer of War to Queen Elizabeth, and sister to the celebrated Dr. Robert Fludd, of Rosicrucian notoriety. His brothers, the Colonels Henry and Sir Herbert Lunsford, shall be noticed hereafter.

In early life, our hero subjected himself to the censure of the Star Chamber, and an imprisonment, in consequence of a riotous misdemeanour, the nature of which will be seen presently. Effecting his escape from this durance, he fled the kingdom; and, under the interdiction of outlawry, entered the service of France, where his courage and military talents procured him the reputation of a good soldier, and the Colonelcy of a regiment of foot.

To his country he returned, previous to, or in, the year 1640; when he held a command in the English army, then assembled to oppose the Scots at Newcastle. Whilst marching through Warwick, on his way to the royal camp, a mutiny broke out among his regiment, which, being followed by others, called forth the serious attention of the King.

At the rout of Newburn (28 August, 1640,) he was present, and in "the greater sconce," where he commanded, he twice succeeded in persuading his men to remain, after a breach had been effected in its walls; and, on a retreat being sounded, drew off the foot and cannon from the field.

On the 11th of the following December, we find him praying the Commons that he might wait on the Lord General for his leave to stay in town, as his attendance there was required both by the two Houses and by business of his own.

In a year from this time, the name of Lunsford was heard in every town and in every village of England. On the 23d December, 1641, King Charles, having displaced Sir William Balfour

from his post of Lieutenant of the Tower, appointed our hero his successor; at the sole instigation, it was afterwards supposed, of the Lord Digby; he was sworn in office before the Lord Privy Seal and the Earl of Dorset.

The appointment of a man like Lunsford—a stranger to his Majesty, and known only to the public in an unfavourable light—to a trust so responsible, could not be received but with evident symptoms of disgust, more especially as no objection could be advanced against his predecessor; and therefore, on the day of his nomination, we find the Common Council and other of the citizens petitioning the House of Commons to seek the co-operation of the Lords, and forward a remonstrance to his Majesty on his injudicious selection of a successor to Sir William Balfour; stating Colonel Lunsford to be an outlaw, a man most notorious for outrages, and fit, therefore, for any dangerous attempt.

This petition (given in Rushworth, (p. 3, v. 1. 4459) the Commons, whose feelings entirely coincided with the City, immediately laid before the Lords, of whom they sought and obtained a conference, with the following additional reasons for the Colonel's withdrawal annexed:—

1. That Colonel Lunsford is a man of decayed and desperate fortune, and so may be tempted to undertake any ill design.

2. That the said Colonel Lunsford is a man of desperate condition, he having been formerly censured in the Star Chamber, for lying in wait and besetting Sir Thomas Pelham, Knt. † as he came in his coach upon a Sunday from church, and did discharge two pistols into the church; also, being challenged into the field by one Captain Buller, upon some injury offered to him by the said Colonel Lunsford, Colonel Lunsford refused to answer him, but sent him word he would cut his throat, and would meet him with a pistol, and put out his other eye.

3. That they understand that Colonel Lunsford is not right in principles of religion; for they understand that when he was a commander in the North, in the King's army, he did not go to church, though he was desired.

On this Remonstrance the Lords, after debating the subject, refused to

* The pedigree, with illustrative characters, will be shortly printed in the fourth volume of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*; from several MSS. in the British Museum. The mansion-house at Witlegh is still standing, but in the possession of a farmer.

† The Pelhams had a house called Hal-land, of East Hotherley.

join; rightly conceiving, that any such interference would be an infringement upon the King's prerogative. Whereupon, the Commons immediately passed the following vote:

"Resolved upon a question, *nem. con.*, that this House holds Colonel Lunsford unfit to be or continue Lieutenant of the Tower, as being a person whom the Commons of England cannot confide in."

And having obtained a second conference with the Lords, they reported that the merchants had withdrawn their bullion from the Mint, and that strangers forbore to unload their bullion from the vessels then lately arrived; and read the following declaration and protest upon their Lordships' refusal to join in their Petition for the Colonel's removal:

"We, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Commons House of Parliament, being very sensible of the great and eminent danger of the Kingdom, through the design of the Papists and other persons disaffected to the publick peace, and finding by frequent symptoms that the same groweth very near maturity, amongst which we reckon this not the least, that the Tower, being a place of such importance to the safety of the City and of the whole Kingdom, should be put into the hands of a man so unworthy and of so dangerous a disposition, as by diverse testimonies, Colonel Lunsford is affirmed to be; which caused us yesterday, upon the Petition of the Citizens of London, to desire your Lordships to joyn with us in a humble suit to His Majesty, that a place of that great consequence might not be disposed in such a manner, as to hazard the safety, peace, and content of the City and of the whole Kingdom; and perceiving that your Lordships have refused to joyn with us in so important and necessary a request, do hereby declare before God and the whole Kingdom, that from the beginning of this Parliament, we have done our uttermost to preserve the State from ruin; and having, by God's blessing, prevailed so far, that the design of the Irish army of Papists, the other designs of bringing up the English army, several times attempted, a former plot of possessing the Tower, without which, those measures could not be so mischievous to the State, were all prevented, although strongly bent to the destruction of Religion, the Parliament, and the Commonwealt, do now find ourselves encountered with as great difficulty; the Papists' Rebellion in Ireland

giving such encouragement to the malignant party here; and they likewise receiving such advantage by the delays and interruptions which we have received in the House of Peers, as we conceive by the great number of Bishops and Papists notoriously disaffected to the common good; and do therefore hold ourselves bound in conscience to declare and protest, that we are innocent of the blood which is like to be spilt, and of the confusions which may overwhelm this State, if this person be continued in his charge, and do intend to resort to His Majesty with an humble petition, that he will be pleased to afford us his Royal protection that the Kingdom and ourselves may be preserved from this wicked and dangerous design, and that he will grant such commissions and instruction as may enable us to defend his Royal Person, and his loyal subjects, from the cruelty and rage of the Papists, who have long plotted and endeavoured to bring in a bloody change of Religion to the apparent ruin of the whole Kingdom; and if any of your Lordships have the same apprehensions that we have, we hope they will likewise take some course to make the same known to His Majesty, and will further do what appertains to persons of honour and fidelity for the Common Good. (Rushworth, p. 3, v. 1, 460, 461.)

Upon the Lords' adjourning the debate till Monday, the Commons immediately sent a request to Lord Newport, Constable of the Tower, that he would come and lodge within its walls; and on Sunday, Dec. 26th, the loyal Mayor, Sir Richard Gourney, waited twice upon the King at Whitehall, when, having intimated that it was very certain, that, if the Colonel was not directly removed, the apprentices would rise and eject him, his Majesty listened to the demands of his Commons; and accordingly, in the evening of that day, the keys were entrusted to Sir John Byron, a meritorious officer, who was immediately to give place to Sir John Conyers; and Lunsford, two days after—in recompense for his loss of office—was rewarded with the honour of knighthood.

Every means that ingenuity could devise, and that malice could place in execution, was employed to excite the populace against the object of Charles's favour. It was not enough that he was accused of forming one of an imaginary band of murderers, hired to assassinate certain of the Lords and Commons, but it was reported that he

was a cannibal—one whose favourite food was the flesh of children; and drawings (says Sir Walter Scott,*) were actually made, in which he was represented as an ogre, in the act of cutting an infant into steaks.

The preachers, says Butler—

“Made children with their lives to run for’t,
As bad as Bloody-bones or Lunsford.”
(Hudibras, p. 3, c. ii. l. 4.)

and in a contemporary lampoon, quoted by Sir Walter, is this verse :

“The post who came from Coventry,
Riding on a red rocket,
Did tidings tell how Lunsford fell,
A child’s hand in his pocket.”

The following is evidently one of the libels, fabricated at this time in order to lower Sir Thomas in public estimation, and to irritate the populace against him :

“*A Letter of high consequence, principally concerning the undamaging of this our Kingdom of England, subversion of Religion, and many more Papistical divisions, compiled and directed to Colonel Lunsford, scattered in the Church of Saint Paul, and since come to publicke view: as also certaine Articles whereby the said Lunsford is convinced of high Treason, both to the King, State, and House of Parliament.*

Printed in the year 1642.

“Renowned Sir—Wee are generally joyfull beyond expression, to heare of the honor His Majestie hath been pleased to conferre upon your so well deserving selfe, though we must confesse we are no less sorrowfull for the unexpected commotion of that ungoverned Commonalty which have bene the occasion of suppressing your power; the which, by the guidance and carefull diligence of your severity and austere demeanor, might have been a great furtherance to our present designes, which nevertheless although extenuated and lessened by this present hinderance of losing that prerogative and place of honour, of being Lieutenant of the Tower, wee make no question but the lustre of Knighthood, which his Majesty hath bene pleased to transplant since upon you, will bee a meanes to extoll and strengthen your authority, to the ayding and assisting of our poore brethren there with you; of which wee shal not onely be mindefull,

* See notes to Woodstock (Waverley Novels, vol. 40, p. 43), where Sir Thomas is confounded with his elder brother, Colonel Henry Lunsford. This same error also occurs in a note to Hudibras, Aikin’s ed. 1806, vol. 2, p. 56.

but also by our indulgent and vigilant in-deavours, be ready to graunt and employ our furtherance, in whatsoever you shall be pleased, upon serious consideration, to put in practise for their reliefe, and establishing of the Catholicke faith and supremacy of the Church of Rome; let me intreat you in the behalfe of all the rest of our well-wishers, to be diligent in the prosecution of your intended enterprise, and to make as much expedition in the same as may possibly be conceived, unlesse the perspicuosity of our more curious than wary enemies pry unto the secrets of our intentions, through our too much tediousness and slackeness in the performance of this our undertaking. Privacy will be likewise expedient, and a speciall care ought to be had in electing such as you may impose trust in: you know our enemies, therefore I need not specify them; as for our friends, we have a faulton, and pepper is very dear to us, (you understand me:) you may draw together some forces of our friends under pretence against us, his Majestye’s favour towards you will be sufficient to binde the intellect of the people, whose eyes are already dimmed with the vaille of ignorance. Make your selfe as strong as you may; as for the charges, we will be correspondent in defraying of them; if any scurrilous spirits should scandalize you, and endeavour to defame your person with opprobrious speeches, or a suspicion of some illegall intents, you may soone helpe that, for you are not without those on your side who will be more ready to assist then you to command, and are of sufficient ability to resist a meane power; yea, a greater then a sudden commotion, or a tumultuous rabble, can provide against you: as for what shall be wanting in you, shall be made good by our endeavours; and what you begin, we will end.

“As for the present, we have been lately scattered, by reason of a sudden approach of the Scots upon us, so that we have lost some of our officers, and some thousand souldiers. Captaine Denis Carley dyed valorously, and Captaine Thurlouking with Lievtenant Matchet, whose names with us shall bee eternized for ever, who chose rather to dye valiantly, in the defence of the Church of Rome, then to yeeld themselves prisoners to the hereticke Scots; I will cease to speake further of them, whom we daily lament: We are now gathering up our scattered forces, and make no question but to be of ability to give them battell speedly: Our eyes are upon you, in behalfe of brethren. We know there is no want of valour, power,

wisdom, assistance, or whatsoever may be available for the designe in you or your friends: be valiant for the truth then, in so doing you shall joy us, deliver our brethren, and prove yourselfe an everlasting, recall, and constant friend to the Church of Rome.

“G. SARTWELL, REDMOND.

“Your friends, E. T. W. S. M. O.
joyne.”

“Articles of high consequence against Colonel Lunsford, late Lieutenant of the Tower.

“1. That he hath treacherously conspired against this City of London, to subvert the same, and endeavoured to plant the ordnance in the Tower against it, diverse labourers being found there transporting powder, and other ammunition, to the Bulwarke and high Tower.

“2. That he hath laboured to alienate the Parliament from the King, speaking invective words, and scandalous aspersions against them, and by this means to make them become odious unto his Majesty.

“3. That he hath endeavoured to subvert the fundamental lawes of the Kingdom, to the utter demolition of the State.

“4. That he hath studied with great sedulity to advance the see of Rome, and to supplant the pure sanctitie of the Protestant Religion.

“5. That he hath produced many Popish innovations and Idolatrous superstitions into our Church, labouring to bring schismatical divisions and Hereticall opinions amongst the people.

“6. That he hath endeavoured to maintaine the Episcopall Hierarchie and prelatiack Primacie, opposing the determinations of the Parliament.

“7. That he hath gathered a regiment of horse, being all Papistickall adherents, with an intent, if that they cannot obtayne the fruition of their so devillish intentions, to innovate the Popish Religion, that then to force it in hostile manner, and thereupon have linked themselves in the Irish Covenant.”

After the dismissal of Essex's guard from its attendance upon that factious Parliament, which now no longer cared to veil its spirit of democracy, the tumultuous citizens daily assembled in Westminster-hall, vociferating the cries of “No Bishops,” “No rotten-hearted Lords,” and threatening the spiritual peers and others, on their passing to and from the House. It chanced that the Hall was thus filled, when, on Dec. 27, Sir Thomas, with a party of friends to the number of thirty, passed through, on his way from an examina-

tion in the House of Lords;* and, tempted perhaps to take an opportunity of wreaking his revenge upon some of those who had been instrumental in ejecting him from his office, he drew his sword. The apprentices rallied round their fellow-citizens, and Lunsford, being joined by fresh recruits from several of the lately disbanded regiments, and numerous young gentlemen from the inns of court, the affair begun to hold a serious aspect. In the evening, we find the former party complaining to the Lords, by the gentleman usher of the Black Rod, who had been sent from the House to command them to their homes, that they feared to separate, as Sir Thomas and his companions still occupied the Hall, and wounded all who attempted to pass that way.†

The next morning, Sir Thomas, together with Captains David Hyde and Scrimshaw, Mr. Thraile, and others, were summoned to attend the bar of the House of Commons, and the citizens were desired to be present in evidence. Captain Hyde—with whom originated the epithet of Roundhead, and who was about to proceed to Ireland on a military appointment—was cashiered from that service. The punishment attending Lunsford and his other associates in this outrage, is not mentioned.

Among those of the *Roundheads* who appeared at the bar of the House, was the after celebrated Lilburne, then a young man; who, in a much later period of his life, took credit to himself for being one of the two or three men who first drew their swords upon Sir Thomas and his party.

There is a full-length engraving of Sir Thomas, published at this time, which I have seen. In the back-ground, is represented a church and a town on fire; a soldier pursuing a female with a drawn sword; another drawing a female by the hair. Under the portraiture is the following lines:—

“I'll helpe to kill, to pillage, and destroy
All the opposers of the Prelacy.
My fortunes are growne small, my friends
are less,
I'll venture therefore life to have redress;

* Diurnall Occurrences.

† Among the wounded was Sir Richard Wiseman, Bart., who shortly after died of his hurts.

By picking, stealing, or by cutting throats, Although my practice cross the Kingdom's votes."

Clarendon informs us, that when the Lord Digby offered to seize the five Members, and bring them before the King, or leave them dead in their lurking-places, he included Sir Thomas in the select company of gentlemen who were to abet him. Certainly, to assist in such an undertaking, the zealous Digby could not have fixed upon one more eminently fitted, either by temper or audacity, than his protégé.

On the 8th of the following month, an order was issued by the Commons, for the apprehension of some of Sir Thomas's followers, who were in place about the Queen's court; an order which probably contributed to the acceleration of Charles's departure from London: whence, apprehensive of danger from the enraged multitude, he proceeded on the 10th, with his Queen and family, under the escort of Lunsford, and some thirty or forty of those disbanded officers who had been in attendance at Whitehall since the tumults at Westminster, for his palace of Hampton Court.

No sooner was this removal made known, than, to employ the words of Hume, "the most unaccountable panics were spread throughout the nation." Petition after petition poured in upon the Commons, demanding the instant organization of troops for the defence of the nation against the machinations of the papists—and an imaginary invasion. The cavalcade that accompanied Charles on his journey was magnified into an army levied against his Majesty and his Kingdom!

Of Lunsford and his companions, at this time, on the 12th, came information to the Lower House, that they, with the Lord Digby, were at Kingston, whence they were expected to make for the Lord Goring, then governor at Portsmouth. This information led to the immediate formation of a committee, which sat in the Court of Wards the same day, and examined certain inhabitants of Kingston concerning it. From this sitting, the Committee reported to the House, that there were about 200* men in the town

in question, who were officers, and that it was full of horses—they stated that the officers were armed with pistols, and that they carried themselves in a disorderly manner, to the terror of the people. Lord Digby they reported there, on horseback and armed, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lunsford and his two brothers. Two cartloads of ammunition were said to be on their way to them.

What else was wanting to the terrorists? Digby, known at the time to be landed in Zealand, though reported at Kingston—by one, in a coach with six horses; by another, armed and on horseback—was immediately, with the subject of our memoir, proclaimed a traitor—and warrants were accordingly ordered to be prepared for their several arrests. On the day following, an order also proceeded, calling upon the justices and trainbands of the various counties to suppress all unlawful assemblies. The trainbands of Sussex and Hampshire were directed by this order to Kingston; there to disperse the assembled Cavaliers, and to seize upon their ammunition. Notice was directed to Goring, desiring him by no means to deliver the town, over which he presided, unless ordered so to do by the King and both Houses.

The following contemporary account of Sir Thomas's arrest, is as circumstantial as it is interesting:—

A Speech made by Sir Thomas Lunsford, Colonel, when he was apprehended: with a full relation, where, when, and how, he was taken: by the courage, magnanimity, and wise care of one master John Benham, officer to the honourable House of Commons: as may appear by divers, both in Windsor and Maidenhead: of whom it is held in admiration. London: printed, anno Domini, 1642.

A warrant issuing forth out of the Honourable House of Commons, for the apprehending, and bringing in of Sir Thomas Lunsford, Colonel, before the House: and being directed to Mr. John Hunt, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms to that Honourable House; to his deputy, or deputies: requiring the assistance of all Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Constables, and other officers for ayd therein, with all possible diligence.

This warrant (as it appeareth) was committed to the charge, and care of one Mr. John Benham, an officer to the said

* This number was by some reported at five hundred.

House, on Fryday the 14 of January 1641; whose care herein, whose stout courage, discretion, and dilligence, is had in admiration of those, whose eyes and eares both saw and beheld the same; who being come [to] Winsor, the place where Sir Thomas Lunsford then was, he repaired to the magistrates of Winsor aforesaid, and declared to them his message, requiring their ayd and assistance, who being very forward to doe what lay in them, entertained the message with all respect that could be; but after debate upon the matter, conceiving that great danger might ensue of doing of his office there at that time, both because in every inne in the towne there was so many Cavaliers, and many other respects which they drew up in a certificate directed to the Honourable House of Commons, and after many dissuasions of people thereabout, the said officer forbore that night; but using all the care and dilligence that could be, he laid wait about the towne to have knowledge in the case he should goe away from thence: himselfe being much sought to, to keepe himselfe as private as possibly he could for feare of danger.

The next day being Saturday, it was told to the said officer about noone that Sir Thomas Lunsford was gone away in his coach, as it was imagined towards Billinsbeare,* because his coach was seene to goe into the Forrest, which way the said officer hastened after him; who leaving the road some two miles, chanced to come to Maydstone,† in which Towne he enquired for the Custables, but they were at a market from home at that time; but the chiefe officer that was then at home there was called the Warden, of whom he required ayd, and producing the warrant was by him read, and after he had taken the said officer Mr. John Benham, his name, and read the warrant, he was very ready to doe him what assistance he could.

The People in the Towne they came forth in multitudes to enquire the businesse, soe the Warden with a Pettie Custable and with some other of the Towne, being partly resolved for the businesse; some of them (by the way) demanded of the officer, if in case either losse of life or of limbs, or the like, should befall them, they being poore men, what recompense should be made to them, their wives, or children?

* Billingsbeare was the mansion of the Neville family, which was that of Sir Thomas Lunsford's wife. One of the contemporary pamphlets, however, calls it Sir John Thorowgood's.

† An evident mistake for Maidenhead.

But the said officer answered them to this effect:

"Friends,

"Consider the Cause! Feare not to venter both limbs and life in a good cause. Can you undertake a better worke than for God, your King, and Country? Let me tell you one thing; I speak unfainedly! There hath not yet any man that hath undertaken any thing for the House, but were well rewarded for it; you shall fare no worse than my selfe; I will leade you on by the helpe of God. What danger soever can befall you, my selfe shall first meeete with, neither will I by God's helpe leave you till as I shall bring you on, soe also I shall bring you off againe; therefore, be of good courage, trust in God, and feare not."

They then would needs know whither they must goe; which he being unwilling that any of the towne should knowe, for divers reasons, was nevertheless constrained to tell them, before they would consent to goe; yet had they still noe agility in them to hasten about the worke, soe he spake to them againe to this effect.

"Mr. Warden:

"This is not a businesse to be delayed. I assure you, if you will not goe, I must be forced to complaine to the House of Commons of your negligence and disesteeme of their Warrant in a businesse of so great concernment: if you doubt of any thing, therein you are not resolved, take Sir Edward Sawyer's in your way, and speake with him. It may be then you will be better satisfied."

Hereupon they were all resolved to goe, to the number of about 24, of whom 5 or 6 rid along with him, the rest went on foote. First to Sir Edward Sawyer's, about a mile and a halfe onward of the way; who, so soone as he understood the businesse, endeavoured to forward the businesse with all speed, animated them on, and furnished them with halberts and petervalls, as well as he could, and sent some of his oune servants along with them: encouraging them all to doe the best service they could, and in case they should want ayd to raise more with all speed.

From thence they departed towards Billinsbeare, aforessaid, which is a remote place, in the parish of Laurance Walton in the county of Barks, and the waters being then high, they were constrained in some places to passe over with much difficulty and danger; especially in one Place, where they were all carried on horseback by turnes, on the lustiest and greatest horses.

Coming into the Forrest, the officer perceived the tracke of a coach, which

seemed to him that it was newly made, and so soone as they came in full sight of the house, they all stayed one for another, for the horse was before those that came on foot; then all being together, the officer thus ordered the businesse.

1. Those that rid should up to the house first.

2. So soone as they were rid up, just against the house, that then the foote should march up after them to the house.

3. Whilst the foot were coming up, them that rid to be placed at severall corners about the house, to see that in case any man should come out, notice might be given; which was done according to the direction of the officer.

By that time they were rid up, and placed, and the officer had rid about the house, the foot were come up, and stood together under a high hedge.

The officer alighted from his horse, and calling them to him, desiring to be of good courage and to follow him.

Having entred thorow a great gate, and over a wide courte, they came into the hall, where the officer appointed one part of them to stay, commanding them to let no man passe by, either one way or other; the other part he led with him through another dore, and came into the kitchen, where there were divers serving men, footmen and others, whose swords lay up and down the kitchen; which swords the officer took up presently, and delivered to his own gard, who made use of them, to supply where most need was.

The officer stayed not there when he had taken the weapons, and speaking very little, returned into the hall, knowing that to be no place probable to meet with him for whom he came.

The officer only demanded of an antient man whom he met, where Sir Thomas Lunsford was? who answered as if he knew not whether he was there or not. Then the officer, turning himselfe about, perceived a stout fellow coming along with his sword under his arme, as if he intended to passe through the hall, but he was discerned and stopt. In the meane time, the antient man slipt away through a dore on the right hand, at the upper end of the hall, which the officer perceiving, followed after him, which brought him into a long entry with many turnings. But the officer chanced to look in at the very dore where Sir Thomas Lunsford was setting in a parlour by the fire side, with some other gentlemen with him.

The officer went in with an undaunted courage, close up to him, and before them all spake to this effect:

"Noble Colonell Lunsford, here is a warrant from the Honourable House of

Commons, to apprehend and take you, and to bring you before them; which I hope you will not disobey, nor, I hope, none of these noble gentlemen will offer to resist."

Then he, taking the warrant, read it, and returned it into his hand againe, and spake to this effect:

"I have read the warrant; I doe willingly obey it, being only sorry that such a guard came along with you; for I protest unto you, as I am a gentleman, that I would have obeyed it, had it been served on me at Winsor, therefore I shall onely desire this favour from you:

"1. That you will discharge your gard.

"2. That your selfe will stay here with me untill to morrow morning, when (as I am a gentleman) I will goe along with you as quietly and peaceable as you desire: believe it, you shall not need to doubt of what I say."

This promise was confirmed by the rest of the gentlemen that were with him.

Then the officer, desiring the watchmen to take notice of what had past, discharged them, and gave them ten shillings, promising them a better reward after his returne to the House. Colonell Lunsford also came into the hall, and spake before them all, promising as he did before in the parlor, so they departed.

The officer he staid there till next day, which being the Sabbath day, they came but to Winsor, and staid there that night; where the officer was advised by such who tendered his safety, that, as he respected his life, he must be carefull to looke to himselfe there, for he little thought what danger he was in.

But, God blessing him, and being his protector, such was the courteous, modest, and carefull carriage of the said officer, that the next day, being Munday, he safely brought him to London; and he remains under the custody of the Sergeant at Armes.

At Winsor there was then thought to be about five or six hundred Cavilleres, and one hundred and fifty horse. About fifty or three score of which, well armed, marched out of the towne presently after, but they met not with him.

A Deo, non a Homine vim suam erant. Herein God's power was wonderfully seen.

They say, [thus away,
Not Man, but God, did work to bring him
Fins.

Here, Mr. Urban, I rest my pen: in another number I propose to give you the conclusion of the history of this remarkable man.

Yours, &c.

STEINMAN STEINMAN.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE RICHARD PEARSON, M.D.

(With a Portrait.)

THIS eminent Physician, whose death was recorded in our obituary of last month, and who is justly entitled to rank in the number of those individuals who have done honour to the place of their birth and their profession, was a native of Birmingham, where he was born in 1765, and was nephew of Mr. Aris, the founder of that excellent, loyal, and constitutional paper, entitled "Aris's Birmingham Gazette," and brother of Mr. Thomas Aris Pearson, afterwards the highly-respected proprietor and editor.* He received the early part of an excellent classical education at the Grammar School at Suttoo Coldfield, under the direction of Mr. Webb, father of the Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, but completed it with Dr. Rose, of Chiswick, for whom and for whose assistant masters he ever retained the deepest sense of gratitude, for the kind and fostering care with which they promoted his love of knowledge, and especially his study of ancient literature, which through every succeeding period of his life was the object of his warmest admiration, and formed one of the principal delights of his seasons of leisure. Agreeably to his own ardent wishes, he was designed for the medical profession, for which he had cherished an early attachment, manifested even in his boyhood by a taste for botany and an insatiable curiosity to understand and examine the structure of animals. Accordingly, at the usual period he entered upon the study of medicine, having been placed by his guardians (his parents being dead) under the tuition of Mr. Tomlinson, an enlightened practitioner in Birmingham, nor was he long in justifying his choice of a profession and affording an earnest of his future excellence therein, for in the first year of his novitiate, a gold medal, being the first proposed by the Royal Humane Society, for the best dissertation on the signs of death with reference to its distinction from the state of suspended animation, was unanimously adjudged

to him.† An estimate of this his earliest literary production, at the age of seventeen, may be formed from the following address of Dr. Hawes, the President and Founder of that Society, on awarding the prize, which was received by his brother:—

"Sir,—To you, on the part of your brother, we present this gold medal as a tribute justly due to his industry, abilities, and philanthropy. In addition, we beg to inform him that a decision in his favour by such truly respectable and excellent characters as Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Jebb, and Dr. Whitehead, when so many well written essays were offered for their judgment, will, in our opinion, stamp his merit with the world and with the profession. We hope that this early success will lead to more important exertions, to fame, and to fortune; and that he will feel, in its fullest extent, that first of all rewards, the internal satisfaction of having contributed to the happiness of mankind. Present him, Sir, with our best thanks for his valuable remarks, and our best wishes for his welfare, advancement, and reputation."

Stimulated, no doubt, by this high acknowledgment of his early merit, and anxious for more enlarged opportunities of improvement in his profession, he, at his own earnest desire, and with the approbation of his disinterested master, who released him from all engagements, was removed to Edinburgh, at that time in the zenith of its fame as a medical university. Of this period of his life we need only say, that he obtained his Degree with honour;‡ that he numbered among his college friends those distinguished individuals Sir James Mackintosh, Dr. Beddoes, Dr. Duncan, and other equally eminent men; and that, besides the usual course of medical study, he acquired great proficiency in natural history and botany, two sciences which

† The questions offered to consideration were as follow:—"Are there any positive signs of the extinction of human life, independent of putrefaction? If so, what are they? or, if there are not, is putrefaction a certain criterion of death?"

‡ In the year 1786. The subject of his thesis on this occasion was Scrofula; as connected with which he introduced some remarks on pulmonary consumption.

* Dr. Pearson's family, on his father's side, was Gloucestershire; on his mother's, Berkshire.

powerfully influenced the bent of his subsequent professional studies, and were ever after among his favourite and unwearied pursuits. After two more years, which were spent on the Continent, in Germany, France, and Italy, in the acquirement of the languages, the study of his profession, especially in the celebrated School of Vienna, in the delighted survey of the remains of classical antiquity, in botanical excursions on the Alps, and in intercourse with the best society, to which he had every where access through his friend and companion the Hon. Mr. Knox (afterwards Lord Northland), he settled as a physician in his native town, Birmingham. Here, by the influence and recommendation of his attached friend, Dr. Withering, he soon succeeded that eminent practitioner and botanist as one of the physicians to the General Hospital, and began to devote his active and well-stored mind to the zealous exercise of his profession, in which he very early acquired a high reputation, and was enjoying an extensive and rapidly increasing practice, when he was induced, in the year 1800, to take up his residence in London. Some years previous to this he had married Mrs. Startin, by whom he had a son, the present Rev. Richard Pearson, a clergyman in Suffolk, and afterwards a daughter, born in London, the wife of William Innes Pocock, Esq.,* a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, residing at Reading. His published works, during his continuance in Birmingham, a period of about twelve years, consisted of three Dissertations, one on Pthisis Pulmonalis, another on Hydrophobia, and the third on the Epidemic Bilious Fever in 1798. These productions soon became and still are esteemed authorities on their respective subjects, and display, equally with his subsequent practical writings, not only extensive information and solid learning, but consummate powers of observation, and that highest and rarest endowment of a physician, the faculty of discriminating the nice shades of character and difference in diseases, impressed upon them by season, by specific atmospheric influences and other causes,

which in him was combined with unfading fertility of resources under every variety of circumstances.

With the enlarged field of exertion and competition opened to him by the metropolis, Dr. Pearson's activity and energies rose in proportion. He knew that to become eminent where so many are eminent, he must render himself honourably known to the members of his own profession. Nor was an opportunity long wanting; his observations on the Epidemic Catarrhal Fever or Influenza of 1803, which rapidly passed through many editions, and in which he portrayed the characters and treatment of the disease with the same nice and accurate pencil with which he had delineated another epidemic before mentioned, procured him at once the confidence of his professional brethren and the public; and in the following year his outlines of a plan for arresting the progress of a malignant contagion which was raging on the shores of the Mediterranean, and hourly expected in England, increased his reputation, and gained him the notice of the highest individuals both in and out of his profession.† But the work which above all established his fame in the medical world, and for which few were so well qualified, by an extensive acquaintance with natural science as himself, was his Practical Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria and Materia Medica, the first part of which had appeared anonymously so early as 1797. The following character of that work from a recent number of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal (which equally applies to his Thesaurus Medicaminum, published not long afterwards) will possess the reader with the opinion entertained of it even at the present day:

"This treatise, entitled a Practical Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria and Materia Medica, which is accordingly divided into two parts, is remarkable for giving a short and compendious, but clear and useful view of the dietetic and nutritive properties of the various articles of food and drink, and of the physiological and therapeutic effects of the medicinal agents employed in the cure of diseases, as these effects were ascertained by the

* A brother of the late Isaac Pocock, Esq., of Maidenhead, a memoir of whom was inserted in our last volume, p. 657.

† Among the latter, he was honoured for a communication on this subject, with the thanks of that illustrious statesman, Mr. Pitt.

experience of the most able and credible observers. In ascertaining the weight of evidence on the latter point, Dr. Pearson appears to have held the balance with a steady hand, and estimated its oscillations with an accurate eye. He has introduced much valuable information from Murray of Goettingen, and all the important materials which had been collected during the experience of nearly forty years by the most eminent English and foreign clinical practitioners and experimentalists. He has even referred, for the most important facts, to the best original inquiries and the most able monographs; and his work not only presents a comprehensive and just view of the state of the science of *Materia Medica* in 1808, but constitutes almost a digest of the literature and annals of the art.*

From this time Dr. Pearson took his place among the most distinguished members of the medical profession in London. His co-operation was solicited in the principal literary and scientific productions of the time, and he was enrolled a fellow of most of the learned societies in London, the Medical and Medico-Chirurgical,† the Linnæan, the Antiquarian, and others. By the earnest desire of the Editor, the late Archdeacon Nares, he contributed the medical reviews for the *British Critic*; for a certain period he furnished the articles on Medicine in *Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia*; and was associated with the celebrated Dr. Hutton and Dr. Shaw in the *Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions* from their commencement. In the enjoyment of such a reputation, and with such brilliant prospects, it is deeply to be regretted that he should have retired from the proper sphere of action for such talent. Whence, however, after a short residence at Reading, and afterwards at Sutton among his relatives and friends, he again returned to Birmingham, where he passed the remainder of his life. His object in

thus repairing to his native place being not so much the desire of practice as of a retirement where he could enjoy the pleasures of medical society, little remains to be said of his professional career, except that several of those families who had formerly confided in him, both in the town and country, were happy in the opportunity of consulting him, and not a few medical men gladly availed themselves of his acknowledged experience. But although virtually retired from the fatigues of practice, an event occurred which roused all his energies, and kindled all his professional ardour. A proposal being made to him, from Mr. Sands Cox, to assist in the establishment of a Medical School in Birmingham, after the example of Manchester, he joyfully united with him Dr. Booth and Dr. Eccles, in effecting that object, to which his name, well known to the medical authorities in London, greatly contributed. On the opening of the Institution he delivered the first introductory lecture, and to the success of it his subsequent courses of lectures, worthy of being published, were highly instrumental. The last professional acts of his life were, a paper communicated to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, on the preference to be given in medicine to the seeds over the other parts of plants, where the former were found to possess equal medicinal properties, and a tract in illustration of the principle, published in his last illness, on the medical properties of the seeds of the Spanish broom.

In private life Dr. Pearson was an affectionate father, and a warm and steady friend. With great independence of thought he united perfect charity. His unusual conversational powers, which were marked by a cheerful readiness to impart to all ages his varied information without the smallest mixture of pedantry, derived an irresistible charm from a peculiar openness of disposition and childlike simplicity, and a vivacity and ardcy of feeling which never forsook him. His benevolence was unbounded, and displayed itself daily and hourly—to the poor by open-handed generosity, to his friends by unceasing acts of kindness, and to all mankind by his constant endeavours to promote every

* It may be here mentioned, that the *Lichen Islandicus*, so highly extolled for promoting digestion by its slight bitterness, and at the same time for sufficiently supporting the strength without stimulating the system, was introduced into medical practice by Dr. Pearson.

† The first paper read before this last-named Society, and the first in the order of its published Transactions, was by Dr. Pearson.

thing which could benefit the human race. His remains were interred, at his express desire, in the burial ground of St. Paul's Chapel, Birmingham; and the lecturers and pupils of the Royal * School of Medicine voluntarily paid a last high and affectionate tribute of respect to his memory, by following his body to the grave.

In addition to Dr. Pearson's works, entitled 'a Practical Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria and Materia Medica,' 'Thesaurus Medicaminum,' &c. &c. &c. above mentioned, he was the author of the following:—

Various Communications on *Pthisis Pulmonalis*, inserted in Dr. Beddoes's *Tracts*.

Three Letters in the Gentleman's Magazine; one signed *Zoophilus*, 1790 (Vol. LX. part 1.), which gave rise to *The Veterinary Institution*; a second signed *A Friend to the Navy*, 1798 (Vol. LXVIII. part 11.), on Sea Scurvy; and a third, signed *Iarpos*, 1799 (Vol. LXIX. part 11.), on the Cure of the Plague.

A Pamphlet on the Medicinal Uses of Airs or Gases, 1795.

A Communication to the Board of Agriculture on Mixed Breeds, during the Scarcity of 1795.

A Letter on Æther Vapour, in Dr. Simon's Medical Facts, Vol. vii. 1797.

A Paper on the Use of Æther Vapour in *Pthisis Pulmonalis*, in Dr. Duncan's Annals of Medicine. Year unknown.

A Translation of Dr. Mertens on the Plague, 1799.

A Communication on the Calx Muriata (Muriate of Lime) in Scrophulous Affections, inserted in the London Medical Review for 1800, and signed R. P.

A Letter on the Croup, printed in 1802, but not sold, being circulated only among the author's medical acquaintance.

A Communication to the Board of Agriculture on the subject of Oak Plantations, 1812.

An Account of a Particular Preparation of Salted Fish. Printed at Reading, 1812.

* Not many hours subsequent to the decease of Dr. Pearson, his Majesty's most gracious assent to become Patron of the School, was communicated by Earl Howe in the most gratifying terms, to William Sands Cox, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Institution. It is to be lamented that Dr. P., who took so warm an interest in its prosperity, did not live to hear the intelligence. No one would have appreciated more highly so marked an honour.

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

A brief Description of the Plague, with Observations on its Prevention and Cure, 1813.

Observations on the nutritive properties of Acacia Gum, known in commerce under the names of Gum Arabic and Gum Senegal, and on the uses to which it may be applied in Tropical Climates, 1818.

LOUDON'S ARBORETUM BRITANNICUM.
Nos. VIII. to XIV.

THE numbers now before us are of great interest; and the information which Mr. Loudon's diligence and extensive inquiries have produced, is admirably arranged by him. The eighth number introduces to us that renowned *κηπορύπανος*, the present Duke of Marlborough, and gives a short history of his extraordinary collection at Whiteknights. For ourselves, we never considered the spot to be well chosen, as there was no variety of ground, no richness of soil, and particularly as a public walk, used as a Sunday promenade, intersected the gardens, and extended close to the house; but much was effected by the taste of the owner, and the collection of plants was superb. The situation of the garden at Blenheim is very fine, but we believe the soil to be most unpropitious. Mr. Loudon describes Fontbill very justly, and many gardens in other counties, some of which we have not visited. He ought to have mentioned in Suffolk the collection of the Earl of Stradbroke at Henham, which is far richer in *American oaks* than any other garden we know in England, as the late owner of it most judiciously bought all that would stand the climate from Mr. Lyon's collection. Mr. Loudon then passes to the collections of the nursery-mee; among which, Mr. Loddige's stands conspicuous for its extensive and well-arranged arboretum. We think, however, that the ground at Hackney is far too confined to admit the extensive plan being fully developed, and that it is too near the metropolis. He then passes on to the indigenous and foreign trees in France, chiefly taken from Duby and De Candolle's *Botanicon Gallicum*. We confess that we peruse it with envious and unwilling eyes; for the advantage our frog-and-salad neighbours have over us, in variety and amenity of climate, is unfortunately indisputable. We shall only

mention such trees in their list, as the *Melia Azedarach*, the different *Citrus*'s, the *Nerium oleander*, and *Chamerops humilis*, adding that there appear to be 346 trees and shrubs indigenous in France, which are not native to Britain. But it is not in the number only that we are thus exceeded, but in the health, vigour, and size of the plants. There is a temperature in the insular climate of England, which is more favourable to the existence of plants, than to their beauty. All our foreign specimens, those introduced and acclimatized, are all dwarfed and diminished, by our cool, sunless summers, and long, cloudy, protracted winters. Our American trees, as oaks, tulip trees, planes, acacias, cypresses, walnuts, magnolias, &c. are mere twigs and wands compared to their gigantic brethren in their native forests. As an instance in point, many of the American oaks at Payne's Hill, planted about a century since, are decaying, or have evidently survived their prime, at a size perhaps not more than of 10 feet girth, perhaps not so much. In America the same trees exceed 40 feet in circumference. The *Cupressus disticha* is the largest tree known in the world in its native habitation, at Mexico; with us, it seldom attains any size: so of the tulip tree and others. What is true of American trees, when introduced here, is not less so when speaking of those brought from southern climates in Europe—as the Oriental plane particularly, the stone pine, the Judas tree, the evergreen cypress, the ilex or evergreen oak—none of these trees attain anything like their natural size in England, and consequently do not to us deign to unfold half their beauty. Our gardens, however, have also a great inferiority in other respects, viz. in the blossoming of some of the most beautiful shrubs. What a drawback it is, that we cannot shew the rich thickets of pomegranate flowers, the bright and beautiful oleanders, and the delicious oranges which glitter in the streets and suburbs of Paris and Brussels. Pity to us it is, that we cannot see on our lawns, what we think is the loveliest of all European trees, 'the *Mimosa julibrissis*.' But we are wandering from Mr. Loudon's more attractive disquisitions; and besides, when the patriots have done

mending our constitution, perhaps they will direct their paternal consideration to the climate! Holland and the Netherlands appear to afford little to our collections; and Germany far less than would have been presupposed from its extent. The climate of the central European continent is so severe, that even at Vienna the cedar of Lebanon is destroyed, and the common Bay does not stand the open air. No part of Russia is worth consideration, except the Crimea,—where Count Woronzow, at Alpuka, is growing oranges, magnolias, camelias, oleanders, and the *Phoenix dactylifera*, in the open air. Oh! fortunate Count Woronzow! may you long enjoy your *Cunninghamia lanceolata*, and *Araucaria imbricata*.

So brave Count Woronzow stick to Alpuka,

And never think of Wellington or Blucher.
For Blucher lies within a hollow'd tree low,
And Wellington has but his one—*Tupelo*.*

The two finest trees in Switzerland are the sycamore at Trons, in the Grisons, supposed near 500 years old,—its trunk is 26 feet 6 inches in circumference; the other is a lime near Fribourg (which we have seen), which in 1631 was 70 feet high and 36 feet in circumference. It must be, says Mr. Loudon, near 1,000 years old. But what's a thousand years? Yes, gentle reader, we ask, what's a thousand years? Don't you know there are trees now growing supposed to be 4, nay 5,000 years old? Don't you know that Professor De Candolle asserts, that *exogenous* trees have no definite term affixed to their existence, and consequently that there can be no limit to the number of years that a dicotyledonous tree may live. All this doubtless you know, and a great deal more; but notwithstanding your very deep knowledge of these mysteries of nature, for once join with me, and humbly request two favours of Mr. Loudon; the first, that he will soon incorporate in his work a treatise by Candolle on the *Antiquity of Trees*, which we believe to be translated in Jamieson's Edinburgh Philosophical Journal; the second, that he will add to that, a lecture read at Cambridge last year, by Professor Airy, against Candolle's hypothesis. But I see Mr. Loudon smiles

* See Mr. Loudon's account of the garden of Strathfieldsay.

consentingly to our request; at present, as he is rather engaged in a flirtation with a female *Salisburia* near Geneva, and as he is perfectly certain that the husband, who has got a footing some three leagues off at *Philosophes*, will not disturb him, we will leave him to prosecute it at leisure, while we transcribe a line or two on this subject from his book.

"Messrs. Candolle and son have taken care to measure them (certain trees), in order to commence a series of exact observations on the growth of trees. These two naturalists are aware, that in order to calculate the age and products of old trees, we want data as to their growth after they have passed a century or two of their existence; and they have conceived the idea of making a registry of all the numerous measurements that they have taken, designating exactly the local position of the trees. They mean to deposit the register in some public establishment, in order that other botanists may, after them, continue the same kind of observations on the same trees during several centuries!"

So, Monsieur Candolle,
While you measure the bole

Of these very singular trees;

We'll just take a view

Of the gardens at Loo,

And those at Versailles—if you please.

Passing the Alps, we find Italy possessing a superb collection of plants from all parts of the world. The *magnoolia* from North America, the agave from Mexico, the palmetta from Louisiana. The Australian trees thrive prodigiously. The *Eucalyptus robusta* attained, at Caserta, in a few years, the height of 100 feet!! *Acacia heterophylla* upwards of 50 feet. *Magnolia grandiflora*, 60 feet. *Camelia*, 25 feet. *Melaleuca*, from 25 to 30 feet. In Sicily the palm and ficus sycamorus grow as freely as in Egypt; the sugar cane and bamboo nearly as well as in the Indies; and the papyrus and *nelumbium* succeed in the waters.

"As, therefore, (Mr. Loudon says,) the warmest parts of Sicily admit of growing the plants of the warmest parts of Africa, in the open air, there can be little hazard in supposing, that between the north of Italy and its southern extremities, the *ligneous flora of the whole world* might, with very little assistance from art, be included.

"One of the most remarkable trees in Italy is the cypress at Soma, near Milan, which girted 20 feet, and was 70 feet high,

though it had lost its leading shoot. Popular tradition says it was planted previously to the birth of Christ. And it is said, there is an ancient chronicle at Milan, which proves that this tree existed in the time of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 42."

To this we add, that there are some gigantic cypresses on the banks of the Lake of Como, somewhat approaching to the size of this remarkable tree. In the Botanic Garden at Padua, there are two trees of *magnolia grandiflora*, which had been planted 90 years; they were 60 feet high, with trunks 4 feet in diameter. They were sown in 1742 by the director Farsetti. There was the red-flowered *althæa frutex*, 50 feet high; the *ilex*, 100 feet; the date palm, 25 feet; *acacia julibrissin*, 60 feet, besides many others.

The climate of *Lisbon* excels even the Italian skies. There grows the *Psidium pyriferum* (the guava), which ripen its fruit. *Coffea Arabica* flowers in October, and ripens its fruit in May. *Carica papaya* (papaw) ripens its fruit; and the *Erythrina picta*, or coral tree, ripens its seed. As regards Spain, Mr. Loudon mentions that

"The most remarkable discovery made by Captain Cook there, and which was made about the same time by Mr. Drummond, the British consul at Morocco, is, that the *Alerce*, a timber which is of unparalleled durability, is from the *Thuja articulata*. The roofs of the oldest churches in Spain, are of this wood, and some of them, as that of the mosque at Cordova, are known to have existed for nine centuries; the timber, as may be proved by a specimen sent by Captain Cook to the Horticultural Society in London, being still perfectly sound. Captain Cook also gives much new and original information respecting the *quercus ilex*; and it is remarkable that the true Spanish evergreen oak (*Q. I. Australia*), of which acorns can be produced in abundance from Gibraltar, had escaped the notice of both native and foreign botanists till it was examined by Captain Cook."

In Turkey, Mr. Loudon mentions a tree, which, if the measurement be true, must be probably the largest tree in the world, beating the great cypress of Santa Maria del Tule.

"The Turks, Dr. Walsh observes, on the birth of a son plant a *platanus*, as they do a cypress on the death of one. In the court of the Seraglio is a venerable one of this species, which, tradition says, was

planted by Mahomet the Second, after the taking of Constantinople, to commemorate the birth of his son Bajazet the Second, the trunk of which is 50 feet in circumference. There is another, of more enormous size, at Buyuk-dere, on the Bosphorus. It stands in a valley, and measures 45 yards, and is 135 feet in circumference. It in fact now consists of fourteen large trees, growing in a circle from the same root, but separating at some distance from the ground. The Turks sometimes encamp here, and the Ben-Bashee pitches his tents in the centre of this tree of trees."

Mr. Loudon observes that of that part of the ligneous flora of China which is hardy, very little is known; and he mentions, as an example, the recent discovery of the tea shrub in the province of Assam, through an extent of territory which occupied a month's journey.

Africa, from its tropical situation, and from the low elevation of its mountain ranges, compared to Asia, has afforded very few plants to the British Arboretum. But the Pacha of Egypt has an English gardener, Mr. Traill, who is endeavouring to collect and acclimatise the plants both of temperate and tropical countries. The teak tree from India grows well in Egypt; but we believe the saltness of the soil not to be favourable to foreign trees. The French have established a nursery at Algiers, which is said to contain 25,000 trees and plants, for the purpose of experiment. It contains eighty acres, and is under the care of a director and eighty men.

When we turn to North America, there we find the real treasure-house of plants, which, even now, the labours of many indefatigable naturalists have not exhausted. The introduction of its productions into England began about the end of the 17th century, under Compton, then bishop of London. Banister, Catesby, Gordon, the two Bartrams, A. Michaux; and of later date, Fraser, Lyon, and Douglas, are the chief collectors. The number of trees and shrubs in the British Arboretum, received from North America, is supposed to be 528; among them, as still non-acclimatized with us, we must reckon the palms, the *Sabal adansoni*, *chamserops serrulata*, *hyatrix*, palmetto. Will they ever be? These, we presume, are from Mexico. Mr. Loudon says,

"We include Mexico in North America, and have great hopes that some additions may be made to the British Arboretum from the mountainous regions of that extensive country. Some magnificent specimens of *Coniferae* are said to exist in it, particularly an evergreen *Taxodium* of enormous height. Dr. Coulter, it is believed, has discovered several new species of pines and firs, which are likely to prove hardy in Britain, as are almost all the resinous trees of other countries."

Of South America, Mr. Loudon says, the trees and shrubs furnished by it, are only 22; but Mr. Matthews, who has been many years there as a collector, speaks of lofty mountain ranges covered with forests, which have never yet been penetrated by civilized man. The Flora, however, of South America appear very limited; consisting in the warm parts chiefly of *Palms*, in the more temperate regions of pines, firs, and other conifers. Turn we to Australia, whose productions hitherto have been confined to the *Eucalyptus* (an invaluable addition), *Acacias* (with a beautiful and feminine delicacy of foliage), *Callistemon*, and *Sida*. These live without protection in our climate, and one species of *Eucalyptus* we have seen, bids fair to attain a gigantic size, if we may judge from the present rapidity of its growth; it having been sown only four years ago, in a garden near us, and is already a tolerably sized tree. Its foliage is luxuriant, large, and diversified in form; presenting an appearance of vegetation totally unlike that of Europe; its resinous fragrance also is remarkable;—can it be the *Eucalyptus robusta*? or *resinifera*? It is our intention to present some leaves and branches to Professor Lindley in the spring, that if possible its specific name may be ascertained: for we have never seen a similar *Eucalyptus* in England, or one approaching it in beauty or size. As we are on this subject, we shall finish by extracting what Mr. Loudon says:

"The trees of Van Diemen's Land appear to be among the most gigantic of the whole world. Mr. Backhouse gives the measurement of ten trees of the *Eucalyptus robusta*, which stood in the neighbourhood of the *Essex* river. Of these, one was 45 feet in circumference, and 180 feet high; one 75 feet in girth, and more than 200 feet high; one 44 feet in circumference; and one of the elevation of

213 feet. The *Eucalyptus resinifera*, measured by Mr. Thompson, is 200 feet high (about four times the height of an ordinary oak) with a clean straight trunk of 130 feet."

Among the most remarkable trees, Mr. Loudon says, is the 'Xanthorrhæa arborescens,' or Grass-tree. We hope some of the *gentlemen* and *ladies* who make septennial and longer trips, for their own amusement and the benefit of their country, to those shores and its neighbourhood, and who are supposed to find a sea voyage of great service to them; although they are said (we think unjustly) to have a great horror of a certain tree in England, which for particular reasons we shall not name; (only mentioning that it grows very much in the form of the Greek Digamma; that its fruit only hangs on it one hour, when it is generally cut off; that the pendulous flowers most resemble those of *Loosestrife*, *Lysimachia*, *Blood-wort*, *Sanguinaria*; and that it bears transplantation very well, it having often borne fruit immediately after having been put into the ground:)—now, as we have said, although our Polynesian friends complain always of a sort of *strains* in the neck when they look up to this tree, yet we hope that they will meet an Arboretum more to their satisfaction in the southern latitudes—for Mr. Loudon says:

"To give an idea of the capabilities of the climate, in an exposed part of the garden (the Botanic Garden at Sydney), may be seen growing luxuriantly in a dense thicket, formed by themselves, the following trees—viz. English ash and elm. *Erythrina corallodendron*—*Bombax heptaphyllum*, *Gymnocladus canadiensis*, *Ficus Elastica*, *Dalbergia Sissoo*, *Tectona grandis* (the Teak tree), *Pinus Pinaster*, and *Halepensis*, *Catalpa Strygnifolia*, English lime and sycamore, English oak, *Acacia tamariscina*, tea-tree, olive, and many others."

Verily this appears a goodly land; and a fit dwelling for its virtuous and industrious inhabitants. We presume there are no law courts among such a primitive people, and in such a paradisaical spot, where the women are all virtuous and the men all just. This evil being removed, and a representative government being formed, consisting of two great deliberative assemblies, male and female,—the *emus*

being also domesticated for the poultry-yard, and the *kangaroos* for the plough, for which by the sudden agility of their flexible movements, they seem wonderfully adapted by nature,—we think nothing is wanted to make this the terrestrial paradise of the earth. Here Man will be found by the naturalist in his original and native simplicity, and woman in her primitive beauty and innocence.

Jam nova progenies cælo demittitur alto—

and so we must wish them all farewell. To Mr. Loudon we give our thanks for having brought together a vast mass of most curious information, and for having detailed it in a very agreeable and lively manner; and among his other *trees*, cordially do we hope that he long may continue to taste and enjoy the fruit of *the Tree of Life*.

When Mr. Loudon republishes this valuable work, we strongly advise him to alter the title of it. ARBORETUM is not a classical word: and there is no authority for it. The proper word is ARBUSTUM.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.

AS your pages are at all times open to subjects relating to "hoar antiquity," I am induced to forward the results of a few days spent in conjunction with two friends (Messrs. Chas. Hall, and G. A. Ellis, author of the History of Weymouth), in examining some of the numerous Tumuli with which the hills on the coast of Dorset (particularly in the vicinity of Weymouth) are covered, and where the researches were carried on. The operations were first commenced on the Upway Downs, where a small barrow was cut through from east to west. Immediately under the surface fragments of calcined bones and very coarse pottery were found; at the base, and under the level of the adjoining ground, imbedded in the chalk, was a skeleton lying on its back, due east and west.

The next were two small ones (or rather a twin barrow).

"Still side by side the verdant mounds appear,
And tell that mighty men lie buried there."
Apollonius Rhodius, Lib. 2.

The first, on being cut through,

presented similar small fragments of pottery and bones, with charcoal, and a few feet in from the side, a cist cut in the chalk, which was filled with ashes and bones. The second appeared to have a fresh cap. Within a few feet of the surface was a skeleton lying in the same position as that in first barrow opened; here also the same appearances as regards pottery and bones presented themselves.

A Druid barrow* (why so called I am at a loss to conjecture) was next chosen; the diameter of the fosse and vallum was about 50 feet, the tumulus (a very small one) being placed in the centre; on removing the surface, fragments of the same description of pottery, with bones, were seen; under a flat stone, about three feet from the surface (the tumulus itself not being more than 4 feet) was an urn, composed of the coarsest materials, placed *invertedly*; it was about half filled with calcined bones, and had three or four thin flat stones placed within, apparently for the purpose of retaining the contents in its proper place. In another Druid barrow (the fosse and vallum, 60 feet in diameter) were nothing but fragments of precisely the same description. Here the excavations for the day were terminated; the fragments of pottery were all of the same kind, sun-dried, and of the coarsest material.

The first tumulus opened on the succeeding day, was quite small, and a section being made through it from east to west, offered nothing to notice but fragments of pottery and bones, similar to those of the preceding.

The next was a barrow of considerable size: this was selected on account of its being more pointed in its formation than any other on the ridge of hills, and might be appropriately termed a cone barrow.

"And high they rear'd the mound."

The composition and order of its

strata was, first: the bed or base of hard close chalk, then earth plentifully mixed with charcoal; on this a thick coating of particularly loose rubble like chalk, then earth slightly interspersed with charcoal, and on this a thin layer of chalk, finally covered with the sward. The opening of this Tumulus commenced at its base on the east side; after excavating a shaft of about six feet, an urn was discovered in the stratum of earth above the rubble-like chalk, placed with its mouth uppermost, reclining towards the east, and partly filled with calcined bones; the greatest care was taken, and a fire having been made around it immediately on removal, it has been preserved entire; its dimensions are in height 14 inches, diameter at the top 9 in., do. middle 11 in., do. base 6 in.; immediately under the urn at the base, the skeleton of a dog was exhumed, the skull of which was quite perfect, with the teeth firmly fixed in the sockets. On the excavation approaching the centre, under the superstratum of chalk, a mass, full 3 feet deep and 4 feet diameter, of black and red ashes, was presented to view; upon the removal of which was found a very considerable quantity of bones, but too much calcined to admit of anatomical appropriation; under these, is the chalk which formed the base, was a cist filled with burnt remains. This Tumulus I should conceive to have been raised over some chieftain famed for his exploits in the chase, his favourite hound being placed with him, and the extraordinary quantity of ashes, that of a hecatomb immolated to his manes.

The site of the third day's proceedings was an abrupt insulated hill called Chalbury. This hill bears strong traces of human occupation, probably those of a British settlement; it has a shallow fosse and low vallum (in some parts composed of stones), extending round its sides, and is further strengthened by several natural terraces; at its base a beautifully formed and singularly perfect fosse is drawn for a considerable distance; this is evidently the work of a subsequent period. The summit, which occupies an area of several acres, is covered with numerous circles and hollows, which are plainly and easily traced on the turf. Here are two tu-

* Fosbroke says (Encyclopædia of Antiq. vol. ii. p. 469) the term *Druid barrow* is a strange misnomer introduced by Stukeley. Perhaps the term British, in contradistinction to Roman, is implied, the Britons being devoted to Druid superstitions. The *inversion* of the urn is probably a distinguishing mark of British sepulture. EPR.

muli of low and irregular formation, with portions of stone protruding through the surface, and of which, on opening one, it was found to be composed; on digging some way in, an urn was discovered, of very coarse materials, and filled with bones; it was too much decomposed to admit of removal; many fragments of pottery and bones were also shewn. Beyond these, and about the centre of the tumulus, a large congeries of bones, of some very minute animal, was discovered, a quantity of teeth of a comparative size being interspersed: nothing more was here elicited.*

The next barrow opened was situated on Osmington Down, it was of considerable size. On a section being made through it, when about one third way in, a large urn (full 16 in. diam. at the mouth) was discovered, placed invertedly, but crushed by the superincumbent earth; on removal it was found to have covered another of a particularly small size, not more than 3 in. in height, and 2 in. in diam.; this was removed quite safe, and is in fine preservation; it contained a few calcined bones; we found nothing more material.

Another tumulus, in the immediate vicinity, was then commenced. On the summit, within 6 in. of the surface, a skeleton was discovered lying on its side (east and west), with the head bent down, apparently as if the grave had not been of sufficient length; at the head was a flat stone placed edgewise, with another similarly fixed opposite the face. On digging down, many large stones and flints were met with; under these was another

skeleton, placed apparently in a *sitting position*. The excavation was continued under these remains. On a level with the bed of the barrow, was a flat stone, which, on removal, was found covering an urn filled with bones and ashes: it was composed of finer materials, and of superior manufacture to any previously discovered, being ornamented with the chevron moulding. From the situation in which it was placed, a cist of its exact size being cut in the chalk for its reception, it was impossible to remove it entire. That this tumulus was of later formation than any of those previously opened, is clearly evidenced by the superior finish of the urn contained in it, which was the primary interment, and cause of the erection of the tumulus; the skeletons found above, being added at a more subsequent period.

The operations were continued on the following day in the same neighbourhood. The first barrow opened was found to be composed of gravel, large rough stones, and flints. At the east side, at some distance inwards, placed between masses of stone, we discovered an urn of very coarse materials, crushed by the stones with which it was surrounded. Still progressing, we arrived at the base of the tumulus; here was a circle 10 feet in diameter, formed by small flat stones placed edgewise; in the centre, in a cist cut in the chalk, was an urn of similar formation to the one discovered above; nothing more was met with.

A barrow, situated by itself on Poxwell Down was then chosen, with which the exhumations should be terminated. On account of its being of a small size, it was resolved to remove it entirely, in sections of two feet: the work was accordingly begun on the east side; before the whole of the first section was removed, two urns were met with and unfortunately destroyed. Having taken sufficient indicia to enable the presence of deposits to be pretty correctly ascertained, and in some measure profiting by misfortune, greater care was taken in removing the soil. In this line were three urns, two of which were preserved entire; the other crumbled to pieces on exposure to the atmosphere. In the next course an urn was unfortunately broken, from its being placed at the

* These mice had perhaps been attracted to the spot from some grain or meal (mola), the literal *immolation*, having been deposited there when the funeral sacrifice was performed. These little animals had established their burrows on the spot, and had sunk during a hard winter into the long slumber of mortality. We know that the excavation of a tumulus lately in the North of England, produced to the surprise of the explorer nothing but the bones of a mouse. His discoveries in another quarter were however much too valuable and important that the force of the fable should apply to him.

— Mons parturicus,
Ecce ridiculus mus! Edit.

extreme edge of the tumulus, and not above four inches from the surface. In this section, but further in, was another urn, which was safely removed. By this time about half of the soil had been displaced; when, about the centre of the barrow, an urn presented itself, quite different from the others, being of fine materials, baked instead of sun-dried, larger and of handsomer shape, being, in addition, ornamented with a chevron moulding.* Notwithstanding the greatest possible care, it crumbled into fragments. On removing the next course, we found an urn (and this the only one) containing bones: this, like the former, came to pieces on exposure. We then proceeded to displace the remainder of the tumulus, but nothing further was discovered. This last was, as regards the contents, the most abundant. I should myself consider it to have been exclusively the sepulchral mound of some distinct clan, raised to one of their renowned chieftains, whose remains were deposited in the ornamented urn, and in respect for whom it was held in such estimation as to become the resting-place of many of his clan.

That sepulture in barrows in the primitive ages was almost universal (at least for the chief men), we have many and incontrovertible proofs; and we find tumuli in North and South America devoted to similar purposes as those in this country. It has been clearly proved, from the opening of these tumuli, that they were exclusively devoted to funereal purposes; and from the similarity of deposits we may safely pronounce that the whole of the tumuli on the coast of Dorset are generally alike in their contents, and continuously coeval in their formation, which might be appropriated to the earliest era of barrow burial; as such, no greater proof can be given, than that of the total absence of any

* The chevron or zigzag, appears to have been a favourite ornament in early Egyptian and Grecian remains, and on the primitive remains of the Western Hemisphere. It may not be generally known, that urns have been found in tumuli in Mexico (and from the nature of the ware in the highest preservation), with precisely the same description of ornament.—EDIT.

substance the produce of the arts, neither sword-blade or shield, bead or amulet being discovered. Cremation, which mostly prevailed, being in strict accordance with their mystical religion, that of the adoration of the solar body, as the generator and reviver of nature; the Druidical year commencing at the vernal equinox, when their most solemn feast was held in honour of that luminary, the night preceding which all fires were extinguished, and were rekindled from the sacred fire at the festival. The Beltan feast—"Baal-tuine, Belus, or Baal's-fire," formerly held in some parts of Ireland and Scotland, was evidently a relic of this Druidical festival. Many of their sacrificial and funereal ceremonies were performed at midnight, when darkness had thrown her sable mantle over the face of the earth, and by the contrast contributed to heighten the solemnity of the scene. Can the imagination picture to itself anything more awfully sublime, more calculated to impress the beholders with veneration and submission to their religion, and respect for the ceremony, than the body of a departed chieftain placed on the funereal pile, around which are the officiating priests performing the procession of the deasil* and other mysterious rites of their religion:—

"And thrice with pious hands they heap'd
the ground,

And compass'd thrice in arms the rising
mound." Apol. Rhod. lib. 4.

Then the coronach chaunted by the bards, in which they recite the noble descent of the departed hero, his prowess in the battle field, his skill in the chase, and his feats at the banquet; then the chief mourner applying the torch, dense clouds of white smoke rolling in majestic sullenness to the heavens, succeeded by volumes of red flame, which cast an unearthly reflection on the white-robed priests and skio-clad warriors attendant on the ceremony. On a sudden the neighbouring hills answer the signal, and the horizon becomes one continuous illumination from the watch fires of

* Or *deasil*. That procession of the Druid rites performed in imitation of the sun's course from east to west, in a circle.—EDIT.

the surrounding clans; vying with each other in veneration for their religion, respect and honour for a departed chieftain, and in every way proclaiming it an offering worthy the manes of a Celtic hero.

The principal of the deposits being found on the east side of the tumuli, is confirmatory of their worship of the solar body, being placed on that side which first met his reviving beams on emerging from the horizon; in like situation are the avenues to such of their temples as are spared to us by the devouring hand of Time. Stonehenge remains to this day a stupendous record of their ardent de-

votion; and we find in Herodotus, Melpomene, xxiii. that they, the Hyperboreans (clearly the Celts) continually sent sacred offerings to the Temple of Apollo, at Delos, where they were held in high estimation."

"The Celtic sages a tradition hold,
That every drop of amber was a tear
Shed by Apollo, when he fled from heaven;
For sorely did he weep, and sorrowing
pass'd

Thro' many a doleful region, 'till he reach'd
The sacred Hyperboreans." Apol. Rhod.

Yours, &c. CHAS. WARNE.

Milbourne St. Andrew's, Dorset,

Feb. 3, 1836.

RELIQUARY AT SHIPLEY, SUSSEX.

THE ancient Reliquary represented in the plate is preserved in the church chest, at Shipley, near Horsham. It is probably of as high antiquity as the church itself, which is attributed by the late Mr. Cartwright, in his History of the Rape of Bramber, to the commencement of the twelfth century; at which period the advowson was given to the Knights Templars.

The Reliquary is seven inches in length, and six in height: formed of wood, and enamelled and gilt at the sides and ends. The groundwork is chiefly blue, and the figures gilt; in the borders are small portions of green and red, and also in theimbus round

the Saviour's head.* On the side, the groundwork of the border is divided into portions of red and blue, the quatrefoils being all gilt. A copy of the engraving, coloured after the original, will be found in Mr. Cartwright's volume.

The three single figures, though of a larger size than those of St. Mary and St. John, which stand by the cross, seem to be part of the same design, being also in attitudes of lamentation. Those on the front of the Reliquary appear to be male disciples, and that on the side represented in the plate, a female, probably Mary Magdalene.

LONDONIANA, No. IV.

Mr. URBAN,

New Kent-road,
Feb. 22, 1836.

SINCE my communication under the above head, of the 10th instant, a Roman tessellated pavement has been discovered under a house in the southwest angle of Crosby-square, Bishopsgate. An intelligent lady residing on the spot, to whom I will only allude as the author of the privately printed "Account of our Cathedral and Collegiate Schools," has preserved a portion of this pavement, composed of red, white, and grey tesserae, disposed in a guilloche pattern. She informs

me that the site of Crosby-place is intersected, at the depth of 12 or 14 feet, with ancient foundations of chalk, the direction of which is due north and south. As far as I can judge by the style of the workmanship in this pavement, the guilloche precisely corresponding with one at the celebrated Roman villa at Bignor (the miniature Pompeii of Britain), I should consider it to have been formed at an early period of the Roman colony established at London, and readily adopt the conjecture of the lady before mentioned, that an extensive Roman building occupied

* Above is XPS, the Greek monogram for the name of Christ. The learned Thebans who have explained IHS, as Jesus Hominum Salvator, have never given us a Latin explanation for these corresponding letters.

the site of St. Helen's Priory; probably a mansion of some importance, for we may fairly conclude, when these tessellations are themselves of considerable size, or connected with foundations of great extent, that they decorated either a temple or the residence of some Roman of opulence and rank. The fine Roman pavement representing Bacchus riding on a tiger, which was discovered in the year 1800, opposite the India House, taken up and deposited, ever since invisible to human eye, in some inaccessible store-room of that establishment, could not lie more than a hundred yards south of these Roman remains in Crosby-square.

The last-named splendid relic, which we owe the liberality of the East India Directors, when their attention may be called to it, will allow to be transferred to the British Museum, was probably the floor of a temple of Bacchus, or of some magnificent festive triclinium.*

To return to the pavement existing in Crosby-square, which I had not an opportunity of observing at the time of its discovery. I do not conceive it was the floor of an hypocaust (the *ὑπocaustov*, adopted from the Greeks by the Romans, for heating their baths), for the bed of mortar in which it was laid was not of the usual depth, nor did I hear of any brick piers on which it rested.

The Romans employed, I think, in the climate of this country, for the heating of their ordinary domestic apartments, either *camini* or chimneys, (one of which a curious example was found at Bignor, constructed like the sides of a Rumford stove), or braziers with burning charcoal, of which specimens were found at Pompeii. These, when the exclusion of external air was less perfect than in our modern houses, (although glazed windows were not entirely unknown to the Romans,) could be used with less danger of suffocation than in our present dwellings. I am justified in coming to this con-

clusion by having observed numerous *terras-floors* of Roman houses, revealed by recent excavations into the site of Roman London, unsupported by any other but the natural substratum. Indeed, for the use of the domestic hearth, with its cheerful blazing fire, for which no contrivance of flue pipe conveying caloric can compensate, we have the authority of Horace—

Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco
large reponens.

In the construction of their habitations in London, chalk seems to have been extensively used by the Roman settlers. It was much more readily obtained by them than stone, from the cliffs bordering on the river near Purfleet, Northfleet, &c. and the Thames afforded a ready means of conveyance. Their numerous wells in London were neatly steined with squared chalk; their houses were built of it, the walls of which were generally about two feet in thickness. They were lined on the inside with a coating of fine stucco, in painting which *red* was the predominant colour, varied with borders of black, green, or yellow streaks. Their mortar always contained a great abundance of the river-sand, from which they were not careful to remove the coarser pebbles, as these contributed materially to bind the material together. Of the combining quality of the ferruginous and sulphureous particles, mixed with the gravel in the bottom of the Thames, curious evidence is derived from the Roman coins which have been found in great number, firmly fixed in masses of gravel concrete, taken up near the old London Bridge. I have seen as many as ten or a dozen brass coins fixed in a piece of gravel concrete, weighing about a pound, which could by no means be detached from the substance which had thus by chance enclosed them. The London sub-soil abounds strongly with a sulphureous principle. The black mud turned up from the course of ancient Wall-brook, on the application of heat, emitted strong sulphureous odour. The topographer has had opportunity of late, of observing the direction of that ancient water-way; he may see indications of it in the new street opening from London Wall to the northwest corner of the Bank of England in Lothbury: it proceeded

* An excellent coloured print of this pavement was published by Mr. T. Fisher shortly after its discovery. The British Museum have but one Londinian relic of this kind, smaller and of less interest, that from the site of the Bank of England, contiguous to Lothbury. This is also published by Mr. Fisher.

thence down Prince's-street towards Walbrook, and the labourers say that its bed lay at fifty feet deep from the present surface. Certain it is, that when the excavation was carrying on lately in Prince's-street, it so far shook the walls of the Bank, as to cause a crack in the solid masonry from top to bottom. The fissure is now quite evident at a spot in the interior wall of one of the offices of the building, situated on its western side. Thus radical excavation has effected more than has been possible to Radical agitation—the shaking of the Bank of England!

Mr. C. R. Smith, an intelligent and indefatigable collector of Roman antiquities, fortunately resident near the spot in Lothbury, has preserved a most interesting collection of Roman antiquities found on this spot, and in other parts within the walls of ancient London.* In Honey-lane market, where formerly stood Allhallows Church, various relics have been found, in addition to that mentioned in my last:—a capital of a Saxon column, adorned with twisted serpents, the backs of which bear the bead work so characteristic of the sculpture of the period; several brass pans; some broad knives, the blades richly watered with gold,† exactly corresponding with certain similar instruments classed as sacrificial by Montfaucon. To these were found adhering several silver coins of Ethelred, a circumstance perhaps altogether fortuitous, as the knives, brazen pans, and tripod censer, were probably instruments of Roman rites, and we know that culinary operations formed a part of sacrificial ceremonies, as certain portions of the victim were appropriated as a banquet for the officiating priests.

While about to conclude this fourth Londinian notice, I received intelligence, through P. Hardwick, Esq., F.S.A., of an interesting discovery of some urns in the highway at Whitechapel, for the personal inspection of which he kindly afforded me every facility. I found they consisted of a very large and nearly spherical vessel of

stone-coloured pottery, having a pointed bottom, its diameter 22½ inches; this enclosed an urn of dark grey pottery, containing fragments of calcined human bones. Near this deposit was an elegant unguentary vase, apparently formed of a compound of clay and chalk, the exterior surface painted brown, and embossed with tracery and foliage, gracefully interwoven with the limbs of a running hind. The annexed sketch will give the reader an idea of the form of this remarkable deposit; it exhibits a section of the exterior urn and the sepulchral vase within.



It is remarkable that a large urn of precisely the same nature was recently found in the Deveril-street burying-ground, Old Kent-road,* and another some years since at Southfleet in Kent, which was delineated and described by the late Rev. P. Rashleigh, in the 14th vol. of the *Archæologia*.† A large spherical urn was evidently sometimes employed by the Romans in place of the *loculus* or square chest, which more commonly enclosed the sepulchral urn, the funeral lamps, pateræ, unguentaria, &c. These relics lay at about 7 feet deep from the surface, on the west side of Whitechapel High-street, opposite Red Lion-street, a furlong distant from Aldgate, and were discovered in pulling down a pump, to communicate with an adjacent well. Fragments of another large earthenware *cista* (if I

* See *Gen. Mag.* for Sept. 1835, p. 303.

† I am happy to learn that the representatives of the Rev. Mr. Rashleigh intend to deposit the splendid articles of Roman costume, the fine glass vases, &c. discovered at Southfleet, in the British Museum.

* See our report of the Society of Antiquaries, this month. EDIT.

† Some of the above articles are in the possession of J. Newman, Esq. F.S.A., others of Mr. Smith, of Lothbury.

may so term the external urn) were also thrown out. The whole deposit had been made in connexion with the great Roman road into Essex, and a votive stone to the manes of the defunct had, doubtless, proclaimed his age and titles to the wayfaring Romano-Briton, reminding him at the same time of the narrow house to which his own steps were daily approaching.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN,

I AM induced once more to beg that you will permit me to avail myself of the circulation of your Magazine, the venerable patriarch of the race, with a view to draw the attention of the literary public to "The New Dictionary of the English language."

Every author who is upon the eve of presenting the result of his labours to the censure of the public, ought to be prepared to answer these two questions:—Is there any want, any deficiency in the great body of our literature, which his work is intended to supply?—and, Is that work, so designed and so constructed as to accomplish the purpose?

To the first, I reply—I believe the deficiency to be, and to have long been, manifest; and to have been also long regretted.

Dr. Johnson was sensible that in his day, not far less distant than a century of years, there was a want of an English Dictionary; and he proposed to complete a work upon a plan that should effect a remedy. I need not say he failed in doing so—he never attempted to accomplish his own project.

The leading principles of his plan were, that in his explanations, he should exhibit, first the natural and primitive signification of words, then give the consequential, and then the metaphorical, meaning:—and the quotations were to be arranged according to the ages of the authors. This was the plan; what was the performance? He seizes—not the meaning, he does not look for it—there is no etymology; but he seizes, or endeavours to seize, the present most popular usage; which may be of ancient, may be of modern introduction; the explanation stands single, and disconnected—so do its successors, without a base to rest

upon: the signification of the context ascribed to the word: the number of distinct explanations continued without restriction, to suit the quotations, where any seeming diversity of application may be fancied; and the quotations themselves are not arranged according to the ages of their authors.

The evil, Mr. Urban, cannot have diminished in the course of years that have passed since the publication of Dr. Johnson's book; it may have and has increased: and to the evil so increased, so aggravated, I do not say that I am provided with a remedy that will satisfy all; that will completely satisfy any. An author, if he has common sense, will rarely satisfy himself. In a work of such magnitude and complexity as a Dictionary, no vanity or self-sufficiency can quell the frequent consciousness of inadequate learning, and incompetent ability.

"Man can easily imagine, what he can never execute. The fancy can see a perfection, and the judgment can recommend it; but the hand cannot attain it."

When, however, I first embarked in this undertaking, I was firmly persuaded that the undoubted chief of philosophical grammarians had not spoken either idly or untruly, when he asserted that a New Dictionary ought to be written, and of a very different kind indeed from "any thing yet attempted any where." I felt satisfied that this was not the solitary dictum of one man, that the opinion had penetrated into our schools and colleges, and that it prevailed very generally among the various intelligent and inquiring classes of my countrymen. I further felt that the volumes of Horne Tooke had *developed* a new theory of language; that the principles of that theory had, in the main, been well received; that they had settled deeply in the minds of literary men, both abroad and at home; and that, upon those principles, I must compose my work. The great first principle upon which I have proceeded, in that department of the Dictionary which embraces the explanation, is that so clearly evolved, and so incontrovertibly demonstrated in the "Divisions of Purley;" namely, that a word has one meaning, and one only; and that all usages must spring and be derived from this single meaning.

I intend, at present, to confine myself to this explanatory or interpretative department, as founded upon the etymological or radical meaning.

That each one word has one radical meaning, and one only, is not a dogma of which very modern writers have the sole right to boast. Scaliger asserts it in most explicit terms: "Uoius namque vocis una tantum sit significatio propria, ac princeps." It is one of those many sound principles which have been met with in the writings of learned and sagacious scholars, and which have passed the not uncommon routine of being recognised and admired—neglected and forgotten. It is one of those, which they themselves have employed to very little purpose, and of which we are not warranted in concluding that they saw the tendency with sufficient distinctness to appreciate justly the real value and importance.*

It is approached in more recent times, but not holdly seized, by Lennep:—"Ut adeo apparent paucissimas, reuera esse proprias verborum significationes;"† are the uncertain terms in which he expresses himself. That this one, or these very few significationes, are to be traced to sensible objects, is affirmed by Lennep, and not doubted by Locke:

"Spirit," says the philosopher, "in its primary signification, is breath; angel, a messenger; and I doubt not, but if we could trace them to their sources, we should find, in all languages, the names that stand for things that fall not under our senses, to have had their first rise from sensible objects."‡

"Notiones verborum (says the philologist) propriæ omnes sunt corporeæ, sive ad res pertinentes, quæ sensus nostros feriunt;"§ and again, "Nec alius esse (verborum significationes) nisi corporeas, sive eas, quibus res, sensibus exterius expressa, designantur."¶

The opinion of Gilbert Wakefield is well worth adding:

"No word (he argues, in a letter to

* De Causis, ch. 193. He adds,—
'Cæteræ aut communes, aut accessorie, aut etiam spurie.'

† Etym. Analog. p. 41.

‡ B. 3, c. 1.

§ Lennep, p. 7.

¶ Id. Anal. p. 41.

Mr. Fox,§) properly speaking, can have more than two senses: its primary pictorial sense, derived from external objects and operations; and its secondary and consequential; a rule which would make short work with dictionaries; and reduce Johnson's strange ramifications of meaning into twenty or thirty shoots, to one original sense, and two or three shades of inferential."

Tooke is most distinct in the assertion and maintenance of these principles, (the one-ness or singleness, and the source, of the meaning of words); he adopted them as the sole sure foundation upon which philological inquiry could proceed; he, and he alone, has adhered to them consistently, and he has raised upon them an edifice, to which all must look as a model, when devising the ground-plot for a superstructure of their own. His name will frequently catch the eye in the pages of the New Dictionary; hence it has been rashly denounced, that with me he is an authority whom I never question, and from whom I allow no appeal. I have done to him that scrupulous justice which I have done to all, to whose labours I have been indebted. Of not one single feather, unacknowledged, would I wittingly permit myself the use. Time will assuage the rancour of political hostility;—the mists of ignorance, the fumes of conceit, will dissipate in time; and the immortal author of the ΕΠΕΑ ΠΙΤΕΟΝΤΑ will stand forth untarnished and unobscured, as the philosophical grammarian, who alone was entitled to the name of a Discoverer—a name, which "every man, knowing anything of human nature, will always be backwards in believing himself to deserve." But it is idle to say, that his theory of language had been discovered already; it was one guess among many; he alone discovers, who proves.** Of him, then, I will now only add, 10 words scored by his own hand, in the very book from which I transcribe them, and thus intimating how emphatically characteristic he deemed them of himself:

You cannot shake him,
And the more weight ye put on his foundation,
Now as he stands, ye fix him still the
stronger. *The Pilgrim*, a. 2, s. 2.

§ Letter to Mr. Fox, March 13, 1800.

** Paley, Mor. Phil. b. 5.

You will yourself, Mr. Urban, and your readers too, pardon me this slight ebullition of grateful feeling towards an author, who, by his writings, conferred upon me two signal benefits: they first cleared my intellects of an accumulated store, which I misprized as philosophy; they, in the second place, taught me sounder doctrine; and the better tenets of that doctrine have grown and ripened into the New English Dictionary.

To proceed. The lexicographer can never assure himself that he has attained the meaning of a word, until he has discovered the thing, the sensible object—*res, quæ nostros sensus feriunt*;—the sensation caused by that thing or object (for language cannot sever them), of which that word is the name. To this, the term *meaning* should be strictly and exclusively appropriated; and this, too, may be called the literal meaning.

The first extension of the use of words from this literal denomination of sensible objects, or actions, or operations, is to supposed or assumed similar or correspondent objects or actions, or operations, in the human mind. This—the metaphorical application of the literal meaning—may, for the sake of brevity, be termed the metaphorical signification. It is a meaning *transferred*;—and here commences the broad distinction of literal and metaphorical language.

From this literal meaning, and metaphorical signification, the next step may be named, the consequential; and hence descend, in broad and rapid course, the applications of words in all their multitude and variety. These appear to be what Lennep intends to denote by *translatæ significationes*;—he has told us, "*paucissimas esse proprias verborum significationes*;" and he adds: "*e contrario autem, translatarum significationum copiam immensam, quæ ex propria notione, tanquam ex trunco arboris rami, quaquaversum pateant.*"*

To Etymology, then, the lexicographer must first resort; but he must be cautious and reserved in the pursuit of it. Its use for the purpose of

a dictionary of a particular language is barely to ascertain the origin, and hence the radical meaning of each individual term in the vocabulary—further inquiry will be indispensable in philological researches to trace the origin of tongues, and the dialects of tongues; but when the intrinsic meaning is fixed, every lexicographical object is firmly secured. This distinction is not sufficiently regarded by ingenious men, who, led away by their passion for a favourite study, are not content to find a good English word followed back to a Gothic original, if they can discern what to themselves appears the fragment of a still deeper root in an Eastern soil. Others again there are—

Whose fantasies, still working,
Find out another crotchet;

and these are not satisfied unless they can discriminate a combination of certain radical letters, to which they have, in their system,* assigned an unvarying meaning. This, at best, is too recondite for a Dictionary, and not sufficiently so for Philology. The latter requires them to decompose their mixture, to account for and explain each letter, or elemental ingredient of their composition. They must subject their infallible panacea to the process of analysis.

A little reflection will convince them, both the orientalist and the literalist, that the province of Etymology for the purpose of an English Dictionary is of the limited extent which I have prescribed to it; and that in Philology in general must be resigned the gratification of a curiosity for deeper and more extended research.

While investigating, then, the meaning and consequent usage or application of words, I have considered it a duty incumbent upon the lexicographer to direct his view,—1st, To the etymology and literal meaning;—2nd, To the metaphorical application of this meaning—to the mind;—3rd, To the application consequent or in-

* It is founded upon Wallis. See his Grammar, and the quotations from him in Dr. Johnson's Grammar, Ch. Of derivation. See further, White's Etymologicon; a book which H. T. pronounced to be evidence in itself sufficient to warrant the issue of a commission of lunacy against the author.

* Lennep, Anal. p. 41. And see Dr. Beddoes, on Mathematical Evidence, pp. 6, 7.

ferred from the literal meaning;—and 4th, To the application consequent or inferred from that which is metaphorical.

In words of general literature (it will be obvious), the metaphorical usage must be of more frequent occurrence than the literal; but the metaphor is in general so palpable, that the greater portion of the language has, in the task of explanation, unconstrainedly submitted to this comprehensive, yet simple, compendious, and adequately explanatory formulary, viz., the etymology, and the literal meaning; literally, metaphorically, and consequentially, employed, with the words of similar application. And I think, Mr. Urban, I have some reason to congratulate myself upon the success with which I have laboured to trace, from this literal or intrinsic meaning, the graduated and connected progression or series of the various and extensive application of words.

It is, however, only when Etymology shall have furnished these meanings, that we can commence with confidence (to adopt the figure of Dr. Sharp) the construction of our chain; link after link may be appended in direct succession, to keep commensurate with the movements of human thought; and by-chains may be collaterally attached to different links of the main connection, as need may dictate or convenience suggest.

If we cannot enlist the strength of Etymology, we may, in the next place, conjecture the meaning of a word by discriminating some one signification contained in its multitude of usages; and hence presume that we have discovered the reason upon which their propriety is founded. If these usages present so discordant and incongruous a diversity, that no such uniform signification can be discerned, and consequently no such reason be enforced into our service, we have still left in the third place the expedient of arranging in some order the terms equivalent in their employment, or nearly so, to that which we may be endeavouring to interpret.

This last effort—even this, the only resource of unavailing erudition and baffled industry, has not been made in the composition of those volumes, upon which the fame of Johnson is

said to rest. I use the expression 'said to rest,' because I am satisfied that for whatever fame he may possess—and great, undoubtedly, it is, and deserves to be,—he is indebted to his other writings, and more especially to the character which the living man raised and sustained among his contemporaries—to his other writings, which are read and admired, and not to his Dictionary, which, though many pretend to admire, yet few ever read at all; and to his personal character, portrayed as it has been with a spirit and force of verisimilitude, to which we shall look through the whole body of our literature in vain for a parallel. Had he, however, made this effort in the construction of his work, he might have escaped, in some measure at least, the censure urged so justly by a very learned and a very sensible writer of his own time* against lexicographers in general, who remove the primary sense out of its place, and break that chain of significations, so necessary to preserve consistency, and relieve the burthen of remembrance. But he pursued a course, or rather run into various courses, of different tendency; and though it may, to those who still preserve undiminished their reverence for the authority of this extraordinary man, appear the very extreme of hardihood and temerity, I will venture to repeat that he rarely, if ever, even attempts to give the primary sense—the intrinsic meaning of the word, and thence to draw a chain of significations, or, more correctly speaking, to trace the applications in which it has been employed.

The day was, I well remember, when Samuel Johnson was an object of my idolatry; when, in morals, in criticism, in style of composition, eye, and even in lexicography, I regarded him as the—Master. The day was, when in the ardour of a youthful fancy, I could picture to myself no higher object of literary ambition, than that any little production of my pen should be imprinted on the pages of the immortal Mr. Urban, to whose success at his outset in the metropolis of England the powerful aid of Johnson had so mainly contributed. The day is, that on those same pages—

* Dr. Gregory Sharpe.

"when heeres bore area shad vpon my head,"*—I record, not with the zeal of a new convert, but in the soberness of tried and settled conviction—the renunciation of those errors of my early faith; the abjuration of a supremacy to which I was enslaved; and an avowal, that though still a calm and reasonable admirer, I have long ceased to deserve the title of a blind and bigoted devotee.

And here, Mr. Urban, you must suffer me to conclude. At a future day I may resume in illustration of my plan. I am, &c.

C. RICHARDSON.

P. S. Your Correspondent, the writer of the article in the Westminster Review containing a Criticism on Dr. Webster's Dictionary, may be assured that I have not the least desire to disallow his title to any portion of the merit to which he lays claim. My second mistake was a natural consequence of the first, viz. : of supposing that he alluded to my contributions to the Encyclopædia Metropolitana; with them the Reviewer believes (no doubt justly) that he had no acquaintance.

Mr. URBAN, March 10.

THE following is a note in Lysons's 'Environs of London,' Part II. p. 399, referring to the monument of William Nicoll, Esq. of Hendon Place, who died in 1644.

"Anne, daughter of Paul Nicoll, Esq. and grand-daughter of this William, married Sir Charles Hedges, of Finchley, Queen Anne's Secretary; from which match are maternally descended the present Duke of Marlborough, Viscount Bateman, and Sir Cecil Bishopp."

This statement is erroneous. Anne Nicoll was the wife of Sir William Hedges, Knt. Alderman of London, &c. and not of Sir Charles. Sir William Hedges, whose will was proved in 1701, had by a first wife, who was buried at Stratton St. Margaret's in Wilts, together with other children, an elder son William, to whom he left estates in Ireland. His second wife was Anne Nicoll, relict of Colonel John Searle, of Finchley. She survived her husband Sir William, and

her will was proved in 1724. She had issue by Colonel Searle two daughters; one, Esther, who died in 1709, and is buried at Tooting in Surrey, having married Sir James Bateman, by whom she had William first Viscount Bateman; the other, Elizabeth, married Thomas first Lord Trevor. She left by Sir William Hedges two sons, John and Charles. John was, I conceive, the individual mentioned in the Finchley Register (see Lysons, Part II. page 221,) as the "Honourable John Hedges, Esq. Treasurer to the Prince of Wales," and who was buried June 28th, 1737. Charles died in 1756, and was buried at Stratton St. Margaret's, having married Catharine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Bartholomew Tate, of De-la-Pré Abbey, co. Northampton, Esq.; she died in 1763, and was buried at Stratton, having been brought, as the Register informs us, from Windsor, where she held some place about the Court. They had issue Joho, Lieut.-Colonel of the 48th Foot, who died s. p. in 1787; Charles, who married Anne, sister to Charles first Lord Bayning and died s. p. 1783; Anne, who married the Honourable William Bateman, M. P. for Gatton, second son of William Viscount Bateman beforementioned, and died s. p.; and Susanna, who married Sir Cecil Bislopp, Bart. and was mother of the late Lord De la Zouche.

The Right-Honourable Sir Charles Hedges, Knt. the Judge of the Admiralty Court and Secretary of State, died in 1714, in which year his will was proved; and was buried at Wanborough in Wiltshire, not far from Stratton St. Margaret's. He held the manors of Wanborough, Compton, and Highway, in Wiltshire. His widow, Eleanor, died in 1733, and was also buried at Wanborough. Of their children—Anne married Sir Edward Smijth of Hill Hall in Essex, Bart. and had issue; and William was of Wanborough, and died 1757, having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Gore of Alderton, by whom he had issue Charles Gore Hedges, who died in 1737, s. p.; Thomas, who died s. p. in 1782, having sold Wanborough; Elizabeth, who married Sir John Shaw of Eltham, co. Kent, Bart. from whom there is no surviving

* Fundantur vertice cani. Boetii L. 1. Met. 1.

issue; and Eleanor, who married James Montagu, of Lackham in Wilts.

I am not aware of the exact relationship between Sir Charles and Sir William Hedges; but I suspect them to have been descended from the same great-grandfather. Le Neve's MSS. in the British Museum describe them as brothers, which is decidedly erroneous, as may be seen by a reference to K. 9, Coll. Arm. The name appears to have been originally Lacy; but by what process it was transformed into the more cacophonous patronymic of Hedges, does not distinctly appear.

Yours, &c.

λ.

Mr. URBAN,

March 21.

IT having been determined to rebuild the Parish Church of Putney, Surrey, your readers will learn with pain, that the exquisite little Chapel built by Bishop West, and attached to the south side of the Church, has been destroyed. Whatever may have been the necessity for enlarging the Church, it must ever be regretted that, on occasions of this kind, any specimen of ancient art so highly valuable as this elegant structure should be removed. If it was urged that the parish was under no obligation to sustain a fabric which was not required for the purposes of parochial worship, it may be replied that this objection would only apply to the expense; and surely, in a parish possessing so many wealthy inhabitants as Putney, a subscription for the proposed restoring and preserving such a structure ought to be easily raised. The remains of the Chapel are at present laid together in the church-yard, and to effect a reconstruction of the edifice would be a task of no great difficulty. I therefore take the opportunity, through the medium of your publication, of inviting public attention to the subject, with the hope that some individual will be found, possessed of sufficient public spirit and love for the arts, to step forward and rescue so fine an example of Tudor architecture from utter destruction. What the Chapel was, may be seen in a publication by Messrs Jackson and Andrews, Architects, in which, with the rest of the detail of this Chapel, is given a plan of the very elegant groined roof, which was executed in stone.

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

The tower of the Church and the chancel have not been taken down; and the main pillars and arches which separated the nave and aisles still remain, and will I apprehend be incorporated in the new Church; the preservation of the Tower is a subject for congratulation, as thereby the appearance of the sister Churches of Fulham and Putney will not be entirely destroyed. A few words on Putney Church will appropriately conclude this article.

The Church was originally a chapel of ease to Wimbledon; and the only clue to the date of its erection is, that it existed prior to 1302. The pillars and arches, with the tower, are not older than the latter part of the fifteenth century; the shields in the spandrels of the western doorway contain the record of some forgotten benefactor; that on the dexter side bears, quarterly, first and fourth, two keys in saltire, second and third, three dolphins naiant in pale; the sinister shield has a merchant's mark. It appears that these shields indicated some individual who was a member of the Fishmongers' Company of London. At the period when the doorway was erected, the Fishmongers were divided into two Companies, the Stock and Salt Fishmongers; the arms of the latter Company appear to have been changeable; they are sometimes described as Azure, three cross-keys saltirewise Or, on a chief Gules three dolphins naiant Argent; at others, the dolphins and the keys change places. As the arms were probably not fixed until the union of the Companies, I think there is no difficulty in attributing the above-described shield to this Company; the more so, as it will be observed that it contains the identical bearings. In the Chancel of the Church was formerly an inscription and brass for Robert West, "Piscator," and Katharine his wife, A.D. 1481. It can never be supposed that an individual who was of sufficient consequence to have a monument in the chancel, was a common fisherman on the adjacent river; that he may have been a member of the Fishmongers' Company is highly probable; and it will, perhaps, not be giving too large a scope to conjecture, to attribute the mark to the Robert West, who was doubtlessly of the same family as

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the Bishop* ; and, if these conjectures be allowed, it will be seen he was not the only benefactor in his family to the Church.

On each side of the nave are three arches obtusely pointed, and struck from four centres; the piers were very slender, and octagonal in form, with cylindrical columns attached to four of the sides; one of which on the north side, and two on the south, were corbelled at about a third of their height; the residue had regular bases and capitals. The proportions are very slender; and the whole would afford a good model for the architecture of a modern parish Church, the piers interfering very little with the accommodation of the congregation: At the end of each of the aisles was a Chapel, that on the south side being Bishop West's, before noticed, which communicated with the Church by means of two arches on square piers. The corresponding Chapel has been long since destroyed, and its site thrown into the Church. The Chancel has suffered much from alteration; the east window has been entirely destroyed, and the tracery of the others removed,

* The Bishop is said to have been the son of a baker at Putney; might not this have arisen from one who reported the anecdote, mistaking "Piscator," for "Pistor?"

the only vestige of its original architecture being a bold torus at the springing of the south window, which seems to indicate the architecture of the thirteenth century. The walls are composed of rubble, with some tile; and a piece of a small column is worked up with the materials, which has been painted red. Traces of painting remain on the parts of the edifice now standing. The wall on the north side of the Chancel has been marked by double red lines into squares, each containing a cinquefoil; the execution is coarse. The semi-pier at the east end of the south aisle has been painted green on three of its sides; the columns red, with black caps and bases.

An ancient tomb, resembling a stone coffin, exists on the south side of the altar, hidden by a seat; and near it is a stone with two figures in brass upon it; which, with the remainder of the monuments, I hope will be carefully preserved. The foundations of the new Church are laid beyond the walls of the old one; it will be in the pointed style, with buttresses, and the material brick. The Chancel is, perhaps, the only portion now existing, which is not worth preserving. It is to be hoped that the impropiator will see this portion of the sacred edifice appropriately rebuilt.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

CATALOGUE OF THE DOUCEAN MUSEUM.

(Continued from p. 253.)

DRAWINGS.

1. Two large Capital Letters illuminated by Dom: Silvestro degli Angeli, 1350.

One is the letter G, about fourteen inches high, and contains a representation of the birth of Jesus Christ; the other, the letter S, nearly the same size, and within it the preparation for the circumcision. At the back of one is the following description in Mr. Douce's handwriting: "Da cielo Venemesso. This inscription on another illumination by the same master in Mr. Combe's possession. The above artist was Dom Silvestro degli Angeli, a monk at Camaldoli. He painted several choral books in that monastery that were

written by Dom Jacopo Fiorentino 1350. See Vasari in the life of Dom Lorenzo monacho degli Angeli, a painter and scholar of Gaddi, who might perhaps have designed these choral paintings. Vasari, prima parte, p. 229. edit. 1568."

These are very splendid, and in a style not general in France and England till the next century.

2. Two covers of a book; in the inside are set as in frames two Italian illuminations, by Limosino delle Fane, dated 1499.

One represents a saint in his study writing, with a cardinal's hat, and the lion of St. Mark near him; by the side of his bookcase is his cross. The painting is very good, and the perspective is correct. The other ex-

hibits another saint similarly employed with a mitre and crosier near him. The interior of the apartments, the perspective, particularly of the books and their lettering, are admirable.

3. An illuminated drawing of Cleopatra and the Asp, 1530.

The figure of the Egyptian Queen approaches too much to the male form to be agreeable; but the illuminated scrolls, &c. are beautifully executed.

4. An illuminated drawing of Pope Paul IV. performing divine service, 1556.

This Pope filled the chair of St. Peter from the year 1555 to 1559. Above his head are the words PAVLVS IIII. PONT. MAX. and his armorial bearings over the inscription. The whole group consists of 14 figures from 3 to 4 inches high.

5. A miniature portrait of a Gentleman drawn with a pen and ink, on which is the artist's name, Paber, and the date, 1719.

6. A beautiful miniature portrait of Garrick, drawn with a black-lead pencil, on which is written "D. Garrick. I. K. Sherwin del. from the life, 1775."

7. Drawing made by order of Doctor Meade, from an antique painting on the wall of an ancient Roman building at Rome, representing Augustus Cæsar attended by Mæcenas, Marcellus, and others, about to crown a victor in the games. (This was added by myself.)

8. A large drawing by J. H. Mortimer, R.A.

9. A grotesque assemblage of Musical cats, 179—.

This is a poor performance; but on the back, in Mr. Douce's hand-writing, is the following, "copied for me from the original picture in the Orleans' Collection, when on exhibition in Pall Mall."

10. A half-length miniature chalk drawing, being the likeness, and a pretty good one, though wanting his benignant smile, of the late Francis Douce, Esq. F.S.A.; done from the life, by J. Catterson Smith, expressly for me in the year 1830.

I considered this a most appropriate addition.

ENGRAVINGS.

1. A carefully painted engraving, copied from a Dutch picture, representing Anne Countess of Suffolk undergoing castigation from two of the flagellant monks in the year 1556.

On the back is pasted a slip cut from a catalogue in which the picture is offered for sale, and on it is printed the following:—"On the bottom of the picture is the following inscription: 'Anne, Suffolk, Dudle, Oeiin, Niepte, Van, Haiinricus, Coning, Van, Engelant, est, Bevochgen, de, V, andédens Vaerheits, omal, Sⁱ; om, et, Reghtghetew-ness, Christies, Jhesu, An^o 1556.'—£20."

2. An impression on satin of a most beautiful engraving from a picture of the Crucifixion by Giulio Clovio, tinted with exquisite taste and feeling.

On the representation of a stone at one corner are the words 'Dò Julius Clovins, Croacio,' and at the back 'A di 2 di Febrajo 1775 S. Luigi Fuime domanda andar in Fraocia, lascia indeposito questo crucifisso di Miniatura fatto da di Jolio Clovio alluminatori: per ribaverlo ad ogni mio piacere, da Mons^r. Lorenzo Bianchetto And^o di Rota per il qual deposito F.S.R^{me} mi feci una recevra di sua mano.'

3. One of the coloured plates from Willemin's *Monumens Inédits*, intitled,— "Developpemens des ornemens, figures, et inscriptions placés sur la Crosse de Ragenfroy éln évêque de Chartres l'an 941. Cabinet de M. Crochard, à Chartres."

At the back is "Cette graveure de Crosse fait partie d'une des livraisons de l'ouvrage que M. Willemin publia en l'année 1820, intitulé *Monumens d'Europe inédits* depuis et avant le dixième siècle, chez l'auteur, rue des vieux Augustins, N^o. 5." And below, "Année 1811. Les monumens François en coivre émaillé des 11, 12 et 13 siècles, sont extrêmement recherché des amateurs. Quoique le dessin en soit barbares, les couleurs en sont belles, solidement fixées, et on y remarque surtout un style Oriental qui leur donne un caractère d'originalité et d'antiquité qui plait généralement. Cette notice et extraite de l'*Histoire des Arts en France prouvée par les Monumens*, par Alexander Lenoir, année 1811, page 130. On peut d'après cette assertion presumer que M. Lenoir n'avoit rien vu un cuivre émaillé qui fut du même siècle (10^e) que cette Crosse, dont la représentation est ici au recto éloignée du verre, ainsi que la chemisette son pendant, pour obvier à la détérioration de la contour." Notwithstanding this last observation

there is nothing on the Crosier itself to show its connection with Bishop Ragenfroi. PRATER WILLELMVS ME VASIT merely acquaints us that its author was a friar of the name of William, and the other inscriptions refer merely to the subjects with which it is ornamented. The costume, and particularly the armour, would place it more than a century later. The Crosier itself is in the Doucean Museum.

ENGRAVED TABLETS.

1. A wood block of very large size, engraved, and in a fit state to make impressions, being the Crucifixion, with three smaller subjects on each side, about the time of Henry VII.

2. Two small oval silver plates engraved for the purpose of taking impressions, placed on a bit of paper, on which is written "Petites planches d'argent des premiers temps de la gravure en Allemagne." One represents a gentleman and lady walking; the other, similar persons waltzing.

The costume prevents an earlier date being assigned to them than the reign of James I. It must be observed, therefore, that these cannot be regarded as specimens of the earliest efforts of chalcography among the Germans, as that art had been practised with great success long prior to this period.

CARVINGS IN IVORY AND WOOD.

Perhaps the richest portion of this highly interesting collection consists in the Carvings in Ivory, which from their number, variety, and antiquity may be regarded as unique. As works of art, those in Wood are, as a whole, superior, but they may be classed under the same head.

RELIGIOUS BOXES.

1. Two portions of the cover of an antique pyxis, consisting of three pieces of ivory, two of which form a truncated pediment, and the other one half. They are quite classical, and probably of the first century, and exhibit various figures, as a horse, a sea-horse, a centaur, a lion, a greyhound, several boys, Pan playing on his pipes, part of a figure with a lyre, an altar, &c. The length of the two pieces together is 10½ inches; and, although the slighter portions are a good deal mutilated, the ivory has wonderfully retained its whiteness. This probably belonged to a lady's toilette in the first century.

2. A magnificent chest, 20 inches long,

13 inches wide, and 12½ inches high, to which a later date cannot be assigned than the fifth century. It is formed of several pieces of ivory, and undoubtedly Roman, and the costume it exhibits highly interesting. In the upper part is a frieze, composed of eight-and-twenty winged genii or angels, two of whom, opposite to each other, hold a globe, and the rest, divided into two parties, follow these, and terminate where two winged boys hold large circular spaces for inscriptions, surrounded with wreaths of laurel. Each of the genii holds in his hand a scroll. These appear to claim an antiquity as old as the time of Constantine, which, however, other parts of the chest will not allow. Fluted Corinthian pilasters separate the subject, sculptured around the principal part of the chest, into six compartments. These represent the history of Susanna, as described in the Apocrypha. In the first, we have Susanna walking in her garden, approaching the bath and beginning to undress, the two Elders slyly watching her; and then the two Elders sitting in their hiding-place and watching her getting out of the bath. In the second compartment is the Court of Justice; the judge, attended by his registrar, is seated, the two Elders appear before him and accuse Susanna, whose face is uncovered, and who is brought in by a soldier, the officer and guard bringing up the rear. The Court of Justice again with the same persons except the Elders, who have withdrawn; Susanna, bound, is being marched off to prison, while Daniel, having entered, proceeds to address the judge, holding up a label to claim attention. The fourth compartment represents the prison gates, guarded by soldiers, and Susanna, who was condemned to die, escorted to jail. The compartment at the right-hand end exhibits again the Court of Justice, and Daniel's success in proving the Elders had borne false testimony from his cross-examination; they are therefore bound and in custody of the guard. At the left-hand end we find the sentence that would have been inflicted on Susanna, executed on the Elders, both being bound and stoned to death in presence of the judge, the officer, and the guard.

The costume on this chest is so highly curious and instructive as to merit full examination; being what may be regarded as the transition from the peculiar character of the Roman, to what afterwards formed the Asiatic style of the Eastern empire. Were it not for the long close sleeves to, and buttons in front of the gown of Susanna, her dress would be quite classical; and her hair has that simple arrangement adopted by some of

the earlier empresses of Rome. The Elders are in long robes and with hoods, such as antique sculptured stones exhibit priestesses, but which may be regarded as the legal costume. The judge wears a loose tunic, reaching to his knees, but the sleeves of which do not extend beyond the bend of the arm, below which those of the under dress appear down to the wrist. This is girded above his hips, and has a collar and cuffs of fur, and on his head is a cap of estate. By him stands his registrar, whose hood is more in the style of those subsequently worn in the time of our Henry IV. Daniel appears in the Roman tunic, and the pallium fastened in front by a fibula. The military are all in the *clibanum* or hauberk, with short sleeves, and either the *sagum* or the *armilatum* (the prototype of the surcoat) thrown over it, with a hood of mail and round skull cap, and on their legs are the caligæ. They have long swords, and their shields are oval, oblong, or with the lower end curved towards a point. The flag of the signifer bears a strong resemblance to the pennon of later times. One of the common people wears a tunic and trousers. The architecture has been already noticed; but it may be observed that the bath and fountain have as antique a character as the frieze.

3. Two-thirds of the front of an ivory chest, which was about 15 inches long and three inches high, on which is sculptured the creation of Adam and Eve, and the death of Abel. The costume places this as very little later than No. 2. In the first place, the Almighty, who is called Jesus Christ, is in the act of forming Adam, over which is the inscription, *ΑΔΑΜ Ο ΠΡΟΤΟΠΛΑΚΤΟΣ*. Then Cain killing Abel, over which is, *ΚΑΙΝ ΦΟΝΕΥΟΝ ΑΒΕΑ*. Next, the centre subject, which should have preceded the last, as it represents Adam asleep, and Eve formed from his side, with the inscription, *ΑΔΑΜ ΨΙΝΟCΑC ΕΒΑ ΕΞΗΘΕΝ ΕΚ ΤΗC ΠΛΕΥΡΑC ΑΥΤΟΥ*.

4. An ivory chest, 18 inches long, 5½ inches high, 8 inches wide at one end and 7½ at the other. Whatever it contained was intended to be well guarded, as it was covered with saints, with infoliated and scroll borders. On the lid is Jesus Christ, on his right St. Mary, and on his left St. John the Baptist. Next to the Virgin Mary is St. Daria, who lived in the time of Numerian, and St. Julia, who flourished in the reign of Maximian. Next to St. John is St. Alexander, a contemporary of Constantine the Great, and St. Crisantus of Numerian. At the smaller end is St. Justus Martyr, a Dacian pre-

fect in Spain, and St. Pancratius, who lived in the time of Valerian. At the larger one, St. Papa Gregorius, who died in the year 604, between St. Nereus and St. Achilles, who lived in the time of Domitian. The remaining sixteen are St. Philip the Apostle, St. Thomas the Apostle, St. John the Apostle, St. Peter the Apostle, St. Paul the Apostle, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew, and St. James the Apostles, St. Stephen the Protomartyr, St. Mark the Evangelist, St. Taddeus the Apostle, St. Matthew, St. James, St. Simon, and St. Mathias the Apostles, and St. Luke the Evangelist. As St. Gregory is the latest in the list, this chest may with probability be assigned to the seventh century.

5. The front of an ivory chest, about 13 inches long and 4 inches high, representing five circular highly ornamented arches, on enriched columns, and a figure under each. In the centre is the Apocalyptic personage, holding one of the seven stars in one hand and two keys in the other, standing in the midst of the seven candlesticks, and with an angel on each side of him, with St. John, as the inscribed scroll informs us, on his left, and a similar personage, not named, on his right. The splendour of the costume betokens a late period of the Greek empire, and the date is probably the eighth century. On the top edge is *HO C ALTARE DEDICATUM EST IN ONORE DOMINI SALVATORIS ET VICTORIOSISSIME CRUCIS*.

6. A small ivory casket, 3½ inches long, 2½ wide, and 2½ high, in its original copper-gilt mounting, with feet ornamented with fleurs de lis and roses sprinkled with emeralds and topazes, very few of the collets of which are empty. It is of the time of Edward II. On the top, under trefoiled circular arches, with crocketed and finialed pediments, are as many figures. In the first appears Elizabeth standing behind the ox and the manger, holding a crucifix to the coronated Virgin and Child, who are under the second arch. Under the third is St. Christopher carrying the Child; and under the last Joseph. The remaining twelve arches, which encompass the box, have within each of them some religious personage. The workmanship is however rather rude.

7. The front of another casket of ivory, and of the time of Edward the Third. The decollation of a female saint, by a military personage, who wears the jupon and girdle, is sculptured under a canopy of three trefoiled circular arches, with crocketed and finialed tall pediments. She kneels before the Virgin, who appears in the clouds supported by two angels,

forming a compartment below the place for the lock. Under a similar canopy to that last described, appear two persons on horseback.

BOXES FOR DOMESTIC USE.

8. A lady's jewel box or casket of ivory, the top wanting, length $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, breadth 4 inches, height $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of the time of Edward the First. The subject is the Romance of Sir Tristrem. On one side is the adventure with the two palmers, described by Thomas of Breildoune, in verses xxxix. and liv. of *Fytte first*. On the front is sculptured Sir Tristrem, conveying the Princess Iseult, attended by her maid Brengwain and an old woman, in a boat from Ireland to Cornwall, where the love-potion intended to be given King Marc and Iseult on their marriage, is fatally administered to Sir Tristrem and the lady, occasioning their mutual affection. Then the incident of this knight letting the lady fall. After that the arrival of the party, and the introduction of Iseult to the king. On the other side, the queen placing her maid in bed with the king, and going off with Tristrem. On the back, Sir Tristrem and the queen in bed together. Next, a palmer carrying Iseult on his back through the water, accompanied by Sir Tristrem; and, lastly, the queen on her knees, in the presence of King Marc, taking the deceptive oath.

This romance, like those of Arthur and Guenever, Sir Lancelot, &c. was fabricated in Bretagne, from the ancient Druidic Mabonogion, or tales for the noviciates in the mysteries of the Bardic religion. The names in it are pure British; Tristrem signifies herald or proclaimer; Iseult, spectacle or worthy to be beheld; Brengwain, fair breast; and Marc, stallion.

9. A lady's casket of ivory, the two sides wanting, length $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, height 3 inches, and breadth 4 inches, of the time of Edward the Second. It is sculptured with the fabliau of the Comtesse de Vergy. On the top appears first the mutual declaration of love between Sir Agolane and the countess, who exhibits her little dog to shew in what way he might be of service. Then the countess instructing her dog. Then her sending the dog to meet Sir Agolane, and his fondling the animal. Next the meeting of these lovers in the orchard. We then have the Duchess of Burgundy making a declaration of a burning passion for Sir Agolane. Then her false accusation of him to her husband. His return to the chamber of his countess. Then the duke threatening to put him to death, unless he can prove the accusation false. On the back, first, his leading the duke to the orchard; then his placing the

duke so that he may witness his courtship of Vergy. Next the duke assuring his duchess of Agolane's innocence; and, last, the messenger from the duchess, bringing the letter of invitation from the duchess to the countess, at the chateau de Vergy. On the front, the lamentation of the countess at finding her secret known, and her death. Then the maid bringing Sir Agolane to witness the sad event, and his stabbing himself. Next the maid fetching the duke to see the miserable catastrophe, and his drawing out the sword for vengeance; and, lastly, his punishing the duchess with instant death.

10. A lady's casket of ivory, complete, of the time of Edward the Second. Length 10 inches, breadth 5 inches, and height $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The top has on it the details of the siege of the Chateau d'Armour, or, as it was also termed, the Castle of Roses. In the left compartment is the castle, with ladies on the battlements hurling down roses on their assailants, and, near the gateway, an angel (or Cupid?) shooting with a long bow at a knight, who has his cross-bow charged with a rose. A knight is scaling the walls with a rope ladder, while two others are employed with a trepied, loading it with roses, that by the force of this projectile they may make a decisive impression on the fortress. In the right hand compartment the ladies are seen on the battlements and over the gateway, welcoming the knights, while two on horseback, in front, are about to engage two warriors completely armed, each party fighting with a bunch of roses. The centre compartment represents a joust, where one of the combatants has his shield charged with three roses. The two trumpeters are perched up in trees; and in an elevated box of trellis work, here and there, ornamented with hangings, appear those assembled to witness the entertainment. The back of the box has the adventures of the Chevalier au Lion, also attributed to Percival li Gallois. In the first compartment is the attack of the lion, in which the knight cuts off one of his paws. Then the passing of the Pont d'Epec, or bridge made by a single sword, under a shower of lances, two incidents which are also to be found in the romance of Lancelot du Lac, and sculptured on the capital of a column in the church of St. Peter, at Caen, in Normandy. Next appears the knight sleeping on his enchanted bed on wheels, with bells under it, amidst a storm of lances, watched by the faithful lion. Last are seen three damsels in conversation. The front is divided into four compartments. The first and second are from the Lay of Aristotle. In the first, the sage is seen

teaching Alexander from a book, the impropriety of his infatuation for the Indian queen. Next, her majesty giving proof to the hero of the all-powerful effect of love, by making Aristotle carry her on his back with a bridle on. This is also to be found at St. Peter's, at Caen. The other two compartments may refer to some additional incidents in this poem, not contained in most copies. The sage, followed by two old men, is about to climb a rock, in order to go to a castle, which they are represented in the upper part to approach, where they are received at the gate by a young lad. In the fourth compartment are four damsels bathing; the water descending to them from a vase above, through the mouths of grotesque heads. At one end of the chest is the adventure of Galaad and the castle of damsels, where a hermit delivers to him the keys on his dismounting from his horse. See the second part of the *San Graal*, in Royal Lib. Brit. Mus. 14 E. 111. The other end is divided by the stem of a tree into two compartments; in one of which a Queen, who holds a small dog in her lap, is shown by a man the face of a King reflected in a well: the King himself appears in the tree above. In the other division is a hunter thrusting a lance through a unicorn, which had taken refuge in a lady's bosom, according to the opinion that that animal thus distinguished virgins. A view of this casket, and copies of all the bas-reliefs in their original size, are engraved in two plates of Carter's "Ancient Sculpture and Painting." At the time Mr. Carter drew them, in 1785, the casket was in the possession of Gustavus Brander, esq. F.S.A. of Christchurch, to whom it had just passed from the Rev. John Bowle, F.S.A. of Idmiston, near Salisbury.

11. Another lady's casket of ivory, containing the same subjects as the last, but of which the front is wanting; of the time of Edward the Second. Its length is 10 inches, breadth 5½, and height 4½. The top very similar to the last, except that the first compartment, a little varied, forms the fourth, and in its place we have knights climbing up into the castle of the ladies, and one carrying off a female before him on his horse, and then seen making love to her in a boat, which the boatman is rowing by a bridge ornamented with roses. The back of the casket and one end, are nearly the same as in the last described; but on the other end, besides Lancelot receiving the key from the hermit, he is previously met by a lady, who implores his prowess against a hairy savage, which the knight is seen encountering.

12. A lady's casket of ivory, said to

have once belonged to Agnes Sorel, the favourite mistress of Charles the Seventh, king of France. The costume upon it fixes its date to the early part of Henry the Sixth's reign. Its length is 7 inches, breadth 6 inches, height 2¼ inches, and it is made to open at nearly half its apparent thickness. On the lid, which contains the principal subject, is a representation of the Morris or Moorish dance, and the characters who compose it are the lady of the May, called Marian the shepherdess, who was generally a boy in a girl's dress, which seems pointed out in the present specimen by the leg being so much exposed, three morris dancers, the fool, and a piper. Four subjects are consecutively represented on the sides of the box. The first is a pastime in which a lover beats the leaves of a tree, to be caught in the lap of his mistress, attended by male and female minstrels, the former with a pipe, the latter with a harp and Cauchoise headdress. Next is a joust, the combatants in which wear those large fanciful sleeves of Lombard fashion, which became general at this period. The immense spurs, with rowels so disproportionate, are characteristics of the time, as are the jousting helmets. The long bow is introduced in the next compartment, as used in the chase. Hunting with staff and horn is the subject of the last compartment. The bottom of the casket has on it a chess table.

13. A lady's casket, (which was not the property of Mr. Douce,) of ivory, perforated. Its length is 8½ inches, breadth 5¼ inches, and height 4 inches. It is perfect, bound with brass, and has red leather under the perforations. On the top is a joust, and the form of the armour fixes it to the latter part of the reign of Henry VI. The sharp-pointed sollerets, the long spurs with large rowels, the gauntlets-à-coude for the bridle arm, and the shields curved so as to accommodate the same, are instructive points for consideration. On the front are a lion and a griffin, one on each side of the lock: at the back a stag-hunt. At one end a stag killed by a man with a spear, and at the other Orsin attacking the bear.

14. A casket of wood, supposed to have belonged to Margaret, Queen of Scotland, though this is by no means certain, as the style is of earlier date. It is covered with the letters R M, each surmounted by what is now termed a ducal coronet, and accompanied by the Douglas heart, from which spring three quatrefoils, arising from the same stem. This does not much resemble the marguerite or daisy, but more closely the gilliflower, and what is generally termed the lady's-smock leaf.

All these described, which, as well as those for marriage presents, were toilette-boxes, were intended to contain money, jewels, and valuable trinkets.

15. A beautiful little ivory casket, of the time of Edward II. to contain a lady's marriage presents, complete. Its length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and height 2 inches. The top contains a knight and lady under each arch of eight compartments, in various attitudes of courtship, done with great spirit, the last of which represents him in armour, receiving on one knee his helmet from the lady. The front, back, and sides are managed in the same way; and much innocent play with diadems or chaplets, and with dogs, is portrayed. At one end they are engaged in playing at tables, and putting a bird into a cage; at the other with two birds, and sitting holding a diadem between them. Such subjects ornamented sometimes the mirrors, and circular boxes to hold the seals of marriage contracts.

16. An ivory slab, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. let into an ivory frame, that appears to have had hinges at each end to hold doors, in which were probably two more pieces, sculptured so as to continue the story whatever it was. This piece, however, is divided into three compartments, by graduated buttresses, between which are three triple-arched canopies, and ornamented trellised back-grounds. In the first is a school-mistress, teaching her children, and among the rest a young woman, who appears in the second compartment with her diastaff. Next is represented the shepherd kneeling before her, and pointing back as if he wished her to go off with him; and he seems to be an old man. The costume fixes the date of this specimen to the commencement of the reign of Edward III. The school-mistress with the book, and the hands of the scholar, which have been sawed off with it, and the old shepherd sculptured in stone, between two and three feet high, which were formerly in the palace of the Bishop of Hereford, at Sugwas, are now preserved at Goodrich Court. This was not Mr. Douce's.

17. An ivory slab, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, which may have originally been let into an ivory frame, so as to have made one of the doors of a triptych like the last. Under a triple-arched canopy are seen a knight with a hawk on his fist, accompanied by a lady, disguised in an old man's habit, and riding on another horse.

18. Ivory back of a mirror, being a circle with four rude animals placed at equal distances on its edge, so as to bring it to a square, containing another representation of the attack of the Chateau

d'Amour, and of the time of Edward I. It somewhat resembles that engraved in *Archæologia*,* vol. xvi. pl. xlix.; but none of the knights have ailettes on their shoulders. The diameter is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

19. Half of the ivory back of a mirror of the same date as the last. The subject cannot be made out for want of the remaining portion; but it is entirely military, and the costume worthy of remark. In the upper part is a body of cavalry, with heart-shaped and circular shields, with beinbergs to guard their legs. They have helmets with moveable vizors, or aventails and skull-caps. Perhaps these may be meant for Saracens. In the middle are several knights, some wearing justing helmets, some with skull-caps, others with the aventails attached; and one with a chapel-de-fer. They have long triangular shields, with swords and spears. But their chainmail are not covered with beinbergs. At the bottom is a knight, sitting down in a cave; on his head, protected by the cervellire, his helmet being placed beside him. The diameter of this is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the grotesque animals being knocked off its edge. The French origin of the sculpture is shown by the knights wearing their shields en cantiel, as it was called, that is on the left hip.

20. Another ivory back of a mirror, on which is sculptured an open quatrefoil, with pointed arches at the union of the curves. Within appears a knight on his knees, before a lady; then his caressing her; and lastly, her bringing the sword to gird about him. In this specimen, the grotesque animals, instead of being on the edge, are doubled in number, but very much reduced in size, and occupy the spandrills of the arches. This is of the commencement of the reign of Edward the First.

21. An ivory double-toothed comb, which was not Mr. Douce's, of the time of Richard II. The length is 6 inches, and breadth 5 inches. The subject sculptured on one side is the judgment of Solomon; on the other, a sword and buckler fight, some of the combatants wearing the vizored bascinet; others the bascinet with the vizor removed; and all having the military girdle.

(To be continued.)

* The carving referred to, (which was in 1808 in the possession of Rd. Haynes, esq. of Wick, co. Gloucester,) is now the property of C. W. Loscombe, esq. of Pickwick House, near Corsham, Wilts. We have seen another of this description engraved in a foreign work on ancient seals, and there described as a box made to keep a great seal in.—EDIT.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Remarks on the present Distresses of the Poor. By G. H. Law, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. 3d edit.

IT is, we hope, quite unnecessary to say that we entertain every becoming sentiment of respect for the high and sacred situation which the Bishop of Bath and Wells occupies; for his venerable age, and for his personal benevolence and active exertions in the cause of humanity. Having made this statement, and we hope in no degree impaired its truth, by any want of propriety or moderation in our language and expressions,—we now beg leave to say, most explicitly, that with regard to the propositions laid down by the Bishop in his present pamphlet, we differ from him entirely in many; and many which he advances with confidence, we are inclined to look on with distrust and doubt. It is true, as the Bishop observes, (p. 8)—“That the first and main cause of the distresses of the poor, arises from scarcity or want of employment:” and also, “that this scarcity of employ is principally occasioned by a superabundant population, under the present cultivation of the soil;” and he ought to have added, by a great fall of prices in the products of the soil. But when the Bishop (p. 9), proceeds to say, ‘Another source of diminished employment’—alluding to the one just mentioned, as the first, his language is not correct. The employment is not diminished at all; but the population is increased. The Bishop says, “By a partial defalcation in the sale of our manufactures and trade, employment is diminished.” Surely the Bishop’s statement is erroneous. Manufacturing employment is so far from being diminished, that it is increased beyond all the calculations which the statesman or economist could have formed. It is increasing this year beyond last year,—each year has risen on its predecessor—and we shall refer to Dr. Ure’s late work, as well as to others on the subject, as entirely satisfactory on that head; as we have not time to transcribe his copious and accurate statements.

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

The Bishop may be perfectly satisfied that his *second* cause is groundless. We have a report now before us. The manufactories are calling everywhere to the agricultural districts to pour into their channels their superabundant population; new mills, new looms, new manufactories, are every day erecting; mechanical improvements are every day taking place; and the manufactures were never so extensive, or the sale of goods so large as at the present time. Thirdly, the Bishop says—“It is worse than idle to allege that a superabundance of population may be relieved by emigration.” Now this, in the first place, is a very strong expression to apply to the consideration of a system, which has been the resource of every nation from the earliest document of historical tradition, to the present day: which was approved as a sound and wise policy by the early sages and the great legislators of Greece (all whose colonies were for the removal of population); which received the approval of Plato, and which was sanctioned by Aristotle; both of whom applied their great and powerful intellects to the subject of *the pressure of population on a mother country*: a system which all to a certain extent know to be advantageous, and which some great statesmen and writers of modern days have advocated with very powerful reasons, and with very luminous and eloquent arguments. Now we do not agree with the Bishop that it is “worse than idle” to consider this as a safety-valve, to let off the present superabundance of a population which we cannot profitably employ. We consider the error of the Bishop’s argument may perhaps be founded on his taking the *whole population* of the country, as he gives it, at sixteen millions, or whatever it may be, and then reflecting, what advantage can the emigration of 500,000 people, or any such number, be, out of such an enormous mass; and how soon would their places be supplied? But that view is scarcely correct. The Bishop should consider that branch of the population, or that interest, that is pro-

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tempore overloaded; and that only: and he will then find that the means of relieving it, will not appear to him so idle or so hopeless. The working population employed in agriculture is, we believe, about 1,500,000,* including farmers, &c. out of the 16,000,000—no very great number; and supposing a fifth or sixth thereof that could be removed, the immediate benefit to the community and to themselves, would be great and sure. We ourselves can answer for the advantage of such emigrations, both to the poor who have gone, to those who remained, and to the prosperity of the parishes which they have left. A small additional rate for three years paid their expenses; which has been repaid by the subsequent diminution of pauper-demand, while the morals and happiness of those that are left are immeasurably improved, by a more steady market for their industry; and the accounts from the families who emigrated, without one exception, assure us of their success in their new settlements, and of their consequent satisfaction. Emigration, both of population and of capital, is imperiously called for: the capital of the country is too large for its sphere of action. If the capital of the country finds a new field open to it, one need not fear but that the population will continue to follow it. Mr. Malthus justly said, "Let the poor emigrate if they will; but you have no right to force them to leave their native soil." This difficulty, however, would be removed now—for the poor are most anxious to quit this country, pressed as they are by present privations, and greatly alarmed by the preparations which Government is making to carry their new laws into full effect. The mingled disgust and terror at the prospect of being immured in the Union-houses, and their utter hatred of being consigned from the care of their own parish, to the hands of paid commissioners, clerks, attorneys, guardians, and ruling officers, has arisen to such an extent, that in a parish near us, every single labourer has applied for funds to take

him and his family to America. In our own parish, of which the population is very small, eleven applications are now under consideration, for the same purpose; and we are assured by a person well acquainted with the subject, that he believes, if all could go who would apply, the country would be left destitute of a working population. We find the King's speech congratulating the country on the success of the bill: we do not know what is meant by the word *success*. If it is meant, a diminution of the rate, it is true. But it has solely arisen (within the sphere of our knowledge,) from allowance cruelly diminished, and not from the poor having found other resources. The success of the bill!† Our widows are allowed by this bill, half a stone of flour, and from 3d. to 9d. a week. Now half a stone of flour is what they are supposed to consume, and the 3d. or 9d. is for tea, sugar, candles, fire, clothing, butter, cheese, house-rent, &c. A young man out of employ, is allowed half a stone of flour, and 6d.; out of which he has in addition to pay rent for lodgings, which is 1s. a week. Every old widow (except those quite infirm and helpless), were dragged twelve miles to the Commissioners' board, at their own expense, as best they could go, to explain their circumstances; and this cruelty was gratuitous, as the parish guardian could just as well have stated them. When the Union-houses are built, these allowances out of doors will cease; and all that ask relief, will alone receive it within the walls of the *Lock Hospital*. The farmers are so discontented with the system, that they are dismissing all their labourers with families, as they express no wish to interfere with Government in their tender mercies towards them, and they are taking single men in their place. The guardians and overseers themselves disapprove of it for its severity. Thus, in one sense, the *success* is evident; the screw is tightening; the pressure has begun; the rates will be diminished; the attorneys employed; and the peasantry—will be, we

* Ure on Manufactures, p. 4.

† One part of the bill we object to most strongly; i. e. that which regards *medical assistance*. Every labourer, not receiving pauper-allowance, must pay his medical attendant himself. We fear the result of this. Either the labourer must go without advice, or the medical man must give up his time, skill, and drugs, without prospect of being paid.

trust, safe under the protection of God, on the banks of the Mississippi; or roasting opossums by eucalyptic fires, on the Swan River.

In one of our remote and peaceful commons, there might be seen, a few weeks back, what Goldsmith's "bold peasantry, their country's pride," little thought of undergoing—the London police, knocking them about with their staves, handcuffing them, and carrying them off to gaol. This may be called success! Successful it may be—though we do not believe it. Successful, in its present state, we hope it will not be; but whether successful or not, it has alienated the hearts and affections of the poor. In their attachment, in their submission, in their duty, let not the Government rely: the bond is cancelled—the seal broken—and the Christian name to the deed is at least obliterated. When the Union-houses are built, and the system is brought into full action, we shall see more of its success!!

We beg pardon for having been lost in such a loog and painful digression. The Bishop says, "The country would not be benefited by losing the exertions of this valuable class of the community." To this we observe,—if the man is as strong as Hercules,—if he had a hundred arms and legs,—and if his labour is not wanted, the country gains by his absence; no employed labourer, at good wages, thinks of emigrating: but what advantage to the community is a man supported by those rates, which are lowering the labourer's wages, and diminishing the farmer's profits and the landlord's rent; since the man is simply a dead weight on the funds of the community? but further, the Bishop would seem to suppose, that because the man is gone, he is as if he were dead to us, as if he were not worth ten times as much to us as a productive labourer in Canada, or even in America, as he was as a pauper at home. Our great Canadian colonies are nothing but large counties belonging to us, and separated from us by the cheapest means of passing to and fro. The sea that divides our North American settlements from us, is the best bridge or causeway we could have had for a journey of 3000 miles. Instead of being lost to us, he is doubly gained. He was an

idler at home,—now he is working on his distant farm, for our commerce, trade, and manufactures. Every colony, which can support itself, is so much land added to the mother country: how can the Bishop see such men depart with regret, when he gives us his tables of the rapid increase of population, at the beginning of his treatise; and on which he founds his argument of the inutility of emigration. It is quite a mistake to suppose a large population is advantageous, *per se*; unless the capital is proportionate and properly distributed, and their employment certain. We are most favourable indeed to the system of emigration, only we advocate what Mr. Coleridge so well called, "a colonization of Hope, and not of Despair." It is now the absolute duty of Government to provide means for the emigration of the labourer; for the main principle of the new poor law, is to throw him on his own resources; but for the main body of labourers, emigration is their only resource: they have no other: they must emigrate, or remain as paupers in the Union-houses; for what resource has a labourer in an agricultural district, when out of employment?

The third cause which the Bishop gives of the diminished comforts of the poor is "the inclosure of commons." If the subject be regarded one-sidedly it is, but only in that partial view. The poor partially have lost by the inclosure of commons, and they have gained generally: the partial loss must give way to the general good. Had the commons been retained, (by way of argument,) they would have lost their chief former advantage in the present increase of population. The Bishop mentions the benefit of them in Cumberland; but few counties so widely abound in wastes, downs, moors, &c. In our old inclosed and better cultivated counties, waste lands were of far less assistance. At this time, the value would have been lessened every day, from the increased number who would have divided the benefit of them: but had they remained, because not demanded by an improved agriculture and an increased population,—the poor would not have had many other benefits they now possess, through those improvements. The balance, there-

fore, may be thus drawn, and it is all in favour of their cultivation.

The fourth cause, the Bishop says, is "the injurious and impolitic consolidation of farms!" In this we are at total variance with him. We conceive the labourer to be highly benefited by the change in this part of the system. We knew the old farms, and the old farmers, who held occupations from 3 or 4, to 20 or 30 acres, and nothing could be more deplorable than their system, or more wretchedly cultivated than their land. These small occupiers and proprietors fell under the necessary pressure of the times: it was not the landlord's cupidity that destroyed them, but their own inability to exist. They never could have met, with their miserable system and small capital, and ignorance, indolence, and apathy, the growing demands of the state in taxation, and the consequent increase of the rates and rents. Their farms were not half cultivated: they had no stimulus to exertion: year after year their rents were in arrear, and many wholly and ultimately lost. It required, and does now more than ever, all the activity, industry, skill, and capital combined, and well applied, to enable an occupier to meet the heavy expenses of the present day. If the old farms had remained, we must have gone elsewhere for our corn, for very little wheat was grown on them; the greater part was in pasturage. Even Cobbett knew and saw the advantage of the large farms and skilful and scientific farmers. It is under such men as Mr. Coke's wealthy and well-educated and well-informed tenants, that the labourer receives liberal wages and is sure of constant employment; and not under the old system, which, we repeat, died a natural death in its good old age. We have one or two specimens of these patriarchs—these old Catos and Columellas—remaining, and they are the worst agriculturists in the district. We totally differ from the Bishop when he asserts of the large farmers, that the interests of the employer and the employed are no longer the same. We know to the contrary; and we believe that all our labourers would much prefer working for a large capitalist and occupier, than for any other. They are generally

men of strict and honourable dealing, and the labourer can depend on them with security. Let the Bishop go into Norfolk, and see his position at once overturned.

The last grievance the Bishop mentions is—"That, instead of receiving from the farmer a compensation for his work, and that in proportion to the work done, the deficiency is now made up from a parochial assessment." Now we do not deny that the labourer receives parochial assessment; but we do deny that *he is not paid in proportion to the value of the work done.* Farmer Clodpole agrees with a single man, John Chubb, to turn over a large heap of manure; he works by the day or piece: if by the day, Chubb receives 9s. or 10s. a week, as may be; if by the piece, perhaps Chubb can make in the week 11s. or 12s.; and John Chubb is paid in proportion to the work done, and fills his belly with bacon and cabbage, and drinks farmer Clodpole's health; but when the next heap is to be turned, Chubb happens to be employed by Farmer Tench, in clearing his pond: so Farmer Clodpole goes to Jem Gudgeon and employs him: now, Gudgeon has a wife and six children; he is paid by Clodpole his 9s. or 10s. the compensation for his work, in proportion to the work done. Would the Bishop have Clodpole give Chubb 10s. because he is single, and Gudgeon 16s. because he has a family? if not, what does his Lordship mean by "not being paid in proportion to his work"? The work is worth 10s. because it can be done for that sum, neither more nor less. Why should Clodpole pay 16s.? The fact is this—the wages of a labouring man were supposed to be sufficient to support him, his wife and two children. Under the new law, he must support four children by his wages: consequently, if he has six, how are the other four to be supported? If the Bishop can point out any other way, so unobjectionable as by the rate, *under present circumstances*, as with our population *plus* the demand for it, we should like to know it. There is no grievance. The man is paid to the utmost worth of his labour; nor is it the fault of the farmer that the other four children are not supported by labour, instead of by

rate. Now we will explain how this arose.

It is as nearly as possible from 25 to 27 years ago, since every cottager had a spinning wheel, and every girl and woman could spin. The weekly profits to a good spinner were 2s. 6d.; they gave 2s. for the wool, and sold the yarn, when spun, for 4s. 6d.; and in those times, it was always presumed that the *wife and daughters could support themselves*, while the man and the boys brought in their wages. Thus, Gudgeon and his six young Gudgeons wanted no parish relief; but the manufacturers of Lancashire destroyed the cottage manufactory of Suffolk. The spinning languished for a few years, and about twenty years ago it ceased entirely. There is now hardly an old wheel in the parish, and not a single girl knows how to spin. Thus the wife and children were thrown entirely on the man's earnings, except what they casually got, by weeding, haymaking, and other occasional occupations;* and if the parish had not, out of a *general fund*, supported the large families, there would have been a disgraceful and most distressing scramble for the single labourers, as the cheapest; and those with large families would have been the last employed: consequently, we see wisdom and justice even in this necessity, where the Bishop only acknowledges a false and unrighteous system. Further, the Bishop says, by the statute of 43 Eliz. the poor-rate was meant for the *aged and infirm, and it should be given to them alone*. May we respectfully ask the Bishop, what he would do with the *unemployed*? Does not the Bishop see why the aged and infirm *alone were mentioned*, because at that time the *Government never supposed it possible that employment could not be found*; such a state of things never came under their consideration. The same statute obliged the overseers to *find work for the children*: in other words,

to perform impossibilities. But, absurd as the statute is, taking it abstractedly, it shows clearly, that plenty of work was always then to be found. But what should we think of a Government now, not under Lord Burleigh, but Lord Melbourne, insisting on the same thing. What in one was reasonable in application, however absurd in principle, would now be most unreasonable to command, and if executed, most mischievous.

The Bishop again (p. 14) speaks of the necessity 'of paying the labourer what he fairly earns, and to pay him it as his right, and as his due.' Why, in the name of goodness, urge this, as if it were an unusual act? We can assure the Bishop that not only do the farmers pay the labourers their due, but they pay them more than his Lordship owns that he pays his; his Lordship's scale being the very minimum of our's. The rate of wages is settled, and the labourer is as sure of receiving that, as a fundholder his dividends. But if the Bishop means that the *wages of labour should be universally raised to a higher level out of profits*, we beg leave respectfully to say, that such a change must depend on other and far weightier causes than his or our approbation. Abolish the poor laws, and some labourers with families would receive a higher compensation than they now do, without doubt; but not without others suffering great distress. This higher compensation, under the *present system*, is impossible; which has checked large and liberal wages on the one hand, and has mitigated severe privations on the other. The Bishop's humane wish to increase the wages of labour, can only be fulfilled by lessening the redundant supply. Wages are at 12s. or 14s. a week, in parts of Scotland and the north of England, where the demand is greater, and the supply less, than in the south.

We confess we do not understand what the Bishop means by its "be-

* The parish allowance to large families began soon after spinning ceased: the labourers, however, had two great advantages which they do not now possess. The single men lived in farm houses, and were therefore not induced to marry so early. 2dly, the farmer allowed his labourer wheat at a reduced price, and skimmed milk; wages were then 14d. a day, and there was more room for the employment of children; or in other words, a labourer could get his family more quickly off his hands. The loss of spinning has driven the women and girls into field-work, and thus again clogged up employment.

ing wisdom to grant them that which will be now received as a boon, and not to wait till it be demanded as a right." Of what is the Bishop speaking? what is the boon wanted, and what is the right denied? Is it, that every labourer should have from the community or his employer (which is the same thing) as much as will support himself and family, *whatever that family may be*. If it is not this, we are at a loss to know what it is that he requires. For we can only say, that he has no right to ask this of society, and if he did, society has no power of giving it. It is beyond the means they have; they have only a certain common stock. If they give more to one, they must take as much from another. For, if they did not, there would be soon nothing remaining, either to give or to deny. The labourer's wages can only rise through the labourer himself,—*by the redundant labour being lessened*. All other attempts are false and delusive: or can only be partially applied.

The Bishop, having mentioned these grievances, proposes as his remedy allotments of land to the peasantry. This is a mixed question of good and evil—of relation and comparison—and which wants a considerable commentary to accompany it. Abstractedly it would be the very worst and most fatal measure that could be taken; under certain circumstances, and with certain provisions, it would be partially very beneficial. As a universal measure it would be mischievous or useless: as a partial one, it might be productive of good effects. But of all measures, it wants the most circumspect and vigilant attention, and is most liable to run into fatal abuses. Its *natural* tendency is hurtful; but it may be *artificially* used with advantage: universally applied, it would lower the character and situation of the labourer and his wages; it may

be so modified as to improve it; but we hope never to see it extended as the Bishop desires. We have not room or time for a proper discussion of the subject. However, if land is let as a general rule, it should not be regulated by the *largeness* of families: good conduct alone, totally independent of singleness or marriage, and of the number of children, should be the claim to preference; all other rules would be pernicious. It will be seen that we cannot agree with the Bishop in supposing it ever will be "almost a substitute for the poor-rate." Let care be taken it does not increase it. We must, however, remind the Bishop that his partial application of it, proves really nothing at all as to its effect, if generally introduced. Again, in pursuing this subject, the Bishop says, in growing potatoes on this land, "the labourer possesses a *sure resource* against the extremes of privation and want." Indeed! that would be a golden discovery. But we doubt this.

What if the potato-crop should fail, as it often does in Ireland? where is the *sure resource* then? Public charity!! We cannot conceive any state so dangerous or hazardous. The labourer has trusted to the lowest and cheapest food, and that has failed him, and he has no means of getting any other. What is he to do? Potatoes are a very uncertain crop, and keep through the winter very badly. We often lose ours in frosty winters, sometimes in wet winters: in dry summers we have scanty crops. *We would not, if we are wise, trust to the potato*; and further, this potato system superseding wheaten food, is in itself most objectionable. Instead of increasing it, we hope soon to see the potato form only a pleasing variety in the dinner of an Irish peasant; and never to be found but with pork in an English cottage.* As for the *overseers* being furnished by law with powers to adopt this system

* The Bishop wishes to raise the labourer's condition: then do not oblige him to subsist on the lowest and cheapest food. On the other hand, let his diet be improved, and his lodging and clothing. The potato, useful as it is, will always be *poor-food*; while wheat is the *staff* of independent life. Perhaps, if we fed our labourers on *imported Bananas*, we might get our work done for 6d. a day. We wonder that this has not been proposed. The banana producing 140 times as much as wheat, and therefore would be superior to the potato-system, or to any thing which a free trade in corn could produce.

of land allotment, we hope, for the benefit of the poor and for the welfare of the country, that the legislature will never sanction such a proposition. It is a measure that should be considered as an *exception* and not as a *rule*; if applied, it must be by private discretion, and not by public enactment. It should be a reward conferred on superior industry, honesty, frugality, and self-denial. It will never be of use beyond this, though we grant even this to be useful to a limited extent; but, after all, it is but a partial palliation of the evil.

As for attaching the peasantry to the land by this means, we do not think highly of it; if their occupations did not answer, they would soon fling them up; and in all well-farmed districts, where there are wealthy responsible men as occupiers, the labourers, if steady, are never removed. We have in the parish where we are writing, those who have been all their lives on the same land, under one, or successive masters, and who feel pride and interest in the good cultivation of it. Perhaps these allotments may be best and most advantageously let to those labourers who are too old to perform hard farming work by the side of vigorous young men, and yet who are well capable of supporting themselves by employment.

The Bishop then proceeds to say, "to secure the adequate sources of employment, the landlord must, when circumstances require, lower his rent, the clergyman his tithes." And again, at p. 31, he points out the lowering of rents as the only remedy he knows for the present stagnation of employment; and he speaks of it as a matter easily adjusted. Now, 'lowering rents' is *per se* an evil; it is an unnatural process; rents having always, in a wealthy country, a tendency to rise; and the rise is a sure mark of general and growing prosperity. Nothing could excuse the general lowering of rents, but the most absolute and pressing necessity: besides, after all, it does not meet the evil—it is only taking from one to give to another: making the landlord poor for the purpose of making the labourer better employed. It is no addition to the public stock; it is only a hard and forced adjust-

ment. Secondly, rents have been generally lowered. In our county, upon an average they have been reduced from 20 to 30 per cent; and even Lord Fitzwilliam himself, the advocate of free trade in corn, owns that when he received his rents at a fall of 40 per cent, he conceived that he had fully and permanently met the fall of prices. Thirdly, it is very well for the affluent to speak lightly of lowering rents; but landed gentlemen are seldom affluent. Nine estates out of ten are either mortgaged partially, or have fixed money payments, as settlements, annuities, and allowances upon them;—reduction in these is equivalent to the embarrassment, and ruin, of a landlord. Suppose a man had 2,000*l.* a year, with payments to daughters, sons, &c. of 500*l.* a year; that reduces his income to 1,500*l.* Now take off 30 per cent. from his income for fall of prices, that is 600*l.*, which leaves him but 900*l.* to subsist on. Is it a trifling matter to speak to a man so encumbered of lowering rents? This is an every-day case; and the few unencumbered and wealthy proprietors are only an exception. Gilbert Wakefield's illustration of the matter is short and just. 'If a house is to sink one story (this was the precious reasoning of Dr. Watson, who said, if all sink alike, no injury would be sustained) it is of little importance to the man who lives on the *drawing-room* floor; but what is become of him who was inhabiting the *ground floor* previously?' The fact is, that it is very questionable whether any landed proprietor of an estate less than 2,000*l.* a-year, if it is encumbered, will be able to weather the severity of the present times, and to retain his rank in the scale of society. We think not, and that they must be swallowed up and ruined. It is very easy to inform the landlord that it is his *duty* to reduce his income one-third, or a half; but look at the outcry of the moneyed interest, and the fundholders, a few years since, when it was proposed by Lord Althorp to put a trifling *duty* on the *transfer of stock*. The Minister conceded to the market, and the tax was dropped. With regard also, in other cases, to 'lowering rents,' we conceive, with the Edinburgh Review, that even now

it is only to be done when minute inquiry into every individual case shows it to be absolutely necessary.*

When the Bishop speaks of lowering his rents, and urges other landlords to follow his example, he does not so speak of it, but as an act spontaneously flowing from a charitable feeling and humane disposition: he considers neither the pressure on the landlord, nor the great evil of the retrograde movement on the welfare of society. The Bishop may say, 'I follow the dictates of humanity, though I may not act according to the data of the political economist.' This, however, if urged, would not be satisfactory. Humanity cannot alter the resources of a country. We do not know in what degree, or with what gradation, the Bishop's rents are lowered; but we know that before he abated them, he doubtless satisfied himself that every tenant had in every way exerted himself, and put forth all his energies towards fulfilling his contract: also, he ought to have held out the certainty of their restoration as soon as increased means enabled the tenant to pay them. The universal fall of rents is a diminution to that amount of national wealth. The landowner has so much less income; his capital (land) has fallen in value. If he pays the same to Government as before, he must reduce his expenses, or pay out of capital. If, in consequence of this fall of national capital, Government is unable to continue its expenses, it must dismiss part of its establishment, or defraud the public creditor. So the cause of humanity is in no way helped; the suffering appeased in one place, breaks out in another. This is the natural consequence of lowering rent. But it may be said, "you are arguing merely like a

national merchant, or accountant, not like a man of benevolent feelings and large expanded Christian humanity. The Bishop does not wish to press so closely on his tenant's means, or to leave him his bare subsistence, but to act more generously, and let him enjoy an ease and freedom from that severe toil which you consider to be his necessary lot. In short, he wishes to be a generous landlord, and to have a tenantry living at their ease." To this we answer, that somebody or other must pay for the generosity of the one, and the ease of the other. The demands of the national revenue on the country are at this time far too great and urgent to permit this system of ease and generosity to continue. They require the utmost exertion and frugality from every one to meet them: they demand that rents should be kept up as much as possible, and double industry, and skill, and saving applied to pay them. Every man must have his shoulder at the wheel. If these fail at all, the national resources fail. Nothing has enabled the nation to meet its heavy expenditure, but the rise of prices consequent on the increase of capital; the Bishop's system would be fatal to our resources, if carried into universal execution. Were the debt paid off and the taxes diminished, we might then agree in its propriety. We are not defending the present state of things as one desirable; we are asserting it as existing. We are not saying it is not an evil, we know it to be a great one. But it exists and therefore must be met, and there is no way to meet it but by economy, and industry pushed to the utmost. Least we may be considered as losing the bloom of our Christian feelings, in our advo-

* The rent of farms in Suffolk has been lowered, on an average, full 30 per cent.; in some cases 50 and 60. A farm near us, that let for 2l. an acre, has now just been re-let for ten shillings. Very little land is above a pound an acre. The tithe, which varied from five to six shillings, has sunk to about three and sixpence. We think that the writers on political economy have made far too much difference between *money-rental*, and the *real value of rental*: indeed, it is quite preposterous to assert, as they do, that though the money-rental has fallen, the real rental has risen. At the present time, the distress of the farmer has been owing not only to a decline of price, but to a *superabundance of capital*, accompanied with a *severe competition*, which alone has prevented rents falling in a still greater proportion. To show how rents may and must fall, if prices continue as at present, and superabundant capital is consumed, we have known good farmers, intelligent, and industrious, and frugal, FAIL on farms rented only at one pound per acre.

cacy of the necessity of supporting the resources of the country, we shall add, that the severe and uninterrupted labour required in many occupations, agricultural and commercial, to enable a man to earn his daily support, is far greater than it ought to be. It is a matter of cruel necessity; very afflictive to be told, and very hurtful in its consequences; and so strongly do we hold this opinion, that, setting apart the opportunities for reading, religious instruction, and living in a Christian community of faith and worship, we think it very questionable whether in the comparison of the life of an English artisan, or of an Irish peasant, compared with that of the wild and unrestrained savage in his native woods, the balance, on the whole, would not be much in favour of the latter. Society seems to have so little to give, that to her claimants in the *lowest grade* she cannot repay them for the sacrifices they have made to her for the safety of person; for her protection of property, they are unfortunately not in debt to her at all.

As for the Clergy lowering their tithes, this has already been done to an extent beyond the reduction of rent, because the farmer has pressed more on the clergyman than on the landlord, knowing that in many, perhaps most cases, the clergyman could not gather tithe; and if gathered, as in the case of vicarial tithe, it would be worth nothing. The landlord has the farmer so much in his power, and the latter is so unwilling to disoblige him, or to give up his farm, that to our knowledge and loss, he has, in some instances, gone on paying the old rent, while he has insisted on and received a diminution of tithe. But a clergyman has no superfluous or superabundant income, which can give him "ample space and verge enough" to reduce tithe* without severe privations. It is not five, or ten per cent., but more often thirty per cent. that is demanded

and given; which, taken from a small income, must altogether disarrange the system of life, and produce great embarrassment. The Bishop knows that in his own diocese many livings are not worth 200*l.* a-year; we know some not worth 100*l.* And deeply it is to be lamented, and a dreadful scandal it is to an opulent Christian country to leave its clergy in such miserable destitution. Now the Bishop must own, that although he can have his farms, or his rich see, re-valued, and receive some hundreds a-year less, without embarrassment, yet his poor clergy would feel the loss of every pound taken from their necessities. Let tithes be lowered, but first give the clergy those decent and independent incomes which can enable them to bear the loss; but do not talk of the clergy lowering tithes, out of a miserable pittance of 100*l.* or 200*l.* a year. We should have much more to say about the treatment of the parochial clergy by the authorities of government and the nation, but we forbear. At p. 23, the Bishop says, "If the nation wish to avert the horrors of disaffection and turbulence, she must procure sufficient employment, and pay for an increased and increasing population." To this we answer, that the Bishop is asking what no power under the power of the Almighty can effect; and that the nation would be mad indeed to pretend to effect this—"Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat."—Her madness would be a proof of her approaching downfall.

One thing, however, is evident; if the Bishop's argument is right, the conduct of the Government is wrong; for they are proceeding on two opposite principles. That we are not favourable to the present system of poor laws, as lately commenced, has been already seen; but we think the principle far more correct and sound than the Bishop's; we only lament that the Government has not accompanied its action with other operations which

* We have been obliged to reduce our tithes permanently thirty per cent. and nine per cent. more this year from a failure in the turnip crop. This sum would have educated a son at the University, and fitted him for a profession: what a severe sacrifice to a clergyman who had a family! Upon this head we say—"Either the Bishops should not insist on University degrees as necessary for taking orders, or the University expenses should be reduced one half at least. All clergymen cannot write poems, like Parson Crahhe, to pay for their sons' education at College.

might have alleviated it. We think the poor should in no case be worse off than they were before; whereas many of them are now in a state of *legalised starvation*. We could take the Bishop to a cottage, in which a young labourer, his wife, and seven children, are existing on 9s. 6d. a week: the man is working on dry bread, insufficient in quantity. They are forced to buy four stone and a half of flour weekly, and consequently have only *two shillings* left for all other necessities. They have one resource—they *might put two of their children into Framlingham Castle!!!* That more ought to have been left to the parishes; that an explanation of the system should have been given to the poor; and that it should be provided that no healthy and able men with wives and families should be taken into the union houses, except for a short residence in extra cases; and that the power of *emigrating* should be provided for all those that desire it. Sincerely do we hope and pray that the peasantry of England—a body of men we know well and highly esteem—will not be consigned to the tender mercy of salaried officers, whether commissioners, clerks, or attorneys, on the *nauci-nili-pili* system.

We thus conclude our observations, we are afraid too hastily written to appear either with correctness or elegance. We must finish as we began, by hoping that the Bishop will allow the fair field of argument to be open to all;—our views are certainly different; but we hope that we have expressed ourselves with proper temperance in the discussion; and we repeat, that we are conscious that the motives which have induced the Bishop to adopt and recommend the system which is explained in his work, arise from the most kind and benevolent feelings. And if he will now urge on the attention of Government the distressed and degraded situation of the parochial clergy, as he has done that of the poor, he will be performing a sacred work of love worthy of a Christian Bishop. The Bishop, p. 28, says, "if our church be overthrown, England, I most fully believe, will rue the day." In this sentiment we fully and cordially agree: we are certain of its truth, and we shall add another of which we are equally assured—'That if the body of

the parochial clergy are not raised from their present depressed situation, to a state of liberal independence suited to their education, habits, and expectations, the church will and must be overthrown without a possibility of escape.

In conclusion, we beg to say that we are fully aware of the difficulties which government had to meet, in the alteration of the poor-law system; we are aware of the great evils which they found existing, and we are only anxious that their new laws, which we believe to be correct in principle, should be brought into effect, with all tenderness, consideration, and humanity. The poor have no advocates but the good; no refuge, but in the bosoms of the virtuous and the compassionate. They at least are not answerable for laws imperfectly constructed, and improvidently administered. We hope the difficulties of the change may be surmounted, and with as little sacrifice of private happiness as possible, and with as little encroachment on the sanctity of the domestic hearth.

DEBRETT'S *Complete Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Twenty-first edition; edited by William Courthope, Esq. Post 8vo, pp. 780.*

A PEERAGE is a work of a peculiar character, so subject to perpetual change, that, like a field or garden, it has two crops continually growing in it; the one, of new events and fresh information; the other, of errors and misprints. Debrett's *Pocket Peerage* was long the best work of its kind: yet, under a careless course of editing, it had become marvellously full of faults. The number and the merits of the several competitors who have latterly started on the same course, appear to have stimulated the proprietors to fresh exertions; and Debrett is now confided to the care of an intelligent gentleman attached to the College of Arms. Its plan of arrangement is the old one of Dugdale, that of giving each title in its due order of precedence, and the account of each family in a continuous narrative: the whole is now contained in a single volume,—a most portly duodecimo to be sure. The engravings of the arms are greatly improved, being now

beautifully executed in wood by Vize-telly, Branston, and Co.; a mode which has two great advantages,—that there will be no more worn-out, faded impressions, and that alterations and corrections may be much more readily made. We observe the arms of the new Bishop of Madras do not agree with their description. The frontispiece of the King's portrait appears to have seen its best days: perhaps the engraving was never very successful. The list of Extinct Peerages is the most concise and complete we ever saw; and the other lists and tables are very useful.

Japhet in Search of his Father. By the Author of 'Jacob Faithful.' 3 vols.

WE are acquainted with few novels in our language that has been received with more general approbation than the "Jacob Faithful" of Captain Marryat. The humour, the drollery, the truth and fidelity of the descriptions the force of outline with which the characters were drawn—all pleased, in spite of many defects in the formation of the story. The beauties and faults of the present novel, however inferior it may be to its predecessor, are the same. It abounds in spirit, liveliness, variety of character, drollery of adventure, and *vis comica* throughout. To be sure its comedy is always on the borders of farce; and as long as effect is produced, no matter what it costs. The whole is a wondrous web of incongruities and impossibilities, such as no picture of human life ever presented; scarcely one event is even probable, scarcely one character consistent. But if the taste of the author is to be called in question in collecting such materials for his edifice, his skill and genius must the more be praised, for that he has been able to give it, if not the proportions of classical design, at least sufficient attractions to detain the attention and delight the fancy. Few of the characters are well drawn on the whole;—all of them clever and vigorous, and characteristic in parts. We do not think there is much continued interest in the fate or fortunes of any of the dramatis personæ, and it matters very little how the whole narrative ends; but the separate incidents are very agreeable, and very absurd: the portraits are certainly not by

Lawrence, but rather in the free style of H. B.; and the whole is an assembly of the most extraordinary people, and in the most extraordinary circumstances that ever took place. Whether we speak of Mr. Phineas Cophagus the apothecary at Smithfield, who was gored by a mad bull—turned Quaker, and so on,—returned churchman, and so on—and then was gored again at the distance of a quarter of a century, whether by the same bull or not we cannot say;—or Miss Aramathea Judd, whose character we take to be the most *inexcusable* that our author ever imposed on the credulity of his readers. That young ladies wear false faces, we potently believe; but seldom with Miss Judd's design, of passing for their grandmothers. The other is an Irish Baronet, Sir H. de Clare, who and his lady turn gipsies and mountebanks, and what not. As for the hero of the tale himself, who mistakes every man with a long nose for his father, and seeing the Bishop of Exeter (the *then* Bishop) enjoying an unusual longitude of proboscis, fixes on him as his parent, to the no small astonishment of the virtuous prelate; who cures Lady Maelstrom of hysterics, by pouring a bottle of *marking ink* into her mouth, instead of Eau-de-Cologne, and then, to correct his mistake, by following it up with a quart of stinking green water where flowers had been placed; who passes himself off to Lord Windermere as his son; who is taken up and condemned for highway robbery; who is confined in the cellar of an Irish castle, and all but murdered; who gives himself out in London as a young man of ten thousand a year; who sets up druggist at Reading; who turns Quaker for love of a young Quakeress; who finds at last his father looking like a large Bengal tiger; and who at the first interview seizes the paternal crutches, by way of behaving himself prudently and making a good first-impression; knocks down the black domestics of his astonished, infuriated, and venerable parent: finally, who married the very prim, starch, and conscientious young daughter of the Aminadabs; as for him,—we shall close our observations with the last scene of his history.

“ And now, as there is no doubt that

my readers will be curious to know whether my lovely wife adheres to her primitive style of dress, I shall only repeat a conversation of yesterday-night, as she came down arrayed for a splendid ball given by Mrs. Harcourt de Clare:

"Tell me now, De Benyon," said she, 'is not this a pretty dress?' (*What a little sanctified hypocrite she must have been!—what a painted Jezebel in disguise!*)

"Yes, my dear," replied I, looking at her charming face and figure, with all the admiration usual in the honey-moon,—it is, indeed. But do you not think, my dear Susan," said I, putting the tip of my white glove upon her snowy shoulders, 'that it is cut down a little too low.'

"Too low, De Benyon! (*Spirit of William Penn, forgive her!*) Why it is not half so low as Mrs. Harcourt de Clare or Lady C— wear their dresses.'

"Well, my dear, I did not assert that it was; I only asked."

"Well, then, if you only asked for information, De Benyon, I will tell you that it is *not too low*; and I think that you will acknowledge, that on this point, my opinion ought to be decisive; for if I have no other merit, I have at least the merit of being the best-dressed woman in London.—(*Verily, the bones of John Fox are rattling in his grave!*)

"Thou persuadest me, Susanah," said I.

"Now, De Benyon, hold your tongue."

"Like a well-disciplined husband, I bowed, and said no more."

Reflection of the Reviewer.—As pretty a couple of Quakers as ever we recollect to have seen!

Reflection of the Composer.—Such a Susannah as this, would have reversed the history of her namesake in Scripture.

Reflection by Bernard Barton.—Verily! I have seen the like before!

Margaret Ravenscroft, or Second Love.
By James A. St. John, &c. 3 vols.

WE have had occasion more than once to profit by some works of Mr. St. John's composition; and we give him credit for much knowledge, enriched and rectified by observation and travel. Yet we confess we did not expect to find him directing his talents to the formation of fictitious narratives; we rather supposed him employed in duly digesting the quantity of cotton exported by the Pacha of

Egypt; or unrolling a papyrus bought at Mr. Salt's sale; or perhaps making an experiment in his own person, as to whether it is possible in our climate to hatch eggs as they do in Egypt, by sitting on them oneself in a pair of warm, soft, feather-breeches. However, tired, we presume, like other people, of the realities of life, he has amused his leisure by indulging in the fictitious creations of his own fancy;—a custom also of our own: but as our thoughts on these subjects are apt to run in a particular channel, we shall beg leave, with permission of the kind public, to keep them to ourselves.

The merit of this novel assuredly is not in the growing interest which the plot excites; it is not in any delicate discrimination of character; it is not in any finely complicated train of incidents; it is not in any happy novelty of invention; but it must be found in the separate parts, in the individual scenes. There is much pleasing observation; much elegant description; much eloquent and animated dialogue; much that shows a cultivated taste, and a mind stored with information. Speaking honestly, and therefore *not according to our wicked craft*, there are also many parts of the narrative that we cannot approve: as the whole character of Margaret is to us excessively displeasing; her character inspires no respect; her history is painful; her passions degrading; her end most distressing. Mrs. Bailey is perfectly hateful. Samber perhaps is the most interesting person: for the qualities he is described as possessing, must *always* interest; but his unnecessary gabble of Anglo-Tedesco is a *great bore*, and not sufficiently repaid by the humour of the mistakes which his ignorance of a language occasions. The murder of the poor Jew is gratuitous and ruffian-like cruelty. If you must have murders, have them in Mrs. Radcliffe's grand style, or not at all: as for the Zingara, we have had too much of such characters—they are quite out of nature—a fine and bold creation of fancies once—*sed repetita displicet*. Without other exceptions, there is something too bizarre, too *untrue* about them, to please. When first introduced into our fictitious personæ, the mystery through which they appeared, struck the mind. There

was a false grandeur about them,—still it was grand: but they should not be too fully revealed, too often seen, too closely approached: it is only in the hand of a most practised writer and a man of genius, that such creations can hope to be successful.

We dare say by this time Mr. St. John has formed a very low opinion of our critical judgment; *n'importe*, we must go to the end of our stage, snarling and growling, as we generally do: so then we shall, in conclusion, observe, that we disapprove in toto of Montague's most unnatural, unmanly, and unchristian conduct after Margaret's death. Is that the lesson which these histories of life are to teach?—Is that the duty they are to inculcate?—Is that the true portrait of moral wisdom they are to mirror to the inexperienced mind?—Is there real affection, real virtue, real wisdom, in this life of perpetual and unavailing sorrow?—Is it not selfish, contemptible, and wicked? It is not agreeable to our nature, our affections, our passions; it is not consistent with our duty, with the purposes of our life. Where it exists, it is from some morbid and vitiated state of the mind; and in Margaret's character, there certainly was nothing to demand such a tremendous sacrifice, as a life of perpetual sorrow, and therefore of sin. Mr. St. John may be sure that his moral is wrong; and it is just that which the majority of his readers or *readers-esses* (for we suppose nine-tenths of novel readers are females) may mistake for what is right. The lover or husband most truly honours his mistress or his wife's memory, and most sincerely shows his affection, 'who drops some natural tears'—but who also 'wipes them soon;' who takes one farewell look at the grave that holds all he once cherished, and then with manly resolution and Christian resignation, turns away to re-occupy his station, re-assert his rights, advance his fortune, and fulfil his duties in the world. If novels teach any other moral than this, let them be condemned:

*An vitii carentem ludit imago
Vana, que portâ fugiens eburnâ
Somnium ducit?*

My Aunt Pontypool. 3 vols.

ALBEIT we are great novel readers, and generally dilute our glass of sherry after dinner with some portions of Messrs. Saunders and Otley's agreeable and spirited narratives, yet we can allow very little time to *My Aunt Pontypool*, for the best of reasons, we are allowed very little time ourselves; in other words, we have so many fresh visitors of the same sort, that we must rise and tell *My Aunt Pontypool* that her carriage is waiting. Yet we parted with her reluctantly; and having seen her to the steps of her landau, by a fortunate accident, Messrs. Saunders and Otley passed, arm in arm, in their way from their printers—'their custom in the afternoon.' We looked in their good-humoured faces and said, 'Hem! Gentlemen, hem!—The novel you sent me is not unskilfully designed, nor inelegantly written. (Mr. Otley smiled; Mr. Saunders rubbed his hands.) The main point of every novel, Gentlemen, you are aware, is to create and to maintain an interest. (They both nodded assent.) I say, to maintain an interest—hem! Now, this is to be effected by the author's skill in forming his characters, arranging his incidents, and developing his plot. (Then Mr. Otley took a pinch of snuff.) You understand Latin, Gentlemen, I presume?—(They both howed, and looked at one another, as much as to say, 'Don't we?') Well then, Horace, in his *Ars Poetica*—I say, Horace, Gentlemen, who had his town-house at Rome, and a country-house on the Sabine Hills; (the fact was, I wished to impress the publishers with my own importance, by magnifying as much as possible the authority of the Poet I was going to quote)—Well then, Horace, who used to dine with Augustus, just as Sir Walter Scott dined with George the Fourth, and who kept a bailiff, besides several maidservants, at his country-house;—(Here Mr. Saunders winked at Mr. Otley, as much as to say—'Sly dog, that Horace!')—so you may suppose he knew something of the world. Well he said, writing on these subjects (They both seemed very attentive):—

—Cui lecta potenter erit res,
Nec facundia deseret hunc, nec lucidus
ordo.

which Bishop Hurd thus—(Mr. Otley

took out his gold repeater and looked at it)—'Well, Gentlemen,' I said, 'I won't detain you from more important business, though I thought you would like to have heard what Bishop Hurd said in his invaluable Commentary; but as you seem to be in a hurry—Ah! dinner-time, I suppose—ha-ha! not to be missed—hot joint, I suppose, every day?—Well, Gentlemen,—(Here I made a short pause, thinking I might have had an invitation, which I had determined to accept; but not receiving any, I repeated)—Pray, Gentlemen, just tell the author, I think he might have made more of the character of 'My Aunt,' without descending into a too broad or vulgar humour. Colonel Adair is a well-drawn and pleasing character: but the latter incidents relating to the Williamson's, are not sufficiently probable, and carried into a far too painful detail. Young Williamson's death-bed is revolting to our feelings; and old Williamson's crimes and punishment made us shudder. We think Henry Adair might have been moulded into something of a poetical form, which would have been in fine relief to the rest. Lord Methwyno is a natural character. Gentlemen, a good novel, like a good piece of stewed beef, must be allowed plenty of time to *simmer*; it must not be hurried. Your authors now-a-days show a great deal of cleverness, quick observation, knowledge of the world, dramatic skill, with the style and language of gentlemen; *but they are in a devil of a hurry to dispatch their beef*.'—Gentlemen, good morning.—Mr. Saunders, I was sorry I was obliged to give your editor of Cowper—Jack Drum's Entertainment;—but country parsons make very bad editors. You never knew a Magazine thrive whose editor lived beyond the sound of Bow-bells. It is the same of other books. Southey's—'Sir (said Mr. Otley), you recollect Mister'—'Yes,' I said, 'certainly the Laureate is an exception. Mr. Southey is a gentleman of very extensive information—very extensive, indeed; so various, and at the same time so profound, that—living as he does among the mountains, where, you know, not a book is to be obtained for love or money—I can only say, *I hope to come honestly by it*.'

Travelling Sketches, in Rhyme. By Lady E. S. Wortley. 1835.

EVERY good poet forms his own style, in which practice often leads him to excellence. Lady E. S. Wortley has long had claims to originality, as we have before pointed out; and we think, *in her own manner*, she is as near perfection as possible; indeed, we cannot imagine anything more perfectly finished in thought and language. We shall extract a few of the first lines in the volume—"Her Farewell to England"—in which the subject is agitated when she is on board the packet, *how she shall bid it farewell*:—whether very softly in a low whisper, or bawling to the top-note of her voice; it never having struck her that there was a middle path between the two, untraced indeed by heroines, and ladies of that class; but still much used, which perhaps would have served her purpose as well as deafening the captain and cabin passengers by her screams.

Farewell, my land! on thy blest shores I leave
Many beloved ones—shall I seek to weave
A song of warbled lamentations soft,
In sighing breezes, towards those shores to waft
A melancholy, plaintive, swan-like strain,
Murmuring, that like Death's prey, is part-
ing's pain;
Or leave it to those voiceless tears to show
All that can be reveal'd of jealous woe,
Which still loves best in hidden streams to flow;
Or pour the fervent sorrows of my soul
In one wild, sudden, full farewell!

This agony of separation, some how or other, being got over, Lady Emmeline proceeds on her journey into France; and soon after we find a very serious and elegant apostrophe to the *Hills*; in which, in an elegant though forcible manner, she tells them some home truths; as, for instance, that they belong to France, and must never hope to be otherwise than they are; they had probably heard of the flying island of Laputa, and were becoming discontented at their own immovability.

That still ye're her's, and still shall her's
remain.

We believe the *Hills* to be an aspiring family, for we see the morning papers continually harping on the subject; but this tendency to elevate themselves is not peculiar to the English Hills. Lady W. tells them in France, that in vain they are trying to fly upward.

Yes! ye are here! and bound by sternest ties,
How'er ye may aspire to yonder skies.

She gives them, however, one chance and only one of escaping:—

'Your's is an union nothing shall dissolve,
While duly on her axis she revolve.'

Yet, lest, on the strength of that expectation, they should begin to show freaks and fancies, she again reminds them—

And while ye last, ye still must her's remain;
And if from her ye'd soar, ye soar in vain.

On common occasions, perhaps this would be sufficient to keep a family in good order; but the Hills have always been a frisky, capering race; and, particularly in Italy, have shewn such vagaries as prove that they want some severer restraint than mere words to keep them to their propriety. And so, she proposes to fasten them down with the stalks of the vines, which are much

used for packing-up goods in Italy and elsewhere; and as may be seen in Mr. Barker's *Lempriere*, were employed of old by Bacchus to enchain his enemies.

With gadding vines, although the fair Earth had,

In mother-like solicitude sent these,
Like gentle emissaries, e'en to seize,
And bind ye to her living breast, methinks,
With these soft ligatures and delicate limbs,
So to remind ye that tho' soaring high,
Into the bright, glad regions of the sky,
Ye still are her's, and must to her belong.

Presuming that we have now got the Hills as safe bound as old Prometheus himself, we proceed to afford our readers the pleasure of one entire poem, and then reluctantly we must kneel down, and kissing Lady E. S. Wortley's hand, bid her farewell.

ON THE FIRST SIGHT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Oh! Mediterranean Sea! oh! thou Mediterranean Sea!

It is well with me, that at last I look on thy loveliness and thee;

Oh! how placidly pure and how beamingly bright do thy glittering waters seem,
Like a hundred rivers of sapphire and gold, met together in some rich dream.

Then hail to thy brightness—and hail to thy calm, and thy heavenly heavenly hue,

Oh! glorious Mediterranean Sea! so beautiful and so blue;

And hail to the fertile and flowery pride of thy winding and verdant shore,

For never did scene of enchantments so rife, greet and gladden my senses before.

Oh! Mediterranean Sea! oh! thou Mediterranean Sea!

It is well with me thus on thy golden shore, on thy borders of beauty to be.

Where gracefully spread the olive trees into many a shady bower,

And haughtily, with their crested heads, the ambitious stone pines tower.

Oh! thou Mediterranean Sea serene! oh! thou Mediterranean Sea!

'Tis gently and lightly the breezes blow o'er thy dimpled glass in their glee.

'Tis a feast of sunshine makes ever glad thy surface and thy fair shore.

Roll, roll and rejoice—breathe music, flash light—for ever, and ever, and ever more.

History of the British Colonies, by R. Montgomery Martin, F.S.S. &c. &c.; in five volumes. Vol. IV. *Possessions in Africa and Austral-Asia*, 8vo. pp. 624.

THE Colonies comprehended in this volume are as follow:

In South Africa,

The Cape of Good Hope, acquired by conquest in 1806

Mauritius and the Seychelles, Do. 1810

In Western Africa,

Sierra-Leone, acquired by cession 1787

Gambia Do. do. 1631

Cape Coast Castle, by conquest 1661

Accra, &c. Do. 1661

St. Helena, by colonization 1651

Ascension Do. —

In Austral-Asia,

New South Wales, by colonization 1787

Van Diemen's Land Do. .. 1803

Swan River, &c. Do. .. 1829

South Australia Do. .. 1829

Falkland Islands Do. .. 1765

Of the geography of these Colonies, together with their area, general history, physical aspect, geology, climate, territorial divisions, population, animal and vegetable kingdoms, staple produce, government civil and military, laws, religion, education, finances, commerce, with all that relates to the value of property and state of society in them, the volume before us contains a clear and succinct statement, compiled with great skill, and penned with considerable spirit, by the practised hand of Mr. Martin.

Not many of our readers will dissent from his remarks, in the first chapter, on the injuries which Europeans have inflicted on the aborigines of the African continent by the trade in slaves, or refuse to join with him in lamenting and deprecating that unballowed traffic. Nothing can be more evident than that the interests

of the Cape of Good Hope, as a colony, equally with those of the parent state, are involved in the question of its complete discontinuance.

According to Mr. Martin's statistical table, the territory at the Cape and in its neighbourhood, which is subjected to British dominion, amounts to 73,216,764 acres of land; but of which only 289,000 acres are at present cultivated, subsisting a population of not more than 150,000 souls, of whom only 60,000 are free whites and 90,000 coloured or *bond*: nor can any great increase in population, or extension of agriculture, be expected until the entire removal of that constant source of discord and irritation, the distinction between white and black, and the traffic in the persons of the latter, which has arisen as a consequence of that distinction:—then, and not till then, may education and religion be expected to progress, and convert the whole of this territory into a well-peopled, well-cultivated, and prosperous domain; and, like some other of the older possessions the of Mother Country, connected with her by the strongest of all ties, *union of interest*: and then, and not till then, will those scenes of slaughter and desolation cease, which are now of such frequent occurrence, to the utter discouragement of agriculture and commerce.

Mauritius, the next colony described by Mr. Martin, offers itself in corroboration of the remarks we have just made. This colony is still suffering under the moral malady. Its black population has, according to report, been kept up by supplies obtained in the teeth of the *Slave-trade Felony Act*; and considerable discussion has taken place, and more is likely to take place in Parliament, respecting the true character of its present inhabitants, whether free blacks or slaves. We will not interfere with that discussion, but merely observe, that as the prosperity of the colony, and the complete abolition of slavery, and even of negro apprenticeship, are intimately connected, if not altogether identified with each other, we hope that time and energies will not be hopelessly exhausted on retrospection, which might be more beneficially employed in securing the present and future liberties of the blacks in this and our other colonies.

The colonies in Austral-Asia greatly surpass the others described in this volume in geographical extent, and we believe also in national importance, in consequence of the congeniality of their climate with that of the parent state. Undefined as their limits are, they are understood to comprehend more than 300,000 square miles of territory, with a white population of nearly 100,000 souls; and which is rapidly increasing by fresh emigrations from our own shores.

Among the interesting facts noticed by Mr. Martin in this part of his volume, is the state and character of the aborigines. We refer to the volume, page 295, for his description of them, and particularly for his account of the administration of justice (if so it may be called) to these harmless natives. We hope that no time will be lost in providing means better adapted than such a process as Mr. Martin has described, to secure the due administration of the justice of this country in its colonies.

The case, as stated by Mr. Martin, is as follows:—"In 1827, a native was arrested and placed on trial at Sydney, charged with burning a shepherd's hut and the shepherd in it. The evidence was altogether unsatisfactory, as there was no proof of the fact, but reason to believe that the fire was accidental; nevertheless the poor native was placed in the dock; he laughed at the scene around, the meaning of which he could not in the slightest degree comprehend (*none of the Sydney blacks speaking his language*); the forms of a trial were gone through; and he was executed!"

Of the various particulars condensed into this volume, respecting the geology, together with the vegetable and animal productions, government and moral state of the several colonies comprehended within it, we can offer our readers no analysis; nor will our space permit our noticing the settlements in Western Africa; and we feel the less reluctance at being compelled thus abruptly to terminate our remarks, as we entertain little doubt that Martin's *History of the British Colonies* will be viewed by our readers, as it is by us, in the light of a standard work, of which the majority of them will feel desirous to possess themselves.

A Guide through the Town of Shrewsbury; with brief Notices of the more remarkable objects in the Environs. 12mo. pp. 178.

WE are exceedingly pleased with this elegant and judicious Guide. We think it is formed after the best plan, that of pure and terse description of those objects which are actually presented to the eyes of the stranger; neither overloaded with history and biography, which he may study more appropriately in other works, and on less hurried occasions, nor degraded by the introduction of mean and insignificant subjects, which in too many works of this kind have betrayed the author's prejudices and party politics; his ridiculous vanity and presumptuous ignorance; his commercial zeal for the trade of the place, or for that of his own shop.

In no class of publications has there been more room for improvement than in local Guides. The quacking and puffing Guides to watering places seem to have been too much the general model; but what may be bearable and pardonable in the one, is insufferable and disgusting in the rest. The fact is, Guides cannot be sold without the aid of the local bookseller; and they seldom can be well done if left to him alone. The more judicious antiquary of the neighbourhood must volunteer his assistance, and, for the public good, sacrifice his own remuneration to the commercial interests of the publisher. When he has done this, we will presume a case, and imagine his reward. Let him pursue his historical investigations, aided by those means which the 'Record Commission' has so judiciously afforded to every provincial library, and by those local records to which he will by degrees obtain access; and then, when he feels satisfied with the general completeness and accuracy of his collections, let him publish the History of his own Town in a quarto volume, with plates selected rather for their curiosity and information, than as mere ornaments, and by that time the taste which his judicious Guides have already diffused among the community, will be the means of producing for him that attention and approval which, combined with the pleasure derived

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

from the pursuit itself, will be the adequate reward for all his labours.

The town of Shrewsbury is already provided with an excellent History, the production of two very able men, the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway and the venerable Archdeacon Owen. No other city or town in England can yet boast of the like. Yet even there, where so much gold has been already brought to the surface, there doubtless remains ore in the ancient mines which will gratify further research. The fabric of history is formed of so many materials, that, like a garden which presents an aspect of beauty and perfection, it both admits and requires a constant culture and repair.

But whilst praising our author's pertinency, we have been led to become discursive ourselves. To return from the contemplation of more extensive works, to the excellent synopsis before us, we need only further remark that, with the legitimate arrangement of a *vade-mecum*, it conducts the visitor, step by step, to the several public buildings and other objects of interest and curiosity. It is embellished with twenty-one engravings on wood, skilfully executed from tasteful drawings. Among them is a view of the new Town-Hall, now in the course of erection, at the expense of about 12,000*l.* from a design by Sir Robert Smirke: we are sorry to say it is a very meagre performance, having no characteristic but grandeur of size, and in fact has less architectural pretension than almost any stack of four or five houses in the new streets of London. It must be allowed there were greater efforts to attain architectural elegance in such buildings, in the days which produced the Town-hall at Chelmsford, and the Sessions-house at Clerkenwell, than in these which have brought forth the new Fishmongers' Hall and this Town-hall at Shrewsbury. We regard it as a melancholy contrast to the picturesque Market-house and the old Free Grammar-school.

Nor, when sitting in our chair of architectural criticism, can we do otherwise than condemn the extraordinary termination of the tower of the new church of St. George at Frankwell. The union of graduated gables and tall crocketed pinnacles, has not

merely an unfinished, but a broken and dilapidated appearance.

The great deficiency of modern English Architecture, is propriety of design. The errors of the provincial and the royal architect are not very dissimilar. The former gives us a house-gable at the top of a church tower; and the latter presents in the façade of a Town-hall nothing appropriate or characteristic at all.

We cannot pronounce the same censure on Mr. Blakeway's monument. The beautiful tracery and shrine-work is peculiarly appropriate to an antiquary. Yet even here we think there is something wanting: monuments, in our opinion, should have not merely a general but a personal propriety; and we are strong advocates for having some representation—a medallion, if nothing more—of the features of the deceased. There is here nothing to show, except its present freshness, that this was not some ancient shrine-work, which has been appropriated to Mr. Blakeway's memory by the insertion of new tablets, and a little shield of arms at the top. In ancient times, there would have been an effigy or engraved brass plate; the arms would have been repeated, (and not stuck over, but placed within, a panel,) and all the sculptures would have been filled with badges, and rebuses, and appropriate allusions to the name, the preferences, and the employments of the deceased.

To the residents of Shrewsbury, the utility of this little volume is enhanced by a catalogue of its eminent natives, and lists of native birds and plants. The whole work bears evidence of the ability and good taste of the author.

Juvenal's Satires; by Dr. P. A. NUTTALL, Translator of *Horace and Virgil*. Three Editions:—

1. *With a Linear Verbal Translation, Index, &c.* Post 8vo, pp. 230.
2. *Translated into English Verse, by Wm. GIFFORD, Esq. late Editor of the Quarterly Review.* Post 8vo, pp. 230.
3. *With a Linear Verbal Translation and Gifford's Poetical Version, &c. accompanying the Text.* Demy 8vo, pp. 432.

THE edition of *Juvenal's Satires*, which the learned Editor formerly published with an interlinear translation, having been long out of print, he has at length undertaken its republication, though in a form somewhat different. Instead of a mere reprint, the great Roman Satirist here appears in three distinct forms of publication; each being suited to the taste or pocket of the purchaser. The first, contains the Text of *Juvenal* accompanied by a faithful Translation, which, though the interlinear *ordo* is omitted, has been so arranged, for the advantage of students, as to correspond verbally and linearly with the Latin text. Thus the exact sense of the original can be obtained at a glimpse; and by those possessing the least grammatical knowledge of the Latin language, it is evident that the verbal construction can be instantly discovered.*

The second volume is a reprint of the splendid translation by the late William Gifford, Esq. accompanied by Notes, and a copious explanatory Index. It appears in a neat and compressed form; and is so arranged as

* The following passage, which commences the celebrated Satire on Women, will serve as a specimen of the fidelity and ease with which the linear translation has been adapted to the original. The long Prosodical quantity that occurs is intended to denote the principal caesura, or emphatic syllable of each line, which (as the Doctor has clearly demonstrated, in a brief but admirable treatise on Latin Versification,) cannot be violated without destroying the rhythmus of the verse.

CREDO pudicitiam, Saturno rege, moratam
In terra, visamque diu, cum frigida parvas
Præberet spelunca domos, ignemque, laremque;
Et pecus et dominos communi clauderet umbrâ;
Silvestrem montana torum cum sterneret uxor
Fronibus et culmō, &c.

I believe that chastity, when Saturn was king, dwelt upon earth, and was long seen, when the cold cave afforded petty habitations, and fire, and the household god; and included both cattle and masters in one common shed; when the mountain wife would spread her woodland couch with leaves and straw, &c.

to correspond, page for page, with the Editor's linearly translated edition.

The third volume, which appears in a handsome octavo form (with a portrait of Gifford, engraved by Audinet, from a painting by Hoppner,) embodies the whole of the matter contained in the two smaller editions, having the linear verbal translation and Gifford's poetical version and Notes accompanying the Text; thus presenting, at a moderate price, one of the complete editions of the great Roman Satirist ever offered to the public.

"As a necessary introduction (to quote the Doctor's prefatory observations), the Editor has given a general sketch of the *Life, Genius, and Writings of Juvenal*, with a brief exposition of each Satire; and, what may be considered a useful novelty, he has headed the Satires throughout with lines explanatory of their respective subjects, which, by means of the summary of Contents, will greatly facilitate immediate reference to the various matters on which Juvenal has written. The Dissertation on Juvenal's writings is followed by a Biographical Sketch of *William Gifford*; to which is added a brief Treatise on *Latin Versification*, in which the use of the long prosodical quantity, intended to denote the principal caesural syllable of each verse, is fully explained.

"These improvements, the Editor presumes, will render this edition peculiarly serviceable. While the poetical version will materially aid in conveying the dignity, strength, and freedom of the great original, the linear translation will prove an agreeable and useful auxiliary to all who have acquired, and to those who wish to acquire, a knowledge of the Latin language. The mode of its arrangement will be found to remove every difficulty: the position of the words is developed with clearness and precision: the ideas of the original are neither amplified nor retrenched: the periods correspond in every part; their members and even their length being usually the same. In short, it will furnish the greatest facility ever offered for the acquisition of a tongue so deserving of our attention. If we consider the grandeur of the people by whom it was spoken—the lustre of its writers—the empire which it still maintains among ourselves—the necessity we are under of learning it, in order to obtain access to almost all the sciences, nay, even to the knowledge of our own laws, of our judicial proceedings, and of our charters,—every aid rendered to this important study must be highly acceptable to the taste and spirit of the age."

Memoirs of Mirabeau. Vols. III. IV.
1836.

THE incidents in these volumes are like most family quarrels, very uninteresting to the public; nor is the history of a man running away from his own wife, and running off with another man's, carried through some goodly octavos, very instructive or amusing; but there is a singularity of talent and of temper about all the family of the Mirabeaus, which throws a light over the dull chronicles of their domestic annals. They are all very clever people—the Marquis, the Bailli, and the Son. They are all too singular and strange, as they are clever. For three generations they are all separated from their wives; and for three generations their intellectual powers were mixed with eccentricities approaching to insanity. The Bailli is the most interesting, and the most worthy of the whole: but they all seem like people who had outlived the times for which they were fitted, and did not very well know what to do, or how to act. Assuredly the life of such a man as Mirabeau ought to make a book of great interest; for he possessed those qualities which take strong hold of the feelings; but unfortunately his life is one of those that a judicious, friendly, or honourable biographer would not like fully to discuss. He would give but a side view. From this cause arise the defects of the present work; so much is omitted, so much only hinted at, that the whole outline of the narrative becomes indistinct, shadowy, and unsatisfactory: results are stated without causes; events are mentioned that rise from circumstances we cannot appreciate; and we feel convinced that very important parts of Mirabeau's history are altogether kept out of sight. Still the book interested us, so long as it carried us on through the strange intricacies and eventful passages of his private history;—the last volume, in which it may be said his public life commences, contains very little of importance. The next ought to open upon us, with displaying Mirabeau rapidly blazing into distinction, and directing his great powers of thought and eloquence to awake the passions, direct the purposes, and subjugate the

will of his compatriots. Had Mirabeau been a common man, he would have been irretrievably ruined over and over again long before this period of his life: he was always treading the path of destruction:—at the time the approaching revolution in France, opened to him his bright, though brief career of glory, he was rejected by his family, cast off by his father, deeply covered with debt, disowned by his wife, avoided by all people of character, plunged in base intrigues, leaving one mistress only to take another, suspected by the government; earning the mere pittance of his daily bread by intense labour; wandering from country to country, with the stains of a double imprisonment upon him:—such was the situation of the man, who, in a few short months, emerged like a star from his obscurity, and astonished all Europe by the boldness and energy with which he placed himself at the head of the great movements taking place, by the vastness of his views, by his moral power, his civil wisdom, his philosophical arguments, by the fertility of his resources, the promptitude of his measures, and above all by his captivating, commanding, overpowering eloquence. He was born to direct the whirlwind of such a stormy crisis.—What he would have become, had public tranquillity been preserved, had he been confined to the engagements and duties of private life, would be curious to conjecture. Probably he would have spent his mornings in draining marshes and reclaiming deserts; and his evenings in forming political theories, and writing against taxes, debts, loans, stock-jobbing, &c. if he was not in the meanwhile, by the interest of the farmers-general and the agisteurs, shut up for the remainder of his restless life in a comfortable castle, where he could make love to the gaoler's daughter, and get in debt with her father.

Nomenclator Poeticus: or the Quantities of all the Proper Names that occur in the Latin Classic Poets, from B.C. 190 to A. D. 500. Ascertained by quotations, including examples of every species of metre used by them. By Lancelot Sharpe, M. A.

HERE is a work of undoubted usefulness, and evidently the result of much industry, original apparently in its design, and ingenious as well as correct in its execution. No book that we are acquainted with, none assuredly that has found its way into our Schools and Colleges, can at all pretend to answer the purpose which the title of this clever little volume so distinctly announces.

The Master of St. Saviour's School, in the Borough of Southwark, is well known by those who have the pleasure to know him, as a gentleman and a scholar, possessing fine taste and sterling elegance of mind. His accuracy, erudition, and good sense, are abundantly shown in a short but well written Preface; and the *Chronological Table of Authors* displays the same character of precision and clearness which more or less pervades every page of the book.

Of a volume which contains more than 7,000 articles, one cannot pretend to speak but from inspection by specimen of its contents. We have examined it by repeated trials, *ad operaturam libri*, with uniform satisfaction in all instances which admit of being readily determined.

Wherever a doubt can arise, Mr. Sharpe, by some brief notice, puts the reader on his guard; and in referring to questionable metres, as those of Plautus, if while the proper name itself is well secured, the scansion is otherwise dubious, Mr. Sharpe has given sufficient warning that such difficulties may exist, both by a general acknowledgment in the Preface, and by so exhibiting to the reader's eye, each line severally quoted, that he may investigate and decide for himself. C. P. M.

Romance of History. India. 3 vols. By Rev. H. CAUNTON.—We had a great desire to peruse these volumes, as we like oriental subjects, and, if approving, to recommend them; but unfortunately, notwithstanding all our endeavours, our ivory

scalping-knife, with which literally we cut up authors, refused to perform its customary office, and we could not get it through half a dozen pages in any volume; it was like the Hindoo princess's buffalos, it refused to proceed; and neither threats

nor coaxes would avail. What is therefore contained in the work, we cannot say; but we should suppose much what the learned Mr. Norden says is to be found in his work on Egypt. 'Here the reader will be delighted with landscapes of the country on each side. Here he sees level lawns, and there frightful precipices; Aere wild deserts, there cultivated plains; is one while charmed with groves of palm-trees, at another time struck with admiration of the numerous cities that border on the river with crescents towering to the sky: rivers, mountains, monuments, magnificent buildings, cataracts, deserts, haunts of wild beasts, or men as savage as they; every thing that can attract the eye, or affect the imagination, is here exposed to view. In short, the reader here seems to accompany the author in his voyage, and to share all his pleasures, without undergoing the fatigues and dangers.' We have no doubt that these promises will be performed: and, in conclusion, we wish every reader a *better ivory knife* than our own.

How to observe—Geology. By H. T. DE LA BECHE.—This work, as its title imports, is an arrangement of the facts necessary to be observed by the disciple of Geology; together with the mode of investigating and noting down any phenomena he may meet with in his researches. Although nothing new is offered to the more advanced students, yet the observations are so simple and familiar—the inferences so purely deductive and obvious—and the visionary dreams of this science, so markedly censured and unveiled, that even they must peruse this little volume with interest, benefit, and pleasure. Every page breathes forth a philosophic spirit, whilst at the same time it represses enthusiasm, censures all vague and unmeaning exclamations of 'How wonderful!' and inculcates precision both in observation and induction. In page 121, we are somewhat surprised that the author of the Geological Manual should attempt to throw discredit upon the theory that æras may be relatively determined by the organic exuvise which they contain; but we opine that his argument only holds good under the supposition that they are compared exclusively with the remains found in the neighbouring sea, and not when contrasted with the whole known existing creation. It is a fact, as true as it is curious, that hitherto no subjacent stratum has been found containing a greater percentage of existing molluscs than any of its superior ones; and until some such

fact is demonstrable, and the fallacy of the present mode of computation be thus experimentally exposed, the theory has great, though perhaps not unexceptionable, claims to our credence and adoption. Whether the hypothesis, however, be true or fallacious, all must be satisfied with the results thence produced, that of arousing the public mind, and drawing numbers into the science of oryctology, who might otherwise have expended their time and talents in luxurious inactivity or mental torpor.

Account of New Zealand, &c. By the Rev. WILLIAM YATE. 1835.—A very interesting and accurate account of a remote and singular people, and of the progress that has been made by civilization and Christianity among them. There are many curious and affecting details in the work; and many beautiful instances of the devotion of the missionaries and their families to the task of instruction and of love which they had undertaken. We may have an opportunity at a future time of entering into detail on this subject, when Mr. Yate's book will be the best guide to us which we have yet seen. We wish however just to take a rapid survey of the *vegetable* riches of the island; one species of which, its 'flax,' is now fast superseding the hemp of Europe. The whole country is covered with the most luxuriant fern, growing nine or ten feet high; and 57 species have already been discovered. The forests are magnificent, and are totally different in appearance from those of New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land. The palm is abundant; the *arborescent*, or *tree-fern*, grows from 20 to 30 feet high; six immense leaves forming a crown at the top. The whole ground is matted with roots; the whole land filled with evergreen forests, as beautiful in Winter as in Summer. Timber and flax form the staple trade of the island. The first tree mentioned is the Dammara Australis, or Pinus Kauni; it grows to 93 feet, with a diameter of 36 or even 40 feet; the leaves like the box; it overtops all the other trees of the forest. Besides this, Mr. Yate mentions the names and gives the descriptions of about twenty forest trees, of size, and excellence of wood; among which the Puriri (*vitex littoralis*), has derived the name of the New Zealand oak, from its hardness and durability. The Ornithology appears rich and new; but the only indigenous quadrupeds are a species of *rat* and *lizard*. The climate is temperate and fine; the soil good, but difficult to cultivate, from being filled with matted roots. As for

the people, Mr. Yate says, there is no doubt they are anthropophagi—eating the enemies they slay in battle: for the crime of *infanticide*, of which we have heard so much, it seems to arise from the *jealousy* occasioned by polygamy; which is fast decreasing. Infant schools are established, and parts of the Scriptures, as Genesis and St. Matthew, translated. There appears no want of natural talent in any of the natives. Mr. Yate informs us, that the New Zealanders have a distinct name for every tree and plant in the island, of which there are six or seven hundred. When Baron Hugel made his collection, a native was called in to tell their names, which he gave without hesitation; some of these are very minute, and brought from obscure situations. With one single exception, he gave the same name to each of 300 species he had given the night before. There are some very interesting letters, from the Natives to the Missionaries, given in this volume.

On the Educational Institutions of Germany. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.—Mr. James appears to have applied his attention to this important subject, more closely and zealously than any other person with whom we are acquainted; and he has given us a very interesting account of the system of Education in some of the German States. He has pointed out some mistakes made by Lord Brougham on this subject, as well as by M. Cousin; and he urgently, as wisely, presses on the attention of Ministers the necessity of establishing a national system of Education in this country, on the same principles as those in Germany; but of course adapted to our constitution and civil institutions. Connected with this, Mr. James has also severely yet justly remarked the long total neglect of literature by the Government, and contrasts it with the conduct of other Governments, whom we are too apt to consider as far inferior in refinement and knowledge to ourselves.

The Philosophy of Morals. By ALEXANDER SMITH, B.A. 2 vols.—This is the work of a very acute reasoner, a good and ready logician, and a moralist well and intimately acquainted with the different theories and views of those who have preceded him in his interesting inquiry. Some of his objections, as those met with in the earlier parts of the first volume, show a mind well trained to subtle and close trains of reasoning; and, however his readers may agree with Mr. Smith in his general views, they must admire his clear, perspicuous, and intelligent

method of argument, whether in advancing truths, or in urging objections. We are sorry that we cannot lay before our readers even a short analysis of the leading principles; but we cannot conclude without expressing our admiration of the concluding parts, in which the Evidences of Religion are considered, and the objections refuted, with the elegance of a philosopher, and the rational piety of a Christian. To those who have no taste for, or rather who do not like the trouble of *hard thinking*, which the other parts require, this latter cannot fail to command their attention and approbation.

Land and Sea Tales. By the Author of *Tough Yarns*, &c. 2 vols.—The first Tale, for its utter improbability, its want of nature and of truth, and disgusting horror of the subject, we condemn. The second is better. The third is dull; and the Warlock is too much an imitation of Cooper.

Mahmoud. 3 vols.—There is something of beauty and of mystery attached to the East; something connected with the religion, the philosophy, the opinions, and customs of the Mahomedans, with their luxurious climate, their splendid scenery, their barbaric institutions, their despotic and wild government, their roving and changeful life, that takes strong hold of the imagination, and only wants being disposed and brought forward by a writer of ordinary skill and knowledge, to be attractive and successful. Mr. Hope's *Anastasius*, we think, is the parent of the many tales and romances, prose and verse, that have followed, which have been placed in the same country, and have described similar adventures and situations. The present is neither unskillfully nor unpleasingly written: and certainly has the power of keeping curiosity alive through a long train of very strange (if the author had not forewarned us, we should have said *improbable*) vicissitudes and wonderful passages in human life; and it appears written by a person familiarly acquainted with the countries where the action is laid. We cannot say much for the justice of the moral, or the happy termination of the plot; but we are fully aware that authors have not now-a-days time to attend to all the minutiae of a fable:—and as the Public keeps crying out for a fresh dish,—“Coming, Sir! Coming directly!” is the answer they must give.

The Soldier's Help to the Knowledge of Divine Truths. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, Chaplain to Chelsea Hospital.—The ob-

ject of Mr. Gleig was to select such topics from Scripture History, as might awaken the attention and engage the feelings of the audience to whom his sermons were delivered. Perhaps this was no very easy task; considering how the mental faculties, and the moral sense, in these septuagenarians and octogenarians were blunted by age, by a long and careless life, and habits of sensual indulgence. We think, however, that he has presented a volume well adapted for its purpose, if it is to be followed up by others less historical, and dwelling more on the great privileges and benefits of Christianity, and the corresponding duties and feelings which it demands.

Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd. 8vo.—A work of a man of thought, philosophy, learning, and piety.

The Parables explained to a Child. By the author of *Mamma's Lessons*.—We can find no fault with this little work. The explanations are clear and just; never forced to support any peculiarity of opinion; and never pressed beyond their proper limits.

The History of the Assassins. By O. C. WOOD, M.D.—This work is from the German of M. Van Hammer, and is replete with learning, and complete knowledge of the subject. The History is of much interest and curiosity; and we recommend it to attention.

The Rationality of Revealed Religion, &c. By P. J. BUTLER, B.A.—A volume of very excellent discourses; in which many of the important and leading doctrines and duties of the Christian religion are examined with accuracy, explained with clearness, and enlarged on with considerable eloquence. There are everywhere marks of the most sincere piety, accompanied with knowledge, judgment, and learning. The fifth sermon, on the Divine Foreknowledge, has given the result of what can be reasoned out on such a subject by our finite capacities, with clearness and truth.

The New Botanist's Guide, &c. By H. C. WATSON, vol. 1. *England and Wales*.—Mr. Watson's name, as a botanist, has been known to us before. The present volume does great credit to his diligence and his arguments; and is by far the most ample and accurate list of native plants we possess. The volume is cheap and commodious. We hope the author will be induced, from the success of this, to publish his admirable little work on the

Geography of Plants, which we have only seen through the kindness of a friend, and which we should like to possess.

Xenophon's Anabasis. By ALEXANDER NEGRI. For the use of Schools. 12mo.—An excellent edition, neatly printed, with a good text, and critical and useful notes. With regard to the note, p. 237, on a passage in p. 119, on the soldiers becoming intoxicated by eating a particular honey; to the note of Spelman should be added, that the flowers of *Azalea Lutea*, the common yellow azalea, native to the Crimea, is well known to make honey deleterious, as well as the rhododendron. Of this fact there is, we believe, no doubt.

The Consolations of Christianity, &c. By the Rev. W. HULL.—This is a very small work in compass, consisting only of four discourses; but they are the fruit of learning and reflection, and good taste; are well reasoned and elegantly expressed. In the author's religious views, as expressed in his Preface, we quite agree.

Sermons. By W. E. TRENCHARD, M.A.—Mr. Trenchard's Sermons we think exceedingly adapted for the spiritual improvement of the persons to whom they were delivered; and may be read with pleasure and advantage by the most educated. Our Church is indeed rich in this department of theology: Gilpin, we believe, set the first example of the true, plain, familiar, parochial sermon; and it has been admirably followed up, particularly in the present day. If our congregations starve, it is their own fault; for the bread which is offered them, is "from the wheat of the Valley of Hebron."

Manual of British Vertebrated Animals, &c. By the Rev. L. JENYNS, M.A.—This is a work of great research, arranged in a very scientific manner, and full of the most interesting information. We have read it with instruction and delight, and hope to be able to give a few notes on it.

Posthumous Records of a London Clergyman: edited by the Rev. H. CAUNTER.—The object of this work, in the author's words, is to solve the great Christian moral—that retribution immediately follows delinquency; and to enforce some of the sublime truths of Christianity, by showing, in the way of practical illustration, the issues of moral good and evil. He has taken the history of a clergyman

as the canvass on which to spread his colours; but the picture is too overcharged, and in some places preposterously extravagant. We do not like the book at all.

Life and Times of Rienzi.—This work is translated from the French of Cerceau, revised and published by Brumoy. It is a work of authority; and is very well written. Mr. Bulwer's novel has called it out from its hybernaculum.

The Parricide. By the author of Misericordus. 2 vols.—We strenuously advise every man and woman, who has a regard for the sanctity of their feelings, and the purity of their moral sentiments and affections, to abstain from looking into the pages of this mass of fiendish and unnatural guilt, deformity, and misery.

Plebeians and Patricians. 3 vols.—The outline and plan of this tale have no recommendation from ingenuity of plot, or natural and easy combinations of circumstances; but there is some drollery, though exaggerated, in the vulgarity of the Parvenue family; and the description of the German Count is really sketched cleverly, and to the life.

The English Boy at the Cape. 3 vols. 12mo.—An interesting story, by the author of 'Keeper's Travels.' It contains much information for the juvenile reader. The principles inculcated are good; but the descriptions are sometimes rather lengthy, and the language involved. Margaret's character, in the first volume, occupies three whole chapters: still, amiable as she is, we are almost tired of her. But the interest of the story where the little adventurer is left alone in the wilds of Southern Africa, induces us to pardon this defect. A future edition may advantageously be compressed into one, or at most two, volumes.

Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, described and illustrated by John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. 12mo. pp. 90.

THE object of this little work is to bring under one view the Coins of the Romans which relate to the Province of Britain. The interest which attaches to such authentic and speaking monuments of the early history of our country, will be generally admitted. To a British collector, a single Coin, directly referring to his own country, will naturally bear a far higher value than scores recounting the progress of other empires. In his view, those which bear allusions most intelligible and certain will take the first place, but as

the certainty of the appropriation is lessened, so will the interest be diminished. It is obvious that an ingenious theorist might fancy an endless number of allusions to Britain on the Coins of the Roman emperors; but, though some of them would probably be correct, we think Mr. Akerman, in performing his patriotic task, has very judiciously confined himself to those only which have a direct allusion to Britain, either bearing the word BRITANNIA at length, or in a contracted form, or such as there is good reason to suppose were minted in this country.

The emperors who have coins coming into this class are: Claudius, Britannicus, Hadrianus, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Carausius, Allectus, Constantinus, (the empress) Fausta, Crispus, and Constantius the younger: of most of these two or three, of some seven or eight. They are here very faithfully drawn, and engraved in six plates, by Mr. H. A. Ogg; besides a few introduced as woodcuts. Mr. Akerman remarks that some which are figured in Camden, Speed, and other writers on the early history of Britain, are so unlike the originals as to cause much embarrassment to the inexperienced collector; and even Pinkerton, who was ever ready to pounce upon the errors of others, contented himself with copying ill-engraved and unauthenticated representations. It is a circumstance highly advantageous to the progress of knowledge, that the point on which the best modern antiquaries chiefly plume themselves, is accuracy and fidelity.

We extract, as a specimen, a coin of Carausius, the legend on the reverse of which seems evidently to refer to his memorable descent upon Britain, which, with the shores of Gaul, formed the sole seat of his empire.



This is a very rare coin; and is engraved from one in silver in the collection of Mr. Thomas; but the same type also occurs in gold. The female on the reverse holds a trident, and "that she is the genius of Britain will be acknowledged even by the unimaginative." The emperor meets her, with the words, EXPECTATE, VENI. "It is difficult to assign a meaning to the letters R S R; but, if conjecture be allowed, it seems highly probable that this coin

was struck at Rutupia[um] — Richborough, in Kent."

Respecting the seated figure on many coins of Hadrian, and on one of Commodus, from which that of Britannia on some of our modern coins was derived, it seems difficult to arrive at a perfect comprehension. It is generally seated on a rock or pile of stones, a standard in the right hand, a spear in the left, and a shield by its side, but the face, though sometimes a female, is more frequently a male, and in one case (says Mr. Akerman) "is obviously a portrait of Hadrian" himself. Our author remarks on this subject, that whilst other provinces were distinguished by their appropriate symbols, it would appear that the artists of the Roman mint took but little pains to obtain further information than that the shores of Britain were defended by rocks, and that the province was surrounded by the sea." He does not allude to the idea that those rocks represented the tin ore; but we must own that the mode in which they are represented, as stones rather than rocks, appears to us favourable to that conjecture. Besides the profile figure, which was the original of that on our present coins, there is the variety here represented, which,

to judge from our author's arrangement, precedes in order of date.



"The attitude of repose given to this figure, would seem to imply that it was struck when peace had been restored in Britain."

Here we must take leave of this very pleasing manual, which is well calculated to render the collection of Roman coins popular, as well as to instruct the idle virtuosi (who, we know, abound, particularly in provincial towns) to apply these metallic monuments to their legitimate use,—that of conveying and authenticating historical facts. Mr. Akerman's attention to this main object of utility, has sustained a stream of interesting reading throughout this treatise.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A Biographical History of the memorable Clubs, Societies, Conversazioni, and Coteries of the Last Century, or the Social Meetings of those distinguished persons whose united talents so largely contributed to the mental improvement of the *Æra* from Queen Anne to George the Third, inclusive. By Mr. W. H. PYNE, author of "Wine and Walnuts." The work will be embellished with 100 graphic subjects, containing whole-length portraits, in groups and single portraits. We have seen some of the designs, which are very interesting and clever.

An historical and descriptive Account of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton. By the Rev. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D.

The Fourth Part of the History of Northamptonshire. By GEORGE BAKER.

An Account of the Corpus Pageants, Miracle Plays, Religious Mysteries, &c. which were practised at Sleaford in the fifteenth century; with an appendix, containing the Traditions of Lincoln Heath, &c. By the Rev. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D.

The Anatomie of Abuses; by Philip Stubbes. To be edited from the edition of 1585, by W. B. D. D. TURNBULL, esq. Advocate, F.S.A.

A Pocket Guide to the Charitable, GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

Religious, and Educational Societies of London. By Mr. JOHN BROWNLOW, of the Foundling Hospital.

The Rev. G. HOLDER'S Scriptural Vindication of the Church Establishment.

An Abridgment of Bp. Jeremy Taylor's Treatise on Repentance. By the Rev. W. H. HALE.

A Compendium of the Rudiments of Theology, containing a Digest of Bishop Butler's Analogy, &c. By the Rev. J. B. SMITH.

Illustrations of Banyan's Pilgrim's Progress, from Drawings by J. M. W. TURNER, R. A. and H. MELVILLE.

The Counties of Derby, Chester, Leicester, Nottingham, Lincoln, and Rutland Illustrated.

Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c. Illustrated. By W. H. BARTLETT and Wm. PURSER.

Views in the Himalaya Mountains, India, &c. with descriptions. By G. F. WHITE, esq. 31-st regt.

Natural Theology, considered chiefly with reference to Lord Brougham's Discourse on that subject. By T. TURTON, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

The History of the Christian Church, from the Ascension of Jesus Christ to

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the Conversion of Constantine. By the late Rev. E. BURTON, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

The Scope of Piety; or, the Christian doing all things to the glory of God. By T. Q. STOW.

Schleiermacher's Introductions to the Dialogues of Plato; translated from the German. By W. DOBSON, M.A.

The Training System, adopted in the Model Schools of the "Glasgow Educational Society."

Pbrenology Simplified, being an Exposition of the Principles and Applications of Pbrenology to the practical uses of Life.

Löwen-stein, King of the Forests. A Tale. By the Author of "Two Years at Sea."

LORD WHARNCLIFFE, the great-grandson of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, is preparing an Edition of her Correspondence with many additional Letters.

Sketches of Germany and the Germans. By an Englishman, Resident in Germany.

The Lyre of David; or Analysis of the Psalms in Hebrew, Critical and Practical, with a Hebrew and Chaldee Grammar. By VICTORINUS BYTHNER, translated by the Rev. THOMAS DEE.

Wild Animals; their Nature, Habits, and Instincts; with Incidental Accounts of the Regions they inhabit.

The Path of Life, faithfully exhibited to the Young on their going out into the World. By JOHN CLUNIK, LL.D.

Notes of a Ramble through France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Belgium. By a Lover of the Picturesque.

The Anglo-Polish Harp, or Songs for Poland, with other Poems. By JACOB JONES, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

Essays on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Mankind. By JONATHAN DYMOND.

KIDD'S Mirror of Etiquette, Gentility, and Politeness.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The long-promised exhibition of the plans, &c. was opened on the 27th March to the public in five rooms, in the east wing of the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square. The collection consists of eighty distinct groups, each consisting of plans, elevations, sections, and views in perspective, furnished in accordance with the orders of the commissioners. We must defer any critical remarks until our next number.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

March 22. At no period in the annals of the University has more excitement prevailed than on the occasion of the Rev. Dr. Hampden's being elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity—his political and religious sentiments being generally suspected to be of a very equivocal character. A strong feeling of opposition having been called into action, on the above appointment by Lord Melbourne, this day was agreed on for a meeting of the Convocation, which was more numerously attended than on any previous occasion, except in cases of great political excitement. The question to be decided was the adoption or rejection of a Statute for suspending the Professor from his functions, during the pleasure of the University.

It being generally understood that the Proctors intended to interpose their *veto*, and by this means negative the statute, great excitement prevailed; and this was considerably increased by a rumour that Mr. Vaughan Thomas was prepared to argue from the statutes that the proper time for such interposition was after, and not before, the scrutiny had taken place. The Convocation House being manifestly incapable of containing the numbers assembled, the Vice-Chancellor determined upon holding the Convocation in the Theatre, and shortly after three o'clock the procession moved from the Delegates' Room; at the head of which, and immediately following the Vice-Chancellor, appeared the venerable and learned President of Magdalen College. The Doctors and Noblemen having taken their respective places in the semicircle, the Vice-Chancellor opened the Convocation, and after a short time consumed in the admission of Members of Convocation to their Regencies, the Registrar read the statute, and the Vice-Chancellor inquired if any one desired to offer any observations on it:—*Ecquis sententiam suam exprimere vult?* Upon this Mr. Thomas, who stood immediately in the centre of the area, addressed the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and another gentleman uttered a few words, but as he commenced his speech in English, he was immediately stopped by the Vice-Chancellor, and reminded, that the Latin was the only language to be statutely used in that assembly. The statute was then read a second time, and the Vice-Chancellor put the question first to the Doctors, "Placetne vobis, Domini Doctores?" There were, as usual, several who cried "Placet," and a smaller number "Non." Upon the question being referred to the Masters,

"Placetne vobis, Magistri?" the Proctors rose simultaneously, and imposed their veto, saying, "Nobis Procuratoribus non placet." The Vice-Chancellor then immediately dissolved the Convocation.

Upon the result of the Convocation being known, a very full meeting took place at Brazenose College; where a declaration was unanimously agreed to, condemnatory of the nature and tendency of principles promulgated in certain publications of the Rev. Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity, and pledging themselves to promote the efficiency of the protest which the University was now called on to enter against a false and dangerous system of theology.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

March 18. The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, have been adjudged to Wm. Alex. Osborne, and John Smith Mansfield, both of Trinity College.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 25. A paper was read, on an artificial substance, resembling sbell, by Leonard Horner, esq. F.R.S.; with an account of an examination of the same, by Sir David Brewster, F.R.S.

March 3. The Rev. W. Whewell, V.P. Lord Minto and Joshua Field, esq. were elected Fellows.

Read, *Researches on the Tides*, fifth series: on the solar inequality, and on the diurnal inequality, of the tides at Liverpool, by the Rev. W. Whewell.

March 10. F. Bailey, esq. Treas. V.P. Edw. John Johnson, esq. Commander R.N. was elected Fellow.

Read, *Researches on the Integral Calculus*, by Henry Fox Talbot, esq.; and *Report of Magnetic Experiments tried on board a steam vessel, made by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty*, by Commander E. J. Johnson, R.N.

March 17. Sir John Rennie, V.P.

Read: 1. On the reciprocal attractions of positive and negative Electric currents, whereby the motion of each is alternately accelerated and retarded; by P. Cunningham, esq. surgeon R.N.; 2. *Meteorological Journal kept at Allenheads near Hexham*, by William Walton, esq.; and 3. On the temperatures and geological relations of certain Hot springs, particularly those of the Pyrennees, and on the verification of thermometers, by J. D. Forbes, esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the university of Edinburgh.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Feb. 25. The remainder was read of the Chevalier Brönsted's Memoir, "On the river Styx, and its sources, in Arcadia; followed by remarks on the localities of Sicyon, Stymphalos, and Pheneos." The waterfall of the Styx, on the Nonacrian mountains, exhibits a striking phenomenon, much resembling the Staubbach, in Switzerland, of a black cascade (pouring over large masses of snow.) After concluding the topographical portion of his essay, the Chevalier proceeded to consider the very singular and solemn notions entertained by the ancient Greeks with respect to the waters of the Styx, which sanctioned the most awful of their oaths. From a comparison of all that is said by their authors, he considers it evident that the most ancient ordeal in Greece was established near this extraordinary stream: which fact is further confirmed by the circumstance that the managers of other holy waters, as those of the Palæmon grotto near Corinth, and of the ordeal at Vostra in Arabia, always called their holy springs Stygian waters, and inculcated the belief that they also emanated from the Stygian flood.

Parts were read of a descriptive catalogue of books and MSS. collected by Bruce in Abyssinia; mentioning Ethiopic versions of the Bible, the Book of Enoch, and other works, extremely curious to the biblical scholar and philologist.

A paper by Mr. Cullimore was also read, on two pieces of Egyptian antiquity, in the possession of Mr. Sams. From their sculptures Mr. Cullimore conceives, that the Egyptians, three centuries before Christ, knew that the Sun was the centre of our system, and that the Earth's course was elliptical. He also considers that they fix an important era in Egyptian chronology, the period of Thothmes III. and showed how advantageously astronomy may be brought to confirm or refute historical statements.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

March 23. The members held their first meeting for the season at their rooms in Sackville-street, Dr. Morris, Professor of Toxicology, in the chair. A paper on the chemical history of opium, by Mr. Pelletier, was read, in which a variety of experiments respecting the active principles of that drug were detailed. It appears that Mr. Pelletier has recently discovered two new principles, which he names *paramorphia* and *pseudo-morphia*. *Morphia* is poisonous, but *pseudo-morphia* does not exercise any influence on the system.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 13. Capt. Maconochie, the Secretary, read a letter addressed by Sir John Ross to Capt. Beaufort, on the subject of a new expedition to discover the North-west Passage. He considered that the easterly current in the Prince Regent's Inlet was accounted for by the melting of the snow, and did not afford any proof of a passage to the Gulf of Boothia. He likewise opposed the plan of sending out two bomb-ships, and of pursuing the passage through the ice, as being attended with danger, and not likely to lead to any practical results. It was absolutely necessary that the ships should draw less water than the surrounding ice, and although this was only seven feet, vessels of eighteen feet draught had been proposed. He considered that a small vessel would be more able to accomplish the purpose, and be better able to sustain pressure than a large one, and suggested that proper ships should be constructed, with a steam vessel to attend them.

BELGRAVE INSTITUTION.

The following Lectures have been delivered since our last notice: Feb. 3, 10. J. Griffiths, esq. on Alchemy; Feb. 16, 23, March 1, 8, W. M. Higgins, esq. F.G.S. on Heat; March 15, 22, Dr. A. T. Thompson, F.L.S. on Physical Education; March 29, N. Eisdell, esq. on Vision.

The remaining Lectures for this season will be delivered: April 9, 16, M. Galois, on the French Drama; April 12, 19, 26, May 3, John Hemming, esq. on the application of Chemistry to the Arts and Manufactures; May 10, 17, the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, A.M. on the History and Antiquities of Egypt; May 24, 31, E. W. Brayley, jun. esq. F.G.S. F.L.S. on Igneous Meteors and Meteorites; June 7, 14, Thos. Jackson, esq. A.B. on the Early Inhabitants of America; June 21, Chas. Johnson, esq. on Botany; June 28, Dr. Birkbeck, on the Mechanism of the Human Body.

At the Conversazioni, the following Papers have been read: Jan. 25, Mr. Cyrus Edmonds on the Philosophy of Memory; Feb. 8, Mr. Edmonds in continuation of the last; Mr. Plant exhibited and explained his model of a Steam Carriage; Feb. 22, Mr. J. S. Eisdell, on the influence of Science in the advancement of National Opulence; March 14, Mr. Hunter, an Account of some of the obsolete and superstitious Remedies of Disease, with the Magical Observances adopted as means of cure in the early history of Medical Science.

BIBLIOTHECA HEBERIANA.

We have now before us the Catalogue of the Ninth Portion of this extraordinary Collection of Books, the public sale of which has, for the last two years, almost entirely engrossed the attention of those members of the literary community who take an interest in the typographical and manuscript productions of earlier times.

Mr. Heber certainly possessed a most inexhaustible passion for accumulating library treasures; a passion engendered in him at a very early period of his life, when it was his great delight to obtain as many volumes as he could purchase for little money; attending rather to quantity than quality, either with regard to rarity or condition. Indeed, Mr. Heber was often heard to remark, that he received as much pleasure in the possession, and in the pursuit of those volumes that had cost him but sixpence, as he did in those for which he had paid large prices. It is certain that Mr. Heber gave an additional zest to the pleasure of collecting books; and re-kindled that perhaps somewhat declining spirit of Bibliomania, which had for a long time previously existed in this country. There are doubtless many persons of the present generation, a generation so confident in its march of intellect, who think it absurd and useless for any one to devote his attention to the collecting ancient writings and antiquities, for perusal and study. These learned people, however, forget that the sources from which the information they may peradventure possess, is for the most part derived from the contents and authority of those very works on which they set so little value.

It is to the careful guardians of ancient books, in each succeeding century, that we are indebted for the possession and fruition of the inestimable works of the classical authors. And it is a kindred spirit, actuating the modern collector and bibliomaniac, that has frequently rescued from oblivion an unknown edition of a classical or historical author, which has tended to the explanation of passages that, owing to the neglect and ignorance of subsequent editors, had become corrupted and misinterpreted. This has been strikingly exemplified in the plays of Shakspeare. Hence also, the works of Peele, Greene, Marlow, and others of our early dramatic poets, have been collected together, and published within the last few years. Had it not been for the curious libraries formed by Mr. Heber, and other admirers of Old English literature, these publications could not have been

produced; for, in many instances, portions of them have been printed from the original or only editions, of which perhaps only one copy existed.

The liberality of Mr. Heber in the loan of his treasures was beyond precedent; it is well known that nothing afforded him greater pleasure than that of rendering his aid in the furtherance of any literary undertaking; and, though he may have occasionally possessed several, and the only known, copies of works, yet he did not purchase them with a view, as has often been incorrectly stated, of preventing others from enjoying their contents; but rather with a desire of forming one fine and perfect copy, thereby accomplishing that which was certainly his greatest delight; namely, that of possessing a work, published centuries before, in nearly as fine a state as when issued from the press.

Reverting to the sale of Mr. Heber's Library, and to that part of it which is now about to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, the following observations may perhaps be not out of place. The books contained in those portions which have been already sold were taken from Mr. Heber's house in York-street, Westminster, and from his residence in Pimlico. The house in York-street may be fairly stated to have been Mr. Heber's warehouse, or usual depository for books as soon as purchased; here he used to arrange them, selecting those which he considered fit either for the house at Pimlico or for his country residence. Here, however, of late years, the accumulation of books was so great, that, at the time of Mr. Heber's death, owing to his previous absence and to ill health, every room in this house became literally crammed with books from the floors to the ceilings, without any kind of arrangement; but, at the same time, it is well known that in this apparent confusion Mr. Heber's memory was so retentive, that he was enabled at all times to find any particular book he wanted. His house at Pimlico was in much better order. The walls of every room, of which there are a great many, and of every passage, were completely lined with books; the room which Mr. Heber usually occupied himself contained his bibliographical collections and works of reference; these, with the exception of one particular class, which formed the most prominent feature in his collection, were the only portions which were arranged in any kind of order. The portion here alluded to was his extraordinary and expensive series of the works of the English poets. One very small room, situated on the ground-floor, con-

tained this collection—a collection on which Mr. Heber particularly prided himself, and on which he expended an enormous sum of money.

At his country residence at Hodnet, in Shropshire, was deposited the most beautiful, though not the most extensive, portion of the collections. Mr. Heber was accustomed from time to time to convey thither those books which he considered to be in the most desirable condition; so careful was he of these, that occasionally he used to engage the whole of the inside places of the coach for their removal from London; and on every occasion of his visiting Shropshire, he never omitted to take with him some of his choicest treasures, not losing sight of them until they arrived at their destination. The dispersion of this library will occupy about thirty days, and the ninth portion of Mr. Heber's collection (before alluded to), comprises the first fourteen days' sale. One of the most prominent features in this part is an extraordinary assemblage of early French poetry and romances. It also includes some of the rarest Italian poetry, a selection of the best editions of the Greek and Latin classics, and a slight sprinkling of rare works in Early English literature. The peculiar character of this library is, in general, the fine preservation of the volumes it contains, the greater portion of them being in their original and ornamented bindings, and not bedecked with the gaudy work of modern art.

The disposal of Mr. Heber's Library has, up to the present period, occupied one hundred and sixty-six days, and has produced the sum of forty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-five pounds, as is seen by the following notice:

	£.	s.	d.
Part I. 26 days' sale,	5,615	3	0
II. 25 —	5,958	17	0
III. 17 —	2,116	2	0
IV. 15 —	7,248	10	6
V. 20 —	2,606	7	6
VI. 20 —	6,771	17	6
VII. 21 —	4,035	1	6
VIII. 12 —	3,955	0	0
IX. (Manuscripts)			
10 days' sale	8,958	3	0
166 days —	£47,265	8	0

SOAP FROM FLINTS.

Mr. J. C. Sheridan, a native of Belgium, is the inventor of a process, and has obtained for it patents in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the manufacture of soap from flints. He takes the common black flint, calcined, and reduces it to powder by wet grinding; then mixes it

with the caustic soda leys, or potash leys, and boils it till it attains saponification. The mixture so obtained is added to the present soap materials, after the latter have been boiled to that state when they become soap, and are ready to be poured into the frames. The mixture, which has a highly detergent quality, requires to be well crutched along with the soap materials; and when thus crutched together, the result is soap of excellent quality. The mixture becomes intimately incorporated with the soap materials, and may be added in the proportion of from 40 to 50 parts of the mixture, to 50 of the soap materials. Thus the common silex, which is obtainable at a very low price, takes the place of tallow, not purchasable under 40*l.* per ton, to the extent of nearly one-half.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

March 14. P. F. Robinson, esq. in the chair. Several members having been elected, and some interesting letters from foreign corresponding members read, J. L. Donaldson, esq. described Mr. Brunel's method of constructing brick arches of large span without centering. Relative thereto, some important experiments were detailed in regard to the tenacity of iron; and it appeared that a piece of hoop iron, five feet long, worked into a

wall, required a weight of 75,000*lbs.* to draw it out. George Godwin, junior, esq. then read an interesting paper on the Freemasons of the Middle Ages, to whose mathematical skill and persevering industry we owe most of the Cathedral Churches of Germany, France, and England. Tracing their progress from the earliest period of their history, the paper concluded with a general view of their government and mode of proceeding.

PANORAMA OF LIMA.

Mr. Burford has recently opened in Leicester Square a new Panorama of the city of Lima, painted by himself from drawings taken by Lieut. W. Smyth, R.N. in 1834. It is a very interesting picture. The mountainous scenery around the city is very beautiful, and the view of the river and the delightful valley through which it flows, is quite charming. The city contains some magnificent buildings of the debased architecture prevalent in the south of Europe, with an admixture of the Moorish character. The flat plastered roofs (on which it never rains), the open balconies, with painted walls, and all the evidences of the out-of-door life which the climate allows, have a novel and pleasing effect, on entering from the streets of our own murky metropolis, into the sun-shiny area of the Peruvian city.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 25. The Earl of Aberdeen, President, in the chair.

The Very Rev. John Merewether, D.D. Dean of Hereford, and Robert Vernon, esq. of Pall Mall, were elected Fellows of the Society.

P. H. Leathers, esq. F.S.A. exhibited casts of an ancient seal and an abraxas from Syria.

Thomas Fisher, esq. exhibited a facsimile copy of the indenture dated in the 12th Henry VI. ordaining an alms of coals to be distributed every winter in the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, as related in our Magazine of December last, p. 546.

T. L. Parker, esq. F.S.A. with reference to Mr. Deane's paper on Torques, noticed in our last, informed the Society that two found near Malpas in Cheshire, are in the possession of Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart. who has promised to show them to the Society.

A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a medal, and a portion of a small femail or brooch for fastening a mantle, recently found in forming the new street from Lothbury to Loudon Wall. The medal is of brass, 2½ inches in diameter, and like

the coins of the middle age, very thin. It bears in low relief a head with long flowing hair, royally crowned, the shoulders robed with a mantle. It is encircled with a Gothic border and the legend DOMINUS MICH ADUTOR ET EGO DISPICIAM INIMICOS MEOS. C. On the reverse the arms of Castile and Leon, within a similar border, and this inscription: PETRUS DEI GRACIA REX CASTELLE ET LEGIONIS A: M. CCC. LXXX. VIII [1398] which is thirty years after Peter's death.

From a letter from Mr. Doubleday, read at the following meeting, it appears that this piece was a fabrication by a Jew goldsmith of Prague, who executed several of the same kind, and passed them off as contemporary with the persons represented on them. It is described in Köhler's Münz-belustigung, vol. vi. p. 49; as are some others from the same source (which are somewhat more common in gold than in silver) in the same work, vol. i. p. 90, 427, vol. ii. 417, and vol. iii. 418. There are specimens of them in the British Museum. According to Köhler (vol. i. p. 92) the rogues of this Jew in various ways, brought him, as was commonly reported, to capital punishment.

March 3. Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

The Rev. William Phelps, author of the *History of Somersetshire*, now in the press; and Robert Lemon, esq. of the State-paper Office, (son of the late Robert Lemon, esq. F.S.A. Deputy Keeper of State Papers,) were elected Fellows of the Society.

A portion was read of a graphic and elegantly written essay by the Rev. John Webb, F.S.A. descriptive of the state of the county of Hereford, the habits and manners of its inhabitants, and the political bearings and connections of the principal families, previous to and at the time of the Civil War, being the introduction to a more extensive work, on the history of the civil war in that county.

March 10. Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

The Marquess of Northampton; Henry Robert Addison, esq. of Hereford street; and William Lawson, esq. of Brough hall, co. York; were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. W. Till, of Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, exhibited two bracelets, formed of plaited wire, found in September last, in forming the new street from the Bank to London-wall. They are probably of the British period.

The remainder of Mr. Webb's memoir was read.

The names of the following members were announced as having been appointed auditors of the present year: the Rev. J. B. Deane, J. H. Markland, esq. T. Lister Parker, esq. and Sydney Smirke, esq.

March 17. H. Hamilton, esq. V. P.

Mr. Charles Roach Smith of Lothbury, exhibited a large collection of Roman antiquities, consisting of vases, sacrificial instruments, lamps, rings, keys, fragments of Samian ware, potters' stamps &c. &c. found in recent excavations for sewer works within the city of London. The collection is particularly rich in Roman *Simpula*, or vessels for liquids, in the most perfect preservation. The exhibition was accompanied by a descriptive account, addressed to Mr. Kempe, of the different objects placed upon the table, illustrated by citations from classical authorities which referred to the fictile art, or to the places in the Roman Empire where it was exercised. Mr. Smith described the course of the stream of Walbrook, which anciently divided the city from north to south, and the bed of which has been lately dug into at Lothbury, and the most interesting relics, as fibulae, rings, knives, pins, &c. have been there chiefly found. The greatest quantity of pottery has been excavated about Eastcheap.

March 21. Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

The reading of Mr. Smith's dissertation was concluded; and some remarks by Lord Mahon were read, on the number of the lost books of Tacitus. From a consideration of the space occupied by the events described in the existing portions; the time (of four years) which is deficient, and the importance of the events which they comprised; and the regard which all ancient nations had to the number 12, and its multiples or dividends, his Lordship considers that there were eighteen books of the *Annals*, and twelve of the *History*, and that part of the 16th, and all the 17th and 18th books of the former, are deficient.

The Society adjourned over the Easter recess to the 14th of April.

[In our last report, p. 296, for Quintin near Carnac, read Quentin near St. Brieu in the Côté du Nord. Only one bracelet was found at Carnac, evidently a female ornament. For a "legion of Torquati," read, many Torquati in every legion.]

CELTIC ANTIQUITIES.

At the meeting of the Royal Irish Academy in November last, Sir William Betham read a paper on an astronomical instrument of Irish Celtic brass, found in a bog, which exhibits the phases of the moon, and the true polar inclination of the earth.

In December, the same gentleman made a communication on the ring money of the Celts, and exhibited specimens of gold, silver, and brass, of graduated weights, from twelve grains, or half a penny weight, to a pound Troy. Several specimens of the gold rings, were of the same weight, and so exactly graduated that, when weighed against each other, they balanced the scales. The half pennyweight appears to have been the unit, as all the others were multiples of it. The silver and brass were graduated on the same scale. It is exactly the Troy standard, and shows its vast antiquity—even before the introduction of metallic coins.

POMPEII.

A house has been opened in the street Mercury, rich in antiquities. The exterior, though not remarkable, has paintings of Narcissus and Endymion; and within were four silver vases, with a quantity of medals, including twenty-nine in gold of the first Roman emperors. Two other vases of silver, of five inches diameter, are chased in relief, one with Cupids and Centaurs, and the other with Bacchus and Ceres.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 22.

The ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS Bill, the details of which were stated in our last, was, after some discussion, read a second time; and, on the motion of Lord *Ellenborough*, referred to a Select Committee.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *P. Thompson* moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider and report to the House what rules it would be desirable to lay down for the guidance of the House in dealing with Railroad-bills. As the Committee would hardly be able to report in less than eight days, he should propose that the second reading of all Railroad-bills be deferred for that period, which motion was agreed to, on a division, by 271 to 75.—The appointment of the Committee was subsequently agreed to.

On the motion for the second reading of the TITHES COMMUTATION Bill, Sir *R. Peel* said that he would not offer any objection to the principle of the measure, although still favourable to trying the experiment of a voluntary commutation. He hoped that no Bill would receive the assent of that House which did not render full justice, in every particular, to the rights of the Clergy. As an English landlord, however, he thought that to require the whole 100 per cent. for the Church would be an insuperable bar to any commutation whatever. He had no hesitation in declaring, that a fair deduction from the nominal amount of tithes must be made, for it was evident that to exact the whole 100 per cent. would be unjust both to the landlord and to the occupying tenant.—Lord *John Russell* was rejoiced to find, from the manner in which this discussion had been conducted, that there was at last some prospect of settling this important question, and that the House was most anxious to lend itself fairly and impartially to a satisfactory arrangement of it. The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The PENSIONERS' Bill and the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' Act Amendment Bill were read a second time.

Feb. 23. Mr. *Hume* brought forward a motion for an Address to the Crown to remove all magistrates, &c. who remained members of ORANGE LODGES, or of any other political lodge, club, or society,

bound together by oaths or signs. He supported his motion in a speech of great length, urging that the course ought to be extended to the civil that was adopted regarding the military service.—Lord *J. Russell* moved an amendment, to the effect that an address be presented to his Majesty, to be pleased to adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable for the suppression of all Orange Societies, and all other political societies using secret signs and symbols, and having associated branches. He hoped that the House would adopt this amendment, and that its adoption would lead to the promotion of the tranquillity of the empire.

The discussion terminated in the adoption of the amendment, without a division.

Feb. 25. Lord *J. Russell* presented the answer of his Majesty to the address respecting Orange Lodges; in which his Majesty stated, that it was his firm determination to discourage all such societies in his dominions; and that he relied with confidence on the fidelity of his loyal subjects to support him in this determination.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 26.

A long conversation took place on the subject of his Majesty's answer to the House of Commons, on the abolition of Orange Lodges.

The Earl of *Winchelsea* deprecated these proceedings as directed against an institution which he believed to be essential to the maintenance of Protestantism in Ireland.—The Duke of *Cumberland* stated that, though he was as convinced as ever of the purity of the principles of the Orange Societies, he was not desirous of pursuing or countenancing any proceedings that might appear like resistance to the Government; and that, therefore, in consequence of the resolutions adopted by the other House of Parliament, he had, in conjunction with several noble friends, adopted steps, advising the immediate dissolution of all Orange Societies in Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies.—Lord *Melbourne* expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the communication of the illustrious Duke, and he trusted that the temperate example of that illustrious personage would be followed by all those who were connected with Orange Lodges.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. H. Maxwell made a communication, by command of the Duke of Cumberland, on the subject of the resolution and Address of the Commons respecting Orange Lodges. It was of a like import with the Duke's own statement in the House of Lords.—Lord J. Russell observed that he felt it to be his duty, after the proceedings adopted by the House on this subject, to forward copies of them to the Duke of Cumberland; and added, he had the satisfaction to state, that the Royal Duke had acknowledged the receipt of them, and further communicating that, previously to receiving them, his Royal Highness said he had, in conjunction with others, adopted measures recommending the dissolution forthwith of all Orange Lodges in Great Britain and the Colonies.

Feb. 29. Mr. O'Loughlin moved the second reading of the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL. He took a review of the report presented by the Commissioners, which pointed out the defects of the existing corporations, inferring from the details that, constituted as the Corporations were at present, "They were, in many instances, of no service to the community; in others, injurious; in all, insufficient and inadequate to the proper purposes and ends of such institutions. The public distrust in them attached on their officers and nominees; and the result was a failure of that respect for, and confidence in, the ministers of justice and police which ought to subsist in well-regulated communities." The honourable and learned Member then stated various particulars, beginning with the Corporation of Dublin, to show the manner in which the public property had been misapplied. After dwelling at considerable length upon the details, he came to the consideration of the remedy, and suggested according to the provisions of his bill, that the House should sanction a system founded upon the same principle as was adopted in the cases of England and Scotland. In furtherance of this plan he proposed that the qualification in the great towns should be a 10l. yearly rent, but in the small towns a smaller qualification; and he defied all those who admitted the necessity of reform to suggest a substitute more likely to accomplish that end than the Bill which he had presented.—Sir R. Peel commenced by expressing an anxiety to state his views before a final decision was to be pronounced upon the measure. He then entered at large into the history of the Corporations, and denied

the proposition of the hon. and learned gentleman, that they were all founded upon popular principles. On the contrary, he maintained that many of them were established expressly for the confirmation of English government in Ireland—45 or 46 of the charters were granted mainly for the support of the Protestant interest in Ireland. After taking a comprehensive view of this part of the subject, the right hon. Baronet proceeded to examine the details of the Bill, and to point out discrepancies between some of its provisions and those of the English Bill. He strongly resisted the measure of the Government, as unsuitable to the general habits of the Irish population.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that the danger of adopting the measure would be far less than the danger of rejecting it; and after combating some of the positions of Sir Robert Peel, asked how those who had supported the Irish Parliamentary Reform Bill, could refuse to support Corporation Reform?—Lord Stanley opposed the bill, as not being adapted to the present condition of Ireland; and Mr. Stiel warmly supported it. The second reading was then agreed to without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 1.

The Archbishop of Canterbury brought in a Bill relating to matters arising out of the report of the Church Commissioners, of whom he was the chairman, and moved that it should be read a first time, which was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. P. Thompson moved resolutions founded on the recommendations of the Select Committee, as to the best mode of dealing with the several Railway Bills, especially in committees above stairs, etc. The first was to the effect, that it be an instruction to the committees on railway bills to obtain specific information upon the various points adverted to in the report of the Select Committee. The second regarded the divisions in those committees, and the attendance of the members of them. The third, was for giving time for the nomination of the lists in cases of competing railroads, with a view that an amicable arrangement might be made between the parties to such rival bills, to go to one committee. The fourth was to the effect, that the House would refuse to give further time, unless demanded under special circumstances, for the presentation of reports from committees sitting upon conflicting lines of railway. The fifth and last was, that whenever

there shall be three or more railroad bills reported to the House, and ready for their consideration, the House shall take the discussion upon them on the following Tuesday, prior to any motions or the transaction of any public business.—After a good deal of discussion, in which hon. members spoke of some of the railway schemes as mere gambling speculations, the resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 7.

The Marquis of Londonderry brought forward a motion for a copy of the proceedings relative to Orange Lodges. His Lordship prefaced the motion by a speech, in the course of which he detailed all the circumstances attending his connection with Col. Fairman; and then proceeded to complain of variations and interpolations in the published copies of certain letters. The noble Marquis, after some strong animadversions on the system of favoritism adopted by the Government in Ireland, concluded by moving for a copy of the proceedings before the Secret Committee appointed to inquire into Orange Lodges.—Lord Melbourne did not object to the production of the papers. It was his wish that the fullest information should be afforded. He professed himself hostile to all such societies, whether those in which Princes of the Blood were concerned, or political unions, in which operatives and manufacturers took the lead.—The Duke of Cumberland rose to explain the part which he had taken since he had accepted the invitation to become Grand Master of the Society. Through the whole of his conduct he had neither done nor said anything of which he ought to be ashamed. The principle of Orangism was, "Fear God and honour the King." He had taken no step that was not consistent with that principle. After all that had occurred he never would flinch from the support of the Protestant interest.—After some further debate, in which Lord Plunkett, the Earl of Winchelsea, etc., took part, the motion was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord J. Russell having moved the second reading of the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL, Lord F. Egerton, with a view of thwarting the intention of Ministers, which is to assimilate the state of the Irish Corporate bodies to that which at present prevails in England and Wales, and Scotland, moved as an amendment, that it be an instruction to the committee to make provision for the abolition of such Corporations, and for such arrangements as may be necessary,

on their abolition, for securing the efficient and impartial administration of justice, and the peace and good government of cities and towns in Ireland. The amendment met the support of Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Serjeant Jackson, and Sir Henry Har- dinge, while the Ministerial measure was advocated by Lord Morpeth, Mr. Woulfe, and Lord Howick. This question being considered as a trial of the Ministerial strength, it was adjourned to the following day, when—Mr. S. O'Brien protested strongly against the amendment of the noble lord, as calculated to produce the most fatal consequences to the peace of Ireland.—Mr. W. F. Stuart expressed, on the part of his constituents and himself, their gratitude to Government, for the measure.—Mr. W. H. Ord strongly opposed the amendment, declaring that he thought the people of Ireland ought not to be disqualified from managing their own concerns.—Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Barron, and Mr. Clay supported the Bill; and Mr. E. Tennent spoke in favour of the amendment.—Sir J. Graham thought the proposed measure unsuitable to the present state of Ireland, and trusted that England would not quail before Catholic intimidation, and leave the Protestants of Ireland a prey to the fury of a demagogue, the vengeance of a priest, or the madness of a fierce and misguided people.—Mr. O'Connell supported the measure. He called upon the House to pass the Bill, as an act of justice to Ireland; assuring them, that he would wholly throw aside the question of repeal, provided they would join with him to pacify that country, by conferring upon her equal rights and equal privileges.—Lord Stanley doubted the power of the last speaker to offer terms for the abandonment of Repeal. He opposed the Bill, and called upon Ministers, while they did strict justice to all parties in Ireland, to act with such firmness as not to become the slave of any.—Lord John Russell remarked on the singular position now assumed by the Opposition. Their cry had formerly been, "Let us reform, but not destroy—let us repair, but not pull down." On the present occasion, however, when it suited their purpose, those who termed themselves Conservatives, mustered all their forces, and came forward, unhesitatingly prepared to cut down and destroy. He thought that Ireland ought not to be deprived of her Corporations, and called upon the House to assist Ministers in their efforts to purify, but not to do away with, those ancient bodies.—Sir R. Peel spoke of the great influence exercised by Mr. O'Connell—an influence which the present measure was, in his judgment, calculated greatly to increase. Rather

than encounter the evils thus likely to arise, he should prefer the alternative of altogether rejecting the measure which then formed the subject of discussion.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—for the Amendment, 243; against it, and in favour of the second reading, 307; Majority for Ministers, 64.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 10.

Lord Melbourne, on presenting the report of the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, proceeded to describe the suggestions which it contained. His lordship began by expressing his satisfaction at finding that the report had been unanimously agreed to, and that it bore the signatures of all the Commissioners. According to this report, it was recommended that a portion of the Bishoprick of Bristol should be added to that of Bath and Wells, and the remaining part to that of Gloucester. It also recommended the union of the Bishoprick of Sodor and Man with that of Carlisle. In regard to the question of revenue, the principle adopted was reduction, not equality; for equality was inconsistent with the form of our government and the state of society in which we were placed. His Lordship then proceeded to state the extent of the reductions proposed to be made, viz., that the Archbishop of Canterbury should be reduced from 17,000*l.* to 15,000*l.*; the See of London, from 12,200*l.* to 10,000*l.*; that of Durham, from 17,800*l.* to 8,000*l.*; of Winchester, from 10,700*l.* to 7,000*l.*; of Ely, from 11,000*l.* to 7,500*l.*; and of Worcester, from 6,500*l.* to 5,000*l.* St. Asaph and Bangor (one being 5,200*l.* and the other 3,800*l.*) were to have a revenue of 5,000*l.* each. The reductions thus effected would form a fund of about 28,500*l.* per annum, to which was to be added the saving in the transfer of the See of Bristol, 2,300*l.* a-year—thus making altogether a fund of 30,800*l.* per annum. It was intended that the fund created by the above reductions should be applied to increase the revenues of the smaller Sees. With respect to Prebends and Canons, and to ecclesiastical benefices, it was proposed that, where residence was not required, the offices should be suppressed. One Dean and four Canons to be preserved for service, and one canonry to be added to the Archdeaconry of the diocese. These, together with other minor alterations, would constitute a fund of about 130,000*l.* per annum, applicable to the purpose of reducing the great inequalities by which the interests of the Church were compromised. The report recommended that pluralities should only be allowed in cases where the

distance was not more than 10 miles, and where the income did not exceed 500*l.* a-year. His lordship concluded by expressing his cordial concurrence in the recommendations of the Commissioners, which he described as being founded upon Conservative principles, and calculated to secure the purposes for which the Church was established.

The Abp. of Canterbury expressed his utmost satisfaction at what had been stated by the Noble Lord. He had long been desirous that there should be some reform introduced of the abuses that had crept into the Church. The report was then ordered to be printed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord J. Russell also brought up the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and entered into a statement substantially the same with that of Lord Melbourne in the other House. After a few words from Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Hume, Mr. Goulburn, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. G. H. Vernon, the report was ordered to be printed, and Lord John Russell gave notice of a Bill to separate the lay from the ecclesiastical duties of the Bishopric of Durham.

March 14. Numerous petitions having been presented, praying for the repeal of the stamp-duty on newspapers, the House resolved itself into a committee, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to detail his plan for consolidating the STAMP Acts, except those relating to stage-coaches and hawkers' licences, within a single statute, and making certain alterations in the duties. He proposed that there should be a uniform scale of one per cent. duty, whatever might be the amount. With regard to the duty on probates and administrations, he proposed that executors should not be called upon to pay more than the duty upon the net actual amount of property. The stamp-duty upon bills of exchange, he proposed to reduce to a very small sum, on the *ad valorem* principle. He should also propose that upon the lowest class of indentures of apprenticeship, the duty should be reduced from 20*s.* to 10*s.*; that the duty on bills of lading should be raised from 3*s.* to 6*s.*; and that on charter-parties reduced from 35*s.* to 5*s.* With regard to leases, he meant to propose a great alteration. Where the rent was 20*l.* or under, the duty was now 20*s.* He would propose that this should be lowered to 2*s.* 6*d.* Where the rent was 300*l.*, and the duty now levied 3*l.*, he should propose a reduction to 1*l.* Where the rent was 600*l.*, he should propose a reduction of duty from 4*l.* to 3*l.* On ad-

ministration-bonds under 1,000*l.* the duty was 3*0s.*—he should propose to lower it to 5*s.* With regard to the stamp-duty at present levied on newspapers, which amounted to 4*d.*, minus a discount of 20 per cent., he had come to the determination to propose the substitution of a

tax of 1*d.* in place of the one now levied.

The resolution for leave to bring in a Bill founded on the above statements, was agreed to after a long discussion, in which the plan appeared to meet the general approbation of the House.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of 17th of Feb. contains a royal decree prescribing the appointment of a commission, for the purpose of liquidating all that part of the home debt which was to have undergone examination. Another decree, published in the Gazette of the 21st, authorises the sale of the property which has devolved, and may hereafter devolve on the state. The property referred to is to be divided into small lots, and adjudged to the highest bidder. These measures were, it seems, regarded with so much favour in the Spanish capital, as to have enabled M. Mendizabel, their author, to regain at once the ground that his enemies had latterly used unusual exertions to make him lose in the confidence of the public.

Accounts from Spain state General Cordova to be altogether unequal to the command he holds as General in Chief of the united Spanish, French, English, and Portuguese army. The British Legion have, unhappily, suffered much from disease. Harassed by useless marches and countermarches, their clothes have been destroyed, their shoes worn off their feet, their discipline relaxed, and their feelings lowered.

The most brutal atrocities continue to disgrace the Spanish character, notwithstanding the treaty which was lately carried into effect through the instrumentality of the Duke of Wellington. The Carlist Chief, Cabrera, whose mother had been lately shot, had, in consequence, ordered that all prisoners made by his men should be instantly shot, and that, by way of early reprisals, a list of persons in his power, including the wife of a colonel in the Queen's service, should be immediately put to death. The order for the execution of Cabrera's mother was given by General Mina, and carried into effect by General Noguera.

ITALY.

The Pope addressed a long allocution to the Secret Consistory held on the 1st Feb. He complains bitterly of the suppression of the Spanish monasteries, and says, "with grief and reluctance, that the cries and complaints of the Apostolic

voice have availed nothing." His Holiness declares all the late proceedings of the Spanish Government, with regard to Ecclesiastical affairs, null and void.

SWITZERLAND.

The Frankfurt journals announce that the Lake of Langern, in Switzerland, has sunk twelve fathoms, and diminished half its breadth. The houses on the borders have been deserted, one having fallen down, and the Church, which was still erect, was forsaken.

POLAND.

Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have combined to seize and occupy the territory of Cracow, under pretence of expelling the Poles concerned in the rebellion of 1831, who had there taken up their residence.

The last accounts state that Russia had put aside the constitutional President, and thrust another person, without any form of election, into his place. There was every appearance of the Constitution, such as it was, being altogether pros-
trated.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17th. A fire broke out in Lahaman's theatrical booth. In order to warn the public of the danger, the curtain was drawn up; eight wide doors were immediately thrown open, and a great part of the audience escaped unhurt. The remainder might have done the same, but those in the pit all crowded to a narrow passage, which was soon blocked up: those who were thrown down were trodden under foot; the roof fell in and covered the crowd with firebrands. Of above 400 persons who were in the booth, 121 males and five females perished, in all 126. The Emperor himself arrived with the first detachment of firemen.

An insurrection of the Circassians against Russia, is prospering beyond all expectation: they have carried war into the Russian territory, and taken the important town of Stavropol.

HUNGARY.

On the return of the Archduke Palatine to Presburgh, it was publicly announced that the Emperor had consented that the

Hungarian language should in future be used in all public and judicial acts instead of the Latin. The news was received with general acclamations of joy, and in the evening the city was illuminated.

GREECE.

The commercial relations of Greece with England, are becoming very widely extended. English manufactories are already established at Egina and Eubœa. The direct importations from England to Patras are triple what they were last year, and the exports have risen from 73,000 to 117,000. The value of the merchandise imported in British ships from England, is equal in amount to the whole of the other imports; and the exports to foreign states scarcely equal the ninth part of what is sent to England in British ships. These cargoes, notwithstanding the reduction of almost half the duty, have paid into the English custom-house nearly 100,000*l.* sterling.

CHINA.

By intelligence from Canton of the 25th Nov. we learn that on the 22d a most awful fire broke out within the walls of the city of Canton, at seven p.m., and the novel request had been sent down to Whampoa, for all the boats to be sent up to assist in extinguishing it. Free ingress and egress was also permitted to all the foreigners for five or six hours, and the fire raged until six in the morning of the next day; 1500 houses were burnt down, and the loss was estimated at 60 lacs of

dollars. The calamity did not extend to any of the factories outside, and the British factory sustained no damage whatever. This abrogation of the stern objection that the members of the celestial city have always maintained towards the intrusion of *barbarians* within their walls, excepting under special edict, although forced perhaps by the influence of this calamity, has created much sensation.

AMERICA.

The American Government has accepted the offer of England to mediate in the dispute with France.

The question of the Abolition of Slavery was agitated in the United States' Senate on the 13th Feb. and negatived, by a majority of 98 votes; the yeas being 58, the nays 156.

New York papers to the 20th ult. state that the Negroes have risen against their masters at Nashville, in Tennessee, and that two Banks—the "Planters" and the "Union"—in that town were destroyed and plundered.

Accounts from the United States mention, that the Indians of Florida had attacked the Whites, and laid desolate the country in the vicinity of St. Augustine. Preparations were making in South Carolina and Georgia for suppressing the insurrection; and it was expected that a fearful slaughter of the Indians would ensue. In Florida, as elsewhere in America, the Indians are said to have been infamously treated by the Whites.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A Society has been established in Manchester for promoting the building and enlargement of churches and chapels in the parishes of Manchester and Eccles. The first meeting was held Feb. 22, at which time upwards of 4000*l.* were subscribed. Before the expiration of the week the subscriptions exceeded 6,400*l.*

The progress of Popery in this country, of late years, is truly surprising; and it certainly behoves the friends of Protestantism to be vigilant in counteracting its undue influence. About forty years ago there were only 30 Catholic chapels in Great Britain; but in 1835, we find the number increased to 510. During that year alone, 11 new chapels were built; and in Dover, and also in Kidderminster, a Protestant chapel has been converted into a Papal chapel. There are said to be now 700 ecclesiastics in

this island; and they have resorted in several places to preaching in the open air. Popish colleges and seminaries are multiplying, and these are modern institutions; there are now eight Popish colleges and 52 seminaries. In Scotland there once were but few Roman Catholic families; there are now in Glasgow 30,000 Roman Catholics; and it is believed that there has been an increase of Popery on the eastern as well as the western coast.

March 12. An alarming fire took place early this morning, within the walls of the strongly fortified and ancient Citadel of Plymouth. The fire originated in the house of the veteran Fort-Major Watson. Although every exertion was used, the Major's house, and five others, were destroyed; and the gallant veteran, with two daughters, were literally consumed in the flames. The eldest daughter escaped, but not without injury. The aged Major Watson was seen at the window, and while efforts were making to facilitate his

rescued, the floor sunk under him, and he was consigned to the burning ruins beneath.

On the 27th Feb. *Foston Hall*, near Derby, the seat of Chas. Thorold Wood, esq. was destroyed by fire. The mansion of Joseph Neeld, esq. M. P. at *Grittleton*, Wilts, has also been much injured by a like calamity, with the loss of many fine paintings and works of art.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Railway Bills.—According to the report of the Select Committee appointed to acquire information on the different railway bills, it appears that on the 27th of Feb. there had been presented to the House 57 petitions for Railways, involving an estimated outlay of upwards of 23,000,000*l.* founded on which 32 bills had been introduced and been read a first time. To these petitions there appeared 36,978 assents, 6,575 dissents, and 7,175 neutrals.

In consequence of the late resolutions of the House of Commons relative to the suppression of all secret political societies, and the expressed wish of his Majesty conformably thereto, the Duke of Cumberland has addressed the Orange Lodges of Ireland, counselling them to submit with silent promptitude to the wishes of their Sovereign, and dissolve themselves. He speaks of the dissolution as a heart-rending sacrifice, and one to which nothing but an imperative sense of duty could induce him to accede.

A new and convenient coinage of *groats*, or fourpenny silver pieces, has been issued. It is neatly executed. On the obverse appears the King's head, with the inscription "Gulielmus III. D. G. Britanniar. Rex. F. D.;" and on the reverse is a figure of Britannia, holding the trident with one hand, and having the other placed upon a shield, bearing the union cross, with the words "Four Pence" round the figure, and the date of the year in the exergue. The edge has a milled graining, similar to that on our other silver coin.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

March 3. Chevy Chase, a grand chivalric entertainment, was produced. The mechanism of this spectacle is quintuple. In the first place, it is beholden to Mr. Planché for the plot and words, the former of which has been concocted from various sources, viz. the old ballad of Chevy Chase, the Lay of the Last Minstrel, the Legend of the Hermit of Warkworth, &c. ;

secondly, it is indebted to Mr. Farley, the factor of the pantomimic portion; thirdly and mostly, to the Messrs. Grieve for its lovely scenery; fourthly, to a large equestrian stud; and fifthly, to Mr. T. Cooke for some pretty music, partly original, partly selected from the old Scotch airs. Thus their conjoined efforts have formed a most magnificent display,—an era in the reign of spectacle and show.

March 19. Henriquez, a tragedy, by Johanna Baillie (from her newly published series of dramas) was represented. The passion intended to be illustrated is jealousy. It is the most finished of this lady's productions, and elegant in diction; but like all her plays, monotonous in character, each thinking and reasoning alike,—in fact, it is Miss Baillie thinking and reasoning on *her own* sweet thoughts.

March 21. Herold's Zampa, his greatest operatic effort (bad is the best) was represented, under the title of the *Coronair*. The great merit of this version is, that the music is given entirely, and unbroken, from the original score. The ability with which it is supported by the cleverest of our English singers is gratifying to the nation.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 13. Sigismund Augustus, a Polish drama, adapted by one Capt. Addison, from a translation by a Count Kransinski, of a novel by one Alexander Bronikowski, was acted; but has never been heard of since that memorable night.

Feb. 25. The Separation, a tragedy, by Johanna Baillie, was the first time performed. Miss Baillie is an agreeable poetess; her productions savour of that earnestness of tone and temperament of feeling which constitute the peculiar charm of our elder dramatists—

"Her mind is grand, but gentle as her sex;" a man possessing such intensity of feeling could be no other than a Shakespeare. We must add, that her dramas are one and all unfit for stage representation, and we cannot help wishing that the present experiment had not been made.—*The Separation* commences well; but the whole interest of the plot dissolves with the third act; and the fourth and fifth, although containing gems of golden poesy, are as dull, monotonous, and melo-dramatic in action, as anything with which the stage has had the misfortune to be burdened. The two principal characters, the Count Garcio and his wife, are drawn with vigour; indeed the whole force of the authoress is expended on them, and on them alone. She will not, or cannot, as Shakspeare did and Knowles does,

lend herself to make her 'clowns' of consequence. The great fault of this drama, therefore, is a want of underplot, by aid of which the main plot might be extended the whole five acts, and without which no play is fitted for representation. Still, though so imperfect as a drama, the *Separation* is a very treasure in the closet. Mr. C. Kemble and Miss H. Faucit effectively embodied the parts of the Count and Countess. The other characters were as poorly supported as they are poorly drawn.

Feb. 27. *Marie, a Tale of the Post Neuf*, (a "comedietta," vide bills), another handiwork of Captain Addison, was brought to light. It is one of those tissues of domestic calamities which make the gods weep, and which, if we remem-

ber truly, were a few years since denominated *melodramas*. Probably the latter name is "out of joint."

"Oh cursed spite
That ever we were born to set it right."

March 12. Herold's opera of *Zampa* was attempted at this theatre, and met with but moderate success, owing to a miserable deficiency of good voices, and a hand incapable of giving effect to any music. The piece seems to have been got up in haste, to anticipate its production at Drury. On the same evening the audience were insulted by the mis-representation of a *nousuch* called the *Fate of War*, which caused a tremendous disturbance in the Theatre. It was at length silenced by a promise from the manager that the piece should be withdrawn.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 15. John L. Scudamore, esq. to be Lt.-Col. of the Herefordshire militia.

Feb. 19. 13th Light Dragoons, Capt. H. Stones, to be Major.—2d Foot, Capt. R. Caruthers, to be Major.—40th Foot, Major T. Powell, to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached, brevet Major A. Mackenzie, to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. J. Salmond, to have the rank of Colonel, in the East Indies only.

Feb. 23. Knighted, Major-Gen. Wiltshire Wilson; Capt. J. J. Gordon, R.N.; Capt. the Hon. James Ashley Maude, R.N.; Capt. John S. Peyton, R.N.; Capt. Henry Hart, R.N., K.C.H.; and Major-Gen. Charles William Maxwell, C.B., K.C.H.

Feb. 24. Thomas de Grenier Fonblanque, esq. to be Consul at Dantzic.

Feb. 26. 67th Foot, Major W. D. Mercer, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. J. Byrnes, to be Major.—Sir T. W. White, Bart. to be Major Commandant of the Sherwood Rangers.

March 4. Unattached, to be Majors, Capt. J. Hunter, and Capt. H. Clinton.

March 10. Lloyd Fletcher, clerk, of Pengwern, co. Carnarvon, in compliance with the last will of his maternal uncle Dr. Maurice Wynne, of Bangor, deceased, to take the surname and bear the arms of Wynne only.

March 11. Vice-Adm. Sir Graham Moore, to be G.C.B.

March 12. T. Cochrane Hammill, esq. to be Provost Marshal of British Guiana.

March 13. W. Rough, esq. Squire-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon; John Jeremie, esq. to be First Puisne Judge; and John Fred. Stoddart, esq. to be Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

March 14. John Hubert Plunkett, esq. to be Attorney-general of New South Wales.

March 16. Knighted, the Hon. Fleetwood B. R. Pellew, Capt. R.N., C.B. and K.C.H.
Naval Promotions.—Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie to the Vanguard.—Lieut. E. de Montmurency to be a Lieut. of Greenwich Hospital.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Maltby, to be Bp. of Durham.
Rev. T. Dealtry, to be Archd. of Calcutta.

Rev. W. Airy, Keyso V. co. Bedfordshire.

Rev. J. Bateman, Leake R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. T. Birch, Bexhill V. Sussex.

Rev. R. Booth, Rodmill R. Sussex.

Rev. H. Brown, Thockington P.C. co. North.

Rev. H. A. Browne, Stowe Maries R. co. Essex.

Rev. E. Clarke, Milton R. Berks.

Rev. E. Dyson, Dogmersfield R. Hants.

Rev. G. Fenton, Roystone V. co. York.

Rev. J. de la Hooke, Gravenhurst P.C. co. Beds.

Rev. T. F. Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak V. Essex.

Rev. T. Jacob, Cloydah V. co. Carlw.

Rev. F. A. Jackson, Ricall V. co. York.

Rev. J. J. Johnson, Rattery V. co. Devon.

Rev. W. Law, Orwell R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. A. Leapingwell, Heydon cum Kelby V. and Aunsby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. M. J. Lloyd, Depden R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. Pinhorn, Ashford Bowdler P. C. Salop.

Rev. R. Rice, Eaton Hastings R. Berks.

Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, St. Lawrence V. Kent.

Rev. E. A. Smedley, Chesterton V. co. Camb.

Rev. E. A. Somersset, Chesterton V. co. Camb.

Rev. J. Spencer, Acomb V. co. York.

Rev. W. Stephenson, New Chapel R. co. Tipperary.

Rev. W. A. Vaughan, Chart by Sutton-Valence V. Kent.

Rev. W. P. Vyner, Wilkerne and Authorpe RR. co. Lincoln.

Rev. M. Ward, Stiffkey with Morston R. Norf.

Rev. J. P. M'Ghie, Chaplain to Ld. Middleton.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. J. O. Seagar, Head Master of Stevenage School.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Pailey.—Archibald Hastie, esq.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 20. At Eaton-street South, the wife of Abraham de Horne, esq. a dau.

Feb. 14. At Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, the Hon. Lady Menzies, a dau.—15. At the Rectory House, Crowell, the wife of the Rev. J. Beauchamp, a dau.—16. At the Vicarage, Rattery, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Havart, a son.—19. In Torrington-sq. the wife of Sir

Harris Nicolas, a dau.—20. At Ashhurst Park, Kent, the wife of W. H. Hoare, esq. a son.—21. In Woburn-pl. the wife of James Crosby, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—21. At Sutton Mandeville, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, Preb. of Wells, a son.—23. At Welton Vicarage, near Davenry, the wife of the Rev. F. Tebbut, a son.—25. At Horton Hall, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Harvey, a son.—The wife of J. Lee Lee, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—27. At Milborne Port, the lady of Sir W. C. Medlicott, Bart. a dau.—At Harrow Weald, the wife of the Rev. H. Foyster, a son.—At the Rectory, Chedzay, the wife of the Rev. T. Coney, a son.—29. At Speen, Berks, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Austen, a son.—At Iwerne Minster, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. W. Blennerhasset, a son.—29. In Upper Bedford-pl. the wife of S. Hawtayne Lewin, esq. a son.—At Holderness House, the Marchioness of Londonderry, a son.

March 1. The wife of the Rev. W. Martin, of Staverton, Devon, a son.—2. At Ithen Stoke, the wife of the Hon. F. Baring, a dau.—The wife of C. H. Phillips, esq. of Huli, a son.—3. In Portland-pl. the wife of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, a son.—At Helston, the wife of Frederick Hill, esq. a son.—4. At Norwood, the wife of Major-Gen. Tolly, a dau.—At Edgeware, the wife of the Rev. N. Piott, a dau.—5. At Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of Quintus Vivian, esq. a dau.—6. The wife of G. Gatty, esq. of York-st. Portman-sq. a son.—At Week St. Mary, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Walter Gee, a dau.—7. At West Town, near Kingsbridge, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Andrews, a boy and a girl.—9. At Charlton Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Drummond, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 2. At Hacheston, Suffolk, Capt. the Hon. Henry John Rous, K.N. brother of the present Earl of Stradbroke, to Sophia, only dau. of the late James Ramsay Cuthbert, esq. of Grosvenor-sq.—11. At Brighton, James Waddell, esq. of Finneston, to Rosetta, only dau. of the late Alderman John Crowder, of Hammersmith.—At Weymouth, Theophilus John St. George, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Bligh St. George, Bart. of Woodsgift, co. Kilkenny, to Caroline Georgiana, second dau. of J. Lautour, esq. of Hexton House, Hertfordsh.—12. At St. Pancras new church, Major Henry Knight, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Northey, of Woodcot-house, Surrey, Canon of Windsor.—At Littleham, R. T. Abraham, esq. to Eliz. Knightley, dau. of the late Rev. C. John Smyth, Rector of Great Fakenham, Suffolk.—14. At Bristol, the Rev. J. Cross, vicar of Merriott, Somerset, to Anne, dau. of the late S. Hadley, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.—18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Lord Visc. Powerscourt to the Lady Eliz. Jocelyn.—26. At Embleton, the Rev. Edward Feilde, to Mary Anne, dau. of Charles Bosanquet, esq. of Rock, co. Northumberland.—26. At Speldhurst, Kent, Thos. Gordon, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Gordon Cuming Skene, of Pitruig and Dyce, Aberdeenshire, to Harriet Madden, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Hutchinson.—30. At Milan, the Count Jules D'Andreis, Governor of the Military College at Raconniggi, to Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. T. King, D.D. of Woodstock, Oxon.

Feb. 18. At Little Cheverel, Wilts, George Nicholas, esq. of Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-sq. to Eliz. dau. of the Rev. E. S. Davenport, of Davenport House, Salop.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. the Rev. J. Bathurst Schomberg, Rector of Belton, Suffolk, to Mar-

garet Mary, dau. of R. Ashworth, esq. of Bryanstone-sq.—At Brixton, W. Spencer, esq. barrister-at-law, to Georgiana Madeline, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Hugh Sutherland.—At Taunton, Capt. Maher, of Woodlands, to Matilda, widow of the late Capt. Tho. Blair, E.I.C.—21. At Wimpole, near Cambridge, Robert C. L. Bevan, esq. to the Lady Agnes York, sister of the Earl of Hardwicke.—23. At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. R. Burdett Burgess, to Margaret Esther, only dau. of the late Edw. Burgess, esq.—At Marylebone Church, Capt. Hilton, 16th Lancers, to Harriet, third dau. of Benj. Aislabie, esq. of Park-place, Regent's-park.—25. At Westonbirt, co. Glouc. Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart. of Wanlip Hall, Leicestershire, to Emily Elizabeth, youngest dau. of George Holford, esq.—At Plumstead, Kent, Capt. James Fogo, R.A. to Jane widow of the Rev. J. Crosbie.—The Rev. W. R. Griesbach, vicar of Fridaythorpe, to Hannah, second dau. of J. Singleton, esq. of Givendale House, co. York.

Lately. Rev. J. Woodhouse, to Laura Agnes, fifth dau. of Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. of Nettlecombe Court, Somersetshire.—At Tipperary, Edw. Syngue, esq. eldest son of Sir E. Syngue, Bart. to Margaret, dau. of the late O. Saunders, esq. of Newtown Saunders, Wicklow.—At Salthrop House, Wilts, Lieut.-Col. Vandeuleur, to the relict of C. M. Stuart, esq. and dau. of the late Rt. Hon. J. O. Vandeuleur, of Kilrush house, co. Clare.

March 1. At Hanford, Dorset, James John Parquharson, esq. of Langton, Dorset, to Mary Anne, widow of the late J. Phelps, esq. of Montacute House, co. Somerset.—At Weymouth, the Rev. R. C. Phelps, Rector of Cucklington, Somerset, to Caroline Anne, second dau. of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. of Harewood, co. Hereford.—2. At Old Swinford, Worcestershire, the Rev. C. H. Craufurd, to Eliza, eldest dau. of R. Hickman, esq.—At Kensington, Major Curphey, E.I.C. to Christiana, dau. of J. Bell, esq.—3. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. C. A. Thurlow, vicar of Scalby, near Scarborough, to Fanny Margaret, dau. of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.—At Witton-le-Wear, T. D. Brown, esq. of Jarrow House, Durham, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Sir W. Chaytor, Bart. of Witton Costler.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Charles Hulse, esq. second son of Sir C. Hulse, Bart. to Georgiana, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Buller, of Pelym, Cornwall.—At Donyland, Essex, I. G. Wilson, esq. to Eliz. third dau. of Capt. Maynard, of Donyland Hall.—4. At Ditton Park, G. W. Hope, esq. eldest son of Gen. the Hon. Sir Alex. Hope, to Caroline Georgiana Montagu, youngest dau. of Lord Montagu.—At Witham, Essex, Thos. Ashworth, esq. of Tarton, Lancashire, to Anne, youngest dau. of Thos. Christy, esq. of Broomfield.—5. Henry Valance, esq. of Essex-street, Strand, to Emily Ann, eldest dau. of Thos. Carr, esq. of Tavistock-pl. Russell-sq.—8. At Great Arnwell, Heris, G. A. Smith, esq. to Katherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Barten, principal of the East India College, Haileybury.—10. Capt. G. W. Oakes, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Oakes, Bart. to Eliza Staples, dau. of the late R. Fisher, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.—15. The Rev. J. Woodhouse, to Laura Agnes, fifth dau. of Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. of Nettlecombe Court, Somersetshire.—16. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Lord Poltimore to Caroline, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Buller.—At Spottiswoode, Berwick, Lord John Douglas Montagu Scott, M.P. co. Roxburgh, to Alfrida Anne, eldest dau. of John Spottiswoode, of Spottiswoode, esq.—17. At Chingford, Lumley B. Bidwell, esq. to Anne Frances, third dau. of the late T. H. Budd, esq. of Bedford-row.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF EGMONT.

Dec. 31. At Epsom, Surrey, aged 68, the Right Hon. John Perceval, fourth Earl of Egmont, co. Cork (1733), Viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, in the same county (1722,) and Baron Perceval, of Burton, also co. Cork (1715); third Lord Lovel and Holland, of Enmore, co. Somerset (1762); and the eighth Baronet (of the Kingdom of Ireland, 1661).

His Lordship was born at High-house, near Purfleet, in Essex, Aug. 13, 1767, and was the only son of John-James the third Earl, by Isabella, only daughter and heiress of Lord Nassau Powlett, younger son of Charles second Duke of Bolton, K. G. He succeeded his father, Feb. 25, 1822.

His Lordship married, March 10, 1792, Bridget, daughter of the late Glynn Wynn, Esq. uncle to the present Lord Newborough; and by that lady, who died Jan. 24, 1826, he has left issue an only son, the Right Hon. Henry-Frederick John-James now Earl of Egmont; who married in Dec. 1828, Louise-Marie, daughter of the Count d'Orselet, and has issue a son, now Viscount Perceval, born in 1829.

The remains of this nobleman were removed from Epsom on the 8th Jan. to the church at Charlton, Kent, where they were deposited in the family vault. The present Earl and his domestics followed the body. The carriages of Lord Arden and his son were in the procession for about three miles from Epsom, when they returned.

The estate of Enmore, in Somersetshire, formerly the patrimony of the Perceval family, was purchased by the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere some years ago, and the splendid edifice of Enmore Castle has been destroyed.

DR. VAN MILDERT, BP. OF DURHAM.

Feb. 21. At Bishop's Auckland, aged 70, the Right Rev. William Van Mildert, D.D. Lord Bishop of Durham, Count Palatine and Custos Rotulorum of the Principality of Durham, Visitor of Durham University, &c. &c.

Dr. Van Mildert was the grandson of Abraham Van Mildert, of Amsterdam, who settled as a merchant in London, and resided in the parish of Great St. Helen's. His son Cornelius, who resided at Newington, Surrey, and died in 1799, had by Martha, daughter of William Hill, of Vauxhall, esq. (which lady died in 1818, at the advanced age of 86), three

sons, of whom the second and sole survivor was the Bishop.

William Van Mildert was born in London in the year 1765. He received his education at Merchant-tailors' School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. 1787, M. A. 1790, B. and D. D. 1813. In Trinity term, 1788, he was ordained Deacon on the curacy of Sherbourn and Lewknor, in Oxfordshire. He afterwards became Curate of Witham, in Essex, and during his residence at that place he married Jane, daughter of the late General Douglas, who survives him without issue. In April 1795 he was presented by his cousin-german and brother-in-law Cornelius Ives, esq. to the rectory of Bradden, in Northamptonshire,* from which he was removed at the close of 1796 to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, in the city of London. That living having formerly consisted of the separate benefices of St. Mary, St. Pancras, and Ailhallova, has a divided patronage, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury enjoys two turns, and the Grocers' Company the third. Mr. Van Mildert happened to be Chaplain to the Grocers' Company, and being thus brought under the notice of its leading members, was nominated to the living, and thus put forward in that step of his preferment which must have materially contributed to his subsequent promotion, by making his merits known in the metropolis. Whilst Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, he was sued for non-residence, but claimed exemption from the penalty because there was no parsonage-house. A verdict was, however, obtained against him, from the consequences of which, as many other incumbents were in a similar predicament, he was relieved by an act of parliament. He retained the living until he was placed on the episcopal bench.

Early in his city residence he was appointed to preach Lady Moyer's lecture in St. Paul's cathedral.

Between the years 1802 and 1805 he preached the lecture founded by the Right Hon. R. Boyle, and discharged that duty with such eminent ability as to attract the general attention of learned men. He soon received a token of public approbation, in the vicarage of Farningham, Kent,

* A pedigree of Ives and Van Mildert, accompanying the history of the parish of Bradden, has been just published in the fourth Part of Mr. Baker's Northamptonshire.

which was conferred upon him in the most flattering manner by Archbishop Sutton. His character, as a preacher and divine, was now fully established; and in April, 1812, he was elected by a large majority of the benchers to the preacher-ship of Lincoln's Inn. In Sept. 1813, he was appointed by Lord Liverpool to be Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. Nothing could be more acceptable to the University than the Premier's choice. The station is one of great difficulty and of unspeakable importance to the whole Church: and among the distinguished persons who have filled it, none perhaps have possessed more solid qualifications for the office, or have discharged its duties in a more efficient manner. In Lent and Easter terms, 1814, Dr. Van Mildert preached the Bampton Lecture, to which he had been appointed by the Heads of Houses before he became Professor. In March, 1819, he was made Bishop of Llandaff; and Dean of St. Paul's in the following year. He then resigned his station at Oxford, and divided his time between London and Llandaff. In March 1826, on the death of Dr. Shute Barrington, he was placed in the Episcopal Chair of Durham.

As a theological writer the late Bishop of Durham stands in the first class. His "Boyle's Lectures" are an excellent performance. They contain an historical view of the rise and progress of infidelity, with a refutation of its principles and reasonings; and display a vast extent of reading, and a singular judgment in the arrangement and application of their materials.

His "Life of Waterland" is a model for compositions of that kind. Dr. Waterland died in 1740, and for eighty years after his death no attempt was made to publish a complete edition of his works. At length, in the year 1823, Bishop Van Mildert supplied this defect. He put forth an edition of "Waterland," in 10 volumes, from the Oxford press, and he rendered his labour complete by prefixing a masterly "Review of the Life and Writings of the Author." This book fills up a chasm in the history of the Church of England. It shows the progress of the Trinitarian controversy from the death of Bishop Bull, in 1709, to the period of Waterland's death. It is indeed the production of a master—solid, luminous, and comprehensive, of equal value to the ecclesiastical historian and to the theological student.

The two volumes of Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, and published in 1831, are perhaps more generally known than the rest of the Bishop's works, and many of them are as fine specimens of sermons

for a learned audience as the English language can supply. There are also several single sermons of the Bishop's in print, not included in these volumes, particularly one on the Assassination of Mr. Percival, and another of very great merit, preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He supported the Duke of Wellington in the removal of the Disabilities of the Roman Catholics, and published the substance of a speech delivered on that occasion.

As a speaker in parliament the Bishop of Durham always commanded attention. Abstaining entirely from general politics, he was always ready for debate when the credit or interest of the Church of England was at stake. In these efforts he was remarkably successful. He thoroughly understood the character and feeling of the House of Lords; and the unaffected refinement of his mind and manners was exactly suited to their taste. The consequence was, that every word he uttered was received with deference and attention. Those who most strenuously opposed his arguments revered his integrity and talent. All parties treated him with respect. On one occasion, when his voice was accidentally more feeble than usual, the leading members of the House crowded round him, while he warned them, solemnly and firmly, against disturbing those bulwarks which he deemed essential to the preservation of the Church. His style, whether in speaking or writing, was, like his character, remarkable for its simplicity. There was no laboured ornament, no rhetorical display, nothing which carried with it the air of affectation or pretence. His taste was classical, his conceptions clear; and all his propositions were stated in language which it was scarcely possible to misapprehend.

To his unbounded charity, public and private, every corner of his diocese can bear its testimony. The University established in Durham was chiefly formed by his munificent support. His private charities were supplied with promptitude and delicacy. Princely almost as was his income, his Lordship has died, comparatively speaking, a poor man; and provision for his amiable widow arises chiefly from her beneficial interest in a life policy, now to be realized by his Lordship's demise.

On the whole, it is very difficult to speak justly of this eminent person, without seeming to incur the charge of flattery. His understanding was vigorous and comprehensive; his learning accurate and deep; his apprehension quick; his temper highly sensitive, but generous, kind, and forgiving in the last degree.

Perhaps no man ever lived who could dismiss an angry emotion more readily from his mind. To forgive injuries was the habit of his life; to resent them he was never known.

In conversation he was lively and instructive, and not unfrequently playful; but whenever grave matters were introduced, his mind always rose in proportion to the subject, and he poured forth his store of knowledge and his manly sentiments with dignity and animation.

The Bishop enjoyed at different periods of his life the confidence and esteem of some of the most distinguished persons of his time, especially in the clerical and legal professions. He had a laudable ambition to acquire the good opinion of good men, and he succeeded; but of popularity, in the common meaning of the word, he was totally regardless. No hope of reward, no fear of censure, could ever induce him to deviate from that course which he conceived it to be his duty to maintain.

But, after all, the grand element of this fine character was a deep, habitual, and pervading sense of religion. This was the foundation stone of the whole fabric; on no other principle, indeed, could such a character have been formed. The labour of his life and the faculties of his mind were steadily directed to the maintenance and vindication of Christian truth.

The remains of this excellent prelate were interred in a vault prepared in the nave of the Cathedral Church of Durham. Hitherto no Protestant Bishop had been buried there. The funeral took place on the 1st of March, when the procession was formed in the following order:—The Porter of the Cathedral; Bishop's Bedesmen, in their gowns, two and two; Officers of the Palatinate and the See, two and two; Chief Officers, &c. of the Household; Principal Surrogate and Spiritual Chancellor; Mayor and Corporation; the Nobility, Gentry, and other Laity, at the head of whom was Lord Ravensworth; the Constable of the Castle, C. J. Clavering, esq.; the High Sheriff, W. Wharton, esq.; Junior Verger of the Cathedral; King's Scholars, two and two; Masters of the Grammar School; Members of the University; Minor Canons; Choristers (boys first), two and two; Organist and Precentor; Senior Verger of the Cathedral; the Dean; two Mutes; late Bishop's Chaplains; Mace-bearer, carrying the Mace and Sword of State reversed; the Coffin, on each side of which were the pall-bearers (Prebendaries robed)—viz. Rev. Dr. Gilly, Rev. G. Townsend, Rev. Dr. Wellesey, and Rev. J. G. Ogle; mourners,

two and two, consisting of his nephews, the Rev. Cornelius Ives and the Rev. William Ives, Rev. H. Douglas, Douglas Griesley, esq. Mr. H. Douglas, Mr. Grant, Mr. Hodgson, and three medical gentlemen; Archdeacon Thorpe; the Clergy of the Diocese, about 60; late Bishop's servants, two and two, followed by gentlemen, tradesmen, and others. The whole was a most imposing ceremony.

LORD STOWELL.

Jan. 28. At Early Court, near Reading, aged 90, the Right Hon. William Scott, Baron Stowell, of Stowell Park, co. Gloucester, a Privy Councillor, Master of the Faculties, a Bench of the Middle Temple, D.C.L. F.R.S. and S.A. &c. &c.

This very eminent and talented man was born at Heworth, in the county of Durham, on or about the 18th of October, 1745, (O.S.) the memorable year of the Rebellion in Scotland. He was the eldest son of William Scott, an eminent Coal Fitter and Merchant in Newcastle-upon Tyne, and Jane his wife, daughter of Mr. Henry Atkinson. There are some circumstances connected with his birth, of so curious and almost romantic a nature, that we are induced to give a short narrative of them. The whole country, particularly in the North, was in a state of the greatest alarm, and the approach of the rebels to Newcastle was almost daily expected; the town-walls were planted with cannon, and the gates closed and fortified, and every practicable measure adopted to withstand a siege; many of the inhabitants, who had the means, retired into the country; the consternation was greatly increased on the arrival of the news (about the 22d of September) of the defeat of General Sir John Cope, by the rebel forces, at the battle of Preston Pans. Mrs. Scott was at this time far advanced in pregnancy, and the family were very desirous to have her removed out of the town; but agree, in any common way, was next to impossible; her residence was in Love-lane, a narrow street adjoining to the public Quay, and the town-wall, at that time, ran along the Quay, between Love-lane and the river Tyne. In this emergency it was contrived to have some sort of a basket, in which Mrs. Scott was placed, and lowered down, from the top of the wall, on the outside, to the Quay, where a boat was in readiness to receive her, and by which she was conveyed down the river to Heworth, a village about three miles below Newcastle, but on the south side of the Tyne, and in the county of Dur-

han; and there she was, shortly after safely delivered of twins, a son, named William (Lord Stowell), and a daughter named Barbara. The two children were christened, and the entry in the register book at All Saints' Church, in Newcastle (the parish in which the family resided,) is in the following singular manner:—

"Baptized in October, 1745.

"N.B. 18th. William and Barbara, twins of William Scott, Hostman.

"Certify'd by the Revd. Mr. Leonard Ramsey, Curate of Jarro and Heworth, occasioned by the present Rebellion."

Lord Stowell received the first rudiments of his classical education (as did his younger brother the Earl of Eldon) at the Royal Grammar School, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the tuition of that able preceptor, the Rev. Hugh Moises, A.M. whose memory will long be revered, in connection with that of the many eminent pupils he reared in the paths of learning.*

The intuitive and discriminating eye of Mr. Moises soon discerned the natural talents and capabilities with which his two young pupils were endowed, and, with that almost parental kindness that marked all his actions, set himself to promote and forward their education, and render them every service it was in his power to bestow. He was mainly instrumental in causing them to be sent to College; and having lived to a patriarchal age, he had the satisfaction of receiving at the hands of his, we may truly say, illustrious pupils, after they had attained their high stations, their most grateful attentions and kindness, in return for the benefits they had derived from his care.

In 1761 Mr. Scott stood for and obtained a scholarship at Corpus Christi college, in the university of Oxford. He was matriculated on the 1st of March in that year, and there is a story still extant of his puzzling the Esquire Bedel of the day, who asked him the *quality* or rank of his father, by saying that he was "a *Attier*," a technical term for the owner of the colliers trading from Newcastle. He stands, however, in the register thus,

"Guilielmus Scott, nativus 15. Guilelmi, de Heworth civit. (a mistake for *comit.*) Dunelm. generosus filius."

It is rather singular that the accidental circumstance of his having been born at Heworth rendered him eligible to stand

for the scholarship of Corpus, and afterwards for a fellowship at University.

On the 20th Nov. 1764, Mr. Scott took his degree as a bachelor of arts, being then a member of Corpus; but he soon removed to University, having become a successful candidate for a fellowship in that college, where he was elected probationer Dec. 13, 1764, and admitted actual fellow June 14, 1765.

On the 22d March in that year, Mr. Scott, then only a bachelor of arts, and in his twentieth year, was appointed one of the tutors of his college; and his indefatigable exertions in that office, as well as the rapidly increasing reputation of University, proved the wisdom of the selection. In 1657, June 17, he became M.A. and May 30, 1772, proceeded bachelor in civil law, having at that time, as may be supposed, determined on pursuing the profession of the law, and we believe entered of the Middle Temple.

In 1773 he was elected by the members of Convocation to the office of Camden's Reader of Ancient Histories, then vacant by the death of Mr. Warneford. His opponents were Mr. Bardinel, of Jesus, and Mr. Napleton, of Brasenose, and the numbers, for Scott, 140; Bardinel, 115; Napleton, 99. This office he retained till the year 1785, and filled it with equal credit to himself and advantage to the University. His lectures were attended by the largest concourse of academics ever known on similar occasions, and all his auditors concurred in their admiration of the plan the Professor had laid down, the classical elegance of his style, as well as the vast fund of information displayed upon every point connected with his subject. We have reason to believe that these lectures are still extant in MS. and we hope they may even yet be made public.

About the year 1776, Mr. Scott retired from the Tutorship of University, and devoted himself to severe study in that branch of the legal profession in which he became so eminently distinguished. But he neither relinquished his residence in Oxford, nor did the interest he took in every thing connected with its welfare and reputation at all diminish. It is to the exertions of Lord Stowell that the Bodleian Library owes much of its present prosperity. The fund for the purchase of books was at that period so small

* Memoirs of Mr. Moises and some other masters of the same school, by the Rev. Edward Brewster, M.A. having been privately printed in a separate tract, were published in the fifth volume of Nichols's Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, where, at p. 119, will be found the Latin epitaph on the monument erected to Mr. Moises by his scholars, which was composed by Lord Stowell.

as to be altogether inadequate to furnishing the Library with even the foreign journals, much less to take advantage, at the public sales of several eminent Libraries both here and abroad, of storing the shelves of the public Library with the treasures about to be dispersed. At the suggestion of Mr. Scott, an additional fund was created, by the imposition of a small annual payment from every individual who can claim the use of the Library, as well as another sum to be paid on matriculation; and in order to create a present purse for the purchase of the rarities of the Pinelli and Crevenna sales, a large sum was to be borrowed from such members and friends of the University as felt inclined to forward this object, by the loan of moneys, without interest, to be charged on, and finally repaid out of, the fund thus to be created. There is extant a very elaborate paper drawn up by Lord Stowell at that period, explanatory of the plan, and earnestly recommending its adoption; and he himself contributed to the fund by a loan, and that a time when it may be conjectured he had nothing but his academical income to rely on.*

On the 23d of June 1779, he took the degree of Doctor in Civil Law as a grand compounder; and soon after commenced his career as an advocate in the Civil Law Courts. Here he rose to the highest eminence with a rapidity almost unexampled. In 1787, he was appointed King's Advocate General, shortly after Judge of the Consistory Court of London, Vicar General of the Province of Canterbury, and Master of the Faculties. He was knighted Sept. 3, 1788, and in 1798 became Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. In 1790 he was chosen M. P. for Downton, and on the 23d of March, 1801, had the distinguished honour of being unanimously elected as the representative in Parliament for the University, of which he was himself one of the chief ornaments; this office he continued to fill, with the greatest possible advantage to his constituents, and we believe satisfaction to himself, until called to the House of Lords in 1821.

Sir William Scott was created a Peer on occasion of the Coronation of King George the Fourth, by patent dated July

17, 1821, at the same time when his brother Lord Eldon was advanced to an Earldom. He retired from the Court of Admiralty in 1828; and from his other judicial appointments about the same time.

Fortified by a store of knowledge at once profound and multifarious, combining all the materials that indefatigable research, close and minute observation, and intense study, could provide for the supply of an acute, vigorous, and capacious mind, the judgments of Lord Stowell in the several Courts in which he presided, are universally estimated as models of sound and powerful reasoning, and of the purest classical eloquence. Devoting his brilliant talents and extraordinary acumen to the noblest branch of his profession—the study of international law—and living in times when a general war called all this knowledge into action, his decisions have passed into precedents equal, if not superior, in authority, to those of the venerable fathers of the science, Puffendorf, Grotius, Vattel, &c. There cannot perhaps be a more convincing proof of their value, than that afforded by the testimony of an adversary. Lord Stowell printed, for private distribution, some copies of his several judgments, and sent one to the Admiralty Judge of the United States of America. In acknowledging the present, the American Judge wrote to the following effect—"In the excitement caused by the hostilities then raging between our countries, I frequently impugned your judgments and considered them as severe and partial; but, upon a calm review of your decisions after a lapse of years, and a more mature experience, I am bound to acknowledge my entire conviction both in their accuracy and equity." He added—"I have taken care that they shall form the basis of the maritime law of the United States, and I have no hesitation in saying, that they ought to do so in that of every civilized country in the world."

In his political principles and conduct, Lord Stowell was invariably the uncompromising and firm supporter of the established Constitution of his country in Church and State. As an elegant scholar, thoroughly imbued with every accomplishment which constitutes the literary character, the name of Lord Stowell was, from his college days, associated with the

* Lord Stowell's last visits to Oxford were in 1817 and in 1825. On the first occasion he came to celebrate the tercentenary of the foundation of his first College, Corpus Christi; on the last, to pay a friendly visit, during the long vacation, to Dr. Casberd, of St. John's, with whom he remained for nearly three weeks; enjoying, with great apparent delight, the social hospitality of the College, and receiving the marked attentions of every member of the University in residence at the time.

brightest in that constellation of genius which enlightened and guided the last generation. The friend of Burke and Windham, and the executor of Samuel Johnson, to whose memoirs he has indeed liberally contributed, "Dr. Scott, of the Commons," was received as the equal of those immortal men.

In private life, he was the charm and ornament of every society of which he formed a part; in conversation, passing "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," with a happy facility, which at once called forth the strongest feelings of admiration and delight. The patron of genius, he drew around him young aspirants to honour, who looked up to him with veneration and esteem. In his retirement, it was delightful to observe how easily this venerable Peer could bend his giant mind from the all-absorbing consideration of his extensive and laborious legal occupations, to the enjoyment of those rural pleasures which at times had a charm even for his great and expanded intellect. His unbounded charities acquired for him universal regard and esteem. The poor in the neighbourhood of Reading will have reason to regret his loss; for the hand of charity was never closed to the supplication of the destitute and distressed.

Lord Stowell was twice married: first, in April 1782, to Anna-Maria, eldest daughter and coheir of John Bagnell, esq. with whom he acquired the estate of Early Court. By this lady, who died Sept. 4, 1809, he had issue one daughter and one son. The latter, the Hon. William Scott, formerly M.P. for Gatton, died unmarried only two months before his father (see our Jan. number, p. 99). His sister, who survives, was first married in 1809 to Lt.-Col. Thomas Townsend (eldest son of Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall, co. Warwick,) who died in 1820; and she became in 1823 the second wife of Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

Lord Stowell's second alliance was with Louisa-Catherine dowager Marchioness of Sligo, the third daughter of the celebrated Admiral Richard Earl Howe, and mother of the present Marquis of Sligo, now Governor of Jamaica. Their first interview is said to have been when her Ladyship appeared before him as a suitor in the Court of Admiralty, like Lady Elizabeth Grey before King Edward the Fourth. The Marchioness died on the 20th of August 1817.

On the 3d Feb. the mortal remains of Lord Stowell were removed from Early Court, and consigned to the family vault in Sonning Church, in a manner corresponding with his elevated rank and station

in society, followed by the distinguished members of his family, and a numerous company of the resident gentry of the neighbourhood.

With the view of saving the legacy duty, Lord Stowell made over the greater part of his property to his son, recently deceased. This rendered it necessary for his Lordship, as his son's legal representative, to administer to his effects, by which he was compelled to pay a larger duty than the property would have incurred had it been left in the usual way. Who can but smile when a lawyer, and he one of the most acute, is thus foiled by his own weapon!

Lord Stowell's will, which is dated April 30, 1830, has been proved by Viscount Sidmouth and W. Chisholm, esq. two of the executors, Lord Eldon, the other, having renounced the probate. The property was sworn under 250,000*l.* Lady Sidmouth, his only surviving child, takes a life-interest in the whole property, real and personal, subject to the legacies, annuities, and debts. The landed estates afterwards descend to his great-nephew Lord Encombe; and the personals to the children of Mrs. Forster, his Lordship's niece, (being the only daughter of Mr. Henry Scott, the second brother, who died in 1779.) to whom the bequest is not unimportant. Annuities of 100*l.* are left to each of his servants. To University, and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, the Society of the Middle Temple, and the College of Doctor's Commons, he has bequeathed 200*l.* each.

Lord Stowell's extensive estates in Gloucestershire, having been purchased during the period of high prices, have never yet produced a return adequate to the large capital invested in them.

LADY FRANCES WRIGHT-WILSON.

Feb. 9. At Chelsea Park, after a few days' illness, aged 70, Lady Frances Elizabeth Wright-Wilson, only surviving sister to the Marquess of Aylesbury.

Her Ladyship was born May 31, 1765, the younger daughter of Thomas first Earl of Aylesbury by Susannah dowager Viscountess Dungarvan, daughter of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, co. Wilts, esq. and (maternal) aunt to the present Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, Bart. Her Ladyship was married, Sept. 17, 1799, to Sir Henry Wilson, of Crofton hall, co. York, and Chelsea Park near London, who died Dec. 3, 1832, without issue (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. ciii. i. 283.)

Lady Frances Wilson took the name of Wright in 1814, under the following very remarkable circumstances:—A pro-

feasional person waited on her ladyship one morning, and informed her that a gentleman named Wright, just deceased, had bequeathed to her the whole of his immense fortune, on condition of her assuming his name. This singular announcement appeared the more so to the lady, as she had no acquaintance with any one bearing the name. But on mentioning this to Mr. Wright's man of business he replied that he was well aware of his late client being totally unknown to her ladyship, he having only seen her at the Opera. So strange an assertion did not dispel the astonishment of Lord Aylesbury's family; and on the lawyer stating that Mr. Wright was not yet interred, but might still be seen by Lady Frances, she with her brother consented to accompany the stranger. On entering the apartment where the deceased lay, her ladyship instantly recognised the features of an elderly gentleman, who for a length of time had been in the habit, every Opera night, of taking his station in the pit directly under Lady Aylesbury's box, and of regarding Lady Frances with a degree of pertinacity which she had found extremely irksome, having frequently complained of it to her companions. The family learned subsequently that Mr. Wright, who was a gentleman of considerable property (with no immediate heir), had come to London a stranger, and being struck with the appearance of a lady at the Opera, had ascertained from some one near that she was the Lady F. Bruce. Each succeeding Tuesday and Saturday nights found him gazing on this object of attraction, and at his death his executors found that the whole of his property had devolved upon this lady, who was only thus known to him by sight.

The account of this remarkable affair, and of the eccentric testator, as published at the time of his death, will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXXXIV. i. 308. William Wright, esq. a barrister of the Inner Temple, was a younger son of Sir Martin Wright, a Judge of the King's Bench, who died in 1755. He came into his property unexpectedly on the death of an elder brother, and subsequently lived a perfect recluse, occupying at his death a small lodging in Pimlico. His principal estate was at Barton Stacey, in Hampshire. His legacies of money were equally extraordinary, leaving to strangers of high rank—4000*l.* to Lord Sidmouth, 4000*l.* to the Countess of Rosslyn, 1000*l.* to Lord Chancellor Eldon, 1000*l.* to Mr. Archdeacon Pott, whom he only knew in the pulpit, and 7000*l.* to the late Lord Colchester, then Speaker of the House of Commons, whom he made his executor.

He also left 3000*l.* to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he had been a member.

Lady Frances and her husband took the name of Wright before their own, by royal license, dated Dec. 10, 1814.

Miss Wright Wilson, niece to the late Sir Henry, being the only daughter of his brother Edward, a captain in the army, is now one of the richest heiresses in the kingdom, having succeeded by Lady Frances' will to the Wright property, as well as to that of her father. The house and property at Chelsea-park pass into the possession of Sir Henry's next male heir.

The remains of Lady Frances were deposited in the vault of the Wilson family at Crofton, near Wakefield, on the 25th of February.

RT. HON. SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

Dec. 21. At his house in George-street, Edinburgh, in his 82d year, the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, co. Caithness, Bart. a Privy Councillor, LL.D. a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, &c. &c.

This benevolent man, and voluminous writer, was born at Thurso Castle, in the county of Caithness, in 1754. He was the third but only surviving son of George Sinclair, esq. of Ulbster, heritable Sheriff of Caithness, (descended from the ancient Earls of that county,) by the Hon. Janet Sutherland, younger daughter of William Lord Strathnaver, and sister to William sixteenth Earl of Sutherland. The foundation of his classical acquirements was laid at the High School of Edinburgh; but he subsequently attended the Universities of that place; of Glasgow, from which he received the title of LL.D.; and of Oxford. In 1775 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and was afterwards called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn, May 9, 1782. In 1780 he was elected member for the county of Caithness, which he also represented in the parliaments of 1780, 1802, and 1807; but, that county having only alternately the choice of a member, he sat intermediately for the borough of Lostwithiel in the Parliament of 1784, and for Petersfield in that of 1796.

In 1786 he undertook an extensive tour in the North of Europe, which brought him into acquaintance and correspondence with many distinguished individuals. The same year he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom by patent dated Feb. 14, with remainder, in default of the issue male of his body, to

the issue male of his daughters respectively. On the 29th of August 1810 he was honoured with a seat at the Board of Privy Council.

During a public life exceeding fifty years, there was scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical, or medical science, to which Sir John Sinclair had not turned his active and inquiring mind, with a disposition as truly patriotic and philanthropic as ever animated a human breast. As a patron and promoter of agricultural improvement in particular, his reputation was not merely British or European, but had extended to America, where his labours have been appreciated and eulogised by some of the most eminent political economists in the United States. In 1791 he procured the establishment of a society, in Scotland, for the improvement of Wool; and the very useful Board of Agriculture, the labours of which are so well known, in 1793;—of both these he was appointed President. His influence in the counties of Ross and Caithness enabled him to raise two battalions, of 1000 men each, which were the first fencible regiments whose services were extended beyond Scotland.

Of the number of his literary works it is difficult to give an idea; they were incessantly issuing from the press for more than half a century. The "Plans," "Proposals," "Hints," "Observations," &c. of Sir John Sinclair, were promulgated unceasingly until the period of his death, and, although no longer employed in the labours of Parliament, he visited London during its sitting, and took great interest in the events of the times.

The Statistical Account of Scotland, which, of itself, brought him into an extended correspondence with upwards of 1000 individuals, was an unexampled undertaking. His "History of the Revenue of Great Britain," in three volumes, has gone through several editions, and his "Thoughts on the Naval Strength of Great Britain," "Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies," Addresses, &c. to the Landed Interest on various important subjects, "Essays on Agriculture," "An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland," "The Code of Health and Longevity," his publication of the originals of the Ossianic poems, with an accompanying Dissertation, the Agricultural Practice of Scotland, and Papers on the Bullion question, are among the most elaborate of his works; and we are informed that, at the period of his decease, he was engaged on, and had made considerable progress in, a

"Political Code," and a "Code of Religion."

The great improvement which was secured to Caithness by his exertions, particularly in behalf of the fisheries, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of his native country. He was the means, also, of procuring acts for the improvement of the highways, and better regulation of stage-coaches and public conveyances: in short, no man could devote himself with more ardour and perseverance for the benefit of his country, the support of all public institutions, and the reward of merit wherever it was found. The well-being of mankind was the object nearest to his heart; but it must be admitted, that his enthusiastic devotion to this cause led him to countenance speculations, considered fanciful by more practical men.

One of his latest papers was entitled "Hints as to the proposed Monument to Sir Walter Scott."

Sir John Sinclair was twice married: first, in 1776, to Sarah daughter of Alexander Maitland, of Stoke Newington, esq. by whom he had two daughters: 1. Hannah, who died in 1818, unmarried; and 2. Janet, married in 1802 to the late Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart. whose decease is noticed in our present number. Sir John married secondly, in 1788, the Hon. Diana Macdonald, eldest daughter of Alexander first Lord Macdonald, and aunt to the present Lord; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and six daughters: 3. Sir George Sinclair, born in 1790, who has succeeded to the title; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Margaret; 6. Alexander; 7. the Rt. Hon. Julia, Countess of Glasgow, married in 1834 to George 4th and present Earl of Glasgow; 8. John; 9. Catharine; 10. Archibald; 11. Jane, married in 1822 to Capt. Patrick Wallace, of the E. I. Co.'s service; 12. William; 13. James, who was in the military service of the E. I. Company, and died in 1826 in his 21st year; and 14. Helen, married in 1826 to Stair Stewart, of Physgill and Glasserton, esq.

It may be mentioned here that the present Sir George Sinclair, having been captured with his tutor in 1806, and carried before Buonaparte as spies, the Emperor, on learning who his father was, generously ordered the travellers a passport, and treated them with much civility. Sir George is now M. P. for the county of Caithness; and married in 1816 the Hon. Catharine-Camilla Talmesh, second daughter of William late Lord Huntingtower, by whom he has issue.

The remains of this distinguished patriot and citizen were interred in the

Abbey of Holyrood. The funeral was private, but was met at the Abbey by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh in their official capacity. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, also desirous of doing honour to the remains of one of its original members, and most indefatigable and useful supporters, offered the attendance of a deputation, consisting of six senior directors and the office bearers; and this mark of respect, coming from an institution the success of which Sir John had so much at heart, and not being deemed inconsistent with the previous arrangements, was cordially accepted.

SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, BART.

Feb. 3. After a lingering illness of several months, Sir James Colquhoun, the ninth Baronet, of that ilk, and of Luss.

He was the son and heir of Sir James Colquhoun, Sheriff Depute of Dumbartonshire, and one of the Principal Clerks of Session, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of James Falconer, esq. of Halkerton.

On the death of Lt.-Col. Smollett, M.P. for Dumbartonshire, who was slain at the Helder in Oct. 1799, Mr. Colquhoun was elected his successor; and he was rechosen at the general election in 1802, but retired by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds in Jan. 1806.

Whilst in Parliament, he succeeded to the title on the decease of his father, April 22, 1805. The circumstances of this dignity are singular, inasmuch as it rests on three different patents. It was originally a Nova Scotia baronetcy conferred in 1625; this patent was resigned in 1704 by the fourth Baronet, in exchange for one conferring a fresh remainder to his son-in-law (from whom the present family, which Sir James represented, descends); but the legality of such a measure being disallowed, the title was assumed under the old patent by the heir male, seated at Tilliquhoun in the same county, where his house still continues; the new house at Luss still using the title also, (though, in fact, the male representation was in the family of Grant, while the estate of Luss had come to a younger brother, as heir of provision and entail) until, to terminate further disputes, a third patent was conferred in 1786 upon the father of the Baronet now deceased.

After retiring from Parliament, Sir James wholly devoted his time to the pursuits of agriculture, and, residing principally on his estates, set an example to landlords well worthy of imitation.

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Sir James Colquhoun married in 1802, Janet, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and by that lady, who has now to mourn at once both her husband and father, he had issue three sons and two daughters. The former are: 1. Sir James Colquhoun, who has succeeded to the title; 2. John Colquhoun, esq. who married in 1834 Francis-Sarah fourth daughter of E. Fuller Maitland, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames; and 3. William. The daughters, are 1. Sarah-Maitland; and 2. Helen, married in 1829 to John Page Read, esq. of Crow Hall, Suffolk.

SIR J. J. S. DOUGLAS, BART.

Jan. 24. At Boulogne-sur-Seine, near Paris, Sir John James Scott Douglas, the third Baronet of Springwood Park and Long Newton, co. Roxburgh (1766).

He was the only son of Sir George the second Baronet, by Lady Elizabeth Boyle, elder daughter of John 3d Earl of Glasgow, and sister to the present Earl. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 4, 1821.

He married Aug. 15, 1822, Hannah-Charlotte, only daughter and heiress of Henry Scott, of Belford, co. Roxburgh, esq. in consequence of which union he assumed, by royal sign manual, dated July 10 in the same year, the name and arms of Scott, in addition to those of Douglas. He had issue a daughter, Catharine-Elizabeth-Isabella, born in 1824; and Sir George-Henry Scott-Douglas, born in 1825, who has succeeded to the title; and other younger children.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. INGLIS, K. C. B.

Nov. 29. At Ramsgate, aged about 73, Lieut.-General Sir William Inglis, K. C. B. Colonel of the 57th foot, and Governor of Cork.

At the death of this distinguished officer, fifty-seven years, except a few months, had elapsed from the time when he first entered the 57th foot; in the same regiment he passed through the several ranks to that of its Lieut.-Colonel; and at length he died the Colonel of the 57th—his career being thus identified with the achievements of a regiment who signalised themselves in the Peninsular struggle as the 'Die-hards,' and from which, during thirty-five years' active service, terminating only with the war, he was rarely absent.

His campaigns commenced in America, having joined the regiment in 1781 at New York; and he remained there till 1791. In 1793 he embarked from England for Flanders with the army under the Duke of York; but, before the

close of that year, the 57th was recalled to form part of Lord Moira's expedition to Normandy and Brittany. Returning to Flanders, it effected its junction with the Duke of York at Malines; was in Nimeguen during the siege, and in the retreat through Holland and Westphalia, until, having arrived at Bremer Lec, it re-embarked for England in May 1795. In the following summer it sailed on the intended expedition for Quiberon, but was driven back by adverse winds.

In 1795 the subject of this memoir attained the rank of Major; and in Oct. 1795 the 57th embarked in the expedition for the West Indies in H. M. S. the *Commerce de Marseilles*, but was again the sport of adverse winds; and, being driven back to Portsmouth, re-embarked in three 44-gun ships, of which the *Charon* only, on board which Major Inglis commanded, succeeded in making its passage on this second attempt. He arrived at Barbadoes in Feb. 1796; proceeded thence to St. Lucie, was present at the siege and fall of Morne Fortunée, and the consequent capture of the island, receiving in a particular manner the thanks of Sir John Moore, to whom, until the arrival of the head-quarters of the regiment, he was second in command.

At Grenada he assisted in the reduction of the insurgent force; and in 1797 he accompanied the regiment to Trinidad, whence it returned to England in the latter end of 1802. During the first nine months of its service in the West Indies, it lost 700 out of 1100 men, and 23 officers.

Having obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 1, 1800, he was, upon the breaking out of the war in 1803, employed in forming the second battalion of the 57th. Having performed this service, he rejoined the first battalion, and embarked with it for Guernsey, when, in 1805, he succeeded to its command, and proceeded with it, in the November of that year, to Gibraltar.

In July 1809 he embarked with the 57th from Gibraltar, to join the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley in the Peninsula, and was on the march when the battle of Talavera took place. The regiment joined the second brigade in Major-Gen. Hill's division, composed, in addition, of the 29th, and 1st battalion of the 49th, and commanded by Major-General Richard Stewart. In consequence of that officer's illness, the command of the brigade devolved on Lieut.-Col. Inglis, at Sarcodas; and he continued to command it until after the battle of Busaco, and the retreat to the lines before Lisbon, until, on the death of Major-General Stewart, Major-Gen. Houghton was appointed his successor. He also again

commanded it when Major-General Houghton's command was extended.

The deep share of the 57th regiment in the battle of Albuera may be estimated from its tremendous loss. Its strength at the commencement of the action was 579 rank and file, of whom no less than 415 were killed and wounded. Its loss in officers was proportionate. Whilst engaged in forming the regiment, Col. Inglis's horse was shot under him; and towards the close of the battle he was wounded by an iron grapeshot, which entered his neck and was extracted behind the shoulder two days after.

On account of this severe wound he returned to England; but after only a short stay, went back to Lisbon in Jan. 1812, where, on account of his health, he remained for the rest of that year as President of a General Court Martial. He was then appointed Brigadier-General in the seventh division, his brigade consisting of the 51st and 88th regiments of light infantry, the 1st battalion of the 82d, and the *Chasseurs Britanniques*. He attained the rank of Major-General in June 1813. At the battle of Pampeluna, on the 30th July, he was ordered by Lord Dalhousie, who commanded the division, to take possession of a high mountain occupied by the enemy. Their strength, by their own accounts, was 2000 men; but, though the force which Major-Gen. Inglis could employ did not exceed 445 bayonets, the position was carried by storm, and the French driven down the opposite side of the hill. The Major-General had a horse shot under him, and the casualties of his men amounted to one-third of their number. On the following morning the brigade was again engaged, with great distinction, on the height of Lerawa; and in another action on the 31st of August, its loss amounted to 22 officers and 271 men killed and wounded; and Major-Gen. Inglis again had a horse shot under him. His brigade was the first that passed the river at the battle of Nivelle, after again suffering very severely; and it had a considerable share in the battle of Orthes, where the Major-General's horse was wounded.

He received a field officer's medal for Albuera, a general officer's medal and two clasps for the Pyrenees and Nivelle, and a cross for those battles and for Orthes. His name was also repeatedly included in the votes of thanks from Parliament. On the 7th April 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath.

In 1825 he attained the rank of Lieut.-General; in 1821, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Kinsale; and in Jan. 1829 Governor of Cork. On the 16th of April 1830 he was appointed to his

due honour of Colonel of the gallant 57th foot.

The uniform benevolence of Sir W. Inglis had won the esteem and love of all who knew him. His life wore gradually away, without disease or suffering; and his mental faculties were clear to the last. His body was conveyed from Ramsgate, where he had for some time resided, for interment in Canterbury cathedral, on the 7th December; and the Duchess of Kent was pleased to order her carriage to accompany the procession out of the town.

Sir William Inglis married the elder daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Raymond; and has left two sons, William, born in 1823, and Raymond, born in 1826.

[This article is abridged from a longer memoir in the United Service Journal for February.]

CAPTAIN CLEMENT, R.N.

Nov. 5. At Chawton, Hunts, Benjamin Clement, esq., a Post Captain R.N.

This officer was a native of Aiton, where his father, Thomas Clement, esq. was a solicitor in considerable practice. He entered the Navy in 1794, as a midshipman in the *Prince 98*, Capt. C. P. Hamilton, which was one of Lord Bridport's fleet in the action off *l'Orient*, June 23, 1795. In the following year he joined the *Diana 33*, on the Irish station, and afterwards served under Capt. Edw. O'Bryen, in the *Nassau 64*, and *Monarch 74*, which latter bore the flag of Vice-Adm. Onslow in the North Sea fleet. In the glorious battle of Camperdown, which was commenced by the *Monarch*, Mr. Clement, as related in a letter of his gallant Captain to his father, "was wounded early in the action, and was carried off the deck to be dressed, after which he returned to his duty, and carried my orders to the different parts of the ship, very much to my satisfaction, until he received a second severe wound, which nearly proved fatal, and deprived me of his further services." The first wound mentioned by Capt. O'Bryen was in the left thigh; the latter in the head, by a musket ball; in the intermediate time Mr. Clement was also slightly wounded in the left arm. His wounds confined him for more than four months; after which he rejoined the *Monarch*, then commanded by Capt. A. C. Dickson, with whom he removed to the *Veteran 64*, in which he was present at the capture of the *Texel* squadron, Aug. 30, 1799, and the passage of the Sound.

Previous to the battle of Copenhagen, Mr. Clement was sent in a boat to the division under Lord Nelson; and during

the latter part of that sanguinary conflict, he was aboard the *Elephant*. In July 1801 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, "as a reward," said Earl St. Vincent, "due to his meritorious and gallant conduct." From that period he served in the *Zebra* bomb, on the Boulogne station, until the peace of Amiens.

On the renewal of hostilities, he was appointed to the *Tonnant 80*, in which he continued, off Ferrol, Carthagena, and Cadiz, until the commencement of 1806. The *Tonnant's* loss at the battle of Trafalgar amounted to 76 killed and wounded. Towards its close, Lieut. Clement was sent in the jolly-boat, with two hands, to take possession of the *San Juan Nepomuceno*, a Spanish 74. The boat was swamped by a shot, and turned bottom upwards: Lieut. Clement was obliged to hold fast by the keel, until a rope was brought to him by a man who could swim, the ship being still engaged with the enemy.

Lieut. Clement was next appointed first of the *la Constance 22*, but soon left her for the *Cerberus 32*, in which he served on the Jamaica station. In 1806 he was made Commander of the *Goelan* brig, in which he continued on the same station, and in the following year experienced a dreadful hurricane off Porto Rico, and with difficulty got back to Port Royal, with the loss of all his guns. Whilst in this vessel, and afterwards in the *Favourite* sloop, very imperfectly manned, he considered himself obliged to have recourse to impressment, which involved him in some actions for assault, and their verdicts compelled him to pay several hundred pounds, for which he recovered no remuneration. At the same time he received from the justices and vestry of Falmouth paish, an empty letter of thanks for his exertions at a large fire, during which he fell through the roof of a house, and suffered material injury. Indeed, such were the effects upon his men of the fatigue which they endured on the same occasion, and of a fever which it induced, that he at length buried the greater part of his crew; and with five stout privateers constantly hovering near, only 45 men capable of doing duty in the *Favourite*, and a veto upon impressment, he was actually obliged to remain in Port Royal, until his vessel was manned by part of the crew of the *Astræa* (wrecked near Anegada, May 24, 1806); after which, in Jan. 1807, he was sent to the *Curaçoa* station, from whence he went on a mission to the city of Caracas. He afterwards took the command of the naval department at *Curaçoa*, until ordered to return to Port Royal.

where he took charge of the trade bound to England. On his passage home he encountered another dreadful hurricane, Aug. 27, 1809, during which several of the convoy foundered, most of the others were dismantled, and the Favourite also lost her topmasts.

Captain Clement was latterly employed on the Plymouth station; and was advanced to post rank, Aug. 1, 1811.

He married on the 5th Oct. following, Ann-Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Prouting, esq. a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Hampshire, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

In this article we have been obliged to compress into a short space the most remarkable passages in Capt. Clement's active services and many perilous adventures, of which a long and interesting memoir will be found in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, Supplement, Part II. pp. 391-398.

DOMINICK RONAYNE, Esq. M.P.

Feb. 15. At Ardsallagh, co. Waterford, of a bilious fever, Dominick Ronayne, esq. M.P. for Clonmel.

Mr. Ronayne was a member of the Irish bar, and a cousin of Mr. O'Connell, with whom he coincided in politics. He was first returned for the borough of Clonmel at the general election in Dec. 1832, after a contest which thus terminated:

Mr. Ronayne 227

Mr. Bagwell 202

Again in 1835, when the numbers of votes were for

Mr. Ronayne 262

Mr. Bagwell 252

Mr. Ronayne was a man of a very warm heart and benevolent disposition. His acquirements are stated to have been of no mean order, and his talents capable of achieving infinitely more than they were destined to attain.

In Ireland there is no more certain test of a man's popularity while living, than that he has a multitudinous funeral when dead. Judged by this test, Mr. Ronayne must be regarded as one of the most popular men that Ireland ever produced. His remains were consigned to the family vault at Clashmore, in the county of Waterford, followed by upwards of 150 vehicles, and 1,000 equestrians; the funeral train altogether covering a space of five English miles, and comprising not less than 100,000 persons!

PELHAM WARREN, M.D., F.R.S.

Dec. 2. At Worthing house, near Basingstoke, in his 58th year, Pelham Warren, M.D. of Brook-street, a Fellow

of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society.

Dr. Warren graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge, M.B. 1800, M.D. 1805. He was elected one of the physicians to St. George's Hospital in April, 1803, an office which he held exactly thirteen years, having resigned in the same month 1816, before which period he had already obtained a large share of business, and he subsequently enjoyed one of the largest practices in the metropolis.

Dr. Warren made no contributions to medical science of which we are aware, except a paper on Headache, which he published in the Transactions of the College of Physicians; and a case of Ossification of the Aorta, read at one of the evening meetings in Pall Mall East. His character and conduct, however, were well calculated to support the profession to which he belonged. His sentiments were in all respects those of a gentleman; and, as he was too independent not to express them when the occasion required, aristocratic impertinence has more than once been overmastered by the caustic bitterness of his retort. His manners were peculiar, and not always pleasing, being generally cold, and sometimes abrupt. He took a prodigious quantity of snuff, and was plain and untidy in his dress—perhaps to affectation. For many years he appeared to take no more exercise than in walking from his carriage to the sick chamber, and looked much older than he really was; but he had a remarkably keen black eye, which retained its vivacity long after the effects of disease were visible on his countenance. He moved in the highest rank of his profession, and, though long in indifferent health, (from organic disease in the liver) continued to discharge the duties of his very extensive practice up to the accession of the illness which proved fatal to him.

Dr. Warren married, May 3, 1814, Penelope, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph.

JOHN GILLIES, LL.D. F.R.S.

Feb. 15. At Clapham, in his 90th year, John Gillies, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. Member of many Foreign Societies, and Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland.

Dr. Gillies was born at Brechin, in the county of Forfar, on the 18th of Jan. 1747. He was educated at Glasgow, where, when under twenty years of age, he was chosen to teach the Greek class in the illness and decline of the then aged Professor of Greek in that University. He soon, however, resigned that appointment,

and came to London, with the view of making literature his sole pursuit; and, in furtherance of this object, he spent some time on the Continent to acquire facility in the modern languages. Soon after his return, being yet a young man, that connection with the Hopetoun family commenced, to which he always ascribed much of the happiness and prosperity of his long life, this friendship having subsisted between them from that period without an intervening cloud.

John, the second Earl of Hopetoun, to whom he had been introduced by his eldest son, Lord Hope (the late James Earl of Hopetoun), invited him to travel with his second son, the Hon. Henry Hope, and induced him to relinquish some honourable and lucrative literary engagements, by settling upon him, in the year 1777, an annuity for life. Henry Hope died abroad, and a few years afterwards Dr. Gillies went again to the Continent with the younger sons of the same Earl of Hopetoun, John and Alexander Hope; the former being the late admirable John Earl of Hopetoun, better known to the world by his military services as Sir John Hope, for which he was created Viscount Niddry; and the latter, Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B. Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, now living, respected and beloved. Mr. Gillies returned with his companions about the year 1784, when he resumed his literary labours, and took his degree of LL.D. previously to the publication of the first part of his Grecian History. Upon the death of his friend Dr. Robertson, he was appointed Historiographer to the King for Scotland. In 1794 he married. He continued his literary industry to a late period of life.

The infirmities of age shewed themselves principally in the weakness of the lower limbs, which made it dangerous to pursue his accustomed walks in crowded streets. Finding himself contented with domestic comfort, he retired altogether from the world, and settled at Clapham in the year 1830, where he closed a long and honoured life by a death worthy of it, retaining his senses to the last hour. He had no disease of any kind, and departed without a pang, without a sigh, or the change of a single muscle in that placid countenance which, as well as all his words, during the last few weeks of rapid decline, had shewn a mind full of composure, benevolence, and piety.

The following is a list of the works of Dr. Gillies:

Oration of Isocrates, and those of Lysias, translated; with some account of their lives, and a discourse on the his-

tory, manners, and character of the Greeks, from the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war, to the battle of Chæronæa, 1778. 4to.

History of Ancient Greece, its colonies and conquests, from the earliest times till the division of the Macedonian Empire in the East; including the history of philosophy, literature, and the fine arts. 1786. two vols 4to, and four vols. 8vo.

View of the reign of Frederic II. of Prussia, with a parallel between that Prince and Philip II. of Macedon. 1789. 8vo.

Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, comprising his practical philosophy, translated from the Greek; with notes, the critical history of his life, and a new analysis of his speculative works. 1797, two vols. 4to. Second edition, 1804, two vols. 8vo.

Supplement to the analysis of Aristotle's Speculative Works. 1804. 4to.

History of the World, from Alexander to Augustus. 1807-10. two vols. 4to.

Translation of Aristotle's Rhetoric. 1823.

MRS. WHITLOCK.

Feb. 27. Mrs. Whitlock, formerly an eminent actress, and sister to Mrs. Siddons.

Miss Elizabeth Kemble, the maiden name of the subject of this memoir, was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, on the 2nd April 1761, the fifth child of Mr. Roger Kemble, the provincial manager, whose name his children have immortalized, and Sarah Ward, of a similar theatrical origin.

In early life, Miss E. Kemble was apprenticed to a mantua-maker. As has been often stated, it never was the intention of Mr. Kemble to make the stage a profession for any of his children; but, fondled in an histrionic nursery, a road to fame lay boldly in their grasp, and naturally enough they followed it.

The wonderful success of Mrs. Siddons was a great inducement to her sisters, Elizabeth and Fanny (the late Mrs. Twiss), to make their trials in the great metropolis. Miss E. Kemble therefore, after having had some little practice in the country, made her first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre on the 22d Feb. 1783, as Portia, in the Merchant of Venice. It was in the same year that her brothers, John and Stephen Kemble, made their debuts in London.

To bring a whole family, as it were, at once upon so great and glorious a scene of action, was, to say the least, a somewhat hazardous and bold attempt; accordingly, Miss E. Kemble had to sustain

a very critical ordeal, arising from an unavoidable comparison of her powers with those of her never-to-be-equalled sister. She, nevertheless, exhibited that strength and energy of mind inherent in the family, and contrived to win herself applause.

On the 1st of March she repeated *Portia*, and shortly afterwards repaired to York, where she had previously accepted an engagement.

The next season she performed at Drury Lane in a variety of characters, and in the summer following joined Mr. Colman's company at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket.

In face and figure, as in voice, Miss E. Kemble bore a very strong resemblance to Mrs. Siddons; but in the more majestic parts of tragedy, the noble and inspired front of the Tragic Muse eclipsed any comparison.

On the 21st of June 1785, Miss E. Kemble was married to Mr. Charles Edward Whitlock, at that time manager of a very respectable company of comedians in the North of England, and joint proprietor and shareholder in the Newcastle, Sunderland, Lancaster, and Chester Theatres. She appeared (as Mrs. Whitlock,) at the Haymarket in 1792, and the next year accompanied her husband in a professional expedition to America, where, in 1799, he died. On the other side of the Atlantic Mrs. Whitlock was very popular, attained eminent success, and, as Mr. Campbell tells us, realized a fortune. She played principally at Charleston and Philadelphia, and frequently before General Washington, from whom she has extorted many a tear.

On her return to England she once more appeared at Drury Lane in 1807, but we believe only acted one night.

In private life the sisters were yet nearer matched; their society was lady-like, instructive, and in Mrs. Whitlock entertaining (the Tragic Muse was more reserved); and they, in truth, may be said to have vied in amity which to become the better woman.

Mrs. Whitlock had long since retired from the stage, and few perhaps can recollect her as an actress; still every Englishman, we doubt not, will feel an interest in the individual biography of any once distinguished member of this extraordinary family.

There is an interesting little portrait of her by De Wilde in the late Mr. Mathews's Theatrical Gallery. It represents her as Margaret in "The Earl of Warwick."

DR. WHITFIELD.

Feb. 23. At Holmer, near Hereford,

John Clarke Whitfield, Doctor and Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge.

He was eminently distinguished as an Organist and Composer, first under the name of Dr. John Clarke, and since under that of Whitfield, which he assumed from his mother's family, through whom he ought to have derived considerable property; but these prospects were frustrated, chiefly by unfortunate proceedings in Chancery. Dr. Whitfield had been fourteen years Professor; previously to which he was, during almost as long a period, Organist of Trinity and St. John's Colleges. His high professional attainments, particularly in the branch of sacred music, together with his amiable and respectable private character, rendered him an object of sincere esteem to his friends. His death, which followed a protracted period of sickness and debility, must be to him a merciful release, though to his family and friends a source of sorrow and deep regret.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Royston, near Barnsley, aged 79, the Rev. *John Fletcher*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Magdalen coll. Camb. B. A. 1762 as 4th Junior Optime; and was collated to his living in the same year by Abp. Markham.

At Lytham, Lancashire, aged 66, the Rev. *Robert Lister*, M. A. for thirty-five years Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was of Pembroke coll. Camb. B. A. 1735, and was instituted to Lytham in 1800.

The Rev. *James Mc'Ghee*, Prebendary of Aghold, and incumbent of the improper cure of Mullinacuff, co. Wicklow.

The Rev. *John Tozer*, late Curate of St. Petrock, Exeter; where he was much respected. His body was found drowned near Shrewsbury, and not recognised by any one in the neighbourhood; but, the circumstance being made known by a newspaper sent accidentally to Teignmouth, the description caused strong suspicion of its referring to Mr. T.; and a relation went off immediately, who examined many articles of his dress, and collected so much information as to leave not the slightest doubt of his identity. The body, it is supposed, had lain several weeks in the water.

The Rev. *George Whitney*, Rector of Stretford, Herefordshire, to which he was instituted in 1807.

Nov. 13. At Drayton Parslow, Bucks, aged 77, the Rev. *James Lord*, D. D. Rector of that parish, to which church (being in his own patronage) he was instituted in 1817.

Nov. 13. Suddenly, of an affection of the heart, the Rev. *Eduard Rawlings*, Rector of Hatford, Berks, to which he was presented last year by Francis Paynter, esq.

Nov. 28. The Rev. *Robert Tomlinson*, Master of the Free Grammar school, Skipton, Yorkshire.

Dec. 6. The Rev. *Arthur Newcome*, Vicar of Abbey Leix; and of Aughanville house, King's county.

Dec. 11. At Tathwell hall, Lincolnshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Edward Chaplin*, Rector of West Halton, and of Raithby cum Hallington, and a magistrate for the parts of Lindsey. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1793 as first Junior Optime, M.A. 1796; was presented to Haugham, co. Lincoln, by his own family in 1792, collated to West Halton in 1814 by the present Bishop of Norwich, and since instituted to Raithby, of which also the patronage is in his own family.

Dec. 15. At Brotherton, Yorkshire, aged 64, the Rev. *Charles Isherwood*, Vicar of that parish and Wentworth, and Rector of Tankersley. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1793 as 15th Wrangler, M.A. 1798. The first-named living is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York, and the two latter of Earl Fitzwilliam. He was seized with an apoplectic fit whilst walking on the high road, and found insensible by the York mail.

Dec. 16. At Swansea, the Rev. *Richard Rice*, Rector of Eaton Hastings, Berks, to which he was instituted in 1784, the patronage being in his own gift. His son, the Rev. Richard Rice, M.A. has been instituted as his successor.

At Navestock, Essex, the Rev. Dr. *Wiceman*. He was formerly Curate of Romford, but more lately of Havering; for the last two years, however, he had resided on his farm. He was found dead in his bed, after having attended the tithe feast on the previous day. It is remarkable that his only brother, a clergyman in Yorkshire, also died suddenly a few years ago, whilst officiating at the altar.

Dec. 26. At Wrawby, Lincolnshire, aged 66, the Rev. *John Holt*, Vicar of Wrawby cum Brigg, and of Elston, near Newark. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798, and was presented to Wrawby by that Society in 1803, and to Elston in 1819 by W. B. Darwin, esq.

Dec. 27. At Haydor, Lincolnshire, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Michael Thorold*, Rector of Aunsby, and Vicar of Haydor cum Kelby. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1798; and was instituted to both his benefices in 1800.

Dec. 31. At Boulogne, the Rev. *John*

Vause, M.A. for upwards of 35 years Incumbent of Christ church, Liverpool. He was educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, in 1788; and he subsequently returned to Eton for a short time as one of the assistant masters. He graduated B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796, and was instituted to his church at Liverpool in 1800.

Jan. 1. Aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Bedford*, for 50 years Rector of St. Helen's, Worcester. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1787; and was collated to his living at Worcester in the year preceding by Bishop Hurd. Mr. Bedford retired to rest in apparently good health, and on his servant proceeding to call him at the usual hour in the morning, he was found a corpse. His funeral was attended by the whole of the clergy in Worcester in their canonicals; by Capt. Braue, R.N. Capt. Powell, R.N., John Bedford, esq. of the Abbey, Pershore, J. Y. Bedford, esq. &c. The pall-bearers were the Rev. G. Bornston, the Rev. T. Newport, the Rev. R. Grape, the Rev. George Williams, William Wall, esq. S. Crane, esq. A. Cameron, esq. and Dr. James Nash. The service was performed, with impressive solemnity, by the Rev. W. R. Holden. The parishioners put the church in mourning; and the shops in the parish were closed during the day of the funeral.

At Shropham villa, Norfolk, aged 33, the Rev. *George Reading Leathes*, Rector of Limpenhoe with Southwood, and of Wickhamsted, Norfolk. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1801, M.A. 1813, was presented to both his livings in 1803 and in 1804, by J. F. Leathes, esq. He was attacked on Christmas day by a fit of apoplexy, whilst in the reading desk, and lingered for one week, until the following Friday. He was well known as a naturalist, a horticulturist, and a general patron of the fine arts.

Suddenly, whilst preaching in his pulpit, aged 52, the Rev. *Isaac Saunders*, Rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne Blackfriars. He was brought up by his maternal grandfather, Mr. Eustridge, a coal merchant near Blackfriars, and educated under the Rev. Alphonsus Gunn, a celebrated evangelical preacher; he afterwards entered St. Alban's hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1807. Having entered holy orders, he had several appointments in the metropolis, some of the earliest of which were those of alternate Morning Minister of the Free Chapel in St. Giles's and of St. Clement's Danes; alternate Evening Preacher at St. Bride's

and at Long Acre Chapel. He preached extempore, and became very popular. Having been some time Afternoon Lecturer at St. Andrew's in the Wardrobe, on the death of the late Mr. Goode, the living being in the alternate gift of the parishioners, he was elected to the rectory in 1816. Mr. Saunders left his country house at Norwood in perfect health, for the purpose of preaching in his parish church, a sermon on the advent of the new year, a custom which he has regularly observed during the many years of his incumbency; and died suddenly in the pulpit, in the midst of his discourse. His funeral took place on the 9th of Jan. when the pall was borne by the Revs. T. Dale, Greig, T. Harding, Green, Rodwell, and Meakin, attended by a procession of nearly sixty mourners. The coffin was placed by the side of that of Mr. Romaine. A public subscription has been opened to erect a monument to his memory in the church, to which about 300l. has been contributed. Mr. Saunders has left a widow and family. The Lord Chancellor (the patron for the present turn) has presented the Rev. Mr. Harding, Mr. Saunders's curate, to the rectory.

Aged 83, the Rev. *John Smithson*, Rector of Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield, and Perpetual Curate of Headingley. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1775, M.A. 1779; was presented to Headingley in 1785 by the Vicar of Leeds, and to Kirkheaton in the same year by a private patron.

Jan. 2. At Cheltenham, the Rev. *Henry Cockeram*, of Kingsdon, near Yeovil. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1819.

At Crick, Northamptonshire, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Thomas Speidell*, Rector of that parish. He was born at Barnes, the son of a merchant of London; and was educated at Merchant-tailors' school, whence he was elected a Scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1795, became Fellow in 1798, graduated B.A. 1799, M.A. 1803, and D.D. 1808. In 1810 he was presented by the college to the perpetual curacy of Northmoor in Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1814, having entered upon the cure of the larger and more important parish of Handborough, where he continued several years. In 1829 he was presented by St. John's college to the rectory of Crick; where he afterwards constantly resided, having erected an excellent parsonage house. He was an accomplished musical amateur, and had a taste for theatrical performances. In early life he wrote a farce entitled, "Who's the Rogue," which was produced at Covent Garden May 15, 1801; and he ever

retained his friendship for his quondam schoolfellow, the late Charles Mathews, who spent several days with him on his last journey from Liverpool. Mr. Speidell was an extremely pleasant companion, combining great sprightliness of manner with much good sense; to the poor he was a generous benefactor, and to all his friends and acquaintance exceedingly hospitable and warm-hearted.

Jan. 3. At Hastings, aged 38, the Rev. *George Percival Sandilands*, M.A. late Curate of St. George, Hanover-square.

Jan. 4. At St. Ives, Cornwall, the Rev. *John Hickox Bamfield*, B.A. Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge.

Jan. 7. At Exmouth, aged 26, the Rev. *William Treuchard*, of Pembroke college, Oxford, second son of the late M. W. Treuchard, esq. of Taunton. He took the degree of M.A. Dec. 12, 1833; and was the author of an excellent volume of Sermons, recently published.

Jan. 8. At Landrweg, co. Carnarvon, the Rev. *William Griffiths*, Rector of that parish. He was Chaplain on board the Brunswick on "the glorious 1st of June;" and was for many years Chaplain of the Royal Dockyard, Pembroke, where his urbanity and truly Christian character endeared him to the hearts of his numerous hearers. He was collated to Landrweg in 1816 by Dr. Majendie, the late Bp. of Bangor.

Jan. 9. At Rochester, the Rev. *Aylmer Farguhar*. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822.

Jan. 11. At Winesham, Suffolk, aged 54, the Rev. *Joseph Gibson Whaley*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807; and was presented to Winesham by that society in 1822.

Jan. 12. Aged 63, the Rev. *John Stanton*, Rector of Scaldwell, and Vicar of Moulton, Northamptonshire, and Chaplain to the Marquess of Northampton. He was the son of the Rev. William Stanton, formerly Vicar of Moulton; was elected to a deanry of Magdalen college, Oxford, in July 1789, and graduated B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796. He was presented to Scaldwell in 1804 by the Duke of Buccleuch, and instituted to Moulton, of which he was patron, in 1830.

Jan. 14. Aged 71, the Rev. *John Hardinge*, Rector of Hopesay, co. Salop. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, M.A. 1788, and was instituted to Hopesay, which was in his own patronage, in 1803.

Jan. 15. Aged 86, the Rev. *Anthony Moss*, far fifty six years Perpetual Curate of Iltingworth, in the parish of Halifax.

Jan. 21. At Edinburgh, aged 77, the Rev. Dr. *Thomas Macknight*. He was the third son of the late learned Dr. Macknight, the celebrated author of "The Harmony of the Gospels," "The Life of St. Paul," &c. He was inducted to the second charge of South Leith in 1791, from whence he was translated to the College Church, Edinburgh, in 1804; and in 1810 he was removed to the Old Church, of which his father had been minister. He was highly esteemed for his learning and talents, his unaffected piety, and his agreeable manners in society.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 2. At Eaton-street South, in his 13th year, *Abraham*, third son of *Abraham de Horne*, esq.; and Feb. 14, at Berkhamstead, aged 14, *Maria* and *Sarah*, twin daughters of *Benjamin Collier de Horne*, esq. of Farringdon. The pedigree of this family has been printed in the *Collectanea Top. et Genealogica*, vol. II.

Feb. 10. At Panton-sq. Col. *James Robinson*, of the Portuguese army, formerly of his Majesty's 83d and 34th regt. several years attached to the staff of Field Marshal Lord Beresford.

Feb. 12. In Coleman-street, aged 54, *Mrs. Elizabeth Thacker*; and Feb. 22, aged 59, *Miss Catharine Thacker*.

Feb. 18. Aged 88, *Mrs. Elizabeth Wootton*, last surviving sister of the late *W. Wootton*, esq. of Lower Brook-street.

At Chelsea, aged 67, *Henry Blunt*, esq. father of the Rev. *Henry Blunt*, Rector of Streatham.

Feb. 19. In Sidmouth street, aged 29, *John Eyton*, esq. He was the eldest son of the Rev. *John Eyton*, Vicar of Willington, and Rector of Eyton, co. Salop, who died Jan. 10, 1823, by *Maria*, his wife, (who died Oct. 1825,) only child of *Edmund Plowden*, of Plowden, co. Salop, and Aston, co. Northampton. After a few days illness, Mr. Eyton died a victim to the small-pox. His remains were interred in St. Pancras old church-yard.

In Upper Harley-street, aged 28, *John Cunningham*, esq. Barrister-at-law, Oxford, eldest son of *Sam. Cunningham*, esq. of Jamaica. He was B.A. of University College, Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, May 3, 1833.

Feb. 20. *J. Waring*, esq. of Mincing Lane, son of *Jasper Waring*, esq. his Majesty's Consul at Alicante.

Feb. 22. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, *Emma*, wife of Capt. *H. Bowden*, Scots Fusilier Guards.

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

Feb. 23. *Miss Hannah Burton*, late of Gloucester-street, Queen-square, one of the heirs of the late Judge *Burton*, of Antigua.

Aged 56, *Ann Maria*, wife of *Charles Turner*, esq. A.R.A., of Warren-street.

At Grove End Road, Lieut.-Col. *Daniel Hutchins Bellasis*, fourth son of the late Major-Gen. *John Bellasis*, commanding officer of the Forces, and Col. of Artillery at Bombay, who died Feb. 13, 1808, (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxx. ii. 509,) by *Anna Martha*, daughter of the Rev. *John Hutchins*, the historian of Dorset.

At Millbank-st. the widow of *Stephen Page Seeger*, esq. of Maidstone.

In Hertford street, May-fair, aged 92, *George Trenchard Goodenough*, esq.

At Clapham-common, aged 79, the widow of *James Ware*, esq. the celebrated oculist.

At Kensington, *Elizabeth*, widow of the Rev. *J. Thomson*, D.D.

Feb. 24. Aged 23, *Mary Catharine*, wife of *J. E. Ladbury*, esq. of Upper Fitzroy-street, eldest dau. of the late *E. Jackson*, esq. of Guilford.

Feb. 25. At Camberwell, aged 41, *Isabella*, wife of the Rev. *Edw. Craig*, late Minister of St. James's Chapel, Edinburgh, daughter of the late *Stephen Cattley*, esq.

Feb. 25. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, aged 68, *Mr. Barak Longmate*, heraldic engraver, son of *Mr. Barak Longmate*, a scientific genealogist and heraldic engraver, who died July 23, 1793. See our Obituary for 1793, p. 679; and *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 4. The late *Mr. Longmate* succeeded his father as Editor of *Lowndes's and Stockdale's Peerage*; but the increased success of *Debrett's Peerage* put *Mr. Longmate's* editions out of use. Owing to a paralytic affection, he had been compelled to give up business for some years. He was a good draftsman, and well skilled in heraldry, and was very assistant to *Mr. Nichols*, and other antiquaries, in their topographical labours. About 1801, he took church-notes in many of the parishes in Gloucestershire, with a view to the continuation of *Bigland's "Historical and Monumental Collections for Gloucestershire;"* but owing to the fire at *Mr. Nichols's Printing-office*, in 1808, the work was abandoned; and the MSS. are now deposited among the collections of *Sir Thomas Phillipps*, at Middlehill. He has left a widow, but no children.

Feb. 26. In Mecklenburg-square, aged 51, *Richard Winstanley*, esq.

Feb. 27. At Wilton-street, C. F. De Coetlogon, esq. only son of the late Rev.

C. E. de Coetlogon, Vicar of Godstone.

Feb. 28. Aged 69, E. Beaumont, esq. late Assistant Receiver-general of his Majesty's Customs.

March 1. Aged 23, Jessy, wife of John Lee Lee, esq. M.P. of Dillington House, Somerset, dau. of John Vaughan, esq. formerly M.P. for Glamorganshire.

At the Moat-house, Stockwell, aged 43, Eliza Anne, wife of Mr. Alderman Farebrother.

March 2. In Upper Charlotte-street, Bernard Cracroft, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Queen-street, Edgware-road, Capt. William Heppell, R.N. aged 77, an officer who had served under Nelson, Keppel, Howe, and Strachan. His death was occasioned by being thrown from a cabriolet.

March 3. At Chelsea, aged 41, Alice, widow of T. Campion, esq. eldest dau. of the late T. Fishburn, esq. of Whitby.

March 4. Aged 14, Emily Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Pickering, Chancery-lane.

March 6. Aged 72, Thomas Wilson, esq. one of the Ancients of Staple Inn.

March 7. At Greenwich Hospital, in his 70th year, Lieut. James Meres, R.N.

March 14. In Bernard-street, aged 36, Thomas, youngest son of Major Andrews, of Weyhill, near Andover.

In Dover-street, Mrs. Sparke, wife of the Lord Bishop of Ely.

BERKS.—*Feb. 23.* At Reading, in his 77th year, Mr. John Treacher, for many years General Surveyor of the Thames Navigation, and of the bridges in this county.

March 10. Eliza, wife of John Calvert Clarke, esq. of Delabere.

March 13. At Reading, aged 53, W. J. Pocock, esq. R.N.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb. 8.* At Cambridge, aged 54, Sophia, widow of the Rev. H. Pearce, Rector of Hemingby, Lincolnshire, second daughter of the late M. Brackenbury, esq. of Ely.

Feb. 9. At Wisbech, in his 72nd year, Alexander Fraser, esq. M.D.

March 1. R. Field, esq. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, second son of Dr. Field, formerly of Ipswich, and lately of Edinburgh.

CHEESHIRE.—*March 8.* At Woodside, Anne, the wife of Sir A. B. King, Bart. of Dublin. She was the daughter of Plato Oulton, esq. of that city, and had a numerous family.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Truro, aged 61, Edward Budd, esq. the sole conductor of the West Briton newspaper.

DEVON.—*Feb. 20.* At Plymouth, aged

83, Edmund Lockyer, esq. He practised as Notary Public during the war, and was three times called to fill the chair of Chief Magistrate; and was also Deputy Lieut. of the county. He was one of the most zealous promoters of the improvements which have been made in the town and neighbourhood; so much so, that a new street has been called Lockyer-street. He was the mainstay in erecting the theatre, and the splendid hotel adjoining; as well as the public baths and libraries.

Feb. 10. At Kingsbridge, at an advanced age, William Elliott, esq. leaving a large family.

Feb. 11. At Petrockstow, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. R. Knight, Rector of Huish.

Feb. 24. At Sidmouth, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of Nicholas Cockell, esq. of Boyers, Westbury, Wilts.

At Southmolton, aged 58, James Pearce, esq. Solicitor and Registrar of the Archidiaconal Court of Barnstaple.

Feb. 25. At Southampton, in his 50th year, William Tanner, esq. an Alderman of that borough.

Feb. 27. Whilst on horseback between Galmpton Warber and Paignton, Dr. Denmark, M.D. of Torquay.

Feb. 28. At Holsworthy, aged 84, B. M. Kelly, esq.

Lately. At Ilfracombe, aged 77, Francis Touissant Porter, esq.

At Sidmouth, aged 68, Fanny, widow of Christopher Marriott, esq. of Exeter.

At Exmouth, aged 81, Mrs. Amelia Haynes, an aunt of Lord Gifford.

At Stonehouse, Jos. Scobell, esq. a Magistrate for the county.

March 5. At an advanced age, James Edwards, esq. of Axminster.

At Bellair, near Barnstaple, in his 70th year, Ernest Christian Wilford, esq. late Major R. Art.

March 6. At Exeter, aged 29, about three months after his return from Canada, John Tripp, esq.

At Bicton Parsonage, Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. David Horndon.

March 10. At Colyton, aged 33, H. Gillett, esq. M.D.

DORSET.—*Feb. 8.* At Lyme Regis, aged 39, Emily, wife of the Rev. W. Gray, of Henbury, and daughter of T. Daniel, esq. of Bristol.

March 3. At Hawkchurch, aged 103, Mr. James Moly. He was in London at the time of the rebellion in 1745, and saw the trained bands reviewed by King George the Second.

March 8. At Weymouth, aged 7, Arthur, youngest son of Joseph Lautour, esq. of Hexton-house, Herts.

March 15. At Wareham, in his 92d year, Thomas Bartlett, esq. for many Recorder of the Borough, and for upwards of thirty years Deputy Recorder of Poole. As a gentleman, a lawyer, a profoundly classical scholar, and a truly amiable and useful member of society, he was sincerely respected. He was very assistant to Mr. Gough in the publication of Hutchesin's History of Dorset.

DURHAM.—At South Shields, Mary McKie, aged 105, retaining her mental and bodily faculties to the last.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 15.* Aged 70, William Strange, esq. of Upton.

Lotely. At Faulkbourne-hall, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Andrew Downe, Vicar of Witham.

March 5. At Bumpstead Helion, aged 28, Sarah Margaret, wife of the Rev. J. Hodgson, Vicar.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 20.* At Clifton, aged 76, Lt.-Gen. Colin Macaulay.

Feb. 22. At Clifton, aged 7, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the Hon. Major Massey.

Feb. 23. At Clifton, the widow of Arthur Kelly, esq. of Kelly, Devon, and mother of the present high sheriff of Cornwall.

Feb. 25. At Marston Sicca, aged 34, Lettice Jane, wife of the Rev. R. G. Jeston, Rector.

HANTS.—*Feb. 26.* At Shyde, Isle of Wight, aged 83, Sir C. Sweedland, formerly of Lambeth. He was knighted Dec. 11, 1812.

March 2. At Lymington, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. John Bowle, of Salisbury.

March 10. At Southampton, Sarah, the wife of Francis Mundy, esq. of Markenton, late M.P. for Derbyshire. She was the dau. of John Leaper Newton, esq. of Mickleover; was married Dec. 16, 1800, and has left one son and four daughters.

March 14. At Southampton, Henry Minchin, esq. in his 70th year.

Lotely.—Aged 45, William Anthony Lewis, esq. Town-clerk of Basingstoke.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*March 4.* Aged 53, James Phillpotts Taylor esq. late of the Porch-house, Erdisland.

HERTS.—*Feb. 18.* At Hoddesdon, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Wootton, last surviving sister of the late W. Wootton, esq. of Lower Brook-street.

March 11. At St. Alban's, aged 70, J. S. Fothergill, esq. of Harpsfield-hall.

KENT.—*Feb. 17.* At Bromley, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-general A. Nicholls.

Feb. 24. At Canterbury, aged 65, James Bruce, esq. a Major in the army,

and many years Assistant Inspector-general of Barracks.

March 14. At Gillingham, aged 41, Louisa-Georgiana, wife of the Rev. R. G. Courtois, eldest daughter of Lt.-Gen. Sir D. Widdrington, K. C. H.

LANCASHIRE.—*Feb. 21,* aged 35, Joseph Pope, esq. of Howick Vale, son of the late Samuel Pope, esq. of Exeter.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Lotely.*—Mrs. Elizabeth Pawley, of Braunstone-gate, Leicester, aged 106.

March 12. Susan, wife of George Moore, esq. of Appleby-hall.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Jan. 23.* Aged 28, Elizabeth, wife of W. L. Hopkinson, esq. Mayor of Stamford, fourth daughter of the late John Miles, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, and Southampton-row.

Feb. 29. At Red Hall, Bourn, in her 63d year, Catharine, relict of James Digby, esq. daughter and sole heiress of the late Rev. Humphrey Hyde, Vicar of Bourn, and Rector of Dowsby, descended from the Hydes of Langtoit, of whom W. Hyde, esq. represented the borough of Stamford in Parliament from 1678 to 1680. Mrs. Digby, in the same benevolent spirit which actuated her during life, (besides annuities and legacies to her faithful domestics,) has by her will bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens of Bourn, 500*l.* the interest whereof is to be applied to the maintenance of an organist for ever, and 100*l.* to the Stamford Infirmary.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 2.* At Stoke Newington, Stephen Curtis, esq. of Coleman-street, in his 58th year.

Feb. 14. At Acton, aged 26, W. O. Grant, esq. late of 42 Highlanders.

Lotely. At Pinner Grove, aged 81, Lady Milman, relict of Sir Francis Milman, Bart. M.D. She was Frances, dau. and sole heiress of William Hart, of Stapleton, co. Glouc. esq. and was left a widow in 1831, having had issue Sir William-George, the present Bart. and other children.

March 1. Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Branman, sister to the Rev. John Manley Wood, late of Exeter, now of Bruce Grove, Tottenham.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 6.* Aged 15, Georgiana, 3d dau. of R. Fellowes, esq. of Shutesham Park.

March 8. At Cougham-lodge, Isabella, dau. of Capt. Sir Edw. Parry, R.N.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Feb. 29.* At Flore, aged 33, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. K. M. R. Tarpley, Vicar; youngest dau. of the late Dr. Hornsby, Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 6.* At his fa-

ther's, at Summertown, near Oxford, aged 21, Arthur Wm. Badcock, B.A. Scholar of Pembroke College. He was the last of five promising children, all, with their mother, now deceased.

FEB. 14. At Newington, Jane, widow of the Rev. Charles Ballard.

MARCH 13. At Oxford, aged 38, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Francis Rivar, esq. and wife of the Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry.

Signor H. V. Bolaffey, teacher of languages at Oxford, and many years accredited Master of Hebrew and Italian at Etog College. He was a native of Florence, and spoke the Italian language in its greatest purity, and his knowledge of English was perfect.

RUTLAND.—MARCH 16. Aged 34, Harriet, wife of Wm. Thackthwaite, esq. of Market Overton, and of Fulmer, Bucks. 5th dau. of the late H. Hopkinson, esq. of Castle Bytham.

SALOP.—MARCH 5. At Shrewsbury, aged 71, eldest dau. of late Edw. Pemberton, esq. of Wrookwardine.

SOMERSET.—Lately. At Chew Magna, aged 115, Mr. John Dowling.

FEB. 25. At Taunton, in his 60th year, Samuel Wilson, esq. formerly of Bath.

FEB. 26. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 82, the widow of Lieut.-Col. Kennan.

MARCH 5. At Brymore, Miss Hales, only daughter of the late Sir Philip Hales, fifth and last Baronet, of Beaksbourne, Kent.

MARCH 7. At Norton Fitzwarren, in her 85th year Mrs. Anne Malet, dau. of the Rev. Alex. Malet, formerly Rector of Combe Flory.

Lately. At Bath, Frances, widow of the Rev. L. Clutterbuck, of Newark Park, Glouc.

MARCH 12. At Godminster, aged 83, the Hon. Stephen Digby Fox Strangways, uncle of the present Earl of Ilchester; for many years the senior Lieut.-Col. in the Army. He was appointed Cornet 5th Dragoons, 1767, Captain 24th foot April 1778, Major 20th foot Dec. following, and brevet Lt.-Col. 1783. He was on the half-pay of the 76th foot.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—MARCH 12. Susan Moore, dau. of W. P. Inge, esq. of Thorpe, and granddau. of the 7th Earl of Galloway.

SUFFOLK.—JAN. 24. At Bury, aged 48, Mr. W. P. Scarsgill, author of the Puritan's Grave, the Usurer's Daughter, and other novels, also of Provincial Sketches, and various other compositions, inculcating precepts of the purest morality. He had been a Unitarian preacher, but joined the communion of the Church of England. He has left a widow and two children.

Lately. At Bungay, the Rev. J. W. Morris, the biographer of the late Revds. Andrew Fuller and Robt. Hall, and author of many valuable works.

WARWICKSHIRE.—FEB. 28. At Malvern Hall, aged 31, Edmund, only surviving son of H. Greswolde, esq.

MARCH 4. Aged 62, Richard Westwood, esq. of Broomley house.

WILTS.—FEB. 21. In his 83d year, James Bayly, esq. of Bishopstrow.

MARCH 1. Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Popham, of Littlecott, fifth dau. of the late Archdeacon Andrew, Rector of Powderham.

MARCH 11. At Wilton, in her 88th year, the widow of the Rev. Henry Hetley, Rector of that parish, of whom a brief memoir will be found in our number for July 1832, p. 87.

WORCESTER.—MARCH 5. Aged 66, Thomas Allies, esq. one of the oldest members of the late Corporation of Worcester, and Mayor of that city in 1806.

YORKSHIRE.—FEB. 19. At Sowerby, aged 73, Cornelius Cayley, esq.

MARCH 6. Catherine, the wife of John Nicholas Coulthurst, esq. of Gargrave, 4th dau. of the late Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, esq. She was married July 25, 1825, and has left several children.

Lately. At York, aged more than 60, Mr. Wm. Swiney Barnard Turner, son of the late Sir Barnard Turner. He resided for thirteen years near Paris, in a profitable business, until ruined by the revolution of 1830. He had lately been a prisoner for debt in York goal.

IRELAND.—FEB. 7. At Nashville, near Kanturck, co. Cork, Nicholas Philpot Leader, esq. M.P. for the town of Kilkenny in the Parliaments of 1831 and 1832.

EAST INDIES.—JULY 12. At Hursole, Guzerat, in his 21st year, Lieut. Charles Yorke, Bombay Art. youngest son of the late Captain Yorke, Royal Eng.

JULY 22. At Quilon, aged 77, Col. Michael Daly, formerly commanding the Carnatic Brigade, in the service of the Rajah of Travancore.

Aug. 1. At Cawnpore, aged 47, William Trickett, esq. He was sent to Lucknow in 1815, at the request of the Nabob of Oude, as architect and civil engineer, which duties he had performed ever since.

Aug. 11. At Bauleah, John Bute Crawford, Esq.

Aug. 13. At Moradabad, aged 48, Lt. Col. R. C. Faithfull, commanding the 14th N. I.

Aug. 15. At Bangalore, Ensign A. C. Morris, 30th Reg. second son of Lieut. Col. Morris, of Brockham-lodge, Surrey.

Aug. 23. At Breach-house, Bombay, Lady Malcolm.

Aug. 25. At Calcutta, aged 45, William Twining, esq. Assistant-Surgeon at the general hospital. He was making his round of visits, when his carriage run against the buggy of a gentleman, who was thrown out and his thigh broken. Mr. Twining alighted, and in assisting the sufferer into a palkee, so strained himself as to occasion his own death. A public subscription has been made, for some monument to his memory.

Sept. 4. At Palaveram, Madras, Ensign H. G. Tree, of the 29th N. I.

Sept. 5. At Bombay, Major A. Seymour, 20th N. I.

Sept. 13. At Arnie, Madras, Capt. Ellis, 41st regt.

Oct. 2. At Calcutta, in his 18th year, Frederick, sixth son of the late Rev. J. W. Astley, Rector of Quennington, Gloucestersh.

Oct. 5. William Paulin, esq. Deputy Sheriff of Madras.

Lately. Lieut. G. Turner, of the 38th N. I. While shooting on the mountain side at Landeur, near Calcutta, he was killed by a monkey throwing a large stone at him, and striking him on the temple.

Jan. 14. On his passage from India, aged 31, Philip Bacon, esq. of the civil service, Bombay, fourth son of the late A. Bacon, esq. of Elcott, Berks.

ABROAD.—July 26. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 100, Mr. Pentycross, elder brother to the late Rev. Thomas Pentycross, rector of Wallingford, Berks.

Aug. 1. On his passage from Madras, Capt. J. E. Batty, 55th regt.

Aug. 7. At Sydney, New South Wales, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Howard, esq. of the Commissariat Department, second dau. of the late W. Bennett, esq. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Aug. 11. At Quebec, Ensign Prendergast, and Sept. 8, Ensign Malcolm, both h. p. 99th regt.

Aug. . . On his passage to Ceylon, Lieut. Elias Durnford, R. Eng. son of Col. Durnford, R. E.

Sept. 14. At Honduras, Lieut. Grigg, R. N. special magistrate at that place.

Oct. 12. At Lannion, in France, Lt. R. Simmons, R. N.

Drowned at Rio de Janeiro, in his 19th year, Mr. G. H. D. Blake, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship Dublin, eldest son of Commander G. C. Blake, of Gosport.

Oct. 20. At Surinam, in his 35th year, Edw. Chas. Mitchell, esq. late of London.

Oct. 20. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 28, in consequence of drinking cold water, whilst over-beated in the pursuit of moose deer, the Hon. Charles Francis

Norton, Capt. 52d regt. Assistant-Military Secretary to Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., the Governor of Nova Scotia, and brother to Lord Grantley. He represented the borough of Guilford in the Parliament of 1831. Capt. Norton married, Dec. 29, 1831, Maria Louisa, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell, and has left issue, a son and daughter.

Oct. 23. At Bruges, aged 62, Thomas Anthony Trollope, esq. barrister-at-law, cousin to Sir John Trollope, Bart. He was formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, May 11, 1804. His widow is the celebrated Mrs. Trollope, whose clever novels and travelling sketches have attained so high a popularity. Their youngest daughter, Emily, has since died at Hadley, near Barnet, on Feb. 12, aged 18.

Nov. 2. At Gibraltar, Capt. J. Cowper, 59th regt.

Nov. 7. At Paris, Admiral Rigny, who commanded the French squadron at the battle of Navarino.

Nov. 11. At the Cape, Lieut. Gordon T. Cooke, fourth son of the late Major Gen. Cooke.

Nov. 20. At Beyrout, on his return from Jerusalem, Richard Charles Champion, esq. of Melbury, Dorsetshire.

Nov. 23. At the Palace, Corfu, Sarah Mary-Harcourt, third daughter of Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Nov. . . At Nantes, aged 41, Lady Maria Caroline Anne, Countess de Mondreville, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury. She was married in 1819.

Dec. 2. At Malta, aged 23, George Buchan Anstruther, of his Majesty's ship Barham, fourth son of the late Sir Alex. Anstruther, of Thirdport, Fife.

Dec. 4. At Havre, Lieut.-Col. Richard Diggins, late barrack-master in Barbadoes. He was appointed Cornet of 11th Dragoons, 1796, Lieut. 1799, Capt. 1801, Major, 1806, brevet Lieut.-Col. 1813, and in his regiment 1818. He served in the Peninsular war, and was attached to the Portuguese service; he received a medal for the battle of Vitoria, where he commanded the 6th Portuguese Dragoons.

Dec. 5. At Syracuse, Count Platen, a distinguished German poet.

Dec. 8. At Hallowell, (Maine,) United States, Benjamin Vaughan, esq. formerly of London, in his 85th year.

Dec. 9. At Toronto, Upper Canada, Charlotte, wife of the hon. John Henry Dunn, his Majesty's Receiver-general for that province.

Dec. 10. At Reval, aged 22, Eliza,

Baroness Löwendahl, wife of Baron Nicholas Löwendahl, Captain of the Imperial Russian Navy, and daughter of John Booker, British Vice-consul, Cronstadt.

Dec. 20. At his residence in the School of Medicine, Paris (of which establishment he was the Librarian), in his 63d year, Patrick MacMahon, M.D. He was a native of Ireland, but arrived in Paris for the benefit of education whilst yet a child, and (except to make the two first campaigns of the Republic, with the army of the Rhine) remained a resident of the French capital until the day of his demise. He was for some time the director of the institution founded by Mr. M'Dermot, and afterwards of the United Irish and British colleges.

Dec. 24. Lost at sea, Lieut. J. Binney, commanding H. M. packet Star.

Dec. 26. At Boulogne-sur-mer, aged 78, John Aubin, Esq. late commissioner of his Majesty's Navy Victualling Board.

Dec. 31. At Bruges, Sarah Haughton, widow of John Pasheller, esq. of Godmanchester.

Lately.—On board the Tweed, off the coast of Africa, Lieut. J. Bute, R. N.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Hugh Marvel Blaydes, esq. of High Paull, near Hull, eldest son of the late Hugh Blaydes, esq. of Banby-hall, Nottinghamshire.

At Paris, aged 14, the Hon. Clementine Marie Hortense, second daughter of the Right Hon. Margaret Baroness Keith, and Count Augustus de Fishault de la Billardie.

At Madeira, Lieut. George Gordon, 2nd Dragoons.

At Paris, in the 21st year, three weeks after her marriage, Florine O'Bryan, wife of George Huntley Gordon, esq.

At Bremen, Col. H. T. Muller, late of the Ceylon rifles.

At Paris, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Sheridan, Bart.

On his passage from Bombay, Major Richard Turtton, 40th regt.

Jan. 4. In the dreadful massacre at Barcelona, (recorded in p. 195) Colonel O'Donnell, who commanded Guerque's cavalry, in the service of Don Carlos.

Jan. 5. At Rotterdam, aged 11 years, James Henry, eldest son of Sir James Turing, Bart.

Jan. 8. At Dantzic, aged 65, Alexander Gibson, the British Consul and Hanoverian Consul-general, brother to Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart.

Jan. 11. At Brussels, Charles Cokayne Frith, esq. leaving an infant son; formerly a clerk in the Barrack Department.

At Montreal, George Harris, Esq. late of Winchester House, Broad-st.

Jan. 12. Abroad, aged 99, William

Pirner, Esq. late of Arlington-st., where he resided for nearly 60 years.

Jan. 14. At Paris, aged 22, the Hon. Anthony Lionel Ashley Cooper, Lt. R. N. youngest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Jan. 16. At Nice, Paul Tate, esq. many years in the Hon. E. I. C.'s Civil service.

Jan. 19. At Vittoria, of apoplexy, aged 23, Capt. J. Cadogan, Brigade-Major in the Spanish service.

Jan. 25. At Toulouse, Samuel Wallis Stephens, esq. eldest son of the late Samuel Stephens, esq. of Treginna Castle, Cornwall.

Jan. 26. At Vittoria, Capt. Charles Oakley, of the 8th regt. of the British Auxiliary Legion.

Jan. 27. Aged 47, her Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, by birth the Princess Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of the late hereditary Prince Louis of Baden. She has left issue, three Princes and one Princess.

Feb. 7. At Madrid, Munoz, the ex-body-guardian, the favourite of the dowager Queen of Spain. He had shown unequivocal proofs of insanity, which was occasioned by an attempt to poison him, but the immediate effects of which were prevented by prompt antidotes.

Feb. 8. At Lausanne, Charles Henry Fraser, esq. late of the 3rd Guards.

Feb. 15. At Paris, aged 61, Thomas Mills, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Mills, of Hillingdon.

Feb. 21. At Santander, of fever, Major George Younghusband, of the Queen of Portugal's 2d Lancers.

Feb. 21. At Paris, aged 55, Richard Blanshard, esq. of New Ormond-street, F.R.S. and F.S.A. He was the eldest surviving son of Capt. John Atkinson Blanshard, by Harriet Gale, granddaughter of the celebrated antiquary Roger Gale, of Scruton, esq. eldest son of Dr. Thomas Gale, Dean of York. This amiable gentleman acquired an independence as a merchant of London, in partnership with Thomas Wilson, esq. for many years M.P. for the City. Among other useful institutions in which his benevolent exertions were exercised, he was an active member of the Council of the Literary Fund Society.

Feb. 22. At New York, at the great age of one hundred and sixty-two years, Joice Heth, stated to have been the nurse of George Washington.

Lately. At Munich, M. Baader, one of the most celebrated professors of the University. He was one of the chiefs of the mystical school, which has made such great progress of late in Germany.

Admiral Reralio de la Brucholliere. He has bequeathed a million of francs to

establish a college at Brest for invalid seamen.

Near Vienna, Count Richard Nugent, Lieut. in the Hungarian bussars, son of the late J. C. Nugent, of Killasonna, co. Longford.

At Vienna, the Duke of Litta. He was the head of a deputation which, in 1805, offered the iron crown to Napoleon, and thus struck the last blow to republicanism in Italy.

At Paris, aged 68, General Travot, one of the most distinguished officers of the old army. Sentenced to death in 1815, by the Prevotal Courts of the Restoration, his life was spared through the

interference of the Duke de Cazes; but, having become insane in the interval, he remained ever since in a *maison de santé*, on Montmartre.

At Stuttgart, aged 74, Frederick Weisser, a well-known humorous German writer, and Councillor of Finance.

March 3. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Wm. Elston, esq. late of Fitzroy-sq.

March 5. Near Paris, in his 40th year, the Hon. Arthur Gough Calthorpe, youngest son of the late and brother to the present Lord Calthorpe.

March 9. At Vittoria, aged 25, Mr. J. V. Lewis, Assistant Staff Surgeon, 38 brigade British Legion.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 24 to March 22, 1836.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	764	Males	595	2 and 5	75
Females	813	Females	593	5 and 10	55
1577		1188		10 and 20	28
				20 and 30	99
				30 and 40	98
				40 and 50	147
					50 and 60
					60 and 70
					70 and 80
					80 and 90
					90 and 100
					Above 100
					1

Whereof have died still-born and under two years old.....350

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, March 11.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
42 0	29 2	20 7	29 0	34 8	33 8

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. March 28.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 15s. to 6l. 8s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	3l. 15s. to 4l. 0s.
Farnham (fine)...	9l. 0s. to 10l. 12s.	Essex.....	3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 26.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, March 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, March 28.	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts.....	2,585 Calves 85
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep & Lambs	14,360 Pigs 200

COAL MARKET, March 28.

Walls Ends, from 18s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 16s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 44s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 56s. Mottled, 62s. Curd, 66s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 259. — Ellesmere and Chester, 84 — Grand Junction, 226. — Kennet and Avon, 20. — Leeds and Liverpool, 510. — Regent's, 154. — Rochdale, 115. — London Dock Stock, 594. — St. Katharine's, 87. — West India, 1064. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 215. — Grand Junction Water Works, 524. — West Middlesex, 77. — Globe Insurance, 1574. — Guardian, 36. — Hope, 64. — Chartered Gas Light, 494. — Imperial Gas, 424. — Phoenix Gas, 23. — Independent Gas, 484. — General United, 35. — Canada Land Company, 36. — Reversionary Interest, 132.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	33	36	36	28, 98	snow, rain	13	49	53	45	29, 60	fair, cldy. ra.
27	35	38	36	, 94	cloudy	14	42	46	43	, 22	rain, windy
28	35	38	35	29, 27	do.	15	48	51	39	, 26	cloudy
29	36	41	38	, 47	do.	16	40	45	44	, 80	fair
M. 1	39	45	44	29, 00	do. rain, w ⁷	17	47	53	51	, 96	cloudy
2	45	51	42	, 49	fair, rain	18	52	60	49	30, 33	fair
3	46	49	42	, 68	cloudy	19	51	65	53	, 20	do.
4	43	50	47	, 69	do. fair	20	60	66	46	, 18	do.
5	45	51	39	, 44	do. rain	21	48	53	48	, 04	cloudy
6	42	48	38	, 19	do. do.	22	49	52	44	29, 90	do. rain
7	44	51	41	, 40	fair	23	47	51	45	, 60	do. do.
8	39	42	35	, 39	rain	24	44	50	46	, 50	do. fair, hail
9	38	45	42	, 35	do. fair	25	47	49	38	28, 90	show. wdy.
10	43	47	46	, 38	do.						
11	46	43	44	, 10	fair, cldy. ra.						
12	47	52	43	, 30	do. do. hail						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 27, 1836, to March 28, 1836, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	219	92	91	100	100	100	16½				3 pm.	20 22 pm.
29	218	92	91	100	100	100	16½				3 5 pm.	22 20 pm.
1	218	92	91	100	100	100	16½			259	3 5 pm.	20 22 pm.
2	219	92	91	100	100	100	16½	90½			3 5 pm.	21 19 pm.
3	218	92	91	100	100	100		89½			3 pm.	19 21 pm.
4			91	100	100	100					5 pm.	19 21 pm.
5			91	100	100	100					4 6 pm.	19 21 pm.
7			91	100	100	100					4 6 pm.	19 21 pm.
8			91	100	100	100				259	4 5 pm.	20 18 pm.
9			91	100	100	100				258½	6 4 pm.	18 20 pm.
10			91	100	100	100					4 pm.	18 20 pm.
11			91	100	100	100		103½			4 6 pm.	20 18 pm.
12			91	100	100	100				258	4 6 pm.	19 21 pm.
14			91	100	100	100						19 21 pm.
15			91	100	100	100						19 21 pm.
16			91	100	100	100					4 6 pm.	19 21 pm.
17			91	100	100	100				258½	4 6 pm.	20 22 pm.
18			91	100	100	100				258		20 22 pm.
19			91	100	100	100				258½	5 6 pm.	20 22 pm.
21			91	100	100	100						20 22 pm.
22			91	100	100	100					7 5 pm.	22 20 pm.
23			91	100	100	100				258½		20 22 pm.
24			91	100	100	100				258½	6 7 pm.	20 23 pm.
25			91	100	100	100				258½	6 8 pm.	21 23 pm.
26			91	100	100	100					6 8 pm.	21 23 pm.
28			91	100	100	100			104½		6 pm.	23 21 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
MAY, 1836.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

With respect to the names of the Norman Chiefs contained in Wace's poem, T. P. B. further remarks, that "Mr. J. G. Nichols (quoted in p. 254), is wrong in calling Eudo cum Capello (the head of the house of Haie) 'the Eudo Dapifer of Domesday,'—the latter being quite another person, namely Eudo Fitz Hubert (de Riet)." In reply to this, J. G. N. is enabled (through the kindness of Mr. STAPLETON, to whose communications he was so deeply indebted in the "History of Lacock Abbey,") to make the following statement:—On referring to Domesday Book, and to the monastic history of the founders of Colchester Abbey, quoted by Dugdale in the Monasticon, it must be allowed that the identity of the Eudo Dapifer of Domesday with Eudo filius Huerti (de Rie) is fully established: but that Eudo cum Capello, Lord of Lithare, was also a Dapifer we have first the testimony of that accurate writer, Ordericus Vitalis, who in the third book of his history, (*Duchezar, Script. Norm.* p. 429), says, that Ernald of Echaufour, son of William Gerioie, married Enma daughter of Turstin-Haldue; that, after the death of Ernald by poison, she withdrew with her orphan children to her brother Eudo, *Normannici Ducis dapiferum*, who held the first rank for power and wealth amongst the chieftains of the Cotentin, in which district Lithare is situated. Echaufour is in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Evroul, and Orderic was thoroughly acquainted with the history of its Lords. 2. The charter of foundation of the cell of Boxgrave, the gift of Robert de Haie to the monastery of Leasay, founded by Turstin-Haldue and his son Eudo, in Normandy; printed in the *Gallia Christiana*, vol. xi. instr. col. 233. It bears date Anno Domini 1115, and in it Robert de Haie is thus described—Robertus de Haia filius Radulphi senescalli, scilicet, Roberti Comitiss Moritonii, nepos Hudouis DAPIFERI Guillelmi *supra*dicti Regis: King Henry being called son of King William, a few lines above.

In the memoir of Dr. Pearson, p. 359 b. line 2, for unfading read unfailing. The very correct engraving of Dr. Pearson's portrait was executed by Mr. J. Posseel-white.

With respect to Bishop Van Mildert's parliamentary conduct on the Catholic Question, we inconsiderately followed a newspaper statement. He resisted to the last what has been commonly called Catholic Emancipation, and a Speech of his against the Bill of 1829 may be found in the *Mirror of Parliament*, and his sen-

timents are also briefly stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcix. i. 358.—It was also a mis-statement in p. 427, that no previous Protestant Bishop had been buried in Durham cathedral.

In the memoir of Lord Stowell, p. 428 b, line 18, for 1657, read 1767; and in p. 430 b. line 32, for 1779 read 1799; also in the note in p. 428, for the Rev. Edward Brewster read the Rev. John Brewster; and in the same page, a *fitter* is not an owner of colliers, but the intermediate factor or broker between the coal-owner and the ship-owner. The term "hoastman," which occurs in Lord Stowell's baptismal registry, is synonymous with "fitter;" and there is an incorporated Company of Hoastmen in Newcastle.

In the account of Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock in p. 438, it is stated that Mr. Whitlock died in America in 1799; this is erroneous, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock returned together from America to England, and he lived at least thirteen or fourteen years after that period, part of the time in Newcastle, and part in London or Bath, or some southern district of the kingdom, and he died, as far as we have been able to ascertain, in England, at some period of time subsequent to 1812 or 1813.

W. H. B. remarks: "The expectations which have been bolden out by various journals, that the public was soon to be favoured with the entire work of Philo Byblius, from a MS. said to have been lately discovered at Oporto (see our December number, p. 636), must be disappointed by the assurance of a learned and most respectable gentleman in Portugal, that no such MS. has been heard of there, and that there is no such convent as the one named in the notice referred to.

JONATHAN OLDENBUCK states: In the "Memoirs of the Ancient and Honourable House of Stanley," 4to, Manch. 1767, p. 46, col. 1, it is asserted that Sir Edward Norres, of Speke, who served under "the Stanley" at Flodden-field, "brought from the deceased King of Scotland's Palace all or most of his princely library, many books of which are now at Speke, particularly four large folios, said to contain the Records and Laws of Scotland at the time, and worthy of the perusal of the learned and judicious reader." These precious folios are not mentioned in the Catalogue of the vast Library afterwards formed at Speke Hall. What has become of them?

P. 350, b. line 7 from bottom, for "eldest son" read second.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THEBES, AND GENERAL VIEW OF EGYPT, &c.

By E. G. WILKINSON, Esq. 1835.

THIS is a work of considerable learning, and very great and curious research. The topography of the Mother of Cities is more fully and accurately drawn, than it has ever previously been: the antiquities are more minutely detailed; the history more correctly developed. It is indeed a work which the historian and the antiquary will alike consult with advantage; and they will gratefully acknowledge the rich materials which are here collected for their scrutiny. Mr. Wilkinson has evidently devoted much time to his subject; has remained long on the spot, pursuing his curious and profound inquiry with zeal and diligence; and has united his own observations, to the knowledge he has gained from ancient and modern authors—from works of history and disquisitions on art. It is obviously impossible for us to abridge such a work as this; but we will extract a few parts, as we pass along, of more peculiar interest, and which will not demand the possession of that erudition, which but few possess. However knowledge may have travelled,—it has as yet been given but to few to lift up the mystic veil of Isis, and gaze upon the countenance of the goddess.

This work is divided into nine chapters: On the Topography of Thebes—on the Gates of the Kings—Tombs of Priests and Private Individuals—on Luxor, and Karnak—on the Manners and Customs of the Egyptians—Journey from Alexandria to Thebes—from Thebes to Nubia—Chronology of the Kings of Egypt—Chronology of the Caliphs, and Western Kings of Egypt.

In his Topography of Thebes, Mr. Wilkinson observes, that the great Temple of Karnak is the largest and most splendid ruin of which, perhaps, either ancient or modern times can boast; being a work of a number of successive monarchs, each anxious to surpass his predecessor, by increasing the dimensions and proportions of the part he added. At p. 10 he observes,

“ In this area (of the Temple of Rameses!) on the right of a flight of steps leading to the next court, was the stupendous granite statue of a King seated on a throne, in the usual attitude of those Egyptian figures, the hands resting on his knees, indicative of that tranquillity which he had retired to enjoy in Egypt, after the fatigues of victory. The foot of this statue, to judge from the fragments, must have been about eleven feet in length, and four feet ten inches in breadth. The statue measured from the shoulder to the elbow, 12 feet 10 inches, 22 feet 4 inches across the shoulders; and 14 feet 4 inches from the neck to the elbow. If it is a matter of surprise how the Egyptians

could transport and erect a mass of such dimensions, the means employed for its ruin are scarcely less wonderful. Nor should we hesitate to account for the shattered appearance of the lower part, by attributing it to the explosive force of powder, had that composition been known at the time of its destruction. To say that this is the largest statue in Egypt, will convey no idea of the gigantic size or enormous weight of a mass, which, from an approximate calculation, exceeded when entire, nearly three times the solid content of the great obelisk of Karnak, and weighed about 987 tons, five hundred weight and a half.”

Mr. Wilkinson here informs us, that the granite Head now in the British Museum, which was taken from a building described by him at p. 13, is

erroneously called the Head of *Memnon*. It is like the Colossus before mentioned, of *Remeses the Great*, who founded the building. In describing the sculpture, which throws much light on the Egyptian method of warfare, it is observed,

"The captives of these Asiatic nations are continually met with as slaves of the Kings and principal Egyptians; and it is not improbable that the *Jews*, when established in Lower Egypt, purchased into their service some of these foreigners, who may have been from time to time forwarded to this country, like the slaves and Mamlouks of the present day. For though some of the *Hebrews* served the Egyptians after the accession of the 18th or Theban dynasty, (who from residing principally in the distant capital *Thebes*, knew not Joseph's people), it appears from the Bible that on their departure from Egypt, they had slaves as well as servants, in the mixed multitude which followed them. We cannot therefore consider *Jews* those figures of captives represented on the tombs: though Egypt may have reckoned Judæa, and indeed all Palestine, as forming part

of their acquired territory, which at all events extended far beyond the limits of either. But it is more likely that Judæa and many parts of Syria were regarded by the Egyptians as a friendly neighbour, than as a country they had subdued. Nor do I know of any sculptures which refer to the *Jews*, except those of their conqueror Sheshouk. It would indeed be an interesting fact to discover any thing relating to their residence in Egypt; but it is in Lower Egypt, rather than at Thebes, that these hopes are likely to be realised. The strangers at Beni Hassan have a better claim than any I have seen; and if, as I imagine, the arrivals of Joseph and of his brethren date in the reign of Osirtesen, when these grottos were sculptured, these figures may be looked upon with more than common interest."

In describing the magnitude and wealth of ancient Thebes, Mr. Wilkinson says:

"The epithet *Hecatompylos*, applied to it by Homer, has generally been supposed to refer to the hundred gates of its wall of circuit; but this difficulty is happily solved by an observation of Diodorus, that many suppose them to have been the *Propylæa* of the Temples, (which are the real bulwarks and fortresses of Thebes), and that this metaphorical expression, rather implies a plurality, than a definite number. Were it not so, the reader might be surprised to learn, that this *hundred-gated city was never inclosed by a wall!*—a fact fully proved by the non-existence of the least vestige of it. It is not alone from the authority of ancient writers, that the splendour and power of this city, which could furnish 20,000 armed chariots from its vicinity, are to be estimated. But the extent of the Egyptian conquests, adding continually to the riches of the metropolis, the magnificence of the edifices which adorned it, the luxury of the individuals

who inhabited it, the spoil taken there by the Persians, and the gold and silver collected after the burning of the city, amply testified the immense wealth of Egyptian Thebes. The first step towards the decline and fall of this city was, as we learn from Diodorus, the preference given to *Memphis*, and the removal of the seat of government thither; and subsequently to Sais and Alexandria, proved as disastrous to the welfare, as the Persian invasion to the splendour of the capital of Upper Egypt. Commercial wealth, on the accession of the Ptolemies, began to flow through other channels. Coptis and Apollinopolis succeeded to the lucrative trade of Arabia, and Ethiopia no longer contributed to the revenues of Thebes: and its subsequent destruction, after a three years' siege, by Ptolemy Lathyrus, struck a death-blow to the welfare and existence of this capital, which was thenceforth scarcely deemed an Egyptian city."

On the study of hieroglyphics, a subject of such great interest, and which appeared successfully and rapidly advancing under the diligence and sagacity of M. Champollion and Dr. Young, Mr. Wilkinson says,—

"With regard to the translation of hieroglyphics, M. C. must allow no one is yet sufficiently advanced in the language of ancient Egypt to enable him to translate literally an inscription of any length, or moderately complicated; though a general meaning may frequently be obtained.

Time will, no doubt, do more, and we may hope to see this language interpreted with the same facility as many with which we have been long acquainted. But the steps must be slow and cautious; and the only mode of convincing those who still adhere to a contrary opinion, is to trust

little to conjecture, or at least to state an uncertainty whenever it exists; to admit and correct errors when discovered; and to settle a fixed rather than a temporary

interpretation to the groups, which will answer to their meaning wherever they occur."

At p. 81, Mr. Wilkinson observes,—“Among the most remarkable of these tombs, is one containing the members of Amunophi's family, and some of his predecessors; another whose wide brick roof and niche, bearing the name of Pharaoh, prove the *existence of the arch at the remote period of 1540 B. C.*” We are sorry that Mr. Wilkinson has not gone into a more particular description of this remarkable edifice: he mentions, speaking of the vestibule of a temple,—

“whose walls, rent by the sinking of the ground and human violence, divulge a singular secret of Egyptian architecture, and acquaint us with the use of *wooden dove tailed cramps*, which connected the blocks of masonry. Wood, in a country where but little rain falls, and where the stones are closely fitted together, lasts for ages, as may be seen in those sycamore cramps. The Egyptians calculated very accurately the proportionate durability of different substances, and the situation adapted to their respective properties. Hence they preferred *hard stone* to calcareous blocks for the construction of their temples, a stone, which in the dry

climate of Egypt resists the action of the atmosphere much longer than either limestone or granite, and calcareous substructions placed beneath the soil, were known to endure when the contact with the salts would speedily decompose the harder but less durable granite. Polygonal columns may be considered the oldest of the Egyptian orders. If they are not the grandest, they are pre-eminent for the chasteness of their style, and undoubtedly the parents of the Greek Doric, which perhaps borrowed its capital from another Egyptian column. The *oldest Egyptian buildings* are of limestone.”

Cap. ii. In alluding to the beautiful alabaster Sarcophagus in the possession of Sir John Soane, which was the cenotaph of the deceased monarch, Mr. Wilkinson observes, that Sarcophagus is a word of convention. The stone (*lapis azzicus*) from which stone coffins originally derived their name Sarcophagus, destroyed the body in forty days. It was said to be from Assos, a town of Troas, or Mysia. He also has occasion to correct an error of the Father of History, when he is describing some drawings in the tombs, ‘Herodotus says, the Egyptians were *black*; but the distinction always maintained between the *dark red hue* of the Egyptians, the *copper colour* of the Ethiopians, and the *black* of the Africans in the oldest sculptures, amply proves that the use of this expression was as unguarded as it was incorrect.’ Soon after we are pleased to find our author doing justice to the calumniated name of Bruce — ‘that *injured* traveller, whose *fault* seems to have been, that he visited and examined more than his readers, judging *from themselves*, would allow him credit for.’

Mr. Wilkinson more than once has observed, when speaking of the drawings of the Egyptians, and he repeats it at p. 139, ‘In observing the accuracy with which the general forms and characters of their *animals* are drawn, one cannot but feel surprised that the Egyptians should have so imperfect a knowledge of the art of representing the *trees and flowers* of their country, which, with the exception of the lotus, palm, and dôm, can scarcely even be identified, unless the fruit, as in the pomegranate and sycamore, is present to assist us.’ Neither the *camel* nor the *buffalo* is met with in Egyptian sculptures. Perhaps the former had not at that time been brought to Egypt; and the latter, which is wild in Abyssinia, not then domesticated. *Pigs* are rarely represented: the *elephant* has

been only once discovered on the walls of a tomb; the bear in more than one. Speaking of the latest epoch of Egyptian arts, Mr. W. observes,—

“That they borrowed nothing from the Greeks, will never be questioned by any one in the least acquainted with Egyptian antiquities; though some have imagined that the accession of the Ptolemies introduced a change or even an *improvement* in the style of the Egyptian sculpture. A change had, indeed, already commenced, and was making fatal progress during the era of those monarchs; but this was the prelude to the total decadence of Egyptian art, and shortly after the Roman Conquest, the human figure, the hieroglyphics, and even the subjects represented in the temples, scarcely retained a trace of their former spirit. Yet their edifices were grand and majestic, and the antiquary feels additional regret as he contemplates the remains of that era, be-

speaking still the existence of Egyptian science, whose unworthy sculpture betrays the secret of its downfall. Architecture, more dependent on adherence to certain rules than the sister art, was naturally less affected by the decline of the taste and ingenuity of its professors; and, as long as encouragement was held out to their exertions, the grandest edifices might yet be constructed from mere imitation, or from the knowledge of the means necessary for their execution. But this would never be the case with sculpture, which had so many more requisites than previous examples, or mere custom. Nor could success be attained by the routine of mechanism, or the servile imitation of former models.”

The fifth chapter opens with a brief notice of the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians, deduced from a comparison of the sculptures of the tombs of Thebes, with the accounts given by ancient authors; to which are added some remarks on the agricultural productions and government of the present day. This is an interesting and very instructive part of the work. Mr. Wilkinson has some elevation plans from the tombs, by which he has been able to lay down the ground-plan of some of their ancient houses; and he has also been able to trace the plans of several of the real houses in the ruins of Alabastrum. These houses consisted frequently of a ground floor and an upper story, with a terrace cooled by the air, which a wooden *mulguf* conducted down its slope. The entrance was closed by a door of a single or double valve, and the windows had shutters of a similar form. Sometimes the interior was laid out in a series of chambers, encompassing a square court, in whose centre stood a tree, or font of water. Many were surrounded with an extensive garden with a large reservoir for the purpose of irrigation. Lotus flowers floated on the surface; rows of trees shaded its banks; and the proprietor and his friends frequently amused themselves there by *angling*, or by an excursion in a light boat rowed by his servants. Many of the wealthier Theban citizens possessed their country houses, or the sacerdotal and military nobles their parks, *παρὰδισσους*, where they amused themselves with fishing, or the chase. The garden was divided into the vineyard, orchard, date and *dôm* grove; besides the flower-garden, intersected by walks, shaded with rows of various trees, trimmed apparently in a rounded form. The vineyard was one of the principal objects of their care, and was watered by the pole and buckets, or by pails filled at the tank, and carried by a yoke on their shoulders. Here Mr. Wilkinson makes the remark—

“That those who could invent machinery for the transport and erection of the stupendous blocks of ponderous granite which still remain to attest their ingenuity, could not be ignorant of a much less laborious mode of irrigation than mere manual labour. They were remarkable

for their learning, and for their skill in every branch of science; and therefore however I feel inclined to admire the sage institutions and well-known wisdom of the Egyptian priests, I cannot but blame such marked neglect of the comforts of their people on these occasions.”

Perhaps the answer to this is, in the abundant population not requiring the assistance of machines for their domestic culture of the fields. The poorer people drank beer which they pressed from barley, and Diodorus says it was not much inferior to wine, and an acidity which we give by the *hop* was imparted to it by the lupine, and some Assyrian root. The seeds and roots of the *nymphaea lotus* were eaten as bread; and the *nymphaea nelumbo*, or *faba Egyptiaca*, was eaten in the same way. This last plant is not now known in Egypt, and the *nymphaea lotus* grows only in small ponds or canals, but not on the Nile. The stalk and root of the papyrus were also eaten: Herodotus recommends it *baked*. The most noted trees were the *ficus sycamore*, fig, pomegranate, peach, olive, *persea*, *Falna Christi*, the *minosia Nilotica*, and the *carob-tree*. The juice of the pomegranate was used for its red dye, and was known under the name of *balauustum* or *rodon*—the rose. What tree the *Persea* was, does not seem quite clear; Mr. W. considers it the *Balanites Egyptiaca*, no longer a native of the Valley of the Nile. The *minosia Nilotica* is used in its bark for tanning, its wood for boat-building, its gum is sold in the markets. The grain cultivated was wheat, barley, doora, peas, beans, lentils, and many other vegetables. "The *barley* was smitten; the *wheat* and the *rye* were not smitten, for they were not grown up." Beans, the abhorrence of the priesthood, were grown in Egypt from an early time, but did not constitute, as at present, the chief food of the lower orders. What was the *reason* assigned for the priests considering *beans* impure, Mr. W. does not seem to think ascertained. He called it a *mysterious* abhorrence, which Pythagoras probably borrowed from the Egyptians; perhaps there are some *sexual* ideas connected with the feeling. Flax, from which was made the *fine linen of Egypt*, was much grown, and *sesamum* for oil.

For the sports of the field—fishing, fowling, and the chase, were those which the old Nimrods of Egypt preferred: but they had no double-barrelled Mantons, nor Spanish pointers, nor percussion locks: we are sorry to say that the venerable regal personages who sat on the throne of Egypt, knew no better sport than to catch geese in traps, or knock them down with sticks; and that the angler's skill was confined to what men in Suffolk call 'pitching for eels.' The hippopotamus was killed in a manner similar to harpooning whales: the lion also was used for hunting by the Egyptians, as we believe he is still in Nubia, but we should not conjecture with much success. The animals hunted with dogs were the gazelle, wild goat, sheep, stag, wild ox, ostrich, hare, and some beasts of prey. A standing army was maintained by the Egyptian government for garrisons and active service. The arms of the soldiers were a bow, shield, sword, battle axe, knife, spear, club, sling, and the curved stick still used by the Ethiopians, and thrown with such fatal accuracy and effect. Their games were wrestling, cudgelling, catching the ball, leaping, racing, but not *cricketing*, which the god Hermes boasts is his last and noblest invention, and which has only been practised subsequent to the dynasty of Osymandyas.

The musical instruments were the harp, guitar, lyre, flute, pipe, tambourine, cymbals, drum, trumpet. The guitar was played with the plectrum, the drum beaten with the hand. At the *entertainments*, music and the dance were indispensable. The nobility arrived to dinner in a chariot and pair, with running footmen carrying a stool, as the steps of the carriage was an invention too refined for the builders of pyramids. If they stopt all night, they brought their inkstands. On entering the

dining-room, one servant took off their sandals, and another oiled their faces and hands; then a crown of flowers was put on their heads, and they were seated on low camp-stools: the ladies sat at a separate table. The furniture resembled ours—stools, chairs, sofas, ottomans, couches,—all made by good cabinet-makers, and neatly veneered. We are sorry to have to say, that at the ladies' table moderation was not always preserved; and that they indulged rather too freely those satirical rascals their husbands, have perpetuated in too many paintings to leave any doubt. They dined, like Queen Bess and her courtiers, 'about the prick of noon,' and the table groaned beneath good joints of beef, fish, geese, and game, with vegetables and fruits: they used the same five-pronged forks which Adam and Eve did—to help themselves; and neither English knives nor Chinese chopsticks were in use. Wine was handed about in porcelain or silver cups like Joseph's, and sometimes gold, and glass. After dinner, Rameses the Third, and Psamaticus the Second, and Osirtesen the First, used to play at draughts, or laugh with the court-jester, or play tricks like the Grand Sultan with his buffoons and dwarfs. The lower orders had bull-fights, snake-players and conjurors, leapfrog, chuck-farthing, and many other games as well known by the Nile as by the Thames.

With regard to their animals, the *camel* is not found in their sculptures or paintings; but it was well known in Egypt from a remote period; see Genesis xi. 16, and they were among the presents made to Abraham by the Egyptian monarchs. They had oxen, long and short-horned; sheep, goats, swine, gazelles; but *sheep* were not eaten; they did not know the luxury of a fine haunch of mutton, such as one gets at the Bedford in perfection: goats were kept for milk; and swine, under any form, sucking-pig, sausages, ham, or pork-chops, were never touched. It is a curious superstition that prevents their having *milk-maids* in Egypt; the men always perform that office. They had good poultry-yards, and pigeon-houses, and hatched their eggs in heated rooms. They had not Fahrenheit's thermometers, but from 86 to 88 would be the average heat given. In modern times their step-mother, the oven, only succeeds in raising her offspring during about two months of the year, from 23rd February to 24th April. The industry of man was seconded by the fine climate of Egypt; and the sheep were twice shorn and twice produced lambs in the course of one year. Their money was in rings of silver and gold, and its value was ascertained by weight, its purity by fire. Gold was brought to Egypt, in rings, in bars, or fine dust. Gold mines existed in the Deserts of Thebais. Iron also was not unknown. Under the Ptolemies the population amounted to about seven millions; the revenue to 12,500 talents, or about three or four millions sterling. They had commerce on the Red Sea, to Arabia, and Abyssinia. Nero employed Phœnician mariners, who actually doubled the Cape of Good Hope twenty-one centuries before its discovery by Diöz and Vasco di Gama. The Carthaginian expedition under Hanno was about three hundred years after. Thus they knew the shape of the continent of *Africa*; and it is said that Sonchis the priest gave Solon some information about *America*, but of what nature we do not know; for Solon kept it all to himself. However, some sober and judicious men see a sufficient resemblance between the Mexican and Theban hieroglyphics, architecture, &c. to make it possible that the Chactaws, Chippesaws, and Cherokees of the present day, are the lawful progeny of Pharaoh. But this is a great truth, and we had rather decline

examining it. Their dress was according to their caste. The priests' was much varied. The workmen had merely a short apron fastened round the waist. The children were dressed by the hand of Nature, and the whole expense of bringing up a child to man's estate, amounted to about *thirteen shillings and sixpence*. The men wore earrings, necklaces, and bracelets: Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it on Joseph's hand, and put a gold chain about his neck.

The custom of *embalming*, though little understood in its details, is well known. The bodies of the poorer classes were wrapped round with palm-sticks, and deposited in pits; sycamore and deal were used for the coffins of the mummies. The intestines were placed in jars, and buried near the sarcophagus: and wax figures of the four genii representing the four principal parts of the body, were deposited with them. Their glass and porcelain vases were beautiful; and Mr. W. says they possessed an art, now lost, "of carrying devices of various colours directly through the fused substances." Of the early epoch at which *glass* was known in Egypt, Mr. Wilkinson observes, that besides finding the process represented at Beni Hassan and Thebes, he has seen a ball of this substance which bears the name of *Amunneitgari*, who lived about the commencement of the 18th dynasty, about 1800 B. C.; it has a slight greenish hue.

To pass now from ancient to modern Egypt, we will give a short list of the seasons in which their principal fruits ripen:

Mulberry—January.
 Seville Orange—Do.
 Cucifera Thebaica—March, April.
 Apricots—end of May.
 Peaches—mid. of June.
 Apples—end of June.
 Pears—Do.
 Carob—end of June.
 Plums—June.
 Grapes—June, July.

Figs—July.
 Sycam. Figs—April to Sept.
 Prickly Pears—July.
 Pomagranates—Aug.
 Lemons—Do.
 Dates—August, (at Dahrout, the *Dém*
 Trees, or Theban Palms first appear.)
 Oranges—October.
 Banana—November.

Of dates, there appear to be about twenty different kinds. The locality of the various plants is well known. *Clover* is abundant in Lower Egypt and the Delta; rarely cultivated in the Thebaid, where its place is supplied by *gilbaù*. *Rice* exclusively belongs to the Delta and Oases. *Cole-seed*, *selgam*, *poppies*, *lettuces*, confined to Upper Egypt, where also the greatest quantity of *holcus* is cultivated. *Date* trees are more abundant in the North; and *vines*, *figs*, *roses*, *olives*, are limited to the fyoom and the gardens of large towns. The culture of cotton, owing to the expenses, and the land and other taxes, is very disadvantageous to the peasant. Indeed the numerous exactions of the provincial governors have the invariable effect of leaving the peasant *always* in *arrears*. The revenue of Egypt is variously estimated, but appears to be between 2,100,000, and 3,000,000*l.* sterling. The salaries of some of the officers, civil and military, are far greater than suits our cheap government here at home, and the Member for Lincoln would certainly reduce them. Ahmed Pasba Taher, and Ahmed Pasba of Mecca, had each above 5000 purses, or 35,000*l.* The Kiaiha Bey has 3000 purses or 21,000*l.*; a general of division has 400; a major-general 350; a general of brigade 300 purses, &c. These are all paid from the Government Treasury. The exactions of the governors of districts and their frands, are a far more serious scourge to the agriculturist than the taxation of the Government, severe as it is; and Mohammed Ali is still looked upon by the peasant as his friend against meaner tyrants.

The rent of houses varies from 5000 to 50,000 piasters. Interest of money per annum without security—60 per cent. Interest with security 24 per cent.; day's labour of bricklayer 1 piaster; price of a black slave (boy), 500 to 1000 piasters; Do. for a girl 800 to 1000 piasters; eunuchs, 1000 to 1500 piasters; Abyssinian boys, 7000 to 1000 piasters; white boys (Mamlouks), 2000 to 5000 piasters; Ditto girls, 1500 to 10,000 piasters.

The famous *emerald* mines are far less interesting than might be supposed. They have been successively opened by the ancient Egyptians, the Caliphs, the Mamlouks, and the present Pacha, but have not produced emeralds of any value. They lie in micaceous schist, and numerous shafts of considerable depth have been excavated at the base of the mountain; the largest extending downwards at the angle of 37°, to the distance of about 360 feet, being 318 feet in horizontal length, and 215 in perpendicular depth.

The earliest Egyptian edifices were built of lime-stone, which continued in use till the commencement of the 18th dynasty; though the Pharaohs of the 16th had introduced *sand-stone* to build the walls of the larger temples: and its fitness for masonry, its durability, and the evenness of its grain, became so esteemed, that from that time it was almost exclusively used in building the monuments of the Thebaid. But as its texture was less suited for the reception of colours than limestone, they prepared its surface with a coat of calcareous composition. Their paint was mixed with water, the reds and yellows being ochre, the greens and blues, from copper; the former colours, and the lamp-black, are so carefully prepared, that Mr. W. has been enabled to form cakes of what remains, after a lapse of 3000 years, which might yet be employed in representing on paper the colour of figures copied from Egyptian ruins. The white appears to be a pure lime; the brown, orange, and compound colours formed from a combination of the above. They were carefully kept from the effect of rain. We shall end by transcribing some observations on the pointed arch, as found in the buildings in Egypt.

"The pointed arch was evidently employed in Egypt some time previous to the accession of the Fatemite dynasty, and consequently long before it was known in any part of Europe. The assertion of some antiquaries, that the pointed arch was the invention of our English ancestors, cannot be the result of minute or unbiassed investigation: and it will be admitted by any man of sound judgment, that we are indebted for our knowledge of Saracenic architecture to its parent countries, Syria and Egypt. Indeed, is it reasonable to suppose that we can claim the credit of having invented, as late as the 13th century, what was already in common use, in those countries, at least as early as the year 879 A.D.; a fact, which I can without contradiction affirm, from a careful examination of a work supported and ornamented by pointed arches, and erected

at that time by Ahmet ebn e' Tooloon, and which, with its Cufic inscriptions, bearing the date 265 of the Hegira, still exists in the Egyptian metropolis. Indeed, were the date not present to decide the question, the style of the Cufic would at once point out, to any one conversant with that character, and with the different forms it assumed at subsequent epochs, the antiquity of these inscriptions; and as in the case of the Meggless, or Nilometer, at the isle of Rhoda, which is also constructed with pointed arches, remarkably well built with a central or key stone, would suffice to prove they were of an era anterior even to the accession of our Norman dynasty. The work of Sultan Nahem has also pointed arches, with an inscription bearing date 393 A.H. or 1003 A.D. the 7th year of his reign."

We now take our leave of a work which has afforded us much very interesting information, concerning the inhabitants of a country, the oldest and most venerable which history acknowledges, and which is even now *awful in its ruins*—a country and a people, whose origin, &c. is perhaps alone to

be revealed by those mystic characters which have defied the scrutiny of time, and which in later days have only reluctantly yielded a faint glimpse of their mighty intelligence, as it has been wrested from them by modern science; perhaps—for who can tell?—the light that seemed about to peer into these mysterious chambers, may be withdrawn, and a second darkness close for ever over the scene:

Nec licuit populis parvum te, Nile, videre.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from Vol. IV. p. 462.)

1811.—*March 8.* Went to the Oratorio: the same as before, nearly; with the substitution of "Pious Orgies" for an Italian air, by Catalani; which she sang better than I expected. The whole went off more neatly and spiritedly than the former time. *Braham* aiming rather to show off his own powers, than to give effect to his subject; but transcendent in "Deeper and deeper still;" his voice thrillingly tremulous: playful with *Mrs. Dickens* in "Together," &c. *Tinney* coarse and heavy, but with prodigious force and depth of tone. Painful effect from *Gaskell's* counter-tenor, by sympathetic straining.

March 14. Began *Edinburgh Review*, No. 27. They are disposed, I think, to favour too much *Campbell's* *Gertrude of Wyoming*; they might have illustrated their conception of his merits, compared with *Scott's*,* by regarding the former as the *Corregio* and the latter as the *Rubens* of Poetry.

15. *Edinb. Rev.* No. 34, under *Mad. Deffand's* Letters, remarks of the *Castle of Otranto*, that the art of exciting surprise and terror, which forms its merit, has been carried so much further by succeeding authors, and that too without the ponderous machinery to which *Mr. Walpole* has had recourse, that the lustre of his work has become in a great measure eclipsed! This is nearly my opinion, as expressed in my Extracts, and which was strongly controverted in the last *Ipswich paper* but one (*Suffolk Chronicle*).

17. *Edinb. Rev.* No. 87, under *Spence on Agriculture and Commerce*, justly remarks that it is by assigning to each individual his peculiar task in providing for the wants of society, that men acquire that skill which renders their labour more productive and beneficial; that the greater number of those who are joined in this partnership of labour and employment, the more valuable will be the produce of their industry; and that *Commerce* only extends this principle by allowing different nations to make respectively the best possible use of their soil and their industry. All parties in this way gain by an exchange of equivalents.

20. Read *Tucker's* Introduction to his *Light of Nature Pursued*. There is a desultoriness in his style and manner, for which I have no mercy, on such topics as he has undertaken to treat; when, for want of sensible images, the utmost accuracy and precision of thought and expression are absolutely necessary to preserve clear and distinct conceptions in the mind. His facility and sweetness of manner are otherwise very captivating, and the defence on the other hand would be, that his disquisition is professedly explanatory, and of course excursive; but what we want on such

* The review of *Gertrude of Wyoming* in the Quarterly, was written by Sir Walter Scott, founded on a review submitted to him by another person.—Ed.

topics, is the *result* of investigation, though disguised in the shape of *search*.

March 30. Burney quotes Mason with approbation, as asserting that the ancients had no "Harmony," and that what they called so, was merely what we term *Melody*, speaking of it as distinguished from modulated air, or song. It appears that periodical reinforcements of sound, occurring oftener than twelve times in a second, affect the ear as independent sounds. Dr. Burney distinguishes between equalising the harmony of the several sounds, which he removed, with respect to each other, and making all the twelve several keys equally harmonious by an equal temperament.

April 2. The distinction of the *Edinb. Review* (No. 29), under Hamilton's Parliamentary Logic, between the principles which may be safely and perhaps wisely held and avowed by a *theoretic* recluse, but which become false and pernicious when acted upon by *practical* politicians, appears as just as it is original; and I perfectly concur in their ridicule of the attempt to teach the *art* of reasoning and speaking, which never effect more than a display of the ingenuity of the instructor. Their praise of Johnson's Essay on the Corn Laws, at the close, is liberal and masterly; and evinces a just appreciation of his powers.

April 5. Read *Prince Eugene's Memoirs of Himself*—most lively, and amusing, and exhibiting traits of a very superior mind; full of modesty and candour, eager to hail and embrace congenial merit in an opponent, or even a rival, and trifling with infinite ease, nature, and grace! *Marlborough's* being greeted with *presents*, and he with *fetes*, is very characteristic of the two men. P. 150, he strikingly evinces the superiority of France—one nation, actuated by one will, civilized, and populous—over the Austrian monarchy, composed of five or six differently constituted members, with little attachment to the head. He speaks highly of the French armies, susceptible at once of discipline, fatigue, and enthusiasm, when properly commanded. *Death*, he acutely remarks, before it erases great recollections, revives them all in the first moment. Of Charles the Sixth, who was very grave, he remarks, that he loved buffoons, as is usually the case with people who are not naturally cheerful. On the subject of the King of Prussia, he remarks—"I had been so successful in the higher tactics, as to care nothing about wheeling to the right or left, and the manual exercise." He more than once expresses his earnest desire at the time to have fallen in battle; not from fatigue of life, but because it was the enthusiasm of a soldier. The sketches which he gives of his battles are so slight, that they would hardly suggest any distinct ideas even to a military man.

April 10. Received this morning a most elegant letter from Dugald Stewart, in acknowledgment of my 'Diary' sent to him.

April 18. Began *Hurd's edition of Addison's Works*. In a prefixed extract of a letter to Mason, and afterwards in the first annotation to Cato, he insinuates that the time of maturer taste and judgment will come, when Addison will be preferred to Shakspeare—an absurd contrast! In a note on Addison's address to Lord Somers, he justifies the use of the comparative *lesser*: *less*, he thinks, should be joined with singular nouns, *lesser* with plural. In a note, on a note of Addison's on Ovid's Phaeton, he considers 'laid' as the perfect participle of 'lay,'—'lain' of 'lye.' In the 4th note on Cato, he condemns the now popular phrase of "planting daggers in the heart," as strangely unnatural. In the next, he observes, that men of cold passions have quick eyes; a remark strikingly exemplified in his own person. In his prefixed inscription on Addison, he has

cautiously abstained from mentioning his politics, though a conspicuous feature in that great man's life. In a note on the presentation poem of Cato, Hurd employs 'disingenuity,' instead of 'disingenuousness;' and afterwards, in the first note on the 'Dialogues on Medals,' observes that substantives terminating in 'ess,' especially if polysyllables, have an ill effect in our language; but would he use *ingenuity* instead of *ingenuousness*? In a preliminary note on Addison's Latin Poems, he observes, that the *Virgilianism* so conspicuous in his Latin poetry and his English prose, consists—in opening a subject by degrees, in presenting it first in few and simple terms, and then in enlarging and heightening it by a more distinct and exquisite expression, till the description becomes as it were full blown, and is set before us in all its grace and beauty! This is acute, and I think just. In a note on the Dialogue on Medals, Hurd confirms Dryden's preference of *Persius* to *Lucan* as a poet, by remarking that his expressions and descriptions are more pointed and peculiar, in which the essence of poetry consists.

May 1. Pursued Hurd's Addison. The satire of the *Freethinkers* writing against the existence of *Fairies*, is too fine, if not for my comprehension, for my feelings. At first view, it would seem to carry another edge. Addison speaks of the impressions of grief and terror from a dream, as surpassing the effect of reality. I agree with Hurd, that the stroke 'when I awak'd,'—is inimitably contrived.

May 4. Pursued Hurd's Addison. Hurd always bears unnecessarily hard upon *Steele*. He seems to have caught some of Addison's spirit, and to endure no brother next the throne of his favourite. Addison considers the transition from air to recitation, as more natural than the passing from song to plain and ordinary speaking, as in the old English opera; and only complains that we now employ Italian recitation with English words. Hurd (*Spectator*, No. 94) formally and strongly commends Addison's throwing the *preposition* to the end of the sentence, as breaking the heavy majestic iambic rhythm of our language, and imparting extreme grace in all the lighter forms of composition; and at the close of the same paper, he remarks that Addison in treating moral subjects shows himself to be in earnest, and not like *Seneca* solicitous to illustrate *himself*, rather than the truths he delivers (which are best seen by their own light) in the false grace of an ambitious rhetoric. This is just, and happily expressed. His resolution of "many a man" into "one man of many" (No. 105), is surely wrong, and contradicts his own explanation of the sense of the phrase. His representation of Addison's inconsistency respecting Brutus (No. 293) is perfectly just. It is surprising that Hurd, who possessed so acute an eye in detecting the blemishes which occasionally stain the purity of Addison's style, should have been guilty of such flagrant offences in his own.

May 6. Pursued Hurd's Addison (*Spectator*, No. 409). Hurd remarks that the mystery of fine writing consists—1st, In a choice of fit terms; 2nd, In a just grammatical construction of them; 3rd, In a pleasing order and arrangement of them:—by the first, a style becomes elegant; by the second exact; and by the third harmonious. On the latter division he remarks, that this rhythm, this secret charm of numbers, is effected:—1stly, by a certain choice and arrangement of words in the same sentence; 2ndly, of sentences forming a period; 3rdly, of periods forming a paragraph,—and gives some excellent rules on each department; the object of which is to produce a sonorous and numerous flow of language,

for ever varied. He considers (No. 411) Addison's papers on the Pleasures of Imagination as by far the most masterly of all his critical works. Addison repeats in this No. one of his thoughts in the Guardian, that a just relish for the beauty of accessible objects, natural or artificial, imparts a sort of property in them. Hurd justly questions Addison's judgment (in the 415th.) that the interior of the Pantheon at Rome, as a piece of architecture, affects the mind more than a Gothic cathedral five times larger in dimensions. No. 410, Hurd objects, and rightly, to the same relative, though indeclinable, serving two verbs which govern a different case in that relative. Waller's explanation of the different sense and proper employment of the verb '*should*' and '*would*,' is certainly not exact; like *shall* and *will*, they seem affected by the person in which they are used: '*I should* be guilty of treason if'— '*He would* be guilty of treason if'— The sense is the same, but the terms are not convertible except by a *Scotchman*. Of Addison, Hurd happily remarks that his sense is deep, though the perspicuity of his style, like a clear medium, brings it up to the eye, and tempts an ordinary observer to look upon it as shallow and superficial. His adopted phrase "*blown upon*" (No. 464.) he considers as a metaphor from flowers, which being breathed and blown upon, lose at once their fragrance and lustre. Hurd, in No. 446, conceives that the Drama cannot possibly produce reformation, because no play will take that is not adapted to prevailing manners; and to *flatter* the age is not the way to reform it.

May 11. Looked over the 5th volume of Hurd's edition of Addison. Addison remarks (Spectator 487) that the passions affect the mind with greater strength when we are *asleep* than when we are *awake*, and seems to consider it as part of a general principle, that the mind becomes agile and perfect in proportion as it becomes disengaged from the encumbrance of the body. He quotes Fontenelle, as asserting that the ambitious and covetous are to all intents as *mad* as those who are confined in a mad-house; only they have the good luck to have numbers on their side. Addison (No. 590) quotes the following distich from Cowley:

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal now does always last.

This is the germ of Crabbe's and Campbell's celebrated thought. Hurd depraves, as much as he can, Addison's compliment to Shakspeare, No. 592. Hurd (Guard. 155) calls Madame Maintenon the most *virtuous* as well as accomplished woman in the world. I should have expected him to be too prudish for such an assertion; but *he relied* on the *private marriage*.

May 21. Read, as I walked, Johnson's Marmor Norfolciense, original edition;—a highly curious tract, in Johnson's happiest and most playful style of ridicule. It might safely have been re-published: for the irony is too recondite, I should think, to have been very extensively inischievous, even at the time of publication, and Johnson's political reputation is quite impassive.

May 25. Looked through the 5th and last volume of Hurd's Addison. On Freeholder (No. 140), Hurd remarks, that '*Congreve* had a great deal of wit; but a man must have a furious passion for it, that can read his comedies with pleasure or even patience.' I cordially agree with him; on No. 45, he agrees that *wit* and *humour* employed as satire, never reclaimed vice or folly, but thinks they may do better: viz., *prevent* it. Pascal he calls the *sublimest*, as Addison was the most cultivated genius of modern

times. I cannot see (p. 285) how the belief in legendary* miracles proves that they were preceded by true ones, so that the very credibility of the Fathers is an argument for the truth of Christianity. Miracles are surely a very obvious appeal for the truth of a divine interference; and if mankind can be imposed upon at one time, they may at another. I admit they will be more readily received when the mind is *prepared* for their reception.

ETHIOPIA VERSUS EGYPT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "TRAVELS IN ETHIOPIA."

THE Ethiopia of which Meroe was the Metropolis, as described by Herodotus, Diodorus, Josephus, Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, is acknowledged without dispute by all the learned, and by all travellers, to be the country above the First Cataract, extending thence not less than eight hundred and fifty miles along the valley of the Nile to the ancient capital. There are only vague reasons for supposing that city was at one extremity of the kingdom; but very many arguments in confirmation of the opinion, that the metropolis must have been in the interior of the country. The greatness and power of Ethiopia are evinced by the fact of three of its kings having reigned as conquerors over Egypt for the space of forty-five years. This circumstance does not rest on the simple testimony of Manetho. The assertion of that historian is confirmed by the monumental inscriptions in Egypt, and by the remains of a splendid temple in Ethiopia, built by Tirhaka, the last of these monarchs; the date of whose reign, as well as the coincidence of name and title, prove him to have been the Tirhaka of Holy Writ. I think, then, that I am not too bold in asserting, and shall have no difficulty in proving to the unprejudiced reader, that the country which subdued for a time this most powerful of all ancient kingdoms; which could adventure to compete for the empire of the world

with the Assyrian princes; which successfully resisted the expeditions of Semiramis and Cambyses; and of the former magnificence of which such splendid monuments of art still exist, must have been powerful and extensive. And a dispassionate examination of the geological, historical, and monumental evidence upon the subject, would, I flatter myself, convince even the author of the article in the Edinburgh Review, who calls me his opponent, that Ethiopia must have been a more ancient kingdom than Egypt, and therefore may have been the birth-place of the arts and sciences. It would at least induce him to withdraw the bold and gratuitous assertions, that Shendy, as it existed before the Pasha's invasion, was 'probably more flourishing than the ancient Meroe'; that such as Metammah, still more desolate than Shendy, is at present, "such must have been the ancient capitals of Ethiopia"; and that, because the whole population of the country between Egypt and Abyssinia, the Red Sea, and both banks of the Nile, does not now exceed a million, therefore it hardly could have been greater in ancient times.

I have stated that the first great source of the power of Meroe was probably the extreme fertility of the soil, and the abundance of her harvests. Those banks which are now in a great many instances covered with the sand

* Certainly the belief in legendary miracles cannot *prove* that they are preceded by true ones; but in the first place, without the authority of the *true* miracles, the false or legendary one would not have been invented; and the belief in the *true* one, led the unsuspecting and devout mind too readily to assent to the *false*. Whether mankind is imposed upon or not, as Mr. Green supposes to be the case, can alone be proved by the *evidence* attending the miracles. That they *may* be imposed upon, is no proof that they *are*: that a thing *may* be false, is no proof that it is not *true*. Besides, the Gospel miracles are to be taken in conjunction with the other evidences of Christianity: they are intimately connected with the Prophecies; in fact, they form part of them; they are connected also with the internal evidence of the Christian Religion; and it is this *cumulative* evidence that is to be considered.—Ed.

of the desert, were doubtless then over-spread with that rich soil which astonishes the traveller in Egypt; and her country was resorted to, perhaps, by the inhabitants of less favoured climes, as the richest under the sun. Again, 'the first cause, perhaps, of her decline, was the failure of her internal resources, in consequence of the Nile carrying down yearly to Egypt a portion of her richest soil, and the deserts encroaching on her plains. The inhabitants, finding the soil swept away, would follow the course of the river, and establish themselves in Egypt.' Upon which the Reviewer observes,

"This is a bold theory, to say the least of it. But why does Mr. Hoskins impute such capriciousness to the bounteous Nile? Surely he ought to have explained how it could come to pass, that the same river, by the same process, should impoverish one tract of country, and enrich another. The plains of Sennaar are, we doubt not, as productive now as they were two thousand years ago; the Nile has not yet washed away their fertile soil, nor have the fields of Egypt grown a whit more prolific within the same period. The people dwelling near the site of ancient Meroe, could have told Mr. Hoskins, had he asked their opinion, that the Nile brings fertility wherever it comes, but never carries it away."

How then did the Nile obtain all the alluvial soil that we see in Egypt, and which has actually formed the Delta, except from the Upper Valley? Such at least, is the opinion of Diodorus. "They assert," he says,

"That Egypt, at the commencement of the world, was nothing but a morass; and that the inundations of the Nile, carrying down a great quantity of the alluvial soil of Ethiopia, had at length filled it up, and made it part of the continent; and we see at the mouth of the Nile a peculiarity which seems to prove that the formation of Egypt is the work of the river; after the inundation, we remark, that the sea has repelled on the shore large masses of the alluvial soil, and that the land is increased."

Many writers on Egypt, as I have before observed, have confirmed this statement of Diodorus. The gradual increase of the depth of soil around different antiquities, enabled the Freoch savans, unassisted by the science of hieroglyphics, to decide in many instances, with tolerable accuracy, the

date of their construction. The depth of the alluvial soil has ever been, and still continues, increasing; and as this progressive increase may, in every instance, be ascertained, there must have been a period when there was little or none—when Egypt was a mere morass, or rather a desert. In accordance with this opinion, Major Rennell states,

"That all Deltas, as would appear by the sections of the rivers' banks, as well as of the ground itself, to a great depth, are formed of matter totally different from that of which the adjacent country consists; proving that they are the creations of the rivers themselves: which rivers, having brought down with their floods vast quantities of sand and mud from the upper lands, deposit them in the lowest place near the sea; at whose margin the current which has impelled them ceasing, they are deposited by the mere action of gravity."

At the time of the periodical inundation of the Nile, the river overflows its banks and rushes over the adjacent plains; when the waters subside, an additional alluvial deposit is acquired. Thus the plains of Egypt are known to be gradually rising; as, for instance, the ground near the colossal statue of Memnon or Amunoph, at Thebes, is at present about ten feet higher than it could have been when the religion of Ammun prevailed in Egypt. This is evident from the accumulation of alluvial soil around the pedestal of the statue, and an examination of the plain on which it stands. The Reviewer, indeed, scorns the idea, that Egypt has in the lapse of ages been formed of the soil of Ethiopia; and he will probably say, that the process must have been very slow; but in the earliest ages, when Ethiopia was a richer country, the deposit of alluvial soil must necessarily have been much more abundant than it is at present. As, however, he may not be aware of the immense quantity of debris which large rivers that are always rapid and violent, are known to be still carrying with them to the sea, I shall take the liberty of intimating to him that, according to Lyell, 40 square miles, or 25,600 acres, are mentioned as having been carried away by the Ganges, in one locality, in the course of a few years, and the annual deposit of that

river is said to be equal in weight to seventy-four such masses as the great Pyramid of Gheeza, which, according to my measurements, is 454 feet in height and 780 in diameter. And I can state to him, from my own knowledge, with regard to the effects of the Nile, that only a very few years ago, a large extent of the alluvial soil of the plain of Dongolah was swept away by one of the inundations of the river. The Reviewer, indeed, asserts that the plains of Sennaar are as productive now as they were two thousand years ago. Bruce, however, an eye witness, and who in this instance at least had no motive for exaggeration, states, that most of the productive land in Abyssinia, immediately adjoining to Sennaar, has been swept away by the river. Agaia, the Reviewer says,

“The mounds of rubbish which mark the supposed site of Meroe, commence on the very edge of the alluvial plain; so that, if Mr. Hoskins had noted carefully the nature of the soil he trod on, and considered at the same time that everywhere throughout Nubia and Egypt the town stands on the borders of the Desert, at the furthest limit of the cultivated soil, he might have felt justified in inferring that, in the flourishing days of ancient Meroe, the limits of fertility in the adjacent valley were precisely where they are at the present moment.”

I did, however, remark the ground beneath my feet, and can assure him that the plain near Meroe is by no means at present a rich alluvial soil, as he represents it. For the most part it is covered with sand; and, although it is of considerable extent, yet it affords but a scanty pasturage of loog, dry, yellow grass, to a few goats and sheep belonging to the neighbouring villages.

Many passages in my volume refer to the destructive and fatal effects of the encroachments of the Desert. The Reviewer, indeed, endeavours to maintain, that the temples throughout the whole valley of the Nile always were, as they are now, on the very verge of the Desert, in order to support his theory, that Ethiopia has always, from the remotest period of time, been the same; but, if he had previously heard the pitiful complaints of the peasants of the country, that they are more and more unable to re-

sist the overflowing desert of sand; if he had seen large tracts of more than one hundred miles in some places, on both sides of the river, nearly absorbed by this silent but remorseless invader; he would surely have paused before he started so bold a theory as his favourite one,—that the present barrenness of Ethiopia is not greater than it was in those distant ages, in which the monuments were erected. When the alluvial soil is not protected by a range of very neighbouring hills, or in some other peculiar manner, and especially when it is not guarded and cultivated by man, it gradually becomes covered with the sand which drifts both from the eastern and western deserts; therefore I deny the possibility of the plains near Kurgos, which are not so protected, and which have long remained uncultivated, being, according to the Reviewer, as productive now as they were in former times. The facts which Lyell has collected, if known to the Reviewer, might have convinced him *a fortiori* of the destructive effects of drifting sands in the interior of Africa. The burying (says he) of several towns and villages in England and France, by blown sand, is on record; thus for example, near St. Pol de Leon, in Bretagne, a whole village was completely buried beneath drift sand, so that nothing was seen but the spire of the church. In Suffolk, in the year 1688, part of Downham was overwhelmed by sands, which had broken loose about 100 years before from a warren five miles to the south-west. This sand had in the course of a century travelled five miles, and covered more than one thousand acres of land. Also a considerable tract of cultivated land, on the south coast of Cornwall, has been inundated by drift sand forming hills several hundred feet above the level of the sea. By the shifting of these sands the ruins of ancient buildings have been discovered; and in some cases, where walls have been bored to a great depth, distinct strata, separated by vegetable crust, are visible. In some places, as at New Quay, large masses have been sufficiently indurated to be used for architectural purposes. Another eminent geologist, Mr. Phillips, states that,

“The sand drifted by the wind collects

into particular forms. It is heaped against the old temples of Egypt, accumulated into irregular hills on the sea coast, round the roots and stems of *Flymus Arenarius*, and *Arnado Arenaria*: but on the wide plains of western Norfolk, and on a greater scale in the African deserts, it is scattered in a more equable manner. When a river impedes its progress, the sand often fills up the stream on one side, with a shallow projection, and causes it to excavate the opposite bank."

Thus the Desert may almost be termed a natural chronometer, so gradual, so steady; and yet so certain, are its encroachments when unresisted. A student may imagine many rational theories in his closet; but no person of judgment and observation could follow the Nile for any considerable portion of the distance between Shendy and Dongolah, without feeling sensible of the great change which must have taken place.

"Our author," says the Reviewer, "exalts the commerce as much as its fertility."—After describing the admirable position for commercial intercourse, I stated,

"The commerce of Meroe may thus have been widely diffused into the centre of Africa, to the countries now called Kordofan and Darfour, which are only a short distance from the Nile; nor is it improbable that a powerful and enterprising nation, such as the Ethiopians then appear to have been, may have extended their caravan trade to the kingdom of Soudan, Bornou, &c. and possibly even to the now impervious Timbuctoo."

Upon which the Reviewer says,

"Mr. Hoskins' supposition, that the inhabitants of Meroe pushed their trade up the White River, involves no less than the belief, that the whole of that region of the earth has changed its nature, growing continually more savage and inhospitable; while his conjecture that they penetrated to Timbuctoo, (which city, by the by, was not founded till the 13th century of our era,) excludes from view the paramount influence of the Arabs in developing whatever commerce or civilization is now found in central Africa, and boldly assigns to a remote age, what sober historical research will find to be of comparatively modern date."

I had introduced the phrase 'now called' when speaking of Kordofan; but because I did not think it necessary to repeat the same qualifying term when speaking of Timbuctoo, the

Reviewer takes advantage of the unimportant omission, and insinuates, that I did not know that this city was not founded before the 13th century.—Every well-informed reader must be aware, that in thus speaking of the above-named places, I could only mean the districts now bearing those names. Also, I by no means exclude the influence of the Arabs in civilizing central Africa; but I certainly do deny, that the darkness on which this civilization beamed, had, from the deluge to the era of the Saracenic conquests in that region of the globe, ever been the same. The Reviewer might as well say, that the inhabitants of the Oasis of Ammun or of Lower Nubia, were always as uncivilized as they are at the present time, and that the splendid edifices erected there were merely monuments of Egyptian conquests, and not intended to satisfy the wants and tastes of a civilized people; or he might broadly assert, that the torch of civilization, when once lighted, burns on steadily for ever. History, however, tells us in every page, that the flame of cultivation and refoement kindles slowly; and, that if it is not fostered and protected, it very soon expires. He might simply have examined, in proof of this, the slow progress towards civilization of the present kingdoms of Europe; and the fate of Babylon, Egypt, Carthage, and many other ancient kingdoms, might have brought to his recollection the melancholy fact, that there are instances of even nations, as well as the districts on the banks of the White River, continually growing more savage and inhospitable.

The Reviewer observes, that,

"The monuments of Nubia and Egypt display before our eyes the Ethiopian produce carried off as spoil, or paid as tribute to the conquerors. We can perceive those tributes to have consisted in slaves, ivory, ebony, ostrich feathers, gold, the skins of wild beasts, and other articles, which being for the most part the fortuitous produce of wild and barbarous countries, are the objects of a commerce confined within strict limits, and not capable of indefinite extension."

Did the Reviewer arrive at this conclusion from an examination of the grand Ethiopian procession, which I have published in four large coloured

plates in my volume? If he will but re-examine those plates, he cannot fail to perceive, as I have stated in explaining them, that from the richness of their offerings, the beauty, splendour, and great variety of the vases, rivaling the Grecian in the elegance of their forms, the abundance of gold and silver, and the curious, tasteful, and able manner in which the latter are wrought into the form of the heads of animals, we have the very strongest proofs of the exquisite taste, knowledge, and wealth of the Ethiopians.

Again, the Reviewer observes,

"Mr. Hoskins is determined on giving a wide extent to the commerce of Meroe, and is at some pains to prove, that the transport of merchandize by camels is as cheap as that by water. We wonder it has never struck him, that though nearly every other animal at present known in the valley of the Nile is to be found represented in the painted temples of Egypt and Nubia, yet the camel is not among them. If he had observed this, he might have easily divined the well-authenticated fact, that the camel was little known in Africa before the time of Mahomet, and the conquests of the Arabs."

The naturalist will be amused at the assertion, that we have no right to conceive that any animal existed formerly in the valley of the Nile, except those which we find represented on the few pictured walls of the tombs and temples which still remain. If the fact was doubted by any one but the Reviewer, it would not be difficult to prove that many an Egyptian gourmand has feasted on various kinds of fish, flesh, and fowl, and yet has not had the gratitude to represent them in his offerings to the Gods. But fortunately I am not left to mere conjecture and inconclusive reasoning; my opinion is confirmed by the positive testimony of Holy Writ. In addition to the 37th of Gen. 25 v. where it is said, "Behold, a company of Ishmaelites came from Gilead with their *camels*, bearing spicery, and balm, and myrrh, going to carry it down to Egypt," where, therefore, and consequently in Ethiopia, the camel could not be unknown, we have, in the 30th of Isa. 62 v., the following notice of Egypt in the time of the Ethiopian and Egyptian king, Tirhaka; "Into the land of trouble

and anguish, from whence came the young and old lion, the viper, and fiery flying serpent, they will carry their riches upon the shoulders of young asses, and their treasures upon the hunches of *camels*, to a people that shall not profit them;" from which we draw the same inference concerning the existence of the camel in these countries at this later period.

In the historical chapter of my work I have given an account of the expedition of Zerah, the Ethiopian, who is stated in 2 Chron. 14, to have come up against the Israelites with an army of a thousand thousand, that is, a million of men, and three hundred chariots. I allowed it to be possible that the expression of a thousand thousand might mean an immense host; but I added, that we must consider that the army of Judah consisted of three hundred thousand; and the army of Benjamin of two hundred and eighty thousand, numbers no less large than they are precise and definite; and I have virtually inferred, that the Ethiopian army must either have been precisely one million in force, or, from the fear of Judah and Benjamin, that it must have been an innumerable multitude. Let us see what the Reviewer says on this subject,

"We see no reason to believe that Zerah and his army issued from Meroe, save the intrinsic vice of our author's hypothesis, which makes Meroe swallow all things, even that vaguest of all vague names, Ethiopia. Neither do we deem it a point of religious faith, to receive implicitly statements of this kind made by the sacred historians. It is totally to mistake the character of their age, the idiom of their language, and the spirit of their rhetoric, to suppose that their expressions, descriptive of great numbers, are to be construed in a literal sense."

In recording this narrative, I have stated, that

"I see no more reason to doubt that this Zerah was a king of Meroe, than that Tirhaka was such, who bears the same title in Scripture, of king of Ethiopia. The monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia fortunately confirm the correctness of the title of the latter, and shew us, that Tirhaka, called king of Ethiopia, in the Bible, was also king of Meroe. But because no vestiges of edifices constructed

by Zerah, have survived the almost complete destruction of Ethiopian monuments, there is no reason why we should conceive, that the Ethiopia, of which he is called king, is not the same country which Tishah afterwards ruled."

The Reviewer, indeed, scarcely alludes to Tishah, the Ethiopian king, who assisted Hezekiah against Sennacherib; but splendid temples, both in Ethiopia and Egypt, still bearing the name of this king, the lists of Manetho, and the testimony of the Greek historians, when correctly analyzed, incontrovertibly establish the fact, that a native of the upper valley of the Nile, which the Reviewer considers to have been never more populous and powerful than at present, was actually king of both Egypt and Ethiopia, at the precise period which is mentioned in the Bible.

The Reviewer says,

"We have already hinted how much sophistry lurks in the indefinite application of the name Ethiopia. Of this our author's pages furnish numerous examples. Under the cover of this wide-spreading appellation he applies to Nubia, what Ludolf meant for Abyssinia, and thus antedates the spread of Christianity in the former country by two centuries."

The Reviewer first of all conceives the kingdom of Meroe never to have been greater than the present province of Shendy, and then, keeping his mind closed against the evidence that it must have been formerly more extensive, he treats all my reasonings as though they were applicable only to the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. But, that the country, in the earliest ages called Ethiopia, and inhabited solely by one nation, may have been gradually divided among different tribes of barbarians, is no more extraordinary or improbable than that the Trinobantes, the Brigantes, and the other fifteen tribes of uncivilized men, among whom England was divided when invaded by the Romans, should now bear one common name, and be considered as one people. Not only the natives of Italy, but all the nations subdued by Rome, gloried in enjoying the privileges of citizens; and every people, that the republic subdued, was considered to be a portion of that immense empire. But

how is it divided now? The period, fortunately, is not far remote, and many historical records remain of its dissolution and fall; yet, if none of the latter had existed, the antiquary would bring forward monumental remains in all the neighbouring nations as incontrovertible evidence of the extent of its dominions in former times. That Upper Nubia then, before the Pasha's conquest, was divided among various tribes, and that the whole region was wretchedly poor and barbarous, is not a sufficient reason for concluding that, in the earliest ages, it could not be rich and populous,—that it could not then be united with Abyssinia and other neighbouring districts,—that it could not form a powerful and illustrious empire.

The Reviewer again says,

"We see no reason why we should admit that Meroe must have been, some time or another, a great kingdom; and, certainly, there is little or no positive testimony to that effect. When Pliny states that Meroe was said to have once contained 250,000 soldiers, and 400,000 artificers, he only relates, at second hand, the fanciful tradition of by-gone greatness."

It might have been supposed that the Reviewer would, after this, have undertaken to prove how it is that so little credit is due to the testimony of Pliny. Instead of which he attempts to withdraw the mind of the reader from the point in question, by some very absurd suppositions concerning the Sultan of Darfour, the King of Bornou, and the Emperor of the Turks; and then, retailing an inconceivable narration of Abou Selah, an Arabian historian, he says, "such kind of exaggeration is usual in oriental writers." Certainly, this is the first time that I have heard Pliny, whose reputation as an historian has stood the test of ages, called an oriental, or have seen it insinuated that he is unworthy of credit. We read, however, both in Herodotus and Diodorus, that, in the reign of Psameticus, 240,000 Egyptian soldiers emigrated at one time into Ethiopia without causing any commotion in that country; and, therefore, we must conclude that the kingdom of Meroe had an army

equally numerous, and may here give to the Roman writer that credit which, in all other instances, is freely accorded to him.

The Reviewer observes :

"Whatever vague opinions may have existed in ancient times respecting the greatness of Meroe, they certainly do not appear to have been generally shared either by the keen-sighted Greeks, or by the sensible and experienced Romans. Eratosthenes and Agatharchides have left us lively descriptions of the tribes dwelling near the Nile from Egypt to Meroe, and from the latter place to the Red Sea : and yet these writers, whose fidelity is unquestionable, were quite ignorant of the greatness of Meroe. The Romans, in possession of part of Nubia, never suspected the existence of a powerful nation dwelling higher up on the river."

But were not Herodotus and Diodorus keen-sighted Greeks? and have they not spoken of the greatness of Ethiopia? Strabo also described the country, when its glory was passed away, and its power eclipsed by the active rivalry of Egypt. He does not, indeed, say much about the ancient metropolis Meroe; and why? because, as he informs us, the capital in his time was Napata, which is further to the north than the site of the former city. The Reviewer's theory of the immutability of Ethiopia must be fallacious indeed, if he can procure no better authority to support him than the accidental circumstance of the greatness of Meroe not being related to us in the meagre fragments still preserved of Eratosthenes and Agatharchides. As to the silence of the Romans concerning this kingdom, it is acknowledged that all its glory and renown had passed away long before that warlike people gained possession of the country. And, since we find such slight notice taken by all their writers of the Sicilians and Etrurians, their immediate neighbours, it is only what might have been anticipated,—that they have not occupied themselves much in investigating the former state of a region, placed, in fact, beyond the boundaries of their empire. Still, even Roman history brings before our notice some celebrated queens of the name of Candace, and records also the greatness of Meroe. The Reviewer is apprehensive that I omitted to examine the original text of Diodorus, whilst he does not scruple

to pervert it in the most unfair manner for the purpose of supporting his own preconceived theory; I shall, therefore, take the liberty of presenting to the reader the Greek text of the historian, accompanied by an exactly literal translation, as it incontrovertibly proves, so far as such testimony is conclusive, the truth of my opinions. Diodorus, at the commencement of the third book, in giving the history of the Ethiopians, says, *Λιβυκῶν τούτων ἱστοροῦσι πρῶτους ἀνθρώπων ἀπαντῶν γεγενῆσθαι καὶ τὰς ἀποδείξεις τούτων ἐμφανῶς εἶναι φασί, ὅτι μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἐπηλίδες ἐλθόντες, ἀλλ' ἐγγήθεις ὄντες τῆς χώρας, δικαίως ἀνοχθῶντες ὀνομαζόμενοι σχεδὸν παρὰ πᾶσι συμφωνοῦνται.*—"But now they state the Ethiopians to have arisen the first of all men, and they assert the proofs of these things to be manifest; for it is agreed, almost among all, that they, not having come as sojourners, but being natives of the country, are properly called aboriginals."—Again, *φασί δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς πρῶτους καταδειχθῆναι θεοὺς τιμᾶν, καὶ θυσίας ἐπιτελεῖν, καὶ πομπὰς, καὶ πανηγύρεις, καὶ ἄλλα δ' ἂν ἀνθρώποι το θεῶν τιμῶσι.*—"And they assert it to have been shewn forth among them the first to honour the Gods, and to perform sacrifices and pomps, and assemblies, and the other things by which men honour the divinity."—Again, *φασί δὲ καὶ τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους ἀποικοῦς ἐαυτῶν ἵπαρχω, Ὀσίριδος ἠγροσάμενου τῆς ἀποικίας.*—"Also they state the Egyptians to be colonists of themselves: Osiris having led the colony."—and *τὰ δὲ πλεῖστα τῶν νομίμων τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις ἵπαρχω Λιβυτικὰ, τῆρουμένης τῆς παλαιᾶς συνηθείας παρὰ τοῖς ἀποικοισθῆσι· το γὰρ τοὺς βασιλεῖς θεοὺς νομίζω, καὶ το περὶ τὰς ταφὰς μάλιστα σπουδαίω, καὶ πολλὰ τοιαῦθ' ἕτερα πράττω, Λιβυκῶν ἵπαρχω ἐπιτηδεύματα· τὰς τε τῶν ἀγαλμάτων ἰδεῖας καὶ τοὺς τῶν γραμμάτων τυπούς Λιβυοπίχους ἵπαρχω. Ἴδιον γὰρ Αἰγυπτίους ὄντων γραμμάτων, τὰ μὲν δημῶδη προσαγορευόμενα πάντας μάθησθαι, τὰ δὲ ἱερά καλούμενα παρὰ μὲν τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις μόνους γινώσκειν τοὺς ἱερεῖς, παρὰ τὸν πατέρων ἐν ἀπορρητοῖς μαθηθῶντας, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Λιβυκῶν ἀπαντὰς τούτοις χρῆσθαι τοῖς τυποῖς.*—"And (they state) the most of the observances to the Egyptians to be originally Ethiopic, the ancient custom being preserved among those having gone into colony: for the in-

stitution of the Ethiopians to be both to consider the kings to be Gods, and, most of all, to be interested about their sepulchres, and to do many other such things. And (they state) the expressions of the statues and the types of the letters to be Ethiopic: for letters (themselves) being peculiar to the Egyptians, all to learn those called *δημοτικη* demotic, but the priests alone among the Egyptians learning from their fathers, in private, to know those called *ιερα* sacred; but all among the Ethiopians to use these types."

Diodorus surely states in these passages, with apparent acquiescence in the truth of the statements, that the Ethiopians are an original people;—that the Egyptians are descended from them;—that the Ethiopians taught the rest of mankind to honour the Gods, and offer sacrifice to them, and perform other religious rites;—and that the Egyptians learnt from them most of their customs, such as to deify their kings, and to feel a deep interest about their remains, and most of their arts,—such as the style of their sculpture, and their symbolical and hieroglyphical writing. And yet the Reviewer boldly states that "it is by no means evident that Diodorus entirely adopts the theory which he relates;" and that "he no where intimates the existence of a tradition that the Egyptians derived all, or even any, of their knowledge from the Ethiopians;" and again, that "there is not, in fact, a single sentence in Diodorus which an accurate and discriminating critic can regard as good evidence that Egypt derived its arts, civilization, or even its population from Ethiopia." Relying confidently, however, upon the simple force of words, and upon the good sense of my readers, I am persuaded it will be evident to every one who peruses the above-mentioned passages, that I have the undoubted authority of Diodorus for inferring that the knowledge of the arts and sciences descended to Egypt from Ethiopia.

The Reviewer gives, as a quotation from the 1st book of Diodorus, "the Egyptians think themselves the most ancient of mankind;" and then he adds the following quotation from the commencement of the 3d book:—"Some persons maintain that the Ethiopians are the most ancient of

mankind." The original, however, of the former passage is *φασιν τοις νυν Αιγυπτιαίοις* (vel secundum R. C. M. *φασιν τινες Αιγυπτιαίοι*) *κατα την εξ αρχης των δλων γενεσιν πρωτους ανθρωπους γενεσθαι κατα τον Αιγυπτον, δια τε της ενχρησισιας της χωρας και δια της φυσικης του Νειλου*; and the correct translation of it is, "Now the Egyptians, (or according to the R. C. M. some Egyptians) say, that the first men of all from the beginning, as to their origin, arose in Egypt, by virtue of the temperature of the region, and through the nature of the Nile;" and the proper version of the latter passage, the original of which will be found above, is this,— "they assert (or men say,) that the Ethiopians were the first of the human race, &c." In the former case we have the Egyptians bearing a favourable testimony concerning themselves, the value of which testimony is diminished by the consideration that the witnesses, being interested, may have been partial. In the latter case we have the opinion of men generally,—of witnesses much more numerous and perfectly disinterested, and therefore especially worthy of credit. Now I ask whether the comparison of these two passages when correctly rendered, even without taking the accumulated evidence of the other preceding quotations from Diodorus, does not prove my opinion, with regard to the prior antiquity of Ethiopia, to receive a stronger confirmation than the theory of the Reviewer, from the pages of the Greek Historian.

The Reviewer states that "it savours of rhetorical exaggeration to assert that hieroglyphics were in Ethiopia understood by all," and again, that "hieroglyphics are admirably adapted for monumental writing, but that they are too unwieldy to be the instruments of literature; and that a nation, having no other means of recording thought than such as hieroglyphics could afford, must have been sadly impeded and restricted towards civilization." Diodorus, however, states distinctly in the conclusion of one of the above quotations, that all among the Ethiopians did use the hieroglyphical symbols. And with regard to the objection that such symbols are so unwieldy, as even to be a bar to the spread of knowledge; the Reviewer

has, I presume, only seen hieroglyphics elaborately executed on such monuments as are in the Egyptian Museum, or in plates, where each bird, &c. appears to have required the greatest care in delineation; but had he ever observed any person accustomed to the copying of inscriptions in the lineary style, which is so common in papyri, he would probably be astonished at the rapidity with which a long tablet is conveyed upon paper. Supposing, then that the hieroglyphical language was (as is very improbable) the only one known in Ethiopia, I maintain, that it would have been sufficient for all literary and civil purposes. As a proof of this, the Egyptians wrote their memoranda of even the most trifling occurrences in that language.

The Reviewer says, that "the monuments in Ethiopia will cease to be viewed as miracles, when it is considered that they were of foreign origin, being for the most part erected by Egyptian kings;" and he adds, "that the consequence of this observation will be manifest when we come to consider the architectural remains of Meroe." He could not, however, have come to this conclusion if he had only observed that the pyramids of Meroe are ornamented, in several instances, with hieroglyphical inscriptions containing royal names, which are not Egyptian but Ethiopic. And, as one of the smallest of these mounds bears a name with a royal title, we have strong ground for inferring that most, if not all of them, were sepulchres of kings and queens of the country.

The Reviewer, who denies that the style of the sculpture is any criterion of the age, says, "we doubt not that Mr. Hoskins relies chiefly for the proof of his hypothesis, the prior civilization of Meroe, on the supposed greater antiquity of its monuments; and then, quoting a passage in my work, he adds,

"It is thus that Mr. Hoskins endeavours to maintain, by a reference to the perceptions of taste, the proposition elsewhere more openly expressed,—the pyramids of Assour belong without doubt to the remotest age."

The Reviewer must be aware, that there may be a similarity in the characteristic peculiarities of the styles of sculpture, and yet a vast difference in the execution of those cognate styles.

Two specimens, for instance, might be taken from the Egyptian Museum, one of the sculptures executed in the time of the Ptolemies or the Romans, and another in the time of Rameses the II. The general observer would at once say, that they are both from Egypt; the representations of the figures, and of the divinities, the peculiarities of the sculpture, and the hieroglyphical characters, are in both the same. But a more judicious and experienced observer would remark,—that the sculptures on one of these specimens were gracefully, delicately, and spiritedly executed, and the hieroglyphics exquisitely engraved; whereas the figures on the Ptolemaic or Roman specimen would be clumsy and unpleasing, the composition less pure, and the hieroglyphics execrable: and he would hence infer, that, although they are evidently both from the same country, yet they could not possibly be of the same age. When the intelligent traveller in Egypt finds whole temples, and portions of temples, exhibiting such dissimilarity in their peculiar styles, he classes them according to their several degrees of excellence; and, when in addition he finds that the chronological order of succession of the kings, as derived from the lists of Manetho, and from the decyphered hieroglyphics on the different monuments, agrees perfectly with his own careful observations on the gradual decadence of the arts, which decadence is so clearly exemplified by the sculpture on the temples having the names of the different monarchs, he then becomes at once a disciple of Champollion, and a firmer believer in the testimony of ancient history. The Reviewer himself cannot but perceive, that I have been influenced, in no small degree, by the concurring voice of former ages, and by the strong supporting evidence of hieroglyphical and monumental remains, in coming to my present opinion with regard to the rise of the arts in Ethiopia.

The Reviewer states, that the sculptures with which the Pyramids are adorned, are always inferior to those of Egypt, and in general execrably bad; and that the hieroglyphics of the Ethiopian monuments are still worse than the sculpture; that they are ill cut, ill grouped, and sometimes

through ignorance inverted or otherwise misplaced." He is quite mistaken as to the style of the sculpture. It is indeed not equal to much at Thebes, and therefore not what an Egyptian traveller would call the best; but it is universally superior to the later periods of Egyptian sculpture, and is in general very pleasing. And as to the hieroglyphics, they are very much superior to those in Egypt of the Ptolemaic or Roman ages: and the very defect which I have noticed in the Ethiopians not grouping them so well as the Egyptians, proves that the former did not learn them from the latter; the rules of Egyptian art being upon these particular points so simple and precise, that, if once known, no deviation would have been made from them.

"But," says the Reviewer, "Let us pass at once to Gibel el Birkel, where the rival claimants to superior antiquity stand face to face, and where the merits of their respective pretensions are so fully exposed, as to have no doubt or difficulty in deciding between them." He then says, "the great temple (marked F. in Mr. Hoskins' plate, No. 17) erected by the Ethiopian king Pionchei, embraces within its extent some of the walls of a temple of Amuoph III. of Egypt, 1660 B.C. and these walls, being encased for the purpose of concealment, a fragment of them has by this means been preserved to the present day." Now I have candidly stated, in p. 146 of my volume, from the discovery of an oval on the capital of one of the columns (the name on the columns being generally that of the builder of the temple) almost resembling the phenomenon of Amueth (or according to Mr. Wilkinsoo Amun in gori.) III. that this is perhaps an Egyptian and not an Ethiopian edifice. I may however observe, that, not having any lists of the Ethiopian kings, we know nothing of the age of Pionchei, or whether he lived before or after Amueth. But even if I should allow the correctness of the Reviewer's representations, still it does not follow, that because some few of the temples have been partly erected by Egyptian kings, who for a time possessed by conquest this part of the country, therefore the dilapidated pyramids

also of Birkel, a form of building which seems almost to defy the ravages of time, must necessarily be Egyptian, and contemporaneous in erection with the above mentioned temples.

The Reviewer then refers, in confirmation of his theory, to an Egyptian inscription at Toumbos of the age of Thothmes I. (1780 B. C.) I myself anticipated the Reviewer's observations here, by observing that few temples exist from the second cataract to Gibel el Birkel, and that many of the buildings now remaining were constructed by Egyptian kings; which circumstance distinctly confirms the accounts of Pliny and Strabo, that this district of Ethiopia was alternately possessed by the two rival nations, and was the scene of the wars which contributed so much to the destruction of the greatness of Meroe. The Reviewer says,

"We think we hear Mr. Hoskins' reply, 'The temples of Meroe and of Ethiopia in general are, it must be confessed, but imitations of corrupt Egyptian architecture, with such slight modifications as usually characterize a new school. When the Egyptians taught the Ethiopians the art of building a temple, they only paid a just debt of gratitude, since the Ethiopians taught them how to erect a pyramid: for surely the pyramids of Meroe, Gibel el Birkel, and of Nouri, must be allowed to be the most ancient edifices near the Nile.'—Thus argues our author."

These words, which the Reviewer attributes to me, are not in my work; they do not express my opinions, neither are they correctly deduced from my theory.

The Reviewer then asks,

"Why should there be such a chasm between the royal tombs of Ethiopia and every other edifice of that country, indicating the existence of a civilized community?"

And he afterwards states,

"That the temples and the tombs are both compatible with, or rather indispensably belonging to the same system, between which Mr. Hoskins thus arbitrarily interposes a period of some thousands of years."

Premising that I do not interpose between them some thousands of years, I answer to the question of the Reviewer, that the form of the pyramid

sufficiently accounts for its superior durability. And I refer him for a proof of this to the 80 pyramids of Meroe, which are not surrounded by any architectural ruins of the city itself, and which are actually 50 miles from the remains of a single temple. I could also refer him to Nouri, where there is not the appearance of a ruin with the exception of its 35 pyramids: and these are nearly 10 miles from the temples of Gibel el Birkel, and are not on the same side of the river. I would moreover direct his attention to the temples and tombs of el Birkel itself. The Reviewer allows that there is in that place the fragment of one temple bearing the name of Thothmes IV. 1740 B. C.; and that there are the remains of another temple, (probably the most modern there) distinguished by the name of Tirhaka, 700 B. C. And yet, forgetting his theory of the tombs and temples belonging to one system, he states, upon the authority of a former traveller, that the pyramids of Gibel el Birkel were probably erected between 400 B. C. and 400 A. D. Either then he must entertain the improbable supposition, that, while some ruins of the ancient temples remain, every vestige of the more modern temples have been swept away, and that since the time of Tirhaka not a single sacred edifice has in accordance with the ancient institutions of the country been raised; or he must allow that there are pyramids at el Birkel as old as the temple bearing Thothmes' name, that is 1740 B. C.; and had he visited the spot, he would agree with me that the vestiges of temples G, E, and C, &c. in my plate, are evidently of a period still more remote. But, says the Reviewer, whatever buildiogs in Ethiopia have graven on them the names of their founders, or any other clues to their dates, all evidently belong to a time subsequent to the Augustao age of Egypt; but on the other hand, every structure which has not its age stamped on it, in characters hieroglyphical or architectural, is referred by Mr. Hoskins to a remote age. I would here simply ask the Reviewer, whether he knows positively that Pionchei, Amnum Asro, and Ammun Sekon, lived at a time subsequent to the Augustan age of Egypt (1550

B. C.); and whether the dilapidated pyramids of el Birkel, Nouri, and Meroe, have not the characters of the very highest antiquity stamped upon them; and let me inform the Reviewer, that it requires no very great antiquarian knowledge to be able to decide on the comparative antiquity of two buildings, equally exposed to the same climate. But observes the Reviewer,

"Two thousand years beneath the scorching rays of a tropical sun, are quite sufficient to discolour an unsheltered pile of sandstone, and that buildings constructed with small stones, and within the limits of the periodical rains, should remain at all, after the lapse of 2000 years, is much less surprising than that they should remain in a mouldering state."

Considering the size of the pyramids, the stones are sufficiently large. I have allowed the influence of the tropical rains to a certain extent: but the result of my inquiries at Shendy, which is fifty miles further to the south than Assour, was, that the tropical rains very seldom extend to that place. Sometimes, indeed, there are showers as far north as Dongolah, but there is never a continuation of rain sufficient to have any effect on the strongest and most solid of all constructions, and much less on the sculptures within the porticoes of the pyramids.

Again, the Reviewer observes,

"With respect to the elegance and originality of the pyramids, the former of these merits appears to us so prominent, as to throw a shadow over the latter."

The Ethiopian pyramid is more elongated than that of Egypt, although not by any means such as the Reviewer states, like an obelisk: some however of these structures at Nouri and Meroe rise even to a much less acute apex: but surely this is no certain or probable criterion of antiquity. And as to their form and embellishments evincing great taste and refinement, being also a proof of their comparatively modern date, he surely cannot have examined with any care the views in my volume, otherwise he must have perceived that many of the pyramids, especially at the above mentioned places, seem to have been erected very rudely and irregularly, and are therefore far more primitive in their form than the pyramids of Gheez, which

were probably all erected 2000 B. C. And since the sepulchres of the royal Egyptians were in later times hewn out of the rock, which mode of burial never prevailed in Ethiopia, although a more natural and more effectual method of preserving the bodies of the dead, therefore we may justly infer, that the pyramidal sepulchre originated in Ethiopia, and was in consequence retained there; but that, being only borrowed by the Egyptians, it in process of time gave way among them to a more simple and more rational form of tomb. As the pyramids of the lower valley of the Nile are about 20, and those still remaining in the upper valley are known to be more than 130 in number, we may hence with reason infer, that such a form of tomb arose in the region of ancient Meroe. For, if the sepulchral mounds which are found at Nouri and other places, are the works of Egyptian kings, what could induce them thus to adorn so profusely a distant province, the possession of which was very precarious, to the comparative neglect of their permanent dominions? And if they are erections of the natives in imitation of the works of a neighbouring people, it is highly improbable that their imitators should cultivate such a style of building much more extensively than the inventors themselves.

The Reviewer says, that the magnitude and even the perfection of architectural monuments offer but an imperfect test of the condition of the people who erected them: for he adds, that "among the most beautiful edifices in Europe, and those most difficult of execution, are the Gothic churches erected during the dark ages." But he must be aware, that the more barbarous period of the middle age preceded the year 1200; that all the splendid Gothic buildings in Europe were erected after that time, in a much more enlightened period, and that the three centuries preceding the reformation, and in which the human mind made an unequalled progress in the arts and sciences, are by many justly styled the academic ages.

The pyramids of Meroe and Nouri,

115 in number, are incontrovertibly the cemeteries of cities now entirely destroyed. Several of the 17 pyramids at el Birkel have the appearance of being more ancient than the temples, which cannot have been constructed at a later period than from 1500 to 2000 B. C., and yet the sepulchres of Gibel el Birkel are evidently the most modern in Ethiopia. The names of Thothmes, Amunneith, and Ramees are merely evidence of the success of the Egyptian arms; as the remains of the pyramids and of various temples, of which only a few vestiges now exist, evince even at Birkel, the greater antiquity of Ethiopian art.

The Reviewer says,

"In his preface we find Mr. Hoskins to our surprize averring that according to Heeren, Champollion, Rosellini, and other eminent enquirers, this (Ethiopia) was the land whence the arts and learning of Egypt, and ultimately of Greece and Rome, derived their origin. Such an opinion is certainly entertained by Heeren, from whom however it comes with very little weight; but we can scarcely credit that it is to be found any where in the writings of Champollion and Rosellini."

The Reviewer admits that the opinion of Ethiopia being the cradle of the arts, was entertained by Heeren. Why then does he afterwards endeavour to distort into a contrary opinion those errors, which were the result of his never having been in the country, and of the imperfection of the drawings upon which he in part founded his judgment. Heeren is one of the most celebrated of German scholars: and although he does fall into various errors, from not being acquainted with the exact topography of the upper valley of the Nile, the republic of letters is deeply indebted to him for his historical researches; and yet he has not made so many antiquarian and other mistakes, as those into which the Reviewer has been continually falling.* As to Champollion and Rosellini, the Reviewer knows perfectly well, that neither of them has published any work in which they have had an opportunity of discussing the question of the origin of the arts.

* The derivation of the word Bishareen or Bishary (as that tribe is sometimes called) from the Coptic article Pl. and the word Shari, is proved to be correct by the very objection of the Reviewer; for, according to La Croze, and as he himself states,

But it is not to be supposed that individuals, who rank the highest for their advancement in every study connected with Egypt, could have failed to have formed an opinion on such an important subject. I ought not perhaps in the first instance to have mentioned the names of these celebrated travellers, but as the Reviewer now challenges me to the proof, I shall take the liberty of informing him that I have been assured of Champollion's belief of the rise of the arts in Ethiopia, and that Signor Rossellini himself distinctly intimated to me that such was also his opinion; and had the Reviewer perused the text of Rossellini, he would have found (in his 4th vol. p. 400) that I have undoubtedly the authority of that distinguished scholar and antiquary. Examining the passage of Isaiah, "a people terrible,"—"dal tempo che fu, ed anche innanzi." Signor R. says,

"It signifies that they (the Egyptians) were dreaded by their neighbours, not only from the time that they began to inhabit Egypt and became an Egyptian people, but also before, when they inhabited the regions above Egypt, that is Ethiopia, from whence they descended into the lower valley of the Nile, and there founded an empire. Which indication (he continues) agrees admirably with the traditions of profane history and with facts recently observed, which prove the Egyptians to be descended very anciently from Ethiopia, where they had already made great progress towards civilization."

But, adds the Reviewer,

"Mr. Hoskins omits to state that those travellers who have actually visited and closely examined the ruins at Meroe, Cailliaud, Ruppell, and Lord Prudhoe, who is an authority of great value, all agree in declaring them to be comparatively modern; that is to say, to be corrupt

imitations of Egyptian art in the later periods of its decline."—"This weight of authority is sufficient to decide the question against the Ethiopians."

Cailliaud* indeed says, when speaking of Meroe, that "these pyramids and their porticoes are but the miniature copies of the pyramids of Memphis and of the fine porticoes of Edfou." He judiciously enough perceives, that one must be taken from the other; but he erroneously inferred that the smaller must necessarily be types of the larger. Besides, as the sculptures at Edfou are nearly as fresh as at the time of their execution, the porticoes at Meroe, containing sculptures so defaced that this traveller could not distinguish them, cannot be a copy of the propylæons of that Ptolemaic temple. Ruppell is indeed a very able naturalist, but does not profess to be either a draftsman or an antiquary: besides, both he and Cailliaud travelled in Ethiopia at a time when the different styles were but imperfectly understood. The Reviewer, however, quotes the authority of Lord Prudhoe. That noble Lord has not published his observations. I confess indeed that he has stated to me the diversity of his opinion, and I acknowledge that he is an authority of great weight on Egyptian and Ethiopian subjects. But while I am anxious to do justice to the high merits of an individual who, notwithstanding his important legislative duties, is at the same time such a distinguished cultivator of literature and science, I must not bow implicitly to his opinions, until I know upon what grounds they are formed, and by what authority they are confirmed.

The reviewer, in his endeavour to isolate me entirely as the champion of the Ethiopian cause, has, throughout

Shari means the Red Sea, and is therefore not incorrectly applied to a people whose territory (according to their tradition) has always extended to that sea.

The Reviewer strangely supposes that the pyramids of Meroe face the east, in order that they may not suffer from the drifting sand of the western desert, which is separated from them by the broad river and two plains, each a league wide.

Shendy was not razed to the ground as he states—a very few houses were destroyed, and not a tenth part of the population suffered from the Pasha's vengeance.

No one could imagine that I found the Greek name of Mesopotamia on a temple built 1600 B. C.

Because Mogran in Arabic means junction, he says that Bruce and I are wrong in stating that the natives now call the ancient Artaboras the Mogrum.

Dongolah Agous he writes Dongolah Ajouza. The natives call it Agous; &c. &c. &c.

* Mons. C.'s remarks on my illustrations will soon be answered.

his critique, been very careful never to mention the opinion of Mr. Waddington, the only Englishman who had previously published his observations upon any portion of the antiquities of Ethiopia. This able scholar and agreeable writer did not reach the pyramids of Meroe; his opinions however of the pyramids of Nouri confirm mine.

"Now (says Mr. W.) the utter destruction and shapelessness of many of the pyramids of Nouri and el Birkel attest their antiquity: while those of Egypt do not appear to have been erected above eleven or twelve hundred years before Christ, when that country had (according to Herodotus) been frequently overrun by the Ethiopians;" and afterwards he says, "It follows then, from these observations on the antiquities of Ethiopia, with the conclusions derived from historical evidence, that the origin of the Egyptian divinities, as well as that of their temples and their tombs, and of the sculptures, figures, and symbols, may be traced to Ethiopia." I shall, for the present, only use one more argument in confirmation of my opinion. The colouring in ancient paintings of the human figure, which is a brownish red, and which is manifestly conventional, is the same along the whole valley of the Nile. This is by no means unlike the colour of the present inhabitants of Nubia; whereas the colour of the natives of lower Egypt is (and must always have been) pale yellow. Signor Rossellioi maintains that the present Barabra (Nubians) are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and states that their brown complexion, under the influence of a tropical sun, assumes almost the red tint depicted on the walls. This latter very correct remark must satisfy those who suppose that if the Egyptians studied nature in the colour of their figures, that they would have painted them brown. I may also observe that the brown is only found on monuments erected long after the conventional colouring had been established. I say then, without the fear of contradiction even from the Reviewer, that this style of painting must have originated in Ethiopia; and I can say with equal confidence that the rise of any one of the fine arts has invariably been attended by

the successful cultivation of all the rest, and that they are not the cause but the indications of wealth, civilization, and refinement.

The Reviewer gives a quotation from my volume, which concludes with the following sentence, "but Meroe is before me, the probable birthplace of the arts and sciences." On which he remarks, "it is greatly to be lamented, that Mr. Hoskins set out to investigate the antiquities of the Upper Nile with his mind fully pre-occupied by theories respecting them." I simply say here that Meroe is the probable birthplace of the arts and sciences: and elsewhere in discussing the question I state, "that I had expressed no opinion upon the subject before going into the country, and therefore without prejudice examined the evidence afforded by the monuments." Such a distinct declaration must have satisfied every unprejudiced mind that I visited the country resolved to investigate the truth, and to embrace the conclusions of an unfettered and unbiassed judgment.

The accurate drawings of the remains of art in the higher valley of the Nile, which I have presented to the public, will, I hope, induce other travellers, who are competent antiquaries, to visit that interesting although baneful climate; and thus to carry on the investigation of that subject which I acknowledged in my preface, "I would gladly have seen in more able hands." I feel obliged to the Reviewer for his concluding compliments, while I regret that it has not been in my power to convince him of the superior claims of Ethiopia to a precedence in the arts. He however will admit that, convinced as I am of the truth of my opinions, I am justified in thus coming forward to defend them, confirmed as they are by such accumulated testimony, ancient and modern, sacred and profane. It is, then, for the reader to judge whether the present state of the country, the authority of the historians, and the testimony of the existing monuments, are in support of the Reviewer's theory, that Ethiopia has always been the same: or whether this chain of evidence confirms my opinion, that Ethiopia was once a great nation, and that Egypt thence derived her knowledge and refinement.

ON NORMAN AND EARLY FRENCH POETRY.

No. I. *The Romances of Tristan, and the Norman Metrical Chronicles.**

THE publication of the early Norman and French Literature is in France proceeding with great spirit, and as it is at present becoming peculiarly interesting to us, we intend from time to time to devote a series of papers to the review of the works which are constantly appearing from the presses of Paris and Rouen. In the present instance, however, we shall commence with a specimen of home production, just ushered into the world by the hands of our old friend William Pickering.

Whilst in England, M. Francisque Michel formed an intimate friendship with the late Mr. Douce, and the latter one day, in a fit of more than usual generosity, presented to the French scholar the well-known manuscript in his possession, containing two poems (the one a fragment) on the romantic history of Tristan, so well known to English readers by the edition of the English Metrical Romance of *Sir Tristrem*, which was published from the Auchinlech Manuscript by Sir Walter Scott, and of which in several of our former numbers we have had occasion to speak. But this gift was not made without a condition; which condition was, that the aforesaid poems of 'MS. Douce' should be forthwith printed under the care of M. Michel; and Mr. Pickering immediately undertook the publication in London, in conjunction with a Parisian bookseller, M. Techener, well known here as the publisher of Berte and Garin le Loherraine, so tastefully edited by M. Paulin, Paris, of the former of which a second edition has just appeared. M. Michel's work increased in his hands; from the simple intention of publishing the poems of Douce's MS. he proceeded to the design of publishing a collection of every thing which could be found in Anglo-Norman or in French relating to his hero; he then determined to add an introductory dissertation on the subject, notes on the poems, and a glossary of all the words and forms of words which were not to be found in the general glossary of Roquefort; and, lastly, he conceived the design of adding to it the curious fragment of a Greek poem on the heroes of the Round Table, in which Tristan is mentioned, and which was first privately printed from a manuscript of the Vatican, by the learned Von der Hagen. After having been two years in the press, this important collection has at length appeared in two volumes small octavo. As a collection it is complete—its introduction is full of information, its notes are full of learning, and its glossary is eminently useful, and it is, we honestly think, the best edited collection of French and Norman poems we have ever seen.

The first article in this collection is a Romance of Tristan, in Anglo-Norman verse, printed from a manuscript of the Royal Library at Paris, but very imperfect both at the beginning and end. It commences with the interview of Tristan and Isolt in the gardeo, where King Mark had concealed himself in a tree, to be a secret spectator of what passed between them, but had been discovered by his shadow. It terminates in the midst of the plots of the three Barons to betray Tristan's intercourse with Isolt to the king. Thus a very large portion of the romance is wanting. This fragment consists of between four and five thousand lines. The other piece contained in the first volume, and one of those in the second (namely, the second poem from the MS. Douce) are appa-

* The Poetical Romances of Tristan, in French, in Anglo-Norman, and in Greek, composed in the xii. and xiii. centuries, edited by Francisque Michel. 2 vols. crown 8vo. London, W. Pickering, 1836.

Chroniques Anglo-Normandes. publiées, pour la première fois, d'après les Manuscrits de Londres, de Cambridge, de Douai, de Bruxelles, et de Paris, par Francisque Michel. Rouen, Ed. Frère. London, W. Pickering. 8vo. 1836. vol. 1.

Histoire de Normandie, depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à la conquête de l'Angleterre en 1066; par Th. Licquet. 2 vols. 8vo. 1835.

Histoire de la Normandie sous le règne de Guillaume-le-Conquérant et de ses successeurs; par G. B. Depping. 2 vols. 8vo. 1835.

rently complete, and are on the same subject, though entirely different poems. They relate to us the assumed folly and disguise of Tristan, his admission to the court of king Mark, where he gives ridiculous answers to the questions of the king, to the infinite delight of the latter, and he talks of his love for and intercourse with the Queen to her great surprise and alarm. These are both very amusing poems. That of MS. Douce is the longest, and gives the questions and answers more in detail. From this we give, as a fair specimen, the first reception of Tristan, in his disguise, at the court:—

“ Li portiers, quant il le ad vên,
Mult le ad con fol bricun tean;
Il li ad dit: ‘ Venex avant—
U avez-vus demuré tant?’

“ Li fols respunt: ‘ As noces fui
Le abé de Munt, ki ben convul.
Une habeeuse ad espusée,
Une grosse dame vélée.
Il ne ad prestre ne abéé,
Moine ne clerc ordiné,
De Besençon dès ke al Munt,
De quel manèr ke il sunt,
Ki ne serunt mandé as noces;
E tuz i portent pels e croces
En la lande, sus bel encumbre.
Là saillent et jueunt en le ombre.
Je me parti pur so ke dai
Al manger u servir le rai.’

Li porter li ad respundu:
‘ Entrez, fis Urgan le Velu.
Gras e velu estes assez,
Urgan en so ben resemblez.’
Li fol entre ens par le wicket,
Encuntre lui curent li valet.

The porter, when he saw him,
He took him to be a very silly fool;
He said to him, ‘ Come forward—
Where have you rested so long?’

The fool answers: ‘ I was at the nuptials
Of the abbot of Mont, whom I knew well.
He has married an abbess,
A great dame with a veil.
There is no priest nor abbot,
Monk nor cleric,
From Besançon to the Mont,
Of what ever kind they be,
Who will not be invited to the nuptials;
And all carry there clubs and croziers
In the land, under fair.
There they jump and play in the shade;
I left them because I ought
To serve the king to-day at meat.’

The porter answered him:
‘ Enter, son of Urgan the Hairy.
Thou art fat and hairy enough,
So that thou quite resemblest Urgan.’
The fool rushes in by the wicket.
The valets run to meet him.

By the valets our fool is treated with great contempt—they cry against him—

“ ‘ Vees le fol! hu! hu! hu! hu!’
Li valet e li esquier
De buis le cuilent arocher;
Par la curt le vunt convaissant
Li fol valet ki vunt swiant.
Il lur tresturne mult suivent
E fert ki li gacte à talent.
Si uns l’assalt devers le destre,
Il turne e fert devers senestre;
Vers l’us de la salle aprochat,
Le pel el col, dedenz entrat.”

(vol. ii. p. 100.)

‘ See the fool! hu! hu! hu! hu!’
The valets and the squires
Begin to shower wood upon him;
The foolish valets who follow him
Accompany him about the court.
Very often he upsets them,
And strikes him who throws at pleasure.
If one attacks him on the right,
He turns and strikes toward left;
He approached the entrance of the hall,
The club at his neck, he entered in.

The king orders him to be brought before him, and questions him as the porter had done before:—

“ Marces dit: ‘ Ben venges, amis.
Dunt estes vus? Ke avés si quis?’
Li fols respunt: ‘ Ben vus dirrai
Dunt sui e ke je ai quis [a].
Ma mère fu une baleine,
En mer hantat come serceine;
Mès je ne sai b je naequi,
Mult sai ben ki me nurri:
Un grant tigre me alettat
En une roche, b ele me truvat.
Ele me truvat sus un perun,
Muet ke fusse sun foun,
Cume nurri de sa mamele.
Et une sor al-je mult bel[e];

Mark said, ‘ Welcome, friend.
Whence are you? What do you seek here?’
The fool answered: ‘ I will tell you
Whence I am and what I seek here.
My mother was a whale,
She haunted the sea like a mermaid;
But I know not where I was born.
I know very well who nourished me:
A great tiger gave me milk
In a rock, where she found me.
She found me under a rock,
Thought I was her faun,
And fed me with her breast.
Moreover I have a sister, very fair,

Cele vus durai, si volés,
 Pur Ysolt ki tant amez.
 Li rais s'en rit e puis respunt :
 ' Ke dit la merveille de mund ?'
 ' Reis, je vus durai ma sorur
 Pur Ysolt, ki ain par amur.
 Fesum bargaine, fesum change.
 Bon est asser [chose] estrange.
 De Ysolt estes tut ennuex,
 A un [e] autre acuintes ;
 Baillex-moy Ysolt, jo la prendrai ;
 Reis, pur amur vus servirai.'"

I will give her to you, if you will,
 For Isolt whom you love so much.
 The king laughed at it, and then answered :
 ' What said the wonder of the world ?'
 ' King, I will give you my sister
 For Isolt, of whom I am enamoured.
 Let us make a bargain, an exchange.
 It is good to try a foreign thing.
 You are tired of Ysolt,
 Make another acquaintance ;
 Give me Ysolt, I will take her ;
 King, for love I will serve you.'

The beauty of this poem is, that in his character of fool, Tristan is made to give a brief abstract of his own history. Portions of the history of Tristan were not unfrequently thus made the subject of smaller poems ; we have an example in Marie's lay of *Chèvre-fenille*, which is given in M. Michel's second volume. The other poem of Douce's MS. is a fragment of what must have been a very long romance on the history of Tristan.

The *Chroniques Anglo-Normandes*, edited also by M. Francisque Michel, form a very interesting series of documents relating to the history of William the Conqueror and his sons. The first volume only has yet made its appearance—it consists entirely of large portions of unedited Anglo-Norman Metrical Chronicles, namely, those of Gaimar, of the anonymous continuator of the Brut, of the writer, or rather translator, of the legend of St. Edward the Confessor, of Peter Langtoft, and of Benoît de Saint-More.

The work of Gaimar, though oot long, is a very interesting chronicle, from the fact of his having been apparently much better acquainted with the popular legends and songs than most of his companions in this branch of history. It is in the earlier part of his chronicle that we find first the story of Havelok. In the part printed by M. Michel we have two popular stories, which are none the less interesting for being incorrect. Wace tells us, that at the battle of Hastings, Taillefer, who was a poet, rode to the charge singing the song of Roland and Oliver, and the heroes slain at Ronçevaux. Gaimar, on the contrary, describes him as performing, in the midst of the combat, different feats of dexterity.

" Devant les autres cil se mist,
 Devant Englois merveilles fist,
 Sa lance prist par la tuet
 Si com ceo fust un bestonet,
 Encontrement halt l'engetta
 Et par le fer receve l'a.
 .liij. fois issi getta sa lance,
 La quarte foiz puis s'avance,
 Entre les Englois la lança,
 Par mi le cors un en navera,
 Puis trest s'espée, arère vint
 Et getta l'espée qu'il tint,
 Incontremont haut le recelt.
 L'un dit al autre, qui ceo veit,
 Que ceo estoit enchantement." (p. 8.)

He placed himself before the others,
 He performed marvels before the English,
 He took his lance by the handle
 As though it were a stick,
 Threw it up high
 And caught it by the point :
 Three times he threw his lance thus,
 The fourth time then he advanced,
 Threw it among the English,
 Run one of them through the body,
 Then drew his sword, went back
 And threw the sword which he held,
 High up he caught it.
 One said to another, who saw that,
 That it was enchantment.

He performed this feat three times with his sword, again attacked his enemies, and was slain. We have long suspected the story to be apocryphal. Taillefer seems, by his reckless valour, to have gained great fame amongst his compatriots ; he was also famous as a poet, and this circumstance, no doubt, gave rise to the popular legend of the manner of his death. But the legend was varied by different people according to the two divisions of the jongleur's craft. One story, adhering to his truer character of bard, represented him singing the romance most popular in the middle of the twelfth century ; another, viewing his character as poet in a secondary point of view, which belonged to it at the same period, (when the person who at one time pleased with his song, at another

would amuse by his tricks with knives or baskets,) represents him as performing those feats on the field of battle with his lance and his sword.

The other story to which we have alluded, is that of Hereward, which Gaimar has doubtlessly given from some of the ballads on his adventures, which were still in his time popular. Gaimar tells us how, after having warred several years against the Normans, he excited the love of a lady, who offered to marry him, and by the riches she possessed to aid him against his enemies—

Et s'il la prenoit à muiller,
Bien porroit François guerrier.

The lady's name was 'Alfued;' her offer was acceptable to Hereward, and, what was more, he obtained of William a truce, and was on the point of signing an agreement with him, by which he promised to pass the sea and reduce the revolted Manceaux. The Normans, who hated Hereward, when they heard of the agreement, fell upon the hero treacherously, whilst he was sleeping on a rock, attended only by his companion Winter. Hereward pleaded his truce with the king; but he was disregarded, and he prepared with his companion to sell his life dearly. The struggle was long and desperate, but Hereward fell overcome by numbers, though the Normans who slew him paid a tribute to his valour, in exclaiming that, had there been four such, the Norman conquerors would have fared ill.

“ Cil de Hereward le chef prist,
Si jura Dieu et sa vertu,
Et li autre qui l'ont véu
Par meinte foiz l'ont fort juré,
Que onques si hardi ne fut trové;
Et s'il eust eu od lui trois,
Mar i entrassent li François;

E s'il ne fust issi occis,
Touz les chaçast fors del país.”

He (Alselin) took the head of Hereward,
He swore by God and his virtue,
And the others who saw him
Many times swore stoutly to it,
That never was found so brave a man;
And if he had had three with him,
The French would have entered there in
an evil hour;
And if he had not been thus slain,
He would have driven them all out of the
land.

The whole, however, is but a popular story; we have far better authority for believing that Hereward made his peace with the conqueror, that he lived some time after in quietness, and we have discovered a document which gives us the story of his death. Hereward was slain in a sudden moment of rage by his son-in-law, who inherited his property and estates after his death.

The *Anonymous Continuation of Wace* is also a curious chronicle, and the part published by M. Michel is distinguished by the introduction of the fabliau of *William of England and his three sons*. We are there told that William wishing to know the character of his three sons, assembled his philosophers and desired them to seek what would be their fortunes. After much disagreement among the philosophers, one of them proposed an expedient, and desired that the three young princes should be called in. Robert entered first. “My lord,” said the philosopher, “if thou hadst been made a bird, what bird wouldst thou desire to be?” “A hawk,” was the reply, “because he seizes well his prey.” William preferred the eagle, because it was a bird strong and powerful, flew high, and was the king of birds. Henry, on the contrary, chose the starling, because, he said, that it was simple and peaceful, and sought its livelihood

“Sans damage à nului faire.”

The future history of the princes was easily conjectured from the several answers they had made.

We have met with the same story, or at least one as nearly as possible identical, in a curious MS. of Latin tales, written in the thirteenth century, and now in the possession of the editor of the *Early English Prose Romances*, Mr. Thoms, but there the heroes of the story are not William and his three sons.

The *History of King Edward* is remarkable for nothing but the beautiful illustrations of the original MS. The Chronicle of Peter Langtoft is known to

most antiquaries by the English version of Robert de Brunne, of which a large portion was printed by Thomas Hearne. The whole of the vast chronicle of Benoit will be published among the Historical Collection of M. Guizot, under the care of M. Michel.

Edward Frère, of Rouen, the publisher of M. Michel's collection of Anglo-Norman Chronicles, was before well known to the world by his edition of Wace's *Roman de Rou*, in two volumes 8vo. He has in the press, to form a companion to this book, the *Brut* of the same poet, edited by Le Roux de Lincy (who has made himself known by several other similar works), to form similarly two volumes in 8vo. We have just received the first volume, which is the only one yet published, and we shall probably make the writings of Wace the subject of our next paper. A curious French mystery of Robert the Devil, published by Frère, we shall notice more fully after the appearance of the romance on the same subject which M. Silvestre, of Paris, has at present in the press. We cannot leave the subject without mentioning the four volumes of the history of Normandy, an important work, which Frère has also published. The two first by M. Licquet, containing the history previous to the time of William the Conqueror, the others bringing it down from that time to the reign of John; the latter in fact being an integral part of English history. Both of them are well-written and interesting books. Nor does Frère confine his publications entirely to Norman history or Norman literature: he has just published a French translation of Sir Francis Palgrave's History of the Anglo-Saxons. The second volume of the *Chroniques A.N.* will consist of pieces which, though written in Latin, are in spirit entirely Saxon—the lives of Hereward, Waltheof, Harold.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS.—No. XIV.

LETTER OF MRS. APHRA BEHN, THE
POETESS, TO TONSON, THE BOOK-
SELLER.

DEARE MR. TONSON,

I am mightily oblig'd to you for y^e service you have done me to Mr. Dryden; in whose esteeme I wou'd chuse to be rather than any bodys in the world; and I am sure I never, in thought, word, or deed, merritted other from him, but if you had heard w^t was told me, you wou'd have excus'd all I said on that account. Thank him most infinitely for y^e hon. he offers, and I shall never think I can do any thing that can merritt so vast a glory; and I must owe it all to you if I have it. As for Mr. Creech, I would not have you afflict him wth a thing can not now be help'd, so never let him know my resentment. I am troubled for y^e liue that's left out of Dr. Garth,* and wish y^e man wou'd write it in y^e margin, at his leasure, to all you sell.

As for y^e verses of mine, I shou'd really have thought 'em worth thirty pound; and I hope you will find it worth 25*l.*; not that I shou'd dispute

at any other time for 5 pound wher I am so oblig'd; but you can not think w^t a pretty thing y^e Island will be, and w^t a deale of labor I shall have yet with it: and if that pleases, I will do the 2^d voyage, w^{ch} will compose a little book as big as a novel by it self. But pray speake to y^e broth^r to advance the price to one 5^l more, 'twill at this time be more than given me, and I vow I wou'd not aske it if I did not really believe it worth more. Alas I wou'd not loose my time in such low gettings, but only since I am about it I am resolv'd to go throw w^{ch} it tho I shou'd give it. I pray go about it as soone as you please, for I shall finish as fast as you can go on. Methinks y^e Voyage shou'd com last, as being y^e largest volume. You know Mr. Couly's David is last, because a large poem, and Mrs. Philips her plays for y^e same reason. I wish I had more time, I wou'd ad something to y^e verses y^e I have a mind too, but, good deare Mr. Tonson, let it be 5^l more, for I may safly swere I have lost y^e getting of 50^l by it, tho that's nothing to you, or my satisfaction and humour: but I have been without getting so long y^e I am just on y^e poyot of breaking, especial since a body has no credit at y^e

* This name seems to have been doubtful in the MS.

playhouse for money as we used to have, fifty or 60 deepe, or more; I want extremely or I wo'd not urge this.

Yours, A. B.

Pray send me y^e loose papers to put to these I have, and let me know w^{ch} you will go about first, y^e songs and verses or that. Send me an answer to-day.

Where as I am indebted to Mr. Baga the sum of six pound, for the payment of which Mr. Tonson has obligd him self. Now I do here by impowre Mr. Zachary Baggs, in case the said debt is not fully dischargd before Michaelmas next, to stop what money he shall hereafter have in his hands of mine, upon the playing my first play till this aforesaid debt of six pound be dischargd. Witness my hand, this 1st August, —85.

A. BEHN.

LETTER OF SIR RICHARD STEELE TO TONSON.

DEAR SIR, Sept. 26, 1718.

I am sollicitd by some friends, who give a very advantageous character of Mr. Caulfield, the barge builder (and indeed he is the only one now on the river), to speake in his behalfe to my Lord Duke of Newcastle for his grace's warrant for barge builder to his Majesty. This place is vacant by the death of John Lofty. I begg of you to move my lord in his favour, which I would not desire of you had I not been informed that he is the only man on the river now in trade, who has himself built a barge, and he has done many with great success.

I am, dear sir, very sincerely y^e most obedient obligd hum^{ble} servant,

RICHARD STEELE.

LETTER OF DR. JOHN PRIDEAUX.

MR. URBAN, Exeter, Jan. 23.

THE following is an original letter of Dr. John Prideaux, a Devonian, who, from an inferior station, raised himself by his genius and merits to great renown at Oxford, and died Bishop of Worcester, 29th July, 1650, ætatis 72. His life may be seen in the second volume of Wood's "Athenæ-Oxonienſes," and in Prince's "Worship of Devon."

Yours, &c.

Geo. OLIVER.

Integerrimo Viro Mro Reinaldo Cartero,
S. P. D.

Impudentius forsitan quàm oportet (vir ornatissime) sed tuâ fretus humanitate confidenter te hoc tempore *Literatorio* officio interpello. Cum enim is sit tuus, sive divinitus infusus, sive consuetudine acquisitus, bene merendi habitus, ut timidis et vix petentibus obvius sese offert, noli mirari si pauperes et ignoti ad te, tanquam ad Asylum confugiant, quos cunctantes benevolentie significatione allicis, et illud nonnunquam a te efflagitent, quod non rogantibus tua virtus pollicetur. Sed propenso amori dicere, est impetrare: multa dicere, dubitare. Paucis igitur quod a te summis precibus contendo sic habeto, atque in his paucis orbitatem, inopiam, et impeditam operam suppliciter tuam opem implorare cognosce. Accipimus nos haud ita dudum nonnullos Collegii nostri Socios proxima *dilectione* suo loco cessuros, Magistrum autem *Laphorium*, et gregis et uxoris factus maritus, non tantum Liberis, sed Liberis operam dare: unde fit ut quidam gratiâ, alii verutiâ, aliqui precibus in illius locum eligi laborant. Hæc cum ita cecidisse videbam, tempore sum usus meo. Collegi ipse me atque in sociorum sermones dedi, quos (favente supremo numine) optimâ ex parte mei percipidos et studiosos inveni; adeo ut nisi plus possint alii gratiâ et alicujus autoritate quàm meritis, non durissimas partes nostras futuras confido. Tuae igitur erit humanitatis (vir humanissime) quod vultu et verbis sæpe significasti, id re et factis jam declarare, ut si qui sint qui suis propriis bonis (quibus solis uti debent) diffisi, splendidissimum Equitem Johannem Petreum ad suas partes autoritate corroborandas sollicitant, horum jam conatibus, quantum in te est (quod multum esse non dubito) te ipsum opponeres. Non ego illius *Literas* (quas consequi si liceret maximè potuissem optare) per te peto; tantum ne hæc mihi noceant obnoxie melior. Scio Virum illum insignem eâ esse prudentiâ, ut quid suæ dignitati, quid aliorum convenit utilitati optimè intelligat, ideoque ægrè *litteras* tales a se dimittere; sed si quid, (ne quid, ut loquitur Comicus) quod sit hominum conditio vides; timentis suspiciosa omnia: sed verbum intelligenti sat est. Non te certè præterit quàm utile sit, cum de Scholasticis apud tales viros inciderit mentio, dictum opportunum de aliquo interponere: nostri quid de me ipso velim quia illud apertè dicere non velim. Si unquam de me bonam opinionem inhiberis, ille jam illuxit dies quo quam cerni mihi voluisti palmam facias: si nilam in afflictis studiis subveniendis voluptatem ceperis, eam hoc tempore te oro non amittas. Non mihi amici, non opes

sunt (que jam plurimum possunt) quibus aliquid in hac re transigam. Mater per septem annos vidua, decem liberis fecunda, parum vel nihil ad sustentanda mea studia potest. Cupio me fieri doctum: cupio per quatuor annos laboribus et clamoribus in Collegio et Promptuario onustus, jam tandem emergere, et in aliquem tranquillitatis portum ad amissum tempus redimendum, ventis secundioribus navigare. Unicum video hunc aptum esse locum, hoc idoneum esse tempus: hæc spes est ultima quæ me pascor et perfero. Quod si jam caput paulatim relevans, illius hominis autoritate quasi turbine quodam et tempestate perverterer, cujus in prediis apud Australem Brentum,* in Devonîa Avus, Avunculi et propinqui mei feliciter retatem transigunt, erit profecto cur ego ab Academiâ, tanquam infans ab ubere materno raptus, subsequentis vitæ curriculum molestum et acerbum mihi putarem; et ardor ille erga literas, qui tantum nunc animo effervescit meo, suo palulo et fomite destitutus, penitus extinctus moritur. Sed hic Epistolæ brevitatis atque etiam tempus mihi silentium insusurrunt: tantum hoc addo, si tu, quemadmodum spero, me in hæc re voti computem facias, habebis me et meos, qui plurimum mei commodi spe sustentantur, quemadmodum debemus tibi in posterum devinctissimos. Vale in Christo Jesu. Oxon. Exon. pridie Nonas Maii 1600.

Tuas in perpetuum, si nunc eris
Suus, JOHANNES PRIDEAUX,
Exoniensis Collegii Subpromus.

To his assured friend Mr. Reanelme Carter,
at the right Wor. Sr John Petre his
house in Aldersgate-street, in London,
give these.

MONUMENTS TO HOOKER AND CHILLINGWORTH.

The Rev. W. L. Bowles, who, though best known as a poet, is scarcely less estimable as a sincere and liberal friend of our scriptural Church, has lately erected, at his own expense, in the south-east transept of Salisbury Cathedral, two monumental tablets to the memory of those immortal champions of the Church of England, the learned Hooker and the apostolic Chillingworth. The design and execution confer great credit on the sculptor, Mr. Osmond, of that city. The following are the inscriptions:—

“The Bible is the Religion of Protestants.”
To the Memory of WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH, the immortal Author of the

words inscribed above, and formerly Chancellor of this Church, who, after he had confuted by irresistible force of reasoning the arguments, and exposed the sophistries, of the most acute among the writers of the Church of Rome, was buried at Chichester, without the Funeral Service of our Liturgy, A.D. 1644.

Christian charity shrinks from a recital of the indignities offered to his remains by one of the Leaders of that Geneva School of Divinity, which proscribed the use of the Book of Common Prayer, destroyed Episcopacy, and prostrated for a season the Established Religion of this Kingdom.

This Tablet is placed in his own Cathedral, in reverence to so great and good a Man, by WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES, Canon Residentiary, A.D. 1836.

To the Memory of

RICHARD HOOKER,
Prebendary of this Cathedral,
and Author of the Book entitled
“Ecclesiastical Polity.”

Who, exhibiting in his writings the profoundness of a Scholar, and in his life the holy simplicity of an Apostle, successfully vindicated the forms and ordinances of the Episcopal Church of this Nation, and her primitive usage of the sweetest Songs of Sion, Anthems and Antiphonal Harmonies, adapted to the Words of the inspired Psalmist.

He died A.D. 1600.

This tribute of respect and veneration for so great a name is offered here by W. L. BOWLES, Canon Residentiary, 1836.

We are gratified to hear that this liberal example of the amiable “Bard of Bremhill” is about to be followed by the venerable Diocesan and the Dean and Chapter, in the erection of a monument to the exemplary Bishop Jewel, so deservedly celebrated throughout Europe for learning and abilities, who built the Library over the East Cloister at Salisbury, and was buried in the Choir of the Cathedral.*

* A second window, of a beautiful mosaic pattern, has lately been set up at the end of the south-west transept, from the stained-glass manufactory of Mr. Beare, of the High-street, Salisbury; and another, to complete the tier, is in course of preparation, by the same able artist. Towards the expense of their erection, the Marquess of Lansdowne and the Rev. Canon Bowles have each subscribed one hundred pounds.

* South Breat.

MONUMENT TO DR. GRAY, THE LATE
BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

A beautiful mural monument has lately been erected in the Newton Chapel, in Bristol Cathedral, to the memory of Bishop Gray. It is the work of the talented native of that city, W. H. Baily, R.A., and reflects much credit on his taste. The monument bears the following inscription :

In the burial ground adjoining to this Cathedral lie the remains of

ROBERT GRAY, D.D.,

Some time Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, and lately a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Durham and Bishop of Bristol, who died on the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1834, in the 74th year of his age, and the 8th of his consecration.

Distinguished in the early part of his professional life by learning and piety, he was afterwards no less remarkable for the able discharge of the duties of the Episcopal Office, combining with diligent attention to the ecclesiastical concerns and liberal support to the charities of his Diocese, a zealous devotion to the general interests of the Established Church. This monument has been erected to his memory by the clergy and laity of this City and its neighbourhood, in testimony of their affection for his person, respect for his principles, and admiration for his firmness and fortitude.

LETTER OF CAPTAIN COOK, THE CIR-
CUMNAVIGATOR.

SIR, *Teneriff, Aug. 3, 1776.*

BEFORE I sailed from Plymouth I had trusted to my officers and the butcher to calculate the time the provisions was to last, the stock I had on board. When I got to sea I found the one had deceived the other, and both me; and that it was necessary I should touch somewhere to get more. I made choice of this island as the likeliest to answer my purpose, and the event has proved that I was not mistaken.

While I was at Plymouth, Mr. Stephens, Admiral Amherst's secretary, procured me a sight of a book containing a great number of manuscript charts, or rather sketches, of the several ports on the west coast of South America. They appeared to me to have been copied by one hand from some old MS. Spanish pilot book: they did not seem to have any great

pretention to accuracy, and many of the ports were without soundings.

Nevertheless, as the book was to be sold I should have got it, had I not been prevented by my speedy departure, and I was unwilling to appear desirous of it, as the people had got it into their heads I was going on that coast. I think it was worth your having, was it even to lodge in the Admiralty, if nothing of that kind is already there. I was told it might be got for a trifle, being in the hands of a person who had no use for it. It lately belonged to a curious gentleman who is dead. I never once thought to mention it when I wrote from Plymouth; but as it is a book few people will value, I apprehend it will not now be too late. I am just going to get under sail to proceed on the voyage, and shall stop at St. Jago, just to fill up my water. As I had a contrary wind for some days after leaving Plymouth, I expect Captain Clerke is not far behind me.

I am, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most faithfull and obedient humble servant,

JAMES COOK.

The charts mentioned in this letter were by Hack, and are now in the collection of the Duke of Buckingham. The original letter is in the possession of Mr. Lake, of Uxbridge.

We may here add the inscription, which is now to be seen on a mural monument in the church of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge:

In memory of Capt. James Cook, Royal Navy, one of the most celebrated Navigators that this or former ages can boast of, who was killed by the natives of Owyhee, on the Pacific, on the 14th day of February, 1779, in the 51st year of his age.

Of Mr. Nathaniel Cook, who was lost with the Thunderer Man of War, Capt. Boyle Walsingham, in a most dreadful hurricane in October, 1780, aged 16 years.

Of Mr. Hugh Cook, aged 17 years, of Christ's College, who died on the 21st of December, 1793.

Of James Cook, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, who lost his life on the 25th of January, 1794, going from Pool to the Spitfire sloop of war he commanded, in the 31st year of his age.

Also, of Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, relict of Capt. Cook, who died at Clapham, on the 13th of May, 1835, in the 94th year of her age.

Of Elizabeth Cook, who died April the 9th, 1771, in the 4th year of her age.

Joseph Cook, who died Sept. 16, 1768, aged 1 month.

George Cook, who died 1773, aged 4 years and 1 month.

ARMS. A terrestrial globe between two mullets, one in chief, the other in base. Crest. An arm embowed holding a trumpet, with its banner inscribed *CIRCA ORBEM*. Motto, *NIL INTENTATUM RELIQUIT*.

Above the tablet is a bas-relief representing Science, as a female, seated amidst naval trophies. An engraving of the monument is published in the *Nautical Magazine* for Feb. 1836.

A brief memoir of the late Mrs. Cook, the Captain's Widow, will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, New Series, vol. IV. p. 92. The other individuals above recorded were all their children.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF ROBERT WILSON, THE BOTANIST. (See p. 31.)

THIRTY years ago I was well acquainted with Robert Wilson, of Medomsby. The employment by which he principally perhaps obtained his livelihood, was that of ornamenting sword blades, by eating off their polish with an acid into a sort of frost work, thrown into beautiful figures. This was done for a company of German swordmakers, who, in the time of William the Third, were driven from their 'fatherland,' as Surtees observes, to seek on the green margin

of the Derwent protection under the equal law of that country, which has ever proved an ark of refuge to the unhappy objects of religious or political persecutions. The name of the survivors of this band of refugees, when Wilson worked for them, in the year 1805, was Oley. Two of their houses had inscriptions in German over the front door, recording the causes for which they sought an asylum on the beautiful banks of the Derwent, and the aid of its waters in carrying on their craft. But Wilson had also other employments. He was an ingenious mender of clocks and watches, locks, and fowling pieces. His workshop was full of curiosities, and in his parlour I have turned over with delight his charming folios on the fungi of his neighbourhood. They were drawn, and their colours peo-cilled in, with all the accuracy, the beauty, and the minuteness of nature. As soon as he found a new specimen, he hurried home, and never rested till he had drawn it to life, and given permanence on paper to all its evanescent and often brilliant colours. But he was not only an ingenious mechanic and skilful botanist—he was an excellent mathematician,—and a curious and very elaborate dial, which he made and set up as an ornament to his garden, with its numerous gnomons and faces fronting almost every point of the compass, still, I hope, somewhere exists as a specimen of his taste as a sculptor, and of his accuracy as a calculator.

V. H.

MR. URRAN,

In your March number, page 218, I observe the following questions:—“Are not the Basque, Cornish, Welsh, and Gaelic languages all dialects of the Celtic?” and “Is not the Celtic thought to have a near affinity to the Phœnician?”

I happen to have been engaged for some weeks past on an essay connected with this very subject; and I feel pleasure in sending you my views of the question, should you think them worthy of insertion. I may further state, that want of time prevents me from entering into anything like a lengthened argument in defence of my views which I am aware are different

from those of the learned. I have only to say, that I speak from my own observation founded on experience, and that I am ready to prove my assertions by appealing to facts.

But to answer the question:—instead of viewing the Basque, Cornish, Welsh, and Gaelic as dialects of the Celtic, I have no hesitation in declaring that they form three distinct languages; viz. 1st. the Gaelic, spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, the greater part of Ireland, and the Isle of Man. 2nd. The Welsh or Cimbrian, which includes the Cornish; and, 3d. the Basque, spoken in the North of Spain. The Gaelic is probably the remains of the language spoken in ancient Gaul.

and the British isles, (which were naturally peopled from Gaul,) by the aboriginal or first inhabitants of these parts. The Welsh is what survives of the language of a later colony of Belgians, or Cimbri, into Britain, and it has adopted a few of the words of the aborigines who were driven northwards, as the people now called Welsh were, in their turn, driven before the Saxons. Cæsar mentions, that in his time the interior of Britain was inhabited by the aborigines, and the sea-coast by people who had crossed from Belgium. Lastly, the Basque is a remnant of the language of ancient Spain, and probably of the south-west of Gaul, or Aquitania. We are told by Cæsar, that the languages of the Belgians, the Gauls, or Celts, and the Aquitanians were quite different from each other. We need not then be surprised that the Basque should have no resemblance to the Celtic. That the Gaelic is the language of the ancient Gauls is evident from its name; besides, the people who speak it call themselves Gael, and the language Gaelic to this day, and that too whether they be natives of Ireland, Scotland, or the Isle of Man; and the name by which the Welch call them, viz. Guyel (or as they wrote it, Gwyd-hyl), is evidently the same.

I now come to a point, which I have always maintained, and in which I believe I stand single, viz. *that the Welsh is not a Celtic dialect*. It is just about as much akin to the Celtic, as the present English is to the Welsh; and it is quite natural that the case should be so; for, as the Welsh fled before the Romans and Saxons without amalgamating with them; why should we suppose that the Celts should commingle with the Cimbri or Welsh? But I have a far better reason than mere theory for my opinion, only it is satisfactory to have a fair analogy to account for a fact. The Gaelic happens to be my native tongue; it was the language I most frequently spoke till the age of 18 or 19. I was taught to read it at school; and since I left my native mountains, I have kept it fresh in mind by perusing the scanty morsels of literature which it possesses. I trust, therefore, without the charge of vanity, I may claim for myself the ability to distinguish

between what is and what is not Gaelic.

I have lately examined the grammatical structure of the Welsh, and also the New Testament in that language, together with the numerous scraps of poetry in Owen's Welsh Grammar, and I feel justified in saying, that probably *one word in twenty* may be traced to the Gaelic or Celtic; and the few words that may be thus traced, are so transformed (I had almost said *deformed*) in the Welsh, that it would require no small degree of persuasion to induce an unsophisticated Celt to acknowledge them. The Welsh, therefore, is not a dialect of the Gaelic or Celtic in any sense of the term. By dialect we mean a variation of the same language; thus the Scotch is a dialect of the English, the Portuguese of the Spanish, and the Dutch of the German; but who would say that the Dutch is a dialect of the French, though they may have some words in common? If the Welsh has little connection with the Gaelic, the Basque has still less, in fact none whatever that I can discover; and, though I must speak with less certainty, I have compared the Basque with the Welsh, and found no affinity. Such are briefly the results of my investigation of the foregoing languages; and, as I said before, I could easily prove all that I have stated, by an appeal to facts, only it would encroach too much upon my own time, to say nothing of your columns and the patience of your readers. How the Gaelic, Welsh, and Basque should have been uniformly viewed as dialects of the Celtic, is more than I can *seriously* account for. Indeed, I cannot help thinking that it is by some such train of reasoning as the following, viz. "The Gaelic is a dialect of the Celtic; verily it is an uncouth and barbarous-looking lingo; but so, in good sooth, are the Welsh and Basque; therefore these are like the Gaelic; ergo, they are all dialects of the Celtic." Q. E. D. There is a language still existing in the west of France, the Armoric or Bas Breton, composed in about equal proportions of the Celtic, Germanic or Cimbric, Latin, and French; hence it has some affinity to the Gaelic and Welsh, though it can scarcely be called a dialect of either.

I come now to the second question, viz. "Is not the Celtic thought to have a near affinity to the Phœnician?" Before I answer this question, I must premise that by Celtic I mean the language spoken by the Irish, the Highlanders, and the natives of the Isle of Man. In the three countries the language is the same, the peculiarities of each country being too few to permit me to call them dialects of the Celtic or Gaelic. When I say the language is the same, I mean the standard or written language. In fact the Irish translation of the Scriptures was till very lately the one used in the Highlands. It is probable that the natives of each country might have a different pronunciation for some of the words, but there could be but one meaning attached to them; such as we may fancy to be the case with the natives of Somersetshire and Yorkshire with respect to the English. Another laughable proof of the identity of the two languages, is the keenness with which the Irish claimed Ossian as their own, soon after he made his appearance. I have deemed it necessary to premise all this, that the reader may judge how far I may be qualified to decide this question. That the Celtic is *thought* to have an affinity with the Phœnician, I am well aware; and the opinion is owing to the "consummate assurance" or lively imagination of old Irish bards and seonachies, backed by the enthusiasm of a few modern philologists, who have *proved in their way* that the Punic scene (act v.) in the *Pœnulus* of Plautus is nothing more nor less than *pure Irish*. About sixty-five years ago Vallancey published his *Essay on the antiquity of the Irish Language*, being a collation of the Irish with the Punic. Vallancey was an Englishman, and at best knew Irish only as a foreigner; and hence, in the manufacture of his *Punic Irish* from Plautus, he very easily imposed upon himself, and a more complete instance of self-delusion I never saw. The plan is simply this: he cuts out the first two Punic lines in Plautus into words suiting his own fancy, which I allow to be quite fair; but then he takes liberties with the orthography of Plautus, changing *vowels* and *consonants* without mercy, against which proceeding I enter my

unqualified protest. The text of Plautus, thus mangled, is then converted into far-fetched Irish words, of *very uncommon occurrence*, and many of them on the *faith of ancient manuscripts*. These words again deviate very considerably from the mangled text or first process of the manufacture. But the greatest difficulty still remains, viz. to *make sense* of the words. This is the most awkward scrape of all; the words require a complete transposition, sometimes from the beginning towards the end of the lines, and vice versa, in order to make a glimmering of sense, which, after all, bears very little resemblance to the Latin translation of Plautus. The first two lines being thus disposed of, he proceeds to the next two, and so on, in a similar manner. Now, by this process I will undertake to convert the Punic aforesaid into any language under heaven, provided I have a smattering of the elements of that language,—a profound knowledge would rather impede the enterprise. The Punic lines have been satisfactorily proved to be Hebrew, than which nothing is more consistent with common sense. And let me observe, that in this proof no transposition of words, nor almost any liberty whatever is taken with the original; and the sense of the Hebrew, too, is the same as the Latin of Plautus. The Hebrew scholar may satisfy himself on this point by consulting Valpy's *Delphini et Variorum Plautus*, 1829. Since I first saw Valpy's Plautus, I have ever suspected the soundness of the *Irish version*; because I was convinced, that if the Punic made Celtic, the Hebrew also ought to make good Celtic, which I never could discover. I lately fell in with Vallancey's *Essay*, and I have no hesitation in giving my opinion of it as above; and, were it not for want of time, I should have presented to you *the words* as they occur in the different stages of the manufacture. This, however, I must reserve till a future occasion; meanwhile I leave your querist to judge what grounds there are for the Celtic "to be thought to have a near affinity with the Phœnician!!!"

I believe I am as much of an admirer of the antiquity of the Celtic as any one; but I disclaim such proofs as the foregoing—"non defensoribus istis"

—I am a Gael, and, I trust, notwithstanding the sneer of the Old Pedant, "that I am sturdy enough to prefer truth" to the antiquity of my native tongue. The best proof of the antiquity of the language is in its internal structure, majestic and simple; in which respect it may be said to vie with the Hebrew, but there all resemblance ceases between them. In conclusion, I regret that I have been compelled to treat these weighty questions so briefly as I have done; but it is my intention to enlarge upon these and several others connected with them at some future period.

Yours, &c. FIOR-GHAEL.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE frequently been entertained and instructed by the criticisms on our earlier poets which I have met with in your Magazine. Among these, Shakespeare has not been forgotten; and it is no flattery to assert, that many an obscure and corrupt passage in his plays has been rectified and explained in your pages.

It is in behalf of the same great poet that I now venture to address you. My custom has always been to note down on the margin of the play I happened to be reading, any emendation which the text appeared to require; some of these I am presumptuous enough to think irrefragable, others only probable. What may be the opinion of others I cannot say, but I cannot refuse myself the pleasure of submitting one or two to your judgment, in order that you may grant them a spare corner, should you deem them worthy of publication.

I shall select my specimens without any regular order, as they present themselves to me, and accordingly my first is from Macbeth. In the third scene of the fifth Act, the Usurper is made, in all the editions, to say,

"This push

Will cheer me ever, or disseat me now."

For this word *cheer*, which seems to me faint and spiritless, I would read *chair*, by which alteration half the sentence is made to respond as it were to the other half. *Chair* to *disseat*, *ever* to *now*.

"The result of this battle shall fix me in my chair for the rest of my life, or unchair me immediately."

And the word * is used for *throned* repeatedly by Shakespeare.

"Her grace sat down
In a rich chair of state."—*Henry VIII.*

"Is the chair empty, is the sword un-
swayed,

Is the King dead?"—*Richard III.*

The next I shall trouble you with is from Henry the Sixth, part I, act v. sc. 3. where Suffolk is introduced with the Lady Margaret, the former of whom expresses his admiration of his fair prisoner, in a speech of some twenty lines, which is made to conclude thus:—

"Beauty's princely majesty is such
Confounds the tongue and makes the
senses rough."

Now, I have often heard and read, both in tale and history, that beauty has the power of softening and subduing the senses, but certainly never of making them unpolished and rough. In the whole range of the language a more unfortunate word could not have been selected; but, while I was resolute in rejecting it, I was long puzzled what to choose in its stead. At length I was conducted by the following clue to what I cannot help fancying the word that Shakespeare wrote. You have, Sir, no doubt observed that he almost always terminates a speech of any considerable length with a rhyme; and acting upon this assumption I began to reflect what word there was that would afford us both rhyme and reason at the close of the sentence. It was not long before a word occurred to me which seemed to offer a fair claim for admission—the word *crouch*. Does it not render the whole metaphor both clear and consistent?

"Before the majesty of beauty the unruly tongue becomes confounded, and the rebellious senses crouch." And it will not escape you that there is between rough and crouch a sufficient resemblance to betray a careless copyist into a mistake.

Yours, &c.

F. W.

* Does Shakespeare elsewhere use the word 'chair' as a verb? If not, the emendation cannot be approved.—*EDIT.*

ANCIENT MANSION IN SOUTH PETHERTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THE handsome village of South Petherton, lying nearly midway between Ilchester and Ilminster, is rich in architectural antiquities. The Church, of a cruciform shape and distinguished by a lofty octagonal tower in the centre, is noble in all its proportions, and elegant rather than elaborate in the various details of its design. The prevailing style of architecture is that of the 15th century, and it appears engrafted upon the walls, or raised upon the foundations, of a structure of far older origin. Besides the Church, there are several ancient mansions which claim the attention of the antiquary. Of these, the most interesting, the most neglected, and the most obscurely situated, has been selected as a fit subject to accompany the present number. It has for many years past been the residence of several poor families. Its owner has bestowed no care upon it; and its inmates have wanted the means, if they possessed the inclination, of keeping the wind and the weather from penetrating through the roof and the windows. Thus slighted and misused, it is no wonder that this curious and once elegant building has been reduced to a condition which renders its entire demolition, if not necessary, very probable. It is deserted and shut up, its inmates having been driven from their abode by the dangerous condition of the walls, on which the steep gable roof imposes a fearful weight.

This venerable mansion is not large, and perhaps its original dimensions were not considerably greater. The design of the south front, before which there is a spacious court, is singularly irregular. The hall in the centre is distinguished by its windows on the sides of a broad and lofty chimney, and a doorway of handsome design. At the upper or west end of the hall are rooms in two stories, moderate in size, and perfectly plain. The rooms at the lower end are of a nobler character; towards the south, they are distinguished by a superb bay-window, which occupies the width of the trans-

verse building, and is carried to the height of two stories. It has an embattled parapet, and buttresses on the angles, once terminated with pinnacles. The windows are rich in tracery, and their beauty is enhanced by the manner in which they are connected, so as to give light to the double story, without losing the unity of their design. The tracery of the middle space in these windows is occupied by a double row of shields, but they appear never to have borne any heraldic devices. There is another shield on the exterior of the chimney belonging to the hall, but this also is without sculpture. We observed nothing in the interior to merit description. The owner was so sparing of decoration, that the modern occupants have found nothing to destroy. I have only to add that this interesting relic of domestic architecture was probably built by Sir Giles d'Aubeny, in the reign of King Henry the Sixth. It is in a low and watery situation, and has been encompassed and defended by a strong wall, the greater part of which has been thrown down, and the space converted into an orchard.

J. C. B.

The manor of South Petherton was in the possession of the family of Albini (afterwards written Daubeny), in the reign of Edward the First, if not before. Sir Giles Daubeny, the supposed builder of this mansion, was Sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Bucks, in 10 Hen. VI.; and by his will, bearing date March 3, 1444, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of our Lady within the church of St. Peter and Paul at South Petherton, before the altar there. His son William, says Collinson, seems to have been altogether resident at this place, where most of his deeds are dated, and for which he obtained a charter for a fair in 25 Hen. VI.

His son Giles was a nobleman high in favour with King Henry the Seventh, to whom he was Lord Chamberlain and Lieutenant of Calais. He was created a Baron of the realm by

patent in 1486 (two of his male ancestors had been summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward the First, but the writ was not continued); and was also a Knight of the Garter. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, in 1507, where his monument and effigy still remain.* By his will two chantry priests were settled at his tomb, and one in the church of South Petherton.

With his son Henry, who was created Earl of Bridgewater, and who sold South Petherton to Lord Arundell of Wardour, the family became extinct.

MR. URBAN, April 1836.

I AM much pleased with the representation in your March number of the old Abbatial Gate-House at Westminster, which is an object of historic interest as well as antiquarian curiosity. Your correspondent J. G. N. says truly, "that no representation has hitherto been published;" and the result of very extensive inquiries, during a period of many years, justifies me in saying that the sketch by Ravenhill, whence your view is accurately copied, is the only authentic drawing to be met with; and highly was it prized by the late respected and intelligent antiquary Mr. Smedley—against whose late residence the only remaining arch is to be seen, and in whose interesting collection of local drawings it was for some years preserved.

The accuracy of your view is shown by J. G. N.; but the following curious description, penned some years since from the lips of a very old inhabitant of the neighbourhood, to whom the building was familiar, and who had never seen a representation of it, will be a satisfactory confirmation.

"The Gate-House was a handsome

structure for those days, and ran from north to south and east to west. In it were confined felons and debtors. They were kept separate; the former being confined in that part running east and west, and the latter in that facing Tothill-street. For the relief of these poor debtors, a box was held out by a pole forty feet long, or let down by a chairo. The felons were brought to this prison through Bow-street or Thieving-lane,† and Union-street, and were hence conducted to the Quarter Sessions, held under Westminster-Hall. This was the only receptacle for prisoners from the Court of Conscience. Gin and other spirits were allowed to be brought into this prison as freely as at public-houses, and the keeper or under-keeper used to go to the window and vociferate to the publican at the corner of the street, 'Jackass! Jackass!' who would then come and receive orders."

The public-house herein mentioned, I find from the list of taverns in London, &c. visited in 1636 by Taylor the Water Poet, was known by the sign of The Angel. Between the two gates there was, within the memory of my late intelligent and amusing friend, Mr. White, of Storey's Gate, a little hovel used as a hatter's shop; and another venerable chronicler and oral historian indicated to me that the house of Mrs. Wilford, the widow of the respected stone-mason, stands on the site of the Governor's house.

Stow says, that the eastern part of the North gate was used as the Bishop of London's prison for "clarks convict." It was certainly an ecclesiastical prison even after the Reformation; but what right the Court of the Bishop of London had to commit within its walls is not clear, since

* Engraved in Dart's Westminster Abbey.

† The same venerable inhabitant informed me of the tradition that the Sanctuary being holy, the monks would not allow thieves to be brought into it, and therefore the officers of justice brought them through these streets, and by the back of the Sanctuary, whence the line became known "as Thieving or Thief-taking Lane"—This is however incorrect. The Sanctuary was not avoided on account of a refusal of the monks to permit unholy persons to be brought through it, but to prevent the possibility of the culprits escaping from justice, into the hallowed liberties of the sanctuary. The word Thieving, is the old English plural *Thieues* for Thieves:—"Thieving Lane," or "Thieves' Lane."—Highly finished views of this and the contiguous streets and buildings, which have been swept away to effect the improvements suggested by Lord Colchester during the last twenty-five years, were made by my late valued friend and industrious antiquary Mr. Capon; and are now in the possession of his daughter, Miss Capon of North-street.

the Deanery of Westminster has always preserved an exempt ecclesiastical, as well as civil, jurisdiction. In the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, No. 107, art. 116, is a petition to Queen Elizabeth from one William Kirkman, a minister, and prisoner in the Gate-House at Westminster, to which he had been committed on an accusation of forgery or fraud. The petitioner prays that he may have enlargement of his restraint, and be allowed to "lyue as a privat parson for euer hereafter in respect of his disgrace;" and that he may be "exempted for euer to haue any intercourse any mor in comon-wealth;" and he shows that her Majesty had been wronged by the persons who "brought his calamities upon him," who only sought their own private benefit under the pretence of doing her Majestie service;" and that he was not guilty of any forgery in the manner of passing the parsonage he had in marriage with his wife; neither had made thereof so much as unto her Highness was suggested. This petition is without date; but as the favours bestowed upon him by the late Sir Walter Mildmay are mentioned, it must have been subsequent to his death in 1589. From what court, civil or ecclesiastical, he was committed, I have no means of ascertaining.

The next instance that I would bring under your notice is a commitment for an ecclesiastical offence, cognizable in an ecclesiastical court, and the offending party subject to the diocese of Winchester. The particulars are gathered from the original adulatory and supplicatory letter of the suspended and imprisoned minister to Lord Burghley, dated Jan. 20, 1596, and preserved in the Lansdowne MSS. No. 83, art. 34. He therein designates himself as "Edward Phillips, preacher of St. Mary Overies," Southwark, and sets forth the articles exhibited against him, and his answers thereto; and apologizes for transgressing the order, "for keeping Wednesday a fast, and transferring the observation of it unto Thursday;" the latter day being Twelfth-day.

The other instance to which I will call your attention involves parties of historic interest. The daughter of

Chief-Justice Coke married Sir John Villiers, the elder brother of the Duke of Buckingham, who was created Viscount Purbeck, and from whom she eloped in 1621 to live in adultery with Sir Robert Howard. For this offence (for which modern morals find atonement in a pecuniary award) Lady Purbeck was sentenced by the High Commission Court to do penance in a white sheet at the Savoy church; a degradation only escaped by the culprit's flight. A renewal of the intimacy in the following year flashed again the sword of justice, and the reckless Lady Purbeck with her paramour were taken into custody and committed to different prisons; she to the Gate-House, and Sir Robert to the Fleet.* Lady Purbeck escaped from her prison disguised in male apparel, and got over to France; and all that is further known of this devoted and unhallowed attachment is, that she was demanded by our Government; that she was again living with Sir Robert, and died whilst in garrison with him at Oxford in 1645.

You have recorded two interesting facts connected with the commitments to this prison on charges of treason and offences against the State. The fate of that gallant, virtuous, and wise man, Sir Walter Rawleigh, "a pattern to all time," is noticed by J. G. N. in terms as just as severe; but other incidents might be mentioned in connection with the last hours of him who was described at the time of his sentence by the Attorney-general Yelverton "as a star at which the world had gazed." It was within the walls of this Gate-House that the last night of his existence, sad unto all but him, was spent; and I should have pleasure in transcribing for your readers that chapter "on the last hours of Sir Walter Rawleigh" in the fifth volume of the 9th edition of D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," if those delightful volumes were not accessible to all.

* Sir Robert suffered a tedious imprisonment; and the unbending prelate, Archbishop Laud, whose sternly moral intentions led to the infliction of heavier sentences on offenders whose rank placed them in the situation of exemplars, was visited by the Parliament with the infliction of a fine of 500*l.* for his severity.

I am, however, tempted to abridge therefrom the following facts, which cast a halo of glory round the spot which they have made classic ground :

" His lady visited him that night, and, amidst her tears, acquainted him that she had obtained the favour of disposing of his body ; to which he answered, smiling, ' It is well, Bess, that thou mayest dispose of that, dead, thou hadst not always the disposing of when it was alive.' At midnight he entreated her to leave him. It must have been then, that with unshaken fortitude, Rawleigh sat down to compose those verses on his death, which, being short, the most appropriate may be repeated :

' Even such is Time, that takes on trust
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust ;
Who, in the dark and silent grave
When we have wandered all our ways,
Shuts up the story of our days !'

On the same night, Rawleigh wrote this dithich on the candle burning dimly :
' Cowards fear to die ; but courage stout,
Rather than live in snuff, will be put out.'

" On the morning of his death he smoked, as usual, his favorite tobacco ; and when they brought him a cup of excellent sack, being asked how he liked it, Rawleigh answered—' As the fellow that, drinking of St. Giles's bowl as he went to Tyburn, said, ' That was good drink, if a man might tarry by it.'"

These nugæ are not intended as a substitute for the pages of D'Israeli, but the rather as an incentive thereto ; seeing what a row of goodly pearls the research and genius of that excellent author has discovered and strung together.

The imprisonment of Sir Walter within this confined and dreary Gate-House, and his execution in Palace-Yard, are not the only associations connected with his revered and honoured name in this locality ; and I am sure you will not refuse my calling general attention to the humble tribute of a parish clerk to his memory, which is to be seen engraved on a brass plate in the south aisle of the neighbouring parish church of St. Margaret (where there is much to interest the antiquary, the lover of art, and even the utilitarian) ; and in again expressing a hope that a more noble monument may be erected within the same walls in testimony of the

esteem with which an enlightened age contemplates his many virtues, his varied acquirements, his brilliant genius, and devotion to science and literature ; and as a mark of regret that the narrow policy of a weak and timid Monarch, and the envy of a dissipated Court, should have triumphed over so much virtue and excellence.

Two more of the conspirators in the attempt to seize " the persons of the Monarch and his family, to alter the religion, raise rebellion, subvert the estate, and procure invasion by strangers," were, on their capture, committed to this prison. They were Sir Edward Parham, kt. the only one acquitted at the trial, and Bartholomew Brooksby, whose punishment was banishment ; and they were removed hence on the 10th of November 1603, to Bagshot, on their way to Winchester Castle, where the trial took place, and where the ringleaders, George Brooke, brother of the Lord Conham through whom the charge against Sir Walter was made, &c. were executed.

Another of the illustrious inmates of the Gate-House was Sir Charles Lyttleton, characterized by Clarendon in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, as one " worth his weight in gold." He was a soldier in the civil wars, escaped from the siege of Colchester to France ; and, returning in 1659, joined in that enterprise of Sir George Booth, afterwards Lord Delamere, against Shrewsbury, which, miscarrying, placed him at the mercy of his enemies, by whom he was committed to the Gate-House. The restoration of Charles released him, and that monarch gave him much promotion and honour. He lived to the patriarchal age of 87 ; dying respected and beloved in 1716.

Nor must the temporary confinement of the diverting journalist Pepys be passed over without notice. In June 1690, upon pretence of being affected towards the abdicated James, his enemies procured his commitment to the Gate-House, whence on account of ill-health he was soon permitted to return to his own house ; and nothing further is known of the charge. It is to be regretted that one who took such great delight in penning his observations and doings in all their simple-minded-

ness, has not given us any account of this building and its inmates; but we gather from his "Diary" several entertaining facts connected with a character of much notoriety, who was for some time within the Gate-House walls.

"May 29, 1663. With Creed to see the German Princesse* at the Gate-House at Westminster."—p. 223.

"June 7, 1663. Lady Batten enquired mightily against the German Princesse, and I as high in the defence of her wit and spirit, and glad that she is cleared at the Sessions."—p. 226.

"April 15, 1664. To the Duke's house, and there saw 'The German Princesse' acted, by the woman herself; but never was any thing so well done in earnest, worse performed in jest upon the stage."—p. 291.

It is not my intention to transcribe all the notices respecting distinguished or remarkable prisoners, which form part of my MS. collections in illustration of the local history of the City of Westminster; but those with which I shall now conclude will show that it was customary for the House of Commons to confine offenders against their privileges, to the narrow and insecure limits of the Gate-House, as well as to the Tower and Newgate.

In the year 1701 the men of Kent, at all times distinguished for manliness of purpose, deemed it their duty to address to the Commons of England an energetic Petition or Remonstrance on their proceedings, but which was voted by the House to be "scandalous, insolent, and seditious," &c. The five gentlemen (deputy-lieutenants and justices of the peace for the county) who delivered the Petition and owned it at the bar, were ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and thence committed to our Gate-House, where, as is customary, they remained till the end of the session. Their names, offences, and some curious par-

* "Mary Moders, *alias* Stedman, *alias* Carleton, a celebrated impostor, who had induced the son of a citizen of London to marry her under the pretence that she was a German Princess. She next became an actress, after having been tried for bigamy, and acquitted. The rest of her life was a continued course of robbery and fraud; and in 1678 she suffered at Tyburn for stealing a piece of plate from a tavern in Chancery Lane."—p. 291. n.

ticulars of the politics of the period, and the right of the House to imprison and the people to petition, may be seen in a now scarce tract from the active and varied pen of Defoe, under the title of "Jura Populi Anglicani."

In the "Political State," vol. xi. p. 683, occurs this notice of another Parliamentary prisoner:

"On the 11th of May 1716, Thomas Harley, Esq.† who was committed to the Gate-House by order of the House of Commons on the 19th of August 1715, for his prevaricating answer about his negotiations abroad, and who was supposed to have been still a prisoner, was found in a house in St. Martin's Lane by messengers that were searching for some of the rebels that lately escaped out of Newgate, upon information that they were harboured there. Mr. Harley had a great bundle of papers before him which were seized, and himself again committed to the Gate-House."

Other instances might be adduced of commitments by the same power as far back as the Parliamentary Wars; but I fear I have trespassed too much on your space.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL TYMMS.

MR. MALONE'S LIBRARY AT OXFORD.

THE curators of the Bodleian having very recently put forth a "Catalogue of Early English Poetry and other Miscellaneous Works illustrating the British Drama, collected by Edmond Malone, Esq.," we may perhaps be allowed, after a cursory perusal, to make a few observations upon it; and we shall do so only in the spirit of a sincere desire to render it more useful by correcting errors, which have no doubt inadvertently crept into its pages. Of the inconvenience of its size we shall say nothing, because we take it for granted that a good reason can be assigned for printing it in folio; apart from this reason, whatever it may be, octavo or quarto would have been much preferable, and we earnestly hope that it will not apply to the highly curious and valuable books bequeathed to the same library by the late Mr. Douce.

† Uncle to the first Earl of Oxford; joint Secretary to the Treasury; Ambassador extraordinary to the Elector of Hanover in 1712; and for many years M.P. for co. Radnor.

The remarks we are about to offer, and the mistakes we shall venture with all becoming diffidence to point out, may have the good effect of obviating objections of the same kind to the Catalogue of Mr. Douce's Collection, whenever it makes its appearance. We earnestly hope and believe that it will not be delayed so long as that of Mr. Malone's Library: the postponement of the publication of which, has rendered Mr. Malone's books of comparatively little service to English Antiquaries during about the last twenty years. They were presented by Lord Sunderlin to the Bodleian in July 1815.

One or two grounds of complaint arise out of what we look upon as a defective system in forming a catalogue of the kind, and others from a slight want of that peculiar and accurate knowledge necessary for such an undertaking.

As to the first, those arising from defective system, our principal objection is to the mode in which works or tracts are entered in the catalogue, where only the initials of the author's name are to be found upon the title-page, or subscribed to the dedication. Some of these are of the greatest interest and value, to which reference could not be made with too great particularity. We will take "Alcilia, Philoparthen's Loving Folly," 4to. 1628, as an instance. This poem is entered in the catalogue only under the initials of the author, J. C., so that if a person, wishing to inspect it, should well know the title, but have forgotten the two letters commencing the author's name (a circumstance of very probable occurrence), he may search in vain for it from one end of the Catalogue to the other. It is not entered under "Alcilia," "Philoparthen," nor "Loving Folly." Nor is this by any means a solitary case, for many proofs to the same effect might easily be given: the observation applies to "the Massacre of Mooney," by T. A., 4to. 1602 (although the very next article supplies the probable name of the writer, viz. Thomas Achelley); to "the Nobleness of the Asse," by A. B. 4to. 1595; to "the Trial of True Friendship," by M. B., 4to. 1596; and to several other productions in the two first pages only of the Catalogue:—none of these can be referred to but

by a knowledge and recollection of the initials of the authors.

It would have been an advantage also that it should have been stated whether the volume is in black letter or in Roman type, as something not unfrequently turns upon this apparently trifling circumstance; but at least, on all occasions, information ought to have been furnished whether the subject of the entry was in prose or in verse. Now, unless the author states on his title-page, as far as it is quoted in the Catalogue, that he has written "sonnets," or "in metre" or "in verse," the matter is ordinarily left merely to conjecture. The second entry in the Catalogue runs thus:—"A. (H.) The Scourge of Venus; or the Wanton Lady; with the rare Birth of Adonis. 8vo. Lond. 1614."—a most singular production, even in connection with Shakespeare's Poem; but, though people may guess (as is the fact) that it is in verse, it cannot be known without reference to the tract itself. A catalogue of this kind should give all the information that can properly be included in a reasonable space, in order, as far as possible, to avoid the waste of time by literary men, in searches that may turn out to be needless. On this account we should have wished that the titles of every curious and perhaps unique production should have been inserted more at length, and that, for the sake of distinguishing editions, the name of the printer, if not of the stationer, should have been given. In this respect no rule seems to have been observed; here and there the printer's name is mentioned when it is of little or no consequence, and it is often omitted where it is of real importance.

What we have said applies generally to the whole Catalogue; but we will now come to particular articles, taking them in the order in which we find them, and expressing in the outset our apprehension lest in pointing out the errors of others we should commit some of our own. We know the difficulty and intricacy of the subject, and are bound to ask, as well as to make, all allowances.

"The Beggar's Ape" is entered on p. 1 and 4, under "Ape" and "Beggar," and we are referred to Richard Nicolls as its author; but when we

turn, as directed, to the name of Richard Nicolls (p. 28) no such production is noticed. The truth is, that the poem (for such it is, though nobody would know it from the Catalogue) was printed anonymously, without even the initials of the author, but acknowledged by Nicolls in his "Winter Night's Vision." On p. 36 the very same piece is attributed to Samuel Rowlands.

Where it has been ascertained that a particular production is the first, second, or any other edition, the fact ought to have been noted. The "Alcilia" before mentioned, of 1628, is the second edition, the first having been printed in 1619; and when the compilers of the Catalogue came to so distinguished and so beautiful a production as Daniel's "Delia," 4to. 1592 (p. 10), we ought to have been told whether it was the first or second impression of that year; otherwise, a person might go down to Oxford, hoping to be able to examine the earliest edition, and find, on his arrival, that it was merely that with the architectural title-page, which materially differs, even as to the number of sonnets, from the first edition.

On the same page, "the Parliament of Bees," 4to. 1641, is attributed to John Day, author of the "Isle of Gulls," 4to. 1606, &c. who was not a student of Caius College, Cambridge. They were distinct writers, and "the Parliament of Bees" only, was by the Cambridge graduate.

In the list of Dekker's productions, on p. 10, "the Batchelor's Banquet," 4to. 1630 (first printed in 1603), should have been included. It stands anonymously on p. 3. In the same way "the History of Jack of Newbury," on p. 46, should have been given to Thomas Deloney on p. 11.

On p. 15 is an item of an edition of "Selimus, Emperor of the Turks," of 1638, purporting to have been written by T. G.; which initials, we are informed by the compiler correctly, do not mean Thomas Goffe. The fact is, that this supposed edition of 1638 is nothing more than a new title-page, printed by a fraudulent bookseller to some copies of the old impression of 1594; and the initials T. G. were preferred, because Thomas Goffe had printed, not long before, his "Raging

Turk," and "Courageous Turk." This circumstance should have been remarked.

We presume that the "8vo." affixed to the edition of Gascoigne's works in 1597, on the same page, is merely a misprint. There is, we believe, no 8vo. edition of them of that date.

We decidedly object to the introduction of many tracts into the list of Robert Greene's works (p. 16), with which he could have had nothing to do. Some of them have, however, been over and over again assigned to him, though by mistake, so that the Catalogue only repeats an error from want of due examination. However, the blunder is more serious in attributing to Robert Greene "A Poet's Vision and a Prince's Glorie," 4to. 1603, which was the work of Thomas Greene to celebrate the accession of James I. At this date Robert Greene had been dead more than ten years. "Grimello's Fortunes," 4to. 1604, belongs to Nicholas Breton, and not to Robert Greene.

Why was not "A choice Banquet of witty Jests," 8vo. 1665, inserted among Thomas Jordan's productions, p. 20? It belongs to him, but it is found only under the letters T. J. On p. 25 there is an entry of "The Antiquary," 4to. 1641, to Shackerley Mermion. Did the compiler of the Catalogue imagine that he was not the same dramatist as Shackerly Marmyoo, to whom two other plays are justly appropriated on the preceding page?

Under "Sir Thomas More," p. 26, we have to point out a singular confusion, which prevails in several other parts of the Catalogue of Malone's books. After giving the title of Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," translated by Robinson, 4to. 1624, by the mode in which the Catalogue is printed, a tragedy, called "Maogora, King of the Timbusias," 4to. 1718, is also placed to Sir Thomas More's credit. The fault lies in the want of another head-line in capital letters, applicable only to "Maogora." By a similar want of distinctness "the Triumph of Truth" and "Cæsar's Triumph," are imputed to Thomas Proctor, the collector of the well-known poetical Miscellany, "a gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions," 4to. 1578.

To represent Thomas Newton as

the author of "Atropoion Delion," 1603, p. 27, is the adoption of an error committed by Warton, and even by Ritson. How could Newton speak of his "youngling muse" in 1603, when he began writing as early as 1575? Besides, on the title page are only the initials T. N. G., so that, according to the plan on which the Catalogue has been prepared, "Atropoion Delion" should have been found under those letters, and no where else.

On the same page, "The return of the Knight of the Post from Hell," 1606, is attributed to Thomas Nash, who was then dead, and on the first page of the introductory epistle he is spoken of as dead.

We should like to have known whether the copy of "Ovid's Elegies," by C. Marlow, with "Epigrams" by Sir John Davis, inserted on p. 28, be the genuine old edition printed in 1597 or 1598, or merely the reprint made about 1640 or 1650, but without date, and often mistaken for the older copy, which is of extreme rarity.

Why is George Peele's celebrated historical play, "Edward the First," stated at the close of the entry to be "Anon." when his name is found at the close of both the editions, of 1593 and 1599, "by George Peele, Master of Arts in Oxensford." This might also have been seen in the admirable reprint of Peele's Works, by the Rev. A. Dyce, as well as in the last edition of Dodsley's Old Plays.

"Anonymous Plays" occupy more than two whole pages (31, 32); and first we remonstrate against the non-arrangement of them either chronologically or alphabetically. Next, and more emphatically, we complain of the introduction of many plays, the authors of which are known, some actually having the names on the title-pages. We will point out only a very few in one or other of these predicaments:—

"Like will to Like, 1568, by Ulpian Fulwell.

"Ferrex and Porrex" (1571), by Sackville and Norton, and introduced elsewhere into the Catalogue under both their names.

"Battle of Alcasar," 1594, incontestibly proved by Mr. Dyce to have been written by George Peele.

"George-a-Greene," 1599, by Robert Greene.

"Spanish Tragedy," 1602, by Thomas Kyd, and introduced elsewhere under his name, together with Soliman and Perseda and "The first part of Jeronimo," of which his authorship depends upon bare conjecture.

"Fair Maid of Bristow," 1605, by John Day.

It would be extremely easy to multiply instances, but they are quite needless. Without dwelling upon the strange and unintelligible entry under S. (R.) "the Phoenix Nest," p. 36, we will proceed at once to Shakespeare, p. 38; and here the reader would hardly expect to find "The Birth of Merlin" among "Plays to the composition of which Shakespeare is considered to have contributed," while "Pericles" is among those "falsely attributed to Shakespeare." Another of these last is "The Yorkshire Tragedy," upon which we do not so strongly insist, although few who read it can deny that it contains proof of his authorship. The internal evidence, as regards "Pericles," we consider irrefragable; but, supposing it more than doubtful, surely it deserved as much distinction as "The Birth of Merlin," which is compounded of little else but trash and absurdity, and has nothing but Kirkman's testimony in its favour. There is better reason for assigning to Shakespeare the alterations in the edition of "Mucedonis," printed in 1609, a play which the Compiler of Malone's Catalogue first gives to Robert Greene, and notwithstanding afterwards places in the anonymous list. Neither does he seem to have been aware that "The Puritan Widow" was by Wentworth Smith, whom on p. 41 he confounds with William Smith, author of "Chloris," 4to. 1596, assigning to the latter the "Hector of Germany" of the former. Proceeding onwards we may state our anxiety to know whether the edition of Sir P. Sidney's "Astrophel and Stella," 4to. 1591, be the genuine and authentic one, or that which was surreptitiously got up and published with a long introductory epistle by Thomas Nash. The latter contains various poems not in the former; among them some sonnets by Samuel Daniel, who complains of the wrong thus done him in the earliest edition of his "Delia," 4to. 1592. On p. 42, "The Anatomy

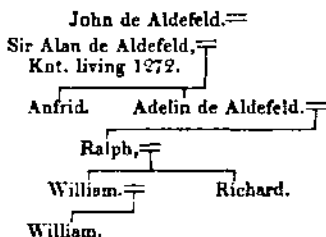
of Abuses," by P. Stubbes, with the date of 1593 is inserted, but we are not told whether it is the first or the second edition: the first was printed in May, and the second in August, 1593, the particular dates being printed at the bottom of each title-page. Perhaps this is expecting an unreasonable degree of minuteness in a Catalogue; but the information would be useful, as we happen to know a gentleman in Edinburgh who is preparing a reprint of "The Anatomy of Abuses," and it would be a serious misfortune if he were to come from Scotland to Oxford expecting to find the first edition of Stubbes's work there, when it might turn out to be only the second, and that his journey had been fruitlessly undertaken.

We shall conclude our particular remarks, by asking for some explanation of an item on p. 44, which, as far as we can understand it (unless the printer has made some strange omission) attributes to Dr. Robert Wild two plays printed long before he was born—"The Three Ladies of London," 1584, and "The Three Lords and Three Ladies of London," 1590. How they came to be introduced at all under the letter W, unless the Compiler of the Catalogue fancied that they were by Dr. Wild, we are at a loss to imagine; and one of them—"The Three Ladies of London"—actually has the name of Paul Buck, the author of it, printed on the last page.

Without any affectation of candour, we are heartily sorry to have been obliged to make these objections to the Catalogue of Mr. Malone's Library, on which it is evident that much pains and labour have been bestowed. It is very possible that too much reliance has sometimes been placed upon the information contained in the MS. notes inserted in the volumes, which Mr. Malone would himself have in many instances corrected had he lived till the present day. As it stands, the Catalogue will be extremely useful, and it is not improbable that at no very distant date it will be reprinted, when the mistakes and omissions we have pointed out may be corrected and supplied.

Mr. URBAN, Ripon, Feb. 26.

THE village of Aldfield is situated in the parish and liberty of Ripon, lower division of the wapentake of Clare; about four miles west of the above-mentioned town, and one north of the celebrated ruins of 'Fountains.' The manor of 'Aldefelt,' at the time of Domesday, was in the possession of Gospatric; Archil had two carucates of land to be taxed, and Dolphin had half a carucate to be taxed, value 10s. in King Edward's time; the value the same at the time of the survey. It appears to have been in possession of a family of the same name in the thirteenth century. The following are a few scattered notices preserved in the Coucher of Fountains:



Sir Alan de Aldefeld, Knt. gave to the monks of Fountains, A.D. 1272, a free passage for men, cattle, and carriages through his land in Aldefeld, &c. and quitclaimed what his ancestors had given. Ralph de Aldefeld, son of Adelin, and William and Richard, his sons, gave forty-four acres of land here, with twelve acres of woodland, which Roger de Mowbray and Nigel his son confirmed, as did William, son of Ralph, son of Adelin. About the latter end of the fifteenth century, the possessions of this family passed into that of the Markenfields, of Markeonfield Hall, by marriage of Jane, daughter of Sir Hugh de Aldefeld, with Thomas Markenfield, Esq.

In MS. Harl. 608, p. 83 b., is the following notice of this place:—

"Aldefelde cum North House (now Nordus), Aldefelde in Archidiaconatu Richmond, percella possessionum nuper Monasterij de Fountance, val'yd 19 die Julij, 1556, for Mathew Warcoppe."

Part of the village is now in the possession of the Right Hon. the Earl de

Grey, and part in the possession of Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Hall.

The Chapel, which stands at the east end of the village, is a perpetual curacy with Studley, dedicated to St. Lawrence, in the deanery of Ripon.* It was partly rebuilt, in the pointed style, about the year 1782 or 3, at the expense of the village and neighbouring farmers, to which Mrs. Allanson, of Studley, gave 100*l.*; consequently every vestige of antiquity was removed, excepting the font, which is of grey marble. The bason is elegantly carved, and stands on a pyramidal cluster of four columns, with a square base. It is supposed to have been brought from Fountains. Under a table monument in the chapel-yard, beneath the east window, rest the mortal remains of Michael J. Messenger, the former possessor of Fountains Abbey, and friend of Burton, the author of the *Mooasticon*. In a field east of the village, the inequality of the ground marks probably the remains of a village, of remote antiquity. In the village are a few relics of Fountains Abbey; among the rest, a head of the Virgin, which a Catholic brought from the abbey, and placed it with great veneration in a secure corner of his cottage; in his window, also, were a few fragments of staidoed glass, which he had brought from the ruins.

About half a mile east, on the road to Ripon, in a field near a farm-house called Lindrick, the remains of a village appear, which may probably never have arisen after the devastation of the Norman Conqueror. A sword found here some years ago; it was long, broad, and straight, corresponding with the one engraved in p. 16 of the "British Costume." The street may be traced with buildings on each side, and inclosures behind them.

R. d. C.

MR. URBAN, *March 14.*

WILL you allow me to say a few words more on the subject of the University Degrees designated by LL.D. and D.C.L. I have availed myself of

* An old inhabitant, who had a good recollection of the former edifice, said that the lights were long, narrow, and pointed (characteristic of the twelfth century), and the seats chiefly of rude oak.

your reference, in a late number, to the letters of two Correspondents which appeared in your Magazine in 1817, 1818, and also in 1820, part i. p. 517. The difficulty in question, however, does not appear to be settled by the remarks of LL.D. and R.C.

With me, and as I apprehend was the case with your former Correspondents, the 'vexata questio' is this:—"Is there any, and if so, what is the distinction between the degrees conferred in our two universities which are denoted by LL.D. and D.C.L.?" I am aware that strictly the discussion turned only on the degree as conferred at Oxford. It may now, however, be extended to the sister university, as, since the year 1825, and then for the first time, we meet, in the Cambridge University Calendar, with D.C.L. and B.C.L., where formerly we had found LL.D. and LL.B. Yet I am enabled to say that, at the present time, a candidate for the degree of Doctor in Law at Cambridge, attaches LL.D. to his name in the registrar's book before his admission, and such are the initials still used in any formal instrument; although, as I stated in a former letter, the admission is *in jure Civili* only.

I can in part, but not altogether, assent to the observations of R. C. in 1817, part ii. p. 487. We have no reason to doubt that the University of Oxford (in analogy perhaps to some of the foreign universities), before the Reformation, conferred degrees both in Civil and Canon Law, and that the same person sometimes was admitted by distinct graduations to be a Doctor in Civil Law and a Doctor in Canon Law. Such, in all probability, was the case at Cambridge also. Henry the Eighth, in the 27th year of his reign, issued a mandate to the University of Cambridge, to prohibit the taking of Degrees in the Canon or Pontifical Law. Vid. Stat. Acad. Cant. 137. It is probable, says Professor Christian, that at that sametime Oxford received a similar prohibition. The use of the initials J.U.D. (*Juris utriusque Doctor*), borrowed unquestionably from some of the foreign universities, appears to be not altogether unknown in this country before the Reformation, as will be seen from a memorial noticed below. Yet I cannot allow that LL.D. is to be considered

analogous or equivalent to J.U.D.; inasmuch as *Jus*, in contradistinction to *Lex*, denotes a kind or system of law, and *Lex* a particular or specific law: yet, if I mistake not, this is one and indeed the usual way of explaining LL.D. Incorrect as it seems to me to be, it is at any rate more feasible than the interpretation which Mr. G. CROM (Gent. Mag. 1817) asserts was given by Dr. Hallifax (formerly Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge), that by LL.D. was meant 'a Doctor of the Law of Laws,' (i. e. of the Civil Law).

The letters LL.D. have sometimes been transposed. An instance occurs in the title page of a "TREATISE ON ORATORY," by JOHN WARD, D.LL. &c. PROFESSOR IN GRESHAM COLLEGE. A.D. 1759.

What the precise meaning of LL.D. may have been before and since the Reformation, it seems but reasonable to suppose, that when Degrees were conferred solely in Civil Law, although it might be at a considerable period after, then the use of D.C.L. gradually crept in as the English initials of the degree; for we cannot properly, for a reason above stated, consider them Latin initials.

In the letter of R. C. (Gent. Mag. 1818, part 1. 496) it is stated, that on admission to the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law, the admission was 'to the reading of the Justinian Code,' and that 'admission to read the Decretals' was the form in proceeding to the Degree of Doctor in the Canon Law. I presume that R. C. refers to the forms in use in the University of Oxford prior to the Reformation. That this statement is correct, and that J.U.D. was in partial use, at least in this country, will appear from the following extracts, for which I beg to refer to the "History of the County Palatine of Durham," vol. ii. by R. Surtees, Esq. F.S.A., and to a publication entitled, a "Guide to the Lakes," by W. Hutchinson, Esq., author also of a History of the County of Durham.

List of the Deans of the Collegiate Church of Lanchester.

John Huntman, S.T.B. 25 Jan. 1400.
John Rudde, B.D. ob. 29 Sept. 1499.
Thomas Thomyo, D.D. p. m. Rudde.
Robert Hyndmer, 2 Apr. 1532.

Here B.D. is not of course to be

considered as equivalent to S.T.B.; and its true meaning appears from an inscription on a brass plate fixed on a blue slab in the chancel of Lanchester Church, under which Dean Rudde was buried:—

"Orate pro anima Mag^r Joannis Rudde, in Decretis Baccalaurii, quondam Decani huius Ecclesie, qui obiit xxix die Septembris, Anno Dⁿⁱ MCCCCXXXI. Cuius anima propitiatur Deus animarum."—Vide Surtees, ii. 311, 314; also p. 264.

"THO. THOMYO DECRETORUM D^r. succeeded RUDDE as Dean 1490.

"ROB. HYNDMER UTRIUQ^{ue} JURIS D^r. AC CANCELLAR. (TEMP^{oralis}.) Coll. Apr. 2, 1532. He was the last Dean."—Vid. Hutchinson, p. 315.

I regret that I have not been able to throw any further light on this subject; but, as it has been discussed previously in the Gentleman's Magazine, perhaps you will be kind enough to insert these few observations.

Yours, &c. LL.D. CANTAB.
Middle Temple.

MR. URBAN, *Durham, March 27.*

YORKSHIRE has at last found a champion to rescue her emphatic dialect from disrepute, and every North Riding man must feel himself raised in the scale of civilized talkers, when he reads the amusing paper on English Dialects in the last Number of the Quarterly. There are several curious notices of the modes of conjugating verbs in the northern districts; but on one point, the imperative plural, the writer does not appear fully informed. He gives Chaucer's dialogue between the Yorkshire Scholars and the Miller of Trampington, from an uncollated MS.: one of the clerks is made to say, "I pray you *spedes* us hethen that ye may;"

and on the fourth word the Reviewer remarks, "apparently a *loquax calami* for *spede*." This, however, is a correct North-country form of the imperative plural. The Northumbrian gloss on the Durham Gospels, Mark i. v. 3, gives the warning of John the Baptist "Gearwas Drihtnes woeg;" the common A. S. version is "Gegearwiath Drihtnes wæg." At v. 15, our Saviour says, "Hreowiges and geleses toth' god-spell;" in the A. S. "Doth dædbote

and gelyfath tham godspelle." The religious antiquary will not fail to observe the difference between the heart-
repentance inculcated by the Northern version, and the external religion substituted for it by the Southern.

To cite a more modern authority : in the Towoeley Mystery, or Miracle Play, of the Adoration of the Shepherds, Mak the Sheep-stealer, endeavours, when first introduced, to pass himself off as a Southern yeoman, and in his assumed character addresses the Shepherds in the Southern imperative,

Fyon you, *goythe* hence,
Out of my presence,
I must have reverence.

But after he finds himself recognised by them, he reverts to his mother tongue, and calmly says,

————— *Good, spekes* soft
Over a seke woman's heede ;

and presses his hospitality on them with "*Sirs, drynkes.*" Then we have King Herod, the favourite hero of the miracle plays, dismissing his military attendants to make way for the juriconsults.

————— *Goye* hence,
I have matters to melle
With my prevey counselle.

And after the slaughter of the Innocents, he concludes with a piece of characteristic advice to the audience :

Sirs, this is my counselle,
Bese not too cruelle.

The Towneley Mysteries are now in the press, and will shortly be published under the auspices of the Surtees Society, accompanied by a preface from the pen of a gentleman well acquainted with the topography of the north of England. The language appears, according to the Reviewer's nomenclature, to be a mixture of the Northumbrian and North-Anglian dialects, though the latter is, perhaps, most apparent in the speeches of the low-lived characters, such as Cain and his ploughboy,

Yours, &c. J. GORDON.

P. S. The English inscription at p. 285, of your March number, furnishes another instance of the northern imperative plural. The second word is, perhaps, *yaf*, and *Gyb* is doubtless a proper name * ; the inscription will then read :

Ye that wil to God be sib,
Prayes (*pray ye*) al for good *Gyb*.

* We suppose an abbreviation for the Christian name, Gilbert.—EDIT.

SONNET 684.

BY SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, BART.

DISCOURAGEMENT FROM OBSERVING HOW INNUMERABLE ARE THE AUTHORS
WHO HAVE FALLEN INTO OBLIVION.

WHEN thousands and ten thousands of the scrolls
Of authors, who had hoped immortal fame,
Lie on their shelves with mouldering dust bespread,
My spirit sinks within me, and a blight
Falls on my heart, that now the lore unrolls.
And is it thus we seek a lasting name ?
And is it thus we treat the slighted dead,
Who, in the trust to shine a living light,
When in the grave their mute remains should lie,
In scorn of pleasure pass'd their busy days ;
And deeming that their minds would never die,
Beyond material life their hopes would raise,
Content with poverty, neglect, and wroog,
To shine thereafter amid Learning's throng ?

SONNET 822.

BY SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, BART.

BOASTING is hateful ; vanity is mean ;
And arrogance invites the pang it gives ;
But lofty bearing, rais'd in self-defence,

Is not a foolish or unsound pretence.
 Th' insulted on his sword may proudly lean,
 And tell th' offender 'tis by this he lives !
 The taunt he may with double force return,
 And with the lightning of his auger burn !
 But fear the crouch, the low servility,
 The humbleness to those whose threat'nings swell,
 The quivering lip, and downcast grov'ling eye,
 That would their liberty to shadows sell,—
 'Tis degradation fit for virtue's ban,
 And who submits, should lose the name of Man !

 THE ALDINE ANCHOR.

AN IMPROMPTU.

“ Αἱ δὲ σφραγίδες ἡμῶν ἔστων, Πηλεΐας, ἢ Ἰχθύς, ἢ Λύρα μουσική, ἢ Ἀγκυρα ναυτική.”—Clement. Alexandrin. Pædag. lib. iii. c. xi.

(Trans.) “ Let your emblems, or devices, be a dove, or a fish, or a musical lyre, or a naval anchor.”

Would you still be safely landed,
 On the Aldine Anchor ride ;
 Never yet was vessel stranded
 With the *Dolphin* by its side.
 Fleet is Wechel's flying courser,
 A bold and bridleless steed is he ;
 But when winds are piping hoarser,
 The *Dolphin* rides the stormy sea.
 Stephens was a noble printer,
 Of knowledge firm he fixt his tree ;
 But Time in him made many a splinter,
 As, old Elzevir, in thee.
 Whose name the bold *Digamma* hallows,
 Knows how well his page it decks ;
 But black it looks as any gallows
 Fitted for poor authors' necks.
 Nor Time nor Envy e'er shall canker,
 The sign that is my lasting pride ;
 Joy, then, to the Aldine Anchor,
 And the *Dolphin* at its side.
 To the *Dolphin*, as we're drinking,
 Life, and health, and joy we send ;
 A Poet once he sav'd from sinking ;
 And still he lives—the Poet's friend.

 RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

CHAUCER.—No. I. INTRODUCTORY.

FEW writers are more neglected, less studied, or less known, though none are more talked of, than Geoffrey Chaucer. And yet, whether we consider the richness and diversity of his genius, the soundness of his feelings, the harmony of his verse, or, in most instances, the subjects he has chosen, few poets are less deserving of neglect. The language, too, after all, is not so far removed from our own, as to throw much difficulty in the way even of the general reader. We are, indeed, ourselves, beginning to feel some compunction of conscience, for having neglected him so long in our department of retrospective criticism—for having so long sinned against so noble a name ; and we are now resolved to repair, as far as we can, our fault, by giving to the

Poetry, not one paper, but a legion. We intend to read over, as it were, to our readers, a short course of lectures upon the works of Chaucer, recommending them all to provide themselves with a copy of Tyrwhitt's edition, which we shall take as our text; and in our present number we shall preface the whole by a few general observations on his language and versification.

The neglect which Chaucer has experienced, arises, perhaps, in a great measure, from the failings of his editors. When his works were first printed, a great change had taken place in the language since the time when they had been written. The dull *e*, which had taken the place of so many different terminations of the older Saxon, had been entirely, or almost entirely, thrown away; and the first editors added to the unimportant variations of the orthography of Chaucer's time, that more important one of turning dissyllables into monosyllables, and trisyllables into dissyllables. The measure of Chaucer's poetry was thus utterly destroyed. With the exception, generally, of Caxton, the earlier printers were by no means faithful to their manuscripts; not only did they disregard entirely the orthography, but words and sentences, which they did not readily understand, were rashly or unintentionally changed for others which had no similarity to them; and another and still more irreparable corruption thus found its way into the printed texts of Chaucer. If we add to these, the chance that the manuscript itself, which came into the hands of the printer, might be the worst possible, (for the comparing and appreciating of manuscripts was then not much in vogue), we may easily conceive the wretchedness of the early editions of a poet like the author of the *Canterbury Tales*.

Early in the last century, John Urry, of Christ's Church, Oxford, first undertook to give a perfect and complete text of Chaucer's works; and, to judge by the list of manuscripts which he has left us, he had no reason for complaining of lack of materials. But, in spite of the encomiums which were lavished upon him by the editor who finished his edition; in spite of "his skill in the northern language spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland," which "qualified him to read this poet with more ease and pleasure than one altogether bred be-south the Trent could do, without more than common application;" still Urry was too ignorant of the language and spirit of his author, too deficient in correct philological knowledge, to perform, with any degree of success, the task he had undertaken. When we speak of Urry's ignorance of the language of Chaucer, we do not allude to that knowledge of a language which consists in guessing with tolerable success at the meaning of an uncommon word, and in what he himself has described as "looking over a great many dictionaries for words I could not find, as well as for words I could;" he should possess an accurate knowledge of the reasons, and forms, and constructions, of the language, in other words, of its grammar—a knowledge in which Urry was entirely deficient; and, from the circumstance of his having formed a text, not upon manuscripts, but upon certain arbitrary rules which he had formed in his own mind, his edition is infinitely worse even than the black-letter editions which had preceded it. His list of manuscripts, too, is a mere parade; he may have seen them, but he certainly made very little use of them, as we have ourselves had good reason to know, from a comparison of parts of his text with those identical manuscripts.

Urry was followed, in the task of editing Chaucer, by a far sounder scholar, Thomas Tyrwhitt, whose edition of the *Canterbury Tales*, as the only one of any value, we have now before us. Tyrwhitt began by the only reasonable method, that of arranging, and, as far as he could, classifying his manuscripts. He has proceeded with judgment and discrimination; but though he has investigated the language as far as in his time it was possible, he also was deficient in that accurate knowledge of the older forms of the English tongue which was necessary to make a perfect edition, and consequently his text is not entirely without errors. This knowledge of the language, and a more accurate classification of all the manuscripts, is more peculiarly necessary, in order to avoid the formation of a text, whose language is a mixture of that of the different periods and of the different dialects in which the manuscripts of so popular a poet have been written.

It is by no means true, that the orthography of a language, before the introduction of printing, was necessarily subject to no fixed and determinate rules. In the pure Saxon, there was a regular orthography and regular terminations, and every time the scribe trespassed against the natural rules which guided them, he committed an error. As the Saxon, by a multitude of causes, was broken into the stage of our language which we call middle-English, there was certainly introduced much apparent irregularity, and some confusion; but even in this very confusion there was order; by a careful investigation, we may discover a reason for every thing, except for the mere errors of scribes; and the diversity which did exist in the orthography of manuscripts, was either in cases where it was perfectly unimportant, or, in the few other cases, may be well accounted for, by comparing its forms with that of the older tongue from which it was derived. From the nature of the language, some letters of the Saxon answered under certain circumstances to more than one letter in the later middle-English, in which stage of the language those letters were naturally used almost indiscriminately in its place: in the more modern form of the tongue, we have arbitrarily fixed a law by which only one of these letters shall be used; but still, the ancient scribe who wrote *æggen*, and the other who wrote *seyen*, were each equally right. We doubt, indeed, whether in speaking, except it were in the broad pronunciation of the provinces, the one could have been distinguished from the other. In the first steps of the change, the Saxon lost the forms of its terminations, which, except in some persons and in the infinitives of the verbs, were almost all replaced by a dullish *e*, that was, at first, probably pronounced in every case with distinctness. Later on, this *e* was less distinctly pronounced; in some places where it had been before pronounced, particularly in nouns, it was no longer pronounced; and, as the use of an *e* which was entirely mute came into practice, it was often added by mere caprice to words where it had no right to appear, and sometimes its use seems only to be the distinguishing of a long vowel in the syllable which preceded it. Hence came, in the time of Chaucer, the words with the final *e* pronounced, and those where it was not pronounced; and we feel convinced that a careful study of his works, in the best manuscripts, will enable us some day to distinguish the words which should, and those which should not be pronounced. Chaucer, moreover, was a poet of the Court, where the Norman, though it had lost much ground, had not yet ceased to exert its influence; and the introduction of many foreign words, tended to create, perhaps, some irregularity in this termination: but, we believe, not so much as might be supposed, for the adventitious words seem to have conformed with tolerable ease to the English practice.

Tyrwhitt has treated with neglect, and almost with contempt, a document which would have thrown great light on the use of the final *e*, and on the general rules of middle-English pronunciation. We allude to the curious metrical paraphrase on the Gospels, called the *Ormulum*, which is preserved in a manuscript at Oxford, and of which, unfortunately, only a small specimen has been yet printed in the *Analeta* of our learned Saxonist, Mr. Thorpe. Orm, the writer of this poem, was a philologist in his time; his work is written in extremely regular metre, and he has carefully marked the difference between the long and short syllables, by doubling the consonant after the other, a method which he exhorts all his transcribers to follow:—

And whase wilenn shall þiss boc
 eftt operr sibe writenn,
 himm hidde icc þatt hett write riht,
 Swa summ þiss boc himm tæcheþþ,
 all þwertt utt afterr þatt itt is
 uppo þiss firrste bisne,
 wiþþ all swille rime alls her iss sett,
 wiþþ alse fele wordes;
 and tætt he loka wel þatt he
 An boc-staff write twiggæan
 eggwhær þær itt uppo þiss boc

And whoever shall will this book
 Again another time to write,
 Him I pray that he write it correctly.
 So as this book him teacheth,
 All throughout as it is
 In this first pattern,
 With all such rime as here is set,
 With just so many words;
 And that he look well that he
 Write one letter twice,
 Wherever it in this book

iss writen o þatt wise ;
 loke he wel þatt hett write swa,
 forr he ne magg nohht ellens
 on Eunglish writtan rihtt þe word,
 þatt wite he wel to soþe.

Is written in that manner ;
 Look he well that he write it so,
 For he may not otherwise
 In English write correctly the word,
 Let him know well that this is truth.

Orm has only given the final *e* where it is fully pronounced, and if we had the whole of the poem printed, with an index of the words with the *e* final and without it, we have no doubt that it would throw much light upon the usage, even in Chaucer's time; that is, probably more than a century and a half later. One rule, which this poem gives us, always holds true in Chaucer; namely, that the *e* final is never pronounced before a vowel. The French words ending in *ble* conform to this rule. We are inclined to doubt the accuracy of Tyrwhitt's remark, that the *e* is so pronounced before a *k*;—in the Ormulum, the rule is decidedly to the contrary. Thus—

“ And unnc birrþ biddenn Godd tatt he
 forgifte himm here sinne.”

“ þatt wite he wel to soþe.”

“ And Cristess moderr comm till Crist,
 and seegde himm þus wiþþ worde.”

“ And nisste he nolht whæroffe itt wass.”

Our ears would certainly prefer the reading, in this line of the prologue to the Canterbury Tales,

“ To *severen* halwes couthe in sundry londes,”

if we had manuscript authority for it. But, unfortunately, all the best MSS. we have seen of the Canterbury Tales are deficient in the beginning. In the Ormulum, the final *e* at the end of the line stands for a full syllable; this we believe never to be the case in Chaucer.

M. Raynouard, in a notice of M. Francisque Michel's edition of the Chanson de Roland, which will appear in the approaching No. of the Journal des Savans, and of which we have been favoured with a private copy, has shown that, in the earlier Anglo-Norman, it was customary to write, after a word which ended with a vowel, simply the letters *m*, *t*, *s*, &c. in place of *me*, *te*, *se*, which letters were combined in pronunciation with the word preceding. Thus,

“ Si *m* combatai as .xiii. empaignans,”

and,

“ Ne *s* poet garder que mals ne li ataignet.”

which were pronounced *sia* and *nes*. We suspect that this practice lasted long after it had ceased to be expressed in writing, and we are not sure if traces of it may not be found in Chaucer. We at present put it forth merely as a suggestion, whether *me*, after a vowel, may not often become a mere termination in dull *e*, and whether as such the syllable may not be lost when a vowel commences the following word, and whether, similarly, it may not be lost, or nearly lost, at the end of a line. This would account at once for such rhymes as the following—

“ That streit was comen from the court of Rome,
 Ful loude he sang, Come hither, love, *so me*.”

Cant. T. 673.

“ And whan this Alkymistrè saw his time,
 Riseth up, sire preest, quod he, and stondesth *by me*.”—v. 16678.

where the pronunciation must evidently be as though it were written *some* and *dyme*.

We will only add, at present, that in a modern edition of Chaucer, we approve of marking the final *e*, where pronounced; but we object to the use of accents for the purpose, because they have a peculiar signification, entirely at variance with that purpose. The dull final *e* was neither pronounced *è* nor *é*. The *e* is much more convenient, because it properly demands that the syllable shall be separately pronounced, without at all deciding how.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ion, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By Mr. Sergeant Talfourd. (Not published.)

THERE is a singular beauty in the tragedy of Euripides, which bears the name of *Ion*, that has so deeply impressed the minds of two English poets, as to induce them to make it the groundwork of their own dramatic inventions; and to it we are indebted for the *Creusa* of Whitehead, and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's *Ion*: yet there is little resemblance in these different plays, as to the construction of the plot; and they differ almost entirely in the complication of incidents, and in the characters. In the play of Euripides, the charm is derived from the purity, the freshness, the unsullied innocence, the sacred and devout feelings which surround the priestly boy of the Temple; while beautiful touches of imagery, congenial to the character, are introduced, which blend intimately with it, and soften and harmonize the stronger passages in the other portions of the drama. The Greek dramatist, however, seemed to be more attentive to the formation of his character, and the beauty and delicacy of his sentiments and language, than to the skilful development of his plot: and the falsehoods employed to blind *Xuthus*, leave a very unsatisfactory impression of the morals of the Deities, and perhaps of the skill of the Poet. The picturesque imagery and fine Lyric harmony of the choruses, all add to the impression: so that, if *Ion* is not one of the greatest efforts of genius displayed by the poet, it is at least one of the most fascinating and finished of his productions.

Mr. Whitehead has injudiciously kept the character of *Ilyseus* (his *Ion*) too much in the background,—it is too little developed,—and the quiet serenity and sanctity which breathe through the original, are too often lost in the copy, amid artful intrigues, and contending passions; while the death of *Creusa* throws a gloom over the catastrophe, and impairs its effect.

Mr. Talfourd's Drama is of a much finer conception and higher character;

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he has borrowed the beautiful creation of the Greek poet—the *Ion* of the Athenian play,—and he has added to it more important events, urged it on with more powerful emotions, and conducted it to those higher destinies which are demanded in the modern drama,—which are accompanied with more vivid descriptions, and carried on by more impetuous passions. These he has linked to the dark arrows of inexorable destiny; and thus has preserved the breadth, the repose, the grandeur of the original fable—its antique simplicity, and its severe and sublime outline. The charm of his drama consists in the pure and elevating feelings it inspires,—in the fine and dignified view it gives of humanity, and its noble aspirations, free from all selfish purposes, and all ambition but the best—showing its dutiful submission to the will of Heaven, and ensuring, by the sacrifice of itself, the happiness and safety of those who depend upon it. In this ideal elevation, the modern Poet has risen higher than his original; uniting his story to a nobler purpose, and accompanying it with more intellectual energy. What the Athenian critics would have thought of the modern play—whether they would have considered the very tragic conclusion at variance with the previous flow of feeling, and the gentle impressions that had been formed; whether they would have approved of the *fascination* of the selfish and sensual tyrant, and the charmed look and language of the boy; whether they would have considered the whole construction of the fable as uniform in the Gothic drama as in the Grecian, we will not presume to say; but we can suppose, after the curtain fell, that one of the Critics of the Athenian pit would have addressed the audience, and said, “The play of *Ion*, oh Athenians! has on the whole met our approbation; and when we consider that it is the production of a Barbarian—of a naked savage of the Getic race; that it must have been composed amidst eternal snows and howling tempests, which ever

brood over their inhospitable shores; when we consider that the author never was at Athens; never saw the divine Socrates; never heard the more than mortal eloquence of the honey-lipped Plato; never gazed upon the breathing forms of Phidias; never worshipped in the temple of the Olympian Jupiter; never drew inspiration from the matchless forms of nature, or from the glorious creations of art; when we know that his body is painted with red ochre, and his savage face covered with vermillion; that he is clad in the untanned skins of the bears he has killed for his winter sustenance;—when we find him using a language, devoid of all inflections, admitting few combinations, clogged with consonants, and utterly discordant and inharmonious; when we consider that certainly he has never seen the sun—never beheld the bright-haired Apollo in his golden chariot—(for our great and authentic historian Herodotus asserts, that you cannot penetrate far into his desolate country, for the multitude of *white feathers* which are continually falling); never heard of the nine Muses and their fountain; and that his wretched days have been spent in privation of all that ministers delight to man—that he never poured out a libation to Bacchus, (who, being the patron of tragedy, must needs be much offended with this learned barbarian's neglect of his altars)—never made an offering to Ceres;—all these matters being duly weighed, we come to the conclusion, that, by the wreck of some Ionian galley on his coast, a manuscript of Euripides or Agathon must have been floated on shore, which is now given to us as an original. If that is the case, all that can be said is, that the *words* used can convey no *ideas* to them; and that it may be considered as an ingenious commutation of language only;—an echo of musical sounds—a reflection of our godlike creations in the polar skies."

Here the first Critic stroked his beard, looked to the Logeum, and sate down. The second then rose and made an imaginary address to the author, as supposing him present: "However I may approve," he said, "oh inhabitant of furthest Thule, the general conduct of your translation is a lost copy of one of our poets, and not without some blemishes."

the acute eyes of the men of Athens would speedily detect. Your prototype (as you say), Euripides, was distinguished for the simplicity and elegant plainness of his language in the dramatic dialogue; and his adorned and figurative poetry was reserved for the choral odes; in which, however, he is inferior, in richness of imagery, as well as propriety of application, to his great rivals: but the redundancy of ornamental language is a fault pervading, if not all, many parts of your translation; otherwise, as far as your tramontane jargon permits, very well executed. Your descriptions are too diffused, and your language is weakened by the too frequent use of epithets. In this, you have departed from the usage of the Greeks, to your own disadvantage. In the speech of Agenor to Adrastus (p. 82), it is my opinion that a few circumstances alone should have been mentioned,—short, forcible, plainly and vividly marked; with no more ornament than poetry in its *essence* requires. Your images are well conceived, and elegantly expressed; but too artificially elaborated for their situation: and perhaps yet more in the answer of Adrastus; which is almost one long metaphor, or similitude; instead of being abruptly broken and changed, as was more natural under the action of strong emotions. We will recall it to your attention, oh gentle and polished Barbarian! though the characters you use are very difficult to trace, and more fit for a Scythian than a Greek.

ADRASTUS.

I HAVE yet power to punish insult—look
I use not, Agenor—Fate may dash
My sceptre from me, but shall not command
My will to hold it with a feebler grasp.
Nay, if few hours of empire yet are mine,
They shall be coloured with a sterner pride,
And peopled with more *lustrous joys than Aush'd*
In the serene procession of its greatness,
Which look'd perpetual as the dawning course
Of human things. Have ye beheld a pine,
That clasp'd the mountain-summit with a root
As firm as its rough marble, and apart
From the huge shade of undistinguish'd trees,
Lifted its head as in delight, to share
The evening glories of the sky, and taste
The wanton dalliance of the heavenly breeze,
That no ignoble vapour from the vale
Could climb to mingle with—in wild caprice
Of frolic Jove, smit by the thunder's war,
And lighted for destruction?—How it stood,
One moment, and the moment, fring'd and wreath'd

the inward graces of its shape
and midst its topmost boughs
on's airy fancies made
and sportive—never
a pomp so rich

As wafted on its downfall, while it took
The storm-cloud, roll'd behind it for a curtain,
To gird its splendours round, and made the
blaze

Its minister, to whirl its flashing shreds
Aloft towards Heaven, or to the startled depths
Of forests, that afar might share its doom :—
So shall the royalty of Argos pass
In festal blaze to darkness—

“This would have been a fanciful and beautiful soliloquy of a man at ease,—the activity of the fancy delighting to follow out the impressions as they arise, to their finest and slenderest applications; but it surely is not so agreeable, oh fair and long-haired stranger! to the state of the Tyrant of Argos. Again, I consider there is a violence and exaggeration in another speech of Adrastus, which I account for in supposing you used it by way of contrast :

— To the mountains
I fled, and on their pinnacles of snow
Breasted the icy wind, in hope to cool
My spirit's fever—struggled with the oak,
In search of weariness, and learned to rive
Its stubborn boughs, till limbs once lightly
strung

Might mate in cordage with its infant stems.
Or on the sea-beat rock tore off the vest
Which burnt upon my bosom, and to air
Headlong committed, clove the water's depth
Which plummet never sounded—but in vain.

“I shall now only add, that the poetic language which you use, is, to my astonishment, very elegant, and harmonious, and polished; but it is too full of epithet, as I observed—

— A thoughtful sadness dwells,
Stern purpose knits the forehead, which till now
Knew not the passing wrinkle of a care.
Those limbs, which in their heedless motion
own'd

A stripling's playful happiness, are strung
As if the iron hardships of the camp
Had given them sturdy nurture—

“But I know you Barbarians, like your wives and daughters, are very partial to ornaments; and as your wife is covered with bracelets and leglets of Barbaric gold, taken from the captive Gauls—so, after them, you have dressed the Dramatic Muse. In Ion's speech to Adrastus (p. 51), there is too much of this descriptive luxuriance of language :

— Have made my heart,
Upon the verge of bloody death, as calm,
As equal in its beatings, as when sleep
Approached me, nestling from the sportive
toils

Of thoughtless childhood, and celestial dreams
Began to glimmer through the deepening shad-
Of soft oblivion to belong to me. [dows

“And the following, which occurs soon after, is very beautiful and elegant, as a piece of poetry; but it is

too diffuse for the dramatic character—

— Think upon the time
When the clear depths of thy yet *lucid soul*
Were ruffled with the troublings of strange joy,
As if some unseen visitant from Heaven
Touch'd the calm lake, and wreath'd its images
In sparkling waves. Recall the dallying hope
That on the margin of assurance trembled,
As loth to lose in certainty too bless'd
Its happy being. Taste in thought again
Of the stolen sweetness of those evening walks
When panted turf was air to winged feet,
And circling forests, by ethereal touch
Enchanted, wore the livery of the sky,
As if about to melt in golden light
Shapes of one heavenly vision; and thy heart,
Enlarged by its new sympathy with one,
Grew bountiful to all.—”

When this second Critic had ceased, a third rose up, of a younger and more benign aspect: who, supposing the Poet looking rather downcast at the severity of his judges, proceeded to point out the many great beauties of the poem, which, as he justly said, far outbalanced its defects; though he would not allow it to be an original, and wanted to know if the author did not dwell in Thrace. He was very partial indeed to the character of Ion; and said it was drawn with most delicate and fine poetic feeling, and imbued with all the grace and harmony that fancy, conducted with a wise judgment, could bestow. “How beautiful,” he said, “oh Athenians! is the following speech of Ion; and how worthy of your own drama :

— Oh! do not think my prayer
Bespeaks unseemly forwardness—send me!
The coarsest reed that trembles in the marsh,
If Heaven select it for its instrument,
May shed celestial music on the breeze,
As clearly as the pipe whose virgin gold
Befits the lip of Phoebus. Ye are wise,
And needed by your country; ye are fathers;
I am a lone stray thing, whose little life
By strangers' bounty cherish'd, like a wave
That from the summer sea a wanton breeze
Lifts for a moment's sparkle, will subside
Light as it rose, nor leave a sigh in breaking.

“The loves of Ion and Clemanthe,” he said, “are pourtrayed with a classical elegance, and with a due restraint and modesty, arising from the purity of their characters, and from the situation in which their love was constantly pressed against by higher duties and more powerful sympathies, and from a mysterious and indescribable feeling, that the future was darkly closing on the present: trembling, as the Poet says, amidst its pleasures, lest it should break its dream. The character of Clemanthe is very discriminately and justly drawn; her own tenderness

and love, mixed with the devotion and pure resolve she has drawn from Ion's purposes, form the attraction of her character; and the womanly fear at last overpowering the body, while it yields to the firmness of the mind, is poetically and naturally conceived. In the hands of many poets, oh Athenians! Cleanthe would have strutted and scolded in buckram and bombast, till Ion would have been perfectly ashamed of her. The main difficulty in the execution lay decidedly in the two interviews of Ion with Adrastus; and I think the Poet successful in both: though perhaps the change of feeling in the Tyrant is a little too abrupt in the former; the softening of his character, however, under the fascination of Ion's voice and look is sweetly and delicately drawn; and comes to us, like the blue skyey-light and dewy freshness of morning, or Hymettus, breaking out of the gloom and nocturnal tempest. In the speech of Ctesiphon is much merit of another kind; and I cannot (said Callinus, for it was he who rose last), forbear reciting it.

— Had I seen

That sacrifice, the Tyrant had lain dead,
Or I had been torn piecemeal by his minions.
But I was far away—when I returned,
I found my father on the nearest bench
Within our door, his thinly silvered head
Supported by wan hands which hid his face,
And would not be withdrawn,—no groan, no
sigh

Was audible, and we might only learn
By short convulsive tremblings of his frame,
That life still flicker'd in it—yet at last,
By some unearthly inspiration roused,
He dropt his wither'd hands, and sat erect
As in his manhood's glory—the free blood
Flush'd crimson through his cheeks, his fur-
row'd brow

Expanded clear, and his eyes, open'd full,
Gleam'd with a youthful fire. I fell in awe
Upon my knees before him; still he spake not,
But slowly rais'd his arm untrembling; clench'd
His hand, as if it grasp'd an airy dagger
And struck in air: my hand was join'd with his
In nervous grasp: my lifted eye met his
In steadfast gaze: my pressure answer'd his.
We knew at once each other's thoughts: a smile
Of the old sweetness play'd upon his lips,
And life forsook him. With unthinking rage,
Unarm'd, I sought the Tyrant;—to be driven
From his proud gates with mockery, by the
hiredlings
Who with their base swords circle him. He
And I am here to bubble of revenge!

“As I proceed in the observation of this drama, there are many passages I would willingly recite, but for their number and length; especially the speech of Ion to Clemanthe (p. 100), and his apostrophe at the altar (p. 118), and the dying addresses of Adrastus to his son; which breathe a gentle and sensitive softness on the dark and disas-

trous fate of the King, and redeem him from our hate. But, oh clear-sighted and well-judging Athenians! who never make a mistake in allotting the crown of victory to the rival poets, I will dismiss you to your homes, when you have heard one speech from the parting interview of Ion and Clemanthe.

CLEMANTHE.

— May not thy state
Have some unnoticed shelter mid its folds,
For Love to make its nest in?—

ION.

Not for me:

My pomp must be most lonesome—far remov'd
From that sweet fellowship of human kind
The slave rejoices in—my solemn robes
Shall wrap me as a panoply of ice,
And the attendants who may throng around me
Shall want the flatteries which may basely warm
The sceptral thing they circle. Dark and cold
Stretches the path, which, when I wear the
crown,
I needs must enter. The great Gods forbid
That thou should'st follow in it!

CLEMANTHE.

O unkind!

And shall we never see each other?—

ION.

Yes!

I have ask'd that dreadful question of the hills,
That look eternal; of the flowing streams,
That lucid flow for ever; of the stars,
Amid whose fields of azure, my rais'd spirit
Hath trod in glory; all were dumb!—but now,
While I thus gaze upon thy living face,
I feel the love that kindles through its beauty
Can never wholly perish. We shall meet
Again, Clemanthe.

“Upon the whole, then, men of Athens! I consider the only defect worth mentioning in this play, to be this; that there is in many parts a too soft and luxuriant fullness of expression—and in some of the passages, where strong emotion is represented, a too great accumulation of imagery and figure. Certainly, the impression of a hero being ingenious in his distress, would not tend to increase our pity; and a man must be ingenious to carry on a metaphor or simile with propriety and justness through a couple of pages. But, as I observed before, the whole conception and spirit of the drama is excellent. Ha ragione quella bestia. There is a fine dignified ideality of character in it; and indeed a higher elevation of purpose and principle and thought, than Euripides himself ever delighted to draw. The mild and quiet repose at the commencement, gradually gives way to mysterious impressions and beautiful contrasts, brought from the new and important events as they occur: all the lighter parts are touched with a refined and delicate grace; and the

whole leaves that impression, which it is the purpose of tragedy to give; a firm conviction of the moral liberty of the virtuous mind, seen abiding, like a bright and sungilt column, in its splendour and truth, amid the darkness of an inexorable destiny, which neither human nor divine power can control. In the language of an honoured poet, 'The virtuous mind is free.' "

MODERN WILTS.—*Hundred of South Damerham*, by William Henry Black, Esq.; *Hundred of Downton*, by George Matcham, Esq. LL.D.; *Hundred of Cawden*, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.—fol. 1835.

ALTHOUGH other names appear on this title-page, yet this is in fact a continuation of Sir Richard Hoare's great work on the Modern Topography of Wiltshire; so called in contradistinction to a work of the same author published many years ago, and entitled 'Antient Wiltshire.' He has the merit, and it is no trifling one; not only of labouring assiduously and successfully himself, but of calling into exercise the labour and the skill of others.

He has had indeed numerous coadjutors in the course of these his labours, some of whom have descended to the grave; Offer, who gave a promise of excelling in this department of literature in an admirable portion of this work; and lately, Lord Arundell, an amiable, high-spirited, and cultivated nobleman, whose description of Wardour, and the country around, will be valued by his friends as a living memorial of that taste and spirit of research, which too early ceased to instruct and delight his friends.

The zeal and perseverance of the worthy and truly amiable Baronet continue unabated. This portion is not less instructive nor less complete in what belongs to works of this nature, than those which have preceded it; and in its typography and graphic embellishments, it is on the same superb scale. We would not say that too much is sacrificed to these objects, because we hold that books of this class should be handsomely brought forth: but there is an evil attending it. There are who would willingly en-

large our stores of topography who have not the resources out of which these splendid embellishments arise, and whose works of humbler appearance, they think, may perchance be scorned when placed by the side of sumptuous volumes such as these. In other respects there is no room for complaint. The skill of the best artists is called into exercise in a manner beneficial to themselves and useful to the public. The gentry of Wiltshire, to whom such a work is in the first instance addressed, ought to feel themselves under deep obligations to the author, for having preserved correct representations of all that is curious in their county—delineations which will last when the originals themselves shall have perished. We believe that the drawings of Buckler (father to the Buckler who has gained one of the prizes for designs of the new Houses of Parliament), of which engravings have been made, are but a very small portion of the delineations of objects of interest in Wiltshire and Somersetshire, which are in the portfolios at Stourhead, ready to be used in the subsequent portions of this work. Nor are they under less obligation to him for having preserved such minute and accurate representations of their barrows and stone circles which are too rapidly passing away, and for his having collected and so well arranged all, or nearly all, that can now be recovered of those minute, but always (to the residents) interesting facts, which constitute the material of topographical histories.

Wiltshire has in this respect been favoured more than any other county of England, at least in our times. Other counties, and other portions of counties, have had their topographical historians; and in our time works of greater or less merit in this department have appeared. But they have been for the most part the works of men who rather required patronage, than like the author of this work were capable of bestowing it, and who were often obliged to think rather what their subscribers or the public might be likely to approve and demand, than what to their own minds might appear proper to present to public view from the stores of their collections, or the resources of their own reflections. Not a small number

them have been *Reverends*.—Whitaker and Dallaway are gone; but there remain Hodgson, Raine, Todd, Hunter, two Olivers, Bowles, Warner, Fobroke, Polwhele, Phelps, and probably others—all Reverends, and who have all trod in these, not uncongenial, paths. Sir Richard Hoare's charming seat at Storehead is an ornament of the Southern portion of the county, and it is to the Southern Hundreds that his attention has hitherto been directed. Fortunate Wiltshire has another Baronet near its northern boundary who has taken its Northern Hundreds under his protection, and the time, we trust, may yet arrive when we shall see some of the Northern Hundreds described and illustrated from the stores at Middle Hill, as the Southern Hundreds have been from those at Stourhead.

We wish there was more of public encouragement to works of this nature, which would enable those who have all the zeal and some of the ability of the worthy Baronet to prosecute researches, and to bestow time and thought on what the researches produced; to collect in fact and to combine; the latter, we think, has been too much disregarded by our topographical writers in general, as if when a multitude of facts are collected they might not have a *thread run through them*, which would give them coherence and consistency. We do not mean that fancy and fact should be combined; but if for fancy we substitute what in such a connection is almost its synonymous correlative, conjecture, then we think that where the fact is wanting (and in the chain it will often be found that there will be a space where a fact is wanted) that the topographer ought to supply it by *conjecture*—carefully distinguishing however between what rests on the evidence of record, and what is only a probable and plausible conjecture. We think this better than *skipping* a century or so, and we are sure that this will make a book of topography more *readable*. But for this combination, there must be time allowed for reflection; a man must not go from his extracts from the records, or from his church notes, immediately to the press. The *nine years* is as necessary for topography as for other species of authorship. But

in the present times, who can afford it, who have the prospect before them of a work too expensive for the public demand?

We wish the encouragement was greater, because the means of producing works of this kind are better now than at any former period. Nothing worth speaking of could be done without Domesday Book, the Testa de Nevil, the Hundred Rolls, Pope Nicholas's Taxatio, King Henry the VIII's Valor. Formerly the topographer had to depend upon such copies of the parts of these as suited his purpose, *if he could obtain them*, which, especially in respect of the Valor, one of the most important of all, was every thing but impossible. Now these Records, in their entire state, are placed at his own door; they are in libraries in every considerable town of the kingdom. The munificence of the Commissioners of Public Records has even made gifts of some of them to private persons, engaged in the researches in which their aid is needed. A new æra has arisen. Our topographical fathers would have rejoiced to see the day, and seeing it afar off they would have been glad. The Commissioners have provided also much beside in the form of abstracts or calendars of Records, which place the modern topographers in a far more advantageous position than those who went before them. They have other designs in progress. While the general historian is presented with materials of the greatest consequence in the publication of the Close and Patent Rolls, and the Privy Council Books; while the legal antiquary may now study for himself in the rolls of the Curia Regis; earlier records, it is believed, of judicial proceedings, than any other country can produce,—the topographer is now being presented with the matter of such infinite importance to him to be collected from the Pipe Rolls and the Final Concords. Our topography has put on a better appearance since these works were published. We only wish that more use were, or could be made of them.

Mr. Black, by a skilful use of the evidence respecting the Half Hundred of Damerham, has given an interest to what is in itself but an insignificant and uninteresting district. The Hun-

dred of Downton is also only a portion of the Hundred so denominated, containing only the two parishes of Bishopstone and Downton. By far the greater part of Dr. Matcham's labours are given to Downton, in which parish is Stand Lynche, now Trafalgar, the estate purchased by the nation for the heirs of his illustrious relative Nelson, of whose descent and alliances there is a long and well-laboured account. The principal feature in the Hundred of Cawden is Longford Castle, once the seat of the Gorges, a family intimately connected with some of our finest poetry of the best age, and afterwards, as now, of the Bouveries. Of both these families there are valuable accounts. There is also a plan of this singular structure in its original state, a triangular building with an inner court, with circular turrets at each exterior angle, and circular staircases at each angle of the interior.

At Bridford is a tomb, which is here represented in an engraving, having five figures in niches at the side, conjectured by Sir Richard Hoare to be the tomb of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was put to death at Salisbury. We give the description of it in his own words:

"But the most interesting memorial is on the north side of the Chancel, commemorating the fate of the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham. It is an altar tomb, having a large marble slab on the upper surface, and a base richly sculptured with various figures placed within niches.

"It is rather singular that a doubt should have been entertained for so many years respecting this tomb, as the two shields of arms at one end of it clearly prove them to have indicated the families of Stafford and Rivers; the first bearing a chevron, the last a fesse.

"On referring to the pedigree of Stafford in Dugdale's *Baronage*, we find 'Henricus Stafford dux Buck' decapitatus apud Salisbury, 1 Ric. III.'

"The said personage married Katharine, daughter of Richard Widevil, Earl Rivers; and as the two shields correspond in a great degree with the arms of the two families, I am inclined to suppose that the figures on the base of the tomb allude to a melancholy event which took place at Salisbury.

"There are six niches, five of which contain male and female figures; the first is vacant, which I think was designed for the unfortunate Duke.

"I consider the female figure in the second niche, having a crown on her head, as representing the Duchess, his wife.

"The next figure is evidently an ecclesiastic, or bishop, deploring the unfortunate fate of the Duke; and at this period Widvile, brother of the Duchess, was Bishop of the See.

"The fourth figure represents a female crowned like the second, holding a sword in one hand, and in the other a cap or bonnet, probably that of the Duke.

"The fifth figure represents the Executioner, with the sword in his hand.

"The last figure, representing a female, holding up her hand in apparent grief, and with a child in her arms, as alluding to one of the unfortunate Duke's offspring."

We confess that we are not quite satisfied. We do not see the traces of the arms of Widvile in the second shield, and though the chevron was undoubtedly the arms of Stafford, yet we believe that the Duke of Buckingham used quite another figure, which would have appeared here, had this tomb been erected by his widow or his son, when the Staffords were restored under Henry of Richmond.

Two portions more of this work are nearly ready for the press, and we may express with great sincerity our hope, that the Father of topography, and, as Izaak Walton might have said, "the friend of topographers and of all good men," will have health and spirits to complete his magnificent design.

Index Librorum Prohibitorum a Sixto V. Papá, confectus et publicatus: at verd a Successoribus ejus in Sede Romand suppressus. Edente Josepho Mendham, A.M. Londini, apud Jacobum Duncan, A. D. 1835, 4to.

THERE is scarcely any fraudulent act to which the Church of Rome has not had recourse in order to uphold what is her own scriptural designation, the "Deceivableness of unrighteousness." The present re-publication is of no ordinary character: it possesses an interest, both in itself and its circumstances, connected, not simply with literary information—itsself of some value—but with the religious necessities and duties of the times. Sixtus V. is well known to the reading class of this country by the interesting life of that pontiff, originally written

in Italian by Leti, and translated into English by Farnsworth. If the scene at his election, and the various measures of vigour and utility which mark his pontificate, excite and gratify the taste of ordinary readers, his literary exploits and fortunes have equal attractions for Scholars. The good man meant to furnish his Church with what she much wanted, an immaculate Latin translation of the Scriptures, or the Vulgate so made; and when accomplished, he put about it the strong fence of a papal Bull, bristled with excommunications for all who should contravene it. But this was no security against the attempts of a successor of equal authority, who, finding that this immaculate concern was not so, put the extinguisher of his own upon it; and Sixtus's Bible has been placed in the number of suppressed and rare books. To omit noticing a somewhat similar fate as to an Italian Bible by the same Pontiff, here is an Index of prohibited books which has attained the honour of suppression still more completely than the suppressed Vulgate. If we look into Roman Catholic and even Italian writers, professedly treating of the subject, not an atom of news is to be elicited about such a work; they know nothing of it; or, if they did, take care to tell nothing. Protestants, who would, if informed, proclaim the thing by sound of trumpet, are yet as silent as any true son of the Church could wish, concerning this work of one of their heads, who generally in following his own will, spared neither friend nor foe. This, in fact, sealed the fate both of himself and of his Index. By a providence, shrewdly suspected to be a human one, he was translated to another life; and then it became easy enough to dispose of a small tract, a Bull, as it is named, which had but run a short way; for the author died within the same year which gave birth to his book, though the Bull which stands foremost is dated the year before, 1589.

The editor in an address 'Lectori,' has justly called this Index *χειμήλιον*, and adduced evidence from biographers of Bellarmine, referring to the insertion of their hero in that black catalogue, of the *barbing* operation practised upon the document in question. He has likewise shown that a succes-

or, Clement VIII. in the teeth of his own necessary knowledge upon the subject, really denied that Sixtus V. had completed any thing like a formal Index; and he has accordingly ranked his own as the next to the Tridentine one of Pius IV. acknowledging, however, to parry the possible remonstrances of the more knowing, that Sixtus had done *something in the way of addition (auctus)*. At the end of the Address, the editor refers to the account of this Index in his 'Literary Policy of the Church of Rome,' &c. which contains a professed account of the papal indexes, and is, we believe, the most extensive and complete extant. There, indeed, (pp. 98, 108.) we have a full account of the Sixtine Index; of its fearless contradiction of the similar work of his predecessor; of his intrepid condemnation of even Catholic writers, and of Robert Bellarmine himself; and of the fatal consequence of his temerity.

Such is the state of the fact respecting this most extraordinary production, now for good rescued from destruction and oblivion, and presented to the public in a shape as nearly approaching the original as could well be accomplished by modern types:—page for page, line for line, letter for letter, mistakes themselves included, it appears to have been faithfully repeated in the very form of the volume which it represented. This at least we infer from the description in the Address; and we think the plan in many respects useful, though obviously laborious.

We venture to hope, that this public-spirited and disinterested effort, (for from the extent of the impression it can hardly be otherwise,) will meet the encouragement which it merits; and that collectors of such important documents will not fail to make their own collection, as far as possible, complete, by the addition of so essential and valuable an article.

1. *Random Recollections of the House of Commons, from the year 1830 to the close of 1835, including Personal Sketches of the Leading Members of all Parties. By One of no Party.* 8vo, pp. 394.
2. *The Parliamentary Pocket Companion for 1836; including a compen-*

- dious Peerage. Commenced in 1832, and published annually. 12mo, pp. 192.
3. *The Parliamentary Guide: a concise History of the Members of both Houses of Parliament; their connexions, pursuits, &c.* By R. B. Mosse, Esq. *Parliamentary Agent.* 12mo, pp. 276.
 4. *The Parliamentary Test Book for 1835: a Political Guide to the sentiments individually expressed, and the pledges given, at the late General Election, by each of the 658 Members of the second Reformed House of Commons.* 12mo, pp. 212.
 5. *Gooch's Parliamentary Pledge Book: or, Key to the Pledges and Declarations of the New Parliament of 1835: abstracted from their Election Speeches and Addresses, with personal Notices of the Members, &c. &c.* 12mo, pp. 404.
 6. *Gooch's Parliamentary Vote-Book.* 1836. 12mo.
 7. *The Assembled Commons, 1836. An account of each Member of Parliament, embracing Particulars of his Family, Descent, Political Influence, Opinions, &c. &c.* 12mo, pp. 236.
 8. *Vacher's Parliamentary Companion for 1836, containing correct Lists, with the town residences of the Members.* 12mo, pp. 36.

WE have an old Biographical Index of the House of Commons, published nearly thirty years ago; and since that time we believe there had been no book of the kind until the change in the constitution of the House seems to have given an impulse to public curiosity, and, from one compiler following in the wake of another, lo! we have a whole family of biographical dictionaries of our national representatives.

No. 1. in our list has afforded, we believe, great amusement to those who have read it. It describes only the leading members: it is very "personal," and, though professing to be "by one of no party," has certainly a liberal and ministerial bias. We shall give a specimen in our obituary of the late Mr. Ruthven.

We think No. 2. the best of the Biographical Lists: the present is the fifth impression; and, under careful editing, a vast quantity of information

has been collected, and is compressed within a small compass.

The plan of No. 3. is so similar that we might give it a like character, if the "Parliamentary Agent" had not committed some sad blunders. He confuses Lord Glenelg with the late Member for Finsbury, the Right-Hon. Thomas Steele with the author of the Spectator (!!!), and cannot even spell the Speaker's name. With him Lord Brougham was only "counsel" to Queen Caroline; and Mr. Dawson is not a Privy-Councillor. He is not aware that Earl de Grey and not the Bishop of Salisbury is now President of the Royal Society of Literature. Mr. Mosse's bias is Conservative; but not always displayed with judgment.

No. 4. is one of the political publications of Mr. Effingham Wilson. It appears, however, to be more fair than the majority of his productions, as it merely judges the members out of their own mouths, and by stating their past votes. We dislike the title most, conceiving that the new terms of "tests" and "pledges" are grievously abhorrent to the freedom of discussion and the deliberative wisdom supposed to be inherent in the constitutional legislature of Great Britain.

No. 5. adds to its biographical notes, extracts from the Members' election speeches and addresses; proceeding in its scrutiny on a plan similar to the last; and No. 6, by the same author, shows how each member voted in sixty-nine leading divisions of last session.

No. 7. "The Assembled Commons" is only biographical, and contains scarcely a fourth of the multifarious information contained in Nos. 2 and 3. After them, it appears to us superfluous, though the author may probably have picked up some additional facts. He seems to be generally correct, judicious, and impartial.

Lastly, as a correct list and directory, we would cordially recommend the accurate publication of Messrs. Vacher, which is frequently re-printed during the Session, and, though illustrated with a lithographic plan of the parliamentary buildings, is not too heavy a book to travel within a frank, if inclosed in a thin envelope, and "with a wafer only."

My Note Book. By John Macgregor, Esq. Author of '*British America*,' &c. &c. 3 vols. 1835.

THESE volumes are, it appears from the advertisement prefixed to them, compiled from a series of observations noted down by the author during a recent tour on the Continent, for the purpose of collecting "official details of the commerce, finances, and especially of the state of public instruction in Germany, Switzerland, and the Low Countries."

We know not what success may have attended Mr. Macgregor in his researches, but we would strongly advise him, if in the course of them he has discovered any respectable school for adults, in which the principles of English grammar and composition form part of the course of instruction, to repair thither immediately, and, if possible, acquire the art of writing his own language with ordinary correctness. Whatever may be the state of education abroad, his volumes furnish but a sorry sample of the state of education here; that is, if Mr. Macgregor has ever received any. He is perpetually complaining in his tour of the illiteracy of his countrymen whom he met abroad, but we question whether he can have met with any individual more illiterate than himself. Of the manner in which he violates the commonest rules of grammar, the following will assuredly be sufficient specimens:—

"The impassioned, tender, and convivial spirit of the muse of your Burns, rouse, soften, and delight us," said one of the students."—P. 170.

"The insults which the Belgians showed on Chassé and his troops, as they were conveyed prisoners to Dunkirk, reflects much disgrace on the people and the magistracy."—Page 304.

"We have been in this city—this handsome capital of Belgium, fourteen days; we have promenaded morning, mid-day, and evening in its fine park, lounged in the English library, waited on our venerable ambassador, was introduced by him to the American minister, rode in the beautiful Allee Verte, talked with the merchants of the Bourse, went to the theatre," &c. &c.—Pages 68 and 69.

So much for Mr. Macgregor's grammar, now for his composition.

"Boulogne is, in my opinion, not less

expensive to mere visitors, and far, very far, inferior in cleanliness and every other indoor comfort to, than perhaps any of our sea-bathing places in England."—Page 23.

After these specimens of Mr. Macgregor's English, it may be quite unnecessary to add, that this inquirer into the "state of public instruction in Germany, Switzerland, and the Low Countries" evinces, or seems to evince, the most perfect ignorance of the languages of them. At Ehrenbreitstein he puts up at an inn, which he calls repeatedly the 'Weissen Ross,' an appellation which he informs us denotes 'the White Horse,' but which, begging his pardon, can mean nothing else than 'the Wise Horse;' the animal thus commemorated having been no doubt about as sagacious as Mr. Macgregor. To turn it into a White Horse, the word must not be Weisse, but Weisse, a mode of spelling which Mr. M. never adopts. He might, however, be forgiven for his ignorance of German, since he never lays claim to any knowledge of it, though one would think, to an inquirer into the state of public instruction, such a preliminary acquisition would be often necessary; but with Dutch the case is different. To our utter astonishment, at p. 285 of vol. i. he absolutely professes to have translated a few observations from that language. Had this assertion been made in any other than the most unequivocal terms, we should have been glad for Mr. Macgregor's sake. There are hardly three words of Dutch together in his book which are printed with anything like correctness. But for this positive assertion of his, we should have maintained, without fear of contradiction, that he knew nothing whatever of the language. One specimen of his acquaintance with it is furnished by the way in which he gives the native name of the Hague. The Dutch call this place Gravenhage, or the Count's Hedge, as they call Bois-le-duc Hertogenbosch, or the Duke's Wood; the *s* with an apostrophe being in both cases an abbreviation of the possessive case of the definite article. At least, this is the common account of the matter. Mr. Macgregor has access, no doubt, to better and more 'official' sources of information, and he accordingly talks of the

place as 'St. Groveshope.' In the next edition of his work, which of course will run through several dozen, we would thank him to point out the place of this saint in the calendar, and inform us when he received his canonization. Even in the French language Mr. M. must be anything but skilled. He talks of the 'Grande Monarque.'

After these specimens of Mr. Macgregor's manner, our readers will hardly be surprised to learn that his matter is very contemptible. He appears to have hurried through his tour with a rapidity which would have left him no time to acquire information, even if he had set out with the means and the capacity. The consequence is, that his own remarks are the flimsiest imaginable, and that every particle of information in the least degree interesting, is perloined from the Guide-books; and that so clumsily, as to be at once recognizable. Let us take, for instance, his notice of Leyden. After a maimed and mangled account of the siege it maintained in 1574, which is ornamented with a short speech in French, said to have been spoken by a Dutch beauty, and therefore copied of course from a French Guide, we come to an enumeration of the learned professors who have contributed to the fame of the University. Mr. Macgregor enumerates among these 'illustrious men, its intellectual ornaments,' the names of Scaliger, Lipsius, Vossius, *Arminius* (sic), Descartes, Heinsius, &c. all with as much affected rapture as if he had at some time or other read a line of their works, while at some distance further on he speaks of Gomar and Arminius as 'two cobweb-brained professors' who engaged in a dispute on a mad religious question.' A few more pages follow, containing a common-place account of the curiosities; and the whole, consisting of ten widely-prioted pages, winds up with an observation of Mr. Macgregor's own, on the studies of the scholars. "They almost invariably learn English," he says, "to read *Don Juan*, Steroe, *Byron*, and Scott in the original." Don Juan seems a singular name for an English author; but that it cannot be the poem of that title which is alluded to, is clear, since the name of Byron is given in addition.

We are almost tired of 'the Author of British America,' but we must give one other extract. He not only complains of the ignorance of the English whom he meets abroad, but of their vulgarity. He never feels himself at home in any society that is not 'perfectly high bred.' Yet in the humorous list of visitors at Brussels, which he gives at page 70, we find, among others, 'the Ladies Pimpleskin, the Ladies Freckle, and the Ladies Grog-blossom to bathe and wash at the Slangenbads.' This, we think, is a sufficient sample. For what follows in the same page we must refer to Mr. M.'s own work.

All the preceding observations apply only to the first volume of the 'Note Book.' After running hastily through this, we feel no inclination to condemn ourselves to the second and third, and are satisfied that no reader would demand from us such a sacrifice.

History and Antiquities of the Round Church at Little Maplestead, Essex.
By William Wallen, F.S.A. Architect. 8vo. 1836.

THE very singular structure at Little Maplestead, one of the four circular churches existing in this country, originally belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The association of its history with pilgrimages and crusades may excuse the dedication of a large portion of the volume to a sketch of the successive wars so blindly undertaken and vainly pursued for the recovery of the Holy Land from the hands of the vast swarms of barbarians which threatened, in their progress, to overrun and desolate the eastern empire.

In all the contests waged with the Infidels, the order of the Hospitallers boldly and perseveringly sustained the chivalrous character of the age; the conduct of the Knights appears to have been free from the selfish vices of the Templars, and to have been guided throughout the long succession of wars in Palestine, solely by the principles which led to the formation of associations tending to unite the monastic with the military character. But at length a oight of misfortune arrived; it was ushered in by the loss of Rhodes, succeeded by the abolition of

the order in England, and the confiscation of their possessions; and after this period the order lingered as the Knights of Malta, and eventually fell into insignificance.

We shall proceed from the history of the order, and the wars in which it was engaged, to the consideration of an establishment which forms the more immediate subject of the work, the church and commandery of Little Maplestead.

The first acquisition of this manor was in the year 1185, by the gift of Juliana, daughter of Robert Doonel and wife of William de Burgo. If a church was immediately erected upon the newly acquired estate, it was completely destroyed to make way for the present edifice, which is evidently the work of a more recent period.

The manor was seized by Henry the Eighth, in common with the general plunder of the church and monastic communities, and after passing through various hands, it now forms the endowment of a meeting-house of an almost extinct sect of Dissenters from the Established Church, the very existence of which at the present day is mainly owing to the circumstance of the endowment.—“In 1691, Mr. Joseph Davis, a member of a church of Sabbatarian Dissenters, meeting in Mill-yard, Goodman's-fields, purchased the meeting-house, with some property adjoining, and a few years afterwards conveyed the same to nine trustees, for the use of the congregation.” In 1705 he also purchased the manor of Little Maplestead, and by will, after giving life estates to his son and his children, devised the same manor with other property to trustees for the benefit of the meeting in Mill-yard, and other Dissenting congregations, which he denominated churches, in different parts of the kingdom. At the conclusion of the last century, the produce of the estate was 57*l.* per annum, and the same was subject to an annual payment of 10*l.* to the perpetual curate of Little Maplestead.

By one of the numerous anomalies which exist in the law of patronage in the Established Church, the trustees of a Dissenting meeting are allowed to present to a parochial church; and, although the surplus of the large funds at their disposal is directed to be

appropriated “for promoting the cause of truth and relief of the household of faith,” at the discretion of the trustees, not one sixpence, it would seem, can be allowed to the curate of the church beyond the pitiful stipend of 10*l.* The entire living, it appears, is worth no more than 52*l.* per annum.

The sect of the Sabbatarians, taking their distinguishing title from the circumstance of assembling for worship on Saturdays, was one of the numerous offspring of the religious license of the Commonwealth. It has at length sunk into oblivion, six members alone existing to keep up the congregation at Mill-yard.

The ancient manor-house, which Morant supposes to be the house called “Le Hopital,” erected by the Knights, has yielded to modern improvement, and of the commandery, the church remains the sole monument of the once powerful and ever valiant Knights of St. John.

The circumstance of the connexion of the circular churches still remaining in this country, with the religious orders of knighthood, has led to the belief that the adoption of this form arose from a desire to imitate the shape of the church which contained the Holy Sepulchre; and this idea appears to be strongly confirmed by the fact of two of such churches being dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre. On the other hand it is to be observed, that the principal church of the Hospitaliers in England, at Clerkenwell, was not circular, neither was the form universal or even general in their commanderies, either here or elsewhere. The parochial church of St. Sepulchre, in London, it might have been expected would have been built upon this plan, but we find that it differed not from the usual construction of churches. The circular churches which exist on the Continent, are in general baptisteries, and seem rather to have been formed on the model of the edifices which Constantine erected at Rome for the purposes of the initiatory sacrament, than on that of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; indeed, Mr. Wallen seems inclined, in p. 146, to fall into this idea. The most important of the circular class of churches is at Brescia; but the nearest resemblance to Little Maplestead, as far as regards the plan,

is in the Church of St. Gereon, at Cologne, which is shewn in No. 20 of Mr. Hope's plates.

The plan of the present church is beautifully symmetrical, but whether it is coeval with the present elevation is perhaps questionable. The round end of the chancel would appear to indicate the work of a period antecedent to that in which the architecture of the church flourished. It is not improbable that the foundation and plan may have been formed at an earlier period than the present superstructure. Mr. Wallen caused some researches to be made at the foundation, to ascertain the fact of the circular nave and the chancel being the work of one period, and he arrives at the date of the present edifice by a comparison with other buildings of ascertained dates in the 13th century, at the latter part of which the present may be safely fixed.

In such of the larger churches as possessed semicircular chancels, the altar appears to have been placed upon the chord of the semicircle, and not at the extreme end of the chancel, an arrangement borrowed from the more ancient Basilica. The same disposition appears at Little Maplestead, where the sacristy was situated behind the screen, and which has been succeeded by the present vestry. We are so attached to the preservation of every ancient arrangement, unless a paramount necessity exists for a change, that we cannot fall in with Mr. Wallen's suggestion of removing the screen; and the more so, as the suggested formation of an arch in a situation in which no arch existed in the original design, would be an alteration which would materially affect the original arrangement of the church, and which would not be compensated for by the admission of the light from the roof; for, however such a contrivance may add to the effect of a grand building like the Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields, or its grander prototype St. Sulpice, at Paris, it would appear almost ridiculous in an edifice so small as the present, not to mention the condition in which the altar would be placed, if the window should not be kept in a better state of repair than the church at present appears to be.

We cordially join with the author

in the hope that his publication will call attention to the dilapidated condition of this structure, and that for the credit of the Established Church it will be put into a decent state of repair; at the same time we add our fervent hope that it may be spared from the restorations which are now so fashionable, and which leave every ancient building so operated upon, but a modern copy of what it formerly was.

The architectural features of the church are of a very superior order, and display in the design and embellishments the hand of a master. The hexagonal arrangement of the columns, within the circular nave, is exceedingly picturesque; the arches which they sustain are beautiful. We regret that Mr. Wallen has not given the mouldings at large. The pillars possess a singularity which ought not to pass unnoticed. The usual clusters of columns in the Pointed style are, in the early periods, disposed round a cylinder; subsequently they were attached to a pier, square or octagonal. In the present instance, each pier is composed of three half-cylinders, attached to an equilateral triangle, presenting one of the angles to the centre; the entire plan of each column shewing the trefoil-shaped ornament, which is to be seen in various adaptations in the best works of the period to which this church is to be assigned. The novelty of the design evidently resulted from the circular form of the building, and shews how admirably the genius of the forgotten architects of these never-to-be-excelled structures, suited their detail to the general effect of the building. Independently of the beauty of the arrangement, the plan of the shafts shews an architectural three in one—one of those allusions to the Sacred Trinity to which our early architects were so fond of indulging. The windows are exceeding beautiful; the design, a double light, with one cusp in each, having only a large quatrefoil in the head of a finely-proportioned arch, the whole bounded by a weather cornice resting on bustos. They are not unlike the old windows of St. Katharine's; but they are destitute of the double feathering which shewed those examples to be the work of a later period. The western door-

way is admirably enriched with four-leaved flowers, in square compartments, and three-leaved ones in triangles. The harmony of its decorations are highly creditable to the genius of the architect. Indeed, so exquisite is the entire structure, that it may be regarded as a gem worthy of the most ardent attention of the admirers of our noblest antiquities.

But it is time to turn from the consideration of the building to the embellishments of the work before us. They are comprised in six plates, being a plan with sections and perspective views of the church, together with details of the building and the font. Should the antiquary and historian indulge the natural expectation of finding the monuments of some of the worthy Knights of the Hospital, in this elegant chapel of their preceptory, he will be disappointed. If any such ever existed, they have been destroyed.

In addition to the illustrations on copper, there are several woodcuts of arms and other matters. We wish heraldry and architecture had supplied the place of the more fanciful illustrations, as the charge of the Hospitallers at Acre, and two others. At the same time, we would not wish to lose the beautiful initials with which the chapters are commenced, and which, in some of the large paper copies, are prettily illuminated in the style of ancient MSS.

In the title page the author gives cuts of the arms and cross of the Hospitallers. The arms are Argent, a cross potent between eight plain crosslets Or. The other cross, that of eight points, commonly called a Maltese cross, we apprehend to be of comparatively modern origin, and that it never appeared on the vest of a mailed knight, as shewn in the wood-cut of an Hospitaller, at p. 38. This is confirmed by the augmented chief with a plain cross in the shield of the brave and faithful old knight Prior Weston, who died, like the Grand Master de Lisle, of a broken heart, brought about by the ill fortunes of the order. These arms are the same, with the exception of the cross, as those borne by the family of Weston, of Sutton-place, Surrey.

Mr. Wallen promises that the circular churches of the Templars, the

rival order to the Knights of St. John, shall be illustrated in a similar manner with the foundation which forms the subject of the present volume. The feeling displayed in the course of this work, and the respectable manner in which it has been produced, promise well for any future publication; and we hope to see Mr. Wallen's undertaking speedily fulfilled. We fear not the lack of materials; and when we read so excellent a list of subscribers, as that which precedes the work before us, we feel confident it will not be long before he proceeds with the other subjects. We hope he will not forget the remains of Temple Brewer, which have lately been explored by a zealous antiquary, and from whose researches we had expectations of giving to the world some extended notices of the remains of this foundation. The subject is so replete with interest, that we need scarcely add we look forward with anxiety to Mr. Wallen's next publication.

An Attempt to appropriate a Monument, now remaining in the Chapel of the Trinity Hospital, in Leicester, to the memory of Mary de Bohun, Countess of Derby, and mother of King Henry the Fifth; with some Account of the Castle and Newark of Leicester, and of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster previous to those titles merging in the Crown. By John Stockdale Hardy, F.S.A. Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Leicester. 8vo. pp. 32. [Not published.]

IN the "new-work" adjoining the castle of Leicester was a magnificent collegiate chapel, founded and maintained by the royal house of Lancaster. It was standing when Leland visited the spot, and contained monuments to Henry Earl of Lancaster, the father-in-law of John of Gaunt; to his Countess Isabel; to the Duchess Constance, John of Gaunt's second wife; to Mary Countess of Derby, the first wife of King Henry the Fourth; and to some members of the families of Shirley, Hungerford, and Blount.

Shortly after, the Chapel, and its monuments, were wholly swept away; but in the humble chapel of a Bedehouse, on the opposite side of the same area, is still seen a single monument,

with an effigy of alabaster, which was clearly not originally erected in that situation, but was undoubtedly removed from some other place, and, as it appears most probable, from the adjacent collegiate church.

From the style of the monument, the costume of the figure, and the age of the features, the author of the present treatise has arrived at the conclusion that this effigy represents a person of no less eminence than the mother of King Henry the Fifth, and the Regents Bedford and Gloucester: and not only is this hypothesis supported by various corroborative arguments, but the claims which might be raised for the other parties mentioned by Leland are all satisfactorily dismissed. Every reader will allow that the question has been maturely weighed, and that it is as closely as ably argued. A pleasing engraving is given of the monument, drawn by Mr. Flower, an able artist resident in Leicester.

The Countess of Derby has been very little noticed by historians; but the circumstances of her marriage, which was a stolen one (for the Duke of Gloucester, who had married the elder sister, intended to have placed her in a convent, and thus to have secured the whole inheritance of the Bohuns to himself,) are graphically related by Froissart. She was the youthful mother of six children, and died at an early age in 1394.

"There are no provincial sites more intimately associated with the history and alliances of the illustrious House of Lancaster, than are the Castle and Newark of Leicester;" and we trust the interesting notices which Mr. Hardy has here presented, so tastefully and so liberally, to his fellow townsmen, will excite among them a patriotic spirit for the preservation of its remaining antiquities, particularly the very ancient Norman hall (now the Sessions house) and the magnificent Newark gatehouse, the latter of which requires, we believe, some little immediate attention.

A Description of that part of Devonshire lying between the Tamar and the Tavy, in a series of Letters to R. Southey, Esq. By Mrs. Bray, 3 vols.

MRS. BRAY has written a work, which must be of the greatest interest

to the inhabitants of her county, and which in several points, and chiefly in antiquities, will be read with pleasure by many others. The plan of the work, which is formed into a series of letters to our accomplished and learned Laureate, is well conceived; and the subjects of the correspondence are treated with accuracy and liveliness.

The fair authoress begins with the climate of the county, of the humidity of which, she says, Charles the Second complained when he was at Tavistock; and ever after in his life, when any one said it was a fine day, he answered, "That, however fine it might be elsewhere, he felt quite sure it must be raining at Tavistock." This is true to a certain extent; but Devonshire has not the same average quantity of rain as Lancashire, as shown by the tables. In this respect, our climate varies much in different localities. It is said there is a difference of a hundred days rain in the year, between two cities in the opposite sides of the kingdom, Newcastle and Carlisle. Less rain falls in Norfolk than in any other county. Devonshire and Cornwall have more of an *insular* climate than any other counties in England. Hence their mildness: they resemble very much the climate of Guernsey and Jersey in their temperature and moisture. Mrs. Bray gives an interesting mention of the two finest myrtles in her county, and probably in England; one two feet in circumference near the root, and the other one foot and a half, and their height from 27 to 30 feet. They were cut down, and formed 24 faggots. We have never seen any equalling these, except in Guernsey. The most curious and tenderest plants which we remember in Devonshire, were at Col. Montague's; whose walls are lined with oranges and lemons, which ripened their fruits; the aloe (*agave Americana*) grew in the open air. We do not know how far the Devonshire fair maids are gardeners like the London ladies; but if they are not, they do not do justice to their climate and soil. The numerous beautiful trees lately imported from New Holland and America, will find a most congenial home on our western shores. The various species of eucalypti, in a few years, would attain an altitude of an hundred feet in such a climate; the New Hol-

land acacias would decorate the lawns with their delicate and exquisite foliage; while the *Camelia* would mix with the myrtle in thickets. And some of the rare pines, as the lanceolata and others, which are tender in most parts, would doubtless thrive well and grow rapidly under Mrs. Bray's protection. We should like to see a national botanic garden near Plymouth, for the success of which the temperature of the county is very favourable, the thermometer standing at two degrees above London in winter; though as much lower during the summer months: but this, though not favourable to the flowering of plants, would be to their growth. We are speaking only of the southern coast.

At p. 103 Mrs. Bray has some observations on the age of trees, formed on the number of concentric circles, a subject which we hope more satisfactorily to treat of in our next number. If Mr. Archdeacon Froude really traced the age of an oak for 700 years, by these circles, he did well indeed; but oaks will extend their lives for three times that period, and perhaps more. Mrs. Bray refers to Clarke's Travels for the age of trees: but Dr. Clarke knew nothing on the subject correctly or scientifically, nor had the subject met with much attention in his time.

At p. 335 Mr. Southey and Mrs. Bray give some information on the mistletoe; and Mr. Southey mentions how rarely it is found on the oak. This leads us to inform that learned pair, that the plant we call mistletoe is totally different from that which the Druids held sacred; and, if any curiosity is expressed by Mrs. Bray on the subject, we will acquaint her with the distinction.

With regard to the lines which (p. 326) she has quoted on the Cuckoo's song; they are common, with a little variation, all over England. The cuckoo, like most birds, gradually goes off his voice, and loses some of his notes as the summer declines; so does also Philomela; and the wren has fewer notes (only two) in winter than in summer. We believe that the night-

ingale has no song at all, during its absence from this country, and when it is hiding its head in the reeds of Egypt. The exact scale of the cuckoo's song, and the change, has been given in the Appendix of J. M. to White's *Selborne*, and copied from that into many modern works.

The ornithology of Devonshire, as given from the authority of the Rev. Mr. Johns, is not so rich as we expected. The Hooper, we suppose, is a mistake for the Hoopoe (p. 350). The *Ardea Purpurea* (p. 353) is a very rare bird.

Mrs. Bray begins her second volume very properly with the praise of *clouded cream*; which we are happy to inform our readers may be procured fresh in the Strand every morning, after the arrival of the Exeter mail. We can assure Mrs. Bray that we are fully alive to its exquisite and rare delicacy, so that we are obliged even to borrow another language to express to her the fullness of our thoughts:—*En vérité, ma charmante Madame Bray, ce n'est pas simplement de la crème assaisonnée, c'est une quietessence jusques ici inconnue; c'est je ne sais quoi de merveilleux, qui avec une pointe qui pique la langue, conserve aussi une douceur qui remplit toute la bouche. Il faut bien, ma très-charmante Madame, que Dieu vous aime, de vous avoir donné la Terre de Tavistock, qui découle de Lait et de Miel. Il ne traita pas mieux autrefois le peuple qui fut son favori dans la Terre Sainte; et c'estoient les richesses du Siecle d'Or. Mais, ma bien chère, au lieu, comme le vôtre, où se trouvent de telles richesses, il me semble, qu'il faudroit borner votre bonne chère par là, et se point chercher une autre abondance. Il y a long temps, que vous et votre mari, Monsieur l'Abbé Bray, devoient avoir purifié votre cuisine; et quelle honte, Madame, de vivre de Meurtre et de Cruauté, auprès des viandes si innocentes que votre clouded cream. Adieu, Madame; jamais je mangerais vos viandes délicates, sans vous témoigner ma reconnaissance.*

Je suis, Madame, votre, &c.

SYL. URBAN.

The Vale of Lanherne, and other Poems. By Henry Sewell Stokes. 1836.—There is a harmony of versification, and a poetical choice of language, in these poems, which may be taken as a favourable augury of the future achievements of the Cornish Bard. He has a true eye to nature, and the images which he introduces are happily selected. Perhaps we should object to the arrangement and plan of his larger poem; and we think that he descends too much into the familiar and low:—amidst all poetical contrasts, a due harmony must be preserved. We do not like such expressions as “the sun’s golden keel,”—or, “o’er the lone hearth the hostess bends—*cross soul!*”—and “Sure not at tythe-feasts learn’d th’ Abbé his curious art”—and many others of the same kind, which it is not necessary to recapitulate; the author’s growing taste and knowledge will soon enable him to brush away such specks from the surface of his work; we hope next time to see his Muse’s face without a pimple upon it. Some of the smaller poems are lively and graceful:—

SONG.

Should Beauty fade?
I’ll love the rose when pale,
And shield its frailty from the winter gale.
Say Fortune frown?
My heart more fondly clings
To the soft shelter of Love’s purple wings.
Should Love disdain?
A song shall win his smile,
And bright-eyed Hope the fugitive beguile.
Too fatal Age!
Yet Age shall bear the tale
Of Youth and Love, and Memory prevail.

SONG.

Flow on, sweet rivulet!
Love-lit by the moon.
Laughing still and dancing yet,
And singing thy will cansonet,
As if the vales should ne’er forget
Its merry mellow tune.
I would I were a fay,
Frolic-child of night.
Thy pearly path should be my way,
Thy jocund song should be my lay,
Until the sky-lark’s shrill good-day
Peal’d o’er the mountain-height.

Who loves the night may fling
His cloak of clay aside;
And speed along on elfin wing,
Over the lilies, through the ring,
As though he were an elfin thing,
With Ariel for his bride.

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

The Second Part of COLMAN’S *Views in Normandy, Picardy, &c.* (in atlas 4to.) contains interesting views of the church of St. Jacques at Dieppe, Saint Maclou at Rouen, the Place St. Barthelemi at Beauvais, and the interior of the Cathedral of Amiens. We think Mr. Colman has much improved in the management of his lithographic materials, and his skill in architectural perspective is thereby exhibited to greater advantage. The present views display much of the picturesque street architecture which is characteristic of continental towns.

Eupædia: or Letters to a Mother on the watchful care of her infant, in reference to diet, clothing, air, exercise, medicine, &c. By a Physician. 12mo.—It is a general and well-founded opinion that harm has accrued to the community from the great number of medical books which have been presented to the public in a popular form, from the days of Buchan downwards. This present little work, however, teaches no quackery, and offers no encouragement to tampering with calomel and other powerful remedies, as is too frequently done. Its object is both to acquaint the young inexperienced mother with symptoms of disease (learned generally, alas! only in the school of sad and fatal experience), and to awaken attention so as to call in medical assistance before it is too late. Inexperience must in general be found with young mothers; by whom many a useful hint may be gathered from these Letters.

1. *A Turbulent Spirit unreasonable, wicked, and dangerous: a Sermon preached in a Workhouse, where a scene of insubordination and tumult had recently been exhibited* (pp. 24).—2. *What is the use of these Friendly Societies?* (pp. 24).—3. *Pray, which is the way to the Savings’ Bank?* (pp. 20).—4. *The nature and design of the New Poor Law explained, in an Address to the Labouring Classes* (pp. 68).—5. *The Neglect and Profanation of the Sabbath, their own Punishment, second edition.* By a Norfolk Clergyman. London: Roake and Varty. 1835-6. 18mo.—These five cheap and very useful tracts are the productions of a laborious and exemplary clergyman in the diocese of Norfolk; who has successfully studied the tempers and habits of the working classes, especially in agricultural districts, and who has in his several tracts brought into a small compass a variety of important counsels and suggestions, which are eminently adapted to promote their comfort, and to teach them to respect themselves. Where each is excellent in its way, is

would be invidious to commend one at the expense of another. We may, however, remark, that the sermon on the evils of a "turbulent spirit," though originally addressed to a rural congregation in a work-house, may be read with advantage by turbulent folks of a superior class, if they ever read. As our Journal enjoys the favour of a large portion of "country gentlemen" (the *decus et tutamen* of Old England), we would respectfully suggest to them, that they might perform a valuable service to the community by distributing these tracts among their cottagers and tenantry.

Life of Talleyrand. Vol. iii. 8vo. 1836.

—We must express our wonder, that it can be considered a profitable speculation to translate such a work as this: surely public curiosity, if it repays the publisher, must be like a dog which will refuse a piece of wholesome food from our hand, and run and pick up some disgusting offal off the dunghill. The genuine Memoirs of such a man as Talleyrand, if they exist, would be a work beyond all price; probably equal to those of Retz in talent, and far superior in interest. But these should be taken

— in vicum vendentem thus et odore,
Et piper, et quidquid chartis amicitur
ineptis!

The Christian Visitor, or Scripture Readings, with Expositions and Prayers, designed to assist the poor and afflicted. By the Rev. W. Jowett, M.A. Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.—This little Manual is calculated to be very useful to those who are desirous of assisting the devotions of the poor and ignorant sick, and yet feel diffident of their ability to expound Scripture. Many who now undertake this difficult task, and even the younger Clergy, who have in this duty an important branch of their sacred office to fulfil, may be obliged to Mr. Jowett for laying before them the fruits of his experience.

Summer Visits to Cottages in a Country Village. By Mrs. Bowles, of Brewhill Parsonage. pp. 54.—The benevolent helpmate of the pastor of Brewhill has evinced in this tract, and in her pious Village Characters and Incidents, that she has imbibed much of the graphic skill, as well as the appreciation of natural and moral beauties, which characterize the writings of her long celebrated husband. Her present object is, in particular, to exemplify the pernicious effects of the new Beer Houses; and "to impress on the village poor, by one who has mixed with them all her life,

what is best for their own happiness and comfort."

The Penny Sunday Reader: edited by the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, Rector of St. Martin's, Canterbury. 12mo.—The avidity manifested by the poor for reading, and particularly for cheap periodicals, is met in a desirable manner by the present collection, which has been printed weekly in Canterbury for sixteen months, and may be procured throughout the country on the day of publication. It is conceived and executed in a primitive and orthodox spirit, worthy of the pastor of that church which is reputed to have been the first erected in our island.

Graphic Illustrations of the Life and Times of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Part II. royal 8vo. and 4to.—Though not quite equal in interest to the former Part, this will be a very acceptable addition to the illustrations of Boswell. It contains views of Dr. Johnson's house in Bolt Court, the schools at Lichfield and Edial, a very interesting whole-length portrait of the benevolent Gen. Oglethorpe, taken by Samuel Ireland when, in the year of his death, and at the age of eighty-seven, Gen. O. attended the sale of Dr. Johnson's Library; another portrait, of Warren Hastings; an autograph letter of Richard Savage; and a plate of several signatures of the distinguished contemporaries of Johnson. The view of Dr. Johnson's house is little different from one in the European Magazine for 1810, both having been taken after it was altered into Mr. Bensley's printing-office.

The Pictorial Bible. Super-royal 8vo. C. Knight.—This is an edition of the Scriptures, which when completed will form three volumes. The text is the authorized standard of the Church of England, taken from the Oxford edition superintended by Dr. Blayney; and the notes will be chiefly illustrative of the history, geography, natural history, and antiquities of the East. The illustrations will be many hundred wood-cuts; consisting principally of designs from the old masters, with some original landscapes, and subjects of natural history, costume, and antiquities. Those in the present part are very effective, though we observe some blemishes which have occurred in the stereotyping; and the undertaking gives promise of a Bible more nobly and more instructively illustrated than any that has preceded it. We will just mention that the notes would read more pleasantly if disposed in two columns, as the text is, though in much larger type.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF DESIGNS OFFERED FOR
THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The submission to public competition of the design of any building so extensive and important as the structure which will be destined to afford adequate accommodation to the Two Houses of Parliament, is an event which cannot fail to exercise a considerable degree of influence upon the fine arts; and when, in addition, the impress of the authority of Government is affixed to the decision, that the architecture of the middle ages should be the style of the proposed building, it is a further subject of congratulation to see that the principles of good taste have at length attained a footing in quarters in which their influence is likely to be exerted most beneficially to the prosperity of the fine arts. We may anticipate the most important results from the preference of this mode of architecture over the classical styles; in the present instance it will at least have effected the object of directing the attention of the architects of the country to the study of a class of buildings which they have hitherto regarded with contempt or apathy; and what is more important, will undoubtedly lead to the principles and the detail of such buildings being in future made one of the subjects of the education of an architectural pupil.

The public announcement of the intention of the Government to submit the Parliamentary buildings to competition, produced ninety-seven sets of designs, of which four were selected to receive the offered premiums, and of the remaining ninety-three designs, eighty constitute the present exhibition.

The instructions of the Commissioners in reference to the style of architecture have been generally attended to by the competitors, except in those instances in which the term "Elizabethan" was used, the uncertainty of which appellation has allowed not only of the introduction of foreign examples of architecture of that period, but has, by some, been construed so very liberally, that, following the train of reasoning which makes Elizabethan architecture to be Italian, any classical design might safely have been produced, since the Italian is but a revival of the ancient Roman, and that style is in itself a variety of the architecture of Greece.

The Gothic, or Pointed style, has, however, been adopted in most of the designs; and when it is borne in mind that very great advances have recently been made towards the attainment of correct

information on its principles, its details, and the distinguishment of the varied periods in its history, it might have been rationally expected that the designs would have displayed some examples of this style of architecture, which would have been worthy of the ages of the Edwards and the Henries, which a Wykeham might have built or a Wolsey patronized. Feeling thus, we must confess it was a matter of surprise as well as of regret, to find that so many of the architects had travelled to distant countries for authorities, which, when obtained, are of less value than the treasures by which they are surrounded at home.

The preservation of as large a portion of the remains of the Ancient Palace as the nature of the new structure would admit, without interfering with the necessary and indispensable arrangements for carrying on the business of the Parliament, seems to be dictated alike by good taste and good feeling. The majority of the architects have considered it an object of primary importance to save from total destruction the chapel of St. Stephen, but its restoration as a prominent and valuable feature of the general design has been almost entirely overlooked. We have on several occasions* advocated with earnestness the preservation of this celebrated building; and it appears self-evident that if it be deemed worthy of restoration, it ought to be brought into view not partially and indistinctly, but clearly and prominently. Mr. Cottingham (who exhibits a model for its complete restoration,) entirely shuts out the sides from view; but by some it is hemmed in on all sides, and by many others it is with the whole, or at least a great portion of the other relics, ruthlessly destroyed; an idea perhaps more bold and sensible than that suggested by Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Goodridge, who deface St. Stephen's Chapel by an addition to its length.

On the other hand it is but justice to the competitors to add, that the wish to preserve St. Stephen's Chapel pervades the majority of the designs; Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Donaldson, and some others, preserve, in addition to it, the Painted Chamber; and Mr. Bardwell, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Repton, &c. with a laudable veneration for the relics of the most ancient of our regal palaces, preserve the whole of the structures which remain.

* *Genl. Mag.* Sept. 1835, p. 252. *Jan.* 1836, p. 33.

Many of the designs exhibit only one elevation, or grand frontage; and this display of architecture is towards the river. There can be no doubt as to the propriety of exhibiting the highest beauty and the boldest effect in the eastern elevation; but it does not appear to be consistent with propriety or good taste, to exclude all distinction from the approach to so magnificent a pile of buildings. The approach in Old Palace-yard ought to be made worthy of the ancient and magnificent edifices with which it would be associated. It would be a grand feature to show the principal porch in front of Westminster Abbey; so that there should be some handsome architectural feature to lead, as it were, to the more extensive and more richly adorned front to be viewed from the river. It should be remembered that, to appreciate the merits of this vast and lofty front, it will be necessary to view it from the other side of the river, where all minute ornaments will escape observation, and the eye be fixed only upon the broad masses and the general grouping of the component features. The situation scarcely admits of elaborate enrichment; but a broad and bold mass, begirt with appropriate objects, possessing the merits of utility as well as of ornament, would fully prepare the spectator for the varied groups of architecture he as yet but imperfectly sees, and be worthy of the destination of its interior.

The exhibition affords a convincing proof that the architecture of their own country has formed so part of the study of our present race of architects. Professional men have not studied the subject, while amateurs have devoted their time and abilities in making themselves acquainted with the merits and details of English architecture. Among the list of architects before us, some affect to despise and neglect this species of architecture, and yet wish to be thought the only able practitioners of the style; we need only refer to the Catalogue for a proof of this observation.

It would appear desirable that the two actual Houses of Parliament should be kept distinct, and as far as possible rendered conspicuous and striking above their Committee-rooms and minor appendages: this object has been attained by several of the exhibitors. Mr. COCKERELL, whose design is Italian, and certainly possessing considerable merit, although neither Gothic nor Elizabethan in detail or arrangement, effects both these objects by covering the halls destined for the sitting of the respective

houses with oval domes, which, in themselves, form large chambers, and are applied to the purposes of ventilation. The twin domes cannot fail of reminding the spectator of the church in the Piazza del Popolo; and the opening and arcades between the two, will equally remind him of Greenwich. The frontispiece of each of the principal buildings below the domes is exceedingly commonplace, being composed of a two storied elevation, the lower an arcade, the upper a series of attached columns of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a pediment and attic. If an Italian design had been admissible, it had better have been purely so, without the introduction of the few ornamental features necessary to assimilate the design with the letter of the distinctions of the Commissioners. The raising of the Bell Tower of St. Stephen's, and finishing it with a lofty pyramidal design, has a very grand effect, and is, if we recollect aright, peculiar to Mr. Cockerell; but why was the spire borrowed from the *Hotel de Ville* of a foreign town, instead of being composed from our native and excellent spires, of which so many noble examples exist in every part of the country.

We have no hesitation in fixing on the design of Mr. RIND as the star of the exhibition; and we wonder that it was not selected as worthy of at least the fifth premium, which it was in the power of the Commissioners to have awarded. As a composition it is decidedly magnificent, the style pure, the ornaments well selected and admirably arranged, and the different constituent features finely proportioned and harmonized. The square masses which form the wings of the elevation are adorned with turrets and domes in the manner of Audley End, but superior in detail; and the beautiful decorations of the parapets are mostly derived from Hatfield.

Mr. SALVIN has produced an extraordinary design; he appropriately groups his houses on each side of an open court on the river front. At the angles and centre of this are five ponderous towers which somewhat resemble those of Heriot's Hospital, but crowned with heavy bell-shaped copols; the windows are set in ornamental frames, and the several angles quoined; from which it may be judged that the architect intended his structure to be built of brick with stone dressings. At the west or Old Palace-yard front, two of these towers are repeated; the design, on the whole, reminded us of the architecture seen in some of the paintings of the old masters of the Dutch and

Flemish schools: it is striking, but we fear would be deemed too grotesque for imitation in the present day.

In the plan of Mr. WILKINS the two houses are arranged at each side of a court in the river front, which is open to the water; at the angles towards the area are heavy towers with machicolations, and at the exterior angles are others of an octagonal form with dwarf spires. In the centre of this area appears St. Stephen's chapel with a new front. The rejection of this gentleman's design has created a degree of soreness which time will not speedily heal; his remarks in the Catalogue of his own design, which he appears to regard as an eighth wonder of the world, are vain and tasteless; and his allusions to those of others, hasty and acrimonious. He affects to have studied during nearly forty years the Tudor style of architecture (a style the definition of which would mock the sagacity of even Mr. Wilkins) and what has his labour produced? We have seen his Colleges at Cambridge; we are well acquainted with Dalmeny, with Trogothnan, and with his building sticking as it were on the skirts of the Castle at Norwich; and where, amidst all this display of architecture, and even adding to it the present design, is discoverable the experience of forty years? The Spirit of Gothic architecture does not abide in Mr. Wilkins; all the buildings we have enumerated have been cast in the same mould; they shew but one idea, and that one he has gathered from Wolterton manor house in Norfolk, the features and ornaments of which he has repeated so frequently and unhappily, that future architects would do well to shun the venerable and much abused model. The features of this singularly curious mansion, encumbered with ornaments culled from the domestic architecture at Snoring in Norfolk, and from the ecclesiastical architecture of King's College, compose all the gothic designs of Mr. Wilkins. The characteristic features of Wolterton and Snoring are harmony of proportion and taste in ornament; but, view them cropped and curtailed and multiplied, and with foreign ornaments imposed upon them, as in the design before us, and it will be admitted that the author has not profited largely by his experience. It should be remembered that architects are as likely to err in copying ancient models, as in neglecting to appeal to them as their best authorities; for instance, the noble tower of Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, has been summoned to appear among the farrago of this gothic pile, but it sternly refuses to amalgamate with the heape of littleness by which it is surrounded.

Mr. Wilkins adds, that he "has been miserably mistaken as to the means of preserving the associations which hallow the ancient site; thinking, as he did, that visible objects were necessary to excite such pleasurable sensations;"* thus thinking, he has taken the utmost pains to render all the ancient objects invisible, and nothing of them is seen save alone the summit of St. Stephen's Chapel, which is reared far above its original altitude, for the purpose of obtaining what after all must be considered as a mean distinction. We are not so far deceived by Hollar's imperfect view, or by the peculiar character and construction of the existing parapet, as to believe that there ever has been a second tier of windows in the sides above the crypt. The suggestion has, however, answered this architect's purpose; he has not fallen short of the amplest dimensions; neither has he forgotten to load the superabundant space with ornaments, which St. Stephen's, in the days of its prosperity would have rejected as illegitimate. As to the west end of the Chapel, and the south window of Westminster Hall, it is possible that formerly one was partially and the other almost entirely concealed from view. St. Stephen's was thrust as it were into the midst of an extensive mass of Norman buildings, and the exquisite porch, which until the late fire enclosed the steps leading to the west door, appeared in a room whose walls were coeval with those of Westminster Hall. On this account the Chapel had no window at the west end, and perhaps the light admitted to the Hall, even after the insertion of the great south window, was partial and inconsiderable.

The design of Mr. J. HARRWELL is perfectly destitute of grandeur. The style Italian, the three tiers of the elevation are columned and broken by projecting towers crowned with low domes, the ground floors opening on colonnades; the idea of the principal elevation is commonplace, and evinces a total absence of genius. Modern architects have not the happy talent of crowning their buildings with elegance. It would be difficult to name an example in which they have proved that they know how to carry them above the parapet without shocking good taste by the meanness of their invention; the design under review exhibits a fair instance of the truth of this observation.

A central vestibule of large dimensions and of a circular polygonal or quadrilateral form, is a feature in several designs. It appears in that of Mr. COTTINGHAM: in his plan is an octangular saloon, to

* Catalogue, p. 18.

which four piles of building are united in a cruciform arrangement, the whole being inscribed in a rectangular plan; four courts are thus formed by the arms of the cross. It is impossible to look at this plan without thinking upon those new fashioned structures which are denominated "Union Workhouses."

The elevation shows three floors above the ground floor, and over the octagonal saloon is a lantern tower in three stages of the same form, surmounted by a spire. To add to the effect of one of the drawings, Westminster Abbey has been pressed into the service, with the addition of a lofty spire in the centre, which the building is not calculated to sustain.

The design of Mr. SAVAGE is distinguished by "a saloon one hundred feet square, resolved by eight arches into a circle in the upper part," and this is placed on the centre of the general composition. The architect has mistaken heaviness for grandeur, and it is difficult to understand how such a huge mass of brick and stone which belongs to the architecture of no country, age, or style, should be designed or intended for the purposes of so important a national building.

Mr. FAIRBANK, whose design was originally entitled "Forest of Lebanon," has also distinguished it by a colossal circular tower, on which "statues of monarchs and patriots, flying buttresses, pinnacles, and pierced windows, raise up in regular gradations a vast and ornamental object, distinguishable from all parts of the metropolis, about the size of the Castel St. Angelo at Rome."* This idea of a gothicized version of the mausoleum of Hadrian is perfectly original, and serves to show how liberal are the constructions which have been placed on the "Gothic and Elizabethan" of the Commissioners. As to the ornaments, it would have been well if the architect had gone through his forest with his axe upon his shoulder, and have pruned the luxuriant shoots and branches which cluster about the parent stem and hide it from observation; in other words he ought not to have allowed his ornaments to have crept over the leading members of his design, to the destruction of their simplicity and prominence.

A dome also forms a striking feature in the design of Mr. GOODRIDGE, but it is applied to the apartment destined for the House of Commons; the plan is an octagon, and the dome resembles one of the turrets of Henry VIIIth's Chapel, vastly magnified, and kept in its position by enormous flying buttresses; the whole

so redundant, both in proportion and decoration, as to afford a rare instance of misconception in dimensions and of misapplied ornament. The stupendous yet undignified porch to the Royal entrance, composed of three arches, is a feature entirely Foreign, and as devoid of correct detail as it is of just proportions.

The exuberance of pinnacles and ornamental detail, is not a fault peculiar to any one design. Mr. GRAHAM exhibits this mistake in a very high degree, but the character and ornaments of his design, though foreign, are far handsomer and better selected than the detail of many others. A lofty square tower, with an octagon lantern, is added to St. Stephen's Chapel, the architect forgetting, or overlooking, the existence of the ancient Bell Tower, the base of which still remains. The idea of separating the buildings of the Two Houses is carried to an excess on this design, the plan being in two distinct masses, united merely by a corridor. This building throughout is overdone. It is rich, nay, so profuse in forms as to produce confusion. If ornament constituted the beauty of architecture, Mr. Graham would be entitled to the highest praise; but the eye becomes fatigued with looking upon an endless profusion of enrichment.

Mr. HOPPER wishes his design to be viewed as affording an example of "Gothic of the pure English of Edward the Third's time.†" He either imitates with servile accuracy, or outrages good taste by inventions of the most monstrous character; Exeter Cathedral thrice measured in length, and its ornaments thrice multiplied, would fall short of the extent and finery of this design. It is not alone Exeter, or York, or Lincoln, or Canterbury, that has been almost exhausted to furnish the architect with forms and ornaments, but nearly every ancient edifice has been pressed into his service; and what a composition after all! crested with towers, and pinnacles, and gables, story piled upon story under a steep gabled roof, forming an aggregate already too lofty, but nevertheless appearing to be in want of altitude from its excessive length! Amongst the most considerable errors in this extravagant design, may be noticed the west-front of York Minster decapitated and otherwise defaced; the repetition of St. Stephen's Chapel, at the corresponding angle on the south side of Westminster Hall, and the reproduction of the north front of the latter building in New Palace-yard, for the purpose of the entrance of the Peers.

Mr. E. HAREWELL is not more suc-

* Catalogue, p. 70.

† Catalogue, p. 21.

cessful in his design in what is called the Gothic style. His idea is that of a vast monastery; the river front appears to resemble an immense church with a transept in the centre, and at the extremities octagon towers, which in their return in New Palace-yard, may be understood to form the principal front of the supposed church: opposite to the Abbey is a bow-windowed building with spires at the angles, which may be deemed the residence of the inmates of this sumptuous monastery. If a design like the present displays the Gothic characteristic, truly may it be asked, in the words of a namesake of this architect, "whereon could the eye rest for repose, or the tortured sense escape from the angles, crockets, pinnacles, and tracery of this forest of stone!!!"*

(To be continued.)

On the 17th of March, the following Report was presented to the House of Lords, from the Select Committee on the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament:—That the Committee had inspected the four plans marked respectively Nos. 64, 14, 13, and 42, and had resolved, That the Committee concur in the opinion of the Commissioners, as expressed by them in their report to his Majesty, in giving a preference to the plan marked No. 64:—That the plan No. 64, ought to be so far adopted as to be made the basis of immediate further inquiries in respect to the cost of the plan, and to the best mode of carrying it into execution, and to any variations, consistent with its general character and object, which may be found expedient:—That the Committee having examined Mr. Barry, the architect who prepared the plan 64, have annexed that gentleman's examination, as it contains a statement of the principles on which that plan has been founded.

The following are some of the leading features of Mr. Barry's plan, as extracted from the printed report above noticed, which contains his evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords on the 8th of March. His principal propositions to the various questions were to the following effect:

That the style be Gothic or Elizabethan; the former being of the Tudor period is preferable, as being homogeneous, well defined, and in harmony with the existing ancient buildings proposed to be preserved: that the building be set forward to the east into the river, in order to obtain an enlargement of the two palace-yards, and thereby making them spacious quadrangles; and that the line of river

frontage be made as nearly as possible at right angles with Westminster Bridge.

That the entrance to the Commons, and the principal entrance to both Houses, be in New Palace-yard, and that the King's and Peers' entrances to the House of Lords be in Old Palace-yard, in order that a material portion of the great influx of people attending the Houses, may be arrested at the nearest point—namely, New Palace-yard, and that the entrance into Old Palace-yard be freed from unnecessary obstruction.

That for the greater convenience of approach for the public generally, entrances be made at the south end of Westminster Hall from Old Palace-yard, and at the old entrance of the House of Commons, opposite Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

That private entrances to the Houses be made from the river, and a private terrace provided for the recreation of Members of both Houses.

That all the entire mass of building forming the Houses and adjuncts, be treated in its architectural composition as a single edifice, for the sake of unity, public character, and effect, and that towers be placed at the extreme ends of the proposed mass of building, in order that it may group with the Abbey, &c., and have an imposing effect when viewed with that building. That the details of the river front be large, and those of the other fronts small, as the former can only be viewed from a distance, whereas the latter will be subject to a much closer inspection.

That the several internal approaches for the King, the Lords, the Commons, and the public, be distinct from each other, and easy of communication when desired.

That Westminster Hall be the lobby in common between the Courts of Law and the Houses of Parliament, and also the grand public approach to the latter.

That a handsome porch, with a flight of steps, be added to the south end of the Hall, from which the approach be continued through St. Stephen's Chapel (proposed to be rebuilt and called St. Stephen's Hall) into a central lobby of great size, lighted by an octagonal lantern midway between the two Houses, and in immediate connection with the public lobbies attached to each, and with the Committee Rooms.

That the situation of the Houses be in the centre of the mass of the proposed buildings, for the sake of convenience, quietude, and freedom from all disturbances from the exterior; also for affording the means of making them of the forms and size best suited to the wants of each House, without interfering with the

* Catalogue, p. 20.

unity of character maintained throughout the exterior; that all the lobbies and corridors adjoining them be only one story high, to admit of their being well lighted and ventilated.

That the form of the House of Lords be an oblong, placed longitudinally to the approach, and that the internal arrangements be in all respects in accordance with those of the old House.

That the form of the House of Commons be an oblong, nearly approaching to a square, placed transversely to the approach, and arranged so that the distance from the bar to the Chair shall not exceed that in the old House.

That a large proportion of the Committee rooms be upon the principal floor, and the rest in the floor above; that none of them be less than 20 feet of clear height, and that as many of them as possible be placed towards the river front, for the sake of cheerfulness, good light, and ventilation.

That the whole of the official residences be incorporated in the design for the proposed building, without disturbing its unity of character; and that the principal rooms of each residence be upon the principal floors of the entire edifice, with immediate communication therewith.

Engravings from the Works of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. Part I. folio.—Few designs are calculated to be more popular than this; and as the publishers justly remark in their prospectus, they have only to take care that the engravers perform their part adequately, in order to ensure success. The work is commenced with established favourites: the whole length of his present Majesty, the Queen of Portugal, and the two Children of Charles B. Calmady, esq. the exquisite composition so justly entitled "Nature." They are respectively engraved by Messrs. J. E. Coombs, John Lucas, and Samuel Cousins. Messrs. C. Turner, T. Lupton, and W. Ward, (and our other best engravers in mezzotint) are to co-operate in the subsequent Parts, which will appear Quarterly.

HEATH'S Drawing-room Portfolio. folio.—This is an ingenious mode of tempting the admirers of fine engravings, by offering them a very cheap bargain, in the shape of half-a-dozen beautiful prints in a handsome embossed case, for one guinea. They consist of, 1. Chalon's graceful Portrait of the Countess of Blessington, engraved by H. T. Ryall; 2. The Sisters, a well-known picture by John Hayter, delicately engraved by J. Thomson; 3. the Secret Discovered, a clever design of a master finding a cave-

lier's miniature in her daughter's basket, by Miss L. Sharpe, engraved by H. Robinson; 4. the Bride of Abydos, by H. Andrews, engraved by H. T. Ryall; 5. Madame la Valiere, drawn by E. T. Parria, engraved by H. Robinson; and 6. the Enraged Antiquary, designed by Jenkins, engraved by T. A. Dean. The last we do not admire: it represents some children caught in the fact of throwing the museum of a virtuoso into confusion. In the first place it is evident that the collection, which is exceedingly miscellaneous, and more that of a pawnbroker than an antiquary, had never been arranged; and in the next, the children are awkward piracies from the pretty figures of Sir T. Lawrence and others. We must not conclude without expressing our warmest admiration of the line engraving of Mr. Robinson, particularly in the print of La Valiere, which is really a very fine performance.

Allan Cunningham's Gallery of Pictures of English and Foreign Masters, continues to gain admirers. There has been just added to it by the proprietors an exquisite copy of the Blind Fiddler, by Wilkie, engraved by Charles Mart. This Collection was formed from more than 30 of the best Galleries of this country, and gives faithful copies of their choicest ornaments. The work has been justly described by Dr. Dibdin, in his "Reminiscences," as "a magnificent book, and a treasury of instructive criticism."

Studies of Heads from Nature, designed and drawn on stone by Miss Louisa Corboux. Part I. 4to.—Exceedingly pretty, from juvenile subjects, and well suited for juvenile copyists.

WINKLES' Cathedrals, Parts IV—XVI. Messrs. Winkles have now proceeded, in the course of their publication, through the Cathedrals of Salisbury, York, Canterbury, St. Paul's, Wells, Rochester, and Winchester. A supplementary part, with ground plans, will complete the first volume of their work. Many of the plates are pleasing in effect, and generally satisfactory in an architectural view. But there is considerable inequality, and some are failures. This generally arises when a very great depth of shade is attempted. We cannot approve of the grotesque and inappropriate figures by Mr. Hublot Browne, which deform too many of the plates, a feature which reminds us, in the least desirable manner, of the masterly etchings of the late Mr. Coney, and is perhaps calculated to induce comparisons in other respects in which imitation is not so easy.

WINKLES' Continental Cathedrals. Parts I—IV.—This is a work undertaken by the same engraver, and generally corresponding with the former. The cathedrals already illustrated are those of Amiens and Paris, each in eight plates. The drawings, which are somewhat strangely styled "*elaborate sketches*," have been made by Mr. R. Garland, architect; and ample descriptions are added from the pen of Mr. Moule. From the accounts of the destruction of the *flours-de-lis* in the church of Amiens in 1831, by which the stall seats were defaced, and what was worse, the light ornaments which decorated the ridge of the roof, though not *flours-de-lis*, but trefoils, were mutilated,—we are grieved to find that we still live in the days of (at least political) iconoclasts. For some of the latter plates the aid of Mr. Woolnoth, our old friend of the English Castles and other works, has been called in; and we would seriously recommend Mr. Winkles to emulate the clearer and purer style of that artist.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Gallery of this Institution opened some weeks since with an exhibition of the works of modern British artists, amounting in number, including twelve small pieces of sculpture, to five hundred and two subjects; and presenting, as it does, several performances of striking merit, we ought, in justice to the artists, the public, and ourselves, to have given it an earlier notice. Many of the larger and finer pictures have, however, been previously exhibited at Somerset House and elsewhere, such, for example, as **CONSTABLE'S Valley Farm** (43), a landscape of great and original beauty; **INSKIP'S Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf** (36), the best illustration of that popular subject that we have seen; **TURNER'S Burning of the House of Lords** (69); and **McCLISE'S Vow of the Peacock**, a work abounding in fine forms and pretty faces; all of which contributions were approvingly remarked upon at the time. Among the new productions, we confess we were most taken with the large historical picture placed at the further end of the south room, as the work of an artist of whom we had little previous knowledge. We allude to No. 437, *The Entombment of Christ*, by **W. SALTER**. In this performance we recognise all that is most essential to a fine picture—a well-chosen subject, good drawing, pure and harmonious colouring, beautiful forms, and bold and masterly execution. The expression of the principal female figure is especially admir-

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

able. Our artists are perpetually teased and importuned not to fritter away their reputations on small pictures, but to exercise their powers on the sublimities of history—to give the public large and noble pictures. Now here is a painting of that description, and certainly one of the very highest pretensions; yet where is the man of family, or the wealthy citizen, who would make it his own? Mr. Salter has a smaller picture (457) representing an Italian Image Boy, and this has found a purchaser, but the "large and noble picture" is suffered to go back to his own studio. Be it so; but let us, at all events, hear no more about the unwillingness of our countrymen to exercise their abilities on large historical pictures. We will venture to say, that the getting-up of this work has not cost Mr. Salter less than a hundred pounds.

No. 388. *Ferry House—Portlanders crossing from the Cheril Bank, on their way to Weymouth market.* **T. FIELDING**. A site that is arid and without charm, of which the lines are poor, and where the herbage is dried up and stunted by the ingratitude of the soil. It is the desolation of Jerusalem united to the sterility of Kumschatka. By the judicious introduction of some well-painted groups of peasantry and cattle, Mr. Fielding has, nevertheless, contrived to impart considerable interest to the scene.

No. 225. *The Prodigal Son.* **W. ETTY**, R. A. A mere sketch, apparently for a larger picture, should the artist only be seconded in the undertaking, of which we regret to see there seems to be little probability. The subject is one well worthy of Mr. Ety's pencil.

No. 238. *Entrance to the North Transept, Cathedral of Burgos.* **D. ROBERTS**. We know of no artist better qualified than Mr. Roberts to do justice to the rich architectural antiquities of the continent. The present exhibition affords some delightful specimens of his talent in this department of the art, as well as of his application. In addition to this effective little painting, there is a view of the gates of *St. Jean at Bordeaux* (232), and two or three other Spanish subjects, all of which are carefully and successfully treated.

No. 1. *The Fortress of Alhambra, Granada*, with the romantic hills in the distance, is a magnificent scene. There is, however, a comparative want of interest on the right side of the picture, as viewed by the spectator.

No. 37. *Alfred the Great, when a youth, listening to the heroic lay of a minstrel.* **S. A. HART**, A. R. A. We like the expression of the Queen, but the lower ex-

tremities of the youthful Alfred appear to us to be a little out of proportion with the rest of the figure.

La Rose. A. E. CHALON, R.A. Mr. Chalon is not happy in oil colours. This little specimen would purport to be in the style of one of the old masters, but we are very sure it is not in that of the graceful Watteau, as has been assumed by some of our brother critics. C. LANDSEER has a pretty illustration of the pathetic, though somewhat trite, subject of *Poor Maria*, from Sterne. EDWIN LANDSEER exhibits two of his examples of dogs, which are as excellent as usual. His *Harvest Girl*, in the way of Inskipp, does not satisfy us near so well. The flesh is indifferent both in colour and texture. CRESWICK, LEE, LEWIS, STARK, J. WILSON, and WATTS, have all well-executed pictures in the landscape department; and WOOD, CAFE, PIDDING, and ZEITZER, have done themselves equal credit in their figure pieces. In the specimens of sculpture exhibited, we find nothing of any extraordinary mark or importance to notice.

The destruction of Mr. Yates's gallery of pictures by the fire at the Western Exchange (see p. 542,) involved the loss of some fine specimens of the works of the old masters.

Rubens.—"Contenance of Scipio," from the Orleans collection. This magnificent

picture was composed of fifteen figures, and not surpassed by any of the works of that master for chastity of composition, truth of drawing, and brilliancy of colouring. Size about 8 feet by 12. There was also another picture from the Colonna Palace of equal merit—small.

Guido Reni.—"Lucretia." Ditto—Judith, with the Head of Holofernes." These pictures were from the Spada Palace at Rome.

Paul Veronese.—"St. Jerome, with the Virgin in Glory," was companion to the one in the National Gallery. It abounded in the superlative richness of the Venetian school.

W. Van de Velde.—"The Battle of Lowestoffe." An interesting picture.

Murillo.—"Virgin and Child." The child standing on the Virgin's lap—full of the truth of that master.

Annibal Caracci.—A beautiful little picture; subject, *Enceas and Anchises*—from Prince Rupert's collection.

S. del Piombo.—A Portrait of a Nobleman. Remarkable for the dignity of the personage, the beauty of outline, and power of colouring. There were also a fine Claude, marine piece, Teniers, Vandyck, Guercino, Wouvermans, Adrian Ostade, Rembrandt, Canaletti (fine), Titian, and many others of great note. This gallery consisted of 350 pictures of merit, and has been estimated at about 40,000*l.* value.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The Sixth and Concluding Portion of Mr. FISHER'S Collections for Bedfordshire, containing thirty plates, and accompanied by a list of Subscribers.

A Collected Edition of the Poetical Works of Mr. JAMES MONTGOMERY, author of "The World before the Flood," &c.

The Statesman. By HENRY TAYLOR, Esq. author of "Philip van Artevelde."

An Abridgment of Dr. Buder's Ancient and Modern Geography. By Miss M. CUNNINGHAM.

A Third and Concluding Volume of SHARON TURNER'S Sacred History of the World.

On Female Improvement. By Mrs. JOHN SANDFORD. Authoress of "Woman in her Social and Domestic Character."

Essays on the Principles of Charitable Institutions.

De Wyrhale; a Tale of Dean Forest.

By P. J. DUCABEL, Esq. author of a Paraphrase on the Psalms.

Researches, Antediluvian, Patriarchal, and Historical. By T. CLARKSON, author of the "History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade," &c.

Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon. By T. H. LISTER, Esq. Author of "Granby," &c.

Life of Edward the Black Prince. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. author of "Richelieu," &c.

Life and Times of William III. King of England, and Stadtholder of Holland. By the Hon. ARTHUR TREVOR, M.P. Second and Concluding Volume.

Oriental Historical Manuscripts, in the Tamil Language, translated; with Annotations. By WILLIAM TAYLOR, Missionary, two volumes, 4to boards.

Select Sermons by the Elder Divines, being a choice specimen of Sermon Literature in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.

The Christian Atonement. By the Rev. JOSEPH GILBERT.

History of the English Episcopacy. By the Rev. T. LATHBURY.

The Churches of Rome and England compared in their Declared Doctrines and Practices. By R. MANT, D.D. Bishop of Down and Connor.

The Family History of England. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A.

The Remains, Religious and Literary, of J. Drew. Edited by his Son.

Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c. Illustrated. By W. H. BARTLETT and WM. PURSER; with descriptions by JOHN CARNE, author of "Letters from the East."

The Counties of Derby, Chester, Leicester, Nottingham, Lincoln, and Rutland, Illustrated.

Reprints of Tyndale's Translation of the First English New Testament, 1526, and of Bishop Coverdale's Bible, the First Complete English Bible, 1535.

The Chief Questions of the Sabbath, and of the Lord's Day, briefly stated. By the Rev. RICHARD WALKER, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

A History of Brazil, from the arrival of the Royal Family of Portugal in 1608, until the Abdication of Don Pedro in 1831.

Present Position and Prospects of the British Trade with China. By J. MATHESON, of Canton.

The Author of Random Recollections of the House of Commons has just been completed a similar work on the House of Lords.

The Life and Character of John Howe, M.A. with a Critical Estimate of his Writings. By HENRY ROGERS.

Oxford, April 8.

Mrs. Denyer's prizes for two Dissertations in English have been adjudged as follows.—"On the Doctrine of Faith in the Holy Trinity," to the Rev. Henry William Wilberforce, M.A. of Oriel College; "On the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for the Salvation of Man," to the Rev. James Stevens, M.A. of St. John's College.

THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE'S BIBLE.

April 27. A manuscript of very extraordinary rarity was offered for sale by Mr. Evans, together with some other books, paintings, &c. the property of M. de Speyr Passavant, of Basle.

It is a codex, or text, of the Holy Scriptures, written by Alcuine, the favourite disciple of Bede. About the year 776, at the solicitation of Charlemagne, Alcuine engaged in a revision of St. Jerome's Latin version of the Holy Scriptures, that he might free it from the numerous

errors which had been committed by unskilful copyists. With this view he commenced the present manuscript, which he completed in the year 800. Being then too far advanced in age to undertake a long journey, he sent this inestimable fruit of his labours to Rome, by his friend and disciple Nathaniel, who presented it to Charlemagne, on the first day of his Coronation, as an homage and a testimony of his profound veneration for the virtues of the Emperor; a present worthy of the pious Scribe and the illustrious Sovereign. No higher proof of the veneration with which Charlemagne regarded this manuscript of the Holy Scriptures could possibly be given, than the mention he makes of it in his last will and testament in 811.

This venerable manuscript is written by Alcuine himself upon vellum, in double columns, in remarkably clear and distinct characters. It consists of 449 leaves. Prefixed is a richly ornamented frontispiece in gold and colours, surrounded by a border in which the word "Carolus" is introduced. The volume is enriched with four large paintings. The first is divided into four compartments, and represents the Creation of Man, and his history to the Expulsion from Paradise. The second is divided into two compartments, and represents, in the upper part, Alcuine receiving a scroll of the Laws from a hand issuing out of a cloud; Louis le Debonnaire is standing by his side. In the centre of the lower compartment are Moses and Aaron, supposed to be portraits of Alcuine and Charlemagne; behind Alcuine is Louis le Debonnaire, and behind Charlemagne are fourteen persons designated as the children of Israel. The third painting, prefixed to the New Testament, represents our Saviour, the four Evangelists, and the four great Prophets. The fourth is divided into two compartments; in the upper is an altar, on which is placed the Bible of Alcuine; on the left is a lion, emblematic of the Old Testament, and on the right a lamb, typical of the New. The Evangelists are placed at the four corners, each holding a book with Tironian notes. In the lower compartment, Alcuine seated in a chair receives inspiration from the Evangelists.

Four pages containing a Harmony of the Gospels, and two pages prefixed to St. Paul's Epistles, are written between architectural columns.

The manuscript is also enriched by thirty-four large initial letters, painted in gold and colours, and there are also some smaller painted capitals.

On the reverse of the last leaf of the New Testament are verses by Alcuin. In reference to the volume he observes:

"Is Carolus qui jam scribere jussit eum."

Also,

"Pro me quisque legas versus orare memento.

Alcuin dicit ego, tu sine fine vale."

Lothaire I. the grandson of Charlemagne) after having lost the throne of France, entered the Monastery of Prum in Lorraine, as a monk. Here he deposited the Bible of Charlemagne. In 1576 the Convent was dissolved, and the Benedictine Monks preserved the Bible with religious veneration, and carried it with them to Grandis Vallis near Basle. It remained there till the occupation of the Episcopal Territory of Basle by the French troops in 1793, when all the property of the Abbey was sequestered. In that year it became the property of Mr. Bennot, Vice-President of the tribunal of Delémont, from whom in 1822 it was purchased by Mr. Speyr. Passavant the present proprietor.

An album accompanies it, containing the opinions of nearly all the European literati acquainted with ancient MSS.—It was put up at 700*l.* and finally bought in at 1500*l.*

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 9. Read, On the remains of Mammalia found in a range of mountains at the southern foot of the Himalayas, between the Sulej and the Burbampoota, by Captain Cantley, F.G.S.

March 23. Read, A description of various fossil remains of three distinct Saurian animals, discovered in the magnesian conglomerate on Durdham Down near Bristol, in the autumn of 1834; by Dr. Riley and Mr. Stuebbury; also a memoir, On the Ossiferous Cavern of Yealm Bridge, about six miles south-east of Plymouth, by Captain Mudge, F.G.S.

April 13. The reading was commenced of a paper on Colebrook Dale, by — Prestwich, esq. F.G.S.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 15. Read, an analysis, by Woronzow Greig, Esq. of a work lately published, entitled, "Spheccbio Geografico e Statistico dell' Imperio di Marocco," by Count Jacopo Gräberg di Hemso; and a return of the number of communicants, non-communicants, and recusants, in part of the county of Lancaster, A. D. 1613, founded on the MS. Lansdowne 153, art. 55.

March 15. Henry Hallam, Esq. Treasurer, in the chair.—This being the Anniversary Meeting, a report was made

by the Council as to the present state and prospects of the Society. It at present consists of 398 Members, and the sum invested in stock amounts to 1067*l.* It was further stated that a Committee had been appointed to consider what papers should be published as the first part of the Society's Transactions.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. M.P. *President*; Henry Hallam, Esq. *Treasurer*; Woronzow Greig, esq. C. H. Maclean, esq. and R. W. Rawson, esq. *Secretaries*; and the following gentlemen to be of the *Council*:—C. Babbage, esq. W. J. Blake, esq. W. Burge, esq. J. E. Drinkwater, esq. Earl Fitzwilliam, J. H. Green, esq. B. Hawkins, M.D. A. Hayward, esq. Rev. R. Jones, Earl of Kerry, M.P. Sir F. C. Knowles, Bart. Marquis of Lansdowne, N. Lister, esq. M.D., S. J. Loyd, esq. Rt. Hon. H. Mackenzie, M. Phillips, esq. M.P., G. R. Porter, esq. J. T. Pratt, esq. C. W. Puller, esq. Viscount Sandon, M.P., N. W. Senior, esq. Edw. Strutt, esq. M.P. Lt.-Col. Sykes, T. Tooke, esq. T. Vardon, esq. Rev. W. Whewell.

March 21. Read, Some remarks on the Bills of Mortality for the Kingdom of Denmark in 1834, by G. R. Porter, esq.

April 15. Read, a paper by Mr. Preston on the Statistics of the Kingdom of Saxony; and another by Mr. Rawson, on Monte de Piété.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The Annual Report of the *London Institution* notices the issue of the first volume of the new *Classed Catalogue*, a work highly creditable to the Institution, and the usefulness of which is universally acknowledged. The amount of copies issued to Proprietors is 603, and the number presented to public libraries and societies is 57. The impression consisted of 1000 copies, and a portion of the remaining stock is offered for sale, at the price of £1. 1*s.*

The second volume, containing the *Catalogue of the Pamphlets*, is delayed for re-arrangement. The Librarians will thus be enabled to insert, under their proper heads, a large collection of Tracts, presented to the Institution by their standing Counsel, Mr. Sergeant Merewether; it consists of sixty-four volumes, and upwards of eight hundred tracts, and is extremely valuable, illustrating the History of the Oxford Controversies at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Mr. Simmons, one of the Auditors, and other friends of the Institution, have presented, during the past year, 130 volumes and pamphlets. The additions made to

the Library by purchase have also been considerable, including the costly works, Audubon's Birds, Rosellini's Egyptian Antiquities, De la Borde's Palestine, &c.

The Lectures and Soirées have been more than usually successful; three of the Soirée Lectures have been delivered by members of their own body—two by Dr. Birkbeck, a Vice-President, and the third by William Tite, esq. Hon. Secretary. Dr. Russell is elected a Vice-President in place of the late Sir William Blizard.

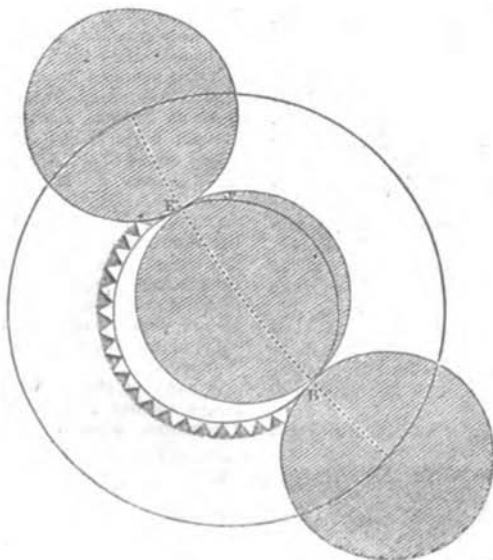
At the *Russell* Institution the following lectures have been lately delivered: three on Steam Engines, and their application to the purposes of transport by land and sea, by the Rev. Dr. Lardner. Two on the French Language, &c. by M. Marcel. On Gas Light, &c. by John Hemming, esq. On Vocal Music, with Illustrations, by Thomas Philipps, esq. assisted by the Misses Brendon; and on the French Drama, by M. Lambert, with readings.

At the *Lambeth* Literary Institution some of the most eminent lecturers of the day have been engaged. Dr. Lardner has been delivering a course of lectures on the principles, properties, and powers of the steam engine; and Mr. Higgins, a course on Electricity. The following are to succeed: Basil Montagu, esq. on Philosophy; Mr. Hemming, on Chemistry; Mr. Innes, on the Drama; Mr. Dendy, on the Eye and Spectral Illusion; and many other gentlemen connected with literature and science.

At the *Islington* Institution the Lectures have been of an instructive, sound and entertaining character. We would particularize one: by the President on Electricity.—Among those to come, is a series on the Genius and Writings of Moliere, to be delivered in French, by Monsieur Lambert, a man of good taste and skilful judgment, whose readings are full of life and animation.—The society's library is increasing, and has become a real and important advantage to the neighbourhood.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

In the afternoon of the 15th inst. there will be an unusually large and visible annular Eclipse of the Sun, which will be central in the North of England, Ireland, and in the South of Scotland. It will begin at Greenwich at 50 min. 59 sec. past one o'clock, and will end at 39 min. 8 sec. past four. Over England and the adjacent parts the light and heat of the annular obscuration will be little more than one-tenth of the full sun; and should the atmosphere prove to be clear at the time of the greatest magnitude, it may be expected that several of the largest stars will be visible. The breadth of the annulus for England will be about 142 miles. The whole body of the moon will appear on the disc of the sun, leaving a small ring or circle of light on the external edge of the sun. The annexed is a representation of its appearance in London and its neighbourhood,—the letter B denoting where the eclipse begins, and E where it ends.



ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 14. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Mr. Burgess exhibited a fragment of Roman pavement found in digging the foundation of a house in Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, thirteen feet below the present level. The colours were red, yellow, white, and black; the two former of brick, the latter of stone. The surface was not at all decayed, but the bed of mortar on which it had been laid had yielded to the damp, and rendered it very difficult to take up a piece of any size.

Sir Francis Palgrave made another communication relative to his recent researches in the Chapter-house records. He observed that, amongst the documents relating to Scotland, of the reign of Edward I., Rymer has printed one (new edition, vol. I. p. 994) to which he gives the following title: "Instrumentum continentis nomina plurimorum Nobilium Scoticæ fautorum Roberti de Brus qui missi sunt ad diversa castra in Angliam," including, amongst the mandates for the custody of other prisoners, the well known order directing the confinement of the Countess of Buchan in a cage at Berwick. Instead, however, of any one such instrument, there are *three* distinct documents, apparently orders made by the King in Council, and in which the several directions for the modes of disposing of these captives were, from time to time, varied and altered, and in a manner highly deserving of attention. The document given by Rymer is, in fact, an instrument framed by him by a consolidation of these orders, not distinguishing where one begins and another ends; and in this process he has concealed the most remarkable features, namely, the modifications which the orders sustained in their different stages.

"Alain, who was Earl of Menteith," was first committed to the custody of Sir Johan de Hastings, who was to put him in safe keeping in England. This direction was subsequently varied, by giving Sir John the power to confine the "late Earl" at Bergavenny or elsewhere.

The Earl of Strathern, "when he shall have surrendered to the King," is to be placed in custody in the keep of Rochester Castle, but he does not appear to have surrendered.

The name of John Earl of Athol was

first entered upon the order as a memorandum, without any directions; he was conducted to London by Sir Hugh le Despencer. David, his son and heir, was to be kept in safe custody by the Earl of Gloucester.

The orders respecting "Donald the son of the Earl of Mar," sustained several modifications before the plan of his captivity was finally settled.

With respect to Margaret, the daughter of Robert Bruce, the first order directed her to be treated with great severity. She was to be sent to the Tower of London, and there kept in close confinement in a cage; but this extreme rigour excited some compunction, and, the order being cancelled, another order was made, that she should be kept in England under the safe custody of Sir Henry Percy. It is, in some respects, satisfactory to observe, that all the alterations which the orders sustained, are in diminution of the rigour attending the incarceration of these illustrious captives.

Sir Francis further noticed a singular error in Rymer's transcript of the document dated 9 July, 1297, by which Robert Bruce, &c. submitted to Edward, which as printed (new edit. vol. i. p. 808) ends with the clause, "escrit a Sire Willame," which Lord Hailes and others have interpreted "addressed to Sir William Wallace!" whereas the original is "escrit a Irewin,"—dated at Irvine.

April 23. This being St. George's day, the Anniversary meeting was held, when the President and all the officers were re-elected, with the following Council (the new members' names are in Italics): Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.; H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, Thomas Amyot, esq. Treas.; Nich. Carlisle, esq. Sec.; *Edw. Blore, esq.; C. P. Burney, D.D.; Rev. J. B. Deane; Sir H. Ellis, Sec.; John Gage, esq. Director; Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.; H. Hallam, esq. V.P.; W. B. Hamilton, esq. V.P.; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart.; the Bishop of Landaff; J. H. Markland, esq.; T. L. Parker, esq.; W. H. Rosser, esq.; Geo. Saunders, esq.; Sydney Smirke, esq.; T. Stapleton, jun. esq. and the Rt. Hon. C. W. Williams-Wynne, V.P.*

A party of the Society, about forty-five in number, afterwards dined at the Freemasons' Tavern.

SURVEY OF THAT PART OF THE ROMAN ROAD, CALLED THE IMPERIAL WAY, WHICH LIES BETWEEN SILCHESTER AND STAINES.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wyatt Edgell, a gentleman of antiquarian pursuits residing near Egham, the officers studying in the senior department of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, were employed last term in forming a survey of the course taken by the Roman road from Silchester to the station *Ad Pontes* on the Thames near Staines. Their work was extended over a tract of country comprehending about eighty-eight square miles, and extending twenty-eight miles in length; it was laid down on paper by a scale of four inches to a mile, and forms probably the largest plan ever executed at the Institution. Lieut. Grey, of the 83d regt., who took the liveliest interest in tracing the Roman road, has furnished a detailed memoir to the *United Service Journal*, from which we derive the following abstract.

After a preliminary review of the system of Roman Roads, the writer commences his account with a description of the remains at Silchester, in which we do not perceive any thing before unpublished. At the distance of about a mile and a half from Silchester, (he proceeds,) towards the north-west, there still exists a long embankment of earth with its ditch, which, after being interrupted for about two miles, appears again in a spot situated due north of the town, near the village of Mortimer; and in the immediate vicinity of the walls, near the north gate, are the remains of another embankment of the same kind, which, according to a tradition current among the country people, at one time entirely surrounded the city. This last work must have constituted an external fortification; the former is, probably, a remnant of some entrenchment raised for the protection of an army acting on the defensive, and covering the town on that side.

Several roads, which were the lines of communication for the Roman armies during their occupation of the country, intersect each other at Silchester. One of these, forming part of the *Ikenild-street*, passed through Dorchester in Oxfordshire, crossed the Kennet, probably at *Punfield*; from thence, taking the direction of Silchester, and having on each side numerous tumuli, with several traces of intrenched camps, its course was directed to *Basingstoke*; afterwards, constituting what in Dr. Stukeley's time, was called the *Long Bank*, it proceeded through Winchester to *Southampton*.

Another road, probably, coincided with

part of that called the *Portway*, which extended from Norwich to Exeter, passing through London, *Pontea*, and Silchester: according to Camden, it proceeded westward from the latter place through *Pamber*, and close by the encampment at *Kingsclere*; after which it crossed the great intrenchment near *Andover*, considered by *Stukeley* as a boundary of the *Belgæ*, and pursued its course in the direction of *Old Sarum*. A third led from Silchester through *Thatcham* towards the *Vale of the White Horse*, in which line several remains of the road have been traced. A fourth is the *Imperial-way*, which extended from London through *Bath* to *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*; its course between the last mentioned town and *Calleva*, is the subject of the fourteenth iter of *Antoninus*, and the stations from *Bath* to London are given in the twelfth iter of *Richard*. That part of this road, which lies between *Calleva* or *Silchester*, and *Staines*, and the country lying within two miles of it on each side, is the subject of the present survey.

The road issues from the town at the eastern gate, where the present church of Silchester is situated, and proceeds in a rectilinear direction through *Strathfield-saye*, the estate of the Duke of *Wellington*, along what is now called *Park Lane*, which is scarcely passable in the winter season: the line of its direction crosses the *Loddon*, near the bridge at the northern extremity of the park, and passes through a ford near the junction of the *Blackwater* and *Whitewater* rivers, about two miles from the place where the united streams fall into the *Loddon*; but the traces of its course are much interrupted by cultivation, until it arrives at *West Court House*, the seat of the *Rev. H. E. St. John*, built, according to tradition, upon the road itself, the direction of which is marked by the avenue to the mansion. Several portions of the road still exist on the ground northward of *Finchampstead church*, occasionally deviating in a slight degree from the precise rectilinear direction, in order to avoid inequalities of the ground; but, on descending the eastern side of the ridge of heights, the course of the road is discovered pursuing an unbroken line from thence along a level country to *Easthampstead Plain*, and bearing the fanciful name of the *Devil's Highway*. The ascent of the road obliquely along the sloping ground to this commanding plateau, may be distinctly observed, with a deep fosse on one side, and the general eastern direction is preserved quite across the plain. But from this spot, where the road rises to the summit of the plain, on the western side, a lateral branch, which

has been carried out in a curvilinear direction, passes by the head of a deep ravine; and then, proceeding across the plain, rejoins the road on the eastern side. At the head of the ravine is an assemblage of aged thorns, which have the name of Wickham Bushes. The spot on which they grow has long been remarkable for the quantities of bricks, tiles, and coarse pottery which have been discovered under its surface (see the *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 199); and immediately in its neighbourhood is the strong intrenchment called *Cæsar's Camp*, which crowns the summit of a branch projecting from the plateau on its northern side. This work has nearly the form of an oak leaf, and is fortified at the neck by a double parapet and ditch. The intrenchment must have been a post of considerable importance, and probably served as a *Castrum Æstivum*, or summer encampment, for the troops employed to maintain tranquillity in the surrounding district. It is situated at a distance from London equal to about two-thirds of the distance from thence to Silchester; which, as well as the great camp near Farnham, on the Roman road from London to Winchester, is visible from hence, the one at the distance of fourteen, and the other of ten miles.

On descending from Easthampstead Plain, the road proceeds towards Bugshot. At Duke's Hill, near that town, the eastern direction ceases; its course from hence forms an angle of about 25 degrees northward of east, and it is, consequently, almost parallel to the present London road. Near this bend is situated the spot in Rapley's Farm, which is described in the 7th volume of the *Archæologia*, as having been surrounded by a vallum, and a fosse deep enough to contain a tilted waggon; and where many fragments of Roman pottery were turned up by the plough. The road passes now, for about a quarter of a mile, through a plantation, which renders it difficult to discover any trace of it; but, beyond that plantation, it can be easily distinguished, and is well known, by its proper denomination, to the country people. At about a mile from Duke's Hill, the road crosses a marsh, on which it has been raised to a considerable height: from thence it runs through a garden in the occupation of Mr. Hammond; and the foundation, consisting of gravel, having been here, as elsewhere, dug up, and employed in the formation of paths, the outline of the road presents a remarkable appearance. At this spot it again enters some thick plantations, and for about half a mile can with difficulty be traced: it then becomes tolerably distinct, running over

some cultivated ground on the estate of — Forbes, esq.: from whence, by Charter's Pond to the Sunning-hill Road, it is extremely well defined. In the immediate vicinity of the road at this point there exist vast quantities of Roman bricks, paving-tiles, and pieces of pottery ornamented with net-work, acrolle, and borders, precisely similar to those discovered at Wickham Bushes and Duke's Hill, but broken into small fragments by the plough. As, however, the ground at this spot has been brought into cultivation only within the last three years, it is here deserving of careful investigation.

From Sunning-hill Road, the Imperial Way crosses some low meadow land, where it can scarcely be discerned: and at about a mile from this spot, where it enters Windsor Park, it is for a while totally lost. There is, however, a portion in good preservation, between the point where it enters the Park and the places where its line of direction cuts Virginia Water; it can also be distinguished in a spot near the Belvidere, between those two points, where one of the Park rides runs for about three hundred yards along the top; and the labourers assert that, this part of the ride having never required any repair, they had from thence been led to conclude that it was constructed on some ancient road. It should be remarked, that the part of the Virginia Water which is crossed by the direction of the Roman road is artificial, and has been formed only within the last forty years.

From this spot, the direction of the road is through a yard of the inn at Virginia Water; and there is a tradition that the foundation had been formerly discovered there. Lastly, at Bakeham-house, situated in the same line of direction, on the brow of the hill which forms the east end of the elevated plain called Englefield Green, the substratum of the road, the foundations of a tower or other strong building, with a variety of Roman remains, have been discovered within the last few months.

After stating the previous hypotheses which have placed the station of *Bibracte* either at Bray or at Wickham Bushes, the writer then gives it as his opinion, in conformity with that of Mr. Leman in his *Commentaries* on Richard of Cirencester, that *Bibracte* was situated on the commanding ground over which the road passes near Egham; and that the neighbouring part of the Thames, which it crosses near the island signalised by the charter of English freedom, and near the pillar which bounds the jurisdiction of the city of London, was the place of the station *Pontes*.

Opposite to Laleham may still be seen three square encampments, which seem to have commanded the passes of the river below Staines: and near them appear faint traces of a branch road which diverges from the main road at Hytheheld near Egham, and tends towards Chertsey, from whence it probably continued till it fell into one of the roads through Surrey. This branch road, after crossing the river, appears to have been directed by Ashford, where a portion, in good preservation, till lately remained, and within memory a strong fort existed between Laleham and that place.

CHRISTMAS PARTY.

In the course of the research made into the records of the Salters' Company, occasioned by the minute inquiries of the Municipal Commissioners, the original of the following Receipt was discovered, and, from the hand-writing and spelling, seems to be of the date of their Charter, A.D. 1394. As it was a pity to lose sight of "moost choyse paaste," an experiment was made on the 7th Jan., and the result was so satisfactory, that it was voted to be constantly "eten" at the annual dinners, after the distribution of the Company's gifts at Christmas:

For to make a mooste choyse Paaste of Gamys to be eten at ye Feste of Chrystmase.

(17th Richard II. A.D. 1394.)

Take Fesaunt, Haare, & Chykenne or Capounne, of eche oone; wⁱ ij Partruchis, ij Pygeonnes, & ij Conyngys; & smyte hem on peeces, & pyke clene awaye þ^ro¹ alle þ^r boonyes² þ^r ye maye, & þ^rwt⁴ do hem ynto a Foyle⁵ of gode paste, made craftely yune þ^r lyknes of a byrdes bodye, wⁱ þ^r lyouours & hertys, and ij kyndes of shepe, & farcys⁶, & eyren⁷ made ynto balles. Caste þ^rto⁸ poudre of peyr, salte, spye, eyssel⁹, & funges¹⁰ pykled; & panne¹¹ take þ^r boonyes & let hem seethe yune a pot to make a gode brothe þ^rfor¹², & do yt ynto þ^r foyle of past, and close hit uppe faste, & bake yt wel, & so s^rue³ yt forthe: wⁱ þ^r bede of oone of þ^r byrdes stucke at þ^r oone ende of þ^r foyle, and a grete tayle at þ^r oþ^r, & dyuers of hys longe fedrys sette yune conynglye alle aboute hyu.

¹ therefrom. ² the. ³ that. ⁴ therewith.

⁵ Foyle, a shield or case of rolled paste.

⁶ Farcys, seasoning or forced-meats.

⁷ Eyren, eggs made into balls.

⁸ thereto. ⁹ Eyssel, strong vinegar, verjuice, or possibly catsup.

¹⁰ Funges, mushrooms. ¹¹ then.

¹² therefore, namely, for it.

¹³ serue, serve.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

A gardener of the Fauxbourg de Langres, has lately discovered a considerable quantity of fragments of pottery of that beautiful red sort known by the name of Samian ware, so much of which has from time to time been dug up in England. Amongst them is a very small cup, almost entire, but without ornaments, and bearing at the bottom the potter's mark, the characters of which are illegible. There are also fragments of vases of larger dimensions, one of which is from the work-shop of Modestus, and bears the letters OF. MODES. The circumstance of some of the Samian ware found in London, being from the same manufacture, tends to confirm the opinion of those antiquaries who consider this species of pottery to have been imported into Britain, and not of home manufacture. On others are small figures, modelled in relief, with foliage and vine branches of very correct drawing and exquisite taste. Others are broken vases, of lengthened form in a very bright whitish earth, with oblique channellings. The last fragments are of a blackish tint, in a coarser kind of earth and without any precise ornaments. A nail of bronze, bearing a man's head with a crown amidst the hair, and divers medals in bronze, of different periods of the Upper and Lower Empire, were amongst these curiosities.

NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES.

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, have announced their intention of publishing, by subscription, "Antiquitates Britannicæ et Hibernicæ;" or a collection of accounts elucidating the early history of Great Britain and Ireland, extracted from ancient Icelandic and Scandinavian MSS.; and "Antiquitates Americane," or a collection of the accounts extant in ancient Icelandic and other Scandinavian MSS., relative to voyages of discovery to North America, made by the Scandinavians in the 10th and following centuries. The latter work will comprise testimony, the most authentic and irrefragable, that North America was actually discovered by the Northmen towards the close of the 10th century, visited by them repeatedly during the 11th and 12th (some of them even settling there as colonists), rediscovered towards the close of the 13th, and again repeatedly resorted to in the course of the 14th. What serves in no small degree to enhance the value of the ancient writings, is the great apparent probability, amounting indeed almost to certainty, that it was a knowledge of these facts that prompted the memorable expedition of Columbus himself.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. *March 24.*

The CONSTABULARY FORCE BILL for Ireland; and MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Act Amendment Bill, were each read a first time. On the motion of Lord *Glenclyg*, the Slave Treaty (Spain) Bill was read a second time, and the Administration of Justice (West Indies) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. *March 28.*

Lord *J. Russell* moved the third reading of the IRISH CORPORATION Bill.—Mr. *Shaw* opened the debate by entreating the House to weigh well the consequence of the Bill now before them. He believed the town councils under this Bill would be political clubs, into whose hands the power wielded by a certain party in Ireland was to be transferred. He declared that those who called upon Ministers to let Ireland govern herself, wished to have the power of governing her in their own hands. He concluded by saying, that he did not wish to raise the cry of "No Popery" in this country; but he was still more averse to have "No Protestantism" raised in Ireland. He concluded by moving that the Bill be read a third time this day six months.—Mr. *A. Lefroy* seconded the motion.—Mr. *Ward* opposed it.—Sir *R. Inglis* followed in support of the amendment.—Major *C. Bruce* showed the power that this Bill would confer on the Roman Catholics, and contended that it was supported by Ministers from a love of place and power, or rather as the Hon. Member corrected himself, from love of place without power.—Mr. *F. Smith* spoke against the motion.—Sir *H. Follett* urged that before the friends of the Bill could secure their favourite result of equal laws in England and Ireland, they must labour to enforce equal obedience to the laws that already exist in the two countries.—Mr. *Shiel* observed, that the whole of what had been advanced against the Bill might be comprised in two words, "No Popery." He denied that the effect of the measure would be to confer undue power on the members of the Catholic body, or that that body would make an improper use of the power thus proposed to be conferred upon them. Sir *R. Peel*, in answer to Mr. *Shiel*, entered into an elaborate and triumphant defence of his own conduct in promoting the measure of Roman Catholic Emancipation in 1829—a measure that he freely

admitted to have disappointed the expectations of those by whom it was supported. He then went at considerable length into the details of the Bill before the House, and concluded by expressing his intention to vote for the amendment. On a division, there appeared—for Mr. *Shaw's* amendment, 199; against it, 260. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

March 30. The PRISONERS' COUNSEL Bill was read a third time and passed; when the House adjourned over the Easter recess.

April 11. The House resolved itself into a Committee of SUPPLY, when Sir *A. L. Leith*, on moving the Ordnance estimates, stated that they were 52,610*l.* less than those of the former year; and that the credits, which last year amounted to 200,000*l.* were decreased now by the amount of 20,000*l.* and consequently the sum now to be voted, instead of being 52,610*l.* less than that of last year, would fall short of it by 20,000*l.* less than that—namely, by 32,610*l.* Having entered at some length into the details, the Hon. Member moved several resolutions, which were agreed to.

The STAMP DUTIES' BILL was read a second time, after a conversation, in the course of which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* intimated his intention of adhering to the principle of consolidation as regarded both English and Irish newspapers.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 12.*

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* brought in a Bill entitled "An act to amend the present state of pluralities and non-residence, and to provide for the better payment of curacies."

Lord *Duncannon* moved the second reading of the CONSTABULARY FORCE (Ireland) Bill. The Bill, he said, was nearly the same as the one introduced last session, which he understood was opposed more on account of the period at which it was brought forward than for the preamble upon which it was founded.—The Duke of *Wellington* remarked that the expense under the system proposed to be introduced under this Bill, would be nearly two hundred thousand pounds a year more than under the existing system. He objected to the amount of patronage with which the Bill would invest the Government, and hoped that the measure would be amended in Committee, so as to bring

it within more measureable bounds of expense.—After a short discussion, the Bill was read a second time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Ewart* moved for leave to bring in a Bill providing that, in case of Intestacy, landed property should be equally divided among the children, or the next of kin. He observed that this was the law in most parts of Europe, including France, Austria, and Italy.—Mr. *Hume* seconded the motion.—Mr. *Tooke* powerfully opposed it, as an attack upon the institutions of the Country, and especially upon the aristocracy and the House of Lords.—A discussion ensued, in which several Members took part, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, amongst others, denouncing it as a motion which the House ought not to entertain.—On a division it was negatived by a majority of 45 to 29.

April 13. On the question for going into Committee on the MUTINY BILL, being moved, Major *Fancourt* submitted the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House that the punishment of flogging should be entirely abolished in the British army."—Captain *Boldero* seconded the motion, contending that they must change the present system, revise the military code, and give rewards for sobriety and good conduct.—Mr. *C. Fergusson* maintained that every officer of standing who had seen service, had declared it impossible to abolish the power of inflicting corporal punishment without shaking its foundations the discipline of the army. It was intended, however, to reduce the number of lashes of all Courts-martial; general Courts-martial to be limited to 200 lashes, and regimental Courts-martial to 100. Lord *Houick* defended the present practice, as necessary to the discipline of the army.—The discussion proceeded to considerable length, and concluded with the rejection of Major *Fancourt's* proposition—the numbers being 95 to 212.

April 14. On the MUTINY Bill being again brought up, Mr. *Lennard* proposed as a clause that flogging in the army should be discontinued in time of peace, except in the Colonies.—Mr. *Pemberton* opposed the motion, as destructive to the discipline of the army, and said it would be vain to hope that any system of discipline could be effectual if it were to be nightly interfered with.—After some further discussion, the House divided, and the motion of Mr. *Lennard* was negatived by a majority of 135 to 62.

April 15. After much discussion, the House, on the motion of Lord *John Russell*, agreed to the proposition for reading the REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS and the MARRIAGES' Bills a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 18.

The second reading of the IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM Bill was moved by Lord *Melbourne*, who remarked that the measure was founded on the report of a commission of inquiry appointed by his Majesty, from which it appeared that the Irish corporate bodies had become corrupt, irresponsible, and wholly inefficient for the purposes of local government—and that it was proposed, as a remedy, to admit all classes of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland, whatever might be their religious opinions, to their due share in the management and government of the various towns. The details of the Bill varied but little from the important measure which had last session received the approbation of their Lordships, having for its object the reform of the corporate bodies of England—the chief points of difference being, that, in the present, the qualification, with the exception of the seven larger boroughs, was fixed at a rental of 5*l.*, and that it was proposed that in Ireland the aldermen and town-council should alike be elected by the burgesses. His Lordship then urged the claim of the Irish people to an equality of rights and justice with their British fellow-subjects.—Lord *Lyndhurst* fully admitted the charges brought against the Irish Corporations, that they were exclusive, and tended to the advancement of party politics. His objection to the present measure was, however, that so far from remedying, its object was not only to perpetuate the evil, by transferring the power and the exclusive character of the Corporations from one party to another, but to increase that evil tenfold, by making the transfer to a party that threatened not only the peace and welfare of Ireland, but the very integrity of the empire. The town-councils would no longer be Protestants, and they would be no more Whigs than they would be Conservatives. No, they would be Catholics and Repealers, exclusively Catholics and Repealers. Desiring to reform all abuses, and admitting Irish Corporations as constituted at present to be abuses, he would not however oppose the second reading of the Bill. In the Committee he should propose certain alterations in the measure, whereby all the Irish Corporations would be wholly abolished, due provision being made for the preservation of the electoral and other rights of the freemen, for the administration of justice, the administration of charitable trusts, the conduct of the police, &c.—the various corporate funds to be vested in a body of Commissioners to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* affirmed, that, so far from wishing to destroy, the object of

the present Government was the renovation of the Irish Corporations, which, under the proposed regulations, would, so far from adding to, operate as a check upon, the spirit of democracy. He considered the people of Ireland equally entitled with those of England to participate in those municipal privileges which had been so recently bestowed upon the latter portion of the empire. The Bill was, after some further remarks from various Noble Lords,—including Lords *Manfield*, *Witchamere*, and *Falmouth*, who expressed themselves opposed to the destruction of the good old Protestant corporations, and wished them to be retained in all their present purity,—read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday, the 26th April.

April 19. On the motion of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the BENEFICES' PLURALITY and CLERGY RESIDENCE Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday May 6th. By this measure it is provided that in no case may more than two benefices be held together, and that only when they are within an interval of ten miles. In order to prevent any undue accumulation of preferments in cathedrals, it is further enacted that no person shall hold more than one benefice with one cathedral preferment, and that no person shall hold preferment in more than one cathedral or collegiate church. The only exception to be made is in favour of archdeacons, who, as their office is very laborious, and in general ill paid, are exempted from this regulation. A further restriction in point of value will be imposed by this Bill. Under its provisions, no two livings can be held together, unless their united value be less than 500*l.* a year. No living above that amount can be held in conjunction with another benefice having the cure of souls, not excluding cathedral preferment, except in cases where it may be desirable to annex a living of small value and great population to another of larger value, in order to furnish the clergyman with better means of subsistence, and to provide better for the instruction of the people. This may be done when the Bishop deems it expedient, in which case he is required to state his reasons for permitting such a relaxation of the law to the Archbishop, and if he approve of it, the livings may be held together, after receiving the sanction of the King in council. To provide for the better performance of the Clergyman's duty, a power is given to the Bishop, which it is doubtful if he possess at present, of enjoining two services on Sundays, with a sermon on each occasion.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *D. W. Harvey* submitted a resolution relative to the PENSION LIST, to the effect that a Select Committee be appointed to revise each pension specified in a return ordered to be printed on the 28th of June, 1835, with a view to ascertain whether the continued payment thereof is justified by the circumstances of the original grant, or the condition of the parties now receiving the same, and to report thereon to the House. His object, he said, was to obtain a revision of the Pension List, whereby a saving of 70,000*l.* might be effected. That list contained the names of 1303 individuals (of whom 281 were persons of title), who divided among them the sum of 150,000*l.* a year.—Lord *John Russell* opposed the motion, contending, that the public mind had undergone a great change on the question of the Pension List. The object of the present resolution was directly at variance with the uniform practice of Parliament since the Revolution. Whatever reform might be deemed expedient on this subject, it had been the uniform opinion of the party with whom he acted, that the present holders ought not to be deprived of their pensions.—After some discussion, the House divided—when there appeared— for the Motion, 146; against it, 268.

April 21. Sir *A. Agnew* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better observance of the SABBATH-DAY, or, in other words, to extend to all classes of his Majesty's subjects the privilege of protection in its due observance. He observed, that there was throughout the country a strong feeling in favour of his view of the subject, and called upon a Reformed House to support his proposition.—Sir *O. Mosley* seconded the motion.—Mr. *Gisborne* opposed the motion, and, as an amendment, moved the previous question.—Mr. *O'Connell* thought that legislating for the better observance of the Sabbath would be productive of no good.—Mr. *A. Trevor*, Mr. *Roebuck*, and Mr. *Warburton*, opposed the motion.—Lord *Sandwich* supported it.—The House then divided— for the motion, 200; for the amendment, 82: Majority for bringing in the Bill, 118.

Mr. *Hardy* rose for the purpose of bringing forward the charge of a Breach of Privilege against Mr. *O'Connell*, on account of certain transactions which took place recently between the Hon. Member for Dublin and Mr. *Raphael*, connected with the late election for Carlow. The Hon. Member asserted that in this instance a county had been sold for 2000*l.* to a person who was unknown to the voters, and who would never have had a

sent for the county had not this transaction taken place (hear). A corrupt contract had been entered into for the sale of a seat in Parliament.—Mr. O'Connell said he rested his entire defence on the decision of the Committee, and should not detain the House with any other answer.—Lord John Russell proposed, as an amendment to Mr. Hardy's motion, the substitution of certain resolutions embodying the substance of the report of the Carlow committee, which exonerated Mr. O'Connell from all suspicion of pecuniary speculation.—Sir F. Pollock stated that he did not impute to Mr. O'Connell any corrupt motives, but considered the letter

to Mr. Raphael, in which the price to be paid for his election was named, as a Breach of the Privilege of Parliament.—After a long discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—for Lord John Russell's Amendment, 243; for the original Motion, 169.—Lord Stanley then moved a resolution, that the agreement to appropriate money, as had been done in this case, was a dangerous precedent, and calculated to subvert the freedom of election.—Mr. Warburton and Lord John Russell opposed the resolution, and the House again divided: for Lord Stanley's resolution, 166; against it, 238.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 16th of April, the French Chamber of Deputies, in reference to the proposition for reconsidering the terms of the Customs' Tariff, declared itself wholly hostile to an amelioration of its unsocial and restrictive principles; so that the principles of free trade have as yet made but little progress among our neighbours.

A Convention was signed on the 29th March between the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador, which will greatly facilitate the correspondence between France and England. Among other points, it allows letters to be post-paid or not, on their being taken to the Post-office of either country. It permits and guarantees the transmission by the post, from one country to the other, of money-letters, and also of a mutual conveyance of newspapers, at a very moderate charge.

SPAIN.

The civil contest which has so long desolated the southern provinces, does not at present appear likely to be terminated; for the Carlists not only maintain their ground, but often acquire considerable advantages over their opponents. Thus on the 11th of April, having mounted four pieces of artillery on a height commanding the fort of Lequito, they opened so destructive a fire against the place, that the garrison, after a gallant defence, and disappointed in the arrival of a battalion by which it was to be reinforced, surrendered to the number of 500 men, and were made prisoners. On the 29th March, Cabrera had also entered Leira at the head of 4,500 infantry and 300 horse. Whilst these scenes were passing at Lequito and Leira, other divisions of the Carlist troops took posses-

sion of Benaguari, Benisano, and Villanuchanti. In the mean time, General Evans has addressed a letter from the seat of warfare to his constituents of Westminster, in which he repels the calumnies with which the British Legion has been assailed with regard to the health of the forces: though much sickness has prevailed, and many deaths have taken place, from the dreadful severity of the weather, and in some measure from the scantiness of the supplies, the latter defect has been remedied, the men are rapidly recovering, and he has (he says) at the present period more than 6000 bayonets at his command.

PORTUGAL.

His Royal Highness, Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, accompanied by their serene Highnesses Princes Ferdinand and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, arrived at Lisbon on the 8th of April, and was received with all the honours due to his rank as the intended husband of the widowed Queen of Portugal. He immediately paid a visit to his youthful consort; and the next day their nuptials were celebrated in the cathedral with great splendour.—His reception has been most enthusiastic. During his passage through England the young Prince, as being nearly allied to our future Queen, was every where received with the most marked attention, and with all the honours due to his exalted rank.

TURKEY.

Important intelligence has reached us from Constantinople. The Russian Minister there has addressed a long note to the Porte, complaining that the Sultan has not paid due submission to the Emperor. The Sultan is reminded that when England and France looked on without

rendering any assistance, Russia came forward to arrest the march of Ibrahim Pacha, after his victory at Koniah, and that the Emperor has perceived with much astonishment and indignation that the Porte has nevertheless felt inclined to conciliate the affection of the Cabinets of France and England, especially the latter; which has been manifested in the permission granted to an English enterprise for navigating the Euphrates. This

it appears is to lead us into collision with Mehemet Ali of Egypt, who, we are told, will resist the firman of the Porte. The Emperor therefore feels it his duty to inform the Porte, that, in case of a collision between England and the Egyptian Pacha, Russia will not be a passive spectator of so unequal a contest, and warns the Sultan that, in such a case, the continuation of the present relations between Russia and the Porte is impossible.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, has been recently published. It presents a frightful picture of the state of destitution and misery to which the lower orders have been reduced; and shows, at the same time, the imperative necessity of a code of laws for the maintenance and relief of the suffering poor. In this Report, it is earnestly recommended, among other things, as some alleviation to the existing wretchedness of the peasantry, and as a means of affording employment, that the Government shall undertake the improvement of the extensive tracts of land which now lie uncultivated, and that the cost of public works shall be defrayed by a rate on the lands improved. Those who benefit most by the improvement are to pay for them ultimately; meanwhile, the necessary outlay is to be raised by the State on the security of Exchequer Bills. A sufficient portion, in short, of the redundant income or wealth of the whole Empire is to be attracted to the improvement of Ireland. The necessary funds are to be raised from three different sources; one-fourth out of a national rate upon the whole of Ireland, one-fourth by a rate on the lands from which emigrants shall remove, and the remainder, being half, out of the general funds of the Empire—that is, by taxes in Ireland, Scotland, and England.

March 26. A most extensive and destructive fire occurred this evening in Old Bond Street and its neighbourhood. It commenced in the house of Mr. Abston, military clothier, in that street, within two doors of the Western Exchange: whence it extended to Mr. Gilbert's, next door, and then to the northern wing of the Exchange, which it utterly destroyed. Thence the flames spread into the Burlington Arcade, at the back of the Exchange, and Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, and 63, fell a prey to the devouring element. In all, twenty-four houses and shops were consumed. The destruction of property was immense;

and the insurances were very partial. Among the losses is that of Mr. Yates's gallery of pictures, estimated as worth between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* (see p. 530).

April 18. The new Cattle Market at Islington was opened. It is the sole property of Mr. Perkins of Blechingly, and stands upon an area of 15 acres, the whole of which is Mr. Perkins's freehold. It is capable of accommodating 7,000 head of cattle, 500 calves, 40,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,000 pigs. In the centre is a range of buildings, containing eight distinct banking houses or money takers' offices, and inclosing a spacious circular area for the purposes of an exchange for the meeting of salesmen, graziers, &c. The cattle lairs are supplied with troughs filled with spring water. The market is approached on three sides by wide and spacious roads, from which there are six handsome and convenient entrances, with iron gates to be closed at night. At the principal entrance there is a building intended to furnish accommodation to the Clerk of the Market. This great undertaking was commenced on the 17th Nov. 1833, and completed at an expense of 100,000*l.* The whole was built and arranged under the superintendance of Mr. John Wrigglesworth. The principal graziers in the north-east of the country have pledged themselves to send their cattle and sheep to no other market in London than Islington. Nearly 500 such pledges were sent from Norfolk, about 300 from Essex, between 500 and 600 from Lincoln, Northampton, and Cambridge, and an equal number from Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, and other places.

April 21. A magnificent entertainment was given this evening at Goldsmiths' Hall. The invitations included the principal nobility, the leading men of all political parties, the Foreign Ambassadors, the members of the legal profession, and other distinguished persons, collecting altogether such an assemblage as has probably never before been present at any civic fête. Nearly 1000 persons were col-

ridge, a dau.—23. In York-pl. Portman-sq. the Lady Harriet Searle, a dau.—At her mother's, the Viscountess Glentworth, Clifton, the Hon. Emily Gray, a dau.—24. The wife of the Rev. J. Bentall, of Little Dean's-yard, Westminster, a son.—25. In Lower Brook-st. Viscountess Holmesdale, a son and heir.—At Ramsgate, the wife of Colonel Penderleath, a dau.—27. The Hon. Mrs. Craven, a son.—30. At Fulham, Mrs. Blomfield, the wife of the Lord Bishop of London, a dau.—At Eastbourne, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Knox, of Loughton, Sussex, a son.

April 1. At Wilton-crescent, the Lady Vernon, a son.—2. At Walthamstow, the wife of the Hon. George Massey, a dau.—At East Horsley, the Hon. Mrs. A. Perceval, a son.—4. At Queen's-sq. Westminster, the wife of Dr. Bowring, M.P. a dau.—7. In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. Mrs. Willement, a dau.—11. At Hatton Parsonage, near Warwick, the wife of the Rev. J. Lynes, a dau.—12. The Lady Caroline Calcraft, a son.—At Coscombe Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Shattock, a son.—13. In Grosvenor-pt. the Lady Graham, a son.—14. At Reading, the wife of the Rev. F. Valpy, a dau.—In Upper Harley-st. the wife of Edm. Pepys, esq. a dau.—17. In New Bridge-st. London, the wife of Edw. Baldwin, esq. a son.—20. At the Rectory, Beaumont, Essex, the wife of the Rev. B. J. Harrison, a son.—At Stanmer Park, the Countess of Chichester, a dau.—21. At Shellbrooke Park, the Lady Louisa Cator, a son.—23. In Montague-pl. Russell-sq. Mrs. John Deverell, a son.—At Kennington-common, Mrs. Frederick Devon, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 6. At the Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, the Hon. Augustus Almeric Spencer, Capt. 43d Light Infantry, third son of the Right Hon. Lord Churchill, to Helen, second dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, Bart. Lieut.-Governor of the province.—20. In Barbadoes, W. Fitzherbert, esq. eldest son of Sir H. Fitzherbert, Bart. to Annie, second dau. of the Hon. Sir Reynold Alleyne, Bart. of Alleyne Dale Hall, in that island.

March 12. At Warwick, C. C. Yates, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary, dau. of the late Geo. Boswell, esq. of Witton Hall, Warwickshire.—15. At Loughborough, Visc. Deerhurst, to Harriet Anne, the dau. of Sir Chas. Cockerell, Bart. of Sezincote-house, Gloucestershire.—At Louth, Ireland, R. F. Deinp, esq. to the Hon. Anna Eliz. Skeffington Foster, second dau. of Visc. Ferrard and the late Viscountess Massereene.—17. At Shenley, Herts, the Rev. Rich. Mountford Wood, to Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Tho. Newcome.—19. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. W. Wallbridge Pelham Clay, esq. to Henrietta Jane, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Vernon, esq. of Clontarf Castle, Dublin.—22. At St. George's, the Hon. Peter John Locke King, to Miss Hoare, niece of Lord Barham.—At Kempsey, Worcestershire, Capt. C. Rochester Scott, to Ellen Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. H. Southouse.—24. At Bercies, Suffolk, Geo. Wilson, esq. Bombay 26th Native Infan. to Anna Maria, second dau. of Chas. Dashwood, esq. of Beccles.—At Lewisham, H. C. Chilton, esq. to Fanny Harrison, dau. of Peter Malin, of Sydenham.—26. At St. James's, R. M. Jaques, esq. to Frances, dau. of Fowler Hickey, esq. M.A. of Siltou Hall, co. York.—At Trinity Church, Clapham-common, Smith Greenwell, esq. of Park-sq. Regent's-park, to Julia Sophia, eldest dau. of Jeremiah Evans, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Anthony Cleasby, esq. to Lucy Susan, dau. of the late

Walter Pawkes, esq. of Farnley-hall, co. York.—Henry, youngest son of the late Rich. Lewin, esq. of Eatham, to Mary, 2d dau. of John Wray, esq.—At Kennington, Robt. Stevens, esq. of Kennington, to Christiana Macdonald, dau. of the late Major Brisbane, R.A.—21. At Whitchurch, Wm. Ewens, esq. of London, to Mary, only dau. of Samuel Domett, esq. and niece of the late Adm. Sir Wm. Domett.—At Brighton, Mr. Henry Irving, to Thomazine, dau. of the late Mr. James Baker, of Reading.

April 4. At North Elmham, Norfolk, the Rev. W. H. Hanson, Rector of Hockwold, near Wilton, Norfolk, to Anne Frances, sister of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. M.P.—5. At Oxford, the Rev. Rich. Greawell, to Joana Julia, dau. of the late Rev. James Armitrading, Rector of Steeple Aston.—At Rushbrooke, Capt. Eyres, Gren. Guards, to Louisa Eliz. dau. of Lieut.-Col. Rushbrooke, M.P.—At Tuxford, Buchan Warren Wright, esq. Surgeon, Madras Army, to Sarah, dau. of the late Sir T. Woolaston White, Bart. of Wallingwells, Notts.—At Charlton, by the Rev. Edw. Ryder, Sir John Ozilly, Bart. to the Lady Jane Eliz. Howard, third dau. of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.—At Northumberland House, the Rev. Edw. Thompson, cousin of the Earl of Lonsdale, to Miss Ellen Percy, fifth dau. of the Bishop of Carlisle.—6. At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Rich. Wm. Wake, youngest son of the late Sir W. Wake, Bart. to Harriet, dau. of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan.—7. At Presteigne, J. C. Hawkins, esq. eldest son of Sir J. C. Hawkins, Bart. to Louisa, dau. of T. B. Ricketts, esq. of Coombe House, Herefordshire.—7. At Treherne, Gloucestershire, C. A. Moore, esq. to Mary, relict of T. Townshead, esq. senior judge of Zilla Court, in Madras.—11. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. W. H. Campbell, esq. Capt. 20th regt. to Frances Maria Sophia, only dau. of Col. Pemberton, of Trumpington, Camb.—12. At St. Marg. Lothbury, John Banks Hollingworth, D.D. Archd. of Huntingdon, to Mary Ann Tabor, dau. of John Tabor, esq. of Finsbury-sq.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, E. North, eldest son of T. F. Buxton, esq. M.P. to Catherine, second dau. of S. Gurney, esq. of Upton, Essex.—At Santhorpe, Lincoln, H. Williamson, esq. of Portland-terr. Regent's-park, to Janet, only child of the Rev. C. Brackenbury, Rector of Aswardby.—At Dacre, Cumberland, Major Graham, to Maria, dau. of the late Edw. Hasell, esq. of Dalemain.—Richard Walter Synnot, esq. to Henrietta, fifth dau. of the late Henry Thornton, esq. M.P.—At Olveston, Gloucestershire, the Rev. E. P. Morgan, to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Rev. John Sibley, Rector of Walcot, Bath.—14. At Exeter, Clifford Shirriff, esq. of Sowdon Villa, Lymington, to Margaret, dau. of the late John Skinner, esq. of Ashridge House, Devon.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord Oxmantown, son of the Earl of Kosse, to Miss Field, dau. of J. Field, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. G. Sadler Clack, esq. of Eton, surgeon, to Marcia, eldest dau. of Wm. Henry Acret, esq. of Torrington-square.—At St. Pancras new church, Wm. Rivington, esq. of Great Corn-st. to Susan-Haughton, dau. of Thos. Steel, esq. of Kentish town.—15. At All Souls, Marylebone, H. Iltid, eldest son of Iltid Nicholl, esq. to Mary Anne, dau. of H. H. Oddie, esq. of Colney House, Herts.—At Paris, the Baron de Braidenback, of Darmstadt, to Charlotte, dau. of Adm. Sir Charles Ogilby, Bart. of Worthy, Hants.—20. At Hampstead, Lawrence Fyler, esq. Capt. 77th regt. to Amelia, dau. of the late Hon. John Byng.—At Bradford, Mr. J. Thompson, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Greenwood Bentley, esq.

OBITUARY.

LT.-GEN. SIR COLQUHOUN GRANT.

Dec. 20. At Frampton, Dorsetshire, of dropsy in the chest, aged 72. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B., G.C.H., K.S.W., and K.W., Colonel of the 15th hussars.

Sir C. Grant, descended from the family of Grant of Gartenbeg, entered the army in Sept. 1793 as an Ensign in the 36th foot, and joined that corps at Trichinopoly, in the East Indies, immediately after his appointment. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy, by purchase, in 1795. He exchanged into the 25th (since the 22d light dragoons) in 1797, and served in that corps during the Mysore campaign, and was present at the capture of Seringapatam. He was promoted to a troop in the 9th light dragoons, in Ireland, in 1800; to a Majority in the 28th light dragoons in Feb. 1801; and to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 72d foot May 1. 1802. He commanded the latter regiment until 1808, and was present with it at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir D. Baird, in 1806. He exchanged in August 1808, into the 15th hussars, and commanded that corps during Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain; he was wounded at the battle of Sahagun, where the 15th greatly distinguished itself under the present Marquis of Anglesea. In 1811 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, and had his brevet of Colonel that year. He embarked for Spain in Jan. 1813, and commanded the hussar brigade at the action of Morales; he was present also at the battle of Vittoria, and served during the remainder of the Spanish campaign. On the 4th of June 1814, he received the brevet of Major-General; and he commanded a brigade at Waterloo, and had five horses shot or killed during the battle.

He was one of the Knights Commanders of the Bath nominated on the enlargement of that order Jan. 5. 1814; and he afterwards received permission to accept the orders of Wladimir, of Russia, and Wilhelm of the Netherlands, for his services at Waterloo. He also wore a medal and one cross for the battles of Sahagun and Vittoria.

On the 30th of May 1815, Sir Colquhoun Grant was appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Cumberland. He was appointed Colonel of the 15th hussars in Jan. 1827; and attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1830.

At the General Election of 1831 Sir Colquhoun Grant was returned for Queenborough, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act passed in the same year, **GENT. MAG. VOL. V.**

In May 1835 he was a candidate for Poole, on the advancement of Lord Straford to the peerage; but, polling only 174 votes, was defeated by the Hon. Mr. Byng, son of the late member, who obtained 199.

In March 1833 Sir Colquhoun Grant succeeded to the large property at and near Frampton in Dorsetshire, by bequest of his friend the late Francis John Browne, esq. formerly M.P. for that county; of whom a brief memoir will be found in *Genl. Mag.* vol. CIII. i. 465.

Sir Colquhoun Grant married a daughter of the Rev. John Richards of Long Bridy, co. Dorset (sister to the wife of Mr. Browne), by whom he had issue a son, who died before him, and one daughter, Marcia-Maria, whose furtive match with Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. attracted a great share of the public attention in the spring of last year. The old General was, however, shortly after reconciled to the parties, who were attendant upon him during his last illness. His remains were deposited in the chancel of Frampton Church, and Mr. Sheridan followed as chief mourner.

The executors of his will are Sir James Graham and General Sir Robert Macfarlane. All the property, including the mansion in Grosvenor-square, is bequeathed to Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan. By a royal license, dated the 8th Feb. last, Mrs. Sheridan has taken the surnames of Grant-Browne before that of Sheridan, and quarters the arms of Browne of Frampton with those of Grant.

ADMIRAL FERRIER.

Jan. 27. In London, aged 77, John Ferrier, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

This old and valuable officer obtained the rank of Lieutenant in the year 1777, and served on board the *Convent* under the late Sir Henry Harvey. In 1790 he was posted, and in 1795 was appointed to the command of the *York*, in which he was on the West India station for five years, and on his return convoyed home a fleet of 155 merchantmen, without the loss of a single vessel, for which he received the thanks of the West India merchants, accompanied by a valuable piece of plate. He then served under Lord Nelson off Boulogne; and on the *York* being paid off he was appointed to the *Albion* 74, and proceeded to the East Indies in the year 1803, where he remained till 1808. Whilst there, he undertook, upon his own responsibility, the search for, and subsequent protection of,

a China fleet, threatened and once attacked by Admiral Lincois, and convoyed them safely to St. Helena; and on another occasion, when under orders to proceed to England, he sailed for the Persian Gulf, to defeat the machinations of the French, who intended to establish themselves there under a protection of two sail of the line, four frigates, and armed vessels.

On his returning from the East Indies, the Government of Bombay conveyed to the Court of East India Directors "their fullest sense of the very meritorious diligence and zealous alacrity with which Capt. Ferrier superintended the equipment to the Persian Gulf, and which claimed and commanded their unreserved acknowledgment;" and they expressed "their sincere sense of that zealous and indefatigable spirit of exertion which, during a lengthened official intercourse with that valuable officer, they had had uniform and frequent opportunities to observe to pervade all his professional conduct, such as, combined with the conciliatory deportment he had ever manifested towards the government of the presidency, had made their co-operation with him at all times a pleasure."

On the voyage home from India, the *Albion*, a very defective ship, encountered the severest weather, and Capt. Ferrier then shewed what could be effected by practical ingenuity, cool determination, and steady perseverance. On her arrival in England the *Albion* was found, upon an official survey, to be literally lashed together, and when her excessive defects were ascertained, it excited the astonishment and admiration of every one who had an opportunity of examining the means Capt. Ferrier employed to enable his ship to withstand the tremendous gales of wind encountered during the voyage.

Capt. Ferrier obtained his flag in the year 1811, and hoisted it first in the *Marlborough*, then in the *Bellerophon*, and lastly in the *Scarborough*, in which ship his flag was struck in 1814. During this period of service he was attached to the *Flushing* fleet, under the command of Admiral Young.

Admiral Ferrier, in his public character, evinced great punctuality, naval skill, fortitude, resolution, and steady perseverance, and to a degree which drew forth the admiration of all those with whom he served, particularly of Lord Exmouth, who shewed unabated friendship to the end of his days, and the immortal Nelson, who, as related in Clarke and M'Arthur's *Life*, thus introduced, in his characteristic style, the subject of this memoir to Earl St. Vincent:—"Capt. Ferrier you do not know;

therefore it becomes me to tell you that his ship is in the very first order, and that he is a man of sense, and as steady as old Time himself."

The Admiral had also the good fortune, while on service in India, to meet with the Duke of Wellington, and gained his esteem and friendship, and, during the Duke's residence at Walmer Castle, was his frequent guest.

In private life the Admiral was perfectly unassuming and unostentatious, influenced in all his actions by the highest sense of honour; and he secretly exercised many acts of bounty and munificence. He had fixed his residence on the seashore at Deal; which he left late in the month of January for London, for the purpose of obtaining the best advice as to an internal complaint, with which, without murmuring, and even unknown to many of his more intimate friends, he had been long afflicted. An operation was advised, in which he instantly acquiesced, and it was performed on Monday the 25th of January, by a very eminent surgeon. It proved unusually difficult and severe; but the Admiral met it with fortitude never surpassed, and without even a sigh. Nature, however, was exhausted, and the Admiral died on the Wednesday following.

The Admiral was a bachelor until the spring of 1833; but he married, "rather late in the field," as he used goodnaturedly to tell us, the widow of Captain Leach, a pleasing, intelligent, and well-educated woman, who survives him.

Admiral Ferrier was most entertaining in his conversation, there being scarcely a subject he could not handle with effect; he possessed a very keen observation, and one peculiarly pleasing trait in his character was that he never forgot that topic which he had once found touch the better feelings of man, woman, or child. He had a word,—a subject indeed, that fitted every friend; ay, even every casual acquaintance, and thus did he live
"Without an enemy; beloved by all."

LIEUT.-GENERAL DYCE.

Dec. 26. At his house at Cheltenham, aged 77, Lieut.-General Alexander Dyce, of the Madras army.

This officer entered the Company's service as a Cadet in 1776; served as *Ensign* at the siege of Pondicherry in 1778, and in 1779 assisted in the reduction of the French establishment at Mahé.

On the irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic, in 1780, Lieut. Dyce joined the detachment assembled under the orders of Lt.-Col. Cosby, to reinforce Sir H. Munro's army; and during the march

was engaged in the unsuccessful attack on Chittapat. He was afterwards appointed Adjutant to a battalion of Native grenadiers, and served the arduous campaign of 1781 under Sir Eyre Coote, including the important battle of Porto-Novo. When the army was re-organised, on the junction of the Bengal troops, and formed into brigades, he received the unsolicited appointment of Quartermaster to the 5th brigade, in which capacity he was present at the battles of Perambancum and Sholingur; and after the latter, was appointed Major of Brigade, and as such was present in all the subsequent service that occurred until the retreat of the enemy's army from the Carnatic.

When the French had landed at Cudalore, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Bruce, the second in command of the grand army assembled before that place, and was present at the battle there fought on the 13th Jan. 1783. He subsequently served either as Deputy Adjutant-general, Major of Brigade, or Barrackmaster of the southern division of the army, until he visited England in 1795.

In 1799 he resumed his duty in India, and was appointed, as Lieut.-Colonel, to raise the second battalion 16th Native Infantry, with the command of the fortress of Madura. He afterwards was posted to the command of Palanocotah, and the troops in the district of Tinnevely, which situation he was obliged to quit, and again seek the restoration of his health in Europe, in 1807.

Having been appointed a Major-General on the staff of the Madras army, he again proceeded to his duty, and arrived at Madras in May 1817. By order of Government, he was detained at Madras, in the charge of conducting the details of the army, during the successful and lucrative campaign of Lt.-Gen. Hislop against the Pindarrees; and, though thus deprived of a great opportunity of adding to his military reputation and emoluments, he retired, after holding the chief command at the Presidency for nearly a year, with the "entire approbation of the Governor in Council, of his zeal, ability, and regularity." After Sir T. Hislop's return, he assumed the command of the southern division of the army, which he retained until his period of four years on the staff was expired, when he returned to England. A more extended memoir of his military career will be found in the East India Military Calendar, vol. II. pp. 293—298.

Lieut.-Gen. Dyce was father of the Rev. Alexander Dyce, whose name is well known in the literary world.

CAPT. PACKWOOD, R.N.

Lately. At Naples, Joseph Packwood, esq. a Post Captain R. N.

This officer was a native of Bermuda. He first entered the Navy as a midshipman on board the Virginia frigate, under the auspices of his Captain, the late Sir John Orde; and shortly after witnessed the capture and destruction of an American fleet in the Penobscot river. During the siege of Charlestown, in South Carolina, he had the misfortune to lose an arm, by a shot from Sullivan's Island.

After recovering from the effects of that casualty, he successively served in the Chatham 50 and Roebuck 44, both commanded by Capt. Orde, on the American, North Sea, and Chbannel stations, until the peace of 1783, when he was placed for improvement at an academy abroad.

He was next received on board the Camilla of 20 guns; which he left to rejoin Sir John Orde then Governor of Dominica, who appointed him to the command of the colonial brig belonging to that island, in which he was present at the reduction of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

In 1786 Mr. Packwood received a Lieutenant's commission, appointing him to the Perdrix 22; and he afterwards served in the Matilda 24 and Caesar 80, in which last he bore part in the battle off Algiers July 6, 1801, and served until the peace of Amiens.

Soon after the renewal of hostilities, he was appointed to the Diomedé 50, at Guernsey; where he continued until Sir John Orde, having obtained a foreign command, summoned him to be senior Lieutenant of the Glory 98. In the spring of 1805 he was ordered to act as Commander of the Wasp sloop; on leaving which, the crew presented him with a handsome sword. He was promoted to the rank of Commander Jan. 12, 1806.

In 1806 Capt. Packwood was appointed to the Childers brig, on the Leith station, where he captured a Danish privateer of four guns, and recovered a British merchant sloop she had recently taken. His post commission bore date Feb. 14, 1811; after which he was not again employed.

CAPT. S. B. DEECKER, R.N.

Dec. 23. At Weymouth, aged 65, Samuel Bartlett Deecker, esq. Post Captain R.N.

This officer obtained the rank of Lieutenant in 1805. He was serving as first of the Carnation brig, when that vessel encountered la Palineur, off Martinique, Oct. 8, 1806; and, after a severe action,

was unfortunately taken in consequence of the loss of its officers. Its commander, Capt. Gregory, was killed, both Lieutenants and the Master wounded; when the crew failed in courage, and were successfully boarded by the enemy: a Court Martial sentenced 32 men to fourteen years' transportation, and condemned the serjeant of marines to death; but honourably acquitted the surviving officers, as well as those who were slain.

On the 13th of Dec. in the following year, Lieut. Deecker had again the misfortune to be wounded and taken prisoner, whilst serving as first of La Junon frigate, which was captured by a French squadron; but the court martial on that occasion reported so highly upon his bravery, perseverance, and skill, that he was in consequence advanced to the rank of Commander April 17, 1810; and on the 16th March 1811, a pension was granted to him for his wounds.

Capt. Deecker subsequently commanded the *Vestal* 28, in which he was serving when posted June 7, 1814.

He married in 1818 the eldest daughter of J. Davis, esq. of Weymouth.

COLONEL TIDY, C.B.

Lately. At Kingston, Upper Canada, Colonel Francis Skelly Tidy, C.B. Lieut.-Colonel in command of the 24th regiment.

Col. Tidy entered the army in 1792 as a volunteer in the 43d regiment, and having served in that capacity for five months, received an Ensigny in the 41st, from which he returned, by exchange, to the 43d. In Sept. 1793 he embarked for the West Indies; and in 1794 he was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, in the Isle of Martinique, and at the capture of Guadaloupe. The regiment being stationed at Point à Pitre, in the latter island, a dreadful mortality of from ten to thirteen men a-day reduced its numbers to ninety-six rank and file; and, after the island had been disputed inch by inch, when the 43d was captured at Berville, it did not contain more than two officers and twenty men fit for duty. The subject of our present notice was confined for fifteen months on board a hulk, subject to the cruelties of Victor Hughes; was then sent to France; and afterwards, obtaining permission to go to England on his parole, was immediately appointed Adjutant of the 43d, and again embarked for the West Indies, as a private individual, in order that he might resume his duties as soon as his exchange was completed. In 1798 he was promoted to a company in the 1st West India regiment. He served during the Brigand war in St. Lucia in 1799; and afterwards, in the same year, was re-

moved to the Royals, and then served for sixteen months as assistant Quartermaster-general in North Britain. In Sept. 1802 he joined the Royals at Gibraltar; and in May 1803 embarked a third time for the West Indies. He assisted in the attack on St. Lucia, and after its capture was appointed Secretary to the Colony. Resigning that situation, he was sent with a detachment of the Royals to Dominica; and was appointed Brigade-Major, and then Aid-de-Camp to Sir W. Myers, and subsequently to Sir C. Beckwith. In 1807 he became Major of the 9th West India regiment; and in September of that year was transferred to the 14th foot. In 1808 he served as Assistant Adjutant-general in the expedition to Spain, under Sir D. Baird; where he was afterwards transferred to the staff, and served the whole of the northern campaign against Marshal Soult. He was present at the battle on the heights above Grijó, in Portugal, May 11, 1809; and also at the passage of the Douro immediately after.

In 1809 he served in the Walcheren expedition. On the 24th June 1813 he received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, and joined the 2d battalion of the 14th at Malta, where he remained during the plague. In 1814 he served at Genoa; where he was recalled to take the command of the 3d battalion about to embark for North America, which was rendered unnecessary by the conclusion of peace with the United States.

Col. Tidy afterwards served at Waterloo with the same battalion, which then contained 300 men under 20 years of age, but who, as declared in division orders, "on this their first trial displayed a steadiness and gallantry becoming veteran troops." He was also present at the storming of Cambray June 24, 1815. For these services he was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

Lieut.-Colonel Tidy next embarked in command of the 2d battalion for the Ionian islands. In 1829 he obtained the appointment of Inspecting Field-officer of the Recruiting district in Scotland; in 1830 he attained the rank of Colonel; and on the 1st March, 1833, he exchanged to the 24th regiment, in the command of which he closed his honourable career.

COLONEL HALL.

Jan. 10. At Chelsea, aged 82, Colonel Robert Hall.

He entered the army in 1760, by the purchase of an Ensigny in the 72d foot; and shortly after joined that regiment at Gibraltar, where he continued to serve during the entire remaining period of the memorable siege. In 1763 he returned

and was placed on half pay; but afterwards exchanged to the 39th regiment, in which he purchased a Lieutenantcy, and served for several years.

In 1793 he raised an independent company, and was attached for a short period to the 59th regiment. In 1794 he embodied an entire regiment for service within the United Kingdom, which undertaking he accomplished within the unprecedented short space of eleven weeks; it was called the Devonshire and Cornwall Fencibles, and was immediately ordered on active service to Ireland, where it remained from the beginning of 1795 till the middle of 1802, serving during the whole of the unhappy rebellion. On the reduction of the army, in the latter year, it was disbanded.

At the same period, Col. Hall submitted to the Government a plan for cultivating the waste lands of the United Kingdom, by means of the military then about to be discharged. His mind had been led into this train of thought from the circumstance of many of his soldiers having been Cornish miners, which induced him to embark very extensively in mining speculations; which, though highly beneficial to the population of the county, became in the end ruinous to himself. He opened, it is believed, no fewer than thirteen mines, of some of which accounts will be found in Croker's "Researches in the South of Ireland."

Col. Hall lost one son, a Lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at the battle of Albuera in 1811; and another, a midshipman in the navy, drowned at sea. Four other sons and three daughters survive. One of the former, Lieut. William Hall, is assistant editor of the United Service Journal; and another, Mr. S. Carter Hall, has been long associated with various literary works.

COLONEL MAIR.

Dec. 24. At Edinburgh, Colonel Alexander Mair, Deputy Governor of Fort St. George.

This officer purchased an Ensigncy in the 43d foot in 1773, and became a Lieutenant in 1775. He served in North America from 1774 to 1778, was constantly engaged on active service, and was repeatedly seriously wounded. In 1778 he purchased a company in the 40th regiment, and in Nov. of that year embarked at New York for the West Indies. He served at the reduction of St. Lucie, and continued to serve in the different West India islands, having purchased a Majority in the 88th in 1779, until his regiment was ordered home at the peace of 1780.

In 1790 he accepted the command of the 10th corps at Portsmouth. In 1794

he attained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1795 that of Colonel, and was appointed Commandant of the forces at Hilssea barracks. He subsequently received the Deputy Governorship of Fort St. George, which he retained to his death; and in 1829 was appointed Colonel of the 7th Royal Veteran battalion.

COLONEL R. B. M'GREGOR.

Dec. 25. At Carnarvon, after a short illness, Colonel Robert B. M'Gregor, formerly of the 88th regiment.

Col. M'Gregor was a native of Edinburgh, and son of the late Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, the clergyman of the Gaelic Chapel, to whose memory there is a tombstone in the Grey Friars' churchyard, erected by the gallant and amiable Colonel, when a Captain in the 88th.

He entered the army by proceeding to the West Indies, as a volunteer in the light company of the 57th regiment, where, after serving at the reduction of St. Lucia, he was appointed by Sir R. Abercromby to an Ensigncy in the 27th foot, and in Sept. following succeeded by seniority to a Lieutenantcy in the same regiment. After serving in the reduction of the isle of Grenada, and remaining two years there, he returned with the regiment to England, and purchased, in Dec. 1798, a company in the 88th regiment, then under orders for the East Indies. He served there for two years, and afterwards in Egypt. In 1806 he accompanied Gen. Crawford's expedition to Buenos Ayres, and commanded the light company of his regiment at the storming of the town.

In Oct. 1808 he embarked with the 88th for the Peninsula, where he served during the remainder of the war. In Nov. 1809 he succeeded to the majority of the regiment. He was severely wounded at Busaco, and was also present at the battles of Orthes, Toulouse, &c.

Col. M'Gregor's bravery was such, that when, previous to an engagement, a friendly discussion occurred between Lieut.-Gen. Conran and Sir Thomas Brisbane, "what part the 88th should take," the latter said, with enthusiasm, "Give me Colonel M'Gregor and the 88th, and I am convinced they will clear their own front."

He attained the brevet of Colonel on the King's birthday in 1814. He soon after went to North America, was recalled to France in 1815, and after serving with the contingent troops, returned home with the 88th to Scotland.

LIEUT.-COL. FARQUHARSON.

Nov. 3. At Newington, near Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel John Farquharson,

late of the 42d regiment, and Lieut.-Governor of Carlisle.

He entered the army as Lieutenant in the 77th in 1778. He remained in that corps until 1783, when it was reduced, and he was placed on half pay. In Jan. 1786 he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 42d, and Adjutant in 1791; he served in Flanders from 1793 to 1795; was promoted to a company in Jan. 1795, and returned to England in May following.

In Nov. 1796 he sailed for the West Indies, in Sir R. Abercromby's expedition, as Major of Brigade to Major-Gen. Moorshead. He served at the taking of St. Lucia, and in the Charib war in St. Vincent. Having returned home in 1796, he accompanied Gen. Moorshead in the same capacity to Ireland, during the rebellion. He was then ordered to join his regiment at Minorca, and in Aug. 1800 accompanied the expedition to Egypt, where he was present in several actions, and in April 1802 was appointed Assistant Adjutant-general. He returned with his regiment to England in 1802.

In July 1803 he was appointed Major to the 8th Garrison Battalion; and in Sept. following returned, by exchange, to the 42d regiment. In Nov. 1804 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-general in the Northern district. In Sept. 1805 he accompanied his regiment to Gibraltar, where he remained nearly three years. In March 1806 he purchased a Lieut.-colonely in the regiment, and he served the latter part of that year in Portugal and Spain. In July 1809 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-general to the Marquess of Huntley's division, in the expedition to the Scheldt. In 1810 he was stationed at the Horse Guards in the same capacity; in 1811 was removed to the North British Staff; and in 1812 retired from the service in consequence of bad health, when he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Carlisle, and allowed to retain his rank in the army.

MONTAGU BURGUYNE, Esq.

March 6. At East Sheen, aged 85, Montagu Burgoyne, esq.; great-uncle to Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, Bart.

Mr. Burgoyne was born July 18, 1750, the younger son of Sir Roger Burgoyne, the sixth Bart. of Sutton, co. Bedford, and one of the knights in Parliament for that county, by Lady Frances Montagu, eldest daughter of George Earl of Halifax, K. B. and sister and coheiress to George last Earl of Halifax, and K. G. He was a member of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, and was created M. A. *per litteras regias* in 1774.

During the administration of Lord North, he obtained an appointment to the sinecure office of Chamberlain of the Till-office in the Exchequer, the salary of which was 1600*l.*, and which he continued to enjoy until the recent reduction of that establishment. He was also for many years one of the Verdurers of Epping Forest, an office in the election of the freeholders of the county; and resided at Mark-hall, near Harlow. He for many years took a prominent part in the politics and business of the county of Essex; and on a vacancy for a knight of the shire in 1810, offered himself as a candidate, but, after an obstinate contest, was defeated by John Archer Houlton, esq.

Mr. Burgoyne was the author of the following pamphlets:—A letter to the freeholders and inhabitants of Essex on the state of public affairs, and the necessity of a Reform in Parliament, 1809. Account of the proceedings at the late Election for Essex, 1810. A letter to John Conyers, esq. of Coppell-hall, 1811. Speech to the freeholders of Essex on the last day of the Election, 1812. A Collection of Psalms and Hymns from the most approved versions, set to Music for one, two, or three voices; the object of which is to promote Congregational Psalmody. An Address to the Governors of the Public Charity Schools, pointing out some defects and suggesting remedies, with an additional Preface, and a particular account of the Pottou School of Industry; connected with Allotments of Land provided for the Labouring Poor in the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, 1830.

Of the land allotment system, as well as education, Mr. Burgoyne was one of the earliest and most uturing friends.

Mr. Burgoyne married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Eliab Harvey, esq. of Claybury-hall, Essex, and Bewick, Northumberland, M. P. for Dunwich, who survives him, having had issues two sons, Montagu, and Montagu-Eliab, who died in infancy; and two daughters, 1. Frances-Elizabeth, who was married in 1817 to Colonel Sir Guy Campbell, Bart. C. B. and died at Florence in the following year, leaving one daughter; and 2. Elizabeth, married in 1818 to Christopher Blackett, of Wylam, Northumberland, esq., and died a few years since, leaving a numerous family. It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne received, or might have received, the slice of bacon, at Dunmow Priory. They were, indeed, a pattern of conjugal affection; when they quitted Mark-hall the poor lost a liberal and kind friend in each of them.

RICHARD TYRWHITT, Esq.

Jan. 30. At his seat, Nantyr-hall, Denbighshire, in his 64th year, Richard Tyrwhitt, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and Recorder of Chester; youngest brother of the late Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.

Mr. Tyrwhitt was the youngest son of John Tyrwhitt, esq. of Netherclay-house, near Tsunton, co. Somerset, by Katherine his wife, only daughter and heiress of the Very Rev. Penyston Booth, D.D.* Dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton, Dean and Registrar of the Order of the Garter, and Chancellor of the Diocese of London, by Katherine his wife, daughter of the Rev. Edward Jones, D.D. Canon of Windsor, fourth son of Sir Thomas Jones of Salop, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

John Tyrwhitt, esq. of Netherclay, was youngest brother of Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. of Welbeck-street, London, the celebrated scholar; of the Rev. Edmund Tyrwhitt, M.A. a Prebendary of St. Paul's, father of the late Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (for a notice of whom see Gent. Mag. for 1833); of the Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, founder of the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships in that University (for a notice of whom see Gent. Mag. for 1817); and of William Tyrwhitt, an officer in the army, killed before Louisberg, in North America, when that fortress was taken from the French. These five gentlemen were the sons of the Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt,† of Cameringham, co. Lincoln, D.D. Canon of Windsor, Rector of St. James's, Westminster, and of Kensington, co. Middlesex, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Archdeacon of London, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Dr.

Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of London, to whom he was married in the Chapel of Fulham palace, 15 Aug. 1768.

Mr. John Tyrwhitt was very young at his father's death in 1742, and entering the navy at an early age, served in the East and West Indies, and in North America, and was present with the fleet at the taking of Louisburg, where his brother William was killed.

Upon his marriage with the daughter of Dr. Booth he quitted the navy, and resided with his father-in-law at the Deanery, Windsor, until the death of the latter in Sept. 1765, when he removed to Chard, in Somersetshire, where all his children were born, except the eldest son Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, who was born at Windsor, and his youngest daughter Frances, who was born at Wykeham, co. Hants, where he resided after leaving Chard. His next residence was Priory-place, near Wallingford, in Berkshire, where he remained until his purchase of Netherclay-house, near Taunton, at which place he died 11th June 1812, having survived his wife, who died 4th Dec. 1800, aged 65; and his eldest son, who died 28th Nov. 1811, aged 48, and was buried with them in St. George's Chapel. His surviving children were, 1. Catherine; 2. Margaret; and 3. Frances, still living unmarried; 4. Elizabeth (second daughter, who died Sept. 1812, and was buried with her family at Windsor); 5. John Tyrwhitt, esq. Marshal of the Admiralty at Gibraltar (who has issue by Sophia his wife, daughter of the late John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, co. Lincoln, esq. Hereditary Champion of England, two children, still living, viz. Martha-Hester-Sophia, widow of Capt. William Walker, of Fermoy, Ireland, and the Rev. James Bradshaw Tyrwhitt, who is married and has

* DR. PENYSTON BOOTH was son of the Hon. Robert Booth, of Lincolnshire, esq. by the Lady Susan his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Francis Clinton, sixth Earl of Lincoln, by Susan his second wife, daughter and coheir of Anthony Penyston, esq. a younger son of Sir Thos. Penyston, of Oxfordshire, Bart. (See Collina's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. iii. p. 84.) Dr. Penyston Booth was installed Canon of Windsor 12th May, 1722, and Dean 26th April, 1729. He died 20th Sept. 1765, aged 86; the immediate cause of his death being the excitement occasioned by the sudden announcement of the birth of his eldest grandson the late Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. after he had retired to rest. He was buried in the same vault, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with his wife and daughter (Mrs. Tyrwhitt).

† DR. ROBERT TYRWHITT, an eminent divine, was second son of Robert Tyrwhitt, of Cameringham, co. Lincoln, esq. who represented the Cameringham branch of "the famous knightly family of the Tyrwhitts." Dr. Tyrwhitt was baptized at Cameringham 30th July 1696; matriculated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, 20th Oct. 1714; took his degree of B.A. in 1718; of M.A. in 1722; and of D.D. 1728. He died 15th June 1742, aged 44, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the same vault wherein were afterwards interred his wife, who died in her 60th year, 27th April 1746; his only daughter Margaret, who died 4th April 1761, aged 27; and his eldest son Thomas, the celebrated scholar, who died unmarried 15th Aug. 1768, aged 56.

several children); and 6. Richard Tyrwhitt, esq. the subject of the present notice.

Richard Tyrwhitt, esq. was born at Chard, 21st Aug 1772, and was baptized there 23d Sept. next ensuing. He was educated at Winchester, on the foundation of which college he was placed at an early age, with his brothers Thomas and John. In the year 1798 he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, but he did not apply himself to the active practice of his profession; for, shortly after his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Lipyeatt, Rector of Great Hallingbury, in Essex (by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir of the Rev. William Gibson, D.D. Canon of Windsor and Archdeacon of Essex, youngest son of the Bishop), and after the birth of his eldest son Robert-Philip, he retired into the country and resided for several years at Stanley-hall, a seat of his brother's in Shropshire, where nine of his eleven children were born. He continued to reside there until the year 1815, when his nephew Sir Thos. John Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. having attained his majority, he removed to Farmcott-hall, in the same neighbourhood, where he resided about five years: but having purchased an estate in Denbighshire during his stay at Farmcott, he removed into that county and lived at Trevor hall, near Llangollen, whilst his house at Nantyr was building.

In August 1822 he received the unsolicited appointment of Recorder of Chester, by the unanimous vote of the corporation of that city, being preferred by that body to numerous applicants of high consideration.

He continued to fill this responsible office, with great ability and to the satisfaction of all, until his death, and was the last Recorder of Chester who exercised a capital jurisdiction in that city.

It was the opinion of competent judges that, if Mr. Tyrwhitt had confined himself to the study and practice of his profession, or if he had entered into the arena of political life, his peculiar talents could not have failed to ensure him eminence in either. His ardency and activity of disposition, his most retentive memory, his extraordinary facility of apprehension, and readiness at expedients, combined with his almost intuitive perception of character, and natural powers of eloquence, seemed to have been intended for eminence in public life, and always gave him an easy ascendancy whenever he was prevailed upon to take a share in any public business. His taste, however, and sturdy independence of character, led him to prefer a country life; and his principal occu-

pation for the last twenty years of it, was the improvement of his estate, on which he expended large sums of money, and by his spirited undertakings was the means of doing much good in the surrounding country, where his loss will be long felt.

Mr. Tyrwhitt's religious principles were those of a humble and sincere member of the Church of England. In his political opinions (for in the present day a man's politics seem to be the first question) he was a "Conservative;" and though he never truckled to that or any other party in power, he was never deterred by any fear of the consequences of unpopularity, from declaring on all occasions, public or private, his determined opposition to the overwhelming spirit of democratic violence, which in his opinion threatened the existence of all the most valuable institutions of the country. And, although personal dislike or hostility to those who entertained different views never found their way into his mind, he never suffered personal friendships to interfere with a bold and uncompromising denunciation of the principles which he considered destructive to the well-being of his country.

His constitution had been giving way for some years; and he sunk at last, after a lingering illness of several months, from a perfect exhaustion of the animal functions of life. His body was buried the 9th Feb. following, in a new vault built for him under the communion table of the parish church of Llansanffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog.

Mr. Tyrwhitt had seven sons and four daughters, viz.: 1. Robert-Philip, a barrister of the Middle Temple; 2. Thomas, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford, in holy orders, and beneficed in Dorsetshire; 3. Richard Edmund, M. A. of Brasenose College, Oxford; 4. Henry, a barrister of the Inner Temple; 5. Percy; 6. William; 7. Septimus; and 1. Harriet-Anne; 2. Eliza; 3. Emily; and 4. Louisa-Stanley; all of whom survive him.

JOSEPH ANSTICE, Esq. M. A.

Feb. 29. At Torquay, aged 27, Joseph Anstice, esq. M. A., late student of Christ Church, Oxford, and first Professor of Classical Literature in the King's College, London.

He was educated at Westminster School, and thence elected to Christchurch in 1827. As a first proof of his distinguished talents, he obtained the Newdgate Prize in 1828, the subject being "Richard Cœur de Lion." At the public examinations, Michaelmas Term, 1830, he was thought worthy of the highest honours, as well for his classical as mathematical attainments; and in 1834, gained the Ba-

chelors' Prize for the English Essay on "The Influence of the Roman Conquests upon Literature and the Arts in Rome." He graduated B.A. Feb. 3, 1831, M.A. April 2, 1835. He was selected as the first Classical Professor of the King's College, London; which appointment he was compelled to resign in the spring of last year, from illness, from which time he gradually declined. As he had distinguished himself in no common degree for talents and acquirements, so, by his many virtues and most amiable disposition, he had secured the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

His remains were interred at Enmore, Somerset, on the 8th of March. On Sunday, March 13, the Rev. William Otter, the Principal of King's College, preached a sermon on Mr. Anstice's death, in the College chapel. He bore eloquent testimony to the worth of one, whose attainments had adorned, whose zeal had advanced, and whose piety and unaffected demeanour had shed a lustre over the establishment.

Mr. Anstice's friends and pupils propose to erect a tablet to his memory in the chapel, where it will be the first melancholy ornament of the kind.

HENRY ROSCOE, Esq.

March 25. At his residence at Gateacre, near Liverpool, in his 37th year, Henry Roscoe, esq. Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Henry Roscoe was the youngest son of the late William Roscoe, the poet, and well-known author of the *Lives of Lorenzo de Medici and Leo the Tenth*; and, in person and manners, most of all the family resembled his father. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Feb. 1828, and chose the Northern Circuit and Cheshire and Liverpool Sessions, where he was well known through family connections. He was assessor of the Mayor's Court at Liverpool, and one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners. His professional learning and abilities were of the first order. His legal works, particularly a treatise on Real Property, have obtained for him the reputation of a sound and acute lawyer; and, like his father, he united with his professional studies an extensive acquaintance with polite literature, and had long been known as an elegant and accomplished writer.

The most important of his professional works were:—

1. A Treatise on the Law of Actions relating to Real Property, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1825; which is generally acknowledged to be one of the clearest treatises

on this difficult branch of law yet produced.

2. Digest of the Law relating to Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Bankers' Checks. 12mo. 1832.

3. Digest of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases. 12mo. 1835.

4. Digest of all the reported Decisions in all the Courts, for 1834.

5. The same for 1835.

6. Digest of the Law of Evidence on the Trial of Actions at Nisi Prius; the fourth edition of which is now in the press.

7. Reports in the Courts of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, by Crompton Meeson and H. Roscoe, from Trinity 4 William IV. to Hilary 5 William IV. Vol. 1. royal 8vo. 1835.

In 1826 he edited North's *Lives of the Lord Keeper Guildford, the Hon. Sir Dudley North, and the Rev. Dr. John North*. He was also the author of *Lives of Eminent British Lawyers*, a volume of Lardner's *Cyclopaedia*; and, in 1833, published a very interesting *Life of his late eminent Father*, in two volumes octavo.

Mr. H. Roscoe had for several years been aware that his disorder, a species of consumption, would terminate fatally; but, in the face of approaching death, he continued, with unabated ardour and cheerfulness, both his professional and literary labours, in the double hope of making some provision for his family, and of leaving behind him a reputation, more valuable in the estimation of well constituted minds than wealth. He had nearly completed an historical work, which it is hoped will not be lost to the world.

With Mr. Roscoe's superior talents were united the most easy and engaging manners, which at once endeared him to his family, and commanded the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends.

REV. RICHARD VALPY, D.D.

March 28. At the residence of his son, Earl's Terrace, Kensington, in the 82d year of his age, the Rev. Richard Valpy, D.D. F.A.S. Rector of Stradishall, Suffolk, and late Head Master of Reading School.

This distinguished scholar and divine was born on the 7th of December 1754, in Jersey, where his parents, Richard and Catherine Valpy, lived on an estate belonging to the former in the parish of St. John's. He was the eldest of six children, all of whom died, with the exception of the late Rev. Edward Valpy of Norwich, before they had attained the middle age. Having been sent early to one of the foundation schools in his native island, he was removed at the age of ten to the

college of Valognes in Normandy. Here he remained five years, during which he acquired the elements and accent of the French language, which he ever afterwards spoke with the greatest ease and purity. At fifteen he was sent to the grammar school at Southampton, where he obtained the prize then annually given to the boys by Mr. Hans Stanley, one of the members for the borough. From Southampton he went to the University of Oxford, having been appointed to one of the scholarships founded in Pembroke College, for the natives of Jersey and Guernsey, by Morley Bishop of Winchester. After taking the degree of B. A. in the usual course, Dr. Valpy was ordained in 1777 by Lord James Beauchamp, then Bishop of Hereford. From the University he removed first to Bury St. Edmund's, and afterwards, in October 1781, to Reading, where he had been unanimously elected head master of the school founded by King Henry VII.

In this new sphere Dr. Valpy spent the greater portion of his subsequent life; so much, indeed, that his name is identified with that of the school and town in which he lived. On establishing himself at Reading, he found the school, which he had accepted, in so low a state as to be almost useless both to the inhabitants and the public. To elevate it was the first wish of his youth, and to maintain it was the last object of his age. The success of his exertions is known from the celebrity attained by Reading School under his management. Of unwearied industry in discharging the duties more immediately connected with it, Dr. Valpy did not employ himself in his library less sedulously than in his school. In the midst of business, he found leisure to compose a series of elementary works on almost every branch of education. The great object of all his endeavours was to facilitate the attainment of learning. With this view, he devoted himself to the Greek, the Latin, and the French languages in succession. With reference to the two former, in particular, his design was to teach those languages through the medium of the English. To promote this object, he published in English his Greek and Latin grammars; which, being the first popular works of the kind, have produced a great change in the education of youth. The system thus introduced and maintained by him has been followed in later times by most of the schools and colleges throughout the empire; and the benefit of his labours in this respect will be felt as extensively and as long as the ancient classics are studied.

Such were the pursuits of Dr. Valpy

for more than fifty years. Towards the close of his life, he met with one or two serious accidents. These, combined with the general infirmities of age, and particularly with dimness of sight, compelled him to withdraw himself by degrees from Reading School, to which he had the satisfaction of seeing his youngest son, the Rev. Francis Valpy, elected unanimously by the Corporation of Reading about six years ago. The remainder of his life he divided among his children, being at the time of his death on a visit to his eldest son.

Dr. Valpy was twice married; first, in June 1778, to Martha, daughter of John Cornelius, esq. of Caundé in the island of Guernsey; and secondly, in May 1782, to Mary, daughter of Henry Benwell, esq. of Caversham in the county of Oxford. He survived both these ladies, and has left a family of eleven children, all of whom he had the rare happiness to see married and established before his death.

Having lived during a period as interesting and important as any in the annals of Europe, Dr. Valpy was of too warm a temperament not to kindle amidst the dangers of his country. While at Southampton, he formed a wish to enter the navy, but was dissuaded from indulging it by the entreaties of his mother. For that service, however, he retained through life a strong predilection. During the wars with America and France, he could describe without assistance the force, the commanders, and the stations of all the ships employed by the belligerent powers. To those wars he would often recur in his old age, and he never did so without displaying the animation which he had felt in his youth. The administrations of Lord North and Mr. Pitt were a theme on which, to the last, he would

"Sit by the fire, and talk the night away."

His politics were always those of a moderate reformer; and, although he lived to see them successful, they are known to have excluded him from preferment, until preferment ceased to be an object with him either of desire or regret.

From his youth Dr. Valpy was an ardent lover of poetry and the drama. With the Greek tragedians he was familiar, and of Shakespeare's plays he adapted several for representation at Reading School. Of the ancient poets, his favourite appears to have been Horace, of whose works he was found, at the sale of his library, to have collected about two hundred and twenty editions. Among the moderns, he was intimately conversant with Milton, Dryden and Pope. As his memory was retentive, and had been cultivated with much care, he would often repeat, in conversa-

tion with an old pupil, select passages from the works of those poets, and shew by his delivery or criticism that he fully appreciated them. He thought, with Dr. Johnson, that the versification of Dryden and Pope is best adapted to the genius of our language. Having formed his taste on these models, he was opposed to the recent school of unmetrical poets. Not that he was insensible to the beauties of their imagery, their sentiments, or their diction; but that he considered their versification inharmonious.

In private life Dr. Valpy was a man of a social and generous spirit; liberal in his household, charitable to his dependents, and so benevolent, that he would not speak ill even of those who had injured him. Sincere and steadfast in friendship, he was endowed by nature with a good address, and could adapt himself with peculiar ease to any society into which he was thrown.

The views of Dr. Valpy with regard to religion are explained in his works. During his residence at Bury, he had contracted an intimate friendship with the late Rev. Jas. Cullum, brother of Sir Thos. Gery Cullum, Bart. by whom he was presented in 1787 to the rectory of Stradbail in Suffolk. Compelled to pass the greater part of the year at Reading, he visited his parishioners regularly in his Christmas or Midsommer vacation; and composed for them a summary of religion, in order to give himself at all times an "imaginary presence" among them. This work he entitled an "Address from a Clergyman to his Parishioners." In it he divides the duties of a Christian into two branches, faith and practice; and proceeds to instruct us, in a simple and unaffected style, as to what we must believe and what we must do, if we wish to attain eternal life. The revival of this work for an eighth edition was the last labour on which he spent his days; his last wish being that, when his parishioners "could listen to him no longer from the pulpit, they might hear him from his grave."

REV. GEORGE ROGERS.

Dec. 15. At the rectory house, Sproughton, near Ipswich, at the patriarchal age of 94, the Reverend George Rogers, who for upwards of half a century was Rector of that parish.

This venerable and liberal-minded Divine was a native of St. Edmundsbury in the same county, and received the rudiments of his education at the Free Grammar-school in that town, then under the superintendence of that accomplished scholar the Rev. Robert Garnham, A. M. From thence he was removed to Trinity

College, Cambridge, of which society, on proceeding to the degree of A. B. in 1764, he was elected a Fellow. In 1767 he proceeded to that of A. M. In 1766 he was presented by Sir Charles Davaers, Bart. to the Rectory of Welmetham Parva, Suffolk, which he resigned on his presentation by the same patron to that of Horningsheath in the same county in 1767. In 1784 he was presented by Frederick, the fourth Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, to the Rectory of Sproughton, when he relinquished that of Horningsheath.

Mr. Rogers was the author of the following publications: "The Place, Object, and Nature of Christian Worship considered, in a Sermon preached at the Archdeacon's Visitation at Ipswich," 1790, 8vo, and Five Sermons on the following subjects; viz. The true Nature of the Christian Church, and the impossibility of its being in danger; The Scripture idea of Heresy; Mysteries made plain; The Scriptural Doctrine of Atonement; The Place, Object, and Manner of Christian Worship, 1818, 12mo. In 1806 he edited the Sermons of his intimate friend the Rev. Edward Evanston, in two volumes 8vo, to which he prefixed a short but well-written memoir of the author.

Mr. Rogers, though very properly abstaining from party politics, was uniformly a supporter of liberal principles, and a strenuous advocate for civil and religious liberty. In this spirit, agreeing with his esteemed friend and diocesan the venerable Bishop of Norwich, he was one of the few (only twelve in number) among his brother clergymen, who in 1813 presented to that prelate a petition in favour of Catholic Emancipation.

In classics, no less than theology, Mr. Rogers was well-versed, and those who had the happiness of enjoying his friendship, will long remember, with delight, in what a felicitous manner this was evinced both in his letters and his conversation; the correct taste, graceful ease, and playfulness of which, were conspicuous to the last; while the even tenor and placidity of his life, his piety and the cheerful serenity of his temper, enabled him, almost beyond example, to sustain his very advanced age with comfort to himself and those around him. As a preacher, Mr. Rogers was earnest and impressive, and till within a few years continued, without assistance, the performance of all his parochial duties; and it was with much reluctance that, by the solicitation of his family, he was at length induced to resign them to the charge of a curate. In person, he was of middle stature, and rather corpulent; in his handsome features were blended the most ani-

mated and benevolent expression, and with a dignity, yet suavity of manners he commanded and obtained the highest respect and esteem of his acquaintance, while his kindly disposition, hospitality, and natural gaiety of heart, justly endeared him to his more intimate friends and relatives.

With the exception of deafness, Mr. Rogers laboured under none of the infirmities usually attendant on such protracted existence, and till within a fortnight of his decease no perceptible change foretold his removal; when, gradually surrounded by his affectionate family, his pure spirit gently breathed its last.

Mr. Rogers married early in life, and by his wife, who died in 1817, he had three sons and three daughters, five of whom are living.

A private plate, for the gratification of his friends, was engraved from a portrait of Mr. Rogers, by W. M. Bennett, but which by no means does justice to the benevolent expression of his countenance.

JOHN MAYNE, Esq.

March 14. In Lisson-Grove-South, at an advanced age, John Mayne, esq. author of "The Siller Gun," and other poems.

A biographer has indeed a pleasing task to perform, when he can at the same time raise memorials both to genius and to virtue; and such a task is ours at the present moment, while penning this brief notice of the life and writings of the author of the "Siller Gun."

Mr. Mayne was born in Dumfries. He received his education at the Grammar-school of that town, under the tutorage of the learned and venerable Dr. Chapman, whose memory he has thus eulogised in the third canto of his already mentioned poem:—

Nor is it only classic lair,
Mere Greek and Latin, and nae mair,
Chapman, wi' fund parental care
Has lair combined,
With a' the gems and jewels rare
That deck the mind!

On leaving school at a very early age, he became a printer, and wrought on a weekly paper called the Dumfries Journal, conducted by Professor Jackson. Before long, however, he left Dumfries for Glasgow, accompanying his father's family, who took up their residence on a property they had acquired at Greathead near that city.

While a youth, he found time, "ere care was born," to cherish native Scottish feelings, or in other words to breathe the breath of poetry; for in Scotland, these two are akin,—her grand and lovely scenery, her woods, her high hills, and lakes, together with the warmheartedness of her

lads and lasses,—form a garden wherein poetry has been destined to take root and flourish. These "feelings" ripened with his years, nature was his study, if nature may be called a study. It was a happy choice.

Even prior to the dawning of the muse of Burns, now more than half a century since, Mr. Mayne first earned his goodly reputation as a poet; and it is remarkable that from a little piece of his, entitled "Hallow-e'en," Robert Burns was undoubtedly inspired and led to write his admirable poem on the same subject. This circumstance was truly gratifying to our bard; his general tone of sentiment and measurement of verse having been closely followed, or rather adopted, by the "highest chief" that ever warbled "Scottish song."

In 1777, the original of the "Siller Gun" was written; it consisted of only twelve stanzas, printed at Dumfries on a small quarto page, which were shortly after extended to two cantos, and reprinted there. It became so popular, that other editions quickly followed: it increased to three cantos, and was again put forth in 1808, with material alterations and additions, extending it to four cantos, with notes and glossary. Another elegant edition, enlarged to five cantos, has been published by subscription within the present year (1836). This poem describes the celebration of an ancient custom, which was revived in 1777, of shooting for a silver gun on the King's birth-day. It exhibits many exquisitely painted scenes and sketches of character, drawn from life, with the ease and vigour of a Hogarth or a Burns. We revel in the jestic mirth and uproar of the day; and question if even the victorious marksman, William MacNish himself, came off better pleased than ourselves with the produce of the festival.

For some time after the first publication of the "Siller Gun," Mr. Mayne corresponded with Ruddiman's Magazine, a weekly miscellany, in which his "Hallow-e'en" and other minor efforts won him favour; and exchanged verses in print with Telford the late civil engineer, who was a native of Dumfries, and in his youth much attached to the rustic muse.

While at Glasgow, Mr. Mayne passed through a regular time of service in the house of the Messrs. Foulis. This ended, and having to make his own way in the world, he resolved on coming up to London, where he commenced an active and honourable career, which he did not relinquish till a comparatively late period in life.

For many years, he was printer, editor, and joint proprietor of the *Star evening*,

paper, in which not a few of his most beautiful ballads first appeared. He also corresponded with the magazines; and amongst others, the Gentleman's Magazine was indebted to him for several pretty little poems, interspersed in the volumes from 1807 to 1817.

Beside the "Siller Gun," his only other work of length is a descriptive poem of considerable merit, called "Glasgow;" which was published in 1803, illustrated with notes. In the same year, he printed "English, Scots, and Irishmen," a patriotic address to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. His other works are ballads, &c.

As a poet of Scotland, though Burns alone surpassed him, Mr. Mayne was modest and unambitious; he has written little, and that little well. In doing largely, many, instead of increasing, have materially lowered their reputation. Mr. Mayne deserves greater praise for having, as far as possible, perfected the "Siller Gun," than if a more eager ambition had prompted him to offer to the world another poem, and both had been left unpolished and unfinished. Perhaps, where he most of all excelled, was in his ballad effusions; such as his "Logan Braes," which is a general favourite.

It is melancholy to consider that a man whose love for his country was bound by the dearest ties of sentiment and feeling, whose heart was ever in his native Dumfries, "the bonniest toun that Scotia ken," and whose utmost wishes may be judged of from the annexed passages:—

And O! may I, ere life shall dwine
To its last scene,
Return, and a' my sorrows tine
At hame again!

and—

—Though it's mony a langsome year,
Sine, fu' o' care, and scant o' gear,
I left thy banks, sweet Nith, sae dear,
This heart o' mine
Lows light whene'er I think or hear
O' thee, or thine!

(*Siller Gun.*)

—should never,—such are the crosses in this life,—have held himself in circumstances to return; but Mr. Mayne was happy, and attained a ripe old age, an age indeed few poets have numbered—happy not because he had less troubles to contend with; the reason is obvious,—he was a worthy and religious man; and if there is a blessing on earth, John Mayne has had it,—his memory is blessed. He was kind to every one, and universally beloved. Allan Cunningham, of kindred spirit, has told us of him that "a better or warmer-hearted man never existed." Another pleasing writer very truly says, "he never wrote a line, the tendency of which was not to afford innocent amusement, or to

improve and increase the happiness of mankind." What a character is this! To him the words of Shakspeare may be well applied,—

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

We have learned with great pleasure, that it is the intention of the Poet's son to give the world a memoir of his father, with a reprint of "Glasgow," and some hitherto unpublished poems.

W. TURTON, M.D.

Dec. 28. At Bideford, Devonshire, aged 73, William Turton, M.D. F.L.S.

He was a member of Oriel college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. Feb. 22, 1791, M.D. on the 16th of July following. On commencing practice, he settled at Swansea, and he afterwards removed to Dublin, where he resided for many years. He was the author of

A Medical Glossary, 1797, 4to.

A General System of Nature, through the three grand kingdoms of Animals, Vegetables, and Minerals; translated from Gmelin's edition of Linnæus. 1801-1806. 7 vols. 8vo.

The British Fauna; or, Compendium of the Zoology of the British Islands. 1810. 8vo.

Observations on Consumption, Scrofula, and other Chronical Diseases. 1812. 8vo.

A Conchological Dictionary, 12mo.
Bivalve Shells. 4to, coloured plates.

EDMUND FRY, Esq. M.D.

Dec. 22. At Dalby Terrace, City Road, at an advanced age, Edm. Fry, esq. M.D.

This gentleman was one of the Society of Friends. He was originally bred to the medical profession; but was more generally known as an eminent, and perhaps the most learned, type-founder of his time. His foundery was in Type-street, Chiswell-street. The substructure of the establishment (as we learn from a circular issued by Dr. Fry, in 1823, on his making known his wish to retire from business), was laid about 1764; commencing with improved imitations of Baskerville's founts, in all sizes; but they did not meet with encouragement from the printers, whose offices were generally stored with the Caslon founts, formed after the Dutch models. Dr. Fry, therefore, commenced his imitation of the Chiswell-street Foundery, established by the celebrated Wm. Caslon; which he completed at a vast expense, and with very satisfactory encouragement. But at this period, what the Doctor calls "a rude, pernicious, and most unclassical innovating system" was commenced, by the

introduction of various fanciful letters. His imitations of the Baskerville and Caslon types were, in consequence of this revolution, laid by for ever; but no instance occurred to the attentive observation of Dr. Fry, where any founts of book letter, on the present system, have been found equal in service, or nearly so agreeable to the reader, as the true Caslon-shaped Elzevir types; and in this sentiment we coincide with Dr. Fry. As the life of Dr. Fry is interesting to the public only as connected with his business, we venture to copy the remainder of the advertisement above alluded to, for the benefit of some future historian of the annals of the Type Foundry:—

“When that eminent printer, the late William Bowyer, gave instructions to Joseph Jackson to cut his beautiful Pica Greek, he used to say, ‘Those in common use, were no more Greek than they were English.’ Were he now living, it is likely he would not have any reason to alter that opinion.

“The Greeks of this Foundry were many of them made in Type-street, copied from those of the celebrated Foulis of Glasgow; and there are two, a Pica and a Long Primer, on the Porsonian plan. The Codex Alexandrinus was purchased at James’s sale, in 1782.

“The Hebrews were also chiefly cut by Dr. Fry, subject to the direction and approbation of the most learned Hebraists.

“The two Arabics, Great Primer and English, were cut from the original drawings of, and under the personal direction of Dr. Wilkins, Oriental Librarian to the East India Company; and have no rival, either in beauty or correctness.

“The Syriac has been made within the last two years (1828), with all its vowel-points, reduced to an English body, from the Double Pica of the eminent Aseemann’s edition of Ludolph’s Testament.

“The English, No. 1, and Pica Ethiopics—the Pica and Long Primer Samaritana, were purchased at James’s sale. The other Orientals, viz. two Malabarics—the Ambaric—Ethiopic, No. 3, and Guzeratee, were all cut at this Foundry. As was the fine collection of Blacks, or pointed Gothics, except the English, No. 1,—Pica, No. 2,—Long Primer, No. 1,—and Brevier, which were collected by the late John James. There is good authority for believing that this Pica Black, No. 2, was once the property of William Caxton; Dr. Fry having recut for a reprint of a work published by that celebrated man, all the contractions and accented letters exhibited in the specimen-book.

“The Occidentals, as termed by Maxon, Moxon, and others, viz. the Saxons, Hi-

bernians, German, and Russian, were also produced at this Foundry. As were the two Plain Chants, and the Psalm Music.

“The Great Primer Script, which, it must be acknowledged, is the *me plus ultra* of every effort of the letter founder in imitation of writing, was made for the proprietor by the celebrated Firmin Didot at Paris; the matrices are of steel, and the impressions from the punches sunk in *inlaid silver!*”

We regret to learn that Dr. Fry retired from business with a very slender provision. He was an old member of the Company of Stationers. In 1799, he published a work (in strict connexion with his profession), “*Pantographia: containing copies of all the known alphabets in the world, together with an English explanation of the peculiar form of each letter; to which are added, specimens of all well-authenticated oral languages, forming a comprehensive Digest of Phonology,*” 8vo. This work contains 200 alphabets, amongst which are 18 varieties of the Chaldee, and no less than 32 of the Greek. (See *Gent. Mag.* 1799, pp. 137, 679.)

PROFESSOR HAMAKER.

Lately. At Leyden, aged 46, Professor Hamaker.

This distinguished oriental scholar was born at Amsterdam in 1789. Having early lost his father, it was by the aid of kind friends that he was enabled to pursue his studies. In his 26th year, he was appointed Professor of Oriental Literature at the Athenaeum of Franaker, where he soon after published his notes on Philostratus, and a Latin dissertation ‘On the necessity of illustrating the Greek and Latin histories of the middle ages, by reference to the oriental writers.’ In 1817 he was chosen honorary Professor at the University of Leyden, and there published, ‘The Mohammedan Religion considered as a strong motive to valour in the oriental people;’ and in 1822, ‘An Essay on the Life and Merits of Sir William Jones.’ In 1828, the museum of antiquities at Leyden having been enriched with some Punic monuments and inscriptions, he published two elaborate treatises in explanation of them. He took an active part in the ‘*Bibliotheca Critica Nova,*’ for which he wrote reviews of such works as were connected with oriental literature; this led him into a controversy with Von Hammer. In 1834, he published ‘Academical Lectures on the utility and importance of grammatically comparing the Greek, Latin, and German languages, with the Sanskrit.’ His private character is very highly spoken of.—(*Athenaeum.*)

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 15. Aged 70, the Rev. *John Sikes Sandbridge*, Rector of Welford, Berkshire. He was the son of Henry Sawbridge, esq. of Hackney; was matriculated of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1783, graduated B. A. 1787, M. A. 1790, and was presented to the rectory of Welford in 1830.

Jan. 17. At Brussels, the Rev. *George Holders*, Perpetual Curate of Ixworth, Suffolk. He was of Caius coll. Camb. bridge, B. A. 1804, M. A. 1819, and was presented to Ixworth in 1806.

In Wimpole-street, aged 65, the Rev. *George Augustus Thursby*, Rector of Abington, Northamptonshire, Vicar of Penn, co. Stafford, and a magistrate for the counties of Salop, Stafford, and Middlesex. He was the third son of Walter Harvey Thursby, of Shiffnall, Staffordshire, esq. a Captain in the horseguards blue (2d son of John Harvey Thursby, esq. M. P. for Stamford) by Dorothy, daughter of William Pygot, of Edgmont, co. Salop, esq. He was matriculated of Oriel college, Oxford, in 1769, graduated B. A. 1792, M. A. 1795, was presented to the rectory of Abington in that year by his uncle J. H. Thursby, esq. and to Penn in 1808 by the Vicars of Lichfield cathedral. He resided for several years in the parish of Counde, co. Salop, as curate to the late Dr. Goodinge, and married in 1800 the eldest daughter of the late Henry Cressett Pelham, esq. of Conde Hall. He afterwards fixed his residence in London, enjoying the society of literary and scientific men, congenial with his refined taste and cultivated mind. As a magistrate he possessed every quality contributing to the usefulness of the office, and in the town and neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, where he passed the greater part of his life, Mr. Thursby will be remembered, by individuals of every rank, for his urbanity, affability, and benevolence. His only daughter, Frances, died at Hastings, Jan. 21, only four days after him.

Jan. 18. In Hertfordshire, aged 68, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord *Frederick Townshend*, Rector of Stiffkey with Morston, Norfolk; uncle to the Marquess Townshend. He was the third son of George first Marquess Townshend, by Charlotte Baroness Ferrars of Chartley, &c. was of St. John's college, Cambridge, M. A. 1766; and was presented to his living in 1792 by his father.

Jan. 19. Aged 73, the Rev. *William Williams*, M. A. Canon of St. Asaph, and Rector of Ysceifiog, Flintshire. He was collated to his rectory in 1826 by the late Bishop Luxmoore, and to his prebend in the following year by the same patron.

Jan. 23. At Bath, aged 64, the Rev. *James Greville*, of Lower Beigrave-street, Eaton-sq., Rector of Peasmore, Berks, uncle to Viscountess Combermere, and great-uncle to Lord Crewe. He was the second son of the late Fulke Greville, esq. (grandson of the fifth Lord Brooke) by Frances, third daughter and coheir of James Macartney, esq.; was of Trin. coll. Camb. LL. B. 1780; and was instituted to Peasmore in 1816.

Jan. 26. The Rev. *Thomas Scurr*, Incumbent of Allendale-town, and formerly Master of Hexham grammar-school. He was presented to his chapelry in 1692 by Mr. Beaumont.

Jan. 30. At the house of his cousin H. Henderson, esq. surgeon, in Upper Gloucester-place, of consumption, aged 36, the Rev. *George Bretzell*, of Histon, near Cambridge. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B. A. 1820.

At Oulton, Suffolk, the Rev. *Charles Fisher*, Rector of that parish. He was the only son of James Fisher, esq. of Yarmouth; and was instituted to his living in 1829.

Feb. 2. At Sherborne, in the house of his son-in-law T. Fooks, esq. aged 88, the Rev. *Francis Woodford*, Rector of Weston Bampfild and Hornblotton, Somerset, to which two churches he was instituted in 1823. He resigned to his son in 1832 the rectory of Anasford, in the same county, after having held it for fifty years, succeeding his uncle, who had been fifty-three years Rector of the same parish.—Also, Feb. 19, at Anasford, the Rev. *Thomas Woodford*, Rector of that parish and Pointington, and Perpetual Curate of South Barrow; the eldest son of the preceding. He was matriculated of Worcester college, Oxford, in 1797, graduated B. A. 1800, M. A. 1805; was presented to Pointington in 1810 by Lord Willoughby de Broke, to South Barrow in the same year; and to Anasford in 1832 by his father, as stated above.

Feb. 5. Killed by the kick of a runaway horse, in the Regent Circus, aged 56, the Rev. *Samuel Larcy Barker*, M. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and formerly Chaplain to the Duke of York. He has left three daughters.

Feb. 7. At Broadgate, near Barnstable, in the house of his son-in-law, aged 70, the Rev. *Charles Davie*, Rector of Heanton Punchardon, Vicar of Buckland Brewer, and a Prebendary of Exeter. He was matriculated of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1784, and graduated B. A. 1788, M. A. 1790, was presented to the latter living in 1790 by the Lord Chancellor, to the former in 1791 by Mr. Bassett; and collated to his prebend in 1803.

Feb. 7. At West Leke, Nottinghamshire, aged 80, the Rev. *George Holcombe*, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Matlock, Derbyshire, and of East and West Leke, Notts, and Vicar of Osgathorpe, Leicestershire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1779, as 5th Senior Optime, M.A. 1791, D.D. 1806; was presented to Matlock in 1780 by Dr. Yorke, Bp. of Gloucester, then Dean of Lincoln, to Osgathorpe in 1796 by the late Marquis of Hastings, and to Leke in 1804 by the same patron; and was appointed a Prebendary of Westminster in 1822.

Feb. 8. At Northleigh vicarage, Oxfordshire, the Rev. *William Williams*, for many years Head Master of the Grammar School at Plymouth. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1769.

At Southfleet rectory, Kent, aged 80, the Rev. *Peter Rashleigh*, Rector of that parish, and fifty-four years Vicar of Barking, Essex. He was matriculated at Oxford, as a member of University college, in 1765; became afterwards a Fellow of All Souls, and graduated B.A. 1771, M.A. 1775; was presented to Barking by that society in 1781; and collated to Southfleet in 1788 by Dr. Thomas, then Bishop of Rochester. He communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1801, an account of antiquities found at Southfleet (printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. pp. 37-39, with three plates); and in 1802 an account of some further discoveries, at the same place (printed *ibid.* pp. 221-223, with four plates). We trust we may be able to confirm the intimation made by our correspondent A. J. K. in our last, p. 371, that these interesting national antiquities are likely, by the liberality of Mr. Rashleigh's representatives, to be deposited in the British Museum. Mr. Rashleigh was the college *cham* of Lord Eldon, and had in his library a sketch of himself and his fellow-graduates, among whom the venerable Ex-Chancellor might be prominently distinguished. Mr. Rashleigh was himself no mean artist in the way of landscape. As a pastor he was of the most mild, urbane, and Christian character; and it is pleasing to see in the church-yard of Southfleet the memorials which his affectionate care, as a master, had erected to domestics who had grown grey and breathed their last in his service.

Feb. 11. Aged 46, the Rev. *James Radcliffe*, for more than twenty years Curate of Kirkham, Lancashire, and Head Master of the Grammar school there. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1813.

At Greenwich, in his 70th year, the Rev. *John Francis Browne Bohun*, Rector

of Depden, Suffolk. He was matriculated under the name of Browne, at Queen's college, Oxford, in 1784, graduated B.A. as of Magdalen 1784, M.A. 1791; and was presented to Depden in 1796 by Lord Chancellor Loughborough.

At Bath, aged 67, the Rev. *Richard Harvey*, Vicar of St. Lawrence in the Isle of Thanet. He was descended from an ancient Kentish family, and was nephew to the late Adm. Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B. His father, the Rev. Richard Harvey, was his predecessor in the vicarage of St. Lawrence, and also held the livings of Eastry and Worth; his mother was Judith, eldest daughter of Charles Matson, esq. of Wingham. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. LL.B. 1790; was collated to the vicarage of St. Lawrence in 1793, by Dr. Moore, then Abp. of Canterbury. He married Aug. 30, 1794, Anne, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Wade, Vicar of Braughing, Herts; was left a widower in 1827, having had issue a son, who bears his own name, and who has been Vicar of the new church at Ramsgate (which was in his father's patronage) from the year 1827.

Feb. 13. At Ilfracombe, aged 80, the Rev. *Robert Dickinson*, Vicar of that parish, and Sunday afternoon lecturer of St. Mary, Newington Butts, Surrey. He was of Queen's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1785; and was presented to the vicarage of Ilfracombe in 1804 by the Prebendary of the stall so named in the cathedral of Salisbury.

Feb. 15. Aged 81, the Rev. *John Conway Conway*, of Lower Soughton, co. Flint.

At Helmington-hall, co. Durham, aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Spencer*, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for that county.

Feb. 16. Aged 43, the Rev. *Frederick Kendall*, Vicar of Riccall, Yorkshire, and a magistrate for the East Riding. He was the only son of the late Adm. Kendall; was of Sidney coll. Camb. B.A. 1813. M.A. 18—.

Feb. 17. Aged 61, the Rev. *Frederick William Franklin*, Vicar of Albrighton, co. Salop, and domestic Chaplain to the Earl Talbot. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, from whence he proceeded to Pembroke hall, Cambridge, graduated B.A. 1797, and M.A. 1800. After taking orders, he was elected by the Governors of Christ's hospital to be Grammar Master of the Hertford branch of that establishment. In this situation he continued many years, discharging at the same time the duties of the neighbouring Curacies of Sacombe and Thundridge, and for some time he was also Chaplain of the county goal; in this latter capacity

it was his painful duty to attend the last moments of Thurtell, who was executed for murder under circumstances which created such general excitement. During Mr. Franklin's residence at Hertford, his kindness of heart and his intellectual endowments, united with convivial manners and superior powers of conversation, endeared him to his intimate friends. It was at this period that the writer of this notice first became acquainted with him, and for many years an almost daily intercourse was kept up between them; and it is with affectionate recollection that he now looks back to the many attic hours spent in his society. "Frank-hearted Franklin" was the denomination given to him by his friend and schoolfellow Charles Lamb; and those who knew his friendly disposition know with what truth and justice that term was applied. While residing at Hertford, Mr. F. was presented by the governors of the school to the vicarage of Horley in Surrey, which he retained for some years with his mastership; but in 1827 resigned both, on being presented by the same patrons to the endowed vicarage of Albrighton, where he afterwards resided.

Feb. 19. At the Hotwells, Clifton, aged 36, the Rev. *John Warrin*, Priest Vicar of Exeter. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B. A. 1823, M. A. 182-.

Aged 86, the Rev. *Offley Crewe*, Rector of Asbury, Cheshire, and Muxton, Staffordshire; first cousin to Lord Crewe. He was the eldest of the three sons of the Rev. Randolph Crewe, LL.D. Rector of Barthomley and Warmincham, Cheshire; and brother to the late Rev. Randolph Crewe, Rector of Hawarden and Warmincham, and the Rev. Charles Crewe, also Rector of Barthomley and Warmincham. He was matriculated at Brazenose college, Oxford, in 1768; and graduated B. A. 1772, M. A. 1776; was presented, on the death of his father, in 1777, to the rectories of Barthomley and Warmincham; on the death of his uncle, the Rev. Joseph Crewe, D. D. in 1782, to the rectory of Asbury (when he resigned the two former to his brother Charles); and to Muxton. He married Harriet, daughter of Ashton Smith, esq. by whom he has left issue an only son, John Offley Crewe, of Pen y Bryn, co. Montgomery, esq. who, since his father's death, by royal license dated March 25, has taken the name of Read after his name, and the arms of Read in the first quarter, in compliance with the will of the late Bagot Read of Chester, esq.; also three daughters; of whom Harriet is the wife of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.

Feb. 20. At Gloucester, aged 63, the

Rev. *Richard Salloway Skiltern*, for 20 years Master of the Crypt grammar-school in that city, and late Vicar of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire. He was matriculated as a member of Trinity college, Oxford, Feb. 6, 1792, and soon after obtained a Clerkship of All Souls; he graduated B. A. 1796, M. A. 1800. In 1802 he published "A New System of English Grammar," small 8vo, based on a principle mentioned by Bp. Lowth, viz. "the facilitating of the acquisition of other languages, whether ancient or modern." In 1806 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester to the vicarage of Chipping Norton, which he resigned last year, from infirmity.

Feb. 24. At Torquay, aged 26, the Rev. *Alfred Manxier*, Fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, B. A. 1832.

Aged 78, the Rev. *William Bayliffe*, for fifty years Rector of Blore, Derbyshire, late of Asborne. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B. A. 1783; and was presented to Blore in 1786 by S. Shore, esq.

Feb. 28. At his father's parsonage, Dartington, Devon, aged 32, the Rev. *Richard Hurrell Froude*, M. A. Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes.

Feb. 29. The Rev. *George Biggs*, Rector of Upton Warren, Worcestershire, and Vicar of Halesowen, co. Salop. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1807; was presented to the latter living in 1805 by Lord Lyttelton, and to the former in 1807 by the Earl of Shrewsbury. The decease of Mr. Biggs was very sudden: he was walking along the Oldswinford road, near Stourbridge, when a friend invited him to take a seat in his carriage; this he had scarcely done, when he became insensible, and before the carriage arrived at his sister's at Padmore, he was a corpse. His death is attributed to an affection of the heart, brought on by the fatigue of walking up a hill.

March 1. At Killegally glebe, King's county, aged 29, the Rev. *H. L. Mahon*, second son of the Rev. H. Mahon.

The Rev. *James Troughton*, Rector of Ashley, Staffordshire, Perpetual Curate of Binley and Wyken, co. Warw. and Chaplain to the Earls of Craven and Durham. He was presented to Binley and Wyken by the Earl of Craven; to the former in 1821, and to the latter in 1823, and was instituted to Ashley in 1827.

March 5. At Agnasheddy glebe, the Rev. *Cornelius Henry Usher*, D. D. Rector of Tullyaghinish, co. Donegal, and formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, where he was admitted scholar 1785,

Fellow 1794, Censor 1808, Rector of Clondeborch 1812, and of Tullyaghinish (both in the patronage of the Society) 1814.

March 7. At the rectory, Littleton, Middlesex, aged 44, the Rev. *Charles Leigh Bennett*.

Aged 78, the Rev. *Charles Davy*, Rector of Barking with Darmuden, and of Combs, Suffolk, and for many years an active magistrate for that county. He was presented to both his livings in 1818 by the Earl of Ashburnham.

March 8. Aged 73, the Rev. *Joseph Dixie Churchill*, Vicar of Blickling, Norfolk, Rector of Henstead with Hulver, Suffolk, Rector of Cadeby, Leicestershire, and Vicar of Selstone, Notts. He was the son of Joseph Churchill, esq. of Northampton, by Miss Dixie, aunt to the present Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart; was a member of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787; was presented to his churches in Leicestershire and Notts. in 1810, by the Dixie family; to Henstead in 1811 by the Earl of Gosford, and to Blickling in the same year by Lord Suffield.

The Rev. Mr. *Hawkins*, Curate of Kington St. Michael, near Chippenham, Wilts.

March 10. Aged 64, the Rev. *Joseph Hatfield*, Vicar of Atwick, to which church he was presented last year by the Lord Chancellor. He was found dead on the road between Hornsea and his village school, where he had been catechising the children; and his death is attributed to a disease of the heart. He has left a widow and three children, for whose support a subscription has been commenced.

March 13. Aged 83, the Rev. *William Kinleside*, for sixty-one years Vicar of Angmering, and for 32 Vicar of Poling, Sussex. We believe this venerable gentleman was the son of Mr. William Kinleside, apothecary in London, and treasurer of Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals; he was educated at Merchant-tailors' school; whence in 1767 he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford; he graduated B.A. 1771, M.A. 1775; was presented to Angmering by Sir Cecil Bishopp in 1775; in the same year by Sir John Shelley to the rectory of Clapham in the same county, which he resigned in 1786; and to Poling in 1802 by Eton College. He married June 18, 1804, Martha, second dau. of William Raikes, esq. of Woodford, Essex. He was possessed of the most amiable qualities; and to the poor he was a constant and liberal friend. He rebuilt the parsonage houses both at Angmering and Poling.

March 18. At Wingfield, Suffolk, aged 52, of apoplexy, the Rev. *John Bicker*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which he was collated in 1832 by the Bishop of Norwich.

At Millington, Yorkshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Edmund Holmes*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1789. The celebrated Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, was his maternal uncle; and from the powerful influence of his family connections, greater preferment might have been obtained by him; but an ardent love of rural pleasures and a strong feeling of attachment to the people of his charge, bound him to his first and only benefice, which was worth little more than 200*l.* per annum.

March 19. The Rev. *John Chambers*, Rector of Neen Solars, Salop, and Vicar of Sperrall, Warwickshire. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1773, was instituted to Sperrall in 1779 on his own presentation, and to his other church in 1814 on the presentation of Worcester college. His death was caused in a melancholy manner. Being on horseback, he was passed on the road by some persons riding to a steeple chase, at a pace which stimulated Mr. Chambers' horse into a gallop. Mr. C. for some time was able to keep his seat; but at length, it is supposed from weakness, he loosened the bridle and held by the saddle, till, within a short distance of Sperrall, he fell through exhaustion, and expired on the following morning.—Also, *March 26*, aged 53, the Rev. *Thomas Chambers*, Vicar of Studley, Warwickshire, and Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford; nephew to the preceding. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Chambers, of Radway, co. Warwick; was matriculated at Oxford 1801, and graduated B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808; and was presented to the vicarage of Studley in 1825 by Robert Knight, esq. By the decease of his uncle, he had become Vicar of Sperrall; and the loss of his lamented relative, with the prospective necessity probably of occupying the late residence of that gentleman, had produced a serious depression of spirits, accompanied with marked proofs of eccentricity. On Monday (March 26) he went out, omitting to state when he might be expected home; and about five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, his body was discovered quite dead, floating in a mill-stream between Studley and Sperrall. He was a bachelor; was generally respected, and the poor have lost in him a kind and liberal benefactor.

March 22. At the house of his brother the Rev. M. Chester, the incumbent of St. Helen's Auckland, co. Durham,

aged 31, the Rev. *George Chester*, Master of the free school at Stamfordham, Northumberland. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, on the old foundation, and graduated B. A. 1828, M. A. 1832.

March 26. The Rev. *Isaac Knipe*, Vicar of Aldermaston, Berks. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M. A. 1803; and had been recently presented to his living by that Society.

March 26. In his 86th year, the Rev. *John Sedgwick*, for sixty-five years Perpetual Curate of Howgill, in the parish of Sedburgh, co. York.

March 27. At the Oak inn, Greatham, aged 65, the Rev. *Charles Boile Maaring-berd*, Rector of Kettlethorpe, co. Lincoln, to which he was presented in 1806 by Sir W. Ingilby, Bart.

March 29. At Rympton, Somerset, the Rev. *Richard Allen Burney*, Rector of that parish, and Master of the Magdalen Hospital, Winchester. He was the eldest son of Charles Burney, esq. late of Bath, and grandson of Dr. Hurney, organist of Chelsea College, and author of the History of Music. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, M. A. 1807; and was presented to Rympton in 1802 by Dr. North then Bishop of Winchester.

April 3. Aged 28, the Rev. *Robert Hessel Flower*, Curate of St. Giles's, Middlesex; fourth son of Wm. Flower, esq. of Upper Bedford-place. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B. A. 1829, M. A. 1832.

April 4. At Cheltenham, the Rev. *John Davis*, for more than thirty years Chancellor of Dromore, and Rector of Clonallan, co. Down, which benefice is annexed to the Chancellorship. He was of Trinity coll. Dublin, M. A. 1787.

Aged 44, the Rev. *Richard Moxon*, Curate of Ilkiston, Derbyshire; formerly Curate of Drypool and Sutton near Hull, and brother to Mr. B. Moxon, druggist of that town.

April 12. At Bath, aged 72, the Rev. *Penkstan Arundel French*, of Perry hill, Sydenham, Kent, Rector of Odcombe and Thorn Falcon, Somerset. He was the son of Dr. Hugh French, was matriculated at Christchurch, Oxford, in 1782; graduated B. A. 1786, M. A. 1789, and was presented to Odcombe in 1803, by the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch.

April 12. Aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Wanney*, Curate of St. Thomas's Chapel, Newcastle. He was born at Beverley, and, at the usual age, entered of the grammar school of Kingston-upon-Hull, where he received the elements of his education, and the principles of his religious faith, from the celebrated Joseph Milner, the ecclesiastical historian. He afterwards

entered Clare hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1795, and associated much with the admirers of Mr. Simeon. He was ordained by Archbishop Markham to the curacy of Waghen.

April 13. At Barnsley, Yorkshire, aged 55, the Rev. *Matthew Mark*, Incumbent of St. George's in that town, to which he was collated in 1832, by the Archbishop of York.

April 13. At Wyddial, Hertfordshire, aged 68, the Rev. *John Nicholson*, M. A. 33 years Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1796; and was presented to his living in 1803, by Thos. Heaton, esq.

April 14. Aged 45, the Rev. *Edward Royds*, Rector of Breton, Cheshire. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B. A. 1820, M. A. 1823, and was presented to Breton in 1819, by James Royds, esq.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 2. At Turnham-green, aged 79, James Fittler, esq. A. R. A. the eminent engraver.

Jan. 1. In Bedford-place, aged 72, Lewis Andrew de la Chaumette, esq. F. R. S. F. S. A. This benevolent and worthy gentleman was educated at Merchant-tailors' School; and acquired a considerable fortune most honourably, as an Exchange and Stockbroker. He had for some years retired from business; and, retaining his classical learning and taste, was enabled thoroughly to enjoy his valuable library, portions of which he has left as remembrances to particular friends. Among numerous charitable institutions, Mr. de la Chaumette was a liberal contributor to the Literary Fund; of which Society, till prevented by indisposition, he was an useful member of the Committee.

Jan. 16. At Kennington, Isabella-Anne, and *March 29.* Amelia, daughters of the late Rev. W. Neale, of Essendon and Bayford, Herts, sisters to the late Lieut.-Col. Geo. Neale, Madras cavalry.

March 5. In Long-acre, aged 67, Francis Turrill, esq. father of Mr. John Turrill, bookseller, Regent-street. His remains were interred in the family vault at Nettleden, Oxfordshire.

March 12. In Prince's-st. aged 28, William Dobson, esq. M. R. C. S. lecturer of comparative anatomy at the Westminster School of Medicine, author of "An Experimental Inquiry into the Structure and Function of the Spleen," and editor of "Renshaw's London Medical and Surgical Journal," from the 136th number to the conclusion of the

work. He was the eldest son of Mr. Geo. Dobson, of Rothwell, near Leeds.

In Brompton-square, aged 17, George Gawen, eldest son of Capt. Gawen Roberts, R.N.

March 15. Of apoplexy, on Blackfriars-bridge, Mr. George Julian, architect and civil engineer.

March 16. At Serjeant's-inn, aged 78, Lydia, relict of Alex. Burroughs Irwin, esq. of St. Vincent.

March 17. In Somerset-st. William-Henry, eldest son of W. H. Fellowes, esq. of Lower Berkeley-st. and Ramsey Abbey, co. Huntingdon.

At Kensington, aged 19, G. R. Davys, eldest son of the Dean of Chester.

March 19. At Swallow-st. Wm. Cha. Graham, esq. of the Admiralty, second son of Sir Rob. Graham, Bart. of Putney.

March 21. Aged 15, Joseph-Budworth, eldest son of Mr. J. B. Sharp, of York-st. Portman-sq.

In Montagu-st. aged 38, Mrs. Skelfington Masters.

March 22. Aged 28, H. L. Stacpoole, esq. only son of the late Capt. H. Stacpoole, R.N.

In Somers-pl. in his 90th year, Major James Rose, late of Royal Invalids.

March 23. In Welbeck-st. Jas. Cha. Philip Bouwens, esq.

In Eaton-place, aged 5, Rose, eldest son of the Rev. T. Fuller.

March 24. In Fitzroy-square, at the house of her son-in-law Richard Barker, esq. aged 80, Margaret, widow of Robert Faulder, esq. formerly of Bond-street.

March 26. At Kentish Town, aged 72, Wm. Minshull, esq.

Albert, infant son of Philip Pusey, esq. M.P.

March 29. In Upper Charlotte-street, aged 79, Mrs. Philippa Steele.

March 30. In Long-acre, aged 71, Mr. Henry Lee, for many years the proprietor and manager of Theatres in the West of England, author of various poems, &c. including "Caleb Quotem and his Wife, an opera," 1810, 8vo.

At Norwood, Charlotte, wife of R. E. Townsend, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

March 31. At Kensington, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Martin, late of Mount-st. and formerly of Bond-st.

In Manchester-st. aged 23, Graham Myers Pogson, esq. eldest son of the late Col. Pogson, Kengrave House, Suffolk.

April 2. At the dowager Lady Arundell's, in Dover-st. Reginald, infant son of Rich. Digby Neave, esq.

At Kennington Common, aged 88, T. Walshman, M.D.

Aged 19, Martha, only child of Mr. William Shackell, of Hammersmith.

April 3. Aged 44, Lillias Catherine Marian Irving, only sister of Wm. Irving, esq. of Great George-st.

April 4. In Harley-st. Sarah, wife of J. Dashwood, esq. of Bracknoll, Berks.

April 5. In Chapel-st. May-fair, Louisa, last surviving dau. of the late Sir Charles Rich, Bart. of Shirley House, Southampton.

April 6. In his 93d year, Thomas Jackson, esq. of Chamberwell-terrace.

April 7. At Hampstead, Anna, second dau. of the late J. Davidson, esq.

In Orchard-st. aged 75, Henry Adley Wright, esq.

April 8. At Kennington Common, aged 74, W. Leedham, esq.

At Pembroke House, Privy Gardens, in his 5th year, Viscount Petersham, only son of the Earl of Harrington.

April 10. Capt. Adam Gordon Duff, late of the 14th dragoons, youngest son of the late Gen. Duff.

In Eaton-place, aged 61, the widow of Capt. Branthwayt, late of the 2d Dragoon Guards.

April 11. At Streatham, Sam. Emly, esq. late of Blackheath, and Essex-court, Temple.

April 12. At Sussex-place, Regent's Park, aged 78, Nathaniel-Gosling, esq.

April 13. In York-terrace, Regent's Park, William-Goulding, youngest son of Thomas Saunders, esq. F.S.A.

Mary Jane, wife of George Bramwell, jun. esq. of Park-street, Westminster, and the Inner Temple.

Aged 64, the Right Honourable Harriet Lady Carteret. She was the fifth dau. of William 2d Viscount Courtenay (by right 8th Earl of Devon) and sister to the late Earl of Devon, the Countesses of Lisburne and Mountmorris, Lady Chas. and Lady Edw. Somerset, &c. She was married in 1797 to the Hon. George Thynne, now Lord Carteret, and has died without issue.

April 14. At St. Margaret's Hospital, Westminster, aged 83, Mr. Robert Blemel Pollard, above 40 years master of that establishment, better known as the Green Coat School. He was highly respected by the Governors and numerous friends. Mr. Pollard was brother-in-law of Jacob Schnebbelie, formerly Draughtsman of the Society of Antiquaries, and uncle of Robert Blemel Schnebbelie, the antiquarian draughtsman. He has left two sons and two daughters.

At Highbury-place, aged 36, H. Tylor, esq. of Warwick-lane.

In his 16th year, Thomas-John, eldest son of Philip Hardwick, esq. of Russell-sq.

April 15. In his 94th year, Thomas

'earson, esq. who served for 57 years in his Majesty's Customs, and was one of the oldest inhabitants of Fleet-street.

In Grosvenor-square West, aged 31, Penelope-Mary, wife of Richard Edw. Cumberland, esq.

BERKS.—Nov. 22. Aged 84, William Blane, esq. of Winkfield Park, and Groggar, co. Ayr.

March 25. Albert, infant son of Philip Pusey, esq. M. P. for the county, and Lady Emily Pusey.

April 19. At Pangbourn, aged 69, Jane, widow of the Rev. J. S. Breedon, D.D.

BUCKS.—April 10. At Ditton Park, aged ten months, the Hon. Henry W. C. Home, second son of Lord Douglas.

March 18. At the Bury, Cheham, aged 32, Mary-Harriett, wife of William Lowndes, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—March 21. At Newnham, Louisa-Andrews, dau. of the late Wm. Neville Hart, esq. of Acton, Middlesex.

DEVON.—March 10. At Cullumpton, Mrs. Murch, wife of Mr. Murch, of that place, and aunt to the late Right Hon. G. Canning. Mrs. Murch attained her 81st year on the day she died, which was also the anniversary of her marriage. With a singular coincidence, her late sister, Mrs. Hunn, Mr. Canning's mother, also died on the day she attained her 81st year.

March 12. By the fire in the citadel, Plymouth (see p. 421) aged 76, Fort-Major James Watson, and his two daughters, Marion and Elizabeth, aged 25 and 15. He had been in his Majesty's service 56 years; and by good conduct raised himself from a subordinate situation to the rank of Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Royal Veteran Battalion, which he filled until appointed by the Duke of York, in June 1815, to the office of Fort-Major in the Citadel of Plymouth. Four children survive, one of whom is absent in the West Indies, a mate of his Majesty's Naval Service. Of the three others, all of whom miraculously escaped with their lives, one is a daughter, and another a twin brother, aged 30, almost totally blind. A public subscription is being raised for their assistance.

March 18. H. White, esq. of Idle Priory, near Exeter.

March 23. At Exeter, aged 43, Mr. James Rudall, Pursuer R.N. eldest surviving son of the late Rev. John Rudall, Vicar of Crediton.

March 23. At Torrington, Charlotte-Augusta, widow of the Rev. Denis Yonge.

DORSET.—*Lately.* At Creech grange, in his hundredth year, Mr. Thomas Abbott, farmer. This worthy man had rented the farm for nearly seventy years, and retained his faculties to the last. He has left five children, respectively 72, 70, 68, 64, and 62 years of age.

DURHAM.—March 15. At Gainford, aged 90, Marmaduke Cradock, esq. He was the only son of the second marriage of Sheldon Cradock, esq. of Hartforth, who died in 1752, and half-uncle to Col. Sheldon Cradock, formerly M. P. for Camelford. He was twice married; and by his first wife, Margaretta, dau. of Sam. Waddington, esq. by Sarah, dau. of Sir John Tyrwhitt, Bart. has left issue two sons, Joseph Cradock, esq. of Carey-street, and Charles Cradock, esq. of Paternoster-row, bookseller, who both have families.

GLOUCESTER.—March 19. At Gloucester, Charles Griffith, of Llanarvon, Monmouthshire, esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 69, Mr. Robert Chamberlain, who was manager of the theatre in that town nearly sixty years ago.

HANTS.—March 29. At Nursted, aged 85, General Francis Hugonin, Colonel of the 4th Dragoons, in which he was appointed Cornet in 1768, and Colonel in 1808. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1803, and placed on the Staff of the Southern District, where he continued some years. He attained the full rank of General in 1821.

Lately. At Winchester, aged 71, Nicholas Waller, esq.

At Nursling Mount, H. R. Gravely, esq. formerly of Winchester.

At Winchester, aged 90, Ann, second wife and widow of W. Parkin, esq. of Loughborough, and mother (by her first marriage) of Capt. John Preston, of Winchester.

April 1. Aged 75, the wife of Edward Cheney, esq. of Owre.

April 11. At Andover, at the residence of his uncle Dr. Poore, aged 82, Robert Terry, esq.

April 13. At Havant, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Mountain, Bishop of Quebec.

April 16. At Winchester, in her 70th year, Lady Leticia Knollys, only surviving sister of the late (soi-disant) Earl of Banbury.

HANTS.—March 13. At Amwell Bury, aged 75, Colonel Charles Brown. He married the only daughter and heiress of Bibye Lake, esq. in whose right he became possessed of Amwell Bury.

March 30. At Dawlish, John Cooke Yarborough, esq. of Campamount, near

Doncaster, Lieut.-Col. of the 3d West York Militia. He was the eldest son of George Cooke of Streethorpe, esq. who assumed the name of Yarborough in 1802, by Mary, dau. of R. S. Newsome, esq. He married Mary, dau. of the Rev. George Cooke, Rector of Darfield, and by that lady, who died in 1824, had five sons and six daughters.

KENT.—*March 11.* At Rochester, the widow of W. Dawes, esq. Chief Accountant of the Bank of England.

March 18. At Belmont, in his 4th year, the Hon. Charles Edward, 4th son of Lord Harris.

March 23. At Wilmington, Anne. Elizabeth, wife of W. Tasker, esq. of Hawley.

March 24. At Tunstall, aged 22, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. G. B. Moore.

March 29. At Oxney Court, Mary-Ann, wife of Richard Hoffee, esq. dau. of the late Sir Edw. Banks.

Aged 25, Marianne-Dorothy, third dau. of the late Sir Hen. Hawley, Bt. of Leybourne-Grange, Kent.

March 30. At the vicarage, Wateringbury, Kent, aged 68, Amelia-Frances, wife of the Hon. and Rev. J. Marsham, D.D. only child of the late Joseph Bullock, esq. of Caversfield, Bucks. She was married June 29, 1784, and has left a numerous family, of whom the eldest son is the Rev. Dr. Marsham, Warden of Merton college, Oxford.

LEICESTER.—*March 27.* At the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Wilson, Ravenstone, aged 26, Catharine-Slater, wife of Thomas Ward Swinburne, esq. eldest son of Anne Swinburne, of Cordeanball, co. Glouc.

At Leicester, in his 80th year, William Firmage, esq. Mayor in 1809. His body was interred at Scraftoft.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*March 20.* At Crowle, T. S. Oxley, esq. M.D.

April 2. At Horncastle, James Watson Conington, esq. solicitor.

April 6. At Louth, Fanny, third dau. of the late Thomas Bentley Phillips, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 24.* At Wynyan House, Fulham, aged 80, Elizabeth Webb, widow of S. Webb, esq.

March 18. At Harefield, aged 63, Samuel Warren Batt, esq. who destroyed himself by drowning in the grounds of the lunatic asylum.

March 31. At Ashford, aged 86, Jane, wife of J. M. Shaw, esq.

Lately. At Twickenham, aged 57, Thomas Siasmore, esq. Master R.N. and nephew of the Rev. Henry Siasmore, Fellow of Winchester coll.

NORFOLK.—*March 5.* At Norwich, aged 68, William Taylor, esq. the friend and biographer of Dr. Sayers, the associate of Dr. Southey, and other distinguished characters. He excelled in a critical knowledge of the great writers of Germany.

OXON.—*April 8.* At the Rector's lodgings, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. J. C. Jones, D.D. Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.

SOMERSET.—*March 27.* At Dulverton, aged 80, John Timewell, esq.

April 2. In Bath, aged 75, William Coffin, esq.

April 16. At Bath, in her 83rd year, Lady Pegge, widow of Sir Christopher Pegge, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. She was the elder dau. of Kenton Couse, esq. of his Majesty's Board Works (of whom see a memoir in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lx. p. 959); was married to Dr. Pegge March 29, 1791, and was left a widow Aug 3, 1822 (see a memoir of Sir Christopher Pegge in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcii. ii. 185).

SUFFOLK.—*April 8.* At his seat, Thorncroft, near Letherhead, James Trower, esq. one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, one of his Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the Bar by that Hon. Society, Jan. 25, 1779; and was nominated a King's Counsel in 1816, and a Master in Chancery, March 3, 1823.

SURREY.—*March 21.* At Mortlake, in her 77th year, Ann, relict of his Excellency Baron Best, of the Hanoverian Embassy.

WILTS.—*March 31.* At Devizes, aged 61, Florence, eldest dau. of the late G. H. Chilcott, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*March 14.* At Hackwood Park, the seat of Lord Bolton, aged 82, the Rt. Hon. Maria Lady Dorchester, grandmother of the late and present Lord. She was the third dau. of Thomas 2nd Earl of Effingham, by Elix. dau. of Peter Beckford, esq. was married to General Guy 1st Lord Dorchester in 1772, and left his widow in 1806, having had issue nine sons and two daughters, all of whom she survived with the exception of Lady Bolton and her youngest son the Hon. and Rev. Richard Carleton. Her Ladyship had received a pension of 115*l.* on the Civil List for 72 years.

IRELAND.—*April 3.* At Stradone House, co. Cavan, Major Burrowes.

EAST INDIES.—*Aug. 25.* At Mhow, aged 23, Lieut. Frederic L. Goodwin, Bengal Horse Art. second son of Joseph Goodwin, Esq. of Hull.

Nov. 4. At Bangalore, aged 28, Capt.

Gerard Charles Borough, of his Majesty's 39th Foot, youngest son of Sir Richard Borough, Bart.

Nov. 9. At Calcutta, aged 25, Henry Russell, esq. 20th N. I.

Dec. 16. At Bombay, Henry Hadow esq. fourth son of Rev. Jas. Hadow, Vicar of Streatley, Beds.

WEST INDIES.—Feb. 4. On his passage to Jamaica, Mr. Arthur B. Badham, late of Trin. coll. Dublin.

Feb. 8. At Kingston, Jamaica, Capt. Nenon Alexander Connor, H. P. and Special Justice. This gentleman's death, which was accelerated by the arduous duties of his office, is the 16th among the body of 61 Special Justices in this Island since the 1st of August 1834, and the 12th during the last nine months.

ABROAD.—March 23. At Vienna, the Princess Metternich.

April 11. At Paris, aged nearly seven, Robert-Bruce, only son of Sir John Kingsmill, Bart.

April 15. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mary-Anne Shrimpton, widow of Lieut. Col. John Thomas Fane, M.P. nephew to the Earl of Westmoreland. She was the eldest dau. of John Mills Jackson, esq.; was married in 1816, and left a widow in 1833, with an only son.

Lately. The Right Rev. Thomas Penswick, D.D., Bishop of Europum, and Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District in England.

At Paris, aged 76, the Countess de Souza, mother of Count de Flahaut.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 23 to April 26, 1836.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males	Females	Males	Females				
1093	1097	724	681	2 and 5	119	50 and 60	147
} 2190		} 1405		5 and 10	58	60 and 70	130
				10 and 20	62	70 and 80	131
				20 and 30	99	80 and 90	61
				30 and 40	123	90 and 100	11
				40 and 50	148		
Whereof have died under two years old...				356			

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, April 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
46 1	30 7	21 7	29 6	33 3	37 4

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. April 25.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.	Farnham (seconds)	4l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	3l. 18s. to 6l. 0s.
Farnham (fine)...	9l. 0s. to 10l. 15s.	Essex.....	3l. 18s. to 5l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 26.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 12s. to 4l. 6s.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 4d. 4s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, April 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb.....	5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d.
Mutton.....	3s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, April 25.	
Veal.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts.....	2,550 Calves 220
Pork.....	4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep & Lambs	10,050 Pigs 400

COAL MARKET, April 25.

Walls Ends, from 17s. 3d. to 21s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 16s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 45s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 60s. Mottled, 64s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BAOTHEAS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 261. — Ellesmere and Chester, 83½. — Grand Junction, 212. — Kennet and Avon, 19½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 525. — Regent's, 164. — Rochdale, 115. — London Dock Stock, 58. — St. Katharine's, 88½. — West India, 109. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 295. — Grand Junction Water Works, 53. — West Middlesex, 78. — Globe Insurance, 160. — Guardian, 37½. — Hope, 6½. — Chartered Gas Light, 51. — Imperial Gas, 43½. — Phoenix Gas, 22½. — Independent Gas, 48. — General United, 37½. — Canada Land Company, 38½. — Reversionary Interest, 133.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1836, both inclusive.

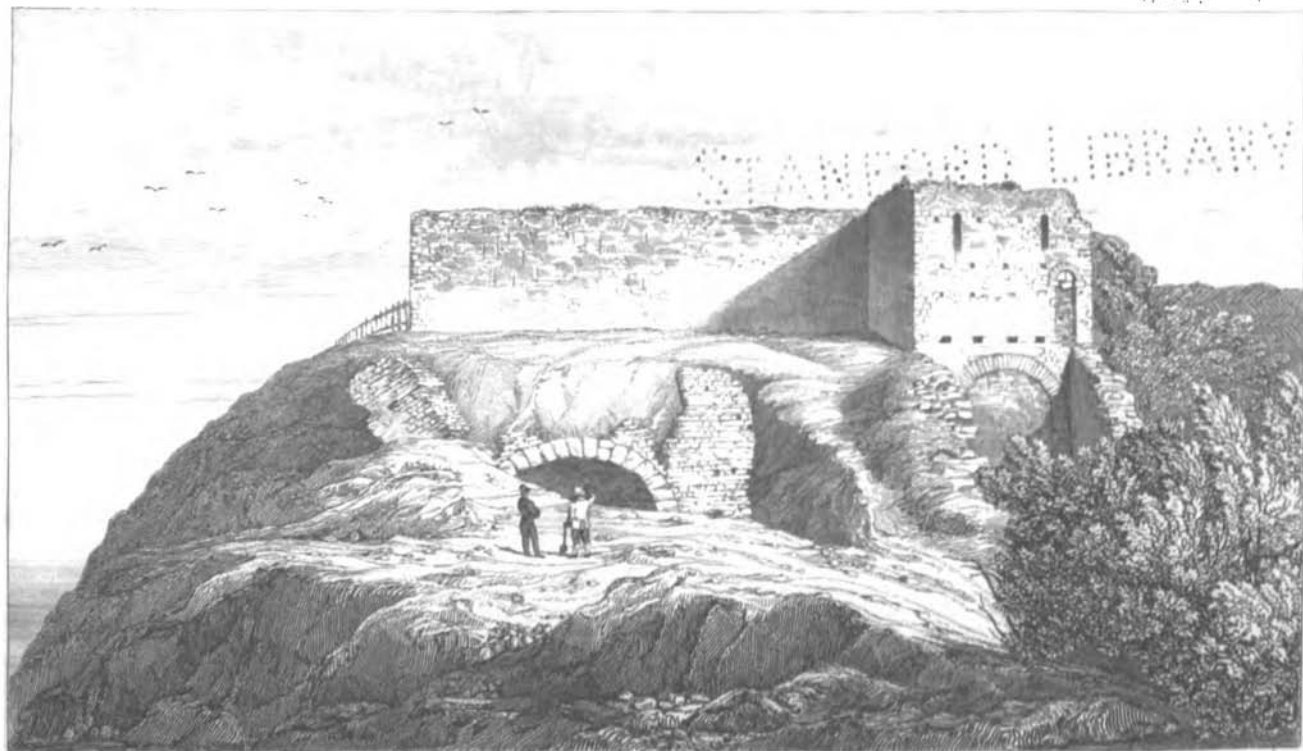
Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.			
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.					
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.					Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	48	44	32	29, 30	showery	11	41	48	43	29, 70	cloudy, fair			
27	41	47	44	, 50	cloudy, fair	12	49	51	48	, 77	do. do.			
28	44	46	39	28, 60	rain	13	54	59	46	, 77	do. do.			
29	42	48	45	29, 57	do.	14	46	50	51	, 06	do. rain			
30	43	48	49	, 37	do.	15	52	54	43	30, 16	do. fair			
31	45	49	39	, 76	cloudy	16	45	54	47	, 10	do. do.			
A. 1	37	35	33	, 60	rain, snow	17	42	46	44	, 10	do. rain			
2	40	47	35	, 55	fair, cloudy	18	46	56	47	, 10	fair, cloudy			
3	38	43	34	30, 04	do. hail, rai.	19	54	56	53	30, 10	fair			
4	40	49	36	, 30	do. cloudy	20	52	55	46	29, 90	fair			
5	45	50	42	, 10	cloudy, rain	21	51	56	48	, 90	cloudy, fair			
6	42	48	43	29, 90	do. do.	22	56	62	46	, 80	rain, do.			
7	44	48	39	, 24	do. do.	23	52	52	47	, 80	cloudy, rain			
8	46	49	49	, 07	do.	24	45	47	42	, 70	rain			
9	43	43	42	, 28	rain	25	46	56	48	30, 10	fair, cloudy			
10	46	53	44	, 56	cloudy, fair									

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 29, 1836, to April 27, 1836, both inclusive.

Mar. & April	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent. 1818.	34 per Cent. Reduced.	New 34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29			91 1/2			100 99 1/2					8 6 pm.	20 22 pm.
30			91 1/2			99 1/2 100					5 7 pm.	19 21 pm.
31			91 1/2			99 1/2 100 1/2					7 pm.	19 21 pm.
1												
2			91 1/2			100					6 5 pm.	18 20 pm.
3			91 1/2			100					7 6 pm.	21 19 pm.
4			91 1/2			100					8 6 pm.	19 21 pm.
5			91 1/2			100						19 21 pm.
6	215 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100	16 1/2					19 21 pm.
7	215 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100	16 1/2				8 6 pm.	19 21 pm.
8	214 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	16 1/2				8 6 pm.	20 22 pm.
9	213 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	16 1/2	90 1/2			8 6 pm.	22 20 pm.
11	214 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	16 1/2	89 1/2				20 22 pm.
12	213 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	16 1/2	89 1/2			8 5 pm.	19 21 pm.
13		96	91 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	16				7 pm.	19 21 pm.
14	213 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16 1/2			258 1/2		18 20 pm.
15	213 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16					20 18 pm.
16	213 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16				7 5 pm.	18 20 pm.
18	213 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16			258 1/2	5 pm.	18 20 pm.
19	212 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16			258 1/2	7 pm.	18 20 pm.
20	212 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16			257 1/2	6 7 pm.	19 21 pm.
21	211 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16			258 1/2	5 6 pm.	19 21 pm.
22	211 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16			258 1/2	5 7 pm.	19 21 pm.
23	211 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2			258 1/2	7 5 pm.	19 21 pm.
25	211 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	89 1/2			6 7 pm.	19 21 pm.
26	210 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2			257 1/2	5 7 pm.	19 21 pm.
27	210 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2			257 1/2	5 7 pm.	19 21 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.



WEYMOUTH CASTLE, FROM THE SOUTHWEST, ENGRAVED BY

J. G. COOPER, 1848. (See also Plate 2, p. 10.)

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
JUNE, 1836.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. B. G. remarks: "Lodge, in his *Irish Peerage*, states, under 'Hamilton Viscount Strabane,' that James Lord Paisley, by Catharine the daughter of William Lenthall, esq., Speaker of the House of Commons in the Long Parliament, left an only daughter Catharine, first married to her cousin William Lenthall, esq. who died in 1686, the Speaker's grandson, and secondly, to James fifth Earl of Abercorn. Sir Egerton Brydges, in his '*English Peerage*,' states to the same effect, and refers to an item* in Malcolme's *Lond. Redivivum*; and Mr. Burke, in his '*History of the Commons*,' adopts the same kind of expression; but the above three writers have stated the former part of this matter *wrong*. Catharine Lady Paisley was *niece to the Speaker, and not his daughter*: she was one of the children of his elder brother Sir John Lenthall, who was Marshal of the King's Bench prison, and heir to the estates of their cousin Sir Edmund Lenthall of Oxfordshire, who died in 1646. In 1669, Dame Bridget Lenthall (of the Temple family), took out probate, at the Prerog. Court, of the will of her deceased husband, Sir John (57 Coke). She died in the next year, leaving *her daughter* Catharine Lady Paisley, widow, her executrix: shortly afterwards, administration 'de bonis non' was issued to the latter, in reference to the effects of her late father, Sir John Lenthall; and in the testamentary disposition made at nearly the same period by Thomas Lenthall (Sir John's second son), his *sister* Lady Paisley, and her daughter Catharine Hamilton, are especially mentioned. According to the Speaker's will (not actually proved until full thirty years after his decease), he had another brother, Thomas, and a sister — Stavelly; he also alludes to a nephew Edmund, son of his late brother Francis. Sir John's eldest son and heir, Edmund, died a little before his father, leaving a son William; who, according to Mr. Burke, sold the old family estates at Lachford, and Great Haseley, Oxon, married in the decline of life, and died s. p. In 1674, he made a grant of the office of Marshal of the King's Bench prison, to his relative Edmund Lenthall of Lincoln's Inn; as appears by the will of the grantee proved in 1676, whom I take to have been the above-mentioned Edmund, son of

Francis. Information from any of your correspondents, as to the period of the said William's decease will much oblige me."

The observations of J. M. merely tend to show that the modern vulgar interpretation of the letters IHS in Roman Catholic countries is *In Hoc Signo*, alluding to the Cross, whilst in our own Protestant country it has been *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, alluding to the person of the Saviour; but we think enough has been already said to convince every candid person that both interpretations have arisen from the letters being erroneously regarded as initials, and not as they really are—a single word in a contracted form. How is it that none of the ingenious persons who have explained these letters as initials, have never found an explanation for the letters XPS on the same principle? In addition to all that has been already said on this subject, we may further remark that the name of Jesus was formerly often written in our own language with an *A*; therefore, when that letter was seen in the word *Ih's*, no difficulty in understanding it would arise from the *A* having been originally the Greek *eta*, but our forefathers would at once read the word *Ihesus*. In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1802, p. 1185, will be found an engraving of a piece of painted glass, having in its centre the monogram *Ih's*, and round its margin, this English inscription: *Blessed be Ihesu*. See another example in p. 593 of our present number.

"A CONSTANT READER" has sent us a very clear and explanatory drawing of a cross-bow, with an instrument to assist in drawing back the string, from which circumstance he concludes that it was not made for mere sport; meaning, we suppose, that it was a *military bow*. Here we differ from him; the illuminations of our ancient MSS. shew that the military cross-bow was bent by placing the foot in a stirrup, while the string was wound up with a double-handled mouliet and a pulley. The smaller cross-bows were bent by means of a hand lever and hook; the apparatus was called a *goat's foot*. The cross-bow of our Correspondent is of this latter kind; and the butt precisely resembles that of a modern carbine. We believe it has no pretensions whatever to antiquity, beyond, it may be, a century. It has probably been used for rook-shooting.

We are happy to state that the report of the death of Major-General H. C. Darling, inserted in our March number, p. 317, was incorrect.

* This item is under the head of Marriages registered at the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, and is printed thus: "1653. April 28, James Lord Paisley, and Katharine Lenthall," without any reference to the lady's parentage.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

ON THE ANTIQUITY OF TREES, (FROM PROFESSOR CANDOLLE,)
IN A LETTER TO EDWARD JESSE, ESQ.

' *Si canimus sylvas, sylvas sint Consule dignæ.*'

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM not only indebted to you for some most agreeable and instructive conversations on subjects of natural history, in which you take so much interest, and possess such various information; but also, as more particularly applies to the subject of my letter, for my knowledge of those trees at present existing in England, most remarkable for their age and size. I believe that some which you pointed out to me are unequalled in any other part of the kingdom,—as the beech at Sawyer's-lodge; the oak at Cranborne-lodge; and the two venerable elms in Hampton-park. It is impossible to behold such trees without impressions of their very great age; and, indeed, if we possess any correct data as regards the growth of trees, that oak must have been in full luxuriance of growth when the Norman banners first floated over the regal fortress, which may be seen from the ground on which it stands. In return for these and many similar favours, I had promised you a translation of M. de Candolle's paper on "the Antiquity of Trees," which I have been obliged to defer longer than I could have wished, as I found the original difficult to meet with, and was not aware of the number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* in which it was published. Having now procured it through the kindness of a friend, I lay it before you, adding a few notes as they occur, almost from memory, and hoping that you will consider it as repaying the perusal. I should however mention, that M. de Candolle's calculation of the age of trees, from their concentric circles, has not been admitted by all botanists; and that Professor Airy read a paper at Cambridge last year, before the Philosophical Society, in which he expressed his dissent from some of his conclusions. I should much wish to have been enabled to add the arguments of the learned professor; but unfortunately I know nothing further than I have mentioned, and I derived my knowledge of the fact accidentally through a county paper.

In our country, I should believe the Yew trees to be the most ancient; next the Oaks; and probably the Chesnuts are the third. That there are yew trees in England as old or older than the introduction of Christianity into our island, no doubt can exist; the oak is probably of an age little inferior; and the Tortworth Chesnut, if it were, as is believed, an old tree in the time of King John, may be approaching to a similar date. Pliny (*lib. xvi. c. 2*) mentions the oaks in the Hercynian Forest*—"vastitas silvæ, intacta ævis et *congenita mundo*, prope immortalis sorte miracula excedit."—He mentions that their enormous roots had raised hills around, and where the earth had dropped away, they rose commingling in vast arches, through which 'turmas equitum traosmittant.' There is a very entertaining chapter in Evelyn's *Sylva*, *lib. iii. c. 3*. on this subject, which will repay you the perusal; although you must sift the truth from the fables and legends with which it is surrounded. † He mentions the turpentine tree of Idumea,

* It appears by *Pomp. Mela*, *lib. iii. c. 3*, that the Hercynian Forest was a journey of sixty days—"dierum Sexaginta iter occupans."

† Evelyn mentions a Pear Tree he had seen at Ross, in Herefordshire, of no less than 18 feet round! which must needs be of very long standing and age, though perhaps not so near Methusalem's.—*Vide Sylva*, ed. fol. p. 189.

which Josephus ranks with the *Creation*; the platanus set by Agamemnon; the Herculean oaks; the great doors of the Cathedral of Ravenna, made of vine tree planks, 15 inches broad and 12 feet long; and the one Strabo speaks of 12 feet in circumference. He also mentions a Cypress in Persia, in girth as much as five men could span, and believed to be 2500 years old, and statues and columns made of the *Vine*. The imagination of Evelyn seems to rejoice in recording "the enormous tree Scaliger reports was growing in Troglodytic India; the Sycamore which St. Hierom saw, and which Zacheus climbed up; the Olive under which our blessed Saviour agonized; the cursed Fig tree whose stump was remaining alive 1500 years. "Not to omit," he says, "that other fig tree, yet standing near Cairo, which is said to have opened in two to receive the Holy Virgin and the blessed Babe as she was flying into Egypt." * Warming as he goes on, he at length discourses of the plantain set by Menalaus, the Delian palm coeuous with Apollo, and the olive planted by Minerva, all growing in the time of Pausanius. And certainly you must acknowledge with him, "that a goodly tree was a powerful attraction, when that prudent consul Passienus Crispus fell in love with a prodigious beech, of a wonderful age and stature, which he used to sleep under; and that wise prince Francis I. with a huge oak, which he caused to be so curiously immured at Bourges." In later times, Evelyn mentions a mastick tree, measured by Sir F. Drake, which was 34 yards in circuit; and the tree in Brazil which the Jesuits felled, which was 120 feet in circumference; and trees in Congo excavated into ships that held 200 men each; and the Platanus by which Socrates used to swear; and another in Lycia, which had a room in it 80 feet in compass, set with fountains, stately seats, tables, &c. At length the worthy naturalist's brain being heated by these immense piles of wood, absolutely takes fire, and he gravely discourses of oaks in Westphalia serving both for castles and forts, as some report 30 feet diameter; and lastly, of a certain tree called Ciennich, in the province of Szechu, near the city of Kien, in China, which is so prodigiously large as to shroud 200 sheep under only one branch, without their being so much as perceived by those who approach it; and one in the province of Chekiang, which 80 persons can hardly embrace. Many more vegetable wonders you will find detailed in that memorable chapter; but in the meantime we will now proceed with the more accurate and philosophical views of the Geneva Professor. Leaving old Evelyn "under the quercetus of Mamre (where the Patriarch entertained his angelic guests), recorded by Eusebius to have remained till the time of Constantine the Great," and hoping that we shall find Minerva as well as Diana in the woods and mountains: under "these ample umbrages" we proceed in our inquiry.

A TREE may be considered under two points of view; either as an aggregate of a certain number of individuals connected together, and developed by buds at the surface; or as a single being, analogous to what we call an individual, when we speak of an animal. In the former point of view, which is probably the truest, it is not astonishing, if new buds constantly being added to old, the general aggregate resulting therefrom has no necessary limit to its existence. In the second, which is the more common, it must be allowed, that as in the generality of trees, there is formed every year a ligneous deposit, and generally new organs, there is not among the vegetable creation place for that rigidity (*endurcissement*), that obstruction of old and permanent organs, which constitutes properly

* He says there is still a Fig Tree near Cairo, measuring 17 paces in circumference. This is the 'Ficus Sycomorus.'

the death of old age, and consequently, that being the case, trees can only die from accidental causes. By either hypothesis one arrives at the conclusion that trees do not die from age, in the true sense of the word; that they have no fixed period of existence; and consequently, that some may be found that have arrived at an extraordinary age.

This opinion it is necessary to establish by proofs. Two examples have already been cited, viz. the baobab of Adason, which by ingenious and plausible calculations is proved to be 5150 years old; and the taxodium (*cupressus disticha*), which by similar reasonings we may consider to be still older. [See the notice by M. Alph. de Candolle on these trees, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, April 1831.] Other examples less remarkable confirm the belief, that there now exist on the earth trees of a prodigious age, and perhaps witnesses of the last changes THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE ON THE GLOBE. However, on this subject, certainly considerable errors might arise, were not the examples of this vegetable longevity so numerous as clearly to support each other. I have for a long time been occupied on the subject, as may be seen in my '*Principes de Botanique*,' which is inserted in the first volume of the *Flora Française*, in 1805. But such researches require a longer time than the short life of any individual. The specimens of trees are difficult to find; and indeed, should be sought for in countries not subject to frosts, or to the destructive hand of man. The manner, also, of ascertaining the age of very old trees, is not known to many travellers and others who feel an interest in such researches; I shall therefore call attention to the subject, by some observations particularly directed to it. The longevity of trees is a subject of interest, were it only to gratify our curiosity; and we may justly attach a value to the knowledge, that such trees were contemporary with the oldest generations of mankind; and in certain cases they might throw lights on the history of monuments; as the monuments might in return reflect the same light of knowledge on the ancient trees that grew near them. This question may assist us in our inquiries into the history of the globe. If the specimens of these patriarchs of the vegetable world are numerous, if their immense age can be ascertained with precision, shall we not have found in these facts some means to fix an approximative date to the last revolutions of the globe? If such researches were made in volcanic islands, or those consisting of madriport and coral formation, could we not obtain some clue as to the date of their origin? or, confining our views in a narrow compass,—as the solution of this question is founded on a very exact appreciation of the growth of trees, this knowledge may throw light on many parts of vegetable physiology.

All trees may be ranged in two great series. One, the most numerous, has a trunk composed of wood, body and bark, and increases by an annual addition of a new ligneous deposit, which grows outside the old, and under the bark; these new deposits being the youngest and the most exterior. These trees are called *exogenous*, when alluding to their growth; *dicotyledons*, as considering the method of their germination. The other series is composed of trees whose trunk is cylindrical, and seldom branching; in fact, consisting of a woody body without bark, of which the exterior fibres are the most ancient and hardest, and the interior the softest and youngest. Thence they are called *endogenous* and *monocotyledons*. We shall say something concerning the age of individuals of these two classes, and also of some plants less distinguished in appearance, but whose age offers some particular ambiguities.

Almost all the trees of the temperate climates are *exogenous*, and will furnish us with the best examples. We know that all *exogenous* trees form

annually a new woody deposit, and consequently the numbers of their concentric circles seen on a horizontal section of a trunk, may give us a knowledge of the number of years that a tree has lived, as a section of a branch may give us the age of that branch. This method is not liable to much error, and is a simple criterion to ascertain the age of a tree; but the inspection of these concentric circles must be made with the greatest care. By their number they give the age, and the degree of their thickness gives also the rate of their increase; therefore they should not only be counted but measured. My plan is as follows:—When I have got a section of an old tree, on which I can see the circles, I place a sheet of paper upon it, extending from the centre to the circumference. On this paper I mark every circle, showing also the situation of the pith, the bark, the name of the tree, the country where it grew, and any other observations. I also mark, in a stronger manner, the lines which indicate every *ten years*, and thus I measure their growth at *ten years* intervals. Measuring from centre to circumference, gives me the circles; doubling this I have the diameter, and multiplying by six I have the circumference.

Table of the Periods of Increase in the Diameter of certain Trees belonging to the Class Exogenæ, expressed in lines.

Years.	Oak, with pedunculated acorns, aged 130 years.	Oak, with sessile acorns, aged 210 years.	Oak, with sessile acorns, aged 333 years.	Larch, aged 333 years.	Elm, aged 335 years.	Fir, aged 120 years.	Yew, aged 71 years.
1 to 10	54	10	18	48	16	41	8
10 20	62	16	33	61	44	54	11½
20 30	54	22½	39½	58	58½	52	12
30 40	60	12	38	72	72	45	10½
40 50	48	13½	23	46	88	35½	7
50 60	44	14	12½	57	74	36	12½
60 70	56	10½	9	46	78½	18	8
70 80	44	11	9½	29	66	17	
80 90	32	9½	8½	30	59	13	
90 100	32	9½	8	24	45	13	
100 110	30	9½	7½	32	30	22	
110 120	36	9	8½	26	30	22	
120 130	30	9	8	20½	24		
130 140		9½	10	22	24		
140 150		10	8	23	18		
150 160		8½	8½	21	19		
160 170		9	9	20	17½		
170 180		10	8	19	23		
180 190		9	8	18	30		
190 200		9	7	21	34		
200 210		9	8	22	34		
210 220			7	22½	26		
220 230			6	21	36		
230 240			8	22	22		
240 250			8	20½	26		
250 260			7½		24		
260 270			8		17½		
270 280			8		26		
280 290			8½		28		
290 300			8½		29		
300 310			9		16		
310 320			8		16½		
320 330			8		21		

The inspection of these numbers proves, that, as trees advance in age, they continue to form deposits as thick as they previously did; that every kind of tree, after having grown rapidly when young, seems at a certain age to take a regular march of growth, which may perhaps be accounted for in supposing young trees have more room to expand in, are less pressed by the roots and branches of their neighbours, and perhaps may have not reached down to an unfavourable soil. Thus such tables, formed on a great number of examples, will give us some curious documents on the progress of vegetation, and knowing the circumference of an exogenous tree, one could with all probability ascertain its age. For the greatest variations exist in its earlier growth, which afterwards become more uniform. This will also give us a knowledge of the qualities belonging to each species of trees, of the relative hardness of their woods, and the proper time to fell them. If one cannot get a transverse section of a trunk, then one must seek for old specimens of each kind, the date of whose planting is known, measure their circumference, deduce their average growth, and calculate from them the age of other trees of the same kind, always keeping in mind that young trees grow faster than old ones. I read in Evelyn's *Sylva* that a Dane called Henry Ranjövius* planted, in Ditmarches, in the year 1580, a certain number of trees of different kinds, placing near them large stones, on which he engraved their date, in order that their age might be known hereafter. Do these trees exist? If so, what is their circumference? I put this question to those Danes who are friends to science; and, generally speaking, it would be curious to have the circumference of every tree that is a hundred years old, whose date is known. It would be useful also to have the circumference of such trees at different known periods, in order to compare them with former or future measurements. Thus may the law of growth be best calculated, and the influence of different ages be appreciated.

Thus, for example, the cedar in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, measured at the age of eighty-three years, would give a mean of nearly five *lignes* of annual growth; but the same tree had been measured at the end of forty years, and was then 79 inches round: whence it appears that it had grown seven *lignes* and a half annually for the first forty years, and only two and a half in the next forty-three years; consequently, if one had to calculate the age of a very old cedar, one would not probably be wrong in multiplying from the latter measurement.

The cedars on Lebanon, measured in 1660 by Mandrel and Pocock, being twelve yards and six inches round, according to this calculation were then about 609 years old, and about 800 years old in 1787, when they were again seen by M. Labellordière; but this calculation may be doubtful, as it rests only on a single example. It would be useful also to know the circumference of very old trees, even when one is ignorant of their date; for such measures, repeated at certain intervals, would make one acquainted with the law of the diameter of old trunks, and compared with other measures would give approximating means to estimate their age. Thus, we find in Evelyn that there existed in 1660 an immense oak at Welbeck-cave (a mistake for Welbeck Lane), which was 33 feet and one inch in circumference, or 11 feet in diameter. This same oak, though mutilated, existed still in 1775, and was 12 feet in diameter; it had, therefore, grown 144 *lignes* in 120 years, or a little more than one *ligne* a year. One may therefore conjecture, that the law of increase, in-

* See Evelyn's *Sylva*, Hunter's ed. 4to. p. 300, vol. ii.

dictated by the oak of 333 years (see my table), is nearly the same, as that of this tree, which is more ancient. Consequently, if one calculates the Welbeck* oak, from the size of my oak of 33 years, it would be about 1300 years old in the time of Evelyn, and a little more than 1400, in 1775. Lastly, if it is impossible to get a transverse section of an old tree, one must endeavour laterally to cut the tree, so as to know how much it has grown in a certain number of years, and thus obtain a minimum of its average growth. By this way, Adanson ascertained the age of the baobabs; he first saw how much these trees had grown in three centuries, and having already known the growth of young trees, he established his general law through the average growth. It is by this method of proceeding, that one should endeavour to ascertain the age of the extraordinary *taxodium* at Chapultepec, in Mexico.† By these means, either single or united, one may ascertain the age of old *exogenous* trees with sufficient correctness.

Now, let us consider the trees to which our attention should be principally directed. The specimens of the greatest longevity in the vegetable creation, will be found, firstly, in those trees which, by their hardness, their incorruptibility, or their size, can best resist the intemperance of climate; secondly, in those countries which are not exposed to frosts, and other causes, which are destructive even to the life of the largest of the vegetable creation. Among European trees, we shall mention the following:—

1. The *Elm* obtains a very large size and a very rapid growth; the specimen I have mentioned in my table grew near the town of Morges: an account of its growth and its fall was obligingly communicated to me by Mr. Alexis Forel; its age appeared to be about 335 years; it was, at the time of its fall, perfectly sound, and grew in a light wet soil; its trunk was seventeen feet seven inches in diameter, as Collet (the foot of the Pays de Vaud, measuring three decim.) and 30 feet round below the branching; one of the five large branches attained 16 feet round. The tree fell during a calm season, probably by the soil being undermined by the waters of the Lemane Lake. It grew on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ lignes yearly, but, dividing its growth each century, it grew 6 lignes annually the first, $2\frac{1}{2}$ the second, $2\frac{1}{2}$ the third; and this growth agrees with that of those elms:

* The largest English oak known is that called Damory's in Dorsetshire: its circumference was 68 feet; it was destroyed in 1755. The Boddington oak was 54 feet round. The Norbury oak of Dr. Platt, was 45 feet round. The largest oaks now growing are the two near Cranborne Lodge, Windsor; one 36, the other 38 feet round: at Hampton Court Park, 33 feet, and at Cowdray, Midhurst, 35. The great beech near Sawyer's Lodge is 36 feet round, six feet from the ground. There is a fir at Cowdray 12 feet in girth, and 134 feet high: and there is an elm in the same Park 18 feet in circumference. Oaks were felled in Sherwood, which had cut into them J. R. or Ja R. (Rex) and some had a crown over the letters. The Cowthorpe oak was 60 feet round in 1829. From the shape of the crown, a friend who saw these marks says they are of James I. or II. not John.

† See Humboldt's Researches in America, vol. i. p. 252, Eng. Transl. The trunks of those trees are more than 16 metres in circumference, and are thought with reason to have been planted by the Kings of the Astek dynasty. The largest, however, is the cypress of the village of St. Maria del Tuli, which is 118 feet in circumference; larger than the dragonnier of the Canary Islands, and all the baobabs of Africa, v. H. 11. 190. At Alexo, is a cypress 76 feet in circumference. Humboldt mentions baobabs, having a diameter of 30 feet 11—(le plus grand et le plus ancien des monumens organiques de notre Planète. See Tableau, vol. 11. p. 37.

‡ Mr. Strutt mentions an elm 30 feet in circumference, planted in the reign of Stephen. An elm near Powick Bridge, Worcestershire, is 25 feet round.

planted by order of Sully before the Chambers in France. It is necessary to distinguish between the broad and narrow-leaved elms; as the latter lives longer and is of slower growth.

2. In 1804, I saw at Gigean, near Montpellier, an *Lierre* (Ivy), the trunk of which, near the base, was 6 feet round, and whose immensity was astonishing. Another *Lierre*, of 45 years, was only $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches round; so, taking it as a general type, that at Gigean in the year 1804 ought to be of the age of 435 years, and now would be near four centuries and a half old, if it is still in existence. If I have made any mistake in this and other calculations, it is probably in not estimating sufficiently high the age of individuals.

3. I have given in my table above, the measurement of a *Mède* (Larch) of 255 years old; one may presume from this, that there exist some of an age between five and six centuries; but it is necessary to have more examples of this tree.

4. The *Limé** is the European tree, which, in a given time, appears able to acquire the largest diameter. That which was planted at Fribourg in 1476, on occasion of the battle of Morat, has now a diameter of 13 feet 9 inches; which would give about 2 lignes annual diameter growth. This is about the rate of the increase of the growth of the oak; and therefore I suppose the tree had not found a favourable soil, and it would be nearer the truth to calculate the annual growth of the lime at 4 lignes. There are in Europe a large number of limes of great size, and it would be interesting to have the circumference of those whose date is known. I shall mention for their size that of the Chateau of Chaillé, near Melles, in the department of the Deux-Sèvres, which in 1804 measured 15 metres round, and which I suppose was then 538 years old; that of Trons in the Grisons, already celebrated in 1424, which in 1798 measured 51 feet in circumference, and which I calculate to be 583 years old; that of Depeham near Norwich, which in 1664 was eight yards and a half in circumference; that of Henstadt in Wurtemberg, which in 1550 was so large as to have need of props, and which in 1664 was 37 feet 4 inches in circumference. One must distinguish between the large and small-leaved limes, as the former appear to grow faster than the latter.

5. The *Cypresses* are among the trees in the south of Europe, which live to the most advanced age; and the custom of planting them in cemeteries and consecrated ground, ensures respect being paid to them, and thus affords us the means of measuring them. Hunter says that in 1776 there existed in the garden of the Palace of Grenada, cypresses that were celebrated even in the time of the Moorish kings, and which were named *Cupressos de la Regna Sultana*,—from a Sultanness who was seen under it with Abencerages. I am, however, little acquainted with the growth of this species of tree. (The largest now known, is that near the Lago Maggiore.—ED.)

6. The *Sweet Chestnuts* appear to grow to a great age. I do not, however, form this opinion on the famous Chestnut of Cento Cavalli on *Ætna*. M. Simond and Duby have communicated to me details, which appear to

* Sir T. Browne mentions a *lime* tree at Depeham in Norfolk, as 90 feet high, and 48 feet round, at a foot and a half from the ground, and a poplar near Harling, hardly less. The largest now known in England, grows in Moor Park, Hertf. Evelyn mentions a lime at Basil, 20 feet in circle, under which the German Emperors dined; but there is one now growing at Phantape, near Bayreuth, 30 feet round. Mr. Rich saw a poplar in Koordistan sixteen feet round; he says it was really magnificent.—Vide Trav. i. 172.

prove that this tree, of 70 feet (?) circumference, rises from the junction (à la soudure) of many.* The growth of this tree should be calculated from the trunks that are separate and single; of which many specimens exist on *Ætna*. Pæderté says, he saw one in the county of Gloucester, † which was supposed to be near 900 years old. Bosc mentions one near Sancerre, 30 feet round, and which has for 600 years borne the title of the "Great Chesnut!" It would be desirable to have some certain documents on the growth of this species.

7. The *Oriental Plane* is one of the trees that attains the largest size, but the rate of its increase is not ascertained. In the Valley of Bujuk-déré, but three leagues from Constantinople, there grows a plane, which recalls to our memory that which Pliny has made so celebrated. It is 150 feet round, ‡ and in it is a cavity of 80 feet in circumference. I wish travellers would ascertain, 1. If it is a single tree, or the junction of several; 2. Its growth during a certain period, which might be judged by a lateral incision (entaille), which would give one the number of deposits; 3. At what rate does the Plane tree increase in a century?

8. The *Walnut* deserves an examination. The architect Scamozzi says, he saw at St. Nicolas in Lorraine a table of a single plank of walnut, which was 25 feet broad, and on which Frederic the Third gave a celebrated feast. The age of this tree cannot be estimated, till we know the rate of the increase of the species. (See Evelyn on the Walnut, p. 194, folio.)

9. The *Orange* and *Lemon* are among the European trees of the slowest growth and the greatest age. It is stated that the Orange tree in the Convent of Santa Sabina at Rome, was planted by St. Dominico in 1200, and that of Fondi by St. Thomas d'Aquinas, in 1278. The measurement of these two trees might give an approximation to knowledge of the annual increase of the *Agrumi* of Italy.

10. The *Cedars*, which I mentioned before, though they appear not to be so old as is generally imagined, merit the attention of observers. (See our article on Cedars, in a late review of Loudon's *Arboretum*, Vol. IV. N. S. p. 577.)

11. The *Oaks* || are among the patriarchs of Europe: but the study of them has been attended with doubt; partly because this tree is one of those which, the woodmen confess, is the most affected by soil; partly

* Evelyn calls it *three trees*—gli castagne.

† This is the Tortworth Chesnut at Lord Dacie's in Gloucestershire. Humboldt mentions the chesnuts as among the largest trees existing. Lysons measured the Tortworth Chesnut in 1791, and made it 45 feet 3 inches round. That at Hitchin Priory, Hertfordshire, in 1789, had a circumference of 14 yards at five feet from the ground. Brydone says he measured the *Ætna* Chesnut, and so had Mr. Glover, and separately they made it exactly the same—304 feet round.

‡ Next to this, the largest oriental plane trees recorded, are—that in the Island of Cos, mentioned by Dr. Edward Clarke in his *Travels*; (for the age of trees, see Clarke's *Trav.* Vol. vii. p. 312, 8vo.) and the one lately noticed by Mr. Quin in his *Voyage down the Danube*.—For the American plane, M. Michaux measured one on the banks of the Ohio, 47 feet in circumference, at 20 feet from the ground. It covers the *mountains* in Koordistan, and is famous for its charcoal.

|| Evelyn says 'an account of the size of the oaks in Suffolk about Framlingham, would appear almost fabulous. There is an interesting chapter in Vitruvius, lib. ii. c. ix. x. on the woods used by the Romans in building. The oak of two species (*robur, mæculus*), elm, poplar, cypress, fir, larch, hornbeam, alder—the last of which was used much at Ravenna, the city being built on piles,—the African or Cretan cedar, was also used. The larch wood was supposed by them not to take fire, of which a curious anecdote is given of an Alpine tower or castle besieged by Cæsar. He says—"Larix a Castello Laricina est dicta."

because persons have confounded the wood of the *Quercus Pedunculata*, which grows quickly, and spires up in height, whereas the *Quercus Sessiliflora* is of slow growth, and becomes harder and more tortuous; from this confusion, there exists an impossibility of comparing the documents on the subject which we possess. One may see a great number of examples of the size of oaks in Evelyn's *Sylva*, a very admirable work, and from which I have often drawn documents very useful to me. I believe that there exist in our countries oaks of fifteen or sixteen hundred years old—but to ascertain their age with accuracy requires more attentive observations.

12. The *Olive* is a tree that can live to an astonishing age, in any country where it is not liable to be *pruned* (soumis à la taille). M. de Chateaubriand says, in his Itinerary, that the Eight Olive Trees of the garden of that name at Jerusalem, only pay each a *medin* to the Grand Seigneur, which proves that they existed at the period of the invasion of the Turks; for those planted since that time, pay a tax of half their produce. The largest olive tree mentioned in Italy by Peccoli, is at Peccio. It measures 7,696 mètres round; and, if you admit the calculation made by Moschettini, that the Olive tree grows one *ligne* and a half yearly, this tree must be 700 years old; but this calculation, founded on the growth of younger trees, must be below the truth.

13. The *Yew*,* appears to me, of all European trees, that which attains the greatest age. I have measured the deposits of one of 70 years; Cellhafen has measured one of 150 years, and Veillard has measured one of 280. These three measurements agree in proving that the yew grows a little more than one *ligne* annually in the first 150 years, and less than a *ligne* from 150 to 250. If for very aged yews, we take the average of one *ligne* annually, it is probably an admission beyond the truth; and thus in estimating the number of *lignes* and years as equal, we make them younger than they really are. I find four measurements of venerable yews in England:

Those of the ancient Abbey of Fountains, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, already known in 1155. Pennant says, that in 1770, they were 1214 *lignes* in diameter, and consequently were more than 12 centuries old.

Those of the churchyard of Crowhurst in Surrey, on Evelyn's authority, were 1287 *lignes* in diameter. If, as is said, they still exist,† they must be 14 centuries and a half old.

Those of Fotheringay in Scotland, in 1770 had a diameter of 2538 *lignes*, and consequently we must reckon them at from 25 to 26 centuries. (Fortingal.)

Those of Brabourn churchyard, in Kent, had in 1660 a diameter of 2880 *lignes*, and if still living, must have attained a *period* of 3000 years!!

I have pointed out these yew trees to English botanists, in order that they may verify the account given; and, if possible, ascertain the rate of their growth; for it is possible that they are the *oldest specimens of European vegetation*.

* The Yew tree at Fortingal, in Perthshire, is mentioned by Pennant as 56 feet and a half in circumference. That at Brabourn, Kent, was nearly 20 feet in diameter. At Hedsor, in Bucks, there is a yew in full health, full 27 feet in diameter. This, I should conceive, is the largest known. There is a very fine and venerable one at Selborne, in Hants; and many in the churchyards of the Isle of Thanet in Kent. We have heard of a very remarkable one in Borrodale. Is the monster of a yew in Sutton church-yard, near Winchester, mentioned by Evelyn, still existing? The largest ash tree mentioned, is one in Galway, forty-two feet in circumference, at four feet from the ground. See Libr. of Ent. Know. Timber Trees, p. 110.

† There are two remarkable yews still in Crowhurst churchyard, but one much larger than the other.

From the same motives, I recommend all who have the opportunity, to study the rate of the growth and the dimensions of the *micooulier*, the box, the carob, the beech, the *phyllyrea*, the Judas,* the juniper,—on which documents are wanting. Among the *exogenous* trees of the intertropical countries, may be mentioned the *cheirostemon*, because at Toluca there is a tree that has been known since 1553; and the *ceiba*, which has astonished by its size: but it is not probable that trees like these, of such soft wood, should be of great age. But still I allow that the baobab, which is not a tree of hard wood, and which yet, according to Adanson, reached the age of 5000 years, should make one cautious in reasoning about the age of trees as connected with the softness or hardness of wood. I would, however, rather call the attention of botanical travellers to the *hard-wooded trees*, such as the mahogany, which attains commonly seven feet in diameter; the *courbaril*, which attains twenty feet diameter at the Antilles, and whose hardness is so great, that its growth must be very slow; to the different trees known under the names of iron-wood trees; to the *Pinus Lambertiana* of California, which reaches, it is said, from 150 to 200 feet in height, and from 20 to 60 in circumference; to the fig-tree † of the Indian Pagodas, &c. I should also recommend them to verify all they can relating to the *Taxodiums* (*Copressa Disticha*) of Mexico. The immense tree of Chapultepec, which it is said has attained 117 feet 10 inches round,—is it indeed a single tree, or a junction of many?—Has it a hollow cone at its base, like those at Louisiana, which are said to be of the same species?—Has the measurement been taken above the cone, as is probably the case if the cone exists? I beg leave to recommend a new and further examination of this gigantic tree. It is probably the most ancient vegetable production of the Globe. ‡

The age of *endogenous* trees is more difficult to ascertain than that of the *exogenous*; partly because they grow in countries and climates where the opportunity of studying them is less; partly because they form no ligneous deposits, and preserve at different ages the same diameter of trunk. The endogenous trees present themselves under two general forms: one tree bears the *palms* which have a stem (*la tige*) simple and *marqued* during the greater part of their life, and circular rings placed at nearly equal distances. The other, such as the *Dracæna*, dragon-tree, have a branching trunk, devoid of rings. The age of palms may be ascertained in two analogous ways: 1. By the height of the tree compared with

* The largest Judas tree in Europe, perhaps in the world, is in the Botanic Garden at Montpellier. There is also a *Phyllyrea latifolia*, probably planted in 1598, which has grown to a real tree; its wood of great hardness; its diameter at the base nearly a foot and half. The largest *flowers* known,—are an *Aristolochia* of South America, whose flowers are four feet round; and the *Rafflesia* of Sumatra, which is near *three* feet diameter, and weighs fourteen pounds. The largest *leaf* is that of the Talipot, which has been measured, *eleven* feet long, and *sixteen* wide. It was used as a parasol, and screened six persons at table: see Tableau, ii. 151. The *Zamang Mimosa* of Guyana forms a top of 614 feet in circumference, as given by Humboldt.

† Does M. de Candolle mean the *Ficus Indica*, the *Baniam*, or the *Peepul tree*, *Ficus Religiosa*?

‡ This tree does not attain a large size in England. We suppose the finest specimen to be in the garden at Sion. There is also one of fair size at the Priory, Stanmore, (Lord Abercorn's). Near Mexico, says Mr. Lyons, are still standing the stupendous trees, under whose shade the brown beauties of the Astic monarchs once wandered. I scarcely observed one which exhibited marks of decay. On the other hand, their clear healthy bark and branches, were it not for the immensity of their size, would lead to the supposition that they were of recent growth. The largest is 52 feet round, and many of nearly that size. A white hoary lichen called *Barba Española*, has like long waving locks from all the gigantic branches, and gives these glorious trees a most indescribably majestic appearance."

an experimental knowledge of the time which each species takes in growing; 2. By the great number of rings, and their average distance, compared to the length of the trunk. These two means rely essentially on the knowledge of the height of trees, as the study of the age of exogenous trees rests on their size and girth: it is therefore advisable that the scientific traveller should mark exactly the length of the trunk of each species of palm. They should also determine the height of the palm of each species, the age of which is known, and decide, by observation, if the rings visible on the exterior really show the annual growth, or that of another certain period. The former method applied to the date-palm appears to give results probably conformable to truth. Thus, in 1809, there existed at Cavalaire, in Provence, a date-tree, sown in 1709, and 50 feet high. The greatest height of those in Egypt and Barbary is 60 feet,* and the Arabs estimate their longest extent of life at two or three centuries. In what proportions the rapidity of growth of the date-palm at different epochs decreases, ought to be ascertained. In admitting that the exterior rings show the years, one may calculate with some approach to exactness the age of the palms of Brazil, after the data furnished by the magnificent work of M. de Mortuis :

	Height of Trunk.	Diameter of Trunk.	Distance of Rings.	Probable Age.
	Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Years.
<i>Ænocarpus Bata</i>	80	12	7	154
<i>Euterpe Oleracea</i>	120	8 to 9	4 to 5	300
<i>Euterpe edulis</i>	100	6 to 7	4 to 5	300
<i>Iriartea exorhiza</i>	90 to 100	12	4 to 6	250 to 300
<i>Gulielma Speciosa</i>	80 to 90	6 to 8	4 to 5	250 to 300
<i>Cocos oleracea</i>	60 to 80	12	1 to 2	600 to 700
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	60 to 80	4 to 12	3 to 12	80 to 330

As for the branching endogenous trees, and without regular rings, one knows no means of appreciating their age, and observers must take the problem entirely to themselves. Some of the trees of this class certainly attain a great age; such is the famous dragon-tree (*dracæna-draco*) of the Franchi garden at Orotswa in the island of Teneriffe, which was celebrated as far back as 1402, when the island was discovered, and which was then an object of veneration to the people.† M. Berthelot, who has published a good description of this remarkable tree (see Mem. Cur. Nat.

* The wax palm attains the height of 180 feet; Humboldt considers them as the loftiest of the vegetable world; but they are exceeded by the pines of California, 230, and the Norfolk Island pines, *Araucaria excelsa*, which measured 238 feet. In Burnet's Outlines of Botany, a pine is said to have exceeded 400 feet, which is the height of St. Paul's. The Spruce Fir in Norway is said to attain from 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Measuring the *Pinus Douglasii*, (timber whose bases are unequal, being measured as the frustum of a cone) it gives 397 load, 6 feet of timber: *Pinus Lambertiana* gives 429 load, 15 feet!!!!

† See Humboldt's *Tableau de la Nature*, vol. ii. p. 26. It grows in the garden of M. Franchi, in the little town of Ontawa, called now Taora. In 1799 it measured 45 feet round. Humboldt considers it, with the baobab, to be one of the oldest inhabitants of the earth. The *Dracæna*, though cultivated in the Canaries, were originally from India. In the review of Humboldt in the Quarterly, some objections are raised to the age he had given to this tree. Mr. Mac William, in his Essay on the Dry Rot, says—'Many trees might be mentioned in this and other countries, which bear sufficient testimony of being far above a thousand years old, and he gives reasons for believing that several trees now exist more than 3000 years old.'

vol. xiii. p. 784.), says, that in comparing the young dragonniers, which grow near the gigantic foot of this monster, the calculations which he has made on the age of the latter, have more than once filled his mind with astonishment. In 1796, it had, according to Mr. Ledra, 20 metres in height, 13 in circumference at the middle, and 24 at the base. The hurricane of the 21st July 1819, has destroyed a great part of its head.

I believe that among the long-lived plants and low shrubs, many are more ancient than we generally believe; no researches, however, have been made on this subject. I shall cite a few incomplete facts, which may incite others to follow up the investigation with more diligence and accuracy. In my *Organographie Végétale*, I mentioned the singular willow called herbaceous, which growing on the green turf of the Alps, in places situated beneath the slopes, from which the earth slowly slides, is gradually buried, and every year *elongates* itself in quantity accurately necessary to enable it to attain the surface; so that it presents the appearance of green turf of several toises in extent; whereas in reality it is the top of a subterraneous tree. I have tried to uproot this singular tree, but never could get down to the base; but the length of stem which I explored, compared to the extreme slowness of its elongation, shows a very great age. It would be curious to reach the bottom of the root of this tree, which by its subterraneous dwelling, avoids the intemperate assaults of that severe atmosphere. I have seen in the *dunes* (the sands) of the south of France, the *erynxiums*, and *echiophoras*, the stems of which elongate, as the sand is elevated. I have often endeavoured to dig them up, but could never get to the bottom of the root, and I almost believe that these plants are contemporary with the *dunes* themselves. The rhizoms of the *nymphæa*, of the ferns, of the *préles*, also present examples of extraordinary longevity; but I have no means of ascertaining them with exactness.

I shall descend to vegetables still more humble. M. Vaucher has kept his observations on a lichen for eighteen years without observing any sensible increase. Perhaps among the *taches* which cover the rocks there are some whose origin mounts to the time when the rock itself was first exposed to the air. Perhaps among the mosses which carpet the bottoms of certain rivers, there are some that were formed even when these rivers first commenced their course. But if we leave these humble plants, so minute and obscure as not to attract general attention, and confine our plan to trees, the history of which is an object of universal interest, we shall find in the researches which I propose, the solution of a truly curious problem. Let us then solve it, while the time allows us. On one hand, the progress of industry, the calculations on the art of managing forests to advantage; the frequent changes in property; the general development of civilization; cause the felling, even in remote districts, of trees the growth of centuries (*les arbres séculaires*). On the other, changes in religious opinions, and the decay of superstitious feelings, have diminished the veneration which certain trees had inspired among the people of ancient times. Let us therefore lose no time in fixing the dimensions and dates of those which remain, and, if possible, preserve these living monuments of the ages which have passed. If my single voice could reach the ears of the proprietors of such trees, or of the governments in which they exist, I would endeavour to persuade them to take immediate measures for their preservation. Is there a town, which if it found a medal or coin reaching up centuries beyond the period of history, would not feel an interest in preserving it? Ancient trees are medals of another kind, which should

be saved from destruction. I wish that in every district the most ancient tree should be considered as public property, preserved from outrage and injury, either as an historical monument, or to delight the imagination of those who love to be carried back into the depth of antiquity. I adduce these considerations to those who have the care of Woods and Forests, to travellers, and local authorities of all nations: I request them to measure, in the way I have described, the old trees which are in their neighbourhood; and those who have the means of publishing the results of their labours, will do well to have them printed without loss of time, as thus they will be fixed in an imperishable register. As to those who have not such means at command, I will receive their donations, and enroll them with the names of the contributors, in a Work which I am preparing on the Age of Trees; and for which I have already collected materials. Those travellers who are not sufficiently botanists to designate a tree by its true name, should join to their account of the measurement a flowering branch, as a specimen; and if some specimens of the wood are added, sufficient to enable us to reckon the amount of its increase, it would give very useful means of verification and comparison.

I am, my dear Sir,

Sincerely yours,

J. M.

B———U,

May 1, 1836.

WESTERN GATE OF THE ROMAN LINDUM.

(*With a View.*)

MR. URBAN, *Lincoln, May 17.*

A VERY interesting relic of the olden time has been recently brought to view in this city. The Romans occupied this place as one of their military stations, and built their city, the ancient Lindum, on the brow of the hill in the form of a parallelogram, dividing it into four equal parts by the intersection of two great streets at right angles. The four walls faced the cardinal points, and in the centre of each was a fortified gate or entrance. The North gate is a very remarkable structure, and is composed of twenty-six large stones put together without mortar and without a keystone. This arch is still entire, and a representation of it is given in Camden's *Britannia* by Gough, (Vol. II. Pl. VII.) from a drawing by Mr. Buck. The South gate, which was similar to that just mentioned, was demolished about the commencement of the seventeenth century, and nothing now remains of it excepting the foundation-stones on each side the street. The East gate was taken down by Sir Cecil Wray about seventy years ago; but until within the last few weeks all traces of the West gate, which it was conjectured was destroyed when the Conqueror

built the castle, have been lost, and the exact situation it occupied has long been a matter of doubt and inquiry amongst antiquaries. It was conjectured by some that the arch of the old Sally Port of the castle was the western gate of the Roman town; but Sir Henry Englefield seemed to discountenance that supposition, although he considered "the Normans and Saxons found that great arch built to their hands; and so, instead of destroying it, turned it into a postern when they dug out the ditch." (*Archæologia*, vol. vi. p. 379.) That it was not the work of the Romans, and that it has no claim even to a greater antiquity than the castle, has been since contended by various writers; and there certainly appears every reason to conclude it is of Norman origin: be that however as it may, it is now established beyond a doubt that it was not the entrance to the Roman Lindum, by the accidental discovery of the real western gate.

The ditch around the walls of the castle having been suffered to get into private hands, the greater part of it has been filled up for the purpose of being formed into building ground, and the picturesque appearance of the old castle has been nearly destroyed

by the erection of a large number of small tenements and other buildings near to its walls. With a view of pursuing this barbarous practice, an individual of the name of Ball has been recently engaged in filling up the ditch at the north-west corner, near to the Sally Port, and has thrown down, to the great danger it is to be feared of the castle walls, a large portion of the earthen bulwark. This, however, has led to a most unexpected result,—the discovery of the western gate of the old Roman city, which was found in the bank on Monday the eleventh of April last, where it has no doubt been hid for more than seven hundred years. It will be seen from the Plate, that the long-lost Western gate was near to, and a little north of the Sally Port, and that it was buried in the earth when the fortifications were constructed by our Norman conquerors. This very interesting relic of the great Roman people was, however, no sooner found, than it was again lost for ever, as the square mass of masonry nearest the Sally Port gave way on the Friday after it was first discovered, and the fine old arch, constructed in all probability more than fifteen hundred years ago, fell to the ground. As the workmen had only partly excavated the arch at the time it fell, any account of its dimensions must necessarily be in some respects a matter of conjecture; it appeared however to have been very similar to the North gate, measuring about fifteen feet in the clear, and being composed of about the same number of large ponderous stones four feet deep from front to back, two feet high, and from twelve to eighteen inches broad. On each side, the masonry was carried up above the crown of the arch for about twelve feet, and went, no doubt, originally much higher, forming two pillars or wings measuring seven feet by four; and between these the workmen represent there were the remains of three smaller arches forming as many openings four feet wide over the centre of the great gate. The masonry on the north side was forced over by the workmen, and as the earth in consequence gave way behind it, part of the square return-wall of the gate was then disclosed to view. This showed another opening towards the north, of the same width and on the same level

as those mentioned to have been observed in the front towards the west; and as there were the appearances around the inner parts of the wall, above the crown of the arch, of places where floor timbers had once been, there can be no doubt the Romans had a square watch-tower over this gate, standing in advance of the walls of their town, which they used as a place of observation, the situation of it being such as to command a very extensive prospect, not only over the plain north of Lincoln, but also over a considerable extent of country to the west and south. The great Roman road called Ermine Street, intersected the Lindum-colonia, through the North and South gates, and it may still be traced running in a very magnificent manner through the entire length of the county from Stamford to the Humber. A few miles to the north of Lindum was another great military way, branching off at right angles from the Ermine Street, and passing in a westerly direction to the Trent; whilst on the south-west of the town was the Foss-way, stretching across to the sea-coast. The arch had in some degree lost its proper semi-circular form, and had become a little flattened towards the north abutment, which had been thrown considerably out of the perpendicular, causing two of the large stones to separate more than four inches at the bottom. The traces of the Roman wall are very apparent in various parts around Lincoln, and as this great gate must have been double, the inner arch may be buried in the earth a little way within the area of the castle, as will appear probable on inspecting the Plan in Camden's *Britannia*, by Gough, Vol. II. Pl. VIII. and drawing a straight line from the marks indicating the remains of the Roman wall on each side of the castle.

The crown of the recently discovered arch was about nineteen feet below the castle walls, about thirty-five feet in advance of them, and the entire front occupied a space of thirty-three feet. The posterns, if there were any, have not yet been exposed to view; and it is not now probable any further excavations will be permitted, as the Vice-Chancellor has recently granted an injunction against Ball, restraining him from doing further damage to the castle walls by removing more earth from the

western mound. In making the excavations, three Roman coins, and the iron head of an arrow, bent and blunted at the point, were found. Two of the coins are so much cankered and defaced, that it is impossible to decypher them; but the other is a Galba in good preservation. On the obverse around the head of the Emperor is the inscription IMP. SER. GALBA CAESAR AVG. P. M. and on the reverse is the legend DIVA AVGVSTA, with

the figure of Concord holding a chaplet in her right hand, and a hasta pura in the left. This may be considered rather a scarce coin, as the emperor Galba reigned less than seven months, having succeeded Nero in the middle of the year of our Lord 63, and fallen a sacrifice to his avarice and severity at the very commencement of the year following, in which short period no very great number of medals could be coined. FREDERICK BURTON.

CATALOGUE OF THE DOUCEAN MUSEUM,

AT GOODRICH COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 384.)

CARVINGS IN IVORY, &c. (continued).

22. An ivory double-toothed comb; length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth 4 inches. This is most exquisitely sculptured, with antique subjects, representing the vintage; in which farms are introduced, the gathering, the joyful procession, and the making of wine. Mr. Douce purchased it on the death of Sir Henry Englefield.

23. As the only curiosity of tortoise-shell, it may perhaps be allowable here to mention a tortoise-shell comb, of the time of Charles I. the length of which is 8 inches, and the breadth 5 inches. Like the ivory ones, it has one large and one small row of teeth; and between them is engraved on each side a scroll, with three different kinds of flowers.

24. The top of a chair-back, of sculptured ivory, of the eleventh century. It is in a curved form; the chord of which would measure 23 inches. It is of Greek workmanship, and cleverly done; a scroll interspersed with figures of men and grotesque animals issuing from the centre, where is a circle on one side with the symbol of St. John, and with that of St. Matthew on the other. The whole terminates at each end with a lion's head. This was not Mr. Douce's.

25. An ivory touch-box, to hold the fine powder for priming, of the time of Charles the First, on which is finely sculptured a wild-boar hunt.

26. A small sword of the time of James the Second, the hilt of which is of ivory, and so sculptured that the pommel takes the form of a griffin's head. On the blade are the words, 'Si fortune me tourmente l'esperance me contente.' It was engraved for Mr. Douce's Illustrations of Shakspeare.

GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

DIPTYCHS, ETC.

27. A very fine ivory diptych, when open measuring 11 inches wide and $11\frac{1}{2}$ high. In front of the subjects, which are in alto-relievo, are twelve trefoiled arches within pointed ones, arranged in two tiers, the upper row having pediments with crockets and finials. It is of the time of Edward the First, and the figures, draperies, and grouping are extremely clever. The first subject is the Annunciation; then the interview between Mary and Elizabeth. Next the angels appearing to the shepherds to tell them of the birth of Christ. One of these last is beating a tabor with a drumstick, and another playing on the bagpipes. In front of them are Joseph, the Virgin, and Child. Then three kings on horseback, their bridles made half their length of chain, and three on foot, come into the presence of one sitting on his throne (probably Herod), attended by his mace-bearer, announce their intention of taking the presents they bear to the infant Jesus. Next, the Virgin appears seated on a Gothic chair, being crowned by a descending angel, bearing the Child on her lap, before whom appear three of the kings with their presents, one kneeling and taking off his crown with one hand, as he makes the offering with the other. Lastly, Herod's cruelty, the soldiers wearing the cervelliere over the capuchon of mail, and surcoats. On the outside, this diptych is ornamented with foliage.

27. An ivory diptych, consisting of four subjects, each under a canopy of three trefoiled pointed arches, with crockets and finials, of the time of Edward the First, viz. Christ's entry into Jerusalem, the crucifixion, the entombment, and the resurrection, all of which are highly in-

4 F

interesting in their details. The breadth, when open, is 9 inches, and the height 5½ inches.

28. A diptych of ivory, made in the form of two ogee arches, with inner trefoil heads, and ornamented with crockets and finials, with a cavetto moulding, studded with roses, running all round the interiors. When open, its width is 6½ inches, and the height of each arch to the top of its finial, 8½ inches. In the left is the Virgin and Child, and in the right Jesus Christ holding a copy of the gospels. It is of the time of Edward the Second.

29. An ivory diptych of the time of Edward the Second, separated and put into ebony frames. Height 6 inches, breadth of each piece 4 inches. Under a canopy of arches are the following subjects—theannunciation, interview between Mary and Elizabeth, the circumcision, Christ teaching among the doctors, the adoration of the shepherds, the wise men's offering, Christ scourged, the crucifixion.

30. An ivory diptych, breadth when open 3½ inches, height 2½ inches, of the time of Edward the Second. It contains two subjects, each under a canopy of three trefoiled arches, with crockets and finials, viz. the adoration of the shepherds, and the wise men's offering.

31. A diptych of silver, with brass ornaments; breadth, when open, 3½ inches, height 2½ inches. It appears to be of the time of Edward the Third. Under a trefoiled arch, with quatrefoils in the spandrels, is the Annunciation, and in a corresponding manner the Holy Family are introduced.

31. A small Russian diptych of brass, relieved by paint. Breadth, when open, 2½ inches, height 1½ inch. On one side a circle holding three saints, on the other, one with the Virgin and Child. The date is by no means ancient.

32. The left half of an ivory diptych, measuring 9½ inches by 3½ inches high, representing in two arches canopies, the Annunciation and the interview between Mary and Elizabeth. The arches are trefoiled, and trefoils in their pediments, which are crocketed, and with finials. This is of the close of the reign of Edward the Second.

33. The left half of an ivory diptych, of the time of Edward the Third, exhibiting the wise men's offering, under a three-arched canopy. The breadth is 3½ inches, height 4½ inches. At the back is the following note, in Mr. Douce's handwriting, "See Gori's Diptycha, vol. III. p. 216, fol. xxiii. and particularly tab. xxxvi."

34. The right-hand half of an ivory

diptych, of the time of Edward the Third. On it, under a triple-arched canopy, is sculptured the Crucifixion. It is said to have come from High Meadow, a man lately belonging to Lord Gage, and was presented to me by William Hooper, of Ross, esq. It measures 3½ wide and 4½ inches high.

35. The left half of an ivory diptych, 4 inches broad, and 6½ inches high, of the time of Edward the Third. Under a row of five arches, at top, enriched as in other specimens, are the Annunciation, the interview between Mary and Elizabeth, and the angel appearing to one of the shepherds, who has his bag-pipes. Under a similar number of arches below, the Circumcision, and Christ being scourged.

36. A small piece of ivory, probably, as no marks of hinges appear, set originally in a frame. Its size 2 inches by 3½ inches high. Under a flat ogee arch of the close of the fifteenth century are sculptured the angel appearing to the shepherds, and the Holy Family.

37. A piece of ivory, set in a frame, 3½ inches broad and 3½ inches high, representing a clerical personage kneeling before the crucified Saviour, attended by the Maries, and with an angel placing one hand on his shoulder, and exhorting him to pray. This is cleverly done, and of the time of Charles the First.

38. A piece of ivory, set in an ebony frame, of the time of Charles the First, on which is exquisitely sculptured the Presentation in the Temple. It is 4 inches broad and 5½ inches high.

ALTAR-PIECES.

39. The centre part of an ivory altar-piece, 9 inches high and 4½ wide. Under a pointed arch of several mouldings, trefoiled with a pediment, and supported on columns, are the Virgin and Child, attended by two angels, each holding a candlestick, while a third, descending from heaven, is placing on her head the crown. It is beautifully sculptured, and at the back, in a modern hand, is written *Nicolo di Pisa*. It is of the time of Henry the Third.

40. An ivory altar-piece of the time of Henry the Third, in height, with its pedestal, 18 inches. On the outside of the doors are painted two saints with crosses. When opened, the breadth altogether is 11 inches. In a deeply recessed Gothic arch, supported on spiral columns, are the Virgin and Child. Above the pediment of the arch the Almighty. On one side of her is St. John, in his camel's hair garment; on the other, a mitred abbot, who is a saint, and who holds in his right hand his crozier, and in his left a birch

red. In the left-hand door a bishop and his attendant, both saints; and in the right-hand one two old men, both saints. The centre part has over it a fine crocketed pediment, having at its springing two figures, each with a scroll in its hand.

41. An ivory altar-piece, of the time of Edward the First, of exquisite chiselling. Its height, independent of a modern stand, is 7½ inches. Under a canopy of trefoiled pointed arches, one being in front and two lateral, the former supported on two columns, and the latter springing from these and abutting on the back is a beautiful figure of the Virgin, 5½ inches in height, holding the Child. This is the principal subject, and on each side are hung doors, that fold not only against them, but lap over so as also to enclose the front. On those under arches are sculptured the Annunciation, the interview between Elizabeth and Mary, the Holy Family, and the wise men's offering. This is quite a bijou, and if of Italian art, as is most probable, its date may be earlier than the time assigned. When open, its breadth is 6½ inches.

42. Another ivory altar-piece, with two folding doors, so as, when open, to make the breadth 8½ inches; the height 9½ inches. This is also an extremely clever specimen, and of the same date as the last. In the centre of the upper half is the Crucifixion, with the angels holding the sun and moon in their hands, while issuing from the clouds. On one side, Christ bearing his Cross; on the other, the Descent from the Cross. Below, in the centre, the Coronation of the Virgin by an angel from heaven, she holding the Child in her lap, while two other angels stand one on each side with a candle. On the left, the wise men's offering; on the right, the Holy Family. These are architecturally arranged, like other described specimens.

43. An ivory altar-piece, with its pedestal, of the time of James the First, except the sculpture within, which has been copied from one of the time of Edward the Second. The pedestal is formed according to the architectural style of the day, with the armorial bearings of the then owner in front, and IHS above them. The sculpture in the interior exhibits, in the upper compartments, the Crucifixion; Christ bearing his Cross; and Christ appearing to his Mother, after his resurrection. Below the wise men's offering, with, on one side, the annunciation, and on the other, the Holy Family. Whole height 16 inches.

44. An altar-piece, of carved wood, very cleverly executed, of the time of Charles the First, containing the figure of

a female saint, holding a sword and trampling on a king, of the time of Edward the First, of very good sculpture. The whole height is 9½ inches and the width 3½ inches.

45. An ivory altar-piece, of the time of Charles the Second. At the back, but not in Mr. Douce's hand-writing, is, "From the collection of Sir M. M. Sykes." The breadth is 7½ inches, the height 6 inches. In the centre is the Virgin, with the Child in her left arm, and a rosary in her right hand, and standing on the moon. She is completely encircled by a large rosary, at the bottom of which is a cross, at the top a dove, and on the sides bleeding hearts pierced with two arrows. Before her kneel a bishop and a Franciscan monk, and behind them stand two female saints. Above are the Almighty, and two angels blowing trumpets, in the clouds. On the left is St. Michael, in the Charles the Second ideal Roman costume, trampling on the wicked burning in hell. On the right, an angel taking the good to heaven, and trampling on the devil.

46. The figure of St. Francis, in ivory, of French work, of the time of Henry the Eighth, 4½ inches high, which has been in an altar-piece. Presented by Francis Martin, Esq. Windsor Herald at Arms.

PAXES.

47. A small pax of ivory, of the time of Edward the Fourth, height 4 inches, breadth 2½. On it is sculptured the Crucifixion, under a Gothic ogee crocketed arch.

48. Another ivory pax, 5½ inches high and 3½ wide. Under a canopy of two arches St. John is represented as baptising Christ in the river Jordan. Between them is a shield charged with the armorial bearings of the ecclesiastical building to which it belonged, and at the back Mr. Douce has written, "from the convent of Alambrosia." Its date is the commencement of the reign of Henry the Eighth.

SUNDEY ARTICLES.

49. Eight tastefully sculptured figures of angels, under acute-angled arches, crocketed, of the time of Henry the Third, which may have belonged to some chest. The height of each piece of ivory is 6½ inches.

50. A single female figure, raised on a much flatter piece of ivory than the last-mentioned, of the time of Edward the Second. It appears to have belonged to a casket, and, as she is represented with uplifted hands and with an expression of grief, while a sword hangs up in front of her, she may be intended for the female domestic who witnessed the death of the

Comtesse de Vergy; which has been already alluded to in the description of No. 9. The height of the figure is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the whole piece of ivory 5 inches, some external domestic architecture being introduced in the upper part.

51. A man's head of the time of Henry the Third, sculptured in ivory, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, done with much taste.

52. A fool's head, with its cowl, having man's ears and a cock's comb, executed in ivory, with uncommon spirit, probably about the time of Henry the Eighth. It was for the top of a bauble, and is engraved in pl. iv. vol. ii. of Mr. Douce's Illustrations of Shakspeare.

53. An old man's head, with long beard, formed from a piece of stag's horn.

54. A fool's girdle of sculptured wood, consisting of 34 pieces, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch square each, on which the subject of folly is represented in a variety of ways; of the time of Edward the Fourth.

55. The finial of a column of ivory, from the monument of the Duke of Burgundy, at Dijon, in France. Its greatest width is little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

56. An exquisitely beautiful foliated corbel, also of ivory, the greatest breadth of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, taken from the same monument as the last described.

57. Four tongueless buckles, one termination and two pendants of ivory, which belonged to the girdles of nuns. On the terminating piece is a shield charged with a demi-eagle crowned issuing out of a tower, and an intertwined label, on which are the words *ELEGI ABIECTVS ESSE DOMO DEI MEI, 1515*. On the inner side a larger label, intertwined and inscribed *SOROR MARGARETA DE LA COSTE DEO SE DEDICAT, 1515*. All the pieces are sculptured, but the pendants have on them figures of male and female saints.

58. A rosary, consisting of fifty-five sculptured heads, in ivory, of the time of Henry the Seventh, strung on a crimson silk cord with handsome tassel.

59. A rosary of carved wood, consisting of twenty-two beads and a pendant; the former sculptured as three fish together, the latter as an old man of the time of Henry the Eighth.

60. A circular frame of silver-gilt, ornamented with emeralds and other precious stones, suspended by a chain of the same materials. This frame contains two pieces of glass, and between them some minute sculpture in wood. On one side we see a plant branching into eight male heads, and three subjects from the life of Christ; and the other a similar plant as

before, the three subjects being from other parts of the New Testament. From Berne, in Switzerland.

61. A cross contained within a circle of ivory, forming four compartments for subjects. In the first is the Crucifixion; in the second, the Coronation of the Virgin; in the third, the Annunciation; and in the fourth, the Resurrection. The Roman soldiers introduced into this last, show by their costume the date of the sculpture. They wear the vizored basinet, and have other indications of the period of Henry the Fourth. The symbols of the Evangelists are painted to lengthen the arms of the cross, which was probably of gold.

62. A walking-stick, covered with ivory and engraved all over with various figures, of the latter time of James the First's reign.

63. A bead of ivory in a very ancient ring. On a bit of paper attached, Mr. Douce has written, "Colman. See Raine's Cuthbert II."

64. A tablet of ivory, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 inches, on which is represented the chariot of Death, drawn by two oxen over the bodies of the Pope, a king, and various men and women. The side of the car is ornamented by a dance of Death. This is Italian, and about the time of our Henry the Eighth.

65. Three circular pieces of wood, nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, on which as many subjects have been cleverly carved by Hans Schaufelin, the German artist of the time of our Edward the Sixth. One represents Christ after the Crucifixion, shewing himself to his Mother, and attended by two angels; another Death and the Lady; and the third, Anthony and Cleopatra, attended by her maids. The initials H. S. are upon each.

66. A beautiful spoon and chain, intended for religious purposes, all carved out of wood. The handle of the spoon is composed of the figures of St. George and St. Michael, with three female saints above them; and under the bowl of it a female figure, ending in a double fish's tail. At certain distances in the chain are introduced human heads. The date upon the handle of the spoon is 1687. The whole length is 4 feet 7 inches.

67. Six wooden knife cases, carved in Holland. Mr. Douce has left the following description of one:—"On one side are five compartments, the first of which seems to contain a representation of Christ standing between St. Peter and St. John. Three others are, the first part of the story of the Prodigal Son, and are inscribed "Die hic stoiri van;" and we have the

Prodigal's receipt of his patrimony; his taking leave of his friends, and his rioting in luxury; a fourth, his being turned out of doors by the strumpets. At the bottom of the knife-case is an angel supporting a shield. The story is continued at the back, in three more compartments, inscribed "der verlarren son;" the two inscriptions together implying "the history of the Prodigal Son." First, in these compartments we have him tending swine; then his return to his father; and, after that, the feasting upon the occasion. Then follow representations of Christ's Resurrection, and Jonas cast out from the whale's belly, the last being inscribed "Joans." On one side are the five following saints: St. Matthew with a saw, St. Bartholomew, St. Paul, St. James the less, St. Matthias, and at the bottom the date 1590. On the other side, St. Andrew, St. Philip, St. Thomas, St. James the greater, St. Simon, and at the bottom the letters W. G. W. for the name of the maker or owner." Mr. Douce adds, "See the Gents. Mag. 1784, Supplement, for another knife case of the same kind, with partly the same subjects, and with the same initials."

Another knife case has on one side five compartments, viz. the creation of woman; Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, tempted to taste the forbidden fruit; the angel driving them out of paradise; Cain killing Abel; and a single figure. On the other side, Susanna; Solomon; Abraham; Barsa; a subject not named, and King David. On each side a descriptive Dutch inscription.

Another has the Creation of Adam; Adam and Eve in the garden; the angel driving them out of paradise; Cain killing Abel; and a single figure. On the other side, the prodigal receiving his patrimony; his indulgence with harlots; his being beaten out by them; his tending swine; his reception by his father; and the consequent feasting; an angel below holding a shield. On the sides, twelve saints, and the initials W. G. W. and the date 1584.

On another are nine compartments filled with the history of Christ, and on the sides various saints, with the initials W. G. W. and date 1588.

The story of the prodigal son is displayed in six compartments on another knife case, and on the other side the like number illustrates another scriptural subject. Below is an angel with a shield, twelve saints decorate the two sides, and the initials W. G. W. and date 1595.

On one side of another, "Samson was een sterch man noch," and to correspond, "Is hi stercker die siin tonge

bedwingen kan." Four compartments in front have Adam and Eve in the garden; their being driven out of Paradise; Herodias's daughter with St. John's head in a charger; King David. As many on the back have likewise scriptural subjects. Four of these knife cases are tipped with silver.

68. Two most exquisite pieces of carving in wood, in the very best style of art, representing mendicants; each piece 13 inches long by 4 inches high. One has seven, mostly female beggars; the other has eight, chiefly men; and the date, judging from the costume, seems to be about the time of our Cromwell.

69. A handsome mahogany box with three trays, each divided into ten compartments for as many chess men, most tastefully and cleverly carved in wood. On a piece of paper within is written the following: "This set of chess men was carved by the Chev. Vanderwerf, who was a great amateur player; and remained with that branch of his family which inherited his personal property, of the name of Gevers, and was sold by the last of that family, together with a fine portrait of this celebrated painter, about two years ago at Rotterdam. At this sale it was purchased by a Mr. Abrahams, from whom I bought it.—Samuel Woodburn."

70. A red morocco case lined with black velvet, nine inches each way, containing thirteen beautiful carvings in ivory. Venus orta maris; a head of Alexander the Great; that of Medusa, with the word ΣΟΛΩΝΟΕ near it; Jupiter Ammon; Jupiter Capitolinus; Socrates; Homer; and half a dozen smaller heads, from the antique.

71. A head of Christ, in ivory, in an oval frame. Its greatest diameter 3½ inches.

72. A corbel of wood, 8 inches high and 3½ wide, representing a fool's head turned sideways, with its bells and usual ornaments, of the time of Elizabeth.

73. An ivory carving, 4½ inches by 3½ inches, representing Henley's chapel Chartres, a caricature. Upon Henley's head, who is in the pulpit, is that of a fox, and above it the mask of a laughing old man, with ass's ears. Many of the people in the gallery have the faces of animals, and those in the pews below are caricatures. A bear performs the office of beadle. Henley, who is preaching from a tub, is supposed to say the words written in front of him: "Let those not calumniate that cannot confute." He is attended by his clerk. On the pavement is a tombstone, all the inscription visible on which is—"Here lybody of Colo Chartre."

74. A head in ivory, set in an oval frame, the greatest diameter 3½ inches, inscribed

"Andrew Lemisden, Esquire. Tasse f. 1784."

75. A head in ivory, set in an oval frame, the greatest diameter being $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, inscribed "Geo. Chalmers, F.R.S. S.A. 1786. Tasse f."

76. A half-length miniature in ivory, of my late worthy friend Francis Douce, Esq. F.S.A. Presented to the collection by Lawrence Walker, Esq. his executor.
S. R. MAYRICK.

(To be continued.)

RICHARDSON'S NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

Mr. URRAN, May, 1836.

ALLOW me now to proceed in illustration of the explanatory or interpretative department of the Dictionary, as founded upon the radical or etymological meaning.

Though examples of the practical adaptation of general rules to particular instances, supply undoubtedly the most intelligible and unerring evidence of their truth; yet in the selection of those instances, there is a hazard of appearing laboriously trifling; and in the repetition, of wearying the exertions even of diligence and goodwill. I will endeavour to escape as blameless as I can; but I know not how I can do full justice to my work, unless I afford some means of comparison with that of Dr. Johnson.

Let us take first the common word *SAD*. Dr. J. tells us, that

"the etymology of *Sad* is unknown, but that it means—

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.
2. Habitually melancholy, heavy, gloomy, not gay, not cheerful.
3. Gloomy; shewing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance.
4. Serious, not light, not volatile; grave.
5. Afflictive, calamitous.
6. Bad, inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.
7. Dark-coloured.
8. Heavy, weighty, ponderous.
9. Heavy, applied to bread, as contrary to light.
10. Cohesive; not light, firm, close."

Here, then, are ten distinct explanations of the same word, founded upon no etymological or radical meaning; totally disconnected; with no distinction of literal from metaphorical signification. How is it possible that any word should have such a variety of separate meanings?—That, from the literal and metaphorical meaning, a great diversity of application may have extended, is intelligible enough: but what is the literal meaning, and how are the applications deduced from it? This the New Dictionary professes thus to teach:

SAD:—Wiclif renders the Latin, *Petra*, (a rock)—a *sad stone*: that is, a *set*, emphatically, *firmly set*, a fixed, a firm, stone. The Latin, *firmitas*, *firmamentum*, he also renders *sadness*; that is, *seriousness* or *settledness*; steadfastness, firmness, fixedness, stability. The *sadness* of your believe, in Wiclif, is in our common version, the *steadfastness* of your belief. Hence it is inferred, that *sad* is *set* (by the mere change of *t* into *d*, constant in our language), and means literally, *set*, *settled*; metaphorically, *sedate*.

From (1), the literal meaning, *set*, it may be further explained,

(2), Fixed, firm, steadfast or steady; confirmed, compact, cohesive, solid, dense, heavy.

From (3), the metaphorical—*sedate*, it may be further explained.

(4), Serious, grave, melancholy, gloomy, mournful, grievous.—To these must be subjoined, as a further consequence: A *sad fellow*; one who does *sad* or *serious things*—things that cause *sadness*, or *sad* or *serious consequences*; and, thus, he is a mischievous fellow.

And the etymology is satisfactorily retraced to the Anglo-Saxon, *sett-an*, or *sett-an*, *sedere*; *sedare*, to *set*, to settle. And this example furnishes an instance of the practical application of the orderly process of interpretation, in its several gradations.

Let the next instance be the equally common words—*Slight*, the adj. n. and verb; and *Sly*, the adj. Dr. Johnson tells us, that *slight*, the adj., is from the Dutch *slicht*, that *slight* the n. is from the Islandic *slag'd*, running; and that the verb is in two of its meanings from the adj. and in the third from the Dutch *slichten*. And he explains thus:—

Slight, adj. (*Slicht*, Dutch).

1. Small, worthless, inconsiderable.
2. Not important, not cogent, weak.
3. Negligent, not vehement, not done with effort.
4. Foolish; weak of mind.
5. Not strong; thin, as a slight silk.

To Slight (from the adjective).

1. To neglect, to disregard.
2. To throw carelessly; unless in this passage, to slight be the same as to sling—(Falstaff.)
3. (Slichten, Dutch). To overthrow, to demolish.

Slight, n. s. (*slag'd*, cunning, Islandick), artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice; as sleight of hand, the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight*.

Sly, adj. (Slith, Sax. slippery, and metaphorically, deceitful; Slæggar, Islandick), meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.

The plan of the New Dictionary requires a different process, thus—

SLIGHT, SLY—*Slight* or *sleight*, is *slayed* or *sloyed*, *slay'd*, *slayt*, *sleit*, *sleight*, or *slight*: the past participle of the verb, to *slay*;—in Anglo-Saxon, *slah-an*, to strike, to beat, to beat or cast down. To *slight*, a verb, formed in the usual way upon the past participle, is—to beat, to cast or throw down, to overthrow, to destroy, to demolish. Lord Clarendon writes—They *sighted* and demolished all the works of the garrison: they *sighted* the castle. To *slaught-er* an ox, is to strike, to knock it on the head.

Falstaff was *sighted* (i. e. thrown into the river).

The Letters of Cassius were *sighted* off: i. e. thrown off, or aside; disregarded; or cast aside, as unworthy of regard.

Slight, the adjective, is—*abject*; cast or thrown aside or away, as of little value, of little force or strength; and thus,—*unvalued* or *valueless*, *inconsiderable*, *inefficient*, *weak*, *feeble*, *small*, *slender*.

And a *slight* is—a *disregard*, *neglect*, *disparagement*, *contempt*, *contumely*.

Slight or *sleight* of hand—a *throw* or *cast*; a *dexterous cast* or *motion of the hand*; *dexterity*; *adroitness*. *Cast* was formerly used as *fore-cast*, *project*. And thus *slight*, metaphorically, is—a *dexterous*, an *adroit trick*, or *contrivance*; a *subtle manœuvre*; a *sly* action. And *sly* (the participial termination *ed* omitted), is—*forecasting* or *projecting*; acting with *forecast*, *caution*, *circumspection*; *cautious*, *circumspect*; *cunning*, *wary*, *crafty*, *subtle*.

A weaver's *slay*, and *sleyed* silk, have their origin in this same source.

And here again will be seen an instance of the same process of interpretation, by a formal subdivision, as in the preceding word *sad*.

I must still be suffered to specify a few instances of words, which have admitted the general formulary* of explanation, without the necessity of resorting to those subdivisions that have been observed in the preceding examples. Etymology is the solid ground upon which these explanations rest; and that they are with propriety and security placed upon that ground, will, I hope, be manifest to those who will take the trouble to recur to the Dictionary itself.

The two words, *Love* and *Fear*, generally designated as names of leading passions in the human mind, are in reality the names of two acts, to which we are moved by certain passions or affections; and from continued association of the one with the other, the words are transferred from the act to denominate the passion; and the regular practice of interpretation is to detail a description of this passion, including a specific exciting object, as the primary meaning of the word. Thus, Dr. Johnson assures us, that *Love* means—1. The passion between the sexes; that *Fear* means—1. Dread, terror, painful apprehension of danger. If we scrutinize a little strictly into etymology, we shall find that the Anglo-Saxon *Luf-ian*, to *love*, has a reason for its application similar to that of the Latin *Diligere*, to take out or away from (sc. a number), to *choose*, to *prefer*: and is formed upon the Anglo-Saxon verb, *Hlif-ian*, to *lift*, or take out or up, to pick up, to select, to prefer: and hence the consequential applications are easily deduced. (For these I must refer to the Dictionary.) If we pursue the same course, we shall also perceive that to *fear*, is to *fare*, Anglo-Saxon, *Far-an*, to go, to go away; to flee, or cause to flee; to run, or cause to run away; to scare: and hence applied to the feelings of a run-away. The Anglo-Saxon, *Fa-r-an*, and Latin *fa-r-i*, are the same word; aliquod *fatum*, is any-thing, a *word gone*, gone out, uttered, spoken. (See

* See Gent. Mag. vol. v. p. 375, col. l.

Speak hereafter.) I refer also to Dr. Johnson for his subsequent significations.

To *spark* and to *speak*, I consider to be the same word; and to mean, to throw out, to emit, to utter. We call a small particle of *light thrown out*, or emitted, a *spark*: we call vocal, articulate sounds, *thrown out*, emitted, uttered, *speak*. But *spark* or *speak*, means (any-thing) *thrown out*: all other respective applications are consequential or metaphorical, and connect themselves so closely and easily, that no formal explanatory subdivisions have been at all requisite.

Again, to *tell* and to *till*, are the same word, and mean, to *lift*, to raise. To *till* with the plough, is to *raise* (sc. the ground) with it. To *tell* with the tongue, is to *raise* (sc. the voice) with it; and here again no formal explanatory subdivisions have been made.

And now, Mr. Urban, I ought, perhaps, to conclude this portion of the exposition of my plan, with full satisfaction that I have left no shade of obscurity around it. But there are two words, so important in themselves, and bearing so much of novelty in the origin ascribed to them in the New Dictionary, that I must crave—and they will serve in further illustration of its mode of etymological research,—your permission to present them to the notice of the readers of your Miscellany. And these words are *Mercy* and *Belief*.

AMERCE, MERCE, MERCY—Our elder writers use the words *amerce* and *merce*, indifferently: to fine, to impose, to exact, a fine, a something in *final* adjustment; in payment for, or in lieu of, a penalty or forfeiture; in satisfaction of a claim or demand. To be subject to the King's *grievous mercy*, was to be subject to a *heavy fine*, payable to the King. The remission of this fine or penalty, and, generally, the remission of punishment, we now call—his *mercy*, i. e. his clemency, his compassion. And the question arises, is *mercy*,

in these two usages, two words of different origin, or one word differently applied? The New Dictionary abounds with quotations from pages of hitherto unexplored antiquity, to establish that *mercy*, in the latter application—to clemency or compassion—is no contraction of the Latin *misericordia*, but is transferred or traduced from *mercy*, a fine: from the *fine* paid in ransom or redemption, to the deliverance or pardon granted and received in return; and that it is thence further traduced to the feeling, which, it is assumed, imposes, receives, or is satisfied with, a smaller instead of a greater punishment; of a sum of money, for instance, in commutation for life or limb, forfeited to civil or military law.

When ye *amerce* any man (quoth Peers), let *Mercy* be taxed.*

And this is the *Mercy* that pervades the whole system of Jewish and Christian theology.†

BELIEVE, LEVE, or LIVE—Our elder writers use, to *leve*, and to *believe*, indifferently; and that not only as we now use the latter (to have faith, to give credit), but as we use the verb, to *live*, or have *life*; to dwell. The question again occurs—Are these two words distinct in their origin, or one word, differently applied? It should be premised, that *believe* was written *bi leve*, *be lyue*, *by lyue*, separately and conjointly; and, recurring to our old authorities, we find the verb, *by-leave*, denoting *to lyve by*, or according to. "The King would not *bi leve* the lawes that his elders held."—(Rob. of Gloucester, p. 470), and the noun, *bi leve*, applied, not only to *life*, but to that *by* which we may *leve*, the means (or demean) of *life*; to that whereon or wherein we may *live*, the dwelling, the demean; and the obvious inference is, that it is also applied (metaphorically), to that *by* which we should *live*; to a rule of life; to that rule, or that body of rules or laws, by which we do or ought, or know we should or ought, to *live*. A more emphatic or effective reddition

* Peers Ploughman's Vision, p. 130.

† Johnson: MERCY, n. s. (fr. *Merci*, contracted from *Misericordia*, Latin). 1. Tenderness, goodness; pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency, mildness; unwillingness to punish. 2. Pardon. 3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure. To AMERCE, v. a. (*Americier*, fr. *apaiser* and *mer*, seems to give the original). To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine, to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by Spenser of punishments in general.

from the Latin version, our venerable translator could not have selected. "Lordis," cried the terrified keeper of the prison, "what bihoueth me to do, that I be maad saaf? And the seiden, *Bileve* thou in the Lord Jhesu, and thou schalt be saaf and thin hous." Such was the primitive question, and such the answer. Such, as our missionaries could testify, continues to be still the question, which they are required to answer. The full explanation stands thus:—

To *believe*, then, is, to *live* by or according to, to abide by; to guide, conduct, regulate, govern or direct the *life* by; to take, accept, assume, or adopt as rule of life; and, consequentially,

To think, deem, or judge right; to be firmly persuaded of, to give credit to; to trust, or think trustworthy; to have or give faith or confidence; to confide, to think or deem faithful.*

My next step is to the writers whose works have supplied the quotations, produced for the purpose of confirming, exemplifying, and illustrating the explanations which precede them. These, for the sake of preserving one uniform mode of illustration, have been divided into periods. The first commencing with the Rhyming Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester and Robert of Brunne,† and continuing through the reigns of Henry VIII. and his two immediate successors; the second extending from the accession of Elizabeth to the return of the second Charles, or from Hooker and Spenser to Milton and J. Taylor: the third, from the Restoration to the establishment of the House of Hanover upon the Throne; or from Waller and Barrow to Pope and Samuel Clarke: the fourth from the reign of George II. to the beginning of the present century.

The quotations that have been selected from Gloucester, Brunne, and Peers' Ploughman, always take their

place at the head of the array. Then follow, Wiclif, supported, whenever possible, by an early translator of the Bible; next, in rank and order, Chaucer and Gower, free, as the great patriarchs of our speech, from any intermixture with their successors. Chaucer, with whose "ditees and songes glade," his cotemporary Gower declared, even then, "the londe to be fulfilled over all;" and Gower himself, so justly named "the Moral Gower," who, he tells us,

Undertoke

In Englyshe for to make a boke,
Which stant betwene ernest and game.

Conf. Am. b. 8.

After these will be found, in due arrangement, a host of writers, whose works have never been before searched, for the important service of lexicography: our matchless translator of the Bible, Tindale; Udal, and his associates, the translators of the Commentaries of Erasmus; Berners, of Froissart; Sir Thomas More; the Chronicles of Fabyan, and the Voyagers of Hackluyt; with many others, whose compositions, small in size, but of inestimable worth, have hitherto been merely placed upon the shelves of the collector, as rarities to gaze at. In this region of unexplored country, I have travelled with most gratifying success; and I may have been induced sometimes to expend the treasures, of which I have possessed myself, with a hand so lavish, as to risk the imputation of wasteful liberality.

In the second period,‡ also, especially where a scantiness has appeared in the first, prodigality has been preferred to penuriousness, and sometimes perhaps even to an economy, too scrupulously sparing.

In the times subsequent, a more rigid parsimony has been exercised.

It is, most unquestionably, an unavoidable consequence of this mode of

* Johnson: To BELIEVE, v. n. (Gelyf-an. Saxon). 1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our own personal knowledge. 2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.—To BELIEVE, v. n. 1. To have a firm persuasion of anything. 2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.

† The former died in the beginning of Edward the First's reign, about the close of the 13th century; the latter at the end of the same Edward's reign.

‡ In this period, many names will occur that have not at all—or, if at all, very scantily—been produced as authorities: more especially, Holland, the translator of Pliny, Livy, Plutarch, &c.; North's Lives of Plutarch, Chapman, Beaumont and Fletcher, &c. &c.

chronological arrangement, that a metaphorical application will not unfrequently take precedence of a literal, but the manner of explanation which I have already described, will render this a matter of but slender importance, when compared with the advantages that are secured by an adherence to the plan. By commencing with authorities in the earliest period of English composition, and continuing them successively through the different stages by which the language has arrived at its present state of copiousness and (I would add) refinement, this Dictionary aspires to the pretension of presenting to the English reader an insight into some very interesting and instructive portions of a history of his native tongue.

Yours, &c.

Three Hill. C. RICHARDSON.

MR. URBAN, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne,*
Feb. 15.

IN the autumn of 1834, appeared in the English newspapers (transferred from the French), the following article, headed "God save the King."

"They write from Edinburgh (says the *Cabinet de Lecture*, in Paris), that the manuscript Memoirs of the celebrated Duchess of Perth, have lately been sold in London, for £3000 sterling.* Among them are to be found a number of interesting details, relative to the Court of Louis XIV. as well as of James II. during the sojourn of the King and Queen of England at St. Germain en Laye. In giving an account of the establishment at St. Cyr, she bears testimony to a fact, not unknown in France, but which hitherto rested on that of the ancient nuns of this house, namely, that the air and words of *God save the King*, are of French origin. She says, 'when the most Christian King entered the chapel, all the choir of the aforesaid damsels sung, each time, the following words, to a very fine air, by Sieur de Lulli:

"Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roi!
Grand Dieu, vengez le Roi!
Vive le Roi!

Que toujours glorieux,
Louis victorieux
Voye ses ennemis,
Tojours soumis!

* If this was the case, it may be asked, what became of them, and in whose hands are they at present?

Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roi!
Grand Dieu, vengez le Roi!
Vive le Roi!

"Madame de Croqui, in her *Recollections*, says that the words were written by Madame Briandon."

I think some credence is due to the statements contained in this article. That the song, or air, was imported from France into England, appears undeniable; but by whom, or when, seems uncertain. There seems abundant proof, that the French song, or anthem, "Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roi," was written, and the music for it composed, by the celebrated Lulli, in honour of Louis XIV. of France, sometime about the period of 1680, and that it originated in the convent of St. Cyr; the measure of the words, and, apparently, the music too, so closely coincide with and resemble the measure in our modern (English) "God save the King," as, in my opinion, to leave little doubt that the air, or music, composed by Lulli, was the same air that has been always applied to our modern "God save the King," be the words of that furnished or framed by whom they might.

The first time and place, as far as I have been able to discover, that the present "God save the King" appears in print, is in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October 1745, p. 552, where it is inserted (both words and music), and termed, "A Song for two voices, as sung at both playhouses." In the table of contents prefixed, it is styled "A new song." The music is note for note, and bar for bar, the same as now in common use; the song, beginning, "God save great George our King," is word for word the same as in common use also; the song consists of three verses, all the same as used at this day. The song very soon acquired singular popularity and favour, and the tune became the universal music at all public festivities and occasions, and has continued so ever since.

It appears to me certain, that this excellent, appropriate, and loyal song originated at this period, and not before; and I think it will be considered no slight proof of this, that, previous to this period, Purcell's celebrated air of "Britons, strike home," was the

general music, on similar occasions, and had been so from the time of Purcell (who died in 1695), till it was superseded by "God save the King," in 1745.

From the best consideration I have been able to give to this subject, as to the origin and authors, both of the music, or air, and of the words of our "God save the King," I have been led to this conclusion; if the accounts from the convent of St. Cyr may be relied on, I think there can exist little doubt that the air or music of our "God save the King" is taken from Lulli's air, or music to "Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roi," and that when this fine air was brought into England, probably long after Lulli's death (which occurred in 1687), it became necessary, when a desire arose to make it available for use here, to adapt English words to it, and thus naturalise it, as it were, as an English song;—it is obvious that the English words, to be applied to it, must conform to the metrical measure and style of the French words, and to the air, because, in this instance, the words had to be framed to the music, and not the music set to the words, as is commonly the case. As the avowed intention of the song, both in France and in England, was to laud and honour the King, and as the song or anthem is decidedly of a sacred character, and is, virtually, a prayer, it became necessary for the poet to direct his mind to some sacred source. This he found in the book of Common Prayer.

In the forms of prayer, with thanksgiving, ordered to be read in churches, on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, on that of the Restoration of King Charles II., and on that of the accession of the reigning King, occur the following suffrages :

Priest. O Lord, save the King.

People. Who putteth his trust in thee.

Priest. Send him help from thy holy place.

People. And evermore mightily defend him.

Priest. Let his enemies have no advantage against him.

People. Let not the wicked approach to hurt him. &c. &c.

In the service for the 5th of November, is a prayer, which has still more obviously contributed to the words of the song:—

"O Lord, (&c. &c.) Be thou still our mighty protector, and scatter our enemies, that delight in blood; in fatuate and defeat their counsels, abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices. Strengthen the hands of our gracious Sovereign King," &c. &c.

In the last collects of the morning service for King Charles's Martyrdom, is this passage:—

— grant to our gracious Sovereign, King George, a long and happy reign over us— and in the Collect of Thanksgiving for his Majesty's Accession to the Throne,

"Direct all his counsels and endeavours to thy glory and the welfare of his people; and give us grace to obey him," &c.

which corresponds with "May he defend our laws;" and the remainder of the last verse. If my surmises are correct, I think it must be apparent, that the author of the words of "God save the King," taking these, and similar phrases or expressions of the Liturgy, had little more to do than to versify and adapt them to the music.

I am aware that this subject has been frequently before discussed, and that a whole octavo volume was devoted to it by the late Mr. Richard Clark, and published in 1822; but as the various and conflicting accounts which have been given have still left the matter in mystery, I have made these remarks, in the hope that some person better qualified, and possessing greater means of research than myself, will be induced to direct his attention to the circumstance, and that a renewed inquiry may lead to results which may finally put this long-disputed question to rest. J. R. W.

Reginaldi Monachi Dunelmensis Libellus de Admirandis Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus quæ Novellis patratæ sunt Temporibus. 8vo. pp. 335. (Publications of the Surtees Society, vol. I.)

THERE is nothing from which the spirit and condition of a people may be more certainly inferred, than from the manner in which the Government

interferes, or abstains from interfering, in ordinary transactions and affairs. Upon the Continent, the hand of authority is present everywhere. All

great works either originate with the Government, or are dependent upon it. The general tone of society and literature is received by the people from the executive, and reflects the character of the government. In England, we may perceive the very contrary of this to be the case. Here, the Government and the Legislature take their tone from the people, and our greatest works and most praiseworthy institutions have originated with private individuals, have been carried to maturity, oftentimes without even the patronage of Government, generally without its assistance, and with no further interference on the part of our rulers than a mere legislative permission, in cases where that was necessary.

This is one of the consequences of the long-continued freedom of our institutions. General liberty, such as, through the blessing of Providence and the wisdom of our forefathers, it has been our lot to enjoy, diffuses throughout a nation a spirit which renders patronage unnecessary, and gives to an association of individuals a stability and an energy which approach, and in some cases even equal, those of the most despotic governments. Nothing can be more certain than that the institutions and the customs of a people act reciprocally upon each other; and yet no fallacy is more widely spread in the present day, than that which holds up to the envy and the admiration of English people certain practices and interferences of Government in foreign nations, which are, in reality, merely marks of the despotism under which they labour; proofs of the deficiency and not the superiority of their institutions when compared with our own. Men who spread these doctrines desire to possess the incompatible advantages of different forms of government. They would unite the general and individual liberty which are the results of free institutions, with the unity and energy of absolute authority. Drawing their examples from instances in which despotic power appears to be exerted beneficially, they blind themselves to the innumerable cases on the other side; cases in which vice is flattered, inquiry stifled, and truth banished.

For our own parts, nothing delights

us more than to observe fresh proofs of the continued existence amongst us of that individual spirit, that dependence upon ourselves and upon our own exertions, and not upon the interference of Government or authority, which has long been the characteristic of Englishmen. It is the proper bearing of freedom; it arises from a consciousness of personal power and importance, and should therefore be cherished by every one who desires to apply to our constitution the expiring words of Father Paul, '*Esto Perpetua.*'

The Surtees Society is the genuine offspring of the spirit to which we allude. Its object is to effect that which in other countries would either be done by the Government, or be left undone. We hailed its formation, and communicated to our readers its early proceedings with pleasure;* and now, with equal pleasure, we proceed to notice the first of its publications.

DURHAM is peculiarly fortunate in its associations, and in none more so than in those which connect it with Cuthbert and Bede. Two characters of greater excellence, men of more engaging virtue, or whose names are better entitled to be had in remembrance, the one for his services in the cause of virtue, and the other in that of literature, can scarcely be singled out. The subject and the biographer alike surpassed their contemporaries. Cuthbert, in an impure and barbarous age, inculcated the value and dignity of virtue, by that best of all rhetoric, a life of unparalleled holiness; whilst the lamp which Bede lighted amongst 'a people who sat in darkness,' yet burns with a brilliancy seldom equalled. It is equally unphilosophical and unjust to say of these men, that the virtues of the one were those of the cloister, and not of the world; and that the works of the other are tainted with puerile and ridiculous superstition. The virtues of Cuthbert were not altogether those of a recluse; his fidelity in the discharge of active duties, the energy of his preaching, the vigour of his struggles for the spread of that faith which was the foundation of his virtues and his hopes, and by the propa-

* See vol. II. p. 195, vol. III. p. 309; and our present volume, p. 191.

gation of which all mankind were civilized and ameliorated, are too fully recorded to bear dispute. Even if it were not so, let us beware how we depreciate the merits or the advantages of exalted virtue, in whatever station we may find it. In different ages of the world, it is beneficial that it should be exhibited under different forms; at one time it is more effectual in counsel, at another time in action. The reputation which Cuthbert acquired in the cell was the foundation of his influence in the world.

'Such Priest, when service worthy of his care
Has called him forth to breathe the common air,
Might seem a saintly image, from its shrine
Descended:—happy are the eyes that meet
The Apparition, evil thoughts are stayed
At his approach, and low-bowed necks entreat
A benediction from his voice or hand.'

The example of such a life as that of Cuthbert was the most fitting instrument for elevating the souls of mankind, in the stage of civilization in which the world then stood. If he did not lead men to Heaven along the best path, he led them by the only path he knew,—a path, which, it sounds like a quarrelling with Providence to say, was not the best path for them.

The Life of Cuthbert was written shortly after his decease, by an anonymous monk of Lindisfarne, from his own observation, and the relations of those who had been the companions and friends of the departed Bishop. Their veneration and their ignorance conjoined, blinded them to the true character of the events of his life. They beheld a special Providence in every little incident, and found miracles in events which we have no difficulty in assigning to natural causes.

Bede stands next amongst the biographers of Cuthbert. He shall himself inform us whence he obtained his information. 'What I have written,' he says, in the dedication of his Ecclesiastical History, 'respecting our most holy father and prelate Cuthbert, either in this work, or in his Life, I have derived partly from what I found written concerning him by the brethren of Lindisfarne, in the truth of which I have implicitly trusted, and partly from such information as I have myself been able to obtain upon the authority of credible persons. And,' concludes the venerable historian, 'if in these my writings there is found anything con-

trary to the truth, I humbly beseech the reader that he will not impute the fault to me, who, according to the accustomed law of history, have merely collected those facts which are commonly received as true, and committed them to writing for the benefit of after ages.' Upon these foundations, Bede constructed two separate biographies of Cuthbert, one in verse and the other in prose. They both exist and are in print. These works comprehend, besides the Life of St. Cuthbert, an account of the manner in which his body was found to be undecayed, eleven years after it had been buried, with the circumstances attending several miracles worked at his tomb and by his relics.

Turgot, or Simeon of Durham, whichever of them was the author of the book '*De Exordio atque procursu Dunelmensis Ecclesie*,' lived until the beginning of the twelfth century. He shortly details the history of the undecayed body of the Saint, through its numerous migrations; its resting in the 'timbered' church at Chester-le-Street, and its final removal to Durham. His work also contains many instances in proof of the miraculous energies with which the saintly remains were believed to be gifted; with accounts of the endowments by which the piety of successive generations enriched the possessors of these precious relics. The main purpose of the book, however, is to detail the history of the Church, and not the miracles of the Saint.

Reginald, the author of the present work, followed close upon Simeon. Whether he was a monk of Durham or of Coldingham, a cell of Durham, seems doubtful, and is unimportant. He lived, evidently, in the latter half of the twelfth century, and wrote the commencement of his work under the inspection and upon the authority of the venerable Ailred or Ethelred Abbot of Rievaulx, the author of several historical pieces, printed in Twysden's *Decem Scriptores*, p. 337; but the narrative extends below the year 1172, six years subsequent to Ailred's decease.

The main purport of the work, as indicated by the title-page, is to detail 'the wonderful works of St. Cuthbert, wrought in these latter days;' or, as it is more definitely expressed in another

title, which occurs at p. 3, the miracles 'which we have seen, or know to have been wrought in our own times.' The work consists of 141 chapters, eleven of which are introductory, and five contain an interesting narrative of the removals of the uncorrupted body, and its deposition at Durham, which is the portion of the work inserted upon the express authority of Ailred. In chapter xvi. the main subject of the work commences with a miracle worked in the time of Geoffrey the Red, a quiet worthy man, who succeeded to the see of Durham in 1133, four years after the decease of the troublesome and ambitious Ralph Flambard. Geoffrey governed the see for seven years; so that the period of the actual commencement of what may properly be called the work of Reginald, may be fixed between 1133 and 1140. From that time down to about 1173, is the limit within which the work ranges; 'the latter days' of the title-page. The miracles are not detailed in chronological order, and there are a few introductions of events anterior to the year 1133; as, for instance, the four chapters from xl. to xliii. descriptive of occurrences connected with the removal of the remains of St. Cuthbert into the new cathedral of Durham in 1104. This narrative is given as the result of an inquiry into the circumstances of that transaction, amongst the ancient brethren of the Cathedral. The book appears to have been compiled from time to time, as the 'wonderful works' came successively to the knowledge of the writer; but, if the events detailed did not happen in his own time, he generally states how he became acquainted with them. With these exceptions, the work is confined to the period we have pointed out. It is stated in the introduction, that Mr. Robert Harrison, the learned schoolmaster of Newcastle, who had the honour to reckon those illustrious brothers Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell amongst his pupils, understood '*novellis temporibus*,' to mean, '*scilicet post Bedam*,' and inserted that explanation 'within the cover of the book, with the contents of which he seems to have been well acquainted.' For the reasons before mentioned, and others we could adduce, we should give the words a far more limited sense, and one which seems more consonant

with the explanation of the author himself. He limited himself to miracles, '*quæ, nostris temporibus, gestis vidimus et facta fuisse cognovimus*,' and the work seems to prove that, with the few exceptions we have pointed out, a period of 40 years, from about 1133 to 1173, was all that was comprehended in the '*nostris temporibus*,' alluded to.

The work is written in the inelegant and bombastic Latin of the period; but in that respect, as is correctly remarked in the introduction, Reginald 'is not worse than his contemporaries.' Of the natural powers of the author, the book would lead us to form no mean estimate. He was a clear narrator; possessed the art of sketching a character 'in little;' and detailed natural appearances minutely and effectively. That he could draw upon a poetical imagination is evident; but there are few indications of his having availed himself of that power unwarrantably. His poetry appears in the spirit and liveliness of his style, and not in the colouring of his facts. It makes him a pleasant writer, but does not impeach his honesty as a narrator. Credulity is obvious throughout the work, but we have not found any indications of fraud in the writer, nor indeed anything to shew that he was not himself a believer in 'the wonderful works' he relates.

The miracles themselves are of the kind which 'in such cases are usually made and provided.' A few instances which we shall give in a free and abridged translation, will suffice to exhibit their nature:—

Walter the Fleming, instigated by the Devil, designs to lay unholy hands upon an axe, which the Almoner of Durham had provided for felling wood. In spite of the warnings of a worthy matron, who threatens him with the vengeance of St. Cuthbert, the impious man executes his wicked purpose, and marches off with the axe, bidding defiance to the Saint and the old woman. Short-sighted man! No sooner had he raised the axe in the forest, than the sensible iron started from the handle and struck the daring wretch upon the skull, whilst the handle, equally indignant, thrashed him on his back until his unholy length lay senseless upon the earth.—(p. 246).

This was a commentary upon the eighth commandment, which could not fail to be understood, even in the dark-

est ages. The next is of a different character.

Bartholomew the Monk, imitating that great example St. Cuthbert, retired to the island of Farne, and there practised the virtues of a solitary life. In this remote seclusion, he was visited by a little bird, which in time became so tame that it would feed out of his hand, or the hands of the holy recluses who kept him company; and at dinner-time, it daily came and made them sport, now upon the table, now under it. In all seasons, in all weathers, ever as the day returned, this little comforter prosecuted the charitable labour of diverting these lonely men, until at length his daily visits began to be regarded as miraculous. In an evil hour, some urgent necessity compelled the anchorites to make a voyage to a neighbouring island. The bird remained in their absence the keeper and the guardian of their cells, until, alas! a hawk rushed upon the little favourite, and with beak and talons terminated its pleasant existence. But oh! not with impunity. He had broken the peace of St. Cuthbert; how, therefore, could he ever more find peace? Away he flew, but in vain. Round and round the island, in one unvaried and unchangeable course, he pursued his tormenting flight. All that day he wearied himself in fruitless endeavours to escape; but the heavens appeared as a wall against him: he could neither mount upwards, nor fly beyond the circle in which his course was limited. At last, wearied with his unceasing flight, he betook himself to him whom he had wronged for consolation. Flying into the chapel, he stretched himself in a nook by the side of the altar, his head cast down, his wings extended, and all his plumage in disorder. The monk returning, found his little bird killed; hut, taking pity upon the culprit, carried him in his hand to the extremity of the island, and there in the name of St. Cuthbert, bade him depart;—a command, which, we are told, the hawk was not slow in obeying.—(p. 247.)

There is something in this little story that defies close translation, but we have endeavoured to give its sense. It has all the simplicity of a parable, and far more pathos than can be found in many a poem. Its admirable moral is too clear to need illustration.

During the dissension between the Barons and Henry II. William the Lion of Scotland, favouring the party of the King's adversaries, who desired to raise to the throne the son whom Henry had recently created King, marched an army into

Northumberland, and destroyed the country with fire and sword. The Barons of the South of England, anxious to protect the country from invasion, advanced northwards with a considerable force. Upon reaching Durham, many of them sought to commend themselves to St. Cuthbert by devout oblations; and, when they approached the church, dismounted from their steeds, laid aside their swords, and advanced in the humble garb and attitude of suppliants. Amongst them was a renowned Knight, distinguished by arrogance of speech, and extreme haughtiness of actions and disposition. When he reached the further confines of the churchyard, he disdained to dismount as the others had done. His companions and the populace entreated him not to brave the Saint, but their representations merely rendered him the more obstinate. He spurred on his fiery horse, declaring with oaths, that he would ride to the church-door as he had done to the doors of churches of many saints of greater worth than St. Cuthbert. Whilst thus speaking and urging on his horse, of a sudden the animal threw him headlong, and trampled him in the dirt. The horse appeared as if altogether exhausted with fatigue, and the knight, covered with mud, could scarcely draw breath for several hours. Assisted by the strangers about him, he was raised and carried to the shrine, a tearful and a humble suppliant. He who, in his pride, had esteemed scarcely any one worthy of an answer, now, in his misery, humbly entreated the assistance of every man.—(p. 272.)

The obvious moral of this tale, was no doubt duly appreciated in the boisterous period to which it relates, and in which it was written. The next is a bolder appeal to credulity:—

The priest of the church of Saint Cuthbert in Ardene was accustomed to entertain the devout on the festival of the Saint. He fed the poor, relieved the destitute, clothed the naked, gave relief wherever it was needed, to the utmost of his power, and moreover entertained the higher classes, both clerks and laymen, in his own house. It happened one year that his means of maintaining his accustomed hospitality were greatly diminished.

We will give the reasons in the words of the original, on account of their historical importance.

“Hoc tamen anno nichil consimile valebat efficere, quis et pestilentium tabes omnem ejus substantiam consumpserat, famisque inopia ipsius paupertatis pecunias multum attenuando minoraverat. Et præterea, sæva prædonum barbaries cir-

cumquaque Angliam depopulaverat, et unusquisque pene alterius dampna sibi lucrifacere satagebat. Pro regis etenim Stephani innatâ benignitate et solitâ pietatis miseratione malevoli quique malignitatis froena laxaverant; et passim prædas et furiarum rapinas cum dolorum fraudulentissimis exercebant. Ferinum siquidem hominum genus tunc temporis per Angliam partes increverat; quia nullâ humanitatis mansuetudine domari poterant. Pietati quippe regis funis impietatis machinari satagebant: puritatis ejus innocentiam dolorum astutiâ et insidiarum malignitate extinguere contendebant; verum commutare mendacio, juris judicium verborum blandimentum subvertere veneno. Erat enim mitissimus hominum super terram, mansuetudine patientissimus, quia ad ignoscendum promptissimus; verbo et actu jocundissimus, quia egenis et pauperibus alloquio serenissimus; elemosinarum largitione animique compassione præstantissimus. Omnium enim miseriis suorum peccatorum deputabat esse calumpnias, quia quibus subvenire non poterat opibus, horum relevando temperabat inopias intimis quandoque lacrimarum singultibus. Æmulis quoque quam facillè ex animo consulendum decertabat odio se habentes pietatis dulcedine superabat, sævientes patientiâ, indomabiles tranquillitatis modestiâ, inimicis et transgressoribus clementiam et lenitatis indulgentiam præparabat. Unde infelices illi quo majoribus virtutum studiis provocabantur ad spiritum correctionis eo vesani cordis feritate amplius innovabant animum pertinaciæ et furoris. Hinc furis proximos læcessire vicinorum possessiones et domos deprædando diripere fines alieni ruris ignium facis conflagrare, gladiatorum tela vibrare, plagis innocios quosque afficere, nonnullos etiam in carceris squaloribus famis solebant mediâ lacerare et sic vectigalia iniquitatis ab eis exigere. Siquæ tota illa provincia deperierat, quia non tam pestilentis quam hujusmodi morbi miseriâ homines pecoræque defecerant."

During this lawless period, the priest of Arden was greatly reduced, but his poverty did not reach his mind. Trusting to St. Cuthbert, he still hoped to be able to give his usual entertainment upon the festival; although, when the day arrived, the extent of his possessions consisted of a single peck of corn. He brought forth his *modicum* with pleasure, cheerfully resigning it for the glory of St. Cuthbert. After having been ground and mixed with water, it was deposited, in the usual manner, in a large oven, of which the tiny loaves scarcely sufficed to fill a single corner; for they were not more than a dozen in number, and those so small that

it seemed ludicrous to dignify them with the name of loaves. The baker, deeming them scarcely worthy of his care, hurried away to other occupations; and, in the mean time, the Mass was hastening to its close, and the servants were making ready the apartments, tables, and other things for the feast, as usual. An immense crowd had congregated from all directions. They filled the church and the surrounding courts to overflow. At that time, one would have thought it scarcely possible to find so many people within twenty miles. At length the Mass was ended, and the priest, followed by an innumerable assemblage of clerks and laymen, proceeded homewards to the feast. 'St. Cuthbert,' exclaimed his trusting servant, 'now help me! You know that I seek not my own honour, but thy glory.' This exalted faith did not fail of its reward. The oven was opened, and, instead of the miserable fragments which seemed lost in its huge width, the whole extent was found piled up with loaves which two hands could scarcely lift. The miracle was instantly acknowledged; the festival past amidst songs of gladness and thanksgiving, and the priest and his household obtained a supply for many days.

Our short abridgment of this story can give but little idea of the pleasantness of the narrative, as it stands in the work before us. Of such miracles, with the usual additions of cases of gout, rheumatism, tooth-ache, and such like, the volume is composed. Some one has divided stories of this kind into two classes; one, those which would be miraculous if they were but true, and the other, those which are not miraculous even if they are true. That the falsehood of those of the first class was accompanied by pious fraud is but too plain, from the last instance we have quoted. On that ground, all churches, and all men, should agree in condemning them, but without passing too harsh a censure upon those who practised or believed in them. In some instances, the fraud was carried to an extent which fully proves the danger of admitting the smallest admixture of imposition into matters of faith; an extent which one would have thought must have reached the understandings of the virtuous men who were mixed up with them. But that was not the case. They carried on their practices in ignorance and credulity; they were often dupes themselves; they no doubt considered that such means were calculated, per-

haps they thought them the only means calculated, to reach the stony hearts of the people about them, and vainly imagined that the goodness of their intentions sanctified the unholiness of their means. The result,—the enormous extent to which superstition and fraud were ultimately carried,—forms one of the most striking moral lessons that the Church and the people have ever been taught by experience; a lesson which echoes 'trumpet-tongued' the declarations of revelation as to the impossibility of serving two masters.

But the moral usefulness of perpetuating these narratives, as a portion of the history of religious imposition, is almost equalled by the interest which attaches to them as contributions to the history of manners. They generally place before us, in an artless and interesting manner, pictures of home-life, glimpses of domestic customs, and incidental notices of worn-out usages, infinitely more valuable than any studied treatise. This is particularly the case in the work before us. The author paints with an artist-like particularity, and works up his details with infinite care; his is not indeed the grand style of art, he does not rouse the feelings, but his little minute incidents lay open the every-day existence of our ancestors with singular accuracy.

In the last of our quotations, another use of this volume made itself obvious; namely, its historical authority. The minute description of the state of England in the time of Stephen, which we have quoted above, when taken together with another similar passage at p. 193, is really valuable as corroborative of an account of the same period in the Saxon Chronicle, which has several times been charged with exaggeration. The present author wrote mainly of events with which he was contemporary, and does not introduce historical incidents, except in that way in which they are, generally speaking, the most valuable; namely, incidentally, and as necessary to the perfect understanding of his detail of 'wondrous works.' Notices of other historical events in the same reign, and in that of Henry II., frequently occur. At p. 65 is an account of a piratical invasion of the coasts of England by '*Ælstan Rex Norwagiorum*,' and at p. 134, the Saxon Chronicaler is again confirmed as to the misery arising

from the numerous castles throughout England, and the violence of 'the devils and evil men' by whom they were inhabited. In other chapters besides the one we have above quoted, there is mention of particulars connected with the Scottish invasion of England during the dispute between Henry II. and his sons. Frequent notices occur of that 'glorious martyr' Becket, and in one place we are told, that 'Truly he was a man of a peculiarly handsome person, above the common height, with a lengthened, oblong visage;' and that he wore 'a black robe furred with lamb skins, and, upon the crown of his head, a little cap richly ornamented.'—p. 256. No one can doubt the historical interest of little particulars of this description, and they are not unfrequent, especially with respect to the northern chivalry, who here appear, not only with 'lance and spear and sword,' but in their equally common character of benefactors of religious houses. Genealogists and topographers interested in northern families, may here glean highly useful facts connected with the possession of townships and lands, and the descent of families, at a period which is very deficient in contemporary records.

In every point of view, the volume is an addition to historical literature, for which we cannot but be thankful to the Surtees' Society, from whom it emanates. It had already been partially taken advantage of in MS. by several authors, and especially by Mr. Raine, whose volume upon St. Cuthbert, published in 1828, was indebted to it for a good deal of novel information. Still no adequate idea had been given of the work, and, even if there had, no one who now sees it in print will hesitate to pronounce it worthy of publication as a separate volume. It has opened the course of the Surtees Society with *ecclat*. Let them but be careful to keep their subsequent volumes at any event near to the high standard of the present one, and they will not merely raise so honourable a monument to Mr. Surtees, but will themselves take no mean rank amongst the patrons and benefactors of that noble study which exhibits man in all the gradations of his moral, intellectual, and national progress.

Mr. URBAN,

Norwood,
May 1.

SINCE my last letter I have discovered two other of the libels which had their origin in Sir Thomas Lunsford's appointment to the Lieutenancy of the Tower.

The first, entitled "The copie of a letter sent from a noble man in Ireland to Colonel Lunsford," occurs in a tract entitled "A discovery of the Hellish Plot against divers particular of the Nobility of the Kingdome of England :"

"Sir,—We desire you to make ready your forces as soone as possible you can, and to fall on with speed; you know our meaning, and we will send you aid suddenly, for we have gathered our forces together, since they were defeated by the Scottish regiments; for in that fight we lost 2,000 men; and what you begin, we will end; and put in practice your wits, for you know wee have a many friends in citie and countrie, and what monies you disburse we will be answerable to you.

Your loving friend, E. F."

1642.

The second is taken from a tract entitled :

"The Parliament's care for the Citie of London in purging the Tower from conspiracies, with the relation of a box that was found neere the Temple, wherein was inclosed a letter from Tyrone, the arch-rebell in Ireland, to Colonel Lunsford, late Lieutenant of the Tower; which letter was delivered to the Parliament to be read in both Houses. Therein is expressed the copy of the said letter, concerning forces both of horse and foot, that Lunsford should gather against this city, and that Tyrone would assist him, and that the Kings both of France and Spaine would enjoyne their forces with them against this kingdome, &c." 1642.

To his honoured and much respected friend, Colonell Lunsford, &c.

Worthy and thrice noble friend,

We had once great hopes, and confident expectation, that London should have been our owne, bearing of your fortunate election to be Lieutenant of the Tower. When this newes was first annuntiated, it caused alacrity in all our friends, and we prayed for the successe of our good designe. But hearing since of your inauspicious misfortune to be displaced with such indignity, it hath caused no little griefe unto us all. Yet still be courageous, be still magnanimous, and resolve to vindicate the absurd abuse of the citie. For my part, I shall for this cause

more violently prosecute the Protestants here, and withall I shall to the uttermost of my power send you some auxiliary assistance; in the meane time bee constant to the Court of Rome, and I shall transcribe some letters to friends there in England, that shall aid you with forces. I am sorry that our intended designe against that kingdome can never come to the full effect; but shortly wee are resolved to come on a sudden brunt, and subvert the whole kingdome, by the assistance of the kings of France and Spaine; and then, wee doubt not, but we shall obtain maturity to our long expected desires. In the meane time provide what forces you can possibly with expedition, and you shall suddenly heare from me againe."

I now return to my narrative. On the 20th of the same month of January, 1641-2, Sir Thomas was brought by the serjeant at arms before the House; but his examination being deferred, eventually he was re-consigned to the hands of the serjeant, as appears by the following entry in the Journals:—

1641, Feb. 2. "The humble petition of Colonel Thomas Lunsford, knight, now prisoner in the serjeant's custody, was this day read, and it was resolved upon the question, That he shall be forthwith hailed, upon such security as shall be tendered to the committee of Merchant Taylors' hall, and by them be allowed of."

Some time in June following we next meet with Sir Thomas after his liberation, and again we find him in arms. "We also credibly heare," writes one of the many scribblers of the day,* "that Colonel Lunsford and Captain Legge have appeared at Leicester with about 500 men, horse and foote, and great store of powder, match, and ammunition; where about a hundred more cavileers are gone to tender their services." These hundred cavaliers were the honourable Colonel Henry Hastings, high sheriff of Lincoln and son to the Earl of Huntingdon, Captain John Digby, and their party, who now, with Lunsford, made for the Earl of Stamford, at his house at Bradgate, and demanded the magazine of the county, intrusted to him by the Parliament. I do not find that upon the Earl refusing to render it, they proceeded farther than to proclaim him a

* "Lamentable and sad Newes from the North."

traitor. The news of this proceeding—the onus of which lay upon Hastings—reached the Parliament on the 1st of July, and on this day Sir Thomas arrived at York, where the king then was staying. On the 4th I find both Houses met twice, for the purpose of consulting the best means of stopping and hindering tumultuous meetings.

From York I trace Sir Thomas to Beverley, where on the 14th—at 2 p.m.—he visited the King, with whom he spake privately for an hour, and then returned immediately by post to the Earl of Rivers, who had a thousand men at command; but at what place we are not informed.* On the 19th he was again at Beverley; when he set out from that town with horse and foot upon an uncertain expedition. "It was thought," says our authority,† "by some, that he went to assist the sheriff of Lincoln, who hath gained a great party in Leicester," and who, so assisted, it was feared, would forcibly seize upon the magazine of that county. Whatever was his intention, no such attempt appears to have been made; and Sir Thomas returned to Beverley on the 21st, where "there had like to have been a great combustion in the army between several captains; namely, Captain Atkinson, Captain Wood, Colonel Lunsford, and divers Lieutenants, which endeavoured to raise parties; but at his Majesties return, two of them were cashiered, and the rest checkt for their disobedience."‡ In this town he probably continued until the 29th, when, at the head of two regiments of foot and the train-bands of Yorkshire, he marched out towards Hull.§

From the siege of Hull I trace Sir Thomas to Wells, where the Marquis of Hertford was executing the commission of array. Here, on the 3rd of August, the Marquis, receiving intimation that Sir John Horner and Col. Alexander Popham, and others, at the head of nearly eight thousand people, were about to assemble at Mendip,

* "A diurnal out of the North," July 18.

† "Sad and fearful Newes from Beverley," July 26.

‡ Some speciall passages from Hull," &c.

§ "A True Relation of the Proceedings from York and Beverley," Aug. 3.

detached Sir Thomas with some light horse to guard the western part of the town. These in the evening fell in, on the road from Bridgewater, with a party of five hundred, on their way to the rendezvous, under the guidance of Captains Pine and Prestle. To an order to return every man to his own home, an answer of a firm determination to proceed was returned. Whereupon "Collonell Lunsford, with 20 of the troopers, armed with carbines, by the helpe of the ditch joyning to the highway, lay undiscovered, and commanded the souldiers that none should stirre till they saw him with his company come forth of the pit shouting and discharging their carbines; which being done, they all should doe the like. By the time they had set themselves in order, these people were come within a musket shot, and discharged against the gentlemen forty muskets or more, but were not yet come so neere Collonell Lunsford as he wisht them, who was forced as yet to be still; but, comming on, thinking to make their way (through their supposed weak adversary), at length came within the reach of his carbines; who, hurt by they knew not whom, nor hardly from whence, and the Cavaliers with the same expression comming in their faces, were so distracted that they knew not which way to flie, some throwing downe their armes and running into corners, others fled, some ran into the corne to hide themselves; for next day, in the afternoon, two of them were found dead in the coroe." In this engagement (if so I may call it) Captain Prestle was taken prisoner, and with him fifteen horses, thirty muskets, and some ammunition. Four of the insurgents were killed, and fourteen desperately wounded. The men of Mendip now appeared in sight; but 40 horse upon the hill are said to have held them at bay, whilst Lunsford, to disperse the multitude, requested only an aid of 500 men. This, however, was not granted him; as the Marquis thought proper to abandon the place on the morrow for Sherborne Castle.||

In my authority for this history,

|| "A True and Exact Relation," &c. July 19. See also "A Letter from Mr. Anthony Prowse, minister of God's Word

published on the 19th, I find Sir Thomas about the same time received from his Majesty a commission to raise a thousand volunteers in York, or elsewhere, "with all speed," and further, that he was near Doncaster upon this service. On the 8th August he was with the Earl of Northampton and the Lords Wilmot and Dunsmore, when they took, at Banbury, the ordnance sent by the Parliament to fortify Warwick Castle; and after at the attack on this Castle.* On the 14th he rescued Colonel Hastings, taken eight miles from Loughborough by the sheriff of Leicestershire, on his way a prisoner to the city of Leicester.†

On the 20th of August Sir Thomas Lunsford was appointed Governor of Sherborne Castle, by the Marquis of Hertford,‡ who was then lying therein, with Lord Paulet, Sir Ralph Hopton, and others, and this is all I have met with respecting him during this month, save that he had been one in the Council of War at York.

On the 2d September came before Sherborne, the Earl of Bedford with 1200 foot and eight full troops of horse. The approach of the Earl, and the preparation of the Marquis, is thus noticed in a contemporary paper:§

"The greatest news and chiefest occurrences now stirring in our county is about the Marquise of Hertford fortifying of himself at Shereborn, and of Colonel Lunsford his fire-workes, of which it is reported he hath made abundance, and began to dominiere in those parts, till the Parliament forces came, giving out divers scandalous and scurrilous speeches, saying, that he would keep the castle against 40,000 round-headed souldiers, and that he doth not esteeme of such a number; and he and divers of the Cavaliers hath entred into an oath of association, to be true one to another, and to strive to the utmost of their power to resist all those that shall oppose them. He is very resolute."

On the 6th the Earl, unable to make

at Spaston, Somerset." where the name of the captain taken is *Preston*.

* "The Proceedings at Banbury," &c.

† "Exceeding joyfull News from Lincolnshire," Aug. 17.

‡ Original commission, *penes* Lord Braybrooke.

§ "Exceeding joyfull News from the Earl of Bedford's Army," &c. Sept. 7.

any impression upon the castle, drew off his forces and retired to Yeovil; to which place, the next day, towards the evening, the Governor, his brother Henry, Lord Paulet, Sir John Paulet, Sir John Berkeley, Sir Francis Hawley, Sir John Stawell, Sir Ralph Hopton, Col. Gawdy, Col. Ashburnham, and Captain Digby proceeded, with five troops of horse and two hundred foot; thinking to have surprized the rebels, but the latter, having knowledge of their march, sent out a detachment under Captains Ayscough and Balfour, who met and repulsed them at Babell-hill, a place within a mile of their destination.¶ In this engagement Lunsford is said to have incited young Stawell to pit himself against Balfour, who rode from out the ranks in bravado.¶¶

Here his brother received a wound, which led to a report that he himself had met his death.* * On the 23d the Marquis retired into the county of Glamorgan; and among those who accompanied him was the subject of our memoir.††

Here, Mr. Urban, I break off. Nor am I certain that one more letter will contain all I have collected concerning this man.

Yours, &c.

STEINMAN STEINMAN.

¶ "A Relation of the Actions of the Parliament's Forces," Sept. 13. In another Parliamentary pamphlet, entitled, "a happy Victory obtained by the Trained-bands of Oxford against 400 Cavaliers," &c. Sept. 10, it is said "Lunsford with his fire-workes plaid against our forces."

¶¶ "The Copy of a Letter sent from Sir Edward Nicholas, his Majesties Secretary, to Sir William Boswell." A pamphlet entitled, "Several Passages of the late Proceedings in Ireland," Sept. 15, 1642, speaking of this engagement says, that Lunsford came to the town's end and "shot off a case of pistols and brandished his sword by way of challenge," and further, that the enemy "made the valiant Lunsford to trust to his horse's heels." This account gives only two troops of horse to the Royalists, and informs us that 27 were killed and 14 taken prisoners.

* * See "Happy News from Sherborne and Sherborne Castle; relating the death of Colonel Lunsford, the Lord Paulet," &c. Sept. 13.

†† "Certain Special and remarkable Passages," &c.



MONUMENT AT BRITFORD, WILTS.

[To the following article, from an anonymous correspondent, we are enabled, by the kindness of the Rev. Peter Hall, to prefix a cut of the Monument under discussion, extracted from his very interesting work (now complete) entitled "The Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury."]

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

ENTERTAINING a general distrust of mere theory or hypothesis in antiquarian matters, to a degree correspondent with my partiality for collecting and applying those minute facts which form the macadamized road for the progress of our knowledge in Archæology, I must own it gave me pleasure to perceive, that your Reviewer (in p. 511) had stated his dissent from the opinion of Sir R. C. Hoare, that the unappropriated monument at Britford, near Salisbury, was that of Henry Duke of Buckingham, beheaded by King Richard the Third. It was to be feared that the respect so generally and so deservedly paid to the venerable Topographer of Wiltshire, might have occasioned that opinion (which is already recorded by a brass plate affixed to the Monument, and published in two topographical works, his own History of Wiltshire, and the Rev. Peter Hall's Picturesque Memorials of

Salisbury*) to be so unreservedly received by his fellow-countrymen, that an ingenious and plausible hypothesis would have shortly assumed the attitude of a truth, and thus have defied all future contradiction.

In Sir R. C. Hoare's remarks which are printed in Mr. Hall's work, it is candidly admitted that

"Amongst the numerous altar-tombs which I have seen, I do not recollect a similar one, recording *facts*; as the different compartments are usually filled by angels, monks, or knights, holding shields of arms," &c.

If, therefore, the figures on this monument can be explained in the "usual" way, we can have no sufficient grounds for supposing this to be an exception from the general rule.

The figures in niches round tombs generally represent either, 1. the Relatives of the deceased, to which Mr. Gough applied the term weepers, or mourners; 2. Saints with their respec-

* Mr. Hall has inadvertently called the Duke "Edward, the last of the Staffords who bore the title."

tive emblems; 3. figures, generally angels, holding armorial shields.

Of the last kind, we have two angels with shields at the end of this monument.

But I think it will appear, on examination, that the figures in its front are not of the first kind, as Sir R. C. Hoare has regarded them, nor combined, as he imagined: to convey a connected story; but of the second, that is, they are saints, holding the usual emblems, by which their identity was distinguished.

The first niche is now empty, doubtless from an accident, not by the original intention.

The crowned female in the second niche has lost her hands, and with them probably the symbol they contained. Her crown is drawn by Mr. Trotter (the draughtsman from which the plate in the "Hundred of Cawdon" is engraved), exactly like that worn by the fourth figure hereafter noticed. And here I would remark that either that artist has taken great liberties to improve, after his own notions, the figures and the tracery; or else the monument itself appears to have been very fancifully repaired. These coronets, in particular, are different to any that are to be found in ancient examples.

The Bishop in the third niche, is probably St. Peter, or St. Nicholas, or one of the other saints who were usually represented in episcopal attire.

The fourth figure is evidently St. Katharine, drawn as usual with a sword, and holding in her hand a wheel (which has been interpreted as the Duke's bonnet). She customarily wears a coronet; as does St. Margaret, for whom the second figure may have been intended.

The fifth figure is in armour, and holds a sword, and is probably, therefore, St. George; St. Paul, whose emblem is also a sword, being always represented in robes. And the last is the Virgin and her holy Infant. According to a plan frequently followed, the saints are alternately male and female.

Your Reviewer has already mentioned that the arms at the end of the tomb are not confirmatory of the appropriation to the house of Stafford.

The first shield bears a chevron with apparently a file, or label; the second shield bears either a fess cottised wavy (as it appears in Sir R. C. Hoare's plate), or else a fess engrailed (as it appears in Mr. Hall's woodcut. As I have not examined the monument myself, I cannot speak with accuracy of these heraldic shields, which perhaps some Salisbury correspondent will describe with greater precision, and state whether they occur at both ends of the tomb. The extreme simplicity of their charges, and the consequent wide range of families to whom they might be assigned, has evidently led to their failure in conveying that information which heraldry generally affords. Still, if we knew accurately what they really are (or were before any recent repair), we might proceed safely to consider to what names, either from their connection with the parish, or from other circumstances, they might with most probability be assigned.

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, May 9.*

IN an article on Provincial Dialects (Quarterly Review, No. 110.), an extract from Wageby's 'Skyl-Kay of Knawinge'* is given as a sample of the Northumbrian dialect. When the article was written, I only knew the poem from the account and the specimens furnished by Mr. Walter; and though I had reason to think that the worthy monk of Fountains Abbey was greatly indebted to Hampole's 'Pricke of Conscience,' I had not then the means of verifying my suspicions. Having since had an opportunity of inspecting two MSS. of the latter poem, preserved in the library of Lichfield Cathedral, I am enabled to state that the 'Skyl-Kay of Koawynge,' is nothing more than a Northumbrian *rifacciamento* of Hampole's poem, curtailed and interpolated *ad libitum*, but still the same work in substance. This process appears to have been carried on pretty extensively in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, insomuch that we are never sure of having a poem of that period in its original form, unless we are so fortunate as to possess the author's *autograph*.

* "An account of a manuscript of ancient English poetry, entitled *Clavis Scientie, or Brelesnye's Skyl-Kay of Knawinge*, by John de Wageby, Monk of Fountains Abbey." 8vo. Lond. 1816. pp. 17. (only 50 copies printed.)

It has occurred to me that the knowledge of this circumstance may help to illustrate a point at present involved in a good deal of uncertainty. It appears that the transcribers of those works not only interpolated them with fresh matter, but in many instances accommodated them to their own *dialect*. As the '*Pricke of Conscience*' is one of our most common MSS. a comparison of many different copies, especially when the date and place of transcription can be ascertained, may greatly enlarge our knowledge of the limits and distinguishing characteristics of the provincial dialects of this country, as they existed in the fourteenth and following centuries. I shall therefore give a brief account of the copies which have come under my notice, and shall feel obliged to any of your readers who will communicate such information as they possess on the subject.

I have no data for fixing the precise age of the two Lichfield MSS. ; I conjecture the older to be of the beginning of the fifteenth century; the other, forty or fifty years later. The one which I call, for the sake of distinction, MS. *A.* is in the form of a small quarto, and consists at present of 109 folios, the concluding one having been cut out. It is on vellum, in a small but distinct character, with few contractions, and rubricated titles and initials. The second, or MS. *B.* is bound up together, with some tracts of St. Anselm, and occupies 155 leaves. It is elaborately written, in a large bold hand, greatly resembling the black letter of our early typographers, and appears to be perfect. No author's name is given in either; but in the peroration of both we are told—

'*Pricke of conscience* yis* hok is i-hote.'

I subjoin an extract from each, which your readers may compare with the corresponding passage given by Warton from the Ashmole MS. with which, as Mr. Price observes, the Lansdowne substantially agrees:

MS. *A.* fol. 2.

For of alle yat god made bothe more and lesse
Man is most princypal and schal alle othre
passe;

* The character *y*, in this and similar cases, is to be considered as equivalent to the Saxon *þ*, *f*h.

As ze† schal here afterward sone,
Yat al yat he made wes for man a lone.
God to mannys kynde adde gret delyt,
Qwan he ordenyt for manys profyt,
Hevene and erthe and al ye word a brod,
And al other thyng, and man to laste ende a
And hym in his liknesse in ceiy stature, [bod,
As hym yat was most worthy creature,
Over alle other beastes qweche haven kynde,
And zaf hem wyth resoun and mende,
Evere for to knowyn boye god and ille,
And yar to god zaf hem wyth yat wille,
Botuen for to chese and for to holde
Good or evel, qweder yey wolde.
And also god ordenyt man for to dwelle
And for [to] leve in erthe, in fleesch and felle,
Aud for to knowe hese werkys and hym to
honoure,
And hese beastes for to kepen in everyche owre,
And if he to god buxum be come,
To ye blisse of hevене he schal be nome.

MS. *B.* fol. 2.

[† Mannes kynde is to folowe godes wylle,
And hys comandementes to fulfille.]
For of alle y† god made eyer mor or lasse,
Man most worry creature yase.
All yt he made wes for man y-done,
As ze schal here aftur ward sone.
God to mannes kynde hath grete love,
Whan he ordynede to mannes by hove—
Hevene and erthe and alle the worlde brode,
And, of alle thynges, man laste he made—
To hys lyknes (in) semely stature;
And made hym most worthy creature
Of other creatures of alle kynde,
And zaf hym w† skyle and mynde.
For to knowe bothe gowd and ewelle,
And ther w† he zaf hyne a fre wylle.
For to chese and for to holde
Goude other ewelle, wether he wolde.
And also he ordynede man to dwelle
And lyve in erthe, bothe w† flech and felle,
And knowe his werkys and hym werchepe,
And his comandementes to kepe;
And ayfe he be to hym goud and boxome,
To endeles byssse attē laste to come.

On comparing the above with each other and with the passage given by Warton, it will appear that the Lichfield MS. *A.* exhibits the most ancient text. The poetry is more rude and inartificial, and the orthography and diction more antiquated. In *B.* the lines are frequently recast, and the archaisms replaced by more familiar expressions. There is also a considerable number of *interpolations*, amounting in some instances to twenty lines in the hundred, or a full fifth part. The Ashmole MS. appears to correspond with *B.* line for line in *substance*, but differs materially in expression, and is evidently the most modern of the three.

There is internal evidence that the text of *B.* was formed from that of *A.*, or one greatly resembling it. A portion of the former (fol. 83 to 92), is transcribed in a different hand, and

† The letter *z* represents the Saxon *þ*.
‡ Omitted in MS. *A.*

in an orthography approximating to that of the latter. *Qwat, qweche, qware, qwanne* are employed instead of *what, wache, &c.*; *en*, or the somewhat uncommon form *it*, is substituted for the usual plural in *th*: e. gr. 3rd pers. pl. *shullen*, or *shuln*, *havit*, *duellit*, *dredit*, &c. The phraseology also more closely resembles that of *A.*; in short, all this portion appears to have been copied by one less ambitious of improving upon his original, than his fellow-transcriber.

Warton observes that the Bodleian MSS. exhibit an older text than the Ashmolean. The extracts which he gives agree pretty closely with the corresponding passages in *A.*; the discrepancies being chiefly dialectical and orthographical. To place the matter in a clearer light, I subjoin a tetraplar version of the description of the heavenly Jerusalem.

Bodleian text, ap. Warton :

This cite is y-set on an hei hille,
That no synful man may ther to tillie;
The wuiche ich likne to berel clene,
Ac so fayr berel may non be y-sene.
Thulke hyl is nougt elles to understondyng,
But holi thugt, and desyr brennyng,
The wuiche holi men hadde hoer to that place,
Whyles hi hadde on eorthe here lyes space;
And i likne as y-may ymagene in my thout,
The walles of hevene to walles that were
y-wrougt
Of all maner preciose stonys, y-set y-ferre,
And y-semented with gold bryt and clere;
Bot so bryt gold ne non so clene
Was in this worlde never y-sene.

Lichfield MS. *A.* fol. 107-8. :

This cite is set on an hey hille,
Yt no synful man may yerto tillie;
The qweche i likned to berel clene,
But so fayr berel may non be sene.
Yat hit is not else to understonge, (*sic*)
But holy yout and desyr brennyng,
Ye queche holy men lau her had to yt place,
Whyl yei haddyn on erde here lytel space,
And i likne as i may ymagen in my thout,
Ye walles of hevene to the walles that were
wrougt
Of all maner precyous stony's set in fere,
And yementid with gold bryt and clere;
Bot so bryt gold ne non so clene
In all this werd is no qwer sene.

MS. *B.* fol. 186.

Yis cyte is yset on an hye hulle,
Yt no synful man may yerto telle;
Ye wuch i lykne to beryl clene,
And no fayr berel may non be sene.
Yulke huile ys nougt elles to understonde (*sic*)
Bote holy yout and desyr brennyng.
Ye wuch holy men hadde her to yt place
Whyles hy hadde on erth here lye space.
And i lykne as i ymagene in my thout
Ye walles of hevene yt (*sic*) to walles yt were
y-wrougt
Of alle manere precyous stonys yset yfere,
And yementid wt gold bryt and clere;
Bot so bryt gold ne non so clene
Was never in ys wordes ysene.

John de Wageby, ap. Walter :

This cyte es sett on swa hege a hyl,
That na synfull man may wyne thartill;
Swa clene here was never sene to syght,
The whylk sall seme all of beryl bryght.
That hyl may be, to my understanding,
Holy thocht and byrnande ybrennyng,
That haly men hade to that stede,
While they luffed here by, for thar dede.
All the walles are of stanes sere,
Sementyde with gold bryght and clere;
Bot swa bryght gold and swa clene
Was never name in this werlde sene.

The language of the last extract seems to be of the fifteenth century: its decided Northern character needs not to be pointed out more particularly. Of the others, it may be observed, that Warton's Bodleian MSS. and the Lichfield MS. *B.* strongly resemble each other in orthography and dialectical forms. Both exhibit something of a *Western* character; though less strongly marked than Robert of Gloucester. The Lansdowne text is evidently modernised, but still preserves traces of a Mercian origin.

The Lichfield MS. *A.* differs considerably in verbal forms from the others, though it exhibits substantially the same *text* as the Bodleian copies. The infinitives and plurals in *en*, may be regarded as Mercian; in other respects it appears to be tinged with Middle Anglian. I conceive it might be written in Derbyshire or West Leicestershire; but I would not undertake to pronounce positively respecting this matter without further evidence than I can at present command.

Yours, &c. ESORACENSIS.

P. S. I beg to thank Mr. GORDON (p. 499), for his valuable remarks on the ancient Northumbrian form of the imperative plural in *es*. I had observed its occurrence in *Havelok*; but at that time supposed it to belong to the Midland dialect. I have since met with several examples of its use in Northumbrian compositions of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and have not the least doubt of its being a genuine form. All who take an interest in this branch of our literature will be rejoiced to see the *Towneley Mysteries*. For my part, I am fully convinced that neither the grammar nor the etymology of our language will be thoroughly understood till all existing monuments of this class have been carefully analysed.

ON THE HARP AND ITS ACCOMPANIMENTS AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

"The man who hath no music in his soul,
Is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoil." SHAKESPEARE.

MUSIC and Poetry were almost entirely united among the Greeks, who did not much esteem purely instrumental music. It is not easy to get an idea of their *nomos* or melodies, but they were necessarily simple, and each kind of music was adapted to a corresponding species of poetry; and music also formed a principal part of the education of youth.

The *Cithara*,* or Harp, was much esteemed by the ancients, as also was the Lyre, of which Hermes was the inventor. The *Cithara* was deemed the invention of Apollo, who played whilst the Muses sang. Others give the honour to Linus, a poet, of whom very little is known, save that he was the disciple of Orpheus.

Clinias, the disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have added several strings to the Harp, and to have often played on it;† and on being asked wherefore, answered—"Because it soothes the mind." Achilles also is represented, by Homer, amusing himself with the sound of the harp, because it allays anger, and pleases; and in the *Odyssey*, the suitors compel Phœmius to play the lyre. Many other great men could be cited as examples; as Alexander, who had many masters to teach him, and Epaminondas.

The Lacedæmonians were very fond of the seven-stringed Lyre,‡ but those who exceeded that number were punished. They did not even sanction the use of the before-mentioned instrument until Terpander, their contemporary, four times carried off the prize in the Pythian games, and had tranquillized the tumults and disorders of the city by the magic influence of his beautiful instrument; then did they

* This instrument was not exclusively Greek, for the Hebrews had one also; and in Samuel, David is represented soothing the troubled and disordered mind of Saul with the harp.

† This was recommended him by his master Pythagoras, who was also accustomed to play and sing to it.

‡ The lyre of Mercury had that number of strings.

give the sanction of the law to the musician.

But when Thrynis had two strings more than lawful to his lyre, Septipes, the ephor, cut out the two; and there was a Spartan decree to the following effect:—"Whereas Timotheus, of Miletus, despising the harmony of the seven-stringed lyre, poisoned the ears of the young men by increasing the number of strings, and introducing a new and effeminate species of melody; and that, having been invited to perform at the festival of the Eleusinian Ceres, he exhibited an indecent representation of the holy rites, and most improperly instructed the young men in the mystery of the labour-pains of Semele; it is decreed that the kings and ephors should reprimand Timotheus, and compel him to reduce the number of strings on his lyre to seven; to order that every person in future, being conscious of the dignity of the state, might beware of introducing improper customs into Sparta, and the fame of the contests be preserved unsullied."

Timotheus endeavoured to justify himself by referring to a statue of Apollo, at Sparta, which had a lyre of the same number of strings; but his instrument was taken from him, and Pausanias saw it hung up in the hall of music at Sparta: it had eleven strings. The Cretans and Argives had also laws concerning music, and the former advanced to battle to the sound of a lyre.

I shall now proceed to give a description of the Harp. Sometimes it had the form of the Greek letter Δ, which has some resemblance to the modern harp; but on various medals the form is much more complicated. It was played by touching both sides at once like the *Magadis*.§ The strings were usually made of sheep's intestines. Thus, in Homer's *Odyssey*,

"The well-twisted intestines."

§ This was an instrument of twenty cords, placed two by two, and had ten notes.

But sometimes it happened they were of thread.

It was not struck with the fingers, but with an instrument supplying the place of our bow, but which in reality was a fingerlet of iron, and was called *πλεκτρα*. This was general in Greece, both at Athens and Sparta; for Athenæus mentions the Lacedæmonians playing the Cithara, "striking every cord with the plectre." Sometimes, however, it was struck with the hand, and there exists a medal on which a woman is represented without any plectre.

There has been some dispute about the manner of using the plectre; some will have it to be held in the right hand, some the left. In the medal in Boissard, the plectre is held in the left hand, but in that in Leonicus it is held in the right; and how are we to reconcile this? Is it not more probable that it was the right? And are not ancient artists as liable to mistake as modern ones? We have also the testimony of Athenæus, who plainly says, "they held the harp in the left, and the plectre in the right hand." And also in Ovid's *Metamorphosis*, Apollo held the plectre in the right hand. What more can they want? But there are some who will mope and mope, draw one conclusion from this, another from that, without any foundation whatever.

In some of the above-mentioned medals, the plectre is like the present bow, but much smaller, which probably had small teeth, with which they struck the strings, and raised the sounds called *ψάλμα*; and such was the sweetness of the notes, that a beautiful allegory was formed, saying, that the lyre chased away the most afflictive pestilences.

Music was used at entertainments; for, after the feast was over, each guest was presented with a myrtle branch, and, one after another, with some instrument of music, either with the *cithara*, the *psalterion*,* the *skindapæes*,

* The *psalterion* was a stringed instrument, and was a very early invention. Alexander of Cytheræ, a famous musician, completed the chords of the *psalterion*, and, having grown old at Ephesus, dedicated his invention to Diana. It was

the *pectis*, and sometimes the sounds were mixed with the *triangle*, the *psaltery*, the *monaulæ*, the *photinge*, the *gingre*, and sometimes with cornets and trumpets.

Songs were often sung to the harp, and were on various subjects, both divine and human. Helen celebrated Diana; and Demodocus in the *Odyssey*, at the court of Alcinoüs the Phæacian king, sang of Mars and Venus, of the contention of Ulysses and Achilles, and of the Trojan horse; and Achilles sang the praises of celebrated men.

Nor were the accompaniments of the harp confined to singing. Dancing also was greatly patronized by the Greeks, who according to Athenæus had hired dancers like the Almé of the eastern nations; and Antiochus, surnamed the Great, is represented dancing with his friends.

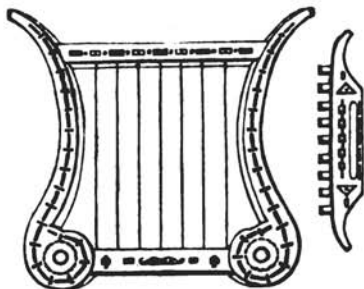
The dance with a ball was a very favourite one; but as it was not danced to music I shall pass it over, and refer the reader to Athenæus. Another dance there was, the war dance, of which Xenophon has given a very animated description in the *Anabasis*: "some Thracians first arose," says he, "and danced in arms, springing high and with great agility, at the same time clashing their swords. Presently one of them made at his opponent and struck him as it were dead; but he struck so cunningly, that the Paphlagonians, fearing he was dead, cried out; and the victor having despoiled the other, went out singing the *metai-*

a flat instrument, of the form of a triangle. The *skindapæes* is an instrument of four cords, which was made of the maple tree, and inlaid with tamarind wood. The *pectis* was an instrument of two cords, and was struck with the *pectine*. The *triangle* was a Syrian invention, and was often played in company with these instruments. The *psaltery* was made by the Troglodytes with laurel. The *monaulæ* and *photinge* were two kinds of flutes, invented by Osiris, and were often made with lotus and ivory. The *gingre* was a flute invented by the Phœnicians, which had a very solemn and funeral sound, and derived its name from having been used in the funeral songs in honour of Adonis, who was called by these people *Gingre*. Cornets were the invention of the Tyrrhenians.

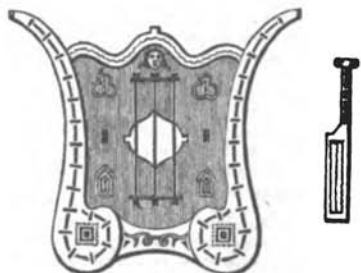
kan.* The Tyrrhenians also danced in arms."

The drawings I have sent you, are copied from several medals.

Yours, &c. OLIVER.



A CITHARA and its Plectre.



LYRE and its Plectre.

ANGLO-SAXON PROVERB.

MR. URBAN,

ON passing some time lately with Professor Schmeller of Munich, my attention was called by him to an an-

* For further description, see Xenophon, book v. chap. 1.

cient Saxon proverb quoted in an epistle of Saint Boniface, which he had read in the third vol. of Pertz' Thesaurus, just published. As it stood in Pertz, it ran thus :

Oft daed lata domæ for eldit si gi sitha ga-
[huuem suuyit it jiana.

A very old MS. copy of the same epistle in the Munich library, and, like that from which Pertz printed, written in Germany, gave the same, as follows.

Oft daed latadom sefor eldit si gisitha ga-
[huuem suuyit it jiana.

On translating this from its half-German half-Northumbrian dialect, into good plain West-Saxon (Anglo-Saxon), I arranged the lines as follows.

Oft dædlata
dóme foryldeð
sigesíða gehwæm:
swylteð ðy'ána.

"Oft doth the dilatory man with justice lose by his delay, in every successful undertaking: therefore he dieth lonely."

As this was written by Saint Boniface, or, to call him by his Anglo-Saxon name, Winfríð, in the early half of the eighth century, it is one of the earliest pieces of Saxon poetry on record. It shares the character of the Saxon proverbs generally; viz. that of a solemn gnomic saying, treasured, probably, as a wise rule of life. Winfríð quotes it as well known, and therefore as earlier than his own period. On this account, it may, perhaps, be placed by the side of the verses cited by Beda in his last moments; and on this account, it may, perhaps, interest some one or other of your readers.

Yours, &c. J. M. KEMBLE.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Poems, consisting of Epistles, and Epigrams, Satyrs, Epitaphs and Elegies, Songs and Sonnets, with variety of other drolling Verses upon several subjects. Composed by nobody must know whom, and are to be had every body knows where, and for some body knows what.

— Ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat?

London, 1658, 12mo.

This is an exceedingly scarce volume. The author was John Eliot, as may be seen by his signature, fol. 34. Mr. Park, in a MS. note, says,—“The

preface says, these poems were written near 16 years before they were printed, I should otherwise have given some of them to *Jordan*." He also adds,—
 "Query, whether great part of these poems might not have been the production of Dr. David Lloyd, who wrote the legend of Captain Jones. See Wood, ii. 332."—See Longman's *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poet.* No. 243, and Lowndes's *Bibliog.* p. 655.

We shall give, as a specimen, the following Poem on the Marriage of Henrietta Maria.

"The author intending to write upon the Duke of Buckingham, when he went to fetch the Queen, prepared a new ballad for the fiddlers, as might hold them to sing between Dover and Callice.

Now list you lordlings, and attend
 Unto a ballad newly pen'd,

I took it up in Kent;
 And if you ask who made the same,
 The author wished me say, his name
 Was honest Jack of Lent.

But ere I further pass along,
 Or let you hear more of my song,
 I wish the doore were lockt;
 For if there be so base a groom,
 As an informer in the room,
 Your fiddlers may be knockt.

Nor is it rare to find a knave
 Amongst a company so brave,
 For knaves are gallant things;
 And they of late are grown so bold,
 They dare appear in cloth of gold,
 Even in the presence of kings.

But, hit or miss, I must declare,
 The speech at London, and elsewhere,
 Concerning this designe;
 Amongst the drunkards it is said,
 They hear her dowry shall be paid
 In nought but claret wine.

The country clowns when they repair,
 Either to market, or to fair,
 No sooner get their pots;
 But straight they swear the time is come,
 When England must be over-run,
 Between the French and Scots.

A holy sister, having hem'd
 And blown her nose, will swear she dream'd,
 Or else the spirit told her;
 That they and all their holy seed,
 To Amsterdam may go and breed
 Ere they were twelve months older.

And, might but Jack of Lent advise,
 These dreams of hers should not prove
 lies,

For, as he greatly fears,
 They will be prating night and day,
 Till verily by yea and nay
 They set together by the ears.

The reverend Bishops whisper too
 That now they shall have much to do,
 With Friars and with Monks;
 And eke their wives do greatly fear,
 Those learned men will make 't appear
 They are omonical punks.

At Cambridge and at Oxford eke,
 They of this match, like scholars speak
 By figures and by tropes;
 And as for the supremacie,
 The body may King Charles's be,
 But sure the head 's the Pope's.

The learned in Astrologie,
 That wander up and down the sky,
 And there discourse with stars;
 Foresee that some of this brave rout
 That now goes sound and bravely out,
 Shall back return with scars.

The Civil Lawyer laughs in his sleeve,
 For he doth verily believe,
 That after all these sports,
 The citizens will horn-mad grow,
 And their ill-gotten gold will throw
 About their b——y Courts.

Such as in music spend their days,
 And study songs and roundelays,
 Begin to clear their throats;
 For by some signs they do presage,
 That this will prove a fiddling age,
 Fitt for them of their coats.

Next such as do Apollo court,
 And with the wanton Muses sport,
 Proclaim the time is come,
 That gallants shall themselves address,
 To masks, and plays, and wantonnesse,
 More than to fife and drum.

But leaving colleges and schools,
 Unto those clerks and learned fools,
 Let's through the city range;
 For there are sconces made of horn,
 Foresaw things long ere they were borne,
 Which may be thought most strange.

The Mayor and Aldermen being met,
 And at a custard closely set,
 Each in his rank and order;
 The Mayor a question doth propound,
 And that unanswered did go round,
 Till 't came to the Recorder.

For hee 's the cittie's oracle,
 And which you 'll think a miracle,
 He hath their brains in keeping;
 For when a cause should be decreed,
 He cries, 'The bench are all agreed,'
 When most of them are sleeping.

A Shrieve at lower end o' th' board,
Cryes, ' Reverend Sirs, hear me a word,
A bolt I'll only shoot ;
We shall have executions store
Against some gallants now gone o'er,
Wherefore, good brother, look to 't.'

The rascal Sergeants flaring stand,
Wishing their Charter reach'd the Strand
That they might there intrude ;
But since they are not yet content,
I wish that it to Tyburn went,
So they might there conclude.

An Alderman, both grave and wise,
Cries, ' Brethren all, let me advise,
Whilst wit is to be had ;
That we some speeches may provide,
To entertain the Lady Bride,
Before all men run mad.

" For by my faith, if thou may guess,
Of greater matters, and the less,
I pray let this suffice ;
If we do on their backs but look,
And then survey each tradesman's book,
You'll swear few men are wise.

" Some threadbare Poet let us press,
And for that day we will him dress
At least in beaten satin ;
And he shall tell her from this bench,
That tho' we understand not French,
At *Paul's* she shall hear Latin.

His lordship all the while demurs,
And council takes of his grave furs,
That stunk of fox or coney ;
And then he sulks with high disdain,
Swearing the city, in his reign,
Shall buy no wit with money—

" For by this sack I mean to drink,
I would not have my Sovereign think,
For twenty thousand crowns ;
That I, his Lord Lieutenant here,
And you, my brethren, should appear
Such arrant witless clowns.

" No, no! I have it in my head,
Various conceits shall strike it dead,
And make proud Paris say ;
That little *London* hath a Mayor,
Can entertain their Lady fair
As well as e'er did they.

" Saint George's Church shall be the place
Where first I mean to meet her grace,
And there *Saint George* shall be,
Mounted upon a dapple gray,
And gaping, he shall seem to say,
Welcome *Saint Denis* to me.

" From thence we'll march by two and two,
As we to *Windsor* use to do,
And to the Bridge convey her ;
When on the top of that old gate,
On which stands many a rascal's pate,
I mean to place a Player.

" And he unto her Grace shall cry,
Vouchsafe to cast up one bright eye,
To view those heads of traitors ;
Know there we mean to rise all those,
That to your Highness shall prove foes,
For we to knaves are haters.

" Down Fish-street-hill a whale shall shoot,
And meet her at the bridge's foot,
Out from her mouth so wide ay,
Shall *Jonas* peep, and say, ' For fish
As good as her dear heart can wish
She shall have hence each Friday.'

" At Grace Church corner there shall stand
A troop of graces, hand in hand,
And they to her shall say,
' Your Grace of France is welcome hither,
'Tis merry when Graces meet together,
Pray keep on your way.'

" At the Exchange shall placed be,
In ugly shapes those Sisters three,
That gives to each his fate ;
The Spanish Infanta shall stand by,
Wringing her hands, she loud shall cry,
' I doe repent too late.'

" There we a pair of gloves will give,
And pray her Highness long may live,
On her white hands to wear them ;
For though they have a Spanish scent,
The givers have no ill intent,
Wherefore she need not fear them.

" About the *Standard* I think fit,
Your wives, my brethren, all shall sit,
And eke my Lady Mayoreas ;
They shall present a cup of gold,
Saying, if they may be so bold,
They'll drink to all at Paris.

" Nor shall the Conduit now run daret,
Perhaps the French now care not for it,
They have at home so much ;
No, I will have that boy to ———
No worse than purest Ipcorists,
Her Grace ne'er tasted such.

" In *Paul's* Churchyard her breath may
take,

For they such tedious speeches make,
Will tire any horse ;
And then I'll put her Grace in minde,
To cast her princely eye behinde,
And view *St. Paul's* Old Cross.

" Our Serjeants then shall go their way,
And far as at the Devil stay,
I mean at Temple Bar.
There we of her our leaves will take,
And saie 'twas for *King Charles* his sake
We came with her so far."

Thus, fearing I have tired the ears,
Both of the Duke and all these Peers,
I'll be no more uncivil ;
But leave the Mayor and both the Shrieves,
With Serjeants hanging on their sleeves,
For this time at the Devil.

B———II.

J. M.

ON EARLY NORMAN AND FRENCH POETRY.

No. II. *The Mysteries and Miracle Plays.**

THE subject of ancient mysteries is just now become very interesting to us by the approaching publication of the highly important collection of English Mysteries, known by the name of the *Towneley Mysteries*, by the Surtees Society. It is well known that the earlier Mysteries were in Latin; those of Hroswitha, a nun of Gandersheim in Lower Saxony, date so far back as the tenth century. Next in antiquity are the French Mysteries, for we find nothing of the sort in English until a comparatively late period. The very ancient Mystery of the *Wise and Foolish Virgins*, in which the interlocutors speak sometimes Latin and sometimes French, is ascribed to the eleventh century. We have now before us a fragment of a French Mystery on the *Resurrection of our Saviour*, which was published by M. Jubinal with a translation in 1834, and which, there is no doubt, belongs to an early period of the thirteenth century, perhaps even, as its editor thinks, to the latter end of the twelfth. The curiosity of this piece is, that it proves that at that time the play was not regularly acted, but that it was rather performed in the manner of declamation, which we can best picture to our readers by comparing it with the beautiful ballad of the Nutbrowne Maid, of which Mr. Pickering is at present publishing a very elegant edition. The stage scenery must have been very imperfect, if we judge from the introduction, which is as follows:—

“ En ceste manière recitom
La Sainte Resurreccion.
Primèremet apareillons
Tus les lius et les mansions,
Le crucifix primèremet,
Et puis après le monument.
Une jaiole i deit aver
Par les prisons enprisoner.
Enfer seit mis de cele part,
Es mansions de l'autre part,
Et puis le ciel, et as estals
Primes Pilate od ces vassals;
Sis u set chevaliers aura.
Cayphas an l'autre serras;
Od lui seit la Juerie;
Puis Joseph d'Arimathe.
Et quart liu seit dans Nichodèmes.

Chescuns i ad od sei les soens.
El quint les deciples Crist.
Les trois Maries saient el siet.
Si seit porvéu que l'om face
Galilée en mi la place;
Imaus uncore i seit fait,
U Jhesu fut al hostel trait;
Et cum la gent est tute asise,
Et la pes de tutes parz mise,
Dan Joseph, cil d'Arimathe,
Venge à Pilate, si lui die.”

In the following manner let us recite
The Holy Resurrection.
First let us arrange
All the places and the stations,
The crucifix first,
And next the monument.
A jail there ought to be
To imprison the prisoners.
Hell shall be on this side,
And the stations on the other side,
And then, heaven, and on the stages
First Pilate with his vassals;
Six or seven knights there shall be.
Cayphas shall sit on the other side;
With him must be the Jews;
Then Joseph of Arimathea.
In the fourth place must be Don Nichodemus.

Each has there with him his attendants.
In the fifth the disciples of Christ.
The three Maries must sit in the sixth.
There must also carefully be provided
Galilee in the middle of the place;
Let Emaus also be made there,
Where Jesus was lodged;
And when all the people are seated,
And silence established on all sides,
Let Don Joseph, he of Arimathea,
Come to Pilate, and say to him.

* *Mystère de Saint Crespin et Saint Crespinien*, publié pour la première fois, d'après un manuscrit conservé aux archives du Royaume, par L. Desallies et P. Chabaille. 8vo. 1836. Paris, Silvestre. London, Pickering.

Miracle de Notre Dame, de Robert le Dyable, publié pour la première fois, d'après un MS. du xiv^e siècle, de la Bibliothèque du Roi, par plusieurs Membres de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 8vo. 1836. Rouen, Ed. Frère. London, Pickering.

Le Pas Salhadin, pièce historique en vers, relative aux Croisades, publiée pour la première fois d'après le manuscrit de la Bibliothèque du Roi, par G. S. Trebutien, Membre de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 8vo. 1835. Paris, Silvestre. London, Pickering.

The dialogue then proceeds between Pilate and Joseph, who comes to beg the body of the Saviour; which finished, the poem proceeds:—

“Dunt s'en alerent dous des serganz,
Lances od sei en main partanz.
Si ont dit à Longin le cui,
Que ont trové séant en un liu.”

Then two of the sergeants departed,
Carrying spears with them in their hand.
They said to Longinus the blind,
Whom they found sitting in a place,”

After which we have the conversation of a soldier and Longinus, who undertakes for twelve pence to pierce the side of Jesus. The action is again described:—

“Quant Il vendrent devant la croiz,
Une lance li mistrent es poinz.

When they came before the cross,
They placed a spear in his hand.

UNUS MILITUM.

ONE OF THE SOLDIERS.

“Pren ceste lance en ta main;
Bute ben à mont et n'ent en vain.
Lessez culer desquel pulmon;
Si saaverun s'il est mort a non.

Take this spear in thy hand:
Strike well up and enter not in vain.
Let it run to the lungs;
Then we shall know if he be dead or not.

Il prist la lance; cil feri
Al quer, dunt sanc et evve en issi.

He took the lance; he struck him
To the heart, whence blood and water
issued.

Si li est as mains avalé,
Dunt il ad face muillée.
Et quant à ces oïls le mist,
Dunt vit à neire et puis si dit.”

It ran down on his hands,
With which he had his face wet.
And when he put it to his eyes,
Which were sightless, and then said.

—and in this manner the piece is continued.

The *Mystery of St. Crespin and St. Crespinian* is a very handsome volume, worthy of a place on the shelves of every library; and more particularly indispensable to the collection of every one who studies the history of the drama. One of its editors, M. Chabaille, is already known to our readers by his scholar-like supplementary volume to Méon's edition of the French Reynard.

The manuscript of this *Mystery*, which is preserved among the archives of the kingdom, is of the fifteenth century, though the poem itself is considered by its editors to be somewhat older. It was written at a time when the performance of such pieces was brought to much greater perfection, and when people were not satisfied with the brief representations of former times. The *Mystery of St. Crespin and St. Crespinian* required four days for its performance; and, with that view, was divided into four parts. It was also one of those *Mysteries*, which, like our English *Mysteries*, were appropriated to different companies of trades; it, as we are informed in two memoranda on the wrappers of the volumes, belonged to the Shoemakers of Paris. Unfortunately the First Day is lost, and we have only the three others, which, however, were probably the most interesting, and the best, and they contain many passages which may truly be called fine.

The part of the Man possessed by a Devil, in the fourth part of this *Mystery*, is particularly curious, the more so as being an attempt at the comic. He is, in fact, in the list of “Personnages,” called “le Fol,” and his servant “le Vallet du Fol,” and what is more, the latter takes great authority upon himself, and beats his master soundly when the latter misbehaves himself. The Devils also, as in all similar productions, are rather droll personages. The part they play is generally to carry off the Pagans who are killed in the attempt to put the Saints to death, and here they meet with no opposition; but not yet satisfied, they come also, at the period of their martyrdom, which occurs on the third day of the performance, to carry off the Saints themselves, if they can find their opportunity. Satan himself, as the most cunning, appears very early at the place prepared for the execution, and exults in the hope that, as neither the Virgin Mary nor any of her messengers are arrived, he shall be able to carry them away before any one is aware of him. He is, however, miserably disappointed; for our Lady, with her Son, and the angels Gabriel, Raphael, and Uriel, soon after enter, and Christ sees the Evil One:—

" Ne te veulles plus cy tenir ;
Va-t'en de ce lieu, ennemis ;
Pouvoir n'aras sur mes amis :
Va-t'en de cy !

SATHAN.

Haro ! las ! haro ! que'est cecy ?
Le deable vous ont fait venir ;
J'estoye venu cy querir
Les ames de ces maleureux ;
Or voy-ge bien qu'avoir les veulx.
Las ! que feray ?

NOSTRE DAME.

Mes amis, sans prendre délay,
Alés cel ennemi hors mettre
De ce lieu, quant le Roy célestre,
Mon doux Enfant, le veult ainsi ;
Boutés-les hors, puisque ainsi
Est ordonné.

GABRIEL.

Fault Sathans, mal ordonné,
Seras de nous. Passe de cy !
Tien ! et tien ! tu ne pués y
Plus demourer.

RAPHAEL.

Se ne t'en vas, moult endurr
Te ferons d'ennuy et de haire.
Tien ! va-t'en vuide se repaire !
Appertement.

SATHAN.

Haro ! haro ! que de tourment
Me faites souffrir et porter !
Deables vous voudrent apporter
En ce lieu pour moy donner paine.
A grant paine ay-ge mon alaïne,
Tant ay de tourment et de rage.
Haro ! lasse ! Haro ! j'esrage !
Pour m'en fault."

We have only to add, that this beautiful volume is embellished with a fac-simile of the manuscript.

Frère's edition of the curious miracle play of *Robert the Devil*, a Norman hero, whose story is known in this country by the old English version reprinted in Thomas's curious and valuable collection of Early Prose Romances, is also a handsome book, though not got up in the splendid style of the foregoing, and is moreover an extremely cheap book. It is also embellished by a very nice fac-simile, including an illumination. It is preceded by a curious *notice historique*, of which we shall have occasion to say more hereafter, is accompanied by notes, and is followed by long extracts from the ancient romance on the same hero, and from old Norman Chronicles. The *Mystery of Robert the Devil* is written much in the same style as that of *St. Crespin and St. Crespinian*, and is distinguished by the same short line at the end of each person's speech, which rhymes with the first line of the next speech. It has also some comic scenes.

We take this opportunity of mentioning a beautiful little book recently published by Mr. Silvestre, printed in black and red, and truly executed *avec luxe*, as the catalogue expresses it. It is entitled the *Pas Salshadis*, and is a poetical account of a marvellous rencontre which is said to have taken place between the infidels and the Christians in the days of crusading, and which added greatly to the glory of our first Richard. In his introduction, M. Trebutien, the editor, compares the story with an incident of Richard's history, the raising the siege of Jaffa, of which he has printed an account from an old manuscript Chronicle of Flanders. At the end are some curious historical notes on the poem.

Do'nt thou stop here any longer ;
Get out of this place, enemy ;
Thou shalt not have power over my
Get thee hence !

SATAN.

Help ! alas ! help ! what is here !
The devils have sent you here ;
I was come here to seek
The souls of these wretches ;
Now I see well that you intend to have
Alas ! what shall I do ?

OUR LADY.

My friends, without any delay,
Go and turn out the enemy
From this place, since the King of Heaven,
My sweet Child, wills it so ;
Put him out, since thus
It is ordained.

GABRIEL.

False Satan, ill treated
Thou shalt be by us. Out of the way !
Take that ! and that ! (*beats him*) thou
Remain longer. [*can't not here*]

RAPHAEL.

If thou dost not fly, to suffer much
Hurt and grief we will make thee.
Take that ! (*beats him*) get out ! quit
Directly. [*this place*]

SATAN.

Help ! help ! how much torment
You make me suffer and endure !
The devils have brought you
In this place to punish me.
With great difficulty I draw my breath,
So much have I of torment and rage.
Help ! alas ! help ! I go mad !
I must fly hence.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Works of Cowper. By R. Southey.

THE late editors and biographers of Cowper have done little more than re-tread the circle of Hayley's criticisms and remarks, adding, as they went along, a precious sprinkling of their own peculiar opinions: the last editor was totally deficient even in the common knowledge of literature, and deformed his edition by blunders the most obvious and gross.

Mr. Southey has brought to his labour of love, all that could be desired of extensive information, temperate judgment, sound criticism, and experienced habits of writing. In the present volume, his account of the men of genius, who were the early friends or contemporaries of Cowper, is of much interest; and reflects light on the Poet's own studies, habits of composition, trains of thought, and modes of expression. How strongly many of Cowper's lighter poems resemble those of his friend Lloyd—how similar in many respects is the structure of his longer verse to that of Churchill—how much of the same easy, natural, playful wit of the former shines in many of Cowper's pages; how much of the strong satirical indignation of the other—thus far is the impression of the habits of his early companions visible in Cowper's poetry:

Deliciæ et lepores mei,

Qui Gallicè scripsisti, responsum habes Latinum; non quia linguam hanc satis calleo, sed istam quia nimis ignoro. Literas Anglicanas te contenturum certe scivi. Dum tu Rhadamanthum tuum, quicumque is est, per villas atque oppida sectaris, majori, ut ais, opere quam lucro; ego neque laborans nec lucrum sperans, otiosam, *ideoque mihi* jucundissime vitam ago; neque rus tibi invideo, lutulentum scilicet, et impetivo alluvio quotidie obrutum. *Aliquando* autem et ego in suburbana rura, amicum vel amicam visurus, proficiscor: breve est iter, quod vel pede vel curru conducto facile perficias; perraro enim, et nunquam nisi coactus, in caballum ascendo, quippe qui *nates teneras* habeo, quas exiguus usus contundit et dilaceror. Triduum nuper, *villæ* quam dicunt Greenwich commoratus sum. O beatum Triduum, quod si Triennium fuisset, immortalitatem superis minime invidissem. *Puellulam ibi amabilem et amatam*, de qua sapius tibi locutus sum, inveni. Eâ virgo est etate (annis natu sedecim) ut dies singuli novum aliquod decus ad formam efferant. Modestia, et quod mirum videtur in feminâ, taciturnitate est maxima; quando autem loquitur, crederes Musam loqui. Hei mihi! quod sidus tam clarum alio spectat. *India Occidentali oriundum*, illic rediturum est, cui nil præter suspiria et lacrymas relicturum. Tu me amore sentas, *et* lascivâ.

Paucis abhic diebus ad Hortos Bonæ Mariæ* sum profectus. Delicias ejus loci nequeo satis laudare. Ludi scenici qui ibi exhibentur, more Italorum, nostrâ vero linguâ, sunt constituti. Partes quas recitationes vocant, ridiculæ sunt ultra modum; Cantilenæ autem suavissimæ. Unum hoc timidum, ne sub Dio sedentem, tussis occupet vel febris.

Quod ad amicum nostrum Alston attinet, neque epistolam mihi misit quemlibet, neque missurum reor. Scio enim jamdudum ignavam hominis naturam et obliviosam. Si videris, objurgationes aliquas a me in eum confice, culamque meam osculetur, jube.—Vale.

Life of Lord Exmouth. By Edward Osler, Esq. 1836.

THIS volume ought to rank among the first biographical works we possess of our great naval commanders. The subject of it was a person of the most eminent talents, of the best disciplined mind, of the highest courage, and of the greatest sagacity and prudence; while the biographer has performed his pleasing task, in a manner most creditable to his judgment and taste. We hardly know any volume which we have lately met with, in which we have been more deeply interested. It records a series of great achievements, wrought by noble perseverance and energy of mind; it records the history of a man rising to honours, wealth, and distinction, from adverse and obscure circumstances, simply and singly by the force of his own character. In short, it is the history of one of our greatest naval commanders; the brilliancy of whose reputation was only less known, because it was obscured by the still greater splendour of Nelson's. The world seldom can afford to have two favorites; one hero eclipses another in her esteem: the great naval favorite, and most justly, was Nelson; and Lord Exmouth was content to fall into the second grade, among such men as Lord St. Vincent, Collingwood, Trowbridge, Duncan, Cornwallis;—all of whom were worthy of the first honours which a grateful country could bestow, and who may justly boast that only one name precedes them in the rolls of Fame. We are not fond, generally speaking, of making comparisons, because, from some data being omitted on one side or the other, or from want of the things compared being sufficiently similar, the comparisons are seldom of much utility in

discovering truth. But in the present instance, we must say that we consider Lord Exmouth's attack on Algiers to be equal in the skill with which it was planned, in the resources it displayed, in the coolness and courage with which it was conducted, to any display of similar power by any commander during the same war: we do not except Aboukir or Trafalgar. No combinations could have been more judiciously formed; none more vigorously and gallantly executed. A wise man knows when to rely on his own resources, and when to bring his long collected experience to bear with effect and success: Lord Exmouth with five ships achieved a victory, which Nelson had said demanded five times that number; and which the experienced officers of the Admiralty considered to be far too limited for the hazardous service it undertook. Its success proved the correctness of Lord Exmouth's knowledge of his own resources, and the reliance he had on himself, without which nothing really great was ever achieved. The perusal of this work has recalled to our minds the splendid series of illustrious commanders which the last long war either formed or matured in the naval science; men with whom the destinies of nations in warfare might be safely trusted, and who wielded all the power given to them with a skill that lost no particle of its influence, and left nothing to desire. It is impossible to read such works as the Lives of Nelson, Collingwood, and Exmouth, without being convinced that they were all perfectly masters of the science and practice of their profession; that skill, knowledge, courage, both active and patient, could go no further; and that they performed all that men could perform with the trust assigned to them.

* Mary-le-bone Gardens.

In our naval history, from the days of Blake to the present, what a splendid catalogue of illustrious names is to be found! Why is it not the same in the annals of our military glory? Is it that our field of enterprise *there* has been more limited? or that it requires a greater combination of talent to form a Wellington than a Nelson? We are inclined to think that there is force in both these suppositions; though we confess that we are not able by our knowledge to solve the different parts of the argument, and thus to separate the truth. The military art seems to require wider generalizations, the anticipation of more remote contingencies, finer and more complex combinations, and a greater unison of rare powers of mind. Perhaps the clearest and best notions on such a subject would be gained by comparing the actions of such a person as Lord Exmouth in this work, or Lord Nelson in Mr. Southey's, with the account given of the system and military plans of Napoleon in his campaign in Spain, as given by Colonel Napier. Perhaps, after all, we should be led to conclude that one science was not so much superior to the other, as different from it; and that each demanded talents and habits of mind, if not peculiar to itself, yet more appropriate. We have been led away by these reflections from the immediate subject of our narrative; but we think we have said enough to excite the curiosity of those who have not perused this interesting and well-written work; it is one we could not abridge without a loss of all its spirit, and half its worth; and to make partial extracts from a popular work, seems scarcely of use. Lord Exmouth's long course of glory began from his boyhood—for he was a hero from the first, and only terminated a few years before his death. It is studied all over with bold enterprises, noble actions, and splendid victories: it is not even clouded with a single defeat, or disaster; and we hope it will be a manual in the hands of our rising seamen, to show them to what height courage and firmness of character can raise an individual, when united with all the private virtues, and when rising out of the firm basis of duty and principle. The more prominent parts of the work, are the early cam-

paigns in America; the account of the singular defeat of the invasion of Ireland by the French; and the attack on Algiers.

Nala and Damayanti, and other Poems, from the Sanscrit, &c. By the Rev. H. H. Milman, M.A.

MR. MILMAN has added fresh flowers to his poetic crown by this very pleasing and interesting volume. He appears to have selected his poems with judgment, and he certainly has translated them with poetical taste and spirit. As far as we can judge from these and other poems which we have seen, no unimportant addition will be made to the *History of Poetry*, by our acquaintance with the Sanscrit. We have instances in the present volume, of true poetical conception in many passages,—elegant description of the objects of nature,—pathetic and tender emotion,—natural expression, energy, and fire of feeling. Mr. Milman has given an interesting account of the causes of his first devoting his attention to Sanscrit Poetry; in examining some of the publications of French and German as well as of English scholars, on the subject of Indian poetry, he was struck with the singularity, and captivated with the beauty, of some of the extracts, especially from the great epic poems, the Mahabharat and the Ramayana, in their Homeric simplicity, so totally opposite to the ordinary notions entertained of all eastern poetry. Mr. Milman observes, that Mr. Wilson alone, since Sir W. Jones, has united a poetical genius with deep Sanscrit scholarship; but he has in general preferred the later and more polished period—that of Kalidasa and the Dramatists—to the ruder, yet not less curious and poetical strains of the older Epic bards. The original verse in the vast epics of Vyasa and Valmiki are composed, is called the *Sloka*, a distich of two sixteen-syllable lines, divided at the eighth syllable; but Mr. Milman, to give the narrative an easier and more trochaic flow, has judiciously, we think, departed from the structure of the original. We will give, as a specimen, an extract from Book V. describing the Gods coming down to espouse *Damayanti*.

One and all upon the instant—rose th' enamour'd Lords of Earth,
 Suitors all to Damayanti—in their loving haste they came.
 They the court with golden columns—rich and glittering portal arch,
 Like the lions on the mountains—enter'd they the Hall of State.
 There the Lords of Earth were seated—each upon his several throne,
 All their fragrant garlands wearing—all with pendant ear-gems rich.
 Arms were seen, robust and vigorous—as the ponderous battle-mace;
 Some like the five-headed serpents—delicate in shape and hue,
 With bright locks profuse and flowing—fine-form'd nose and eye and brow;
 Shone the faces of the Rajabs—like the radiant stars in heaven.
 As with serpents Bhogavati—the wide hall was full of Kings,
 As the mountain-caves with tigers—with the tiger-warriors full,—
 Damayanti in her beauty—enter'd on that stately scene,
 With her dazzling light entrancing—every eye and every soul:
 O'er her lovely person gliding,—all the eyes of those proud Kings
 There were fix'd, there moveless rested—as they gazed upon the maid.
 Then as they proclaim'd the Rajabs—(by his name was each proclaim'd),
 In dismay saw Bhima's daughter—free in garb in form the same,
 On those forms all undistinguish'd—each from each, she stood and gazed,
 In her doubt Vidarha's Princess—Nala's form might not discern,
 Whichsoe'er the form she gazed on—him her Nala, him she thought.

Damayanti not knowing how to distinguish her lover *Nala* among the Gods,

To the Gods, her only refuge—turn'd she at this trying hour,
 With her voice and with her spirit,—she her humble homage made;
 Folding both her hands and trembling—to the Gods the maiden spake:
 "As when heard the swan's sweet language—chose I then Nishadha's King.
 By this truth I here adjure you—oh! ye Gods, reveal my Lord;
 As in word or thought I swerve not—from my faith, all-knowing powers,
 By this truth I here adjure ye—oh! ye Gods, reveal my Lord.
 As the Gods themselves have destin'd—for my Lord, Nishadha's King,
 By this truth I here adjure you—oh! ye Gods, my Lord reveal.
 As my vow, so pledged to Nala—holily must be maintain'd,
 By this truth, I here adjure ye—oh! ye Gods, my Lord reveal.
 Each the form divine assume ye—Earth's protectors, mighty Lords,
 So shall I discern my Nala,—I shall know the king of men."
 As they heard sad Damayanti—uttering thus her piteous prayer,
 At her high resolve they wonder—steadfast truth and fervent love,
 Holiness of soul and wisdom—to her Lord her constant faith.
 As she pray'd, the Gods, obedient—stood with attributes reveal'd,
 With unmoisten'd skins the Immortals—saw she, and with moveless eyes,
 Fresh their dust-unsullied garlands—hover'd they, nor touch'd the earth.
 On his shadow-garland drooping—soil'd with dust and moist with sweat,
 On the earth Nishadha's monarch—stood, confess'd with trickling eyes,
 On the Gods an instant gazed she—then upon the King of Men,
 And of right King Bhima's daughter—named Nishadha's King her Lord.
 Modestly the large-eyed maiden—lifted up his garment's hem,
 Round his shoulders threw she lightly—the bright zone of radiant flowers,
 So she chose him for her husband—Nala, that high-hearted maid, &c.

We should like to have made one or two more extracts from this primitive and singularly captivating poem, which we think Mr. Milman has transferred into English with great success; but we must not refuse a place to part of the Brahmin's Lament; in which the speeches of the Brahmin, his wife and

daughter (who are compelled to surrender one of the family to be the rest of the Giant Baka) are given; and in what Mr. Milman calls three singularly pathetic Indian elegies, enforce each their claim to the privilege of suffering for the rest. We extract the Daughter's Lament, with which it ends.

Why to sorrow thus abandon'd?—weep not thus, as all forsaken,
 Hear ye now my speech, my parents—and your sorrows may be borne.
 Me with right ye may abandon—none that right in doubt will call,
 Yield up her that best is yielded—I alone may save you all.
 Wherefore wishes man for children?—they in need mine help will be:
 Lo! the time is come, my parents—in your need find help in me.

Ever here the son by offering—or hereafter doth atone,
Either way is he th' atoner—hence the wise have named him son.

Daughters too, the great forefathers—of a noble race desire,
And I now shall prove their wisdom—saving thus from death my sire.

Lo! my brother but an infant!—to the other world goest thou,
In a little time we perish—who may dare to question how?

But if first depart to heaven—he that after me was born,
Cease our race's sacred offerings—our offended sires would mourn.

Without father, without mother—of my brother too bereft,
I shall die, unused to sorrow—yet to deepest sorrow left.

But thyself, my sire! my mother—and my gentle brother save,
And their meet, unailing offerings—shall our father's spirits have.

A second self the son, a friend the wife—the daughter's but a grief,
From thy grief thy daughter offering—thou of right wilt find relief.

Desolate and unprotected—ever wandering here and there,
Shall I quickly be, my father!—rest of thy paternal care!

But wert thou through me, my father—and thy race from peril freed,
Noble fruit should I have borne thee—having done this single deed.

But if thou from hence departing—leav'st me, noblest, to my fate,
Down I sink to bitterest misery—save, Oh save me from that state!

For mine own sake, and for virtue's—for our noble race's sake,
Yield up her who best is yielded—me thine own life's ransom make.

Instantly this step, the only—the inevitable take.

Hath the world a fate more wretched—than when thou to heaven art fled,
Like a dog to wander begging—and subsist on others' bread.

But my father, thus preserving—thus preserving all that 's thine,
I shall then become immortal—and partake of bliss divine,

And the gods, and our forefathers—all will hail the prudent choice,
Still will have the water offerings—that their holy spirits rejoice.

As they heard her lamentation—in their troubled anguish deep,
Wept the father, wept the mother—'gan the daughter too to weep.

Then the little son beheld them—and their doleful moan he heard;
And with both his eyes wide open—lisp'd he thus his broken word.

"Weep not father, weep not mother—Oh my sister, weep not so!"
First to one, and then to th' other—smiling went he to and fro.

Then a blade of spear-grass lifting—thus in bolder glee he said,
"With this spear-grass will I kill him—this man-eating giant dead."

Though o'erpowered by bitterest sorrow—as they heard their prattling boy,
Stole into the parents' bosoms—mute and inexpressive joy.

We hope Mr. Milman will not relinquish a pursuit, so auspiciously commenced; and that he will permit

us, the uninitiated, to read the epics of India, in the verse of one of our own most accomplished and gifted poets.

Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes. By the Author of 'Eugene Aram.' 3 vols.

WE do not know whether this will be called the *cleverest*, but we think it is the most pleasing and judicious among Mr. Bulwer's creations of fiction. It is written in a manlier taste, and with more practised powers. It is devoid of the tawdry sentimentalism of Eugene Aram, and of the exaggerated colouring and violent contrasts of Pompeii. The subject is well chosen—a fine canvass for the painter's colours—and the whole is written with animation and force. Sometimes, yet but seldom, Mr. Bulwer falls back into the *prettinesses* and *sensibilities* with which he so much offended every reader

of taste in Eugene Aram and others of his novels. There is still more than we like of descriptions of personal beauty, and more talk than becometh a good writer, of brows, foreheads, curling lips, and all the other paraphernalia of Le Prince d'Amour; but they are slight blemishes in this work; and indeed the only part which we are inclined to condemn, is the whole visit of Adrian de Costello to Florence, and the circumstances attending it. Here, in the first place, Mr. Bulwer cannot claim the merit of originality; for we were thinking of Wilson's original and dreadfully sublime poem while we were reading it, with all its wild scenes and terrific contrasts

and frantic agonies. Such fearful descriptions can hardly be drawn twice with success. The whole is hardly in keeping with the general tone of the story. It is something that belongs rather to the imaginative romance, to the marvellous, the supernatural. "Adrian had no right," says a brother critic, "to be riding about Florence, making love, while the city were perishing of the plague. He had no right to have a *charmed life*; he had no right to be sighing for la belle Irene (says the critic whom we keep for the *pinning* department, in which the Gent. Mag. has always been very strong), while the bell was going for hundreds as fair as she." We also think that the interest of the thing droops and decays after Rienzi's first fall and departure from Rome; characters have been primarily known; events developed and too much foreseen, and curiosity is therefore satisfied. The description of the Italian nobles, of the Colonnas, Orsinis, &c. is often extremely forcible and happy, producing fine contrasts, and of great dramatic interest. Walter de Montreal we do not think so highly of. Qualities remote and hostile are surely attempted to be reconciled in him; the effect of which is, that the whole does not strike the mind with that compact and clear outline it might have had, had it not been too much touched on. Adrian de Costello is a very pleasing character, and appears to great advantage, and in high relief among the ruffians and rogues with whom he is surrounded. Mr. Bulwer had been preparing us by repeated hints for something remarkable in villainy, in order to diminish the surprising atrocity and treachery of this last act, but, we think, not successfully: the impression from the character, at least is unsatisfactory and unapproved. In the hero of his tale, in his one great principal character of Rienzi himself, Mr. Bulwer, we think, has done what might be expected for him, amidst considerable difficulties which must have attended the execution of it; though perhaps he has not sufficiently opened Rienzi's mind to the reader during his early days—his first aspirings, his secret meditations, his varying thoughts, his manifold emotions, his doubtful addresses, his alternate hopes and de-

spondencies. Had more time been given to this part, it would, we think, have been repaid by Rienzi's subsequent ambition coming more *naturally* and expectedly out of his character than it now does. If our memory fail not, even the *real* life of Rienzi has entered more in detail in this part, than the *fictional* narrative. If the character of Nina is a little overstrained, it may be forgiven, as she was "a hero's wife," and had high destinies to fulfil. But a truce to faults:—where there is genius and spirit, a fertile imagination, and an eloquent and glowing narrative, there is praise to be given to the author, and delight to be received by the reader. But Mr. Bulwer has the additional claim to the skill of well disposing, grouping, and changing his scenes, and of equally diversifying and contrasting his characters; and we think the melancholy and ruthless termination of the whole story, is most admirably subdued and softened by a single parting touch:—the solitary boat that was sailing down the Tiber, wafting Adrian and his Irene far from the horrors of the guilty city, to the repose and safety which their virtues and their love deserved.*

The History of Audley End. To which are appended Notes of the Town and Parish of Saffron Walden, in the county of Essex. By Richard Lord Braybrooke. 4to. pp. 348, plates.

THE same difficulty which children feel in beginning a letter, and which even critics may sometimes experience in commencing a review, is doubtless often felt by an author when he sits down to write his preface; in which some reason, or at least apology, for the production of a new book seems necessary, before he makes the usual acknowledgments to his friends and assistants. To this circumstance we ascribe the introductory statement of the noble Author of this volume, that

"Topographical works have multiplied so much of late years that very few perishes possessing any remarkable features remain unnoticed; still, every attempt to

* In vol. iii. p. 184, we meet with an expression which we do not consider as English:—"He listened smilingly to the sparkling remarks of Nina, and removed his mask and disguise, said," &c.

render these local histories more complete ought to be sanctioned by those who feel an interest in such subjects."

Now, this remark, though not verbally inaccurate, will certainly convey an erroneous impression to those unacquainted with the state of our topographical literature. It is perfectly true that few, or no, parishes in England remain wholly unnoticed; but it is a very small proportion, in comparison with the surface of the country, that have even been undertaken to be described. The most obvious "remarkable features" of the country generally may also have obtained the cursory notice of popular writers on such subjects; yet, even of the visible "remarkable features," we are convinced that many, particularly in ancient architecture, are yet unknown, whilst of the memorable historical features, which remain only in unexplored records, how much has still to be recovered and arranged.

In fact, a very great proportion of the parishes of England are yet unnoticed except by Topographical Dictionaries; and of those which have found topographers, how few have been treated in the right spirit or after a good plan; how few indeed have been described in a manner that can be deemed complete or even satisfactory. We must either ascribe Lord Braybrooke's sentiment to the awkwardness of beginning a preface; or must suppose that he has become a very good topographer intuitively, with little knowledge of the works of his predecessors.

We observe, however, that by the time his Lordship arrives at the close of the same preliminary essay, he appears, as if warmed by the subject, to take another and very different view. We then find he has examined, and formed a just opinion of the defects of Morant; whose *History of Essex*, though possessing a high reputation—acquired doubtless by the utility of those portions of information (principally on the modern descent of manors) which it actually contains,—is still a meagre and very summary work, and ought not much longer to limit the wishes of those who are interested in the history and antiquities of that rich and populous county.

"Notwithstanding the exertions of Morant, and others who have followed in

the same track, and, like him, paid no attention to biography and architecture, a good parochial History of Essex is still a desideratum; nor am I aware that many of the churches in the county have been properly described. If, then, this attempt to illustrate a single parish should awaken the spirit of topographical research in the neighbourhood, and lead to the extension of the plan which I have commenced, my labours will be amply compensated; and much should I rejoice to witness the completion of such an undertaking before the remaining antiquities shall have disappeared, and every tradition connected with them be forgotten."

In these latter sentiments of Lord Braybrooke we heartily concur, and wish every success to so desirable an undertaking, so auspiciously proposed, and we may add so delightfully commenced.

Lord Braybrooke's collections were originally intended for the illustration only of his own magnificent mansion of Audley End; and those relating to the parish of **Saffron Walden** at large have been formed as accessory to them; the former subject very fairly retains the precedence, and they divide the volume nearly equally between them.

Audley End arose upon the ruins of the Abbey of Walden, and derived its name from Lord Chancellor Audley, to whom the possessions of that monastery were granted by King Henry the Eighth. The palace, the size of which was very extraordinary, was erected by the Earl of Suffolk, when Lord Treasurer, in the reign of James the First. The present mansion consists of portions of that structure; the greater part having been removed, at various times, on account of the expense of repairs.

The work is divided into chapters, an arrangement which we think is of much advantage, as well in treating of topography as of other branches of knowledge.

The first contains the descent of the property, with biographical notices of its owners. From the Norman conquest, Walden belonged to the family of Mandeville, afterwards Earls of Essex, who made it the head of their barony, of course erecting a suitable castle, but of which no ruins remain. We give no credence to the arms imputed to the early Earls of Essex (note in p. 4), who in fact lived before the

use of those insignia. See the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xcix. ii. 517.

The manor of Walden descended, with the earldom of Essex, through the Bohuns, and then through the Staffords, until forfeited by the Duke of Buckingham to the Crown in the time of Richard the Third. It was afterwards united to the monastic estates in the grant to Lord Chancellor Audley. Lord Braybrooke's memoir of that eminent personage is fuller and more complete than any previously published. It has been ascertained from the Burgesses book at Colchester that he was descended from a family of gentry at Earl's Colne, in Essex; a fact unknown to Dugdale, though he correctly states that the Chancellor was not related to the Lords Audley. He became a great instrument in the dissolution of the monasteries, first, as Speaker of the House of Commons during the six years of the "Black Parliament," and afterwards as Lord Chancellor for a period of twice that duration. Several curious and important letters of his writing are introduced into the memoir from the Cottonian MSS. He was the founder of Magdalene college, Cambridge, the mastership of which has remained in the private patronage of the possessors of Audley End, and is now held by Lord Braybrooke's brother.

The estate devolved by inheritance to the first Earl of Suffolk, who was the son of Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk, by his second wife Margaret Audley, daughter of the Chancellor. Thence it descended through the elder line of the house of Suffolk, which consisted of ten Earls, with the exception of thirty-two years, during which it was partially alienated to the Crown, the house and park having been purchased by King Charles the Second, to be used as a Royal Palace. As the purchase money was never fully paid, its return to the Suffolk family was easy. On the death of the tenth Earl, in 1745,

"As soon as it transpired that Lord Suffolk had left no will, Thomas second Earl of Effingham entered upon the house and property without molestation. His pretensions, indeed, appeared unquestionable; for he claimed under a deed bearing date March 31, 1721, by which Charles-

William, then Earl of Suffolk, after suffering a recovery of his Essex estates, had resettled them upon his kinsmen then Lords Effingham, and their heirs male, in case of the failure of the heirs male of his own body, and of his uncles Edward and Charles Howard, which had actually taken place. Unluckily, however, it turned out upon investigation, that the deed of recovery above mentioned was invalid, because James third Earl of Suffolk had, in 1687, made a settlement of his Essex and Cambridgeshire estates to diverse uses therein specified, *with remainder to himself in fee; and, the entails thereby created being spent, the remainder or reversion in fee came into possession.* The representatives of the daughter of Earl James were consequently induced to commence legal proceedings against Lord Effingham, upon the ground that Earl Charles-William was only tenant for life, and could therefore have no power of creating an entail, and that they were de facto the right heirs"—

and they were successful. Lord Effingham thus lost the estates; and, though he retained possession of the house and park, to which, in consequence of the previous alienation to the Crown, the same law did not apply, he was naturally not unwilling to sell them to Lady Portsmouth, the coheir to whom the adjoining property was apportioned. Her ladyship bequeathed them in 1762 to her nephew Sir John Whitwell, in whose favour the abeyance of the barony of Howard de Walden was afterwards determined; and who was also, by creation, the first Lord Braybrooke. He died in 1797, and was succeeded by his adopted heir, the father of the noble author of this work.

The second chapter is occupied by the history of the Abbey, of which we need only say that it is somewhat too summarily treated, as there are certainly materials, both historical and topographical, for its more ample elucidation. But we are aware that whilst the author was engaged on this early part of his task, he scarcely intended more than a description of the mansion.

The third chapter gives the history of the original Audley End, including two visits of Queen Elizabeth; the fourth contains the history of the splendid palace. It appears that the name of the architect, which was only suspected by Horace Walpole, has been

recently ascertained by "a curious volume of original plans and drawings, made by John Thorpe himself, formerly preserved at Warwick Castle, but purchased by Sir John Soane at the sale of the library of the Hon. Charles Grville." The features of this great edifice are fully preserved in a set of plates, engraved by (or for) Winstanley, (the royal architect, afterwards drowned in his great work of the Edystone Lighthouse,) in the reign of Charles II. There are several statements of the enormous expense it incurred; but no authentic accounts, as there are of Hatfield house (which Mr. Robinson has published in his *Vitruvius Britannicus*). This was the fifth of a series of enormous palaces, built by Lord Treasurers, whose aim in succession seems to have been to exceed in this respect every predecessor:—Basing, by the Marquis of Winchester; Theobalds, by Lord Burleigh; Knole, by the Earl of Dorset; Hatfield, by the Earl of Salisbury; and Audley End, by the Earl of Suffolk. Of these, Knole and Hatfield (we need not regard the recent injuries of the latter, which will doubtless be repaired) alone remain entire. Their successors, Cranfield, Ley, and Weston, were men of less prosperous fortune and fewer opportunities.

King James the First was at least twice a visitor at Audley End; and on one of those occasions he is said to have remarked that the house was too large for a King, though perhaps very suitable for a Lord Treasurer.

The old descriptions of Audley End, given by Evelyn, Cosmo III., Pepys, and Cole, are interesting; as are the annals of its occupation as a royal residence, and the other particulars Lord Braybrooke has collected. The fifth chapter describes the house in its present state, together with the pictures, the grounds, &c.

The portrait of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, is stated to be

"In the robes of the Bath, which order was conferred upon him in 1603; but as he is represented with the collar and George, and the garter, the motto of which is worked in pearls, round his left knee, in all probability these ornaments were added long after the picture was painted, upon his attaining the higher order of knighthood."

But the Earl was never a Knight of GENT. MAS. VOL. V.

the Bath; the Sir Robert Kerr, so created in 1603, was the same who became second Earl of Lothian in 1609.

A portrait at Audley End of King George the Second, at the age of 76, painted by Piss, is supposed to be the only original portrait in existence of that monarch, who had an insurmountable aversion to sitting for his picture. The library contains a splendid MS. Psalter, executed for the monastery of Gorleston, in Suffolk, in the reign of Edward I.; and a copy of the *Aldus Pliny* on large paper, which is only paralleled by one other in the Magliabechi library at Florence.

We have left little room to notice the latter half of the volume; and must therefore content ourselves with remarking that it comprises a very excellent and well digested collection of materials relative to the history of Saffron Walden; and that we trust it is an earnest of what Lord Braybrooke is about to perform for at least the neighbouring parts of the County of Essex.

Ample particulars are given of the cultivation of Saffron, from which the town derived its prenomens, early in the reign of Edward III. Saffron is mentioned as a tithable produce in the parish in 1444; and it was so extensively cultivated at the close of the sixteenth century, "that the quantity grown exceeded the demand, and the *Crokers* (for so the saffron farmers are styled by Holioshed) gave one half of the flowers to those who picked the other, and completely glutted the market." Dr. Douglas, who wrote in 1723, estimated the charge of cultivating an acre with saffron at 23*l.* 12*s.*; and, supposing twenty-six pounds to be produced in three seasons, worth on an average 30*s.* a pound, the clear profit was assumed to amount to 13*l.* 15*s.* The uncertainty of the crop, and the great importation of foreign saffron, diminished its cultivation during the last century, until by the year 1790 it had disappeared entirely from the neighbourhood. The extreme fluctuation in the prices, is shown by the following extracts from the records of the town, showing the cost of a single pound when purchased to be presented to royal or other distinguished visitors:—

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1548..	0	12	0	1653..	1	17	0
1561..	1	5	0	1664..	3	10	0
1614..	3	3	4	1665..	4	1	10
1631..	0	18	0	1689..	3	0	0
1647..	1	2	0	1717..	1	6	6

A very complete account is given of the church and its monuments, among which are those of Lord Chancellor Audley, and of Sir Thomas Smyth, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth; and the volume has the advantage of being published at a time when the history of the late Corporation is just complete.

"While this sheet was passing through the press, the Municipal Regulation Bill received the royal assent, by which the whole constitution of the Corporation of Walden is completely changed.

Dum loquimur, fugerit invidia
Ætas.

The matter contained in the preceding pages has become a history of by-gone times."

Of the late Corporation, on which at the investigation in 1834 not an imputation was thrown, Lord Braybrooke and his two predecessors in the title were successively recorders.

In the concluding chapter are memoirs of the following eminent natives of the town:—Humphrey de Waleden, Roger Walden, Thomas Waldensis, Sir Thomas Smyth, Gabriel, Richard, and John Harvey, and Peter Ward.

The volume is embellished with numerous plates, and with some beautiful wood-cut vignettes, on which we must warmly compliment the engraver, John Byfield, as they are quite in a new style, more nearly resembling that of a spirited etching than any we have seen before. The printing is equally beautiful; and on the whole we think we cannot convey a better idea of this handsome volume, than by comparing it with the History of Hengrave by Mr. Gage, in doing which we know we shall recall agreeable recollections, which will be seconded by the circumstance that that accomplished Antiquary has materially assisted in the arrangement and revision of the present work.

We conclude by extracting a curious note, hitherto we believe unknown, relative to Northumberland House at Charing Cross.

"The story related by Nott in his Life of Lord Surrey, of Lord Northampton having presented this house to Theophilus Lord Walden, as a new year's gift, is without foundation. He bequeathed it by will to his nephew Thomas Earl of Suffolk. Nor did it, as has been often asserted, form part of the marriage portion of Lady Elizabeth Howard, wife of Algonon Earl of Northumberland; who purchased the mansion of the Suffolk family after the death of Earl Theophilus for 15,000*l*.

'Sept. 1642.—Received for Suffolk House, sold to the Earl of Northumberland, 15,000*l*.

'The Countess's portion, paid at the same time, 5,000*l*.'

MS. Book of Accounts of James Earl of Suffolk, in the Public Library, Cambridge."

So that, in fact, the Earl bargained to take the house and a wife together, for 10,000*l*.

The Schoolboy; a Poem. By Thomas Maude, A.M.

IT is impossible to call this a finished Poem, or one that exhibits any particularly poetic genius; yet it is not without merit. It is written in a style familiar, yet by no means vulgar; the sentiments are natural, and flow from the subject; the descriptions such as the mind dwells upon with satisfaction and delight:—it is, in fact, *fresh with the morning dew of life*. There are some expressions we do not approve, as retro-visions, *limer's eye*; but on the whole there is not much to object to on the score of taste. The Poem is dedicated to the author's wife; (Happy woman! to possess a poet, when most wives are forced to put up with *prose husbands*) and we shall extract a view of the domestic circle. Mrs. Maude is supposed to be putting an edging of lace on her cap; and Mr. Maude, leaning back in his chair, and his slippers on a sauteuil, is reading to her an ode he has just composed on the River Tyne, and which she pronounced his chef-d'œuvre.

E'en he, by gentle ties, forbid to roam,
Shall share the charm in patrimonial home;
While fancy hears the angry temple rave;
Each breeze but freshens life's *unobscured* wave.

(Here Mrs. Maude said she did not like 'unobscured'.)

Far, far from Folly's mindless noise removed,
Where he secure may taste each bliss beloved.

In a sweet spot to running waters clear,
With hills, and streams, and groves inviting
near.

His *book-chamber*—chaste, shadowy,—shall
afford

Gems from all climes, in various orders stored.
There shall the stars of Fame their light im-
part;

There Sages mend, and Poets wake the heart.
Oh, too, the angel of his youth shall sit
A dear companion in his bower of wit.

(Here Mrs. Maude looked up, and
lost a stitch.)

Born of a gentle and a generous race,
With beauty—but not all upon her face;
Rightly endow'd—yet feminine in mind,
In taste, thought, unaffected—yet refined,
With sympathies to warmest feelings true,
And eyes love-darting—whether black or blue;
Yet, for her sake, the classic groves among,
He'll cull the bloom of Science and of Song;
Catch from her eye the mutual kindling spark,
Love from her tongue the sweetly-naïve re-
mark;

And in the endless sympathies of Mind
Perpetual springs of sweetest rapture find, &c.

“Thank ye, my dear,—very pretty!
(said Mrs. Maude), very pretty in-
deed; only, my eyes are not exactly
blue;—but that will do for the present,
as it's tea-time; and I like the teapot
always to have time to *draw*.”

*Some account of the Life and Writings
of Clement, Bishop of Alexandria.*
By John, Bishop of Lincoln.

THE Bishop's design in his work (he informs us) was “to collect, for the use of the theological student, those passages of Clement's Writings which serve to illustrate the history, the doctrines, and the practice of the Church at his day.” This he has effected in a manner worthy of his high reputation; and has produced a work which will be useful to the student, not only, as the Bishop says, in its primary purpose, but as an admirable *Scholium* on the writings, language, and general opinions of Clemens; and also, as containing occasionally some very valuable opinions, sometimes on the doctrines of Christianity, sometimes on the disputes or differences of the early writers and fathers, by the Bishop himself. What the Bishop observes at the conclusion of his work, is most just: “That among the early fathers, there is none whose writings will more amply repay the labour bestowed upon them by the clerical student, on account of the numerous quotations from the Greek poets and philosophers, and the numerous allusions to the customs of heathen antiquity which they con-

tain.” At the same time, we take leave to add this very true assertion, that the classical student should not be anxious to commence his perusal of the works of Clemens, before he himself has accumulated a good fund of scholarship; for Clemens is a writer who requires much preparatory reading, both as a theological and classical writer; also his Text, notwithstanding the industry of Potter, is to a very corrupt state indeed. We have seen a copy of this writer collated with some MSS., we believe for Bentley's use; and we ourselves possess an invaluable copy, of which the margin through the two volumes in folio, is absolutely crowded with emendations and conjectures and erasures, as well of the Greek text as of the Latin Version, by that eminent scholar Jeremiah Marklaod. We should also recommend to the young theological student, who is commencing the study of this author (besides the Bishop's work, and Noursey's apparatus, which are indispensable), to read carefully the account given of his writings, by Brucker, in his *History of Philosophy* (vol. iii. 414), and the Lives of him by Le Clerc in his *Bibliothèque Universelle*, and by Cave in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*. Thus he will come well prepared to meet the difficulties of his author. A familiarity also with the doctrines of the Platonic writers will be necessary. A short account of Clemens, and an abridgment of his *Stromata*, had been given in Collinson's *Bampton Lectures*, pp. 96—108.

We shall transcribe a passage from the Bishop's work on the hortatory address to the Gentiles, as a specimen of the justness of his views, and the simple elegance of his language:

“The work bespeaks a familiar acquaintance with the Scriptures, and with profane literature. He, however, who shall open it with an expectation of finding a systematic exposition, either of the evidences or doctrines of Christianity, will be greatly disappointed. In order justly to appreciate its merits, we must carry ourselves back to the times in which it was written, and endeavour to obtain a correct picture of the moral and religious condition of the Gentile world; of the modes of thinking and reasoning then prevalent. I have said elsewhere (in his *Work on Tertullian*, p. 136) that we ought to give the Fathers credit for

knowing what arguments were best calculated to affect the minds of those whom they are addressing. It was unnecessary for them to establish by a long train of reasoning the probability that a revelation may be made from Heaven to Man; or to prove the credibility of miracles. Some few philosophers might altogether deny the existence of the gods; others, admitting their existence, might deny that they interfered in the concerns of men: but the majority, both of the learned and unlearned, were fixed in the belief that the Deity exercised an immediate control over the human race, and consequently felt no disposition to reject that which purported to be a communication of His Will. They would rather inquire of him who professed to be the bearer of such a communication, as the Athenians did of St. Paul—What is this new Doctrine whereof thou speakest?—and would judge of its pretensions to a Divine origin, not by external evidence, but by what it taught and enjoined. Accustomed as they were to regard the various systems proposed by the teachers of philosophy as matters of curious speculation, designed to exercise the understanding, not to influence the conduct, the chief difficulty of the advocates of Christianity was to prevent them from treating it with the same levity; and to induce them to view it in its true light, as a revelation declaring truths of the highest practical importance;—truths, which they could not disregard without endangering their dearest interests.

“The point therefore at which Clement aims in his Hortatory address, is to show the infinite superiority of the Gospel, to the religious systems, if systems they could be called, and to the philosophy of the Gentile world. With respect to the former, his task was easy. He had only to contrast the objects of Christian and heathen worship—the all-powerful, all-wise, and all-present God, to whom the Christian bent his knee, with the frail and the vicious, and monstrous deities with which Polytheism had filled the universe. He had only to contrast the pure and spiritual service which the Gospel enjoined, with the impure and sensual and degrading rites by which the Heathen strove to propitiate their deities. It is true that Idolatry possessed, in the corruption of human nature, a stronghold from which it could with difficulty be dislodged. It retained men under its dominion by the gratifications which it afforded to their licentious appetites; but it was indefensible by argument: its advocates, when pressed, could only plead prescription in its be-

half; could only allege the authority of their forefathers, and declaim on the discredit of forsaking, for a religion which was the growth of yesterday, opinions and usages, and rites, which had been handed down to them from the remotest antiquity. Hence it was that the earliest apologists of Christianity employed so much labour in proving the superior antiquity of Moses, and showing that the Gentile philosophers were indebted to his writings for whatever their own contained, in any degree approximating to the truth, concerning the Divine Nature, or the obligations of morality. They wished to convince the defenders of Heathenism, that even on the ground of *antiquity*, Christianity was entitled to the preference.”

We are sorry that the limits of our space, which we find always too narrow when we meet with a book like this, will not allow us to extract other passages of importance: but the work we consider too valuable an addition to one branch of our theological library to be ever overlooked by the student, or indeed by any reader of the *Faterra*; for much that is here said of one author, will illustrate and explain others.

The Free Course of the Word: a Sermon preached at Windsor Castle, Oct. 4, 1835, by Charles Lord Bishop of Winchester.

THIS is a very excellent Discourse; just in its reasoning, sound in its doctrine, animated and elegant in its language. Having taken the text, “Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you,” the Bishop points out the evidence that the Lord has answered the prayer of his saints; First, by the unexampled diffusion of the Holy Scriptures:

“Three hundred years ago (he observes) there was a famine of the Word of the Lord throughout the Land. No Englishman could read in his own tongue the whole of the wonderful Works of God. Men hungered after the Bread of Life, and were fed with the chaff and husks, instead of the solid and nutritious truths of the Gospel. They asked for *all* the words of the Book, and their teachers bade them be contented with a *portion*. They inquired what they should do to be saved; and they whose lips should have kept knowledge, made the Word of God

of none effect through their Traditions, and taught for doctrines the commandments of men. The listeners in the temple were sent away empty. True it was, that the fountain had been opened, and over it was written that gracious inscription, 'Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the Waters;' 'If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink.' But the hand-writing was blotted out; and a great stone was rolled over the Well of Living Waters; and the stone was sealed, and a watch was set; so as to verify, as it were, a second time, the declaration of the Prophet, 'That in that day should the fair virgins and young men faint for thirst.' True it was that Christ had rent away the veil which hid from view the holy of holies; but it had been obscured again with a cloud yet more impenetrable: the casket lay on the altar; but none, save the learned and wise, were skilled to unlock the jewel. To the great mass of the people, Revelation was shrouded in mystery; the light of Truth was quenched; the Word of Life had become a dead letter; &c.

In this part of his discourse, the Bishop has put together a very interesting account from Lewis, Burnet, Collier, and other writers, of the *progressive* admittance of the Scripture into the country, and of each enlarged permission, slowly taking one step in advance of its predecessor. At length the breath of the monarch unloosed the shackles with which it was held. "If there be no heresies in it," said Henry, "then in God's name let it go abroad among our people." It did go, but very timidly and with many restrictions, which the Bishop has contrasted with the multitude of impressions now annually published by our two leading Societies, and diffused over every quarter of the globe.

The second evidence the Bishop finds, is in the blessings which have attended the diffusion of the Word, and of its ameliorating effects upon the personal and public happiness of mankind. After having described shortly, but forcibly, the fruit which the *world* produces, and described its selfish sensual children, and their uogodly straggles, their unenlightened views, their uncharitable feelings, and their idolatrous hearts, he compares that individually and nationally, with "the face of a country which God has converted!"

"Can we not, he says, distinguish the recognition of a purer standard of holiness? of the details of domestic duty? of the obligations of the holy law? of the doctrine of love in all its enlarged bearings? have we not reason to be thankful for the dissemination of Scriptural knowledge? for the progress of personal religion? the increase of real piety? the decline of a merely nominal and formal profession? Are we to consider as nothing the voluntary associations for the diffusion of the Gospel? the circulation of the word of God? the planting of missions? the elevation of the tone of public sentiment? the abolition of many old unchristian usages? the struggles for facilitating the observance of the Lord's Day? the love and respect paid to consistent professors of the Gospel? the approach towards a more scriptural standard of doctrine and practice, which marks the free course of the Word of the Lord? an enlarged acquaintance with revealed truth? a peculiar effusion of divine grace?" &c.

"The third evidence of the divine blessing, which accompanies the *free course* of God's Word, is found in the preservation of its doctrines pure, unadulterated and incorrupt, and in their working through the Spirit effectually unto salvation in them that believe."

In this branch, the Bishop dwells justly on the boast of our Church, that "*the Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants.*" He claims that as the criterion of truth; and will hear of no other authority, whether of tradition or decrees, of councils and conclaves of pontiffs and fathers for the doctrine of her children. The Bishop concludes with a strong exhortation to the fulfilment of the duties, and the adoption of the Christian virtues and graces which necessarily arise upon the advantages which he has pointed out, as having been graciously bestowed upon us.

We are not surprised at his Majesty being so much gratified with this very sensible and pious discourse, as to command its publication. We believe the views which it takes of the progress of religious knowledge, and the influence of religious feelings among the *people*, to be correct; but as the Romans made a distinction between the *plebs* and the *populus*, so we must also separate the *people* of the country from the *population*, which we use for want of a better word. Below the stratum

of the people, there lies an enormous mass of the most ignorant, brutal, wild, ferocious, profligate, reckless, and sensual population which any country on earth ever possessed, and which the wealth and luxury of ours has forced up in its rankness, and which is in its existence dangerous and destructive to all near it.

To make the distinction clear by an obvious and familiar example, the very learned and pious minister of St. Giles's parish preaches and performs all Christian ministerial offices to the *people* of that parish; but the *population* of that parish he can know nothing of except in mass: they lie *below* the possibility of his reaching them; there is a gulf between them; no common feelings unite them, from the want of ordinary knowledge and feeling on their part. They are barbarians, living in the heart of the most civilised city of the world; paupers in the midst of employment and wealth; ruffians in the midst of all the refined elegances of life; and atheists in the midst of a thousand temples; the respectable, and attentive, and devout congregation of that church—what a small part must it form of that densely populated parish? and where are the ninety and nine? The man of humanity sighs when he considers this mass of wretchedness and guilt; the statesman trembles when he beholds their multitude, their audacity and power; the law feels every portion of its sensitive and hallowed circle for ever pressed against, even to its separation, by them; and the ordinary constitution of society often temporarily shrinks before their sudden and uncontrollable invasion of its rights. This class—*perditissima illa infama fax populi*—is in a greater state of profligate misery, of vicious indulgence, of squalid and life-destroying wretchedness at this day than ever it has previously been. We do not say that the government is to blame, for the very cause of much of the increase of the mischief we deplore, arose from a wise endeavour to remove other evils, and from the best intentions, and from a statesmanlike view of the proper policy of the country in her commercial and financial

dealings. But we do say, that the erection and multiplication of the *spirit shops*, has, as regards this, and even a higher class than this, thrown back the civilization, injured the independence, soiled and wounded the morality, disturbed the peace, and destroyed the happiness of the people more than all the endeavours of the wise and good can hope to repair. Prudence, thought, love, domestic affection, every manly virtue, every tender emotion, and every religious feeling, have been annihilated by them. We have witnessed scenes that would make even the Sybarite shudder in his luxurious seclusion, and that would force the moralist to sigh over the difference between a wealthy and a happy land. It has been reported and heard with horror, that the women of New Zealand sometimes destroy their own children in their fury. Is it to be disbelieved because unnatural? Alas! Nature has a limit also assigned to her maternal influence; and she sorrowfully departs, when the vultures of the mind have taken possession of their accursed nest in the polluted heart. But we need not seek the opposing Pole to witness such crimes as these. Even here, in the very heart of Christianity, mothers are to be seen stripping the very clothes off their children, and leaving them absolutely bare, and shivering, and unprotected, to pour fresh fuel on to the accursed fever that is destroying body and soul. In this fatal and ever-enlarging gulf, the honest industry of the man, the honour and affection of the woman, the health and even life of the children, the duties of husband, wife, parent, are all irredeemably plunged and stifled. Can the almost wearied eye of Hope look for a remedy for such gigantic evils? Can legislative wisdom provide and direct one? Can Christian love and energy urge on the tardy hand of social reform? Let the virtuous and amiable Prelate, whose discourse has led us into this train of thought, be assured that our statements are but too true—may our fears also not be too just!

The History of Rome. By Thomas Keightley.

MR. KEIGHTLEY has produced a work, which had long been wanting, and which all former compilations had most inadequately supplied: in one respect, it is fortunate that his *History of Rome* has appeared subsequent to his other productions of the same kind, for it has enabled him to profit by the sagacity and the learning of Niebuhr; under whose eye, uniting the philosopher and the antiquary, as Mr. Keightley justly says, "the history of the earlier centuries of Rome has assumed an entirely new character;" we look forward to Niebuhr's sagacious views, as not only affecting the Roman history, the one to which he applied them with such success, but as forming valuable guides to the historian, in his progress through the earlier ages of other nations. When once a discovery has been made by a superior mind, and when it has pointed to the clue by which it was guided in its progress through the intricate path of inquiry, the first impression on our minds is, a wonder that it was not made long before, and that it did not simultaneously occur to others. With Niebuhr's views before us, we may well say with Mr. Keightley—

"It may startle some readers to find so much of the early history of Rome treated as fabulous; and Rome's first two kings presented as the mere creatures of the imagination. Their surprise, I assure them, entirely arises from ignorance of mythology as a science; for, were they well acquainted with its principles, it would probably be of another kind, and they would wonder how such palpable fictions ever came to pass for realities."

But independently of this portion of the work, Mr. Keightley has brought to the whole review of Roman history, a mind long exercised in historical knowledge,—all the attainments of a scholar, acquaintance with the constitution of political history of the modern world, and, to our mind, principles such as the wisest and soundest statesmen would approve. The whole work is very correctly written, and not wanting in animation and picturesque-ness; though the abridged form of it precludes the introduction of those ornaments, which add, when judi-

ciously disposed, such grace and splendour to the pages of Livy, and the historian of the Jugurthian and Catalinarian wars. The characters of the eminent warriors or statesmen that we meet with in the historic path, are given with spirit and truth, and form admirable portraits. We will—not select, but take, one that happens to be nearest to us, which we meet with at p. 267, and which appears to us to be just and candid, and correct.

"The actions of two great men, who were now removed from the scene, sufficiently declare their characters. As a General, *Hannibal* is almost without an equal. Not a single military error can be charged on him; and the address with which he managed to keep an army composed of such discordant elements as his, in obedience, even when obliged to act on the defensive, is astonishing. The charges of perfidy, cruelty, and such like, made against him by Roman writers, are quite confounded and belied by facts. Nowhere does *Hannibal's* character appear so great, as when, after the defeat at *Zana*, he with unbroken spirit applied his great mind to the reform of political abuses, and the restoration of the finances, in the hopes of once more raising his country to independence. Here he shone the true patriot. The character of his rival (*Scipio*) has come down to us under the garb of panegyric: but, even after making all due deductions, much remains to be admired. His military talents were doubtless considerable; of his civil virtues we hear but little; and we cannot therefore judge of him as a statesman. Though a high aristocrat, we have seen that he would not hesitate to lower the authority of the Senate by appealing to the people, in the gratification of his ambition; and we certainly cannot approve of the conduct of the public man who refused to produce his public accounts when demanded. Of his vaunted magnanimity and generosity we have already had occasion to speak, and not in very exalted terms. Still, *Rome* has but one name to place in her annals in comparison with *Africanus*; that name, *Julius Cæsar*, is a greater than his, perhaps than any other."

Of the success of this *History*, no doubt can be entertained; while there is no one approaching it, in diligence, learning, fidelity, and soundness of historical reasoning. Mr. Keightley proposes to write a *History of England*, on the same principles and form as the present. If composed with the views

held out in the following passages, we shall welcome its appearance, and consider it as most opportunely coming forward, to resist much growing evil, and show the fallacy, the dangerous fallacy, of many prevailing opinions.

"I regard," he says, "the British Constitution as the nearest approach that has been yet made to political perfection, and am convinced that under no form of government, ancient or modern, has so much real and substantial liberty been enjoyed by all classes of the people, and by each individual in particular, as under it. This blessing, I ascribe entirely to its balanced character, and I hold that if that balance be once disturbed, the glory of Britain, as the land of real liberty, will depart for ever. It therefore grieves me to see the efforts made by many among us, who, in charity I hope, 'know not what they do,' to destroy that equilibrium, and subject us to the thralldom of an uncontrolled democracy. I have not those lofty Utopian notions of human virtue, which some entertain; and my historic studies have convinced me that uncontrolled power is not suited to man, either individually or collectively; and that Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy, if unlimited, are only other names for despotism and tyranny. We may further learn from history, that those who rise to power by the

popular favour in a democracy, are not always models of public virtue and disinterestedness. The History of England, therefore, which I propose to write, will be *conservative* in the true sense of the word; but it will be neither Whig nor Tory, and I shall treat the characters and events of it with the same freedom that I have used towards those of Greece and Rome. Truth alone is permanent and valuable; and if my historical epitomes have any worth, it will arise from my having, sometimes even with pain, made every sentiment yield to the duty of speaking the truth without fear or disguise."

Many authors have said as much as this before, and deceived themselves, perhaps, into a persuasion of their impartiality; but we have had such experience of Mr. Keightley's qualifications in his former works, that we shall hail the appearance of this work, with an assurance that it will keep the word of promise it holds out, and that we shall no longer have only *profiles* of English history, by Rapin, or Hume, or Fox, or Lingard; but a fair and full *portrait*, drawn by a man of judgment, temper, well-regulated principles, and knowledge, matured by wide comparison, and calm reflection.

Thucydides de Bello Peloponnesiaco, ed. GOELLER. (R. Priestley.) 2 vols. 1835.—We have perused this edition of Thucydides with great pleasure; and as Dr. Harwood or Dr. Dibdin would say, we pronounce it to be *ed. opt. auctoris*. Professor Goeller is an excellent scholar, and appears perfectly familiar with the most approved principles of criticism, and with all the critical and grammatical works which could throw light on the language and text of his author. A very interesting preface judiciously precedes the work; and it is closed by an index of whatever is most curious in the choice of words, idioms, &c. of the author. The German and French passages are translated into English, and the references to Mathie's Greek Grammar, accommodated to Blomfield's translation. The book is very neatly printed, and does credit to Mr. Priestley's good taste; of its success we have no doubt. In the language of its own author, it will be *utrimus in hoc*.

The Life of Christ, a Manual of Elementary Religious Knowledge, intended chiefly for the Young. By the Rev. EDW. JOURNSTONE, M.A. &c.—This little volume is

a harmony of the four Gospels, preceded by a useful introduction explanatory of some of those difficulties which have been felt by the young and unlearned. It is accompanied by biographical notices of the four Evangelists and of St. John the Baptist. From a conviction that catechetical instruction is indispensable in teaching the principles or rudiments of Christianity, the writer has added not only the Church Catechism, but also a series of questions at the end of each section, intended primarily for the use of children, though they may be employed mentally by grown up persons with advantage. Short prayers and thanksgivings taken from the Liturgy of the Church of England, begin and close each section of this little book. Sound in principle, we think it really calculated to do good.

Select Specimens of Gothic Architecture. By WILLIAM CAVELER, Architect. Part II.—The subjects which are comprised in the second portion of this work, with one exception, are judiciously selected, and clearly and ably engraved in the same bold style of outline which characterized the plates given in the preced-

ing number. If Mr. Caveler had attended to the hint he gave him in our former review on the subject of restorations, he would not have fallen into the error of giving as an original specimen a window in the Temple Church, which is entirely modern, having no existence prior to the recent reparation of the fabric by Sir R. Smirke. We allude to the openings in the western gables, to one of which an entire plate has been dedicated. In a work like the present, all the specimens, to be of any value, should be derived from original authorities; a modern example, however correct, is inadmissible. The south door of the *Bishop's Chapel in Ely Place* is displayed in two plates. This very elegant example of the early pointed style, in its present situation, is so completely concealed by the adjacent houses that it appears to have been very generally overlooked by our architectural antiquaries. It belongs to the original work of the Chapel; the walls of which were probably increased in height when the beautiful windows in the end walls were introduced. As one of the few remaining antiquities of the metropolis, it is deserving the notice which Mr. Caveler has judiciously bestowed upon it, even if it possessed no other claims to regard. The door-way of the Chapter House of Rochester Cathedral, one of the most complete and beautiful frontispieces in existence, has ever been admired for the symmetry and elegance of the design. Since its restoration by Mr. Cottingham, the principal statues on the jambs, which were formerly said to be King Henry

I. and his Queen Matilda, appear as allegorical personifications, indicative of the old law and the new dispensation. The ancient sculptors were in general matter-of-fact men, and indulged very little in the poetry of their art, and in consequence specimens like the present are very rare; and, for the sake of truth, we hope these statues have not been recut in the progress of the restoration. The old law is represented by a hood-winked female, holding a broken staff in one hand, and the reversed tables of the decalogue in the other. The Christian Church appears as an Archbishop bearing his pastoral staff in the right, and a model of a church in the left hand. The four sitting figures which are said to represent as many Bishops of the Sec, are more probably intended for the four doctors of the Church. An oak screen in *Litcham Church, Norfolk*, of the time of Henry VI. and several detached portions of the collegiate buildings appertaining to St. Stephen's Chapel, complete the illustrations given in this part. We trust the latter structure will present some further specimens to Mr. Caveler's publication. The vaulting of the Cloister is so exquisite in its proportions, and elegant in its ornaments and detail, that it deserves, and ought to receive, a very extended notice in a work dedicated to the development of the beauties of the pointed style. If the author proceeds as he began, and avoids modern specimens of gothic architecture, his work will be a valuable acquisition to every architectural library.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF DESIGNS FOR THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Since our last notice of this exhibition, the four designs which had received the sanction of the Commissioners, have been by order of Parliament added to the others. With these subjects we shall resume our review.

The intended structure being a national edifice of great importance, it is obvious that it should possess adequate splendour and magnitude, combined with unity of design, harmony of parts, and the strictest attention to utility. The difficulties in the present instance, arise from the nature of the site, and the necessity of combining with the requisite accommodation for the public sittings of the Houses, numerous apartments for the purposes of business and private residence, at the same time

that some portion of the edifice must necessarily be reserved for display. The first difficulty, that of the site, it is the business of the architect to overcome. Let us see by a few remarks on each design how far the several requisitions have been observed by the gentlemen to whom the Commissioners have awarded the prizes,—a task which in our humble judgment they have performed with fidelity and discretion.

The design of MR. BARRY being the most important from the circumstance of the highest premium being awarded to it, and the probability that it may be carried into execution, is justly entitled to priority in description.

It is scarcely necessary to offer any observations upon the *plan*, well knowing that the whole of its interior has been changed; the open courts diminished in

number and enlarged in dimensions; the Houses of Parliament, which are placed at no great distance apart, have been widely separated, and the figure of the plan, squared, and under the judicious superintendence of the Commissioners, brought into admirable harmony, combining with beauty and elegance of arrangement the utmost convenience and accommodation.

The superstructure is distinguished by unity, and to a certain extent is marked by grandeur. The entire edifice, though of great altitude, shows but two stories of windows, an arrangement which evinces a sound taste. The principal front is towards the river, the base of the wings being washed by the stream. The elevation is a long and almost unbroken line; the wings projecting the breadth of a terrace formed before the greater portion of the front. As a whole the design is striking, but when viewed in detail it will suffer from the examination.

The want of a marked centre is particularly apparent; although the architect has aimed at attaining the effect of a central division by means of several octagonal turrets and a slight increase in height; but still the design from this deficiency is destitute of value and prominence.

The most striking objects in the opposite or western elevation (in Old Palace Yard) are a tower of immense magnitude on the one hand, and a new front to Westminster Hall on the other; the latter alteration has the effect of shutting out from view St. Stephen's Chapel, although the architect professes to restore it as a part of his buildings. In continuation of the western front a new facade to the Courts of Law is constructed in the place of the Palladian structure commenced by Kent, and completed by Soane, and this elevation is flanked by octagonal towers. In Mr. Graham's design a new facade is also shewn, but it harmonizes far more beautifully with the roof of the Hall, which rises above it in full proportions, owing to a juster degree of altitude having been adopted by that gentleman.

The northern front of the design, in New Palace Yard, greatly injures the effect of the Hall, and appears to be strangely at variance with the architect's avowed intention, that he did not wish "to diminish the importance" of that structure; indeed, the manner in which St. Stephen's Chapel is concealed, and the expressed idea that the Hall "looks unrightly from the Bridge," seem to indicate rather an unfavourable feeling towards the remains of antiquity which the

architect may regard as preserved out of deference to the public voice, but which at the same time are viewed as objects having an existence for no other purpose than to interfere with the harmony of his design.

Judging from the detail, it may be inferred that Mr. Barry considers it a crime to leave a single feature of his superficies unpowdered with carved work; the pruning knife might be used with happy freedom upon the ornaments which cover with luxuriant profusion all the walls of the building. Not satisfied with the appropriate enrichments of windows, cornices, and niches, he links all these features together with panels, thus forming an entire mass of enrichment, in which it is not possible to distinguish the leading features from those which are, and ought to remain, subordinate. All this profusion of decoration fails to atone for the formality of the general composition, which in no respect appears to be in the spirit of the Gothic style. The author is wedded to Grecian architecture, the horizontal lines of which he has evidently studied to preserve in his design, overlooking, or perhaps disregarding, the aspiring character of the Gothic. In consequence of this predilection for the principles of Grecian architecture, he ventures above the parapet with the timidity of one who fancies he is transgressing a fundamental rule, the violation of which would be unpardonable. The roots of pinnacles are discernible all along the parapets; and there are turrets and other *indicia* of the appropriate ornaments of *English* Gothic architecture, but not one of these features are to be discovered perfect and in full proportion, in the whole range of this vast pile. Breadth it possesses, but it wants height to give it a Gothic character; it is, in fact, a *Grecian* design overlaid with *Gothic* ornament; and this we think must strike every one who looks more especially at the ranges of panel work on the summit of the river front, so much like the architrave, frieze, cornice, and blocking course of a Grecian design.

We cannot imagine any thing in architecture more heavy and preposterous than the tower over the King's Entrance; it is composed of four walls carried from the base to the summit in perpendicular lines; and, though necessarily including several stages, there is no possibility of distinguishing their arrangement, owing to the indivisible mass of ornament with which every part is loaded. Notwithstanding the great height of the design, the vast bulk makes it appear to want altitude, and the turrets at the angles, from the

same cause, seem too small for the general design. An architect venturing on such a mass, should not have stopped with the present elevation; he should have carried up the structure even to a greater height, and at the same time have given further value to his turrets by a similar process. The lower story of this Tower is appropriated to the royal entrance; in the centre is a pillar sustaining a vaulted roof. The architect's intention is, that his Majesty's carriage should be driven into the building, and pass round the central pillar on its exit from it. The upper stories are intended as a depository for records.

The octagon towers at the angles of the facade of the courts are in a still lower taste; the flat dome-shaped heads are most singular—they appear like the foundations of spires, the superstructure of which had been taken down to avoid the necessity of repair; they are without parallel in the architecture of this country, and are not happy evidences of the genius of any other; we cannot help thinking that the architect has attempted to Gothicize the Grecian tholus, forgetting that the different character of the styles would never admit of such an idea being carried into effect.

But there is one part of Mr. Barry's plan which ought to receive the heaviest infliction of the lash of criticism; we refer to the alteration of the south front of Westminster Hall, from which it is proposed to remove the window and to occupy its place by an open arch, to be approached by a broad flight of steps; beyond which, some twenty or thirty feet are to be added to the length of the hall, and a new elevation constructed, the window gable and parapet corresponding in figure with those at the other end, but flanked by dome turrets, borrowed from the neighbouring chapel of Henry the Seventh, and the wall covered with the architect's favourite panelling; thus engrafting ornamental detail of Henry the Seventh's age, upon works of the period

of Richard the Second. Mr. Barry seems to have considered nothing so attentively as the enrichment of his design: the unpractised eye is too easily captivated by detail, to regard the proportions of the building on which it is so lavishly displayed; and many who may have admired the gay appearance of the intended front, will overlook the injury it inflicts upon the building to which it is appended, and the inconsistency of clothing ancient walls with comparatively modern decorations. This appendage is styled St. Stephen's Porch, and it leads to the ancient Chapel; now, it is evident, that the restoration of the latter edifice is a minor point when compared with the intended porch, as the restored Chapel is entirely concealed and hid by its modern neighbour. But we have the pleasure of anticipating that this mischievous alteration will not be carried into effect; as we perceive, since the selection of the plans, the restoration of this front of the Hall has been proceeded with, and is now nearly completed, a step entirely unnecessary, if it was intended to destroy what has just been restored at a great expense. We therefore congratulate the admirers of our ancient architecture, on the preservation of the integrity of so beautiful a specimen of ancient art as Westminster Hall.

Altogether, there is no question that great improvements may be effected on this design; it is reported such have taken place, and it is probable with effect. Our observations have been made upon the original unaltered design now exhibited, and while admitting its grandeur as a whole, and the propriety of many of its arrangements, which will receive no alteration, we cannot be blind to the many obvious defects we have indicated.*

The next design is by Mr. BUCKLER.—The style is Gothic, of the period A. D. 1500; the designs appear to be modelled from the fine examples left us by Buckingham, Wolsey, and the architects of Henry VII. at Windsor Castle. The pa-

* Since the above was written, we have seen the Engravings of Mr. Barry's river front and plan in the Athenæum. To prevent misconception, it is necessary to remark, that the published design differs materially from that which is exhibited.

In the plan in the Athenæum, the altered arrangement of the Houses, places them nearly on the site which they occupy in that of Mr. Buckler and others. In the elevation a greater degree of pre-eminence has been given to the centre, a vast quantity of the panelling omitted, and pinnacles have been introduced along the entire parapet.

The great tower with its pinnacles has been raised to the height of three hundred feet, and its proportions in consequence very much improved, and another tower in New Palace-yard has received the addition of a spire. The nature of the engraving will not admit of a more extensive notice of the alterations, which appear to be very extensive, and to have been introduced with the view of removing the Grecian character of the elevation. It is evident that this obvious defect in the architecture of Mr. Barry's edifice, has excited attention; but very extensive alterations must still be made, before it will assume the true character of a Gothic design.

tial edifices of antiquity furnish the models, and not the ecclesiastical structure of the same period; and the architect has scrupulously avoided the introduction of pinnacles and minute ornaments; such decorations being, in fact, characteristic of the architecture rather of the church or the cathedral, than of the mansion or the palace.

In composing the plan, the architect appears to have paid particular attention to the admission of light and air to the numerous offices by which the Houses are surrounded; the courts are few and spacious, and the Houses are excellently situated with reference to each other, and to the convenience of those who will have to attend them. A striking feature in the arrangement is a spacious central vestibule, flanked by two lobbies, which belong to the two Houses of Parliament, those structures being situated in a line with each other, and parallel to Westminster Hall; and having in the river front a grand conference chamber.

The elevations exhibit three stories, of which the middle one is the principal, and is distinguished by lofty windows, with pointed arches, which are sparingly introduced elsewhere.

A pyramidal character is given to the entire group of buildings, the highest portion being a lofty central tower, crowned with turrets at the angles; the elevation, while it differs entirely from the tower of a church, possessing a character exceedingly appropriate to a palace, and useful as a magnificent and crowning feature in every view of the design. The river front is the principal point of view, and here the architect has kept the Speaker's house distant in point of elevation from the parliamentary buildings; the entire part is based on a broad terrace, approached by the King's gateway in Abingdon-street, and having an exit, by means of a gateway, to new palace-yard. In the detail, the dome turret is applied, which more immediately appertains to secular edifices, although in some instances, and in particular in Henry the Seventh's chapel, it is applied as the decoration of an ecclesiastical structure. The centre is grand and striking, and is marked by splendid and lofty embossed windows, leading the eye to the grand tower which rises behind it. On the corresponding side, in Old Palace-yard, a spacious court is formed, which has the merit of producing effect, not only with regard to the ancient buildings retained in the composition, but gives value to the view of the matchless Chapel of Henry the Seventh. Directly in front appears a rich centre, marked by the characteristic bow or oriel windows of

the ancient architecture, and crowned by the tower, which equally forms the principal feature in this as well as the river front. Two porches as entrances to the Houses appear on each side of the centre division; and the restored Chapel of St. Stephen is brought out into full view, and made to constitute, with Westminster Hall, the northern side of the court. The effect of this arrangement is exceedingly fine, not to mention the propriety of making the restored Chapel a conspicuous object; a step which ought naturally to follow its restoration.

The space we are able to allot to the conclusion of our review of these designs, will not allow us to notice so largely as we could wish the accurate character of the detail introduced by the architect of this design. There is a severity, if we may use the term, observed in the selection of the embellishments, which is to be met with in few modern works; there is scarce any part of the detail which does not remind us of some valued work of the period; it is indeed, probable, that this accurate selection may be even regarded by some as a fault. They may imagine that taste and genius ought not to be restricted to a scrupulous adherence to precedent; to such it is evident that genuine Gothic architecture would possess no charms. The profusion of bows and oriels may also form a subject of objection, but this will have no weight, if the excellence of these beautiful adjuncts is regarded with attention; they are among the best specimens of Gothic decoration, and are so admirably adapted to break the superficies of a building, that when they are judiciously applied, their utility and beauty are universally acknowledged. In a structure having a front so extensive as the river elevation of the present design necessarily must be, their use is very apparent; and when so judiciously applied as in this design, the contrast of light and shadow, and the bold and effective manner in which they break the outline, evince a great perfection of good taste and sound judgment in the designer.

We could have wished the elevation substituted for Kent's building in Old Palace Yard was away, and that the architect had not erected a counterpart to Sir J. Soane's building on the other side of the north front of Westminster Hall.

In the design of Mr. HAMILTON the whole of the ancient remains are removed; but we imagine he could not be aware of the beauty of the ancient buildings he so unhesitatingly destroys, as his design evidently shows him to be capable of appreciating the beauties of ancient art.

His plans cannot, in consequence of the removal of the ancient remains, be fairly compared with those of the architects who have deemed the preservation of those relics a subject of importance. The present designer, having avoided the fetters which the preservation imposed upon others, has taken upon himself less difficulty than attended the construction of the works of his competitors.

The style of architecture is evidently derived from the domestic buildings of Scotland, cotemporary with our James I., and which is in itself a free imitation of the Italian of the day. The river front is a solid uniform elevation in good proportion, slightly broken by a centre and wings, flanked by turrets which are square in plan, and surmounted by cupolas; the centre, however, wants distinction, and the whole design reminds us rather of a splendid patrician mansion, than of an edifice intended for any grand national purpose.

The range of buildings designed for the residence of the Speaker, and also those connecting it with the Hall, with its bow windows and turrets, compose an elegant group, and possess more of the Elizabethan character than the other parts of the design.

The ornaments of the parapets are in good proportion, and are in unison with the embellishment of other works of the period both in England and Scotland. The apartments designed for the Houses have respectively galleries which open by circular arches to the area, and the ceilings are horizontal and highly enriched with panels and pendants in the style of this age. The appearance is that of a splendid hall, marked by the highly embellished character, which distinguishes all the works of a period when the ancient Gothic lent its varied enrichments and profuse decoration to the revived architecture of Rome.

There being no tower, nor other distinguishing feature in this design, the whole composition appears to want altitude, and to be destitute of that magnificence which is necessary to render it a striking and effective object among the buildings of the Metropolis.

Mr. RAILTON's design is chiefly entitled to praise for the excellent arrangement of the plan; all the rooms are well lighted, and the offices and Houses of Parliament very admirably arranged.

We cannot speak in equal terms of commendation of this design of the buildings, which is in what is called the Gothic style, but showing a detail borrowed from the architecture of churches.

The river front is the principal; and the architect has judiciously constructed a tower, and a group of buildings in the centre which appropriately relieve the monotony so difficult to be avoided in a long line of frontage. The Chapel and Cloisters are retained in this design.

The great space we have devoted to the prize designs will not allow us to notice at large the whole of the subjects which we left untouched on our last visit. We must confess ourselves disappointed in viewing the works of several gentlemen, from whose previous reputation we were led to expect some better things in the peculiar styles with which they appeared to be so well acquainted.

Mr. RICKMAN's is too eccentric; the tower at the angle, which might well enough embellish a manor-house, is not grand enough to form a prominent feature in a building of so important a character. The House of Commons is a square building made into an octagon by four towers at the angles, the arrangement approaching to that of St. John's Church at Westminster, and certainly affording a fine idea for an insulated structure; but in a Gothic building it is misplaced, not only from its dissimilarity to Gothic principles, but rising, as it does, out of a mass of buildings which allow the heads of the towers alone to be seen, the effect is quite the reverse to that which a plan of this nature would produce in an appropriate situation.

Mr. BURRILL exhibits a plan of considerable merit; the ground is well occupied; the relative position of the Houses convenient; and the numerous offices and apartments well placed; but the windows mostly open into very small courts, the number of which is exceeded only by the plan of Mr. Duncan. The river front has a centre distinguished by a tower; the whole forming a pyramidal group in the design, which is not inelegant in form, but it is marked by a detail strongly reminding us of the Gothic of Wyatt, and has too many pinnacles and turrets. The destruction of the ancient buildings mars this design.

Mr. BARDWELL, a gentleman well known in connection with the subject, having previously made designs which have been published by the House of Commons, has bestowed great care in the arrangement of the various offices of his design. With the zeal of an antiquary, he landably preserves every portion of the old buildings, and makes his additions to these relics correspond in point of detail with the originals; thus the regal entrance appended to the ancient Hall of the Con-

fessor, is in the Norman style, and the other portions are similarly distinguished.

Mr. ROBINSON has displayed equal zeal in the preservation of the relics with the last-named gentleman; but we cannot approve of the style in which he has effected his designs. Falling in with the parsimonious notions of the day, he seems to have wished that economy should appear to have been studied in preference to magnificence and grandeur; his design is really in the *collage gothic* taste. The gables and pipe-like turrets are inadmissible in a national edifice, and would detract from the appropriate character of such a building. The House of Commons, framed like a Chapter-house, with a steep conical roof, is rather out of character; as are the additions in the lancet style to the old House of Lords.

Mr. KENDALL'S designs are finely executed drawings; but in execution there would be little to admire. The favourite decorations are turrets or pinnacles, or rather an ornament composed of the features of both; these are truncated, or chimney-like, and have large heads; they appear to be of the same class as Mr. Barry's octagons, to which we have already shown an objection. The central tower in the river front is a large turret of the same description. In other respects the situation of the tower is not to be objected to, as it forms a good central object in the elevation.

Some portions of the design of Mr. DONALDSON, merit distinction on account of the attention paid to the grouping of the composition; his plan breaks the whole into three groupes or courts, which he distinguishes by the names of King, Lords, and Commons. His Houses appear conspicuous in the river front, where they form a sort of centre, and are united into a group by a mass of building with a tower and spire. The latter are borrowed from a foreign *Aotel de ville*, and the spire is marked by the absurdity of a statue perched on the top by way of a finial.

Mr. LEE, who in his description inserted in the catalogue, assumes a great knowledge of ancient architecture, proves the extent of that knowledge by ascribing St. Stephen's Chapel to Edward the Third, who only embellished with painting and gilding the famed structure, but had nothing to do with the architecture. From Mr. Lee's description of his own composition, the "grand facade," "the noble corridor," and the large masses of building, we were led to expect something beyond the present design, which is poor and flat, and evinces, after all the author's

alleged experience, but a slight acquaintance with the actual detail of the ancient styles.

As a specimen of the extent to which extravagance in designing may proceed, we select a few of the most glaring instances.

Mr. FAITH, after destroying all the ancient remains, makes his new buildings to consist of several repetitions of Westminster Hall. On the river front four of such Halls are shewn, two more appear in New Palace Yard; and three in Old Palace Yard; and with the addition of many towers which look as if they had danced into their places, the design is completed.

Another example is seen in the design of Mr. MAC GREGOR, who possessing but little veneration for the works of antiquity, levels not only St. Stephen's and the other ancient buildings, but extends his destructive propensities to St. Margaret's Church; the removal of the latter building seems to have been effected only to afford an excuse for the construction, in the river front of his design, of a cruciform Church, and which is singularly enough placed above the royal entrance, with a porch having the appearance of an organ.

Mr. DEVIGNES arranges all his buildings in such a manner as to appear like a vast Cathedral, out of which rises a spire of great magnitude, having a cluster of pinnacles at its base:—nothing can be more absurd than the attempt to give to any building the appearance of another of a dissimilar character; beautiful and picturesque as the grouping of a Cathedral appears, it must be recollected that in such a structure every feature is recommended by propriety. It would lose half its merits if it turned out to be a mere eye-trap.

The design of Mr. MORGAN seems to have been composed to shew the effect of lofty spires misapplied and misplaced; each of the houses has its steeple, a structure of great altitude; but, although two sets of designs are given, one an *Aotel de ville* spire, another a lantern tower, the architect has failed to make either harmonise with his design, which is flat and square in its character, and the towers seem to be placed on the roof rather than to rise from the ground. The gables and pinnacles above the design are imitated from the old German domestic architecture.

We have already deprecated the alteration which Mr. Barry has attempted to introduce in the design of Westminster Hall; and it is pleasing to see that so few of the architects have fallen into the error

of attempting a similar piece of mischief. Mr. HARRISON proposes to change the original character of the aspiring gable of the south front, by the addition of ornaments at its base and on its summit, which are entirely out of character with the structure to which they are appended. But in the design of Mr. WILLSON, the matchless roof is severed by a building which he substitutes for the Courts of Law, the design of which resembles the north front of the Hall, but is more elongated and less grand. The south front receives a different treatment, but equally injurious, from the hands of Mr. HARRISON; who alters the design by adding towers, and giving to the elevation an appearance somewhat similar to the opposite end, but rendered excessively mean by the absence of the ornamental niches and tabernacle work.

We cannot conclude our notices of this exhibition without expressing our conviction of the soundness of the judgment which has been exercised by the gentlemen to whom the delicate and troublesome task of deciding on the drawings was delegated by the Government. The result of a competition on any subject has seldom been received with satisfaction by the rejected parties; and the feeling of partiality with which a man is likely to

regard his own production, will naturally enough give rise to an expression of disappointment. Looking at the prize designs as the best of those which have been sent in, we do not see any serious objection can be raised to the decision of the Commissioners.

The Encyclopedia of Ornament, by H. Shaw, F.S.A. 4to. No. 1.—We have no doubt that Mr. Shaw has already conferred material benefit on the artists of England, by his faithful engravings from ancient works of sculpture and painting. The present undertaking is calculated to diffuse those advantages more generally, by its very moderate price; and every individual effort of this kind is worthy of all commendation, inasmuch as it performs a portion of that task which ought to be undertaken by the Government of this country, and which the governments of France, Prussia, and other continental states have pursued with very material advantage to their artisans in every department connected with the arts of design. For one shilling we have here a beautiful specimen of stained glass, from the abbey of St. Dennis; carvings in stone at the church of Pont de l'Arche; and an antique chasing in metal in the possession of Mr. Willement.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The present exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, which we find by the catalogue is their thirty-second, does not appear to us to present any very striking novelty, as compared with those of former years. The works exhibited are the productions of the members only. No others are, it is well known, ever admitted; and as it is consequently necessary, in order to make up a fair complement, that each, or, at all events, many of the fraternity should be somewhat profuse in their contributions, the collection assumes a character of sameness which detract in a measure from its general interest. Of 343 pieces exhibited in the present instance, nearly one-third have been supplied by those four indefatigable men, Messrs. Copley Fielding (the President), H. Gastineau, W. Hunt, and F. Tayler. The President alone has no less than thirty-four; many of which are of formidable dimensions; and this, be it observed, is moderate in comparison with the number usually exhibited by that admirable artist. The Society of course know their own business best, and have considered what conduces most to their general advantage: but it strikes us that some little

relaxation of this system of exclusiveness might be attended with beneficial results. Some of the members of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours possess great talent, as well as originality of style; and it would doubtless be far more agreeable to the friends of the arts to see the two compounded into one, than to know that the younger and weaker establishment is periodically deprived of its most distinguished ornaments by the elder and more prosperous and powerful association. Numerous secessions have already taken place, while others are constantly to be apprehended; and if the junior body would prevent the recurrence of so serious an evil, they must forthwith adopt another, and a far more stringent code of regulations. The Society of British Artists are in precisely the same predicament with the Royal Academy, and would do themselves but justice, we should conceive, to act upon the same suggestion. This cannot, indeed, be doubted when it is seen, as at the present time, that some of the quondam stars of Suffolk-street, having procured their release from that school by the payment of an inconsiderable fine, are figuring as the leading exhibitors of the season at Somerset-House, and in the character of As-

sociates and Academicians. We must, however, refrain from entering further upon a matter, the consideration of which does not perhaps come strictly within our province, more particularly as it is one that has, we believe, already undergone some discussion.

The works which most abound in the present exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours are, as usual, landscapes and rustic figure-pieces, many of which are highly attractive, if it be only on account of the pleasing localities and groups of peasantry represented by them. There are, however, several interiors and poetical subjects of great interest; and the exhibitors being all men of experience, there is not a single contribution that can be called absolutely bad.

The largest and most elaborate performance is No. 125. *The Murder of the Bishop of Liege*—G. CATTERMOLE. In this production we have ample evidence of Mr. Cattermole's manipulative skill, as well as of his intimate knowledge of the art of design. We doubt, nevertheless, whether the figure referred to in the accompanying quotation from *Quentin Durward* is sufficiently prominent. The spectator does not, without looking very closely into the details, perceive the "uplifted bare and sinewy arm" of the Bishop's assailant; nor does the latter, when discovered, seem to possess the necessary degree of energy. The figure and representation of the Prelate are admirable. The subordinate characters are also well introduced, and the *ensemble* presents very much the effect of an oil painting. Mr. Cattermole is occasionally a little inky; but here that defect of colour is not apparent. No. 254. *New Hall, Warwickshire*, by the same artist, is on a minor scale; and though what is commonly considered slight and sketchy, may be consulted as an excellent study of ancient armour.

No. 57. *Scene in the Highlands*—W. EVANS. We hardly know which to approve the most in Mr. Evans's landscapes, the simplicity of his figures, or the beauty of his scenery. The whole of the six or eight examples of his in the gallery, are executed in the most artist-like manner, and, at the same time delightfully true to nature. No. 66. *An Irish Peasant*, is especially worthy of examination.

No. 75. *Dale Turnpike-gate, near Brighton*—F. NASH. The spot represented by this drawing, which will be readily recognised by many, is singularly attractive, and has, if we mistake not, very frequently been seized upon as one well-adapted to the purposes of the sketcher; but we will venture to say that it was

never more successfully treated than in the present case by Mr. Nash. The pencilling is free and masterly, the colouring natural, and the identity perfect.

No. 191. *The Dromios*—H. RICHTER. We have seen more pleasing specimens of Mr. Richter's talent as a figure-painter, than the illustration here given of a passage from the *Comedy of Errors*, which is not particularly happy either in the design or the execution. The tone of colour is disagreeable; and, in the treatment of his subject, the artist has approached too closely to caricature. The features of the Dromios need not surely have been so coarse and repulsive.

No. 248. *View on the Thames, near Henley*—P. DE WINT. The pictures of this gentleman do not appear to us to be so numerous as usual; what he has, however, are, if possible, an improvement upon his former achievements, and herein may probably be found the cause. The example we have pointed out is one of those performances which can only be produced by a close attention to nature, and it betrays less of the mechanism of the art than is sometimes to be detected in the works of the same master.

No. 317. *Dresden*; and No. 340. *Louvain*—S. PROUT. A pair of street views, in which the architecture is in the best style of the artist, and the figures scarcely inferior to those of Canaletti, Guardi, and other painters of similar subjects of the Italian school; a particular in which the moderns, generally speaking, are so lamentably deficient. Mr. Prout has several other specimens to which we might allude with equal commendation. No. 97. *Abbeville*, in particular, is inimitable.

No. 313. *Study of a Head*—W. HUNT. Mr. Hunt's little pictures are doubtless faithful sketches of the objects they are intended to represent. In his portraiture, however, there is invariably a want of relief, a fault which is still more apparent in his fruit and flower subjects. The study exhibited under the above title is a favourable specimen of his manner. His portraits of boys holding candles, paper lanterns, and the like, are repetitions of his former pieces; these accessories being obviously re-introduced for the sole purpose of throwing upon the faces a strong reflexion of light: a species of quackery, if we may so call it, which, so constantly resorted to, seems to bespeak a poverty of invention. No. 12. *The Interior of an old Priory*, is coarse, and yet not particularly effective; a remark that will equally apply to No. 28, *Scared*, another attempt at powerful effects of light.

No. 118. *Arundel Castle*—COLLEY FIELDING. Mr. Fielding's prolific pen-

oil has again been chiefly employed on the varied and picturesque scenery of the west of Sussex. The sweeping tracts to be found in many parts of that county are evidently localities in which his genius greatly delights, and certainly no description of landscape can be more happily suited to the peculiarities of his pencil. This view of the ancient edifice we have named is, nevertheless, one of the choicest specimens of his in the present exhibition. No. 130. *View on the Downs above Telcomb, Lewes*, though sketchy, is exceedingly fresh and effective.

No. 48. *Scene from Burma*—A. CHISHOLM. Good in colour, and extremely well painted. The effect is also pleasing and natural.

No. 37. *Venice*—J. HOLLAND. A neatly-executed drawing; but, like most of the works of the artist, wanting in originality. Bonington has many admirers, of whom Mr. H. is not the least ardent.

175. *Charles V. Emperor of Germany visiting Francis I. in Prison after the Battle of Pavia*—JOSEPH NASH. A clear and well-painted picture, with considerable brilliancy and harmony of colouring. The expression of the figures is also appropriate to the scene which the work is intended to commemorate.

No. 253. *Weary Travellers*—F. TAYLER. In the rustic groups exhibited by this artist, we always find so much to praise, and so little to blame, that it is with reluctance, and also with great distrust of our own judgment, that we presume to ask him, if he has not this year indulged rather too freely in the use of a favourite yellow tint? His figures, as seen in the numerous works now exhibited, are all admirably true to nature, and, with the single defect that we fancy we discover in some of them, as regards colour, perfectly faultless. His *Weary Travellers* may be pointed to as one of his most pleasing contributions to the present collection. BARNET and he always work excellently together.

No. 247. *A Dutch Canal*; and No. 255, *Sketch*—J. S. CORMAN. A pair of exquisitely finished pictures, in which are displayed great facility in drawing and originality of style.

No. 112. *A Bull-Fight at Seville*—J. F. LEWIS. The artist has not given himself sufficient space for the just representation of a Spanish bull-fight; and the figures he has introduced are consequently budded together, in a way that was never seen either at Seville, where these disgusting sports are given in the primitive style of the country, or in any other part of Spain. The ring is spacious, say two

hundred and fifty feet in diameter or thereabouts, whereas, in Mr. Lewis's drawing, it would appear to be scarcely a tenth of that extent. The bull, moreover, does not seem to us to answer the description of an Andalusian bull, which we have understood to be somewhat large, and with a considerable length of horn. Mr. Lewis's bull resembles a small Indian buffalo, and scarcely exceeds the size of his human assailants. The picture has evidently been painted in haste, and from rapidly executed sketches. The contrabandistas and other subjects exhibited by the same gentleman, notwithstanding that they are little else than repetitions of his former works, and, in point of texture, somewhat hard and slaty, are more to our satisfaction. Mr. Lewis has selected his models exclusively from among the Moorish and Gipsy tribes, and they therefore afford the spectator but a very inadequate idea of genuine Spanish beauty.

No. 146. *Winter Morning Scene*—W. TURNER. We have here so vivid a representation of a December day, with snow on the ground, and the farmer's man staggering beneath a truss of fodder in the distance, that it positively chills us to look upon it. We could almost persuade ourselves that it must be from the pencil of the artist's namesake of the Academy, who used to do these things so exquisitely in oils. Nothing can be better. Mr. Turner's *View near the Observatory in Greenwich Park*, is a correct, though somewhat sombre transcript of the site referred to, which, however, does not appear to us to be particularly captivating. The masses of foliage introduced into the foreground seem to want loosening and breaking to pieces. They have certainly much too formal a character in their present state.

BARTHOLOMEW has several of his very delightful specimens of birds, fruit, and flowers; and CRISTALL, STEPHANOFF, COX, HARDING, HILLS, and GARTINEAU, each in his particular walk, are all as unexceptionable as usual.

It affords us much gratification to be able to state, in conclusion, that this interesting branch of the fine arts continues to be liberally patronised. The rooms of the society are every day numerous and fashionably attended, more especially by ladies; and a very large proportion of the works exhibited have already found purchasers.

We hope, next month, by which time the galleries will have become less crowded with visitors than at present, to give some account of the pictures at Somerset-House.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A very splendid prospectus of a new HISTORY OF KENT has been lately issued by the Rev. THOMAS STREETFELD, F.S.A. of Chart's Edge, Westerham. It contains several beautiful specimens of engravings, both on copperplate and wood; as well as an ample display of the author's stores of information, and is so much in the nature of a book, that we intend to notice it again more fully.

Aphthonii Theonisque Progymnasmata, Studiosis Rhetoricæ Opuscula apprime utilis, Versione Latinâ, et notis, exercitationumque exemplis instructa.

Mr. HALLAM's Introduction to the Literary History of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries.

Outlines of a Journey through Arabia-Petrea to Mount Sinai and the Excavated City of Petra—the Edom of the Prophecies. By M. LEON DE LABORDE.

Lord MAHON's History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. (1712-1748).

History of the Fall of Poland, from the German of FREDERICK VON RAUMER.

The French Invasions of Ireland, illustrated by Popular Songs. By T. CROFTON CROKER, F.S.A.

Travels in Crete. By ROBERT PASULLEY, A.M.

A Classical Tour in Attica, and Residence in Athens. By the Rev. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH.

Essays towards the History of Painting, by Ms. CALCOTT.

Histoire de France du Petit Louis, par M. CALCOTT.

An Architectural Tour in Normandy, with some Remarks on Norman Architecture. By HENRY GALLY KNIGHT, esq. M.P.

The Reliquary. By BERNARD and LUCY BARTON, with an Introductory appeal for Poetry and Poets.

British Song Birds; being Popular Descriptions and Anecdotes of the British Choristers of the Groves. By NEVILLE WOOD, esq. Also, by the same Author, The Ornithologist's Text Book.

An Analysis of the Civil Law, in which a Comparison is occasionally made between the Roman Laws and those of England; by the late Bishop Hallifax. By J. W. GELDART, LL.D. the King's Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge.

Four Discourses on Repentance. By the Rev. T. AINGER, M.A. Assistant Minister of St. Mary's, Greenwich.

Portugal and Galicia, described from Notes of a Journey in those Counties. By an English Nobleman.

The Last Autumn at a favourite Residence, with other Poems, and Recollections of Mrs. Hemans. By Mrs. LAWRENCE.

Contributions to Modern History, from the British Museum and State Paper Office. Vol. I. Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. Vol. II. Frederick the Great and his Times, 1740-1796. By FREDERICK VON RAUMER.

A Historical View of English Literature. By the VISCOUNT DE CHATEAUBRAND.

A new work by Miss LONDON, entitled, Traits and Trials of Early Life.

Alfred the Great, a Poem, in Nine Books. By NEWNHAM COLLINGWOOD, author of Life and Correspondence of Admiral Lord Collingwood.

The Tribunal of Manners, a Satirical Poem.

Lessing's Læocoon. By Mr. W. ROSS, late Professor of Painting and Sculpture in the Glasgow University.

The Opinions of the European Press on the Eastern Question. By DAVID ROSS, of Bladensburg, esq.

A Selection of the most remarkable of the Tribe of Orchideous Plants, in folio Plates. By Dr. LINDLEY.

Report upon the Commerce of the Ports of New Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, made to the Russian Government in 1835.

The Harmony of Phrenology with the Doctrines of Christianity; being a refutation of the Errors contained in Mr. Combe's Constitution of Man, in relation to external objects. By Mr. SCOTT, of Teviotbank.

The Posthumous Works of the late William Godwin, including an autobiography, correspondence, &c. Edited by his daughter Mrs. SHELLEY.

The Naturalist, illustrative of the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms, to be continued monthly. By B. MAUND, F.L.S. and W. HOLL, F.G.S.

The Odes of Anacreon, from the original Greek. By JAMES FISHER.

On the Violin, by GEORGE DEBBOUG, with an account of its most eminent professors.

Fishing Anecdotes, with Hints for Anglers. By EDW. JESSE, Esq. author of Cleanings in Natural History.

Tales of Fashion and Reality. By the Daughters of Lord Frederick Beauclerk.

Mr. W. UPCOTT has drawn up and printed, for private circulation, a *Catalogue of Original Letters, MSS. and State Papers*, collected by him during the last twenty-five years. We fully believe that no private individual possesses so rich a treasure of literary and historical curiosities. After having succeeded in forming such a combination of valuable materials, it is natural to wish to see it preserved entire. This, we perceive, is Mr. Upcott's desire; and it would give us great pleasure to find that the Trustees of the British Museum had secured the whole for the gratification of the public. In this we are sure our readers will agree, when we state, that besides the larger articles, the collection consists of 32,000 letters, illustrated by 3000 portraits, classed in alphabetical or chronological order, not to mention the beauty with which the whole are arranged, interleaved, and superbly bound. The Clarendon Papers and Correspondence, the Thoresby Papers, the Dayrolles and Da Costa Correspondence, have proved, or are likely to prove when published, an inexhaustible source of information and amusement.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

March 24. F. Baily, esq. Treas. V. P. Richard Beamish, esq. was elected Fellow. The sequel of Professor Forbes's paper on the temperatures and geological relations of certain Hot Springs, particularly those of the Pyrennees, and on the verification of thermometers, was read. The Society adjourned, over Easter, to

April 14. Mr. Baily in the chair. Professor Forbes's paper was concluded.

April 21. R. I. Murchison, esq. V. P. Read, additional Observations on Voltaic Combinations, by John Fred. Daniell, esq. Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London.

April 28. Davies Gilbert, esq. V. P. Capt. John James Chapman was elected Fellow. A paper on Railways, by the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D. was read; and a statement received of the observations of the Barometer and Thermometer kept at Tunis, during the years 1829—1832, by Sir Thomas Reade, Consul-general.

May 5. Mr. Baily in the chair. E. Burton, esq. W. S. Cox, esq. and Capt. T. L. Lewis, R.E. were elected Fellows. A paper, on the Optical Phenomena of certain Crystals, by H. F. Talbot, esq. was partly read.

May 12. Rev. W. Whewell, V. P. Mr. Talbot's paper was concluded; and part was read of another, On the applica-

tion of Glass as a substitute for Metal Balance-springs in Chronometers, by Messrs. Arnold and Dent.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

April 28. The anniversary meeting was held, the Earl of Ripon, President, in the chair. The report announced that the total receipts during the past year, including his Majesty's donation of 100 guineas, were 1018*l.*; and the expenditure 1017*l.*

The entire expense of building the Society's house was stated as 4373*l.* 5*s.*; and the value of books and furniture 1000*l.* There had also been received the sum of 72*l.* towards the building fund, of which a donation of 50*l.* was contributed by the Rev. Dr. Richards. The duplicate copies in Mr. Prince Hoare's collection of works, left to the society, had been sold, according to the directions in his will, for the sum of 35*l.*

The noble President then delivered his annual address, in which, after alluding, in affecting language, to the associates and friends lost during the past year, he proceeded to take a general view of the present state of literature. Referring then to recent contributions to our stock of authentic history, he noticed the continuation of the great work of Sismondi, Colletta's History of Naples, and Von Hammer's excellent History of the Ottoman Empire; he made some remarkable remarks on the disgraceful class of fictitious Memoirs fabricated in France, and also on their debasing school of novels; and then referred, with striking effect, to the Dispatches and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington (recently published), and pointed out the benefits which genuine history derived from such works. The Society having distinguished itself by the exertions of its members in the advancement of Egyptian literature, much information was brought together on this point, in the noble Lord's discourse; and the results of the researches of Hoskins and Champollion, of Salvolini and Biot, of Leemans and Wilkinson, were candidly considered. The address will be printed for the members of the Society.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 7. The thirteenth anniversary meeting was held, the Rt. Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, President, in the chair. The report stated that the accession of new members had been greater than ordinary; but the casualties had exceeded the elections by one. Well-merited tributes were paid to the memories of Major

Price, Colonel Tod, Colonel Broughton, and other members, of whom the Society had been recently deprived by death. Among other topics, the report alluded to the withdrawal by the Bengal government of the patronage and support it had previously extended to the publication of standard oriental works, under the auspices of the committee of public instruction in Calcutta; and stated, that a deputation had waited on the chairman and deputy chairman of the East India Company, and afterwards on the president of the Board of Control, to intercede for a reversal of this measure.

Sir A. Johnston, chairman to the committee of correspondence, in an able speech, gave a full detail of the various subjects connected with the East, that had engaged the attention of the committee during the preceding year; which he was requested to reduce to writing, that it might be published in the proceedings of the Society.

The Secretary read the minutes of a committee, appointed to consider the formation of a committee of trade and agriculture, in relation to the East. This report fully concurred in the desirability of adopting the plan proposed; but, as it would involve the necessity of an additional expenditure on the part of the Society, which the state of its funds would not permit, recommended a separate subscription, which was immediately commenced.

The President then rose, and delivered an able address on the prospects of the Society. He remarked that it was impossible not to perceive an increased interest in the proceedings of the Society; its sphere of usefulness was widely extended; and he felt particular gratification in congratulating the meeting on the proposal for establishing a committee of agriculture and trade. The manner in which the natives of India were now considered in this country was another source of gratification. Truer ideas were now formed of their capacity, disposition, and acquirements. He could not approve, however, of the discontinuance of printing standard oriental works under the patronage of the Indian government. He agreed in the views of the Bengal government, for spreading the English language among the natives; but he felt convinced that to attempt to force the natives to adopt it would produce a complete reaction, and defeat the plan. When he considered how warmly the people of India were attached to their own learning and literature, it was not probable that, out of compliment to their rulers, they would adopt all at once another language.

A striking example of the truth of his observations might be found in the case of his own country, Wales; and in Poland.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 28. Read, 1. An account of the present state of the ruins of Berenice, by Lieut. Wellstead, I. N.; 2. A description of the trading boats in use among the Maldivé Islands, illustrated by models, by Capt. Mansby, I. N.; 3. Major Mitchell's official letter, detailing the circumstances of his recent excursion to explore the course of the Darling, behind New South Wales.

April 11. Letters were read from Mr. Beeroff, reporting his voyage up the Quorra; from Mr. Davidson, at Morocco; also two papers on the physical geography of Labrador, from the official reports of Capt. James Hope, of his Majesty's sloop Racer; and on the province of Costa Rica, in Central America, by Col. Galindo.

April 25. Read, the principal circumstances in the life of Abu Bekr, a native of Timbuctoo, who accompanies Mr. Davidson into the interior of Africa.

May 9. Read, 1. Observations on the ancient intercourse between India and Europe, by Lieut. Dickinson, 14th reg. B. N. I; 2. Account of the federation of Central America, by Col. Galindo.

May 16. The Anniversary Meeting took place: when it was announced, that on account of the discoveries of Captain Back, in his recent expedition, a deputation from the Society, consisting of the Earl of Ripon, Sir John Franklin, and Captain Back, had waited upon the Lords of the Admiralty with the different views that had been given to the Society upon the subject. On their representation his Majesty's ship Terror has been placed under the command of Captain Back, to proceed to the Mayne River, on the western shore of North America, near Sir J. Ross's Welcome. His first directions were to ascertain the most convenient place for the transportation of boats and stores across the intervening isthmus, and, having placed his ship in security, he was to proceed with the resources placed at his command along the shores of Prince Regent's Inlet, and connect the point whence he will start, with Hecla and Fury Straits and Point Turnagain. The utmost exertion is being used in fitting out the expedition, which, it is expected, will sail early in June.

Captain Macconochie, secretary to the Geographical Society, is appointed secretary to Captain Sir John Franklin, the new Governor of Van Diemen's Land. His loss will be much felt by the Society.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

May 5. The great question of the suspension of Dr. Hampden from his functions as Regius Professor of Divinity (see before, p. 410), came on again for discussion.

After the promulgation of the statute, several members of the University addressed the Vice-Chancellor; of these the opponents of the statute were Dr. Twisleton, of New College, the Warden of Merton (Dr. Marsham), Mr. Way, of Glympton (of Christ Church), Mr. Philip Duncan, of New College, and Mr. Rowlandson, lately a Michel Fellow of Queen's. The supporters of the statute were Mr. Miller, of Worcester (the Bampton Lecturer of 1817), and Mr. Keble, of Oriel, the present Professor of Poetry. At the conclusion of these speeches, the votes were taken, and the numbers were—

Placet 474
Non Placet 94

Majority for the statute 330

This decision may be considered final.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In consequence of the promotion of the Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, the office of Public Orator became vacant for a second time during the present year; and the election took place on the 27th April, and was decided by the following poll:

Rev. Thomas Crick, St. John's... 359

Rev. Thomas Thorp, Trin.... 318

Mr. Crick was then sworn in.

At a subsequent Convocation, the voting took place for the selection of a design for the New Library; the three plans proposed were those of Mr. Cockerill, Messrs. Rickman and Co., and Mr. Wilkins. At the close of the voting, Mr. Cockerill's plan was declared to be chosen by a large majority; and a grace passed the Senate, to appoint the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Jesus College, Dr. Haviland, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Worsley, Mr. Willis, and Mr. Hymers, of St. John's College, a Syndicate, to consider and report to the Senate whether the design selected for the new Library be in conformity with the instructions given to the architects.

The Chancellor's prize for the best English poem has been adjudged to Thos. Whythead, of St. John's College. Subject, "The Empire of the Sea."

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

The Council of this interesting establishment have issued their fifth Annual Report, which furnishes a very encouraging account of its general prosperity. Three hundred and fifty new members have joined the society during the past year, and the total number is 4193. The

number of visitors during that period has been 8537. The unexpended property of the institution in consols and exchequer bills is 26304 *ls.* In addition to the previous foreign committees at Madras and Port Royal, Jamaica, new ones have been formed at Malta, Quebec, and Kingston, Jamaica. Some very important acquisitions have been added to the library; the Ordnance surveys and Admiralty charts continue to be supplied by Government; the Royal Society have presented their Transactions since 1830, and will continue them annually; and many interesting objects have been added to the Museum, including a valuable model of H.M.S. Cornwallis, which was built at Bombay, presented by the East India Company.

Lectures have been delivered as follow: by Comm. A. Maconochie, R.N. on the actual state and prospects of African discovery; by Professor the Rev. W. Ritchie, LL.D. F.R.S. on the Earth's magnetism; by Lieut. R. Wall, R.N. on Steam Navigation; and by R. Phillips, esq. F.R.S. Lecturer at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the Chemical properties of Atmospheric Air and its constituent gases. These have been lately succeeded by Lieut. J. Goodwin, on the importance and utility of the study of History, as connected with the Naval and Military Professions; by the Rev. Richard Sheepshanks, M.A. on the use of Astronomical instruments in determining Latitude and Longitude; and by Dr. Lardner, on the mechanical agency of Steam, in general, with some observations on its probable effects in Military and Naval operations.

It is proposed to keep a Meteorological Journal at the Museum, for which purpose necessary instruments will be provided; and measures are in progress for forming a systematic Catalogue of the collections. Government transports have received directions to convey contributions from abroad, free of expense.

THE MAITLAND CLUB.

At the Annual Meeting of the Maitland Club, held at Glasgow on the 25th April, it was reported that during the past year there has been produced, at the general expense of the Club:

I. *Scala Chronica*, by Sir Robert Gray of Heton; a chronicle of England and Scotland from 1066 to 1382, now first printed from a unique MSS. with an Introduction and Notes, by Joseph Stevenson, esq. one of the sub-commissioners of Public Records.

II. *Rob Stenes Dream*, a poem, printed from a MS. in the Leightouian Library, Dunblane.

III. *Catalogue of the Works printed for the Club, with list of Members, &c.*

Individual members of the Club have also presented the following:

I. Records of the Burgh of Prestwick, in the Sheriffdom of Ayr, 1470-1752, with an appendix and illustrative notes. John Smith, of Swindrigemuir, esq.

II. Reports on the state of certain Parishes in Scotland, made to his Majesty's Commissioners for plantation of Kirks, &c. in pursuance of their ordinance, dated Apr. 12, 1627. From the originals, in his Majesty's General Register-house. Alexander MacGrigor, esq.

III. *Certain Tractatus for Reformation of Doctryne and Maneris in Scotland*, by Niniane Winzet, 1562-3. John Black Gracie, esq. W.S.

Whilst the MAITLAND CLUB and the SURTEES SOCIETY are evincing so much activity, may we request the attention of the members of the ROXBURGH CLUB to the laudable industry of those junior Institutions, and ask them how they can reconcile themselves to their own *torpidity*?

THE MONUMENT OF SHAKESPEARE.

At the Shakespeare Commemoration, held at Stratford upon his birthday the 23d April, the Committee appointed in 1835 for the preservation of the tomb of Shakspeare and the renovation of the Chancel in which it is placed (see our Magazine for July, p. 78), made a report to the Committee of the Royal Shakspearean Club. Plans and specifications are now prepared, made under the able superintendence of John Britton, esq. F.S.A. having for their principal objects the preservation of the monument, the securing of the foundations of the chancel, the renovation of its roof and walls, and the insertion in the roof of the armorial bearings of Warwickshire families. The amount of subscriptions received, including his Majesty's donation of 50*l.* is about 700*l.* A considerable increase in the number of names is still desired and expected; but individual subscriptions are limited to 1*l.* From the Falcon inn, the gentlemen present adjourned to the Theatre, where a very eloquent oration on the life, genius, and character of Shakspeare, was delivered by Mr. George Jones, the American tragedian; to whom the Club presented their silver medal. Mr. Britton afterwards exhibited a fine picture, by Mr. J. Wood of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, representing three views of Shakspeare's bust,—a full face, a three-quarters, and a profile; and also exhibited drawings of the interior of the chancel in its present state, with a flat, cracked, and ruinous ceiling, discoloured walls, and a dump and uneven pavement; of the proposed new roof; with the plans, and other parts of the building.

Two hundred gentlemen subsequently dined together in Shakspeare's Hall, under the presidency of Dr. Conolly, and the whole celebration passed off with the greatest possible eclat and gratification.

THE COMMEMORATION OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

May 14. The anniversary of the birth of Sir Thomas Gresham was celebrated at the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion-house. It commenced by a MS. anthem of Sir John Rogers, the words taken from the 26th Psalm, commencing "Be thou my Judge," &c., and it was beautifully sung by Miss Novello, Messrs. Spencer, Vaughan, and A. Novello, who took the *sol* parts. After some other pieces, the Gresham Prize Composition was sung, conducted by Mr. Chas. Lucas, the composer. It was arranged for five voices, and taken from the second chapter of St. Luke, "My soul doth magnify the Lord," ending at the eleventh verse. At its conclusion, the Lord Mayor presented the prize medal to Mr. Lucas, and afterwards that for the prize essay on the Life and Character of Sir Thomas Gresham, to Mr. J. W. Burgon, a young merchant of London. The Rev. G. C. Renouard read the essay, and the meeting concluded with some selections of music composed by the contemporaries of Gresham. The surplus of the receipts was appropriated to the restoration of Crosby Hall; where the first stone of the new buildings is to be laid on the 27th of June.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

April 30. The annual distribution of prizes to the Medical Students attending this University, were this day awarded.—Sir C. Lemon, Bart. M.P. in the chair. They consisted of gold and silver medals to the successful candidates in chemistry, anatomy, surgery, &c. From the report, which was previously read, it appears that the medical school has steadily increased during the last four sessions, that the present attendance considerably exceeds that of any former session, and that the total increase of the present compared with the last session amounts to fifty-one; that the University Hospital, opened last year for the reception of patients, is in active operation. Since its opening it has supplied aid to 1785 in-patients, 1996 out-patients, 388 obstetric patients, 1364 casualty patients, amounting together to 5535.

KING'S COLLEGE.

May 21. The distribution of medical prizes and certificates of honour took place in the theatre of the College, in presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester and

Chester, Mr. Justice Park, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir C. Price, and several other persons of distinction.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY AT VIENNA.

Besides a great general alphabetical Catalogue of the printed books, about 300,000 in number, so arranged that every new acquisition may be readily inserted, there are nine special Catalogues; viz. of prints and maps, the prints alone amounting to 300,000, and valued at as many pounds sterling; of the collection of autographs, lately commenced, even now 9000 in number (with a separate Catalogue for Oriental autographs); of the 12,000 volumes printed before the year 1500; of practical works upon music—these with the theoretical being 6000;

of Hebrew works; of Slavonic books; of all the Bibles; of all Latin Philological MSS.; and of the Oriental MSS. amounting to 1000, besides 793 Chinese and Indian books.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE IN FRANCE.

The sum of 130,000*l.* is annually devoted to the encouragement of literature and science by our enlightened neighbours, and is distributed among the Institute of France, the Royal College, the Museum of Natural History, the Board of Longitude, the Royal Library, the Museum of the Louvre, &c.; including an allowance for the encouragement of the dramatic art; for the publication of travels of French savants; for pensions to ninety literary men and artists; and for some other objects.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 28. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The Rev. J. B. Deane, one of the Auditors, read an abstract of the Treasurer's accounts for the last year. The receipts (including dividends on 6,500*l.* three per cent. stock) amounted to 1,797*l.* 1*4s.* 7*d.*; and 1,098*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* had been paid to artists and in the expenses of the publications of the Society.

Thos. Farmer Duke, esq. of Shrewsbury, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A., presented casts of the Delaware badges of the crampet and rose, from old carvings at Halmaker House, near Chichester, and a second of the crampet from one of the monuments in Broadwater church. The crampet was the chape, or end-piece, of the scabbard of a sword; and has been varied in form by heraldic draughtsmen; some of the latter of whom, in drawing this badge, have almost converted it into a pair of antlers. The carvings from Halmaker are about to be fitted up at the Earl of Delaware's new house of Buckhurst (formerly Stoneland), in the parish of Wytham, near Tunbridge Wells.

Professor C. Leemans, of Leyden, presented a cast in plaster of the upper half of a skeleton, found in a singular state of preservation, among the remains of Roman buildings at Arensburg. The arms are laid across the breast, having apparently been folded in the tunic, or vest: three fibulae of bronze were found, one of them lying on the upper part of the breast; and on the left wrist was a bracelet of silver. The lower part of the skeleton had been destroyed by a tree growing amidst it. The Professor supposes these remains to be of the era of Constantine.

Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart. exhibited two splendid torques, or bracelets, of solid twisted gold, found near Egerton Hall, in Cheshire, in 1831.

Viscount Cole exhibited an ancient bell, of a square form, found in a bog in co. Leitrim, and also some bronze ornaments, supposed to be bosses of shields. The height of the bell is 8*½* inc. and it appears to have been wrought, not cast.

Mr. Bartlett, of Providence, Rhode Island, presented three drawings of symbolical inscriptions, such as are commonly called hieroglyphics, cut in rocks on the shores of that island.

May 5. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

Thomas Fisher, esq. of Gloucester-terrace, Hoxton, late Searcher of Records to the Hon. East India Company, author of Collections for Bedfordshire, &c. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. made a communication in illustration of a beautiful oval seal of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, 1333—1345, the venerable early patron of literature. The face of the Bishop's figure is exquisitely finished, having every appearance of being a portrait; and the royal arms, placed on one side, seem to show that it was engraved after he was made Lord Chancellor, in 1335.

A document was read from Mr. Hallam's volume of MSS. temp. Hen. VIII. being one of the letters of instructions addressed to Commissioners appointed to collect a benevolence.

May 12. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The Rev. Robert Rowe Knott, M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Doubleday exhibited a very curious piece of ancient needlework, which was found sewed up as a bag, encircling a

seal of King Henry III. It is supposed to be a portion of a surcoat; the material is linen, lined with coarse canvas or baize; and it bears the azure lion of Rivers between two of the crosses vair of Albemarle, formed by other pieces of linen of the requisite figures sewn upon the surface. Isabel de Rivers, the heiress of the Earls of Devon, was married to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, in the reign of Henry the Third: there can be little doubt that the bag was contemporary with the seal. It is remarkable that the lion is placed on a shield, whilst the cross stands distinct, as it does on some of the early Albemarle seals.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a fragment of an unguentary vessel impressed with the pattern of a running hind, whose limbs were grotesquely blended and lost in the tracery of vegetable foliage. It has been already mentioned in his "Londiniana," No. IV. April Magazine, p. 371. He observed that the purpose for which sepulchres were placed by the way-side, was distinctly pointed out in an inscription preserved by Gruter, to one Lollus,

Hic prope viam situs est, ut prætereuntes dicant, Lolli, Vale!

William Wansley, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a paper roll belonging to the Fishmongers' Company, representing the several Pageants which were prepared at their expense in the year 1618, to grace the civic triumph of Sir John Leman, one of their society, who was inaugurated that year as Lord Mayor. They are described in a tract by Anthony Munday, entitled "Chryseanlea, or the Golden Fishing," which Mr. Nichols has reprinted in his "Progresses, &c. of King James I." The drawings are well executed in water-colours; and represent: 1. the Fishing Buss; 2. the Crowned Dolphin; 3. the King of the Moors; 4. the Lemon Tree (a rebus of the Lord Mayor's name); and 5. the Monumental Bower of Sir William Walworth, from which that renowned Fishmonger enacted a resurrection, made a congratulatory speech, and joined the procession! Some of the Pageants were preserved as ornaments for the Company's ball.

Thomas Stapleton, jun. F.S.A. communicated transcripts of two Norman charters: 1. A narrative by Rainald, chaplain to William the Conqueror and his Queen, then a monk of Jumieges, detailing the mode in which he became possessed of certain property in Bayeux, in answer to the cavils of Samson, clerk of Bayeux, the usine probably who was afterwards canon, and finally Bishop of Worcester. The particulars of a trial b

ordeal of hot iron, submitted to by a plaintiff in proof of her being the rightful mother of the supposed heir, curiously illustrate the judicial forms in use in Normandy contemporaneously with the Conquest. 2. An agreement made at Bayeux in presence of Queen Matilda and the Barons of her court, between the Abbot of Mont St. Michel and William Paynell, setting forth the feudal obligations incident to the tenure of the great fief of Briqueville-les-Salines pres la Mer, of which the Abbot was suzerain, and Paynell mesne-tenant in right of his wife, with whom it had been given to him in marriage by the Conqueror.

Alfred Burges, esq. exhibited a plan and elevation of the old Bridge at Stratford le Bow, also two lithographic views of it, and two of the bridge now in the course of erection.

May 19. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Henry Stothard, esq. of King-street, Bloomsbury, eldest son of the late Thos. Stothard, esq. R. A. and a pupil of the late John Flaxman, esq. R. A. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Limburne exhibited a portrait in oil of Chaucer, supposed to be an original from Harbottle Castle, Northumberland. Mr. Carlyle exhibited an ancient silver ring found in Cumberland.

The commencement was read of a Memoir by Mr. Burges, on the history and construction of the old bridge of Stratford le Bow, which will be pursued at the next meeting. The Society adjourned over Whitsun week to June 2.

EGYPT.

A communication from Mr. Walne, of Cairo, announces the discovery of some interesting remains of antiquity in the mounds of Cairoun, near the Mahmoudieh canal. Excavations made for the purpose of procuring building materials have laid open an immense quadrangular structure, apparently warehouses, and portions of two monuments, one of which, at present only partially uncovered, is of the age of Rameses II. the supposed Sesostria; the other, which was no sooner found than destroyed, was a temple of the Ptolemaic period, and bears the name of Soter and Philadelphus. Mr. Walne considers it probable that the extensive mounds of Cairoun occupy the site of Schidia, situated at the junction of the canal from Alexandria with the Canopic branch of the Nile. In the time of Strabo it was a populous town, and the place where the customs were levied, as well as the rendezvous of the yachts in which the governors used to ascend the Thebaid. Excavations are still going on.—(Athension.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 25.

Lord *Morpeth* introduced the **IRISH TITHES BILL** to the consideration of the House. His lordship stated, that he had been urged by public bodies of the Clergy to bring the question to a speedy decision, inasmuch as their very existence depended upon a stop being put to the present state of things—to say nothing of the imminent danger of bloodshed and tumult to which it gave rise. In the bill which he was about to introduce, his object was to convert the Tithes composition into a rent-charge, payable by the owners of the first estate of inheritance, as it was termed. It was not intended to call for the repayment of the sums paid to the Irish Clergy under the Million Act, which amounted to 637,000*l.* The collection of the rent charges to be substituted for the Tithes-composition, to be intrusted for seven years to the Board of Woods and Forests. If, in the future disposition of the Revenues of the Irish Church, something superfluous for its legitimate uses should arise, they should, after the satisfaction of all existing interests, apply that superfluity to the religious and moral education of the entire Irish people. The noble lord observed, that according to his calculations, the surplus to be appropriated to the purposes of general education would amount to the sum of 97 671*l.* The annual Tithes payable to the parochial Clergy might be fairly stated at present to be 511,000*l.*, which, remitting 30 per cent, left a rent charge of 353,000*l.* The ministers' money might be put down at 10,000*l.*; without the expenses of collection; the private bounty fund, 5000*l.*; glebe lands, 92,000*l.*, which, after deducting 5300*l.* for rents, left 86,500*l.*; total, 459,500*l.* It was proposed to arrange the salaries of the Protestant Clergy thus:—In parishes where the members of the Established Church did not exceed 50, 100*l.* per annum was to be allowed; where the number varied from 50 to 500, 200*l.*; from 500 to 1000, 300*l.*; from 1000 to 3000, 400*l.*; and from 3000 and upwards, 500*l.* It was also proposed, where the number of the members of the Established Church exceeded 1000, to empower the committee of the privy council to appoint one or more curates, at a salary of 75*l.* each per annum, from the

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public funds, on condition that the incumbent made up 25*l.* more. As far as related to the present generation of the Irish Clergy, the bill would secure to them an income, lower perhaps than that which they were bound to receive by their present legal claims, but far more than they could hope to realise from the goodwill of the Irish landlords, or the intimidation of the Irish peasantry. The noble lord concluded by moving as a resolution, "That it is expedient to commute the composition of tithes in Ireland into a rent-charge, payable by the owners of the estate, and to make further provision for the better regulation of Ecclesiastical dues and revenues." After further discussion, the resolution was agreed to, and leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 26.

On the order of the day being read for going into Committee on the **IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL**, Lord *Fitzgerald* rose, and proposed, as an amendment, "That it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to make provision for the abolition of such Corporations, and for such arrangements as may be necessary on their abolition, for securing the efficient and impartial administration of justice, and the peace and good government of cities and towns in Ireland." His lordship proposed that all the existing Irish Corporations shall, from the 1st of January, 1837, be wholly abolished; the freemen's rights of property and the elective franchise granted by the Reform Act, be reserved; sheriffs and coroners to be appointed by the Crown; Clerk of the Peace to be appointed by the lord lieutenant; Recorder, who is to be sole Judge of Courts of Borough Sessions, and also to hold Civil Bill Courts, to be appointed by the Crown; all exclusive criminal jurisdictions to be abolished, except in those cities and towns which are counties; the Lord Lieutenant, by advice of the Privy Council, to grant separate sessions; local acts, with respect to police, to be continued; all powers, with respect to police, now given to Corporations, or any portion of them, to be vested in the Lord Lieutenant, and the inhabitants of towns to be at liberty to adopt the provisions of 9 Geo. IV. c. 85,

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—In other words, to tax themselves. His lordship said that he admitted to the fullest extent the evils which at present existed, and he was therefore anxious to extinguish for ever the existing Irish Corporations. But the proposition of the Government was calculated to aggravate such evils as already existed, and to create new dangers.—The Lord Chancellor said that the great evils of the present system were exclusiveness and self-election, and that the remedy proposed by Government just met the evil, and no more.—Lord Holland admitted that the measure involved a transfer of power, but it was no less true, that it was a transfer from those who had usurped it to those to whom it properly belonged.—Lord Melbourne contended, that it would be better to go into the consideration of the Bill, as originally proposed, and that their lordships would take a very hasty and imprudent step in acceding to the instruction moved by the noble lord.—On a division, there appeared, for the original motion, 119; for the amendment, 203; majority against Ministers, 84.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Rippon submitted to the House a resolution "That the attendance of the Bishops in Parliament is prejudicial to the cause of religion." The hon. Member contended that the numerous duties which the Bishops had to discharge were incompatible with their attendance in Parliament.—Lord John Russell opposed the motion, on the ground that it could not lead to any practical result, and that neither the House nor the country were disposed to entertain such a proposition as had been that night submitted to the notice of the House.—The House then divided, when there were, for the motion, 53; against it, 130.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 28.

The Lord Chancellor introduced his measures for the reform of the existing abuses in the Court of Chancery, the objects of which were to remove the evils which existed in the three Courts of Appeal—the House of Lords, the Court of Chancery, and the Privy Council, and to facilitate the progress of appellate cases. Another legal officer was to be appointed to preside over the Court of Chancery, under the title of the Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery. The Lord Chancellor to attend exclusively to the Parliamentary and appellate business of the House of Lords, and to preside over the appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Coun-

cil. The House of Lords to be open at the same time with the other Courts of Law, for appeal cases, whether Parliament sat or not. It was contemplated, in the course of time, to remove the Equity business of the Court of Exchequer to the Court of Chancery. Leave was given to bring in three Bills, which were then read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 3.

A short but humorous discussion took place, on the proposition of the Hon. C. Berkeley, that Ladies should be admitted during the debates of the House, to a portion of the strangers' gallery—a proposition which was, on a division, carried by a majority of 132 against 90.

Sir W. Molesworth rose for the purpose of moving that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in reference to the re-appointment of Lord Brudenell as Lieut.-Colonel of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons. He observed that his lordship was removed from the command for alleged misconduct; and now, in just two years more, was deemed the fittest and most proper person to command their regiment.—Lord Howick opposed the motion, on the ground that Lord Brudenell had already been sufficiently punished for any inadvertence of which he might have been gravely censured and reproved by His Majesty, and removed for the time from the army. The House then divided, and the numbers were, for the motion, 42; against it, 322.

May 6. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his annual project. He stated that the total amount of the receipts for the past year had exceeded his calculations by the sum of 830,000*l.* The total expenditure of the present year he contemplated at 46,960,000*l.* and the expenditure at 45,205,807*l.* leaving a surplus of 1,774,193*l.* which surplus, however, would be so far reduced by the payment of interest on the sum advanced by Government to the West India claimants, as to leave no more than an available surplus of 662,330*l.* The first head of taxation intended to be reduced, was the duty on paper, which was to be equalized and fixed at half its present amount, or three half-pence per pound, which would reduce the revenue by the sum of 125,000*l.*; the duty on stained paper to be wholly repealed. The reduction of the postage on Foreign letters would also reduce that branch of the revenue 20,000*l.*, the alteration in the duties on probates, 20,000*l.*, and the repeal of the South Sea duties, 10,000*l.*

The reduction of the duty on Newspapers, from 4d. on the stamp, with a discount of 20 per cent., to one penny, minus the discount, to take place from the 5th of July, would cause a present loss of 150,000*l.* The Irish papers were also to pay a penny duty, but a reduction would in their regard be made in the advertisement duty. A reduction in the duties on insurance of farm-buildings would cause a loss of 20,000*l.* The additional duty of 50 per cent. on spirit licenses he also proposed to give up entirely. His propositions led to a discussion of some length; but the resolutions were ultimately agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 9.

On the House going into committee on the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL, Viscount *Melbourne* said, if their Lordships agreed to the amended clause 5, which related to the extinction of Corporations, they would thereby decide the whole question. His lordship strongly urged the injustice which the amended bill would inflict upon the Irish people, and earnestly entreated their lordships to pass the bill in its original shape.—The Marquis of *Clanricarde* reminded their lordships of the awful consequences that might result from a collision between the two Houses, which, by passing the present measure in its altered shape, they would have themselves provoked. On a division, there appeared, for the amended Bill, 107; for the original measure, 53. On the proposition to strike out of the Bill the 22d clause, or, in other words, wholly to abolish all the corporate bodies in Ireland, Lord *Lyndhurst* called upon their lordships to pass the amended Bill, which would have the effect of putting down agitation, and thwart the efforts of those base men, who for their own sordid ambition at present kept that country in a state of turmoil, tumult, and agitation. On a division, there were, for the omission of the clause, 68; against it, 45; several other clauses were then ordered to be struck out—and the remainder of the amended Bill was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *P. Thompson* moved the second reading of the FACTORIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL. By the original Bill, children under thirteen years of age were restricted from working more than eight hours a day; and his object was to leave it in the power of children from twelve and upwards, to work twelve hours a day, the inspectors appointed under the Bill being unanimously of opinion, that it would be impossible to enforce the law

as it stood since the 1st of March last.—Lord *Ashley* strongly opposed the Bill, and moved, that it be read a second time that day six months. After a good deal of discussion, the House divided, when there were, for the second reading, 178; for the amendment, 176.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 10.

On the motion of Lord *Duncannon*, the IRISH CONSTABULARY BILL was read a third time, and passed—an amendment having, at the suggestion of Lord *Ellenborough*, been made in the oath, containing an exception in favour of Freemasons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 11.

On the motion of Mr. *W. S. O'Brien* his Bill for the relief of the POOR of IRELAND was read a second time. Shortly afterwards, two other Bills, called Poor Relief (Ireland) Bills, and introduced by Mr. *Scrope* and Sir *R. Musgrave*, were also read a second time; upon which Lord *Morpeth* said, that he availed himself of that opportunity to state, that in assenting to the second reading of these two Bills, he did not intend to pledge the Government to the adoption of them. He thought it would be convenient that the three Bills should all be committed on the same day. In making this statement, he was not unwilling to pledge the Government to the support of some measure on this subject, whenever they should be able to bring forward a well digested plan for the accomplishment of the object which he believed every man had at heart—namely, the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 11.

On the motion of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the BENEFICES PLURALITY and CLERGY RESIDENCE BILL, was read a third time and passed.

May 18. The IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL having been read a third time, the Duke of *Richmond* moved, as an amendment, to omit schedule A, and insert "Belfast."—Lord *Lyndhurst* pointed out that it was wholly inconsistent with the Bill, and, if adopted, would make it necessary to re-insert 30 or 40 clauses, and alter many others.—The Marquis of *Lansdowne* defended it, as keeping alive the corporate principle, at least, in the large towns. The amendment was negatived by 141 to 82; majority against it, 59. The Bill was then passed with its amended title.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 19.

The IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL having been brought up from the

Lords, in its amended shape, Lord *J. Russell* moved, that the Lords' amendments be printed, in order that the House might see the nature and bearings of the amendments previous to being required to decide upon them. He said it would be affectation not to declare that the alterations had changed the character of the Bill; that the present Bill destroyed, annihilated the corporations in Ireland; and that, though he was ready to concede fair compromise, he must declare, that nothing could lead him to be a participator in any measure that deprived Ireland of municipal governments.—After remarks from Sir *G. Sinclair*, Mr. *Hume*, Sir *J.*

Graham, Lord *Clements*, and other Members, the amendments were ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on the 2nd of June.

May 20. On the question, that the House resolve into committee on the Registration of Voters' Bill, Mr. *Warburton* moved an instruction to establish a "Court of Review" for disputed claims, instead of the present system of revising barristers.—Lord *J. Russell* considered the subject worthy of consideration. It was desirable to have consistency in the decisions. The proposition was adopted.

The House then adjourned to the 30th instant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid of the 16th of May, conveys the important fact, that *M. Mendizabal* and his colleagues in the Ministry, have given in their resignations. It appears that on the night of the 11th, Count *Almodovar*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, waited on the Queen to demand the dismissal of General *Cordova* from the command of the army, and of General *Quesada*, from the post of Captain-General of Castile, which, he said, was imperiously required by the Chamber of Procuradores. On Her Majesty refusing to accede to their wishes, they tendered her their resignations.

A collision appears likely to take place between the two Chambers. The Procuradores were occupied on the 25th of April with the petition for completing the extinction of monks and convents—a petition, the prayer of which there is little doubt of their supporting. On the other hand, the Proceres were discussing petitions, praying the Government to suspend the ordinances already issued for suppressing the monastic establishments. In the sitting of May 6th, a petition to the Queen was read by the Count de *Alontenon*. It was to the effect, that the sales of the ecclesiastical property should be suspended, and that the decrees relative to them should be immediately brought before the Cortes. *M. Mendizabal* objected to the petition, or motion, on various grounds, but more especially because the decrees had already been laid before the other Chamber. He therefore proposed that the petition should be withdrawn. The House divided, when there appeared 45 votes in favour of the adoption of the petition, and 15 for its withdrawal, leaving Ministers in a minority of 30.

On the 5th of May, General *Evans*, at the head of the British legion, made a sortie from St. Sebastian. About 4500 of the Legion and 1500 Spaniards moved out of the city at day-light, to attack the entrenched positions of the enemy. The Carlists had been engaged for more than four months in perfecting these fortifications, which, from their natural advantages, and the great labour which had been expended on them, were regarded as nearly impregnable. They were gallantly carried, however, by the British Legion. The attack was made in three columns, the centre being commanded by Brigadier-General *Shaw*, the first column by General *Reid*, and the second by General *Chichester*. The most important assistance was rendered by His Majesty's steam-vessels, the *Phoenix* and *Salamander*, under Commodore Lord *John Hay*, which kept up a warm fire on the enemy's works. The fire from the *Phoenix* effected a breach in an angle of the principal redoubt, through which two regiments of the legion were enabled to enter. The number of killed, including rank and file, are 131, of whom 5 are captains, 5 lieutenants, and 5 serjeants; the wounded are, 2 brigadier-generals, 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 9 majors, 20 captains, 22 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 33 serjeants, and 594 rank and file. The total number of killed and wounded is 823. The British officers killed in the engagement were, Captains *Scarman*, *Aliez*, *P. H. Moold*, Knight, and *O'Reilly*; Lieutenants *Balfour*, *H. Cooper*, and *C. Hamilton*; Quartermasters *Warner* and *Wright*.

The project of the new Spanish electoral law does not very materially differ from the last. There is to be a Deputy for every 50,000 souls, the highest tax payers, to the number of 163 for each of

these 50,000, being the electors, who are to vote by ballot, the poll to continue open four days, and the operations regarding the elections to be public. No person is to come armed to an electoral assembly. To be a Deputy, a man must be a Spaniard, not in orders, 25 years of age, an inhabitant householder, and possess within the kingdom 6000 reals a year, or pay 500 reals direct taxes. Government officers, who pay only half this amount, or have only half this property, may be elected. The election of the Deputies is to be for three years.

TURKEY.

On the 6th of April, the betrothing of the Sultana Mehirma with Sayd Pacha, was celebrated at eleven o'clock, at the old Seraglio in Constantinople. The Chief of the Eunuchs, who enjoys on such occasions the privilege of acting as proxy of the Imperial Princesses, made his appearance in the Council Chamber as representative of the fair bride, a few minutes before the appointed time, accompanied by four score of his Ethiopian subalterns, and the principal officers of the Sultan's household. The Sheik Islam, accompanied by the Muftis of Roumely and Anatolia, and the principal Ulemas, arrived shortly after, and took their seats, according to the rules of precedence, on the sofas which occupy the three sides of the immense hall where this religious ceremony is performed. At

the head of this procession were hundreds of functionaries, bearing costly presents. The Nisham, or pledge of love, exceeded in magnificence, elegance, and value, every other present; it abounds, to use the Turkish expression, brighter than the sun amidst heaven's constellations. The sum which, in case of separation, Sayd Pacha settled on his wife, amounts to £5000.

CHINA.

The Canton Register, to the 12th of December inclusive, is filled with accounts of the insolence of the Chinese government towards British merchants. On the 4th of that month a vessel, called the Fairy Queen, arrived at Lintin. The second lieutenant was dispatched in a boat to Canton with letters; but before his arrival he was seized by order of the Mandarins, cast into a dungeon, and word sent to the captain that he would not be released, nor the letters given up, till the barbarians would pay a sum of 500 dollars. The resident foreigners immediately presented themselves at the city gate, bearing a petition for the release of the lieutenant; but they were threatened with the terrors of his Celestial Majesty's wrath, and ordered to humble themselves in silent astonishment at his clemency towards them. The poor fellow continued in prison up to the departure of dispatches for England. The tea-trade was, however, brisker than usual.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

New Churches and Chapels.

On the 18th of May, the anniversary meeting of the Society for the enlargement, building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels, was held at No. 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar Square.—The Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair. The Secretary read the report for the year ending March 31st, last from which it appeared that, during the year preceding, March 31, 1835, the number of applications made to the Society was 170, the amount granted 21,171*l.*, and the additional Church accommodations 34,338 sittings, of which 24,890 were free. In the year preceding the 31st of March last the applications had been 146, the money expended, 17,417*l.*, and the additional church accommodation 30,237 sittings, of which 22,519 were free. In 1835, aid had been granted for enlarging

25 churches, for rebuilding 14, and for building 18 additional chapels, and for increasing church accommodation in 23 cases. In 1836, 15 churches were enlarged, 110 rebuilt with enlargements, 26 additional churches built, and the church accommodation increased in 41 cases. The amount voted in 1835 and 1836, was 38,586*l.*, and the disposable balance on the 31st of March last was 3086*l.* 14*s.* Since the institution of the society in 1818, by an expenditure of 109,405*l.*, the society have rebuilt and enlarged 1260 churches, 313,550 sittings, of which 233,925 are free. A district committee of the society has lately been established at Cambridge, from which the society had received a donation of 470*l.* and the Durham Diocesan Society has, for the last six years, transmitted to the society one-fourth of its receipts. A diocesan society has also lately been established at Worcester. The Bishop of Chester stated, that in the manufacturing districts of his diocese

28 churches and chapels were now in the course of erection, which it was estimated would cost 75,000*l.*

April 17. The new Church at *Brill*, Bucks, was opened for service. It has been built by subscription, with the assistance of the Church Building Society, and will contain about 700 persons. The Marquis of Chandos contributed 40 guineas, and the pulpit, furniture, &c.—On the 25th of *April* the first stone of a new Church at *Downton*, Wilts, was laid by the Warden of Winchester. It is to be called St. Mary's, after the two St. Mary's Winton, and is intended principally for the poor of that part of this extensive parish which is contiguous to the New Forest.—The foundation stone of a new Church at *Hartlebury*, was laid on the 26th of *April*. The following is the inscription on the brass plate:—"The first stone of this Church was laid on Tuesday the 26th day of April, 1836, by Elizabeth Lloyd, wife of the Rev. Thomas Baker, Rector of Hartlebury, and daughter of the Right Rev. Robert James Lord Bishop of Worcester, when it was rebuilt and enlarged. Rev. Thomas Baker, Rector; William Prattenton, John Lamb, Churchwardens; Thomas Rickman, Architect."—The first stone of a Church at *Upton*, near Slough, was laid on the 9th of May, by Prince George of Cambridge.—In Lancashire, the first stone of a new Church at *Rawtenstall*, near Haslingden, was laid on Good Friday, by Henry, only son of Henry Hoyle, esq. of New Hall Hey, who gave the site, with an endowment of 1000*l.*, to which his partners have added 600*l.* Accommodation will be provided for 1000 persons.—At *Fescue*, Pendle Forest, the corner stone of a new Church was laid on the 25th of April, by Mrs. Greenwood, of Palace House, near Bromley, assisted by Legendre Nicholas Starkie, esq. of Hunsroyd. The site is granted by J. Grimshaw, esq. late of Manchester; the erection is by subscription, and the endowment of 1000*l.* by Mrs. Greenwood.

The parish Church of Westmorpool Street, *Nottingham*, was lately struck by lightning, and about twelve feet of the spire was thrown down, and fell through the roof of the edifice.

On the 5th of May, the newly erected mansion of Sir Richard Bulkeley, at Baron Hill, in *Anglesey*, was totally destroyed by fire. It was nearly completed, but was not yet occupied. The old mansion had been previously pulled down.

Very considerable architectural improvements are in progress at *Gravesend*.

No fewer than seven architects are now known to be employed there. Mr. Wilde, from Brighton, is engaged in the new Baths, in the Moorish style; Mr. Mee has just finished a Proprietary School, a very ornamental composition in the Elizabeth style; Mr. Lamb is drawing to a conclusion with the Tivoli tavern, in the Italian style; Mr. Decimus Burton has prepared a plan for laying out a large plot adjoining the high road, for building: Mr. Jenkins has just completed some houses for the Building Company; Mr. Shepperd has marked out the roads on the Windmill Hill, preparatory to building; and Mr. Tierney Clarke, it is believed, is employed on the Terrace Gardens.

At *Northfleet*, Mr. Kendall is preparing for extensive improvements, and his embankment will be an excellent work; it is faced with Maidstone ragstone, built in cement.

At *Ingress Park*, Mr. Alderman Harmer has built a splendid mansion, entirely of stone, and in the Gothic style. His architect is Mr. Moring; and some of his materials were derived from Old London Bridge, the relics of which are very appropriately preserved by a City Alderman.

April 8. The equestrian statue of King William the Third, on College Green, Dublin, long celebrated for the annual ceremonies of the Orange Societies, was blown up by gunpowder. Rewards have been offered by Government for the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage, but without success. It was since ascertained that other attempts of the same kind had been made during the previous month or six weeks, a slow match having been found before attached to the figure. The damage has since been repaired. The legs of the horse were burst, but the figure of the King was not materially injured. It excited some surprise to find it was made of lead.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

April 4. Zazetizora, "an Easter-piece," was produced under this queer title, transplanted from a Parisian minor theatre. It is a whimsical extravaganza, giving life and being to a set of dominoes, chess, and cards. "We find they are real flesh and blood gentlemen after all," in "fair round bellies with good capon lined."

April 16. Don Juan of Austria, a terrific drama, in three acts, was for the first time performed on an English stage. It is a version of Delavigne's "Don Juan

d'Autriche," a play recently produced in Paris, and has been rendered into English, adapted, and altered to our stage, by Mrs. Charles Gore. It is very common-place, and unequal in language; but was rendered effective by the ability of the actors.

April 23. *The Assurance Company, or the Boarding School of Montereau*, a comic afterpiece (translated from the French) was performed. It is a direct imitation of Morton's favourite farce "The Invincibles," for which, by the way, it is but a poor substitute. It was nevertheless successful, its object being to present to those who revel in such sights a lovely and bewitching corps of female volunteers; in short, the 'Boarding School' metamorphosed into dapper soldiers, and prettier ones never carried muskets.

April 24. A new romantic musical drama was produced, called *O'Flannigan and the Fairies, or a Midsummer Night's Dream*, (not Shakspeare's) but Phelim O'Flannigan's, a man of some consequence in these times; an Irish *cratur*, one Tyrone Power by name. His plot is founded on that superstitious belief in

Fairies, or *Good People*, prevalent in the southern parts of the Sister Isle. The piece is full of fun and humour, and it is almost superfluous to say, that Phelim sent his audience home half kilt with laughter. Mr. Power is one of the easiest and most amusing actors on the stage; he stands unequalled in his line, and in every probability has never been surpassed.

May 12. *The Rose of Alhambra, or the Enchanted Lute*, an operatic drama, was produced. The author of the music is De Pinna, a young English composer. The literary portion has been supplied by Captain Polhill, M.P. The inventions of the former are pretty, though anything but new; the latter's words are poor indeed.

Mr. Macready appeared at this theatre in the character of Macbeth, having been compelled by a provoked quarrel with Mr. Bunn, and his own unwise behaviour on the occasion, to leave the rival boards. He was greeted with deafening plaudits, and enthusiasm surpassing all we ever remember previously to have witnessed.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 18. To be extra Naval Aides-de-camp to his Majesty: Capt. Lord James Townshend, K.C.H., Capt. Phipps Hornby, C.B.

April 20. Knighted: Wm. Jackson Hooker, LL.D. Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, K.H.

April 21. Lt.-Col. T. F. Wade to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Poor Laws.

April 25. Capt. Benj. B. Snee to be Lt.-Col. in Feroia.

April 26. Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Militia, P. Cross, esq. to be Lieut.-Col., R. F. Jenner, esq. to be Major.

Jacob James Hart, esq. to be Consul for the Kingdom of Saxony.

April 29. Right Hon. R. Montgomery Lord Belhaven, to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

H. W. Macaulay, esq. to be Judge, and Walter W. Lewis, esq. to be his Majesty's Arbitrator, in the Mixed British and Spanish Court of Justice at Sierra Leone; and W. Sharp Macleay, esq. to be Judge, and Edw. Wyndham Harrington Schenley, esq. to be Arbitrator to the Mixed Court of Justice at the Havana, under the treaty of the 26th June, 1835, for the abolition of the slave trade.

May 4. Knighted, Edwin Pearson, esq. Lieut. of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.

May 5. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. R. Dickenson to be Col.-Commandant; Lieut.-Col. G. Crawford to be Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major J. S. Bastard to be Lieut.-Col.

May 6. 7th Foot, Capt. J. Stuart to be Major.—33d Foot, Lieut.-Col. W. Hewett, to be Lieut.-Col.

Thomas Shiffner, esq. to be Paymaster of his Majesty's Household.

May 10. John Lyster, esq. to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Arthur Blackwood, esq. to be one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

The brother and sister of Viscount Hood to rank as the children of a Viscount.

May 12. W. Daniel Bullock, esq. to be one of his Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Hyde Salmon Whalley, of Norton-hall, Som. esq. to take in addition the name of Tooker, in compliance with the will of his great-uncle James Tooker, esq.

May 13. 33d Foot, Major R. P. Hill to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. P. Hill to be Major.—71st Foot, Major Hon. C. Napier to be Major.

Francis Henry Talman, esq. to be one of his Majesty's Gentlemen at Arms.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. A. Barnes, Gilling R. Yorkshire.
Rev. J. Booth, Wacton and Grendon P.C. co. Hereford.

Rev. R. C. T. Boyle, Marston Bigot R. Som.
Rev. J. R. Brown, Knighton P.C. co. Radnor.

Rev. W. Carter, St. George's P.C. Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Rev. J. M. Chanter, Ilfracombe V. Devon.
Rev. J. W. Clarke, Studley V. co. Warwick.

Rev. W. D. Conybeare, Axminster V. Devon.
Rev. Z. H. Drake, Clovelly R.

Rev. S. Eccles, St. George's Chapel, Dublin.
Rev. R. Edwards, Llanfechell R. Anglesey.

Rev. W. Farish, Stoneham R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Garnett, Dilhorne V. co. Stafford.

Rev. J. M. Gubb, Shermanbury R. Sussex.
Hon. and Rev. J. Grey, Woolley V. Northumb.

Rev. E. Hannam, Minister of Parochial Chap. Camden Town.

Rev. P. Hall, Minister of Tavistock Chapel, Broad Court, Drury Lane.

Rev. J. F. B. Hooper, Upton Warren R. co. Worcester.

Rev. E. Hughes, Llanvihangel-y-Pennant R. and Tal-y-Llyn P.C. co. Bangor.

Rev. C. Jenkin, Stradishall R. co. Suffolk.
Rev. A. Jenour, Pilton R. co. Northampton.

Rev. E. H. Knox, Rathnonan R. Ireland.

Rev. E. Lambeth, Monanomy, R. co. Cork.
 Rev. — Morrison, Rempton R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Morton, Charlton-cum-Hardy P.C. co. Stafford.
 Rev. F. Ould, Christchurch P.C. Liverpool.
 Rev. H. Richards, Ceidio P.C. Carmarvonsh.
 Rev. J. Scott, Surlingham St. Mary V. Norf.
 Rev. R. H. Williams, Stanford Bishop P.C. co. Hereford.
 Rev. B. Winthrop, Wolverton R. co. Warwick.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Dowdall, to the Earl of Burlington.
 Rev. N. Milne, to Lord Abinger.
 Rev. M. Prickeat, one of the Chaplains of Trinity College, Camb.
 Rev. J. E. Daniel, of the Hoxne Union Workhouse, Suffolk.
 Rev. P. Somerville, to H. M. S. Cornwallis 74.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Cleve, esq. to be Clerk of the Peace for the co. of Hereford.
 Rev. J. B. Hildebrand, to be Head Master of Kibworth Free Grammar School.
 Rev. T. H. Steel, Assistant Master of Harrow School.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.
 Kilkenny city.—Daniel O'Connell, esq.
 Dublin.—George Alex. Hamilton and John Beattie West, esqrs. declared duly elected, vice O'Connell and Ruthven.
 Mayo.—Rob. Dillon Browne, of Glencorrib, esq.

BIRTHS.

April 16. At Bockland, the wife of Major Gwynne Halford, a son.—23. At Wimpole, the Countess of Hardwicke, a son and heir.—26. At Poets' Corner, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Grey, wife of the Bishop of Hereford, a dau.—29. In Grosvenor-pl. Lady Mordaunt, a son and heir.

Lately. At Hooton, Cheshire, Lady Williams Bulkeley, a son.—At Rome, in the Palazzo Borghese, the Princess of Sulmona, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, a princess.—In Brook-street, the wife of the Hon. George Keppel, a dau.—The wife of James Morrison, esq. M.P. Upper Harley-st. a son.—At Braboe House, near Guildford, the wife of Major Wight, a son and heir.

May 2. In Park-st. Lady Arthur Lennox, a son.—3. In Grosvenor-sq. Lady Bandon, a son.—4. In Portland-pl. the lady of the Hon. R. Boodle Wilbraham, M.P. a dau.—5. In Manchester-sq. the wife of Winthrop M. Praed, esq. M.P. a dau.—7. In Grosvenor-sq. London, the Lady Courtenay, a son.—In Portland-pl. the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, a dau.—10. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Bent, a dau.—13. In Hanover-square, Lady Norreys, a son and heir.—In Hill-street, the Viscountess Encombe, a dau.—14. At Aspedon rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, a dau.—16. At Norton Conyers, Yorkshire, Lady Graham, a son.—18. At Orchard House, Northumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Coulson, a son.—19. In St. James's-sq. the Right Hon. Augusta Ada Lady King, daughter of Lord Byron, a son and heir.—21. At the Earl of Harwood's, Hanover-square, the Lady Louise Cavendish, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 5. At Bedford, John Humphrey, esq. M.P. and Alderman of London, to Anna-Maria-Jane, second dau. of the late James Dyson, esq. and niece to Col. Dyson of the Bombay establishment.—12. At St. Mark's, Ken-

nington, Josiah, second son of John Squire of Pentonville, esq. to Sophia Cath. eldest dau. of Rob. Farran, of Old Dorset-pl. Clapham road, esq.—At Alveston, Gloucestershire, the Rev. F. P. Morgan to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Rev. J. Sibley, Rector of Walcot, Bath.—19. At Wateringbury, Kent, the Rev. Edw. John Shepherd, Rector of Trottencliffe, to Catharine Heyman, youngest dau. of M. P. Lucas, esq. Alderman of London.—21. The Rev. Edm. Smith Ensor to Ellen, second dau. of the late Charles Tompson, esq. of Great Witchingham Hall, Norfolk.—26. At Sampford Arundell, Fred. Aug. Williams, esq. to Anne D. Bellett, only dau. of the late Capt. W. Bellett, 2nd Foot.—Wm. Alex. Gilbert, esq. of Cautley, Norfolk, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Gilbert, of Chequgrave.—27. At Springkell, Dumfriesshire, J. Dalrymple, esq. second son of Sir R. D. H. Eppin-stone, Bart. to Mary, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart.—At St. Mary's church, Marylebone, the Rev. T. Wyld, of North Wraxhall, Wilts, to Maria, dau. of the late J. Neeld, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.—30. At St. James's, Westminster, E. J. Dyson, esq. to Laura Sophia, dau. of the late J. Langton, esq. of Farnham Lodge, Bucks.

May 2. Capt. Wyatt, 65th regt. to Miss Rider, dau. of Capt. Rider, R.N.—3. At Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, Neville Day, esq. of St. Neot's, to Sophia, eldest dau. of Gen. Osbrow.—At Stoneaston, the Rev. F. Annesley, to Charlotte, only dau. of the Rev. H. Hodges Mogg, Vicar of High Littleton, Somersetshire.—At Maidstone, Henry Hoare, esq. to Lady Mary Marsham, third dau. of the Earl of Romney.—5. At Devonport, Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th regt. Bombay N.I. to Eliz. Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Munton, rector of Priston and Dunkerton, Somerset.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Earl of Antrim, to Laura Cecilia, fifth dau. of the Hon. Col. Parker, of Ensham Hall, and brother to the Earl of Macclesfield.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Lewis P. Madden, esq. Royal Marines, to Margaret, only dau. of the Rev. Richard Jordan, and relict of the late Rev. Dr. Winifred Carter, of Mountfield, Sussex.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. W. Corfield, to Henrietta Louisa, second dau. of the Lady Maria Cotes.—6. At Longtown, Cumberland, the Rev. W. Irving, to Jane Ann, only dau. of the late Capt. Rone, 26th Foot.—7. At Claines, the Rev. W. Holden, to Hannah Eliz. dau. of John Goldingham, esq. F.R.S. of Worcester.—At Chelsea, Thomas Jones, esq. of the War Office, to Anne Vaughan, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Weedon Butler.—13. At East Ham, H. B. Swaley, of Doctors' Commons, esq. to Caroline, widow of the late R. J. Cattle of Wandsworth Common, esq.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Captain Sir R. King, Bart. to Marianne, only dau. of James Barnett, esq. of Dorset-square, London.—14. At Saint Marylebone church, A. Brandt, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's-park, to Mary Esperance, second dau. of E. H. Brandt, esq. of Chester-terrace.—15. Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton, R.N. second son of the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Hamilton, to the Lady Harriet Hamilton, sister to the Marquis of Abercorn.—16. At St. George-the-Martyr, C. H. Weston, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Agnes Sarah, second dau. of R. Bayley, esq. of Queen-sq. bench of Gray's Inn.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Weeks, Queen's Royal Lancers, to Laura, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. J. Cumming of Upper Grosvenor-st.—17. At Down, Kent, the Rev. J. Pierce Morris, Rector of Rympton, Somerset, to the Hon. Jane Lucy Powys, dau. of the late Lord Lifford.

OBITUARY.

RT. REV. B. E. SPARKE, D. D.

BISHOP OF ELY.

April 4. At Ely house, Dover-street, aged 76, the Right Rev. Bowyer Edward Sparke, D. D. Lord Bishop of Ely, official Visitor of Peterhouse, St. John's, and Trinity colleges, Cambridge, and Visitor to the Master of Trinity college, F. R. S. and F. S. A.

His Lordship was the son of William Sparke, esq. Major of the 48th regiment; his mother died, aged 80, Feb. 10, 1813. He ran a distinguished career at the University of Cambridge, where he was a scholar, and afterwards a Fellow, of Pembroke college. In 1779 he obtained Sir W. Browne's medal for a Greek Ode; in 1782 he took his Bachelor's degree as seventh Wrangler; in 1783, and again in 1784, he obtained the second Members' prize. He proceeded M. A. 1785, B. and D. D. 1803. He was tutor to the present Duke of Rutland, and to that circumstance owed his elevation in the Church. His Grace appointed him one of his chaplains, and presented him, in 1789, to the rectory of Waltham on the Wolds, in Leicestershire; in 1800, to the vicarage of Scalford; and before the close of the same year to the rectory of Redmile, both in the same county. In May 1803 he was appointed Dean of Bristol; and in Oct. following he took the vicarage of St. Augustine's in that city. At the close of 1808 he was collated by Bishop Dampier to the rectory of Leverington, in the isle of Ely (which is now held by his son). In Oct. 1809 he was nominated Bishop of Chester, and in May 1812 translated to Ely.

Bishop Sparke was the author of "Elegia Thomæ Gray Græcè reddita. Curavit B. E. Sparke, A. M." 1794, being one of several translations of Gray's Elegy made about that period, which are enumerated in Nichole's Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. ix. p. 154.

He also published: "Concio apud Synodum Cantuariensem, Æde Paulina habita in kal. Junii, 1807."

"A Charge at his Primary Visitation of the Diocese of Ely 1813 (see extracts in Gent. Mag. LXXXIII. ii. 241); another at his second Quadrennial Visitation 1817 (see vol. LXXXVII. ii. 137)

Also the following single Sermons: On the 30th Jan. 1810 before the House of Lords. At the Foundling Hospital 1810. For the Royal Humane Society 1814.

His body was interred on the 16th of April in a vault in Bishop West's chapel, GENT. MAG. VOL. V.

at the south-east angle of Ely Cathedral. About half-past eleven o'clock the procession began to move from the Palace, attended by the principal officers of the Isle, his lordship's medical attendants, and the clergy and gentlemen of the diocese. The pall was supported by the Prebendaries and Minor Canons. On entering the cathedral at the western porch, nothing could exceed the imposing effect which presented itself—the whole length of the nave on either side (seats having been provided by the Dean and Chapter) was lined with spectators, as well as the organ loft and the galleries, and the greatest order and silence prevailed. As the body was borne up the church, the lay clerks and choristers chanted the prefatory verses of the burial service, accompanied by the deep tones of the organ. On arriving at the choir, the remainder of the service was performed by the Very Reverend the Dean, except the psalms, and the anthem at the vault, which was also chanted. The coffin was placed in the vault by the side of that of Mrs. Sparke, whose remains had been deposited there only three weeks before. It is, we believe, fifty-seven years since a Bishop was buried in the cathedral; Bishops Yorke and Dampier having been interred in their family vaults.

The Bishop married, in Nov. 1790, Miss Hobbs, of Blandford, co. Dorset, who died on the 14th of March last; and by whom he has left two sons and two daughters. His eldest son the Rev. John Henry Sparke, M. A. was collated to a prebend of Ely, and the rectory of Stret-ham, 1818; the vicarage of Littlebury, Essex, (sinecure) the same year; the vicarage of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 1819; the chancellorship of Ely 1824; the rectory of Leverington, Camb. 1827; the rectory of Bexwell, Norfolk, 1829; and that of Gunthorpe, Norfolk, 1831. He is now Prebendary and Chancellor of Ely, Rector of Gunthorpe and Leverington, and Vicar of Littlebury; he is married, and has a numerous family.

The Bishop's younger son, the Rev. Edward Bowyer Sparke, is Prebendary of Ely 1829, Registrar of the diocese, Vicar of Littleport, Cambridgeshire, 1830; and Rector of Feltwell 1831; he married March 7, 1833, Catharine-Maria, only daughter of the Rev. William Newcome, of Hockwold hall, Norfolk. The Bishop's daughter Eliza, was married Jan. 6, 1820, to the Rev. Henry Fardell, M. A. who was collated to a prebend of Ely, 1819, the vicarage of Waterbeach, Camb.

1822, the rectory of Bexwell 1823; that of Felwell the same year; and that of Wisbeach in 1831. He is now Prebendary of Ely, and Vicar of Wisbeach and Waterbeach.

HON. AND RT. REV. H. RYDER, D.D.

BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

March 31. At Hastings, aged 58, the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, D.D. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, a Prebendary of Westminster; brother to the Earl of Harrowby.

His Lordship was born July 21, 1777, the youngest son of Nathaniel first Lord Harrowby, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the Right Rev. Richard Terrick, Lord Bishop of London. He was entered of St. John's college, Camb. where he graduated M.A. 1798, D.D. 1813: and was in 1801 presented by the King to the rectory of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, a place memorable as the benefice of Wickliffe, the "Morning Star of the Reformation;" and here he discharged, for more than twelve years, all the duties of an exemplary and conscientious parish priest. In 1805 he obtained in addition the vicarage of Claybrook in the same county, which is also in the patronage of the Crown. In 1812 Dr. Ryder was appointed to the deanery of Wells, which he exchanged with Dr. Goodenough in 1831 for a prebendal stall in Westminster. In 1815 he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, on the translation of Dr. Hantingford to the see of Hereford; and on the death of the late venerable Earl Cornwallis, in January, 1824, he was translated to the bishoprick of Lichfield and Coventry.

Bishop Ryder was a prelate of great and consistent piety. He was regarded as a favourer of that party in the Church termed Evangelical and Calvinistic. For upwards of twenty years he discharged the duties of a Christian Bishop with unwearied zeal and exemplary fidelity. In his pastoral exhortations, as well to the clergy as to all within his charge, "he determined to know nothing among them save Jesus Christ and him crucified." A rare affability and courtesy, the fruits of a "meek and quiet spirit," characterised his Lordship's general deportment, combined with a native dignity of address.

In 1816 he established the Gloucester Diocesan Society for the Education of the Poor.

His Lordship married, in 1802, Sophia, daughter of Thomas March Phillipps, esq. who survives him, and by whom he had ten sons and three daughters; all of whom survive him, with the exception of one son, Charles, who was drowned at sea in 1825. The eldest of his children,

the Rev. Henry Dudley Ryder, is a Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, Vicar of Tarvin, Cheshire, and of High Offley, co. Stafford; he married in 1828 Cornelia-Sarah, youngest daughter of George Cornish, of Salcombe, co. Devon, esq. and has issue. The Bishop's eldest daughter, Anna Sophia, is married to Sir George Grey, Bart. M.P. nephew to Earl Grey.

Should the recommendations of the Church Commissioners be adopted, as in most probable, the title of the see will in future be Lichfield only, and will comprise the counties of Stafford and Derby; those parts of the diocese situated in the county of Warwick being added to the Bishop of Worcester's charge, and those in Salop to the Bishop of Chester. The Commissioners state the net income of the diocese as at present constituted, to average 3,923*l.* in the three years ending 1831; and estimate that the future net income may, at no distant period, average 4,300*l.* per annum.

Bishop Ryder was not distinguished as an author; but published several single Sermons, among which were those for the Leicester Infirmary 1806; at the Bishop of Lincoln's Visitation at Leicester, 1806; "On the propriety of preaching the Calvinistic Doctrines," 1808; "On the doctrines of Final Perseverance and Assurance of Salvation."

A meeting of Clergy and Laity was held in the Vestry Room of St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, on Thursday, April 14th; the Earl of Dartmouth was in the Chair; and it was resolved:—

"That, fully participating in the sentiments of affectionate respect and deep regret so generally entertained on occasion of the death of our late pious and exemplary Diocesan, this meeting cordially approves, and is most anxious to promote, the design recently proposed at the Quarter Sessions for the county of Stafford, of erecting a suitable Monument to his Lordship's memory in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

"That, as it is understood to be the wish of several of the late Bishop's friends that his remains should be removed from the place of their interment at Hastings and deposited within the walls of Lichfield Cathedral, this meeting concurs in the propriety of adopting that measure, should it meet with the approbation of his Lordship's family. (This proposition has since been relinquished.)

"That, to meet the expenses of this undertaking, subscriptions be now entered into, and promoted with all possible vigour and dispatch throughout the Diocese.

"That, should any surplus remain after defraying the expenses of the Funeral and Monument, such surplus be applied, together with any other funds which may be contributed to that specific object, in aid of the erection of a Church at or near Gosta Green, in the immediate vicinity of Birmingham, to be designated by the name of 'Bishop Ryder's Church;' the erection of an additional Church in that populous neighbourhood being an object which, it is well known, his Lordship had deeply at heart, and to which he feelingly alluded at a public meeting in this town a very short time before he last quitted the Diocese."

RT. REV. CHRISTOPHER BUTSON, D.D.
BP. OF KILLALOE AND CLONFERT.

March 22. At his house in Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 88, the Right Rev. Christopher Butson, D.D. (of Oxford and Dublin), Lord Bishop of Killaloe, Kilsferna, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh.

Dr. Butson was educated at New college, Oxford, where he was elected Fellow, and obtained, in 1771, the Chancellor's prize in English verse on the subject of "Love of our Country," at the same time that the present venerable Earl of Eldon obtained that in English prose, on the advantages and disadvantages of Foreign Travel.

At the time of his elevation to the see of Clonfert, 1804, Dr. Butson was Dean of Waterford, which preferment he had held from 1783; and also Chancellor of the diocese of Ferns, and Rector of Kilsoran, co. Wexford.

His devotion to his episcopal duties may be estimated by referring to the present improved state of the diocese of Clonfert, in the piety and sober zeal of its clergy, and the great increase in number of its churches and globe houses. His Lordship constantly resided on his see, dispensing acts of useful liberality and benevolence to all around him, until his removal in 1834, when, under the Irish Temporalities Act, the diocese became united to Killaloe. He had been for some time residing in England for the benefit of his health; which, though of late gradually declining, enabled him, notwithstanding his great age, to enjoy, under the blessing of Providence, the accustomed society of his amiable family. In all the relations of life he was ingenuous and kind; but if in any he exceeded it was that of a warm undeviating friendship towards those for whom he professed it. He was distinguished for liberality of sentiment, and for real attachment to the country from which he derived his dignities and his fortune. Perhaps a

more amiable man in all the relations of society did not exist.

Dr. Butson did not often appear as an author: we have met with the title of only one published sermon, preached in 1807 before the Society for Discountenancing Vice.

His body was interred in Bath abbey church on the 29th March. The funeral, in accordance with his Lordship's expressed wishes, was private, accompanied only by the Venerable the Archdeacon of the diocese, the official parochial clergymen, and a few of his lordship's relatives and nearest friends.

He has left an only son, the Rev. James Strange Butson, M.A. Archdeacon of Cloufert.

LOAD SONDES.

March 14. At Lees Court, in Kent, aged 43, the Right Hon. Lewis-Richard Watson, the third Lord Sondes of that place (1760).

His Lordship was born May 24, 1792, the eldest son of Lewis-Thomas the second Baron, by Mary-Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Richard Millea, esq. He succeeded to the title at the age of fourteen, on the death of his father June 20, 1806. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford.

In his Parliamentary conduct he was a staunch Whig, and he voted in favour of the Reform of Parliament.

His last moments were marked by the peculiarity which characterised him through life. Few individuals ever looked on death with greater composure or more manly firmness. On the morning of the day he died, he intimated to his surgeon the prudence of tapping; and, when informed that the operation would endanger his life, he exclaimed with much emphasis, "What! tell me whether you think I shall outlive the day?" "I fear not," answered the surgeon. "Do you (he then continued) think I shall live an hour or two?" "That is doubtful," responded his attendant. "Then call Millea" (the present Lord); on whose appearance he coolly said, "Millea, I am off; you succeed me here." After this he made several legacies to the amount of 7,400*l.*—to his surgeon, three or four of his tenants, and housekeeper, with 500*l.* to his nurse. Desiring some wine, it was handed to him, when he said, "You'll soon follow me; may God forgive me my sins, and all of you yours. I hope we shall meet in a better world." He expressed to those around the consciousness of feeling perfectly happy, and was occasionally heard to repeat certain portions of Pope's hymn, "Vital spark," &c. To those

affected to weeping, he said, "What are you crying for?—don't weep for me—I am happy!" A few minutes before his decease he was removed from the bed to his chair, where, about half-past eight, he quietly breathed his last. In addition to numerous charitable and munificent legacies, his lordship's last bequest was a year's rent to each and every of his tenants. The amount is said to be about 30,000*l.*, and several tenants are benefited 1000*l.* and 1200*l.* each.

Lord Sondes was unmarried; and it succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother the Hon. George-John Miles, who has assumed that name instead of his own, in remembrance of his mother's family; and married in 1823 Eleanor, fifth daughter of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. by whom he has a numerous family.

ADM. THE HON. SIR T. PAKENHAM,
G. C. B.

Feb. 2. In Dublin, aged 78, the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham, G. C. B. Admiral of the Red; great-uncle to the Earl of Longford.

He was the fourth and youngest son of Thomas first Baron Longford by Elizabeth, created Countess of Longford in 1785, daughter and sole heiress of Michael Cuffe, esq. nephew and heir of Ambrose Aungier, second and last Earl of Longford of that family.

He first went to sea in 1770 in the Southampton frigate with Captain Macbride, and in 1774 proceeded to the coast of Guinea with Lord Cornwallis. On his return he was appointed acting Lieutenant of the Sphinx, Captain Hunt, and sailed for North America. Early in 1776, Gen. Lord Howe had evacuated Boston, and Lord Cornwallis had arrived. It was of the utmost importance that he should be apprised of the circumstance immediately, and Mr. Pakenham was intrusted with the despatches of Gen. Clinton, and sent in the armed sloop, General Gage, to Halifax, which port he reached having narrowly escaped capture by an American squadron. Admiral Shouldam was so well satisfied with the skill and ability with which this service was performed, that he made him a Lieutenant in the Greyhound frigate, in which he was actively employed and severely wounded.

On the return of the Greyhound to England, Lord Mulgrave took Mr. Pakenham as second Lieutenant of the Courageous, from which he was removed to the Europe, Admiral Arbuthnot's flag ship, and proceeded with him to North America. He was soon after made a Com-

mander, appointed to the Victor, and des-

patched to the West Indies with the intelligence that Count d'Estaing had arrived on the American coast with a large fleet. On his arrival at Jamaica, Capt. Pakenham was transferred to the Ruby, Sir Peter Parker's flag-ship, and was soon after appointed to the command of the Bristol. He then sailed with Commodore Cornwallis, and fought in those defensive actions which covered him with immortal honour. In these engagements Captain Pakenham distinguished himself by his coolness and judgment, for which Sir P. Parker promoted him to the rank of Post Captain in the San Carlos, a ship taken from the Spaniards. His career was for a time suspended; the wounds he received in the Greyhound broke out afresh, baffled all medical skill, and forced him to return to England.

As soon as he recovered he was appointed to the command of the Crescent, of 28 guns, in which he accompanied Admiral Digby to Gibraltar, and thence to Minorca for the relief of the garrison. He returned in company with the Flora, Capt. Williams, and fell in with two Dutch frigates of 36 guns each, which they brought to action. For two hours did Capt. Pakenham contend against a superior force; but, having lost his mainmast, the ship became unmanageable, and he was forced to strike. Capt. Williams having reduced his opponent, bore up to the assistance of the Crescent, and prevented the enemy from taking possession of her. Capt. Pakenham came home in the Flora, having 103 killed or wounded out of 198. The Court Martial came to the unanimous opinion, "that the Hon. Capt. Pakenham throughout the action behaved with the coolest and ablest judgment, and with the firmest and most determined resolution; that he did not strike till he was totally unable to make the smallest defence, and the Court do therefore honourably acquit him. They cannot dismiss him without expressing their admiration of his conduct, wherein he manifested the skill of an able and judicious seaman, and the intrepidity of a gallant officer."

Capt. Pakenham was appointed to the Minerva in the Channel Fleet, under Lord Howe, and continued in her till the conclusion of the war. When the French revolution renewed hostilities, Lord Chatham gave Capt. Pakenham the command of the Invincible 74, and in the complete defeat given to the enemy, on the 1st of June, he bore a distinguished part. He was particularly mentioned by Lord Howe, and received a medal. Lord Chatham offered him his choice of the captured ships, and he chose the *Juste*, the one he

had himself taken. In 1785, he was made Colonel of Marines, and served under Admirals Waldegrave, Cornwallis, and Alan Gardner. In 1799 he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral; in 1804 to that of Vice-Admiral; in 1810 to that of Admiral; and in 1820 was created Grand Cross of the Bath.

He married Jan. 24, 1785, Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, by whom he had issue eight sons and several daughters: 1. Edward Michael Conolly, esq. M.P. for co. Donegal, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Donegal militia, who assumed that name on the death of the late Lady Louisa Conolly, when he inherited considerable estates from his maternal ancestors: he married in 1819, Catharine-Jane, daughter of Chamberlain Brabazon Ponsonby-Barker, esq. and cousin to the Earl of Bessborough, by whom he had a numerous family; 2. Thomas Pakenham, of the Hon. East Company's civil service in Bengal, who married in 1813, Isabella-Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Augustus Wetherell, K. C. H. and by her, who died in 1827, had issue a son, George; 3. William; 4. Capt. John Pakenham, R.N. who married in 1817 Caroline-Emily, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Home Riggs Popham, K. C. B. and has several children; 5. Louisa-Anne, married in 1814 to William Dutton Pollard, esq.; 6. Elizabeth; 7. Henrietta, married in 1826 to the Rev. John Hare; 8. Richard Pakenham, esq. Secretary of Legation in Mexico; 9. the Rev. Robt. Pakenham, who married in 1829, Harriet-Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. Denis Browne, and has issue; 10. Catharine, who died unmarried in 1821; 11. Sarah, married in 1831 to Samuel Law, esq.; 12. Henry, in the Royal Navy; 13. Helen; 14. Arthur; and 15. Emily, who died in 1821, in her 8th year.

COLONEL SIR A. W. YOUNG.

Dec. 1. At the Government House, Prince Edward's Island, aged 57, Colonel Sir Aretas William Young, the Governor.

This officer entered Portmore's regiment, as an Ensign, in 1795; purchased a Lieutenancy in the 13th foot in the following year; and a Company in the same in 1796. He served with the 13th in Ireland during the rebellion; and in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, for which he received a medal; and was subsequently employed for several years in Sicily and at Gibraltar, as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. the Hon. H. E. Fox, Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.

In Dec. 1807 he was promoted to be Major in 47th regiment, with which he

served in the Peninsular campaigns of 1808-10 and 1811, and was engaged in the battles of Vimiera, Talavera, and Busaco; at Redinha, the taking of Olivença, the first siege of Badajoz, &c. Whenever the 4th division was in movement, the light companies were intrusted to his charge; and during a part of the retreat of the army from the frontiers of Portugal to the lines of Torres Vedras, those companies were embodied under his command as a light battalion. In an affair with the enemy at Sobral, near his horse was shot dead under him; and, as remarked by a distinguished General officer, "on every occasion, in every difficulty, and in many hours of trial, by the example he set, the steps he trod, he led the men cheerfully and fearlessly to do their duty." He received a medal for Talavera.

The 97th, owing to its thinned ranks, having been ordered to England, he was promoted, on the 25th Jan. 1813, to a Lieut.-Colonelcy, in the 3d West India regiment, stationed in Trinidad, and with five companies of that corps was sent to join the expedition against Guadaloupe, in 1815, and received one of the badges of the Order of Merit, presented by Louis XVIII.

After his return to Trinidad, he was selected by Sir James Leith to command the troops in Grenada; and on leaving the regiment in Dec. 1815, was presented with a piece of plate by the officers. The Council of Assembly of Grenada, also, on his being ordered back to Trinidad in Aug. 1816, presented to him a sword of one hundred guineas value.

In 1820, during the residence of Sir Ralph Woodford, he administered the government of Trinidad during four months; on the termination of which, he was complimented by being requested to continue a member of Council; and he subsequently filled the same responsible situation, during another absence of the same Governor, for the period of two years. On his second resignation in 1823, he was presented with four addresses, the first from his Majesty's Council, stating "their sincere and grateful acknowledgments of the candour, integrity, and impartiality which had marked his administration;" another from the board of Cabildo, with 150 guineas for a sword; a third from the inhabitants; and the last from the coloured population.

On the final disbandment of the 3d West India regiment, in the beginning of 1825, the inhabitants of Trinidad again waited upon him with a farewell address, and desired his acceptance of a piece of plate, of the value of 250*l*.

In Jan. 1826 Lt.-Col. Young was ap-

pointed to the newly created office of his Majesty's Protector of Slaves in Demerara, the arduous duties of which he conscientiously and ably performed. He thereupon retired from the army, by the sale of his commission: but was allowed by his Majesty to retain the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the West Indies, "in consideration of the merit and value of his services, and of the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry with which he had discharged every duty."

In July 1831, he was promoted to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island; and on the 9th of July, 1834, he received the honour of knighthood. For seven months preceding his decease, he had been confined to his bed with an inflammation of his knee, for which no satisfactory cause could be assigned. His body was interred at the new English church, being honoured with a public funeral, which was attended by all the public functionaries and the members of Assembly.

[This article is abridged from a longer memoir, which will be found in the United Service Journal for March.]

COLONEL MEIN, C. B.

Jan. 18. At Marsh House, Dumfriesshire, Colonel William Mein, C.B. a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that county.

This officer became an Ensign, by purchase, in the 74th foot, Sept. 20, 1797; and exchanged to the 52d in the January following. He was promoted to be Lieutenant in Nov. 1799, and in June 1800 embarked in the expedition against Ferrol; he was senior Lieutenant of his Company in the action fought before that place, and succeeded to its command on the fall of the senior officer.

In 1804 he was promoted to a company; he served with the 52d in Sicily from May 1806 to Jan. 1808; and afterwards in the Peninsula at the battles of Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and several others. At Casalano he received a severe wound from a musket ball, and at the storming of fort St. Francis another through the left thigh, being one of the first that entered that fort. Immediately after the latter affair, the brevet of Major was conferred upon him, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington.

From that time he constantly discharged the duties of a field officer with his corps. At the storming of Badajoz he received another musket wound through his right thigh; he was also present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, &c. Having succeeded to

the command of his regiment, he led it in the battle fought on the heights near Beira, Oct. 7, 1813. He was the first who ascended the face of the redoubt, and would have been shot by a French soldier, had he not, with great presence of mind, taken up a stone, which with a well directed aim, put the man to the rout. He afterwards received, however, a severe wound on the head, which compelled him for a short time to resign the command of his corps. The Duke of Wellington particularly mentioned him in his despatches, recommended him to the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, and on the 10th Nov. following, he succeeded to a majority in his regiment. He commanded it at the battle of the Nive, on the second day of which he received another musket wound on the neck; and the medical board shortly after recommended his return to England. He received a medal for that battle; was in 1815 nominated a Companion of the Bath; and in May 1816, on the reduction of the 52d, he received a valuable piece of plate from the officers of the second battalion, "as a memorial of their gratitude and esteem for his many virtues as a soldier, as a man, and as a friend to all of them, since they have had the happiness of being under his command."

Lt.-Col. Mein was restored to the full pay of his corps in March 1817, and served with it in France as part of the army of occupation; but in July 1818, he was compelled to retire upon half-pay, in consequence of his wounds.

CAPT. RAINIER, C. B.

April 13. At Southampton, aged 52, Peter Rainier, esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, a Naval Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty, and C. B.

He was son of the late John Rainier, esq. of Hackney, and nephew to the late Adm. Peter Rainier. He obtained post rank Jan. 17, 1806, and in October following, being in command of the *Caroline* 42, at Batavia, captured the *Maria Reygerbergen*, a Dutch republican frigate of 36 guns; after encountering, during the action, the *William* of 20, *Patriot* of 18, *Zeeplong* of 14, and several gun boats.

On the 27th Jan. 1807, he captured the *St. Raphael* (alias *Pallas*) belonging to the Spanish Philippine Company, having on board 500,000 dollars in specie, and 1700 quintals of copper, besides a valuable cargo. She mounted 16 guns, and made a desperate defence; not yielding until she had 27 men killed and wounded, and the *Caroline* seven wounded.

In Nov. 1813, Capt. Rainier, then commanding the *Niger* 38, captured the

Dart, an American letter of marque, pierced for 16 guns, but only 6 mounted, from New Orleans bound to France.

On the 6th Jan. 1814, assisted by the *Tagus*, Capt. Pipon, he captured the *Ceres*, a French frigate, of 44 guns, after a long and anxious chase in the neighbourhood of the Cape de Verd islands. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815.

CAPT. CRISPIN, R.N.

Mare. At West Lulworth, Dorsetshire, Benjamin Crispin, esq. Capt. R.N.

This officer entered the Navy previous to the Russian armament, in 1791; he was a midshipman of the *Orion* 74, Capt. John Thomas Duckworth, at the defeat of the French fleet by Earl Howe, June 1. 1794. He afterwards joined the *Queen* 98, bearing the flag of Sir Alan Gardner, in which he witnessed the capture of three two-deckers, off l'Orient, June 23, 1795. His promotion to the rank of Lieutenant took place Dec. 1796. On Nov. 4, 1805, as First Lieutenant of the *Cesar* 80, Capt. Sir Richard J. Strachan, he assisted at the capture of Rear-Adm. Dumanoir le Pelley; for which he was made Commander on the 24th of the following month.

Captain Crispin's subsequent appointments were to the *Leveret*, *Kite*, *Swallow*, and *Scout* brigs; which latter vessel he continued to command until his advancement to post rank, Dec. 4, 1813.

He married in April 1797, and had a very large family. One of his sons is a naval Lieutenant; another holds a commission in the army.

WILLIAM MORTON PITT, Esq.

Feb. 28. At Fordington, Dorsetshire, in his 82d year, William Morton Pitt, esq. of Kingston house, in the isle of Purbeck, formerly, during thirty-six years, one of the Knights in Parliament for the county of Dorset.

We have had to notice, in recent years, the failure in the male line of two branches of the family of Pitt: of that represented by Lord Rivers in 1628; and that of the Earls of Chatham in 1835. In the memoir of the late Earl of Chatham (in our number for Nov. last, p. 546) we noticed the extinction of the four several titled branches, of Rivers, Camelford, Chatham, and Londonderry; and we remarked that the sole male survivor of another branch, and, as we believed, of the whole race, was the gentleman whose decease we have now to record. We now understand, however, that he has left, by his second marriage, an inheritor, and we trust perpetuator, of a name highly honoured among Englishmen.

Mr. W. Morton Pitt was the eldest and only surviving son of John Pitt, esq. of Encombe, a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, Surveyor of Woods and Forests, and M. P. for Wareham and Dorchester, (who was an uncle of half-blood to the first Lord Rivers,) by Marcia, daughter of Marcus Morgan, esq. of Ireland. His name of Morton was derived from a remote ancestor: his great-great-grandmother, the wife of Edward Pitt, esq. of Stratfieldsaye, (married in 1620) having been Rachel, daughter of Sir George Morton, of Milbourne, St. Andrew, co. Dorset, Bart.

Mr. Morton Pitt was a member of Queen's college, Oxford, and matriculated March 14, 1772: but quitted the university without taking a degree.

He first entered the House of Commons at the General Election of 1780 as a Burgess for Poole, in association with Joseph Gulston, esq. having defeated Joshua Manger, esq. one of the former members, and John Adams, esq. who petitioned against the return, but without success. In 1784 he was rechosen, together with the late Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor; and in 1790 he was elected one of the County Members, in the room of his cousin the Hon. George Pitt, the late Lord Rivers. On the 17th of April 1791, he vacated his seat, on what account we are unaware, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds; but was re-elected, as he was again to the seven following Parliaments, and finally retired at the general election of 1826. We believe he generally supported his kinsman Mr. Pitt and his Tory successors. He was one of the members chosen on the part of the House of Commons, Feb. 24, 1803, to form the Court of East India Judicature.

In 1779, Mr. Morton Pitt was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Dorsetshire Militia.

The mansion-house at Encombe in the Isle of Purbeck, which Mr. Pitt inherited from his father (and of which there is a folio plate in Hutchins's Dorsetshire), he sold some years ago to Lord Eldon, who subsequently took from it the title of his Viscounty.

The estate of Kingston had belonged to his uncle William Pitt, esq. who died in 1773, having been derived from his mother Lora, daughter and heiress of Audley Grey, esq.

Essentially a public man, throughout a long and laborious life, Mr. Pitt had the rare success of obtaining the good will of, and giving satisfaction to, all classes and parties; and whether as an active county magistrate, the duties of which office he fulfilled with zeal, ability and discretion, for upwards of half a cen-

ture; or in the Senate, where he sat for forty-six years, his time and exertions were unremittingly devoted to the public good. Nor was his private life less worthy. Beloved by his family, esteemed by his friends, and honoured by all, he passed through life distinguished by the possession of the purest virtues, and by the exercise of a diffusive philanthropy, and extensive practical benevolence.

To encourage industry, and detach the population from smuggling, Mr. Pitt established a manufactory for cordage and sail-cloth, near his domain in the Isle of Purbeck, and he also erected, at his own expense, a manufactory for hats in the goal at Dorchester. He was likewise one of the first promoters of Sunday schools; and addressed in 1789 a public letter to the London Society established for their encouragement, containing a plan for the formation of District Committees and County Societies, in furtherance of their objects: this will be found printed in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, vol. i. p. 306—311. He was also at the expense of printing some statistical tables on the state of the poor, which are given in that work.

He published, in 1798, an address to the Landed Interest on the deficiency of Habitations and Fuel for the use of the Poor: and he was the author of several communications to the Bath Agricultural Papers, and Young's Annals of Agriculture.

Mr. Pitt was twice married. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of John Gambier, esq. Governor of the Bahama Islands, by whom he had an only daughter Sophia, who was married in 1806 to Charles, second and present Earl of Romney, and died in 1812, leaving issue Charles Viscount Marsbam and four daughters.

Mr. Pitt married secondly, in 1815, Grace-Amelia, daughter of Henry Seymour, of Hanford in Dorsetshire, esq.: this lady's mother was Griselda, or Grace, daughter of James Kerr, of Kerrsfield, N.B. by Lucy sister to the first Lord Rivers; and she was thus Mr. Pitt's cousin, twice removed. We believe she survives him, having had issue a son and heir, and other children.

E. S. RUTHVEN, Esq. M.P.

March 31. At his lodgings in North-street, Westminster, in his 63d year, Edward Southwell Ruthven, esq. M.P. for the city of Dublin.

This gentleman was son of the Rev. Dr. Trotter, and brother to John Barnard Trotter, esq. who was Private Secretary to Mr. Fox in 1806, and in 1811 published a volume of Memorials of that distinguished statesman.

He assumed the name of Ruthven in 1800 to commemorate his descent from a Perthshire family; and originally entered Parliament at the General Election of 1806, as member for the town of Downpatrick; but his first Parliamentary career terminated with the dissolution of 1807, nor was it renewed until 1830, when the same town again returned him, as it did in the following year. In 1832 he was elected for Dublin by a poll which terminated as follows:

Daniel O'Connell, esq.	3198
Edw. S. Ruthven, esq.	3145
John Beattie West, esq.	1804
Sir George Rich	1785

At the last election, in 1835, which has, ever since the Parliament met, been undergoing the scrutiny of a Committee, the numbers were as follow:

Daniel O'Connell, esq.	2678
Edw. S. Ruthven, esq.	2630
G. A. Hamilton, esq.	2461
J. B. West, esq.	2455

The inquiry into this election has been protracted for a length of time not recently paralleled, and at an expense perhaps wholly unprecedented; and has at length terminated, more than six weeks after Mr. Ruthven's decease, in his election and that of Mr. O'Connell being declared an undue return.

In our last number, we promised to give a character of Mr. Ruthven, from the volume lately published under the title of "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," partly as a specimen of the work; but we must do so with some apology, as, even with considerable impression, we find the writer's remarks possess more freedom than substance, and are, perhaps, characterized by too much levity for the present place.

"Mr. Ruthven is altogether so singular a person that it is impossible to convey any idea of him to those who have not seen him. Though he has the name of being a good scholar, he cannot speak the English language at all. He often tries to correct himself; and stammers away at an extraordinary rate in the attempt, but he only in the end flounders the more deeply in the mire of bad English.

"He speaks with sufficient strength of lungs to make such a noise as is heard in all parts of the House; but from the unusual tones of his voice, aggravated by a bad articulation, what he says is often known to himself alone. He often commits what are called Irish bulls, to the great amusement of honourable members. He sometimes rises for the purpose of telling the House that he had nothing to say on the subject before it, but that, as he is on his legs, he may as well say that

he will give his vote in a particular way. But though Mr. Ruthven delivers a great deal of nonsense, he certainly does, on many occasions, take a common sense view of the questions before the House, and assign, though in wretched English, very good reasons for the course he has made up his mind to pursue.

"Last year he not only brought himself into notice, but kept himself before the House and the public, by moving the adjournment of the House, night after night, at a certain hour, no matter how important the business before it, or who was speaking at the time. At first, when he himself attempted to speak, he was sure to be assailed with all sorts of yawns, coughs, groans, &c. He soon, however, made the grand discovery, that an effectual, and the only effectual, means of putting down such interruptions, was by threatening, if not allowed to proceed, to move the adjournment of the House. For this reason he is not now yawned or coughed at; but he is not listened to."

The author of the *Random Recollections* then proceeds to describe, in his very peculiar style, Mr. Ruthven's personal appearance. We take only a few passages: "He is of the middle size, and of a full make without being corpulent. He is slightly bunch-backed, or at least his mode of walking gives him somewhat of that appearance. His manners are awkward in the extreme; he looks like a person newly imported from the country, and who has all his life been a working farmer. His head is large and massy. His nose is large; so are his eyes. His complexion is ruddy. In his dress he is careless without being slovenly; his clothes never fit him. He is always to be seen moving slowly about on the floor of the House. He has no fixed seat; at one time you see him—where from his principles and sympathies he ought always to be—seated beside the Irish liberal members; at another you see him on the opposite side, in the very midst of the Tories."

Mr. Ruthven married Miss Price, of St. Field, co. Down; by whom he had issue Edward Ruthven, esq. of Ballyfan-house, co. Kildare, who has sat in the two last Parliaments for the county of Kildare, and married the only daughter of Dr. Crampton, Surgeon-general of Ireland.

Mr. Ruthven's body was taken to Dublin, and interred in the new Roman Catholic cemetery, at Glasnevin. It was attended by the Trades' Union, and followed by a long train of private and hired carriages.

SIR WILLIAM GELL.

Feb. 4. At Naples, aged 59, Sir William Gell, Knt. M. A. F. R. S. and F. S. A. a Member of the Society of Dilettanti, &c. &c.

This celebrated classical Antiquary was the younger son of Philip Gell, of Hopton, co. Derby, esq. by Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Wm. Milnes, of Aldercar Park, esq. who was secondly the wife of Thomas Blore, esq. F. S. A. the Historian of Derbyshire. He was nephew to Adm. John Gell, who died unmarried. His grandfather, John Eyre, esq. took the name of Gell from his mother's family, the Gells of Hopton, Barts.; and his grandmother, Isabella Jessop, was sister to James Lord Darcy of Navan, and descended from the ancient families of Jessop of Broomball, near Sheffield, and Swyft, of Rotherham; the history of which will be found in Hunter's History of Hallamshire.

Sir William Gell was formerly a Fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1798, M. A. 1804.

His learned and valuable works were produced in the following order:

The Topography of Troy and its Vicinity, illustrated and explained by drawings and descriptions, 1804, fol.

The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca, 1806, 4to.

The Itinerary of Greece, with a Commentary on Pausanias and Strabo, and an account of the monuments of antiquity at present existing in that country, 1810, 4to.

The Itinerary of the Morea; being a particular description of that Peninsula, with a map of the routes, 1817, 8vo.

Pompeiana; or Observations upon the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii. By Sir William Gell and J. P. Gandy, esq. 1817-1819, 8vo. Second volume, 183., 8vo. It was this work, equally beautiful and interesting, which made his name most extensively known.

Attica, 1817, folio.

Narrative of a Journey in the Morea, 1823, 8vo.

The Topography of Rome, 183., 8vo.

Sir William Gell received the honour of knighthood on a return from a mission to the Ionian islands, May 14, 1803.

In 1820 the late Queen Caroline appointed him one of her Chamberlains, in which capacity he attended daily during the examination which was called her "Trial" in the House of Lords.

Subsequently to that period, Sir William had resided altogether in Italy. He had a small house, surrounded by a pleasant garden, at Rome; and a picturesque residence at Naples, which reminded the

visitor of some of his own drawings of Pompeii. Both were the daily resort of the scientific and literary visitants to "the Eternal City," or the gay "Parthenope;" and in his reception room in each, he was seen, surrounded by books, drawings, and maps, with a guitar, from which he frequently drew forth pleasant discourse, and two or three dogs, so well bred as to be a source of amusement, instead of annoyance, to his visitors.

Sir William Gell's residence at Naples was for many years rendered peculiarly agreeable, by its vicinity to that of his estimable and erudite friend, the late Sir William Drummond, with whom he lived on terms of affectionate intimacy; and whose death, which took place at Rome in 1827, he deeply lamented. The Hon. Richard Keppel Craven, whose refined taste and amiable disposition all acknowledge and esteem, had been for many years the friend,—nay, almost the brother, of Sir William Gell. He attended him with unwearied kindness; cheering him when in sickness, and sharing his own brilliant prosperity with his less fortunate friend, until he performed the last duty of following his remains to the grave. Never was there a friendship more honourable to the living and the dead.

In 1834, Sir William Gell's infirmities had increased so much, that he was compelled to give up his residence at Rome, and remain stationary at Naples.

Those who had opportunities of appreciating the character of this amiable man, knew not which most to admire,—the depth and versatility of his erudition, the benevolent kindness of his heart, or the suavity of his manners. Suffering from the complicated tortures of gout and rheumatism, which for many years deprived him of the use of his limbs, his patient endurance of pain, and constant cheerfulness under it, endeared him to all who knew him. Science and literature had not a more devoted adherent, or more ardent admirer. Deeply skilled in antiquarian learning, the fruit of his indefatigable researches was ever at the service of others; and he was, in every sense of the word, a scholar and a gentleman.

His body was interred in the English burial ground at Naples.

WILLIAM GODWIN, Esq.

April 7. In New Palace Yard, Westminster, aged 81, William Godwin, esq.

(For the leading biographical facts in the following memoir, we are chiefly indebted to an account of Mr. Godwin, prefixed to an edition of his "Caleb Williams," forming a volume in Mr. Bentley's series of "Standard Novels.")

He was born at Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, 3rd March 1756. His father was a dissenting minister, as had been his grandfather before him. In 1760 Mr. John Godwin, the father, removed his family to Guestwick, a village north of Norwich, where he presided over a congregation. William was one of many children, neither the oldest nor the youngest. Having received the first rudiments of his education under the care of a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood, he was placed with a private tutor in Norwich, whom he left in 1773 for the Dissenting College, Hoxton. At this seminary he studied above five years under the tuition of Doctors Rees and Kippis. Young Godwin had been bred a Calvinist, and the opinions of his present teachers were inclined to Unitarianism; but his persuasions were so firmly fixed, that opposition only made him more tenaciously adhere to them.

At a very early age he shewed a more than ordinary intelligence about common matters, an avidity and craving after general knowledge, with an observation so acute, that he might not erroneously have been called a man in infancy. The mind thus prematurely formed is often dangerous to its possessor, who, fancying he has already learned what Nature has to teach, casts a gloom over the treasures she has given him, and vainly seeks after something more.

On leaving the abovenamed college he was, in 1778, admitted a member of the non-conforming church, and entrusted with the care of a congregation near London; but he shortly after became minister of a meeting-house at Stowmarket, in Suffolk. In a few years (1786) he gave up the office and duties of a preacher, and repaired to London, resolving to gain a livelihood and subsistence by literature alone.

His first publication, on arriving there, was a series of six sermons, called "Sketches of History," which appeared in 1784. He soon managed to get himself engaged as a principal conductor of the "New Annual Register," a situation from which he derived a small but certain income. In the historical part of this work he had occasion to treat of the affairs of the United Provinces, at the time when the Dutch endeavoured to throw off the yoke of the Stadholder. The sketch which appeared in the Register, and contained arguments very forcible and much to the purpose, he reissued separately.

Mixing amidst the violent and democratic politicians of the day, Mr. Godwin's name fast hastened into notoriety. He was particularly noticed by Fox and Sheridan, who, finding the opinions he expressed in unison with theirs, courted

and recompensed his natural bias, by enlisting him as one of their advocates. The French Revolution breaking out in 1789, when he was yet hot-headed and depraived and flattered, gave an impetus to the great and undoubted powers of his mind, which nourished and produced an extraordinary work called "Political Justice," put forth in 1793. This was a bold and astounding piece of writing, a very master-stroke of levelization, pardonable only as having been conceived in the madness of a distracting period in the history and affairs of Europe. We are told it became so popular, that the poorest mechanics were known to club subscriptions for its purchase, and thus was it directed to mine and eat away contentment from a nation's roots. In a very short time the author himself saw he had transgressed the bounds of prudence, and in what was called a second edition, recanted many of the most erroneous and alarming doctrines of the first. A laugh was consequently turned against him; but the spirit of Godwin was unquenchable, and the next year he burst forth as the author of "Caleb Williams," perhaps the most powerful novel in our language. Even this was written with a political design, to exhibit "things as they are,"—to draw what Mr. Godwin considered to be the then "existing constitution of society"—"a study and delineation of things passing in the moral world"—"a general review of the modes of domestic despotism by which man becomes the destroyer of man;" this he meant to have stated in the preface (and has since done,) but his publishers becoming alarmed, he withdrew it in compliance to their entreaties.

Hurried on in the cause of revolution, an avowed freethinker and despiser of religion, the companion and the friend, nay the dupe, of a party amongst whom were Holcroft, Thelwall, Hardy, and Home Tooke, Mr. Godwin had wound himself in an intricate and irrevocable web, and brought a stain upon his character, which not even the calm repentance of his after-life could entirely obliterate. Secret and illicit associations had been formed by the above-named parties (his friends), the chief and most daring of whom were, in the latter part of the year 1794, arrested by the policy of Mr. Pitt, accused of high treason, and imprisoned in the Tower. Their trials came on in October, when Judge Eyre delivered a charge to the jury which excited considerable attention, and was immediately answered by a pamphlet from Mr. Godwin, containing cursory strictures upon it, which severely handled the Judge's opinions. The Government vainly endeavoured

to prevent the circulation of this pamphlet. Hardy, Home Tooke, and Thelwall having been put on their trials and acquitted, the other prosecutions were abandoned. Had Mr. Pitt succeeded in convicting them, Godwin very probably would not have escaped.

He now still more frequented the society of Lauderdale, Fox, and Sheridan, who caressed and made much of the man who had endangered his very life by an excess of ardour in their mutual cause. He likewise busied himself by preparing for the press a third edition of his "Political Justice." Several others followed.

Well satisfied for the present with the reputation he had earned, Mr. Godwin did not appear again as an author till 1797, when he published a series of essays under the title of "The Enquirer," chiefly following up and illustrating the political tenets of his former works.

In this year he was united to the celebrated Mary Wollstonecraft, authoress of a "Vindication of the Rights of Woman," whose independent and more than masculine spirit of defiance to the authority of man, he most ardently admired. He had lived with her for some short time before their marriage, and "the principal motive (he says) for complying with the ceremony was the circumstance of Mary's being in a state of pregnancy." His wife likewise brought with her a natural daughter, then about three years of age, the consequence of a former connection. A few months after her (lawful) marriage, Mrs. Godwin died in giving birth to a daughter, a child of genius, now widow of the poet Shelley, and authoress of "Frankenstein."

The following year Mr. Godwin wrote and published the *Memoirs of Mary Wollstonecraft*, a work disreputable to his name as well as that of his wife: she appears to have been grossly irreligious, indelicate, and dissolute. He also edited her *Posthumous Works*.

The feelings of a lover tend to soften the human breast; marriage will produce in us emotions stranger than aught else to render this life pleasing; the bereavement from us of the object we most dearly prize, though it may wound at first, subdues the imagination to meditate on other, happier, and better worlds, wherein we may hope to meet again; the love a father bears the child of his lost partner, can only be conceived by a widower and a parent,—all these sensations Mr. Godwin could now feel: they calmed his soul. His next work, the romance of "St. Leon," published in 1799, proves an amendment had been wrought, and, though it may appear strange to readers unacquainted with

his general musings, presents a more pleasing picture in a whole, than most of Mr. Godwin's works. Many laughed at his title "St. Leon;" some cried "Satan might change his name," and one went so far as to write a witty counterpart, entitled *St. Godwin!*

The revolutionary fire was subsiding in the kingdom, and Mr. Godwin had rendered himself so conspicuous as a fanner of its flames, that in the year 1800 he was glad enough to beat a retreat to Ireland, where he resided a short time with Curran, and associated with Grattan and other Irish patriots. During his absence, a tragedy he had written, called "Antonio, or the Soldier's Return," was represented at Drury-lane Theatre, and performed only one night.

In 1801 Mr. Godwin again married; his second choice was a widow of considerable charms, both personal and mental. In this year he published "Thoughts on Dr. Parr's Spital Sermon," being a reply to the attacks made on him by Dr. Parr, Mr. Mackintosh, and others, a clever though disordered composition.

He now in a great degree laid aside politics in favour of polite literature, and the next publication to which we find his name attached is a "Life of Chaucer, 1803," a work of great and interesting information concerning the times in which the poet lived, but discovering little or no original elucidation of his actual biography. This was followed in 1804 by a third novel entitled "Fleetwood," an almost rival to its predecessors.

After this period Mr. Godwin was for some time little to be seen or heard of in general society. He had, as it were, departed from the busy and the bustling scene of life. He was however still in London; and in one of its most populous parts, Skinner-street, had opened a bookseller's shop, where, under the assumed name of Edward Baldwin, he was peaceably ushering forth little works for the instruction and entertainment of young people: many of these were written by himself, under the name already mentioned, and bear the following titles: *Pantheon, or the History of the Gods of Greece and Rome. A History of England. Outlines of English History, for very young children. History of Rome. History of Greece. Outlines of English Grammar; and Fables, Ancient and Modern.* These little books are still on sale, and some of them have passed through several editions. In this employment Mr. Godwin lived for many years, unknown but to his friends, in straitened circumstances, yet too proud to own it. In 1807 he made another unfortunate dramatic attempt in produc-

ing "Faulkner," a tragedy, at Drury-lane Theatre. The year following he published an "Essay on Sepulchres," or "a proposal for erecting some memorial of the illustrious Dead in all Ages, in the spot where their remains have been interred," a happy and beautiful idea, and creditable to his taste and feelings. After a short relief, Mr. Godwin again came forth with "The Lives of Edward and John Philips," Milton's nephews and pupils. (4to, 1815.) This work is written in a pleasing style, and is a valuable acquisition to literary history. He also communicated some letters to the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, under the signature Edax, "on the assumed grounds of the War," which were collected and republished in the same year.

In 1818 he paid a visit to Edinburgh, where he was introduced to Sir Walter Scott and other celebrated Scottish writers. While there he entered into an agreement with Constable, the bookseller, for the composition and sale of a novel. "Mandeville" was the result of this treaty, published in 1817. The announcement of a new work of fiction by the author of "Caleb Williams," was enough to send the reading world distraught; but "Mandeville" did not answer its expectations, and is much inferior to his former efforts.

His next work was the memorable controversial essay on *Population* (1820), repelling the theories of Malthus on that subject. Mr. Godwin's opinions, however many errors they possessed, certainly claim the merit of consistency; they had been oftentimes before expressed and were well known, and from them in great measure originated the Malthusian and opposing system. In this instance Mr. Godwin's deeply-rooted and long digested arguments rendered his essay of much importance, and few can find fault with the skilful exposition and dethronement of many of his opponent's doctrines.

He was now busily engaged in writing a *History of the Commonwealth of England, from its Commencement to the Restoration of Charles the Second*; the first volume of which came from the press in 1824; the others followed annually, the last appearing in 1828. The pains and extensive research evidently bestowed in the construction of these volumes, might have placed Godwin's name high as an historian of his country, had they not been tinged with a partial and democratic colouring, which must ever detract from the character and the value of his work.

In 1830 he published "*Cloudeley*," a dull though clever novel; and in 1831, "*Thoughts on Man; his Nature, Productions, and Discoveries, interspersed*

with some particulars respecting the Author,"—a series of essays in the style and manner of his earlier works—full as irreverent and almost equally as noxious, like the serpent venomous but enticing.

His last work, "The Lives of the Necromancers," appeared in 1834; little need be said of it either in praise or blame.

Thus Mr. Godwin went on writing incessantly through a long, eventful, but little varied life, trying all subjects and investing all in one peculiar garb. He had always enjoyed good health, which may be considered a reason that the power and faculties of his mind were preserved so fully and so clearly to the last; he could not have been happy had he laid aside his pen, nor would he willingly have deprived his fellow-creatures of what he himself considered to be the advantages arising from his labours. His last few years were rendered comfortable to him by an appointment, which he received during the administration of Earl Grey, to the sinecure office of Yeoman Usher of the Exchequer. He resided latterly in the residence attached to this office, adjoining the Speaker's gateway in New Palace Yard, and which was pulled down only a few months ago.

In person, Mr. Godwin was rather under the middle stature, and compactly built; his countenance was of a particularly mild and pleasing cast, and when not excited, few would believe him to be the violent politician and astounding novelist who could make thousands tremble at his name.

His remains were deposited in the churchyard of St. Pancras, in St. Pancras-road, where his first wife Mary Wolstonecraft was buried. They were followed to the grave by his grandson young Shelley, son of Percy Bysabe Shelley, the poet, whom Godwin's daughter married; by Thomas Campbell the poet, Dr. Uwins, and the Rev. J. H. Caunter.

By his second wife Mr. Godwin had one child, a son, who a few years since fell a victim to the Asiatic cholera. He left behind him an unfinished work of fiction, the publication of which it was his father's painful duty to superintend. The title of his novel is "Transfusion;" it partakes of the family wildness and irregularity of genius. The mother of this youth has been left a widow in indifferent circumstances.

In reconsidering the character of the man whose life we have been writing, in weighing well his merits with his moral imperfections, it is melancholy to discover how far the latter preponderated, and we are led to the very painful though certain conclusion, that it might have been better

for mankind had he never existed. Whilst it is true that not a soul is sent into this world but for some wise purpose, and that even the most timid, the most harmless and retiring man, has an allotted part to fulfil in the general designs of Providence; it is no less certain that with the orator, the statesman, or the public writer, the responsibility is immeasurably increased, and he is accountable both to God and man for his sentiments and the influences which remain to lead the many in the paths of good or evil, when the material reality of life is gone.

Eccentric notions are alluring, and the wildest theories are too often mistaken for the grandest and the deepest. The opinion maintained by Mr. Godwin, on the existing state of society and actions of mankind, are sour and unhealthy. Pride was the basis and the root of his philosophy: his knowledge was that of unadvised thought, proceeding from no teacher, but engendered in himself; he wished to strike out new opinions of his own, and would believe nothing without investigating it by his peculiar argumentation. His reasonings were pompous and imposing, and he esteemed those to be of necessity the best which were most directly opposed to the established and long respected rights of order and usage.

As a novelist Mr. Godwin is to all intents original; he has taken no model, but has been himself a model to the million. He heads that voluminous class of writers, whose chief, nay whose only aim, is to excite the painful sensibilities by displaying, in a rigid depth of colouring, the darkest and the blackest passions which corrupt mankind. But his novels have not the moral effect of Hogarth's pictures, which reform vice by holding it to view; they rather contaminate the young and eager, by familiarising them with scenes and characters which it would be better that they never knew even in works of fiction, however artfully glossed over.

Mr. Godwin's language is vivid and striking, but not very eloquent or classical; he throws himself into his conceptions, and works his reader into a perfect fever by the intensity and individuality of his embodiments; but he has depicted little variety of characters, all are cast in the same mould—the terrible; none are absolutely pleasing, none humorous. In "Caleb Williams" the name of Godwin will principally live; every one reads it, some extol, many admire, all wonder, and most agree that it is the work of a clever but strangely perturbed imagination.

Of his political writings enough has probably been said; as a dramatist he has already been forgotten. His two trage-

dies are heavy and unpoetical; beside this, they want all moral tendency. We understand that Mrs. Shelley is about to edit the posthumous works of her father; amongst these is an Autobiography, for the publication of which he has himself left instructions.

Of the portraits of Mr. Godwin, the best and most approved is by Northcote, painted in 1800; this Mr. Godwin had retained in his own possession. Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait, now in the possession of Dr. Batty, is good—it is the head of an enthusiast—but excelled by his very spirited sketch of Godwin and Holcroft, taken as they were sitting side by side after the trial of the latter. Their heads form a fine and effective contrast; and the sketch, exclusive of its merits as a work of art, will ever be considered an interesting memorial of these two remarkable and powerful men.

From an interesting and valuable catalogue of Mr. Upcott's MS. treasures, we find that Mr. Godwin received for his great work on "Political Justice," 700*l.*: for "Caleb Williams," 84*l.*; and for "St. Leon," 400 guineas. This is a curious illustration to his history, shewing the comparative consequence of Godwin's name at different periods of his life.

JOHN BELL, Esq.

Feb. 6. In Bedford-square, aged 71, John Bell, esq. M.A. one of his Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of Gray's Inn.

Mr. Bell was a native of Cumberland. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became Fellow; he was the Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman of the year 1766, and proceeded M.A. in 1769. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn Feb. 1, 1768; and was nominated a King's Counsel in Easter Term 1816. For many years he was the most distinguished ornament of the Chancery Bar, and held the highest rank in his profession for profound learning and eminent acuteness. He was a Whig in politics, but never courted or received any favour at the hands of his party. He retained throughout his whole professional career his native Cumberland dialect in all its unalloyed and broad provincialism; and, in addition to the disadvantages arising from that circumstance, he had to contend with some physical defect in his utterance, speaking with great hesitation, repeating his words and stuttering, in such a manner that it was really painful to listen to him. The proceedings in the Chancery Courts are, as our readers are generally aware, carried on in a very quiet conversation-like

manner. The advocate seldom aims at eloquence. To tell a plain tale in a plain manner is all that is attempted. Even that was beyond the power of John Bell. And yet, with all these defects, such was the reputation he acquired for sound discretion and solidity of judgment, that he managed to maintain a very high rank at the English Bar at a time when it was adorned by such men as Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir William Grant, and Sir John Leach. Probably there never was a more extraordinary instance of superiority of intellect making itself known and appreciated, in spite of obstacles which would generally be thought, and indeed be found, altogether invincible, than the one exhibited by Mr. Bell.

George the Fourth, while Prince Regent, is related to have asked the Lord Chancellor (Eldon), Who was considered at that time the greatest lawyer?—to which the Chancellor is reported to have replied, "Please your Royal Highness, the greatest lawyer we have at this time, is a gentleman who can neither read, write, walk, nor talk."—And if the words are to be understood with reference to doing any one of these things *well*, they are true to the very letter.

He laboured from his infancy under a distortion of one of his feet, which made walking a painful operation. Another singularity attached to him was, the extraordinary illegibility of his handwriting; so that, though his opinions were more sought for than those of any man of his time, it frequently happened that his clients were obliged to resort to himself or his clerk to decypher them. In reference to this defect he used facetiously to say, when asked what sort of a hand he thought he really wrote, that he had three sorts—one that he himself could read—one that his clerk could read—and one that neither he nor his clerk could read. It certainly was most extraordinary writing—only paralleled by the late Dr. Parr's hieroglyphics.

Out of Court he was a very good-tempered and affable man, easily accessible, painstaking, and laborious; in Court he very frequently obtained advantage over more brilliant and showy opponents, by the exactness with which he was accustomed to make himself acquainted with the facts of his cases, and his skill in bringing forward analogous cases which had been previously decided. The application of cases was indeed his great forte, and in that respect, perhaps, no man was ever more skilful.

In person he was a little man, stout, and round-shouldered; with a very prominent mouth and large teeth.

Mr. Bell retired many years ago from

the Chancery Bar, but he lent his aid to the Chancery Law Commissioners. He is supposed to have acquired a princely fortune by his professional labours, which devolves upon a widow and only son. His will has been proved at Doctors' Commons, and the personalty sworn under 80,000*l.* The executors are Lord Langdale, Mr. Justice Littledale, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Spranger, and the testator's widow.

J. W. KNAPP, ESQ.

May 18. At Lecons, Chisellhurst, the seat of his uncle Lord Wyndford, aged 33, Jerome William Knapp, esq. D.C.L. Barrister at Law, of Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

He had been actively engaged in his professional duties until Saturday afternoon, when he rode to Lecons from London. On the following day he was attacked by scarlet fever, and before Wednesday morning he expired.

He was the eldest son of Jerome William Knapp, esq. D.C.L. Barrister at Law, and Benchet of the Middle Temple, whose still more sudden death (the day following his attendance in Court) is recorded in our Magazine for October 1815. His grandfather Jerome Knapp, esq. was also a Barrister at Law, and was Treasurer of the Middle Temple. A short biographical memoir of him appears in this Magazine for June 1792, at which period he died. His great-grandfather, Jerome Knapp, esq. of Haberdashers' Hall, was in 1724 appointed under the Great Seal of Great Britain a member of the Lieutenancy of the city of London. He died Dec. 25, 1740.

The subject of this memoir was born on the 23d Jan. 1803, and in 1818 was elected a Fellow of St. John's coll. Oxford, as kin to Sir Thomas White the Founder; by virtue of his descent from his grandmother Miss Sara Noyes, (the wife of Jerome Knapp, esq.) who was descended from the Buckeridges and Kibblewites.

Mr. Knapp took his Bachelor's degree with honours at the early age of 17, and, in due course, obtained his degrees of M.A. and D.C.L. He also retained his fellowship to the time of his death, when he was one of the Senior Fellows.

In Feb. 1828 he was called to the Bar, having previously been admitted a member of the Middle Temple.

In 1829 he published "Reports of Cases argued and determined before the Committees of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council." In 1833, conjointly with another gentleman at the Bar, "Cases of Controverted Elections,"

which have been continued down to July 1835: and in 1834, a second volume of his Cases before the Privy Council.

To talents above the ordinary degree, Mr. Knapp added a great thirst after knowledge of every description, with unwearied assiduity in the attainment of it; and the result was, of course, corresponding to such qualifications. It may be doubted whether he has left his equal at the Bar in an acquaintance with the Native laws of India, to which his attention had for some short time been directed. Endowed by nature with a most amiable disposition, he added to it an integrity of life which increases the loss of his relatives and friends at his sudden and early death, but which ought, at the same time, to diminish their regret. He died unmarried, and was buried in a vault of his ancestors (the Collects and Howlands), at St. Magnus, London Bridge.

CHARLES MILLARD, ESQ.

May 7. Of consumption, at his house in Abingdon-street, Westminster, in the 27th year of his age, Charles Millard, esq. Surgeon.

He was the second son of the Rev. C. F. Millard of Norwich, and grandson of the late Chancellor of that diocese. Having commenced his professional studies at Norwich, under the tuition of Mr. Crosse, and completed them in London and Paris, he became Demonstrator of the Webb Street School of Anatomy, where, though young in years, he obtained great celebrity as a teacher, being (in the opinion of his professional colleagues) distinguished not only by his superior acquirements, and extraordinary industry, but especially by the very lucid and yet comprehensive manner in which he conveyed to his hearers the details of even the most intricate branches of human anatomy. The high estimation in which his character, private as well as professional, was held by his pupils, had been evinced during his life-time by a lasting memorial of their grateful respect, and was marked after his death, in an interesting and affecting manner, by their spontaneous and very numerous attendance (headed by two of the Lecturers of the School) at the gate of St. Margaret's Churchyard, from whence they preceded the funeral into the Church, the ceremony being performed by Professor Millman. It is but a twelvemonth since we recorded Mr. Millard's marriage with the second daughter of Mr. Amyot, of James Street, Buckingham Gate, who survives him.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 7. Lieut. Holgate, Ceylon regt.
Feb. 28. Aged 73, Mr. Daniel Boileau, author of many useful elementary works in the French and German languages. He was formerly a master in Mr. Snowden's academy, at Hull. He latterly suffered much both from disease and poverty, and terminated his life by cutting his throat at the Royal Institution.

March 20. In Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 70, Mrs. Ross, formerly well-known as a portrait painter, and equally successful in historical subjects. She was sister to the late Anker Smith, engraver, niece to John Hoole, the translator of Ariosto, and mother of Mr. W. C. Ross, artist, now of Charlotte-street.

Lately. Capt. Felix M'Donough, the author of a clever work entitled "The Hermit in London," which originally appeared in weekly numbers in the Literary Gazette, and afterwards in 3 vols. 1821. Also of the Hermit in the Country, and many other works in light literature. He was a man of quick observation, considerable talent, and gentlemanly demeanour; though, latterly steeped in poverty, he had dragged on existence as a "bookseller's hack."

By suicide, Mr. R. Seymour, the caricaturist, who, it appears, with all his relish for, and quick perception of, the humorous, was subject to dreadful fits of melancholy and despondency, in one of which he committed suicide. He was, undoubtedly, a man of considerable talent; at his outset there was too much of mannerism in his design, and that manner was not original; but latterly, especially in his illustration of "The Book of Christmas," and "The Library of Fiction," he gave good promise of becoming a distinguished artist. He supplied, we believe from its commencement to his death, a period of nearly five years, the political sketches of the weekly sheet called "Figaro in London."

April 2. At Edinonton, aged 71, the Rev. John Coates, late librarian of Dr. Williams's Library.

Mary, wife of C. H. Pilgrim, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's Park.

April 16. In New Ormond-st. aged 42, Mr. Edmund Edmonds, formerly editor of an unstamped weekly Paper called the Metropolitan Gazette, but latterly an attorney's clerk at the police-offices and in the Central Criminal Court. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed himself in a state of temporary mental derange-

ment." He was the son of a Baptist minister, and brother to Mr. George Edmonds, the Radical leader of Birmingham. He has left an orphan family of five children, the mother having been dead several years.

April 19. At St. Nicholas Olave's rectory, aged 22, Meliscent, only child of the Rev. J. T. Bennett, grandda. of the late J. Pennell, esq. of Highgate.

April 22. At the house of her brother S. Brigg, esq. York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 61, Susanna, wife of D'Oyley Saunders, esq. Askam Bryan, near York.

April 23. The wife of J. B. Kirby, esq. of Great Portland-st. barrister-at-law.

In Gloucester-pl., aged 81, Millicent-Mary, relict of W. Reeve, esq. of Lead-enham, co. Lincoln.

April 27. In Tavistock-sq. aged 63, Richard Colls, esq.

April 29. Aged 66, Mr. Thos. Wilson, bookseller, St. Paul's Church-yard.

April 30. At Fulham, Anne, widow of Col. W. Fenwick, Royal Engineers.

In Spring Gardens, aged 83, Anne, widow of Henry Tansey, esq. of Littleport, in the isle of Ely.

May 1. John Hasler, second son; May 3. Capron, third son; and May 6, Anthony-Tenterden, eldest son of Hasler Hollist, esq. barrister-at-law.

May 9. In Grosvenor-sq. in her 70th year, the Right Hon. Emilia Countess dowager of Glengall. She was the youngest dau. of James St. John Jeffreys, of Blarney Castle, co. Cork, esq. by Lady Anabella Fitzgibbon, eldest dau. of John first Earl of Chure; was married in 1793, and left a widow in 1818, having had issue the present Earl of Glengall, the Countess of Belfast, and two other daughters. She was the patroness of many useful establishments for the promotion of industry among her son's tenantry in co. Tipperary. Her Ladyship was found dead in her bed.

In Grosvenor-square, aged 63, Lady Louisa Clements, sister to the Earl of Leitrim. She was the second and last surviving dau. of Robert first Earl, by Lady Elizabeth Skeffington, eldest dau. of Clotworthy first Earl of Massarene.

At Chandos street, aged 83, William Young Knight, esq. many years Vestry Clerk of St. James's Westminster.

May 4. In Park-st. the infant son of Lord Arthur Lennox.

In Argyll-st. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Professor Young, of Glasgow.

May 5. In Park-st. aged 83, the Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Talbot, sister to the Duke of Beaufort. She was the eldest dau. of Henry fifth Duke, and

K. G. by Eliz. dau. of Adm. the Hon. Edw. Boscawen, was married in 1790 to the late Very Rev. Charles Talbot, Dean of Salisbury, and was left his widow in 1823, having had issue fifteen children, of whom five sons and five daughters survive her.

May 10. In Upper Grosvenor street, Elizabeth, wife of Rowley Lascelles, esq.

May 11. At Osanburg-st. aged 70, Robt. Thorpe, esq. I.L.D.

In Wilton-crescent, the Hon. George-Chas. Vernon, infant son of Lord Vernon.

May 12. In Bryanstone-sq. Maria, dau. of the late Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Bart. and grand-dau. of John 7th Earl of Galloway.

In Park-street, Westminster, aged 65, Susanna, wife of John Rickman, esq. Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons.

May 13. At Dulwich-common, aged 78, Daniel-William Stow, esq. of the General Post Office.

May 17. Aged 20, Matilda-Inchbald, only surviving child of Thomas Henning, esq.

May 18. At the house of her daughter Mrs. T. Griffin, North Brixton, Mary, widow of the Rev. J. Griffin, M.A. Head Master of Worcester-college School.

In Great George-st. aged 68, Mrs. Sophia Vansittart, sister to Lord Bexley.

May 19. In his 65th year, John Matthe, esq. of Hans-place, and High Wycombe.

At Walworth, aged 84, Sam. Dixon, esq. for many years a leading member of the Common Council of the City of London.

May 20. In Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, aged 60, the Hon. Henry Augustus Berkeley Craven, a retired Maj.-Gen. in the army; uncle to the Earl of Craven. He was the second son of William 6th Lord and 1st Earl of Craven, by Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, afterwards Margravine of Anspach. He was appointed Captain of an independent company of foot 1794, placed on half-pay 1795, brevet Major 1803, Lieut.-Col. 1810, extra Aid-de-Camp to the King, and Colonel 1814, and Major-General 1825. It appears that he had been a considerable loser at the Epsom races, which, it is supposed, produced such an effect upon his mind, as to induce him to commit suicide, by shooting himself through the head. He married Dec. 26, 1829, Mademoiselle Marie Clarisse Tribault.

BEDS.—April 6. At Houghton Regis, aged 16, Eleanor, dau. of the Rev. J. Donne, Vicar.

GENL. MAG. VOL. V.

BUCKS.—April 3. At Morton house, in his 82d year, Lt.-Col. Robert Browne.

April 5. At the rectory, Walton, Emily Ellis, esq.

April 18. At Wallingford, aged 72, Sarah, widow of Robert Lovegrove, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Lately*. H. Stapylton Bree, esq. of Trinity col. Cambridge, son of the late J. Bree, esq. of Emerald, near Keswick.

May 4. At Newnham, Cambridge, aged 71, Sam. Pickering Beales, esq.

CORNWALL.—May 4. At Pencarrow, aged 24, Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Sir Arcott O. Molesworth, Bart. and sister to Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart. M.P.

May 17. At Pentillie Castle, aged 29, William Coryton, esq. eldest son of I. T. Coryton, esq.

DEBY.—May 10. At Stainsby, aged 86, Edw. Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell, esq.

DEVON.—Jan. 10. At Ottery, Capt. Coleridge. b. p. 39th foot.

Feb. 7. At Devonport, Capt. Loyalty Peake, R. Eng. son of the late Sir Henry Peake, Surveyor of the Navy. He served during 28 years, with honour and credit, in various parts of the world: and had recently returned from service at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

March 5. At Pilton, Devon, in his 70th year, Major E. C. Wilford, R.A.

March. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, aged 52, Commander William Barber Watts, R.N. He was made Lieut. into the Goshawk sloop, in June 1808, and advanced to the rank of Commander 1830.

March. . . . At Plymouth, Lieut. E. Pengelley, R.N.

Lately. At Walkhampton, in her 40th year, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Daniel Alexander.

April 4. At Dittisham, aged nineteen months, the dau. of Lord Henry Kerr.

April 5. Aged 77, the Rev. John Follett, for nearly forty years Minister of the Presbyterian Congregation at Topsham.

April 8. Elizabeth, wife of A. Brookings, esq. of Dartmouth, Commander of his Majesty's late ship Pike.

April 29. At Yeoland House, Swymbridge, aged 55, Christopher Eastman, esq.

May 3. At Stonehouse, aged 41, Lieut. D. H. Sullivan, R.N. For the last 13 years he was actively employed in the Coast Blockade and Preventive Service.

May 5. At the Sub-deanery, Exeter, Lucy, wife of the Rev. W. Marsh, Vicar of Ashburton, dau. of the Rev. T. Napleton, late Rector of Powderham.

May 9. At Uffculme, aged 77, Capt. James Knox, late of R. M.

DORSET.—*April 11.* At the Knoll-Tor, aged 33, W. Vivian, esq.

April 12. At Wimborne, aged 74, Jane, relict of the Rev. J. Mayo.

May 5. Wm. B. Best, esq. of Poole. **ESSEX.**—*March 18.* At Walbury, aged 49, Colonel Johnson.

April 15. At Laytrinstone, aged 98, Anne-Esther, widow of David Privat, esq.

May 4. Aged 66, Joseph Shepherd, esq. solicitor, of Saffron Walden.

May 2. Emma, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Lewis Way, of Spencer Farm.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*April 20.* At Clifton, William Clifford, esq.

April 24. Emily-Freeman, wife of James Elton, esq. recorder of Tiverton, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Oliver, esq. of Bristol.

April 30. Aged 59, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hardwicke, esq. of Grange House, Tytherington.

May 6. At Tewkesbury, Sarah, widow of James Kingsbury, esq. many years an alderman.

May 9. At Cheltenham, aged 30, Daniel, youngest son of G. H. Tugwell, esq. banker of Bath.

May 11. At Bristol, in her 83d year, the widow of William Kelly, esq. of St. Christopher's.

May 13. At Cirencester, aged 53, Mrs. E. P. Tudway, widow of the Rev. C. Tudway, formerly of Wells, sister to T. Calley, esq. of Burderop-park, Wilts.

HANTS.—*April 13.* At Southsea, Com. Henry Deacon, R.N. He served in Adm. Byng's fleet in the action off Minorca in 1758, and was present at the execution of that officer in the following year in Portsmouth harbour. He attained the rank of Commander in 1787, and was at the head of the list.

April 24. At Southampton, the widow of Colonel Fare.

Lately. At Furton House, near Gosport, Joseph Carter, esq. eldest son of the late Joseph Carter, esq. of Bury, Hants.

HEREFORD.—*May 7.* At Hereford, Sarah, widow of Peter de Lamotte, esq. third dau. of the Rev. Digby Cotes, late rector of Dore Abbey, and cousin to the late Duchess of Norfolk, of Home Lacy, and to the Earl of Digby.

Lately. Thomas Bird, esq. F.S.A. Clerk of the Peace for Herefordshire.

HANTS.—*Jan. 12.* At Cheshunt, Capt. Westley, h. p. 1st West India regt.

March 21. At Marchmont, Henel Hempstead, aged 60, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Abbott Green, esq.

April 15. At Jenner's Hill, Cheshunt, aged 81, Sir Joseph Esdaile, Knt. many years Silver Stick in Waiting to King George the Third.

KENT.—*March 19.* Aged 78, Milton Lambard, esq. of Sevenoaks. He was sixth in descent from William Lambard, the old Topographer of Kent, and was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Lambard, esq. by Grace, dau. of Sir William Pursons, Bart. He was formerly a student of Christchurch, Oxford, and was the senior M.A. of that society at his death, having taken that degree in 1781.

April 10. At Margate, aged 85, Judith, widow of James Taddy, esq. and previously of Thomas Flesher, esq. of Fenchurch-st. She was accidentally burnt to death.

April 19. At Canterbury, Selina, wid. of Dr. Daltry, of Ireland; great-aunt to Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Edward the 6th Bart. by Selina dau. and coh. of Sir Robert Furness of Waldershare, Bart.

April 20. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 29, Lydia-Whiteford, wife of J. Laing, esq. late of Baker st.

April 25. At Wouldham, aged 21, the Hon. Francis de Grey, of Worcester College, Oxford, youngest son of Lord Walsingham. He imprudently entered the water with all his clothes on, to secure a boat that was drifting down the Medway. He was unable to reach the boat, and becoming exhausted, he sank.

May 1. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 23, E. H. Finley, esq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons, youngest surviving son of the Rev. J. Finley.

May 12. Aged 24, Capt. A. A. Cotton, 7th Hussars, son of C. B. Cotton, esq. of Kingsgate, Isle of Thanet.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 30.* Drowned at Liverpool, aged 51, Lieut. Joseph Walker, R.N.

Feb. 18. At St. Helen's, Lieut. Greenhalgh, h. p. 71st regt.

Lately. At Wigan, aged 28, Lieut. George Bell, 77th regt.

At Pendleton, in her 79th year, the widow of the Rev. T. Gaskell, Incumbent of Newton Heath, Manchester.

April 12. At Slyn House, near Lancaster, Lydia, wife of Robert Greene Bradley, esq. barrister-at-law.

April 18. At Lytham, aged 62, Edmond Peel, esq. late of Church Bank; and *April 22,* aged 62, his widow, dau. of Jonathan Peel, esq. of Accrington.

May 6. At Fairfield, near Manchester, aged 78, the Rev. Christian Ignatius Latrobe, many years Secretary of the Brethren's Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel among the Heathen.

May 10. At the vicarage, Ormskirk, aged 34, Harriet, wife of the Rev. J. T. Horton, eldest dau. of Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bart. of Rufford Hall.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*April 29.* At Bottesford, at the house of her uncle the Rev. Charles Thoroton, aged 42, Miss Isabella Sutton, youngest daughter of the late Adm. Sutton.

April 29. At his son's at Loughborough, aged 65, John Bass Oliver, esq. late of Leicester.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 11.* Aged 55, Anne, wife of Thomas Brooke, esq. of Bromley Hall.

March 14. At Chiswick, Archibald D. Stewart, esq. late of Parliament-st. army agent.

April 23. At Feltham, aged 57, Mary, the wife of J. Touissant, esq. only dau. of the late J. Brecknell, esq. of Bellbroughton, Worcestershire.

April 30. At Southall, aged 77, Vitruvius Lawes, esq. Serjeant-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1759, and to the degree of Serjeant-at-law in 1819.

NORFOLK.—*April 10.* Aged 78, Frances, widow of John Custance, esq. of Weston House, aunt to Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. and to Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. She was the second dau. of Sir William Proctor, the first Bart. and K. B. by his first wife Jane, dau. of Christopher Tower, of Huntmore, co. Bucks. esq.

April 14. At the rectory, Dickleburgh, aged 82, Sarah, widow of Rev. T. Acland, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, Surrey.

Lately. At Tibbenham, of apoplexy, whilst on horseback, Mr. Chambers, late Sheriff of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*April 17.* At the rectory, Weldon, aged 11 months, Agnes-Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Daniel Finch-Hatton, and niece to the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

April 18. At Sulgrave vicarage, Anne-Cromwell, wife of the Rev. W. Harding.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*May 14.* At Newcastle, Marianne, wife of Capt. Fenwick, R. E. youngest dau. of Sir James Burrough.

Lately. At Morpeth, Capt. Archibald Dickson, R. N. He was the son of Major-Gen. John Dickson, by Elizabeth, dau. of Alex. Collingwood, of Unthank, and nephew to Adm. Sir Archibald Dickson, who was created a Baronet in 1802. He obtained the rank of Post Captain in 1802, and commanded the Akbar of 50 guns, in the South American station, at the close of the war. He married his cousin-german by both parents, Jane, dau. of Adm. Wm. Dickson and Jane Collingwood.

NORTS.—*March 7.* Aged 73, Charles Lomas Morley, esq. an Alderman of Nottingham.

March 15. At West Retford Hall, Peter Dickenson, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate.

April 9. In her 80th year, Frances, wife of Wm. Elliott Elliott, esq. of Gedling.

April 13. At Grove Hall, near East Retford, aged 78, Anthony Hurdolph Eyre, esq. for several years an active and independent county magistrate, and chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Northern Division of Nottinghamshire.

May 23. At Staunton Hall, the residence of her father the Rev. Dr. Staunton, Eliza, the wife of the Rev. George Gordon, eldest son of the Dean of Lincoln, and Rector of Muston, co. Leic.

Lately. Near Nottingham, aged 77, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. R. D. Flamstead, of Spandon, Derbyshire.

May 14. At Wigthorpe, in his 50th year, William Spurr, esq. a principal maltster, and one of the most extensive agriculturists in the county.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*March 17.* At Ditchley, the infant daughter of Viscount Dillon.

April 23. At Cokethorpe Park, aged 60, Frances, wife of Walter Strickland, esq.

April 23. At Oxford, William Norton Smyth, Commoner of Brasenose College.

May 17. At Iffley, Jemima, widow of John Newman, esq. of Lombard-st.

SALOP.—*March . . .* At Shrewsbury, aged 34, Price Watkins, esq. barrister, late of Greenwich Park, Jamaica. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 21, 1829.

April 21. At Kynnersley, in her 20th year, Mary Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. John Marriott, Rector of Church Lawford, Warw.

May 10. At Ashford Grove, near Ludlow, Marianne Josepha, youngest dau. of the late Sir W. Syer.

SOMERSET.—*March 27.* At Bath, aged 47, Robert John Glyn, esq. 2d son of Sir Richard Curr Glyn, Bart. of Gaunts House, Dorset. He married June 30, 1829, Frederica-Elizabeth, third dau. of Henry Harford, esq. of Down Place, Berks, and has left issue.

Lately. At Bath, aged 60, Richard Lewis, esq. of Llantilio, co. Monm. and Lwyn-y-fortune, co. Carmarthen.

April 10. At Bath, the Hon. Martha-Henrietta Barnewall, dau. of Lord Trimeston.

April 12. At Oakhill, the Hon. Mrs. Tison. She was Frances, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, Dean of Wells, 4th son of Edward ninth Duke of Somerset, by Catharine, dau. of the Rev. Mr. Payot of Home Lacy, and

sister to Frances Countess of Northampton. She was married first Nov. 29, 1784, to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bovet, Rector of Ninehead, Somerset, who died in 1798, leaving a daughter, the wife of Philip George, esq. Town Clerk of Bath; and secondly, May 11, 1803, to the Rev. James Tuson, Rector of Binegar, Somerset, by whom she had other children.

After a long illness, aged 32, John Evered, esq. of Bridgwater, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835. His death was before prematurely announced in our number for Nov. p. 556.

April 15. At Bath, aged 44, Hawsen-Hart Boddam, esq. of the Bengal service.

April 20. At Bridgwater, Mary, wife of Henry Axford, esq. dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wollan, Vicar of Bridgwater.

April 24. At Taunton, Mary, wife of John Norris, esq. of Thorucombe House, dau. of William Grant, esq. late of the E. I. C. Civil Service.

April 26. At Halswell House, Anne, wife of Colonel Tynte, M.P. for Bridgwater, and mother of the member for West Somerset.

April 28. At Bath, aged 60, Emma, wife of John Harvey Thursby, esq. of Abington abbey, Northamptonshire. She was a daughter of Wm. Pigott, of Doldershall, co. Bucks, esq. was mar. May 5, 1792, and has left a numerous family.

May 6. Mary Theodora, wife of the Rev. R. G. Rogers, Rector of Yarlington.

May 6. Aged 70, Thomas Leir, esq. of Weston, near Bath, a magistrate for the county. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Leir, of Charlton Musgrave, was educated at Winchester, and matriculated as a member of Queen's college, Oxford, 1784, and took the degree of B. A. 1787.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Jan. ... John Giffard, esq. half brother of the late Thos. Giffard, esq. of Chillington. His body was interred at Brewood, the ancient burying-place of the Giffards. The funeral procession moved from Wolverhampton, and among the chief mourners were, Walter Giffard, esq., Lord R. E. Somerset, G. C. B., and Sir Thomas Boughy Fletcher, Bart. The pall-bearers were the Hon. Mr. Somerset, George Holyoake, esq. Henry Hordean, esq. and Robert Canning, esq.

Feb. 1. At Chillington, Capt. Rob. Edward Giffard, 10th Hussars, youngest son of the late Thomas Giffard, esq. and Lady Charlotte Courtenay, sister to the late Earl of Devon.

April 26. At Hanford, aged 85, Rupert Chawner, esq. M. D. formerly of Burton-upon-Trent.

May 3. At Betty Hall, Elizabeth, third dau. of G. Toilet, esq.

SUFFOLK.—March 17. At Stutton, Elizabeth - Susanna - Barnardiston, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Mills. Rector of that parish, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

April 9. Aged 37, Thomas Kitchener, esq. of West-row, Mildenhall.

April 15. At Bury, aged 75, William Gould, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the 3d East Norfolk militia.

May 8. At Bury, aged 19, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Edwards, M. A. Head Master of the Grammar-school.

SURREY.—March 29. At Kingston, in his 65th year, Richard Carter, esq. Coroner for Surrey, and Vestry Clerk of Kingston. The contest for the coronership in 1825, with Mr. Jellicoe of Wandsworth, cost him 1000*l.* and the unsuccessful candidate nearly twice that sum.

April 8. Caroline, wife of Richard Balchin, esq. of Godalming.

April 10. At Ham-common, the Hon. Frances, relict of Admiral Sir J. Sutton, K. C. B.

April 22. At the vicarage, Kew, M. Byam, esq. late of Byam's, Antigua.

May 13. At East Moulsey, aged 96, Mary, widow of Adm. Sir Edmund Nagle, K. C. B. previously of John Lucie Blackman, esq. of Craven-street. She was married to Sir Edmund Nagle in 1798, and left his widow in 1830. (See Gent. Mag. xc. i. 470.)

May 18. At the house of his nephew Michael Barry, esq. surgeon, Richmond-bridge, aged 76, Fisher Evans, esq. of Tunbridge Wells.

SUSSEX.—March 18. At Hastings, John Thos. Justice, esq. barrister. He was the eldest son of F. Justice, esq. of Sutton Courtenay abbey, Berks; and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn May 16, 1821. He practised as a Special Pleader in the Common Law Courts; attended the Oxford Circuit, and the Hereford and Gloucester Sessions.

April 1. At St. Leonard's, aged 28, the Hon. Ann-James, wife of Captain William-Fanshawe Martin, R. N. youngest dau. of Lord Wynford.

April 3. At Brighton, aged 53, R. Shaw, esq. of White Dale House, Hambleton, Hants, and late of Usworth-place, Durham.

At Brighton, in her 16th year, Susan, eldest dau. of Mr. Serj. Goulburn, M. P.

May 4. At Madehurst lodge, aged 25, Lady Eleanor-Jane-Elizabeth Dalzell,

2d surviving dau. of the Earl of Carnwath.

May 5. At Worthing, aged 77, Anna Maria, widow of Gen. W. Stapleton.

At his brother's residence in Chichester, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Humphry. He was appointed Lieut. in 14th Dragoons, 1800, Captain 1804, Captain 27th foot 1807, brevet Major 1814, and 73rd foot 1816. He served in Spain and Portugal, and in 1809 acted as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-gen.

May 9. At Brighton, T. Swinerton, esq. of Butterton hall, Staffordshire.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 29.* At Edgbaston, aged 89, Ann, widow of Mr. H. Docker, sister to the late Rev. William Cradock, Dean of St. Patrick's, and the late Rev. Thomas Cradock, of Marsh's library, Dublin, and cousin to Gen. Lord Howden.

March 15. At Allesley, Samuel Septimus Mellor, esq.; and *March 23,* Eliza, his only daughter, sister to G. H. Mellor, esq. M.D. of Coventry.

March 20. At Leamington, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Laurence Rawstone, esq. of Hutton hall, Lanc.

March 29. At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 84, the widow of James West, esq. of Snitterfield, and mother of James Robert West, esq. of Alscot.

April 13. At Leamington, the widow of Mr. Samuel Caldercott, solicitor, of Melton Mowbray.

April 18. At Birmingham, aged 31, Richard Bird, esq. of Magdalene college, Cambridge.

April 23. At the Rectory, Ipsley, aged 18, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. T. D. Dolben, Rector of Ipsley, and a scholar of Worcester college. He last year obtained the scholarship from King Edward's School at Bromsgrove. He went from Oxford to attend the funeral of his relative, the Rev. John Chambers, whose melancholy end, together with that of another relative, the Rev. Thos. Chambers, we noticed in p. 562, when he was seized with the illness which terminated his existence.

WILTS.—*March 22.* In his 19th year, John Whitchurch, only son of John Cotton Wheeler, esq. of Salisbury.

Lately. At Malmesbury, aged 92, Uz May, for many years crier in that town.

April 7. At Salisbury, Eleanor, widow of the Rev. Henry Good, Rector of Stockton.

April 12. In her 11th year, Lucy, fourth daughter of W. Helyar, esq. of Coler Court.

April 28. At Charlton, aged 60, the Countess Elizabeth-Jane Countess of

Suffolk and Berkshire. She was the eldest dau. of James first Lord Sherborne, by Mary, 2d dau. of Wenman Roberts Coke, esq.; was married Jan. 3, 1803, and has left a numerous family.

April 19. At Wardour Castle, aged 26, the Right Hon. Frances-Catharine Lady Arundell. She was the 2d dau. of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart. by Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart. became the second wife of the present Lord Arundell in 1829, and has left two sons.

April 26. At Salisbury, aged 82, Lieut. William Pettit, Adjutant of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lately. At Calne, aged 72, Mr. Oriel Viveash.

May 16. Thurmuthis-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Ashe, of Langley-house.

WORCESTER.—*March 29.* At Bredon Rectory, the residence of her son-in-law Rev. J. Keysall, in her 88th year, Elizabeth the widow of the Rev. Barfoot Colton, Canon Residentiary of Sarum, and mother of the late Rev. Caleb Colton, author of "Lacon."

May 3. At Holt Rectory, Martha, wife of the Rev. John Foley.

May 4. Aged 33, Mary Stanley, dau. of the late J. Mills, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, wife of the Rev. T. Higgins, Perpetual Curate of Stoulton.

YORKSHIRE.—*Nov. 26.* At Hessel, aged 63, Mr. Isaac Wilson, formerly a bookseller in Hull, for thirty years editor, and many years proprietor, of the Hull Advertiser. He was the author of a pleasing volume of "Miscellanies, in prose and verse," consisting of the Inspector, a series of essays, and other compositions occasionally inserted in that paper.

March 21. At Sheffield, aged 61, Harriet, widow of William Petch Kime, esq. of Louth.

March 25. At Haslewood hall, aged 56, the Hon. Elizabeth Stourton, sister to Lord Stourton.

March 31. At Easingwold, William Lockwood, esq. solicitor.

Lately. At Knaresborough, aged 101, Edward Day, one of the constables who arrested Eugene Aram, eighty years ago.

April 3. At Shibden-hall, aged 83, Jeremy Lister, esq.

April 11. At Pocklington, aged 90, John Bell, esq. for upwards of sixty years an eminent surgeon of that place.

April 17. Aged 66, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Charles Lutwidge, esq. Collector of the Customs for the port of Hull.

May 1. At Wakefield, aged 32, W. Thistlethwaite, esq. M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, Vice Principal of the

West Riding Proprietary School, and second son of the Rev. W. Thistlethwaite, M.A. Minister of St George's Church, Bolton.

May 8. Aged 79, Ambrose Cookson, M.D. for many years the principal practitioner in York, and senior physician in the County Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, and other public institutions. He was a native of Yorkshire, and was educated at Giggleswick, by the father of the late Dr. Paley.

WALES.—*May 7.* At Morben Lodge, near Machynlleth, aged 90, Margaret, last surviving dau. of E. Williams, esq. and of Jane Viscountess Bulkeley, his wife, formerly of Peniath, co. Merioneth.

May 15. At his father's, Lieut.-Col. Dives, Oystermouth, near Swansea, aged 35, Capt. Lewis George Dives, of the Royal East Middlesex Militia.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept. 15.* Mr. William Malcolm, late an eminent nurseryman at Kensington, near London. He has left a widow and two daughters.

Dec. 31. At Edinburgh, Lt.-Col. Jas. Bogle, C.B. He was appointed Lieut. 94th foot 1793, Capt. 1804, brevet-Major 1813, Lieut.-Col. 1830. He served in the Peninsula, and received a medal and one clasp for Badajoz and Nivelles.

March 25. At Glen Stuart, in her 93d year, Dame Grace Douglas Johnstone, of Locherby, relict of Sir William Douglas, of Kelhead, Bart. and mother of the Marquis of Queensbury. She was the dau. and coh. of William Johnston, of Locherby, esq. was married in 1772, and left a widow in 1783, having had issue four sons, (of whom John, the second, inherits the estate of Locherby,) and three daughters.

At Edinburgh, Capt. D. Carnegie, late of 44th regt.

At Casterton House, Mid-Lothian, Col. A. Cumming, East India Service, Col. of the 4th Light Cavalry, third son of the late Col. Sir J. Cumming.

At Inverigity, co. Forfar, aged 81, Lt.-Col. John Lawrenson, formerly of 18th dragoons.

April 1. At Braco Castle, Perth, Jas. Masterton, of Braco, esq.

April 22. At Castle Hill, near Ayr, William Kelso, esq. of Dankith, Col. of the Ayrshire Militia.

May 10. At Edinburgh, aged 82, the Hon. Robert Lindsay, uncle to the Earl of Balcarres, brother to the Lord Bishop of Kildare and the Countess dowager of Hardwicke. He married in 1778 Eliz. 3d dau. of Sir Alex. Dick, Bart. and had a numerous family.

IRELAND.—*Feb. 3.* At Limerick, Capt.

Benj. Roche, formerly of the 5th and 30th regts.

Feb. 12. Aged 23, Francis Jessopp, esq. of Mount Jessopp, High Sheriff of co. Longford. He had been sworn into that office only three days; and terminated his life by suicide.

March 14. At Limerick, Wm. Moors, esq. a retired Commander R.N. (1814).

March 16. At Dublin, Commander Alex. Cunningham, R.N. (1812).

Lately. At Drumcondra, near Dublin, Commander John Cramer, R.N. He was made Lieut. 1795, and Commander 1811.

In Kilmainham Hospital, John Henderson, pensioner. He completed his 106th year on the 5th of last March. He was present at the battle of Culloden; the capture of Quebec, under Wolfe; of the Havannah, under Pocock; the battles of Bunker's Hill, &c.

At Boyne hill, co. Meath, Lt.-Col. Gerrard, b.p. 23rd light dragoons.

At Kinsale, aged 79, William Spread, esq. late Lt.-Col. 37th regt.

May 3. At Dublin, Patrick Marsh, esq. leaving after him one of the largest fortunes ever accumulated in that city.

JERSEY.—*Jan. 9.* Ensign Haig, b. p. Sappers and Miners.

GUERNSEY.—*Lately.* Major Bennett, late of the 5th regt. Barrackmaster of Guernsey.

EAST INDIES.—*Nov. 7.* At Caunpore, Ensign E. Bramson, 16th regt.

Jan. 1. At Cannanore, Edward Charnier, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, youngest son of the late John Charnier, esq.

Jan. 8. At Calcutta, Lieut.-Col. W. Kennedy, of the Bengal Army.

WEST INDIES.—*Oct. . . .* Wm. Brown, esq. of Antigua, who has bequeathed to the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, the sum of 4000*l.* to be invested in perpetuity for the poor of that parish. He also bequeathed a thousand pounds to the church he was connected with in Antigua.

ABROAD.—*Feb. 2.* In Upper Canada, Francis Shen, esq. a District magistrate, Capt. 27th Enniskilleners.

March 24. At Madeira, aged 31, Frederick, 3d son of Mrs. Bergne, of Hans place, Chelsea.

Lately. At Vittoria, Major Anthony Wright King, 3d reg. British Legion, late of 94th foot, son of Lt.-Col. A. S. King.

May 5. Killed in action in the lines of St. Sebastian, the following officers of the British Auxiliary Legion: Capt. Knight, 8th regt. Aid de-Camp to Gen. Chichester; Capt. O'Reilly, 6th rides;

Capt. and Adj. Allez, 4th regt.; Capt. McNeill, 6th regt.; Capt. Scarman of 1st regt.; Lieut. Balfour, 1st rifles; Lieut. H. Cooper, 1st regt. youngest son of the late Mr. W. J. Cooper, of Sackville st. Piccadilly; Lieut. Hamilton, 7th regt.; Lieut. and Quartermaster Warner, 7th regt.; Lieut. and Quartermaster Wright, 9th regt. Died of his wounds, Lt. Col. Tupper, commanding the 6th regt.

Lately. At Chartres, Col. Robert Waller, C.B. He was appointed Lieut. 28th dragoons 1795. Capt.-Lieut. 1800, Capt. 57th foot, 1803, 1031 1808, brevet Major 1811, Lt. Col. 1813, Major on the staff as permanent Assistant Quartermaster-gen. 1814, Col. 1830. He served in

Spain and Portugal, and received a medal for Vittoria. He was severely wounded at Albuera by a Polish Lancer, and also received severe wounds on two other occasions.

Lately. At Paris, aged 76, Lt.-Gen. Baron Philippon, distinguished for his defence of Badajos in 1811. He was taken prisoner, and in the summer of 1812 made his escape from Osewetry, by way of Rye, together with Gen. Garnier. Their assistants were tried and convicted (see *Genl. Mag.* vol. LXXXII. ii. 182.)

At Grenoble, aged 81, General Bizanet, celebrated for his defence of Bergen-op-Zoom.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 27 to May 24, 1836.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Between	
913	831	573	556	2 and 5	106
} 1744		} 1031		5 and 10	45
				10 and 20	38
} 1744		} 1031		20 and 30	73
				30 and 40	106
} 1744		} 1031		40 and 50	110
Whereof have died under two years old..				229	
				50 and 60	127
				60 and 70	137
				70 and 80	106
				80 and 90	48
				90 and 100	8

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, May 20.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
49	3	33	2	23	1	33	4	38	9	40	10

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. May 23.

Kent Bags.....	3s. 15s. to 6l. 6s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	3l. 18s. to 5l. 5s.
Farnham (fine).....	0l. 0s. to 10l. 15s.	Essex.....	3l. 18s. to 5l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 23.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 0s. to 4l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, May 23.	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	Beasts.....	1,839 Calves 124
Pork.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Sheep & Lambs	17,570 Pigs 330

COAL MARKET, May 23.

Walls Ends, from 18s. 6d. to 21s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 0d. to 18s. 3d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 45s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 56s. Mottled, 62s. Curd, 66s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 261. — Ellesmere and Chester, 83 — Grand Junction, 212. — Kennet and Avon, 20. — Leeds and Liverpool, 515. — Regent's, 18½. — Rochdale, 120. — London Dock Stock, 58½. — St. Katharine's, 92. — West India, 110. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 280. — Grand Junction Water Works, 53. — West Middlesex, 83. — Globe Insurance, 159½. — Guardian, 37½. — Hope, 6½. — Chartered Gas Light, 51½. — Imperial Gas, 43½. — Phoenix Gas, 22½. — Independent Gas, 48½. — General United, 37. — Canada Land Company, 38½. — Reversionary Interest, 132½.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apr.	•	•	•	in. pta.		May	•	•	•	in. pta.	
26	50	54	39	30, 00	cloudy	11	51	65	49	30, 15	fair
27	43	49	39	29, 77	fair, rain	12	56	69	49	, 20	fine
28	45	52	41	, 84	cloudy	13	58	70	56	, 34	do.
29	38	46	33	, 85	do.	14	59	68	50	, 50	do.
30	41	52	36	, 70	do. fair, snw.	15	60	68	54	, 56	sun eclips'd*
M. 1	43	49	42	, 80	shwrs, hail	16	60	70	50	, 50	fine
2	46	54	46	, 89	windy, do.	17	59	70	51	, 50	do.
3	44	54	45	, 90	do. fair	18	57	68	49	, 32	do.
4	49	55	44	, 67	cloudy, rain	19	50	58	46	, 26	fair
5	44	51	45	, 74	do. do.	20	54	68	55	30, 00	do. cloudy
6	47	59	45	30, 08	do. fair	21	55	63	44	, 00	do. do.
7	50	60	45	, 26	fair	22	50	56	44	29, 93	do.
8	54	60	45	, 23	do.	23	50	58	46	, 85	cloudy
9	50	58	44	, 20	do.	24	50	59	48	, 10	fair
10	48	60	43	, 18	do.	25	49	58	44	30, 22	cloudy

* The Thermometer fell three degrees during the eclipse.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 27, 1836, to May 27, 1836, both inclusive.

Apr. & May	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent. 1818.	34 per Cent. Reduced.	New 34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	210	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	257 1/2	5 7 pm.	19 21 pm.
28	210	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	257 1/2	5 7 pm.	21 19 pm.
29	210	91	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	89 1/2	104	257 1/2	5 7 pm.	19 21 pm.
30	210 1/2	91 1/2	1 91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16	—	—	258 1/2	6 4 pm.	18 20 pm.
1	210 1/2	91 1/2	1 91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16	—	—	258 1/2	5 4 pm.	20 18 pm.
2	210 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	89 1/2	—	258 1/2	5 3 pm.	18 20 pm.
3	210 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	89 1/2	—	258 1/2	5 3 pm.	18 20 pm.
4	210 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	89 1/2	—	258 1/2	5 3 pm.	18 20 pm.
5	210 1/2	91	91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16	89 1/2	—	—	3 5 pm.	19 16 pm.
6	210 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	257 1/2	4 5 pm.	17 19 pm.
7	211	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	16	—	—	—	5 pm.	17 19 pm.
8	212	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	16	90 1/2	—	259 1/2	5 3 pm.	17 19 pm.
9	212	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	16	90 1/2	—	259 1/2	3 pm.	19 16 pm.
10	212	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	16	90 1/2	—	259 1/2	5 3 pm.	17 13 pm.
11	212	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	16	—	—	258 1/2	4 pm.	16 13 pm.
12	212	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	259 1/2	3 pm. par.	15 13 pm.
13	212	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	259 1/2	2 3 pm.	13 15 pm.
14	212 1/2	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	259 1/2	3 1 pm.	14 16 pm.
15	212 1/2	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	89 1/2	—	259 1/2	—	15 17 pm.
16	212 1/2	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	90 1/2	—	259 1/2	—	15 17 pm.
17	212 1/2	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	259 1/2	4 pm.	17 16 pm.
18	213	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	259 1/2	4 2 pm.	17 15 pm.
19	213	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	104 1/2	259 1/2	3 1 pm.	17 15 pm.
20	212 1/2	91 1/2	1 92 1/2	—	99 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	17 15 pm.
21	212 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	—	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	258 1/2	par.	15 12 pm.
22	212 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	—	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	par. 2 pm.	13 15 pm.
23	212 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	—	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	258 1/2	par. 2 pm.	15 13 pm.
24	211 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	—	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	104 1/2	258 1/2	1 pm. par.	14 12 pm.
25	211 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	—	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	66 1/2	—	258 1/2	1 dis. 1 pm.	14 11 pm.
26	210 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	—	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	14 12 pm.
27	210 1/2	90 1/2	1 91 1/2	—	98 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2	—	—	—	—	14 12 pm.

J. J. ARNOLD, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNOLD.

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